July 13, 1937. L. R. KIRBY 2,086,980

TELEPHONE STAND

Filed Jan. 13, 1936

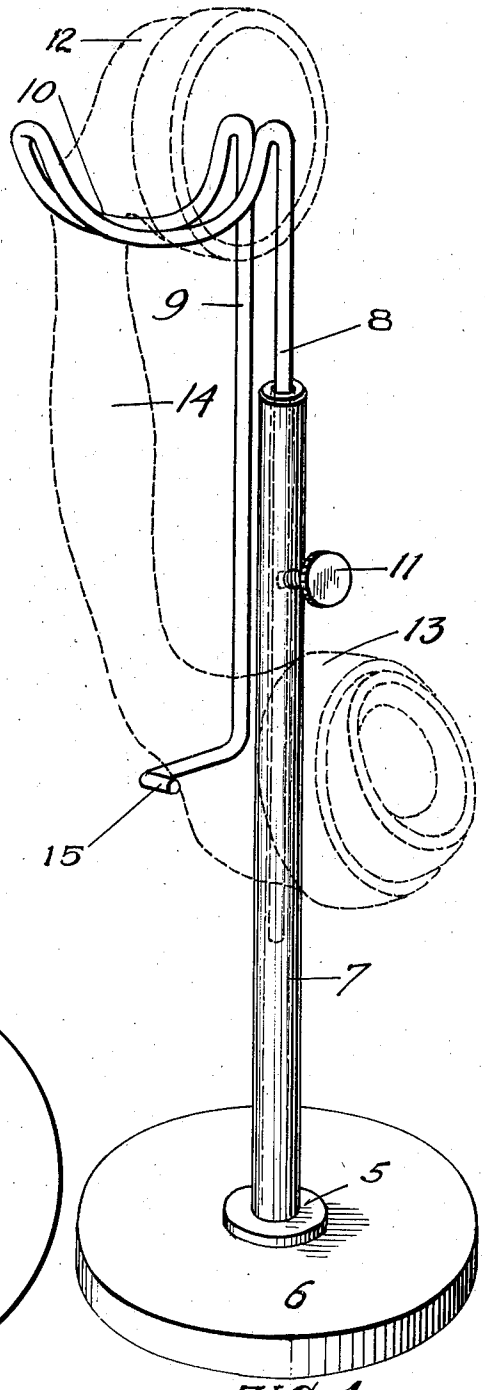


FIG 1

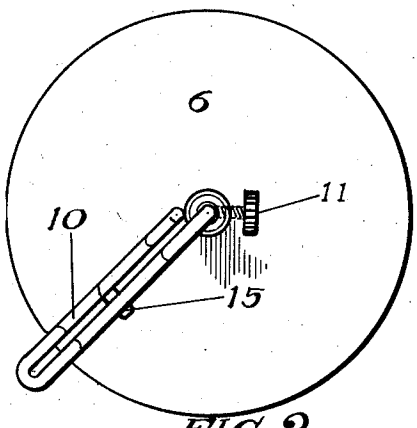


FIG 2

WITTNESSES:

INVENTOR:

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TELEPHONE STAND

Lewis R. Kirby, San Diego, Calif.

Application January 13, 1936, Serial No. 58,898

3 Claims. (Cl. 248—161)

My invention relates to telephone stands, and its objects are to permit the free use of the hands of the operator while the telephone is in use, to permit the ready adjustment of the telephone to various positions to suit the necessity and convenience of the operator, to permit the ready attachment or removal of the telephone from the stand at a minimum of effort, and in general, to simplify and render more effective the constuction and operation of the several parts. My invention is particularly adapted for use in connection with the type of telephone commonly known as a French telephone in which both the receiver and transmitter are combined in one organization, and which is removable from the main telephone instrument. I have, therefore, in my preferred form of apparatus, endeavored to coordinate my arrangement of parts in such a manner as to secure the most effective association with the mouth and ear of the operator while leaving the hands free for such purposes as he may find necessary or desirable.

