F. E. GALLAGHER.

TELEPHONE SET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 19, 1921.

1,438,106. Patented Dec. 5, 1922.

Fig. 1.

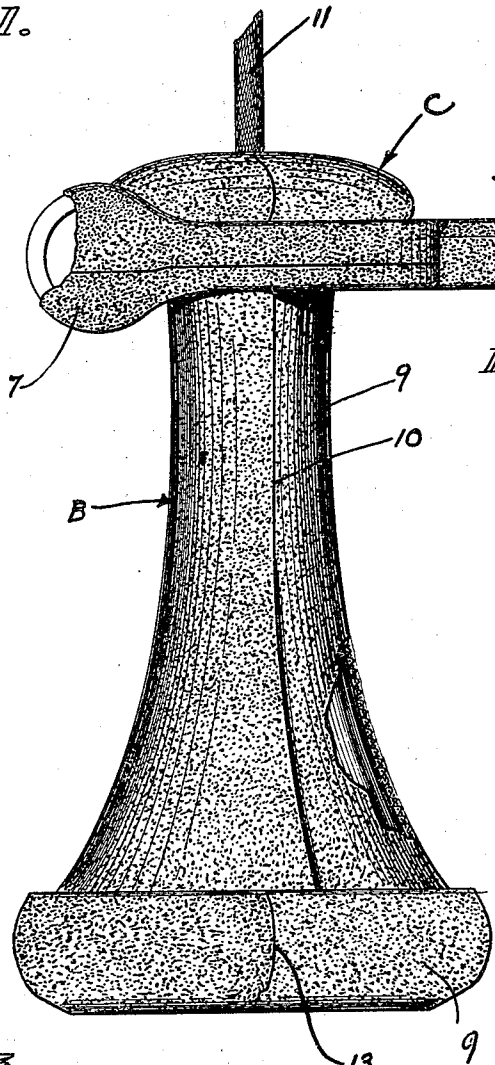



Fig. 2.

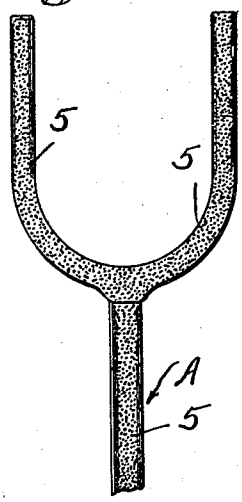



Fig. 3.

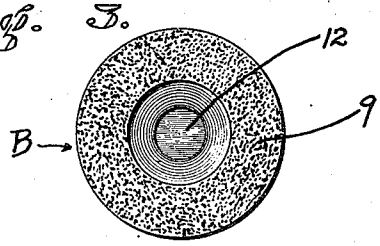



Fig. 4.




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BY

ATTORNEYS.

Patented Dec. 5, 1922. 1,438,106

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED EMERSON GALLAGHER, OF SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

## TELEPHONE SET.

Application filed July 19, 1921. Serial No. 485,961.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRED EMERSON GALLAGHER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Santa Clara, county of Santa Clara, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Telephone Set, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates in general to telephone sets and has reference more particularly to the receiver and receiver hook which is used to suspend the receiver from the telephone appliance so that the weight thereof will maintain the circuit closed when the telephone is not in use.

As heretofore practiced in telephone sets the receiver hook as well as the receiver is made of metal and hard rubber respectively which operates at a disadvantage particularly in instances where the telephone is frequently used by persons to transact a great deal of business over the telephone. Primarily the disadvantages arising in this connection may be briefly stated as consisting in a disagreeable noise which occurs and is transmitted to the person having the receiver to their ear when the party on the other end of the line hangs up. In cases where the person uses the telephone continuously throughout the day this constant noise in their ears, especially when it occurs day in and day out, often results in an injury to the ear drum.

The purpose of my invention is to remove this objectionable noise experienced as above explained by insulating and covering the receiver hook or the receiver or both so that when the receiver is brought into contact with the hook it will be a silent contact and the disagreeable noise thus obliterated.

As an illustrative example of reducing my invention to practice I have selected, for the purpose of illustration, the customary receiver and receiver hook as used on the ordinary desk telephone set, however, I wish it to be clearly understood that the scope of my invention is in no way limited to this particular type of appliance as the salient features of the same may be realized to the same degree of efficiency in other types of telephone appliances.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an enlarged view in side elevation of a telephone hook with the receiver suspended therefrom and showing the application of my invention; Figure 2 is a plan view of the receiver hook showing the application of my invention; Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of the receiver with my invention incorporated therein; and Figure 4 is an enlarged detail view of one means of securing the cushioning and insulating cover to the hook and or the receiver.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, the idea is exemplified as used in connection with both the hook and the receiver, but it can be readily appreciated that if the hook is protected substanitally in its entirety it would hardly be necessary, except in special cases or unless desired, to cover the receiver. Likewise, if the receiver is covered substantially in its entirety it need not be absolutely necessary to cover the hook. "A" represents the hook which projects downwardly from the mouth piece standard and terminates in the usual forked ends leaving an open loop in which the receiver "B" is received and suspended by means of the enlargement "C" on the top thereof.

In realizing the advantages of my invention I can either dip or otherwise coat the hook and or the receiver with a tacky substance such as glue and dust or otherwise apply a coat of felt, plush or any other kind of cushioning or the like material to the parts so that the hook and the receiver will be insulated one from the other and the action of hanging the receiver on the hook cushioned to an extent that there will be no sound or noise transmitted to the listener at the other end of the line when the receiver is hung on the hook at the close of a conversation and before the listener on the other end of the line has had an opportunity of taking the receiver from his or her ear.

Referring now to the covering shown, I have devised a jacket covering for both the hook "A" and the receiver "B." Considering the jacket (5) for the hook, it is to be noted that the same is so cut and made as to conform to the dimensions and shape of the hook so that it may be slipped over the same and held in place preferably by snap fasteners (6) arranged at spaced intervals along the divided sides of the jacket. As best shown in Figure 1, the jacket is divided along its sides to leave over-lapping flaps, as at (7) with the female member of each snap fastener carried on the under side

of the top flap and the male member carried on the outer side of the bottom flap (see Figure 4).

For the receiver I would also make a jacket (9) which could be slipped longitudinally over the receiver, as at (10), with the same kind of snap fasteners as shown in Figure 4 used on the over-lapping flaps of the same. The jacket (9) should be made to fit closely around the cord (11) of the receiver so as to cover the top surface of the receiver and as much of the bottom as possible at the same time leaving sufficient space around the diaphragm (12). In other words, the jacket should be made to cover substantially the entire exposed surface of the receiver. Should it be difficult to make a tight fitting jacket in a single piece, the cover for the enlarged lower end of the receiver may be made separately and divided as at (13) to leave over-lapping flaps which may be secured by snap faseteners.

The material of the jackets may be of any suitable material, such as plush, velvet, felt, chamois or the like.

As previously stated, either the receiver or the hook may be covered, or, if desirable, both.

I claim:

In a telephone set, a receiving member and a receiver hook member, one of said members being covered with a sound deadening material for insulating the same relatively from the other member.

FRED EMERSON GALLAGHER.