W. C. MOELLER.

BRACKET TELEPHONE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1909.

1,007,373.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

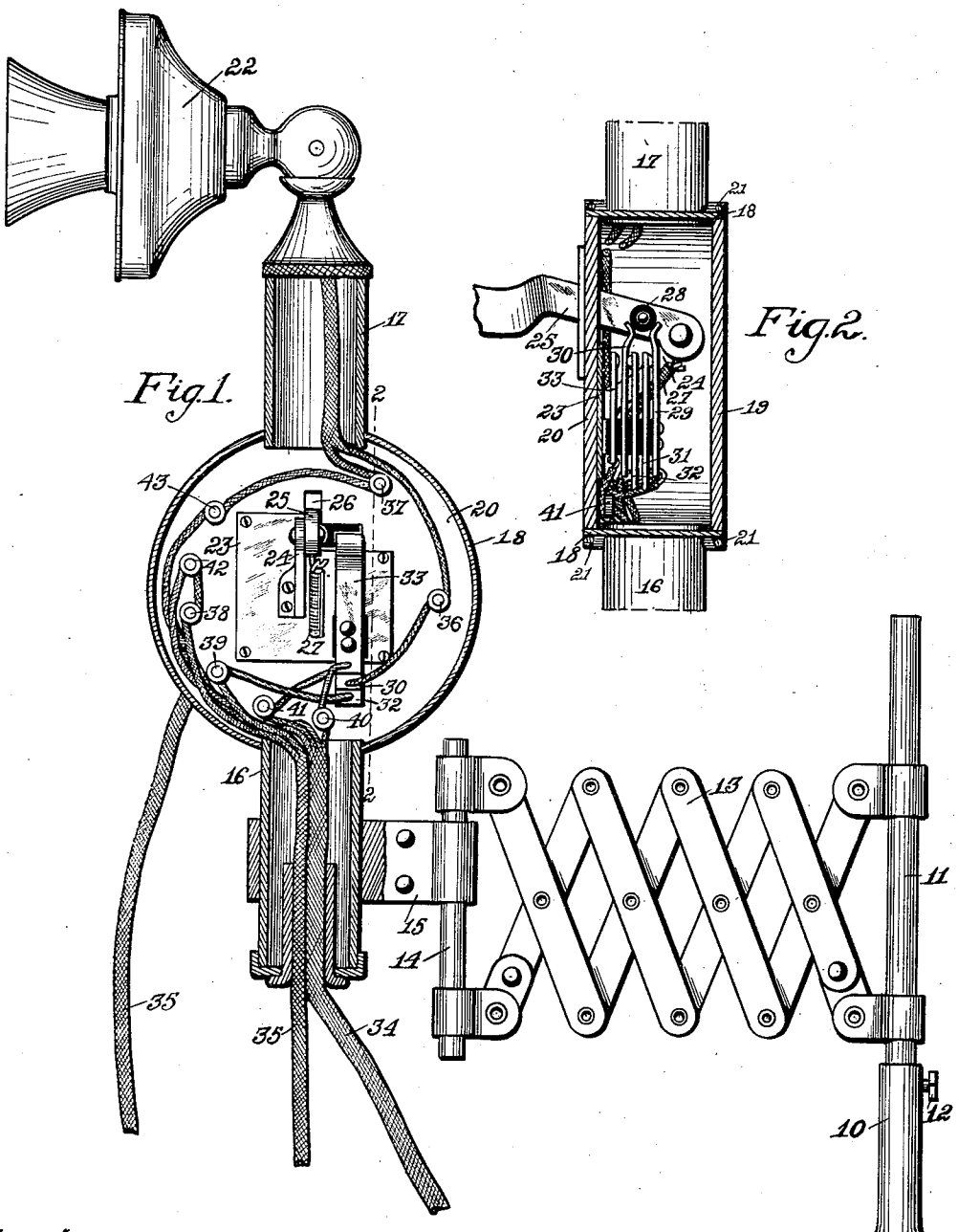

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses.
W. A. Loftus.
F. C. Caswell

Inventor.
W. C. Moeller.
by Owing & Lane Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. MOELLER, OF DOON, IOWA.

BRACKET-TELEPHONE.

1,007,373. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

Application filed December 2, 1909. Serial No. 530,990.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. MOELLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Doon, in the county of Lyon and State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Bracket-Telephone, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a telephone especially designed for use in connection with an extension bracket and to be supported on said bracket and so arranged that it may be folded to lie flat against a wall or a desk to occupy a minimum of space and to be readily and easily accessible at all times.

A further object is to provide improved means for making electrical connections automatically by the raising and lowering of the receiver fork lever, said means being so arranged that it may readily and easily be contained within a cylindrical chamber at the central portion of the telephone standard and where said devices are readily accessible for purposes of repairing or readjustment.

