March 25, 1930. A. L. SZWAJKART 1,752,211

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE RECEIVER SIGNAL

Filed Jan. 4, 1929

Fig. 1.

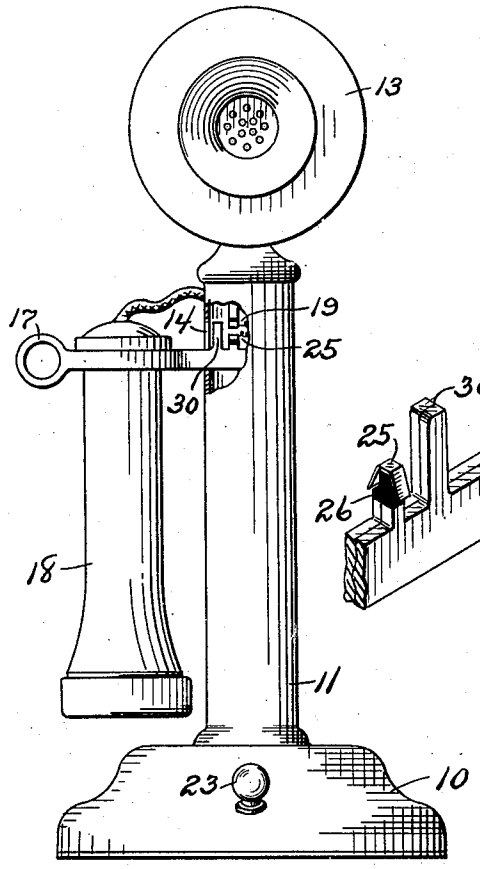


Fig. 2.

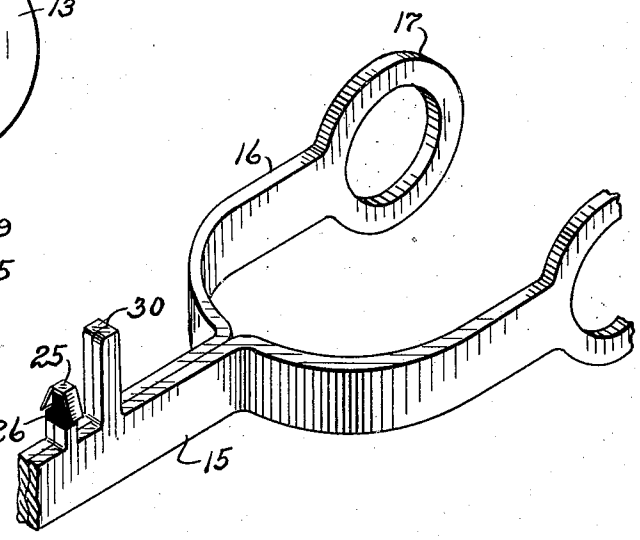
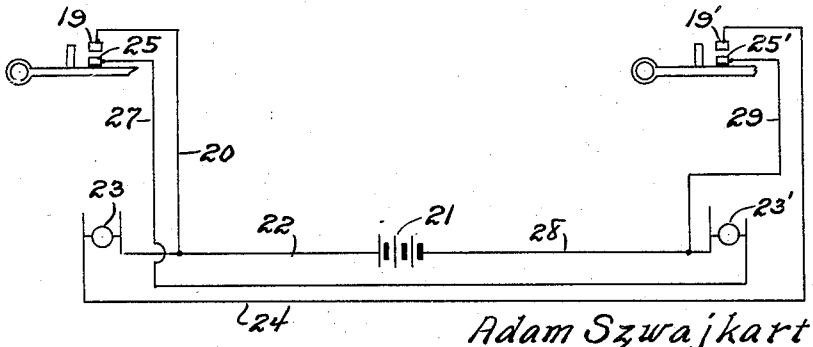


Fig. 3.



Adam Szwajkart INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans

ATTORNEY

WITNESS: John Donovan

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ADAM L. SZWAJKART, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE-RECEIVER SIGNAL

Application filed January 4, 1929. Serial No. 330,163.

