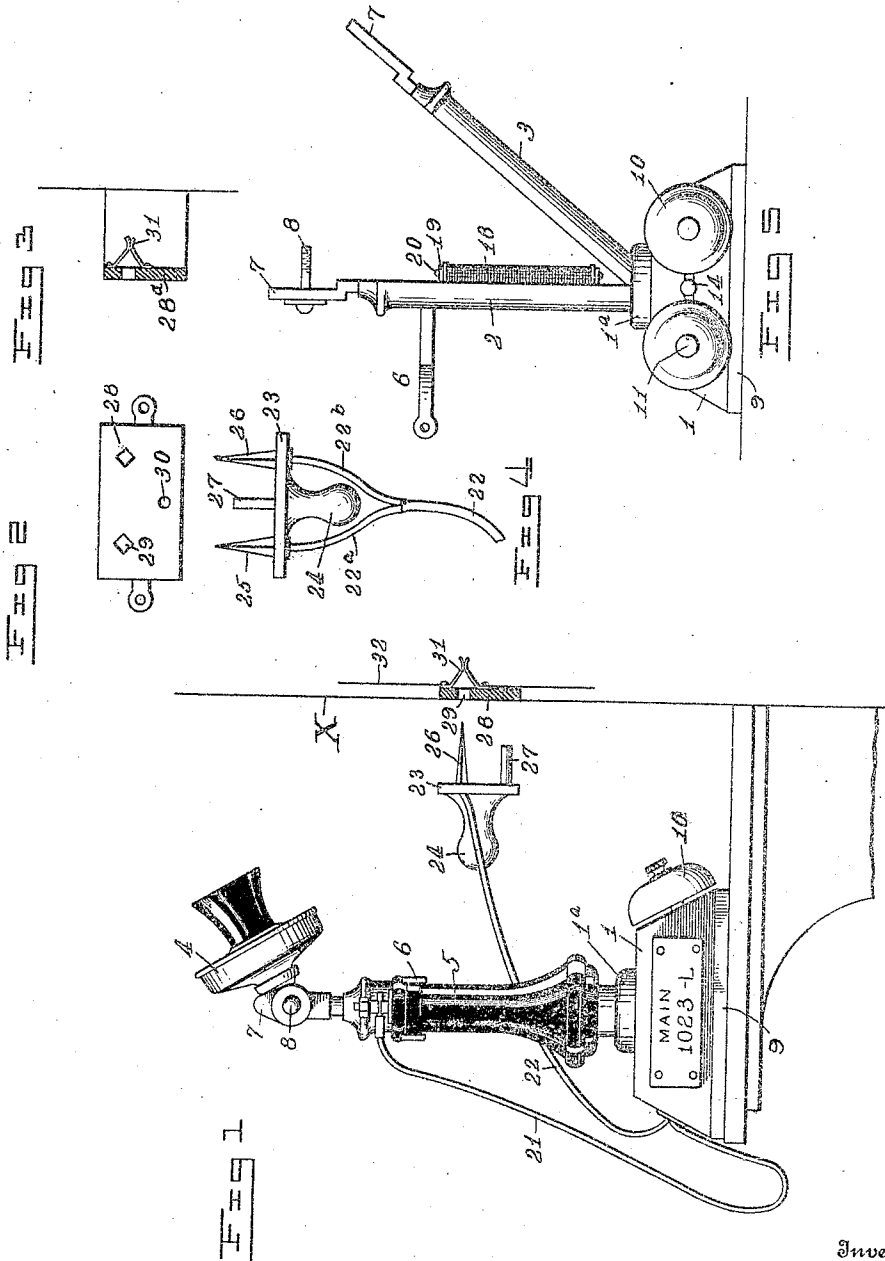


O. L. MULOT.
 PORTABLE TELEPHONE.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 12, 1908.

942,401.

Patented Dec. 7, 1909.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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J. Hanson Boyden