My invention consists in certain details, in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of the device whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a side elevation of a telephone embodying my invention, the standard thereof being shown in a vertical section to illustrate the interior construction, and Fig. 2 shows a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, I have used the reference numeral 10 to indicate a socket designed to be secured to a support, and in said socket is an upright 11 adjustably held by means of a screw 12. Connected with the upright 11 is an extension bracket formed of lazytongs levers 13 which levers have, at their outer ends, an upright 14. A clamp 15 is secured to this upright 14 for supporting the telephone standard.

The telephone standard comprises a lower standard member 16 made of metal tubing, and an upper standard member 17 also made of metal tubing, and between them there is a metal cylinder 18 having heads 19 and 20 secured therein. Said heads are preferably made of wood or other suitable material and said heads are detachably secured therein by means of the screws 21. At the top of the standard is a telephone transmitter 22 of ordinary construction. Mounted on the inner surface of the head 20 is a plate 23 having an arm 24 fixed to it to which the receiver lever 25 is pivoted. The receiver lever projects through a slot 26 formed in the head 20 and is designed to receive a receiver of ordinary construction not shown. For the purpose of yieldingly holding the receiver lever at its upper limit, I have provided a contractible coiled spring 27 fixed to the plate 23 and to the inner end of the receiver lever. On one side of the receiver lever is a round cylindrical block 28 made of insulating material for the purpose of actuating the contact forming arms.

The contact forming arms of themselves are of the ordinary construction now in general use. They are, however, herein illustrated for the purpose of showing their arrangement relative to the plate 23 and to the receiver lever. These contact levers comprise two contact arms 29 and 30 having curved upper ends designed to receive the insulator block 28 between them when the receiver lever is lowered to thereby force said arms 29 and 30 outwardly away from each other. Between the arms 29 and 30 are two arms 31 and 32, which arms are in contact with the arms 29 and 30 when the insulator block 28 is elevated, and which are out of contact with said arms 29 and 30 when the insulator block 28 is lowered. A fifth contact arm 33 is provided adjacent to the arm 30 and is arranged to be in contact with the arm 30 when the insulator block 28 is lowered.

The reference numeral 34 indicates a cable containing four wires, hereinafter more fully described, and also a cable 35 containing two wires for the receiver.

The electrical connections within the cylinder comprise a number of terminals secured to the head 20, which terminals are of the ordinary construction. 36 and 37 are the two terminals for the transmitter wires. The terminals 38 and 39 are the two terminals for the receiver wires. The two terminals 40 and 41 are for the bell ringing circuit and the remaining two, 42 and 43 are for the main telephone circuit. These terminals are connected to their respective wires and also to the contact arms and to the receiver and the transmitter in the ordi-

nary manner so that when the insulator block 28 is lowered the contact arms 30 and 33 will be in engagement and the others out of engagement, so that the bell ringing circuit may be operated; then when the receiver lever is elevated the arms 29 and 30 will spring toward each other and the arm 29 will be in contact with the arm 31 and the arm 30 in contact with the arm 32, thus connecting both the receiver and transmitter with the live wires.

In practical use it is obvious that by having a cylinder arranged in upright position in the central portion of the telephone standard, the whole standard may be made to lie flat against a wall or desk, and thus occupy a minimum of space. Furthermore, the contact devices within the said cylinder are readily accessible at all times by simply removing the head 19. By having the contact devices all connected with a single plate on the head 20, said contact arms may be actuated directly by the insulator block 28 on the receiver lever without the use of any connecting devices running through the standard so that a very compact construction is provided that is not likely to get out of order.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a telephone, the combination of an upright cylinder, a head in the cylinder, a receiver lever and contact arms mounted on the inside of the cylinder head, an upper tubular standard member mounted on the top of the cylinder, a transmitter mounted on said standard member, a lower tubular standard member attached to the bottom of said cylinder, a clamp fixed to said lower standard member, an extension bracket rotatably connected with said clamp, and an adjustable standard for rotatably supporting said extension bracket.

2. In a telephone, the combination of an upper tubular standard member, a transmitter connected therewith, a cylinder arranged in upright position attached to the lower end of said upper standard member, a lower tubular standard member fixed to the bottom of said cylinder, a detachable head in one end of the cylinder having a slot therein, a plate fixed to the inner surface of said head, a bracket fixed to said plate, a receiver lever pivoted to said bracket, an insulator block fixed to the receiver lever, a spring connected with the receiver lever and with said plate for normally elevating the receiver lever, a series of contact arms fixed to said plate to be actuated by said insulator block, a detachable head in the other end of said cylinder, a clamp fixed to the lower standard member, a lazytongs lever connected to said bracket, and an adjustable standard for the lazytongs lever.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 29, 1909.

WILLIAM C. MOELLER.

Witnesses:
R. H. ARMISTEAD,
C. F. FITZGERALD.