Attention is hereby directed to the drawing in which similar numerals of designation refer to similar parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved telephone stand showing its particular application for use in connection with a French telephone, the said telephone being shown in dotted lines;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the apparatus shown in Fig. 1 without indicating the position of the telephone.

Referring to the drawing, the standard 5 is constructed with the enlarged base 6 and the barrel 7 composed of metal or any suitable material. Within the barrel 7 is introduced the shank 8 of the cradle 9 which is as here shown preferably formed from a single metal bar or length of wire bent at the upper portion thereof to form the convolution 10 for the reception of the receiver portion 12 of the telephone 14 and bent at its end to form the cup 15 for the reception of the transmitting portion 13 of the telephone. The convolution 10 is preferably so shaped as to provide two (2) parallel cups of wire for the accurate positioning of the portion of the telephone received therein so as to be held securely at the inclination most desirable for the ear of the operator while at the same time permitting the transmitting portion of the telephone to be held in cup 15 directly adjacent to his mouth. To permit the vertical adjustment of the cradle 9, I provide the barrel 7 with the thumb screw 11, which extending through the wall of the barrel 7 contacts with the shank 8 and secures the same in any desired position. Pursuant to such purpose I preferably construct the bar or wire, above mentioned, with a return bend forming the cradle 10 and parallel extending members one of which terminates in the cup 15 and the other of which forms the shank 8. The great advantage of forming a cradle of this type bent from one integral strip is simplicity of construction, while at the same time affording the necessary resilience for if the support of the telephone is rigid there is danger of breakage of the telephone.

Thus in my preferred form of telephone stand, as shown in the drawing, I effect such simplicity of construction by embodying in one single metal bar or length of wire the following details: (*a*) a convolution at one end thereof shaped to receive and hold the transmitting part of the telephone; (*b*) a return bend in the middle or intermediate portion thereof shaped to receive and hold the receiving part of the telephone; (*c*) said return bend terminating at the other end of said bar or wire, in a straight shank shaped to engage with the bore of the barrel 7 and vertically adjustable therein.

In the operation of my improved invention the telephone 14 is removed from its support upon the usual telephone instrument normally resting upon the desk and is placed in the cradle 9, such cradle having been preferably adjusted to the individual need of the operator and the telephone call is taken in this position.

At the end of the call, the telephone may be restored to its original position, or a weight may be placed upon the spring causing the opening of the connection and the telephone allowed to stay in its cradle. Additional calls may be taken in like manner. While the call is being taken it is obvious that the hands of the operator are free to take down a message, to make any notes desired, or to make any other disposition desired by the operator.

While I have described my invention with particular reference to the preferred form of construction herein described and illustrated, I by no means desire to limit myself to such form. As is obvious, other forms might be employed without departing from the spirit of my invention, or its purpose.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a telephone stand, the combination of a standard, said standard having a barrel portion at its upper end, a single strip of metal bent to form a return bend convolution for the reception

of a telephone instrument, one end of said strip terminating in a member engaging with the bore of said barrel, and means for securing said member in adjusted position in said barrel.

2. In a telephone stand, the combination of a standard, said standard having a barrel portion at its upper end, a single strip of metal bent back upon itself to form a convolution shaped to receive and hold the receiving part of a French telephone, one end of said strip being shaped to receive and hold the transmitting part of said telephone and the other end of said strip terminating in a straight shank engaging with the bore of said barrel, and means for securing said shank in adjusted position in said barrel.

3. In a telephone stand, the combination of a standard, said standard having a barrel portion at its upper end, a single elongated strip of metal bent at its middle portion back upon itself to form a cup shaped to receive and hold the receiving part of a French telephone and to form two parallel members, the end portion of one of which members is shaped to receive and hold the transmitting part of said telephone, and the end portion of the other of which members terminates in a straight shank which engages with the bore of said barrel, and means for securing said shank in adjusted position in said barrel.

LEWIS R. KIRBY.