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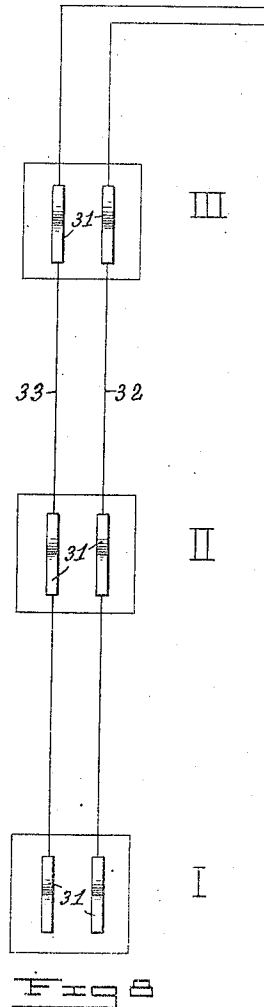
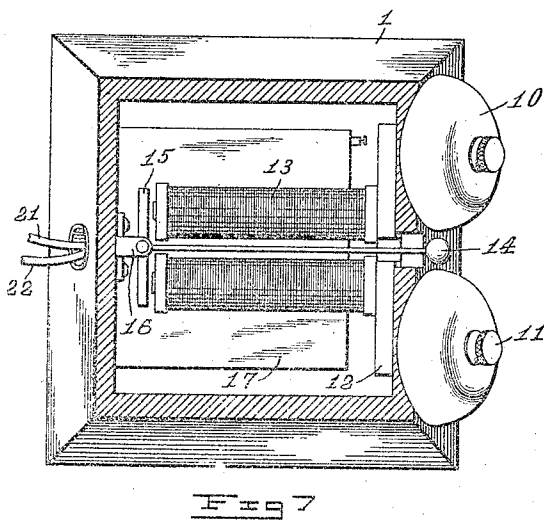
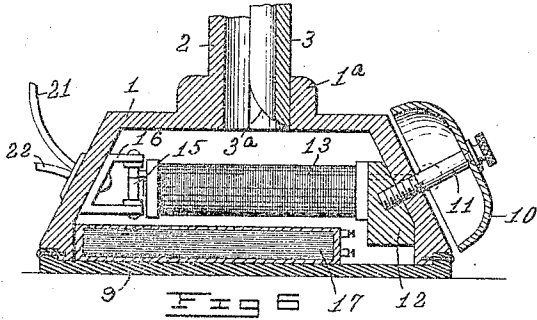
By Meyers, Cushman & Rea
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO LOUIS MULOT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PORTABLE TELEPHONE.

942,401.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 7, 1909.

Application filed October 12, 1908. Serial No. 457,409.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO L. MULOT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Portable Telephones, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to telephone instruments, and more particularly, to instruments of the portable type.

With the usual practice of installing a telephone at a fixed point in a building, great inconvenience is frequently caused by the necessity of a person being obliged to go to this fixed point whenever desiring to use the instrument. For example, in private dwellings, where the telephone is usually located on the lower floor, and the bed rooms on the upper floors, the instrument is quite inaccessible, should any member of the family desire to use the same during the night. And it sometimes happens, that, in case of fire or burglars, under these conditions, it is entirely impossible to reach the telephone at all.

It is the primary object of the present invention, therefore, to provide a telephone set that may be readily moved from place to place, and connected to the outgoing circuit wherever desired.

A further object of the invention is to provide a telephone set of this nature and so wire a building that the instrument may be connected to the line at any one of a plurality of points, without the necessity for a local switch board.

A further object of the invention is to construct a self-contained, portable telephone set of the desk stand type, which shall be light and compact, and capable of being easily moved about.

With the above and other objects in view, and to improve generally upon the details of construction of such apparatus, my invention consists of the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is an elevation, showing my improved telephone set, complete as it appears, ready for use. Fig. 2 is a front view of one of the sockets or receptacles hereinafter de-

scribed. Fig. 3 is a transverse section thereof, showing a slight modification. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the connecting plug, hereinafter referred to. Fig. 5 is a view of the stand itself, showing the parts thereof separated. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view of the base of the stand, on an enlarged scale. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section thereof. Fig. 8 is a diagram of circuits.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the base of my improved stand is designated by the reference numeral 1. As clearly shown, this base is in the shape of the frustum of a pyramid, having a quadrangular, and preferably square bottom. The post or standard of my instrument is split vertically into two sections or halves, 2, 3, one of which, such as 2, is rigidly secured to, and preferably formed integral with the base 1. At the junction of the standard and post I preferably form a boss 1^a, having a socket adapted to receive the end of the other section 3, of the standard. The lower end 3^a, of this section 3, is rounded on one side, as shown in Fig. 6, in order to permit of its occupying the inclined or open position illustrated in Fig. 5.

4 designates the usual transmitter, and the receiver, which is supported upon a receiver hook 6, as is customary in sets of the desk stand type.

Each section 2 and 3 terminates at its upper end in a prong 7, which prongs, when fitted together form a crotch for the reception of a lug on the transmitter. A screw 8 passes through the prongs 7, and serves the double purpose of holding the sections 2, 3, together, and of maintaining the transmitter in position.