This invention relates to signal devices for use upon telephones and the like to indicate whether another party is listening in on the extension.

An object of the invention comprehends lamp bulbs connected in circuit with a series of phones to flash the signal.

Another object of the invention contemplates contact members carried by the telephone receiver hook.

A further object of the invention consists of a guard member carried by the hook to prevent access to the contacts by unauthorized persons.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention further consists of the following novel features and details of construction, to be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a telephone partly broken away to illustrate the particular location of the contact members upon the receiver hook.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the receiver hook with the guard and one of the contact members thereon.

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic plan view of the wiring circuit between two or more phones.

Referring to the drawing in detail, wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts, the reference character 10 indicates the base and 11 the standard for a transmitter, such as indicated at 13. The transmitter has a portion removed in the standard 11, as at 14, to project an arm 15 therethrough. The outermost end of the arm 15 or receiver hook terminates to provide a yoke portion 16 having enlarged ends 17 incident to the laminated construction of the arm. All of the above is of the usual and well known construction incident to that of telephone construction and which forms no part of the present application for Letters-Patent but which is merely mentioned for purposes of illustration to bring about a clearer understanding of the present invention when applied for use in conjunction therewith.

A receiver 18 is suspended by the yoke 16. In carrying out the invention, I provide a contact member 19 within the standard 11. The contact, having connection with a conducting wire 20, is ultimately connected with a source of current, as at 21, due to the connection of the wire 20 with the lead 22. The lead 22 is adapted for connection with one of the filaments of the lamp bulb 23 mounted upon the base 10. A conducting wire 24, having connection with the opposite filament of the lamp 23, is adapted for connection at its remote end with a companionate contact member 19′ mounted within the standard of another phone.

Each of the phones is provided with a contact member 25 carried upon the upper side of those portions of the arms 15 within the standards of the transmitters and seated upon suitable bases of dielectric material to insulate the same from the arm proper. The contact 25, located in juxtaposition to the contact 19, is connected with a lamp bulb 23′ through a wire 27. The contact 25′ of the companionate phone is in turn connected with the opposite lead 28 of the source of current 21 through a conducting wire 29. The latter, as in the instance of the lead 28, is adapted for connection with a filament of the lamp 23 in oppositely disposed relation to that of the conducting wire 27.

As noted from the diagrammatic plan view in Figure 3 of the drawing, removal of the receiver 18 from either of the hooks would cause contacting engagement between the contacts 19 and 25 or 19′ and 25′ and close the particular circuits with the lamp bulbs 23 and 23′ respectively. Obviously the source of current 21 may be included within the standards 11 of the transmitters.

The invention is primarily designed to automatically signal or otherwise notify persons using the telephone whether or not the receiver on the extension or on the other party line was taken off the hook and somebody is possibly listening in to the conversation.

As best illustrated in Figure 2 of the drawing, upstanding arms 30 upon the laminated

portions of the arm 15 are adapted to provide a guard or closure for the portion removed in the standard 11 whereby access to the contacts 19 and 25 or 19′ and 25′ will be obviated by unauthorized persons. In the absence of a guard of this nature, a person desiring to listen in on a conversation could insert a thin layer of non-conducting material between the contact members and gently raise the hook. The non-conducting material would prevent closing of the circuits and no signal would be given.

The principle of the automatic telephone receiver signals can also be applied, with proper modifications and certain necessary minor changes, to the other types of telephones, viz, automatic, dial, French, base or mine phones.

The invention is susceptible of various changes in its form, proportions and minor details of construction, and the right is herein reserved to make such changes as properly fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

A signal device for use upon telephones having stationary contacts within the standards therefor adjacent the receiver carrying arms, a contact member carried by the arms and insulated therefrom designed for contacting engagement with the stationary contacts upon the occasion of their being elevated by the removal of the receivers, and arms upstanding from the hooks in advance of the contacts to prevent access thereto by unscrupulous persons.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ADAM LEO SZWAJKART.