Instead of arranging the ringer in a separate box, as is the common practice, I mount it directly in the base of the stand. designate bells of the usual type, secured by means of screws 11, to one of the faces of the pyramidal base. These screws are preferably perpendicular to the said face, and, at their inner ends, may be set into suitable nuts, or into a block 12, which may serve as a yoke for the ringer magnet coils 13. These ringer coils are of the ordinary, or any suitable construction, and serve to operate the usual hammer 14, carried by the

rocking armature 15, pivoted in a bracket 16, secured to the inside of the base. The condenser, 17, required in common battery systems of telephony, is also mounted in the base, and may be attached to a removable bottom 9, secured to the base by means of screws. The construction above described is to be regarded as illustrative only, since the exact details are immaterial, so long as the broad idea is preserved, viz. the mounting of both condenser and ringer in the base of the instrument. Other details of construction and arrangement will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, and may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention, or the scope of the appended claims.

An important feature of the invention resides in the disposition of the induction coil. This I arrange within the hollow post 2, 3, of the stand, as indicated at 18 in Fig. 5, and secure it in place by means of screws 20, passing through lugs or brackets 19, attached to the section 2.

The usual cord 21, extends from the base to the receiver, and a second cord extends from the base to a plug of connector. This plug preferably comprises a plate 23, of insulating material, provided with a handle 24, on one face, and having projecting from the other face a pair of metallic spikes 25, 26, and a guide pin 27. The two conductors, 22^a, and 22^b of the cord 22 are connected to the spikes, which thus form the terminals of both the talking and ringing circuits of the portable set. The socket or receptacle for this plug comprises a plate 28, having openings 29, for the reception of the spikes 25, 26, and having a hole 30, adapted to receive the pin 27. Immediately back of each opening 29 is disposed a pair of contact springs 31, arranged so as to be normally in contact with each other, and adapted to be forced apart by the spikes 25, 26, and make therewith a rubbing engagement. These spikes are preferably polygonal in cross-section, and may be diamond-shaped, as shown. They taper gradually from point to butt, so that they may be readily inserted in the receptacle.

In Fig. 8 is shown the method of wiring a (say) three story house, for my system. The line wires, 32, 33 come in, usually near the roof, and extend down to the first floor, or to the lowermost point at which it will ever be desired to use the telephone. On each floor is located a socket, or receptacle, comprising, as shown, a pair of contacts, 31, in each side of the circuit. Since these contact springs are normally in engagement with each other, it will be evident that the circuit will always be closed at any receptacle not in use, and thus a continuous connection preserved.

The receptacles may be set flush into the

wall X, as in Fig. 1, or arranged to stand out therefrom, as shown at 28^a in Fig. 3.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a light, compact, self-contained, portable telephone set of the desk stand type, which may be easily carried from place to place, and connected with the line at any desired point in a very simple manner, and it is thought the numerous advantages of my invention will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art.

What I claim is:—

1. A portable telephone set of the desk stand type comprising a base, a supporting post secured therein, a transmitter carried at the upper end of said post, a receiver hook pivoted in the side of said post, a receiver of the usual type supported by said hook, a ringer located in said base, an induction coil disposed within said post, and operative connections between said parts terminating in a single pair of conductors, said conductors constituting the leads for both the talking and ringing circuits, and adapted to be connected to any point of an external circuit.

2. A portable telephone set of the desk stand type comprising a base, a hollow supporting post secured therein, a transmitter carried at the upper end of said post, a receiver hook pivoted in the side of said post and controlling the telephone circuits, a receiver of the usual type supported by said hook, a conductor cord extending from said receiver to the base of the instrument, ringer coils and a condenser disposed within said base, an induction coil located in said hollow post, operative connections between said parts, and a conductor cord extending from said base, and forming the terminals of both the ringing and talking circuits, and provided at its end with a contact plug adapted to be inserted in a suitable socket located at any desired point in an external circuit.

3. A portable telephone set of the desk stand type comprising a hollow pyramidal base and a supporting post rising therefrom, a transmitter and receiver supported by said post, a condenser supported next the bottom of said base, a ringer above said condenser and next the top of said base, and bells for said ringer mounted side by side on one of the flat faces of said base.

4. In a portable telephone set of the desk stand type, a supporting post split vertically into two sections, each of said sections having at its upper end a prong, a transmitter supported between said prongs, and a single screw maintaining all of said parts in position.

5. In a portable telephone set of the desk stand type, a base, a supporting post divided vertically into two sections, one of said sections being rigidly secured to the base and supporting directly the receiver and trans-

mitter, a socket in the base adjacent said
section into which one end of the other sec-
tion is adapted to fit, the said socket being
relatively deep and the said end of said sec-
5 tion being rounded off, and means for secur-
ing said sections together at their ends away
from said base.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

OTTO LOUIS MULOT

Witnesses:

LEWIS LAUZER,
JUNA SANTIZE.