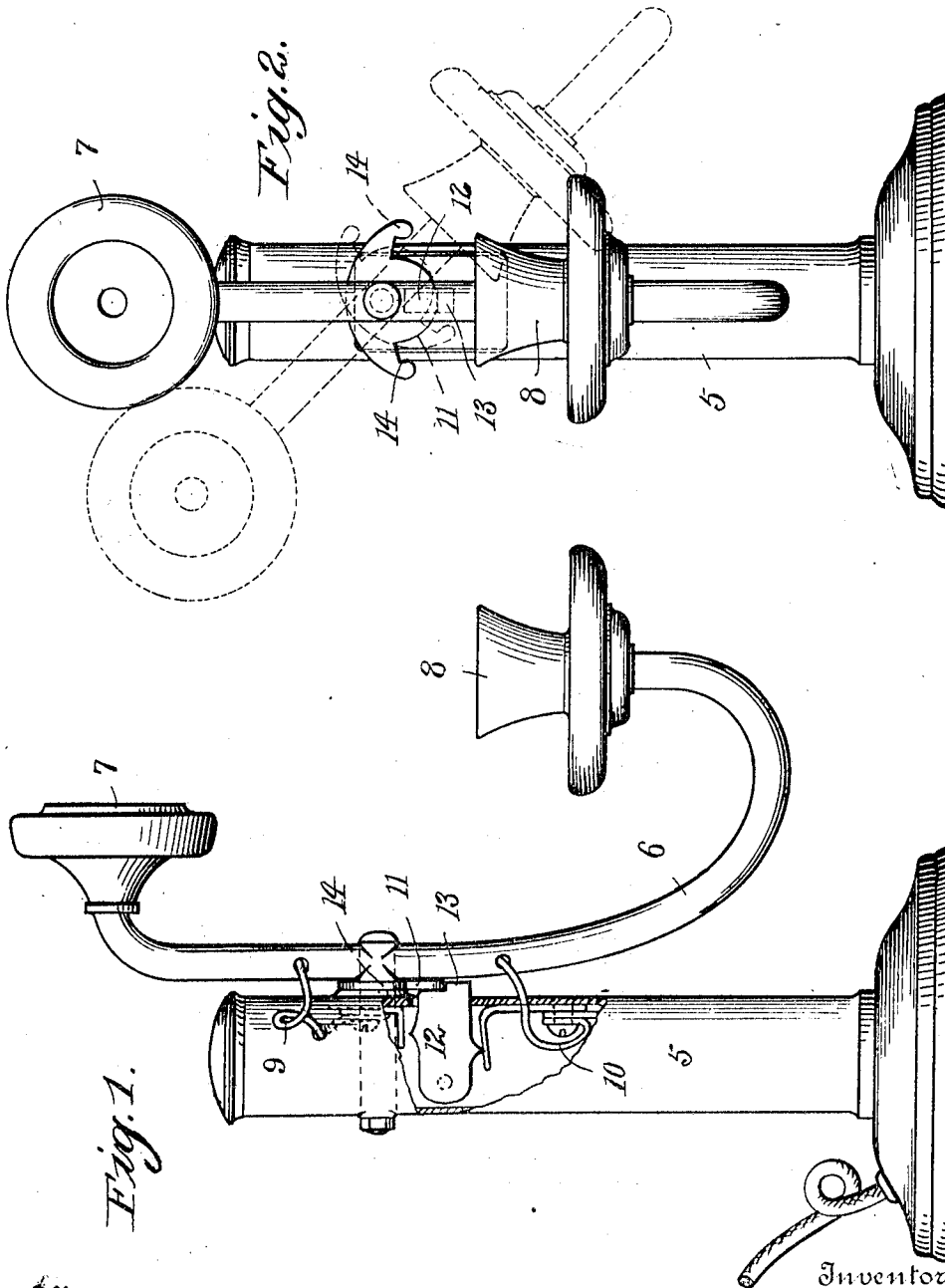


C. C. BLACKHAM.
 TELEPHONE.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1911.

1,022,350.

Patented Apr. 2, 1912.



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CHARLES C. BLACKHAM, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

TELEPHONE.

1,022,350.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. BLACKHAM, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephones, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in magnetic telephones, and particularly to what are commonly called portable or desk phones.

It is the object of my invention to provide an instrument in which the receiver and transmitter are combined upon a single bracket and pivotally connected to the portable stand, so that when the receiver is in proper position at the ear the transmitter is also in position for use in front of the mouth; to so arrange and construct the pivotal connection of the bracket and stand, that the electrical connections for receiver and transmitter will be automatically regulated with the adjustment of the bracket.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel combination, construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the proportion, form, size and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims may be resorted to without departure from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Similar characters of reference will be found to denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and upon which—

Figure 1, shows a side elevation of a portable telephone including my pivotal combined transmitter and receiver, and, Fig. 2, is a front view of the telephone shown in Fig. 1.

Referring in detail to the characters of reference marked upon the drawings 5 indicates the stand as a whole, to which the bracket is pivoted. This stand may be of the usual or any preferred construction, and includes a heavy base portion having a vertically disposed tubular post mounted thereon. The wires are obviously threaded in through the base and up into the tube where

they are connected with suitable binding posts in the usual manner.

6 represents a curved bracket which is also made from tubular stock and has its two outer end portions disposed at right angles to each other. To the upper and outwardly disposed end of this bracket I secure the receiver 7 and to the lower end the transmitter 8. The service wires 9 and 10 from each of these are threaded through the bent tube and out through holes in the side, and then again in holes in the side of stand where they are properly connected to the posts of circuit wire and circuit lever 12. This allows the bracket to be freely swung back and forth with respect to the post, to adjust the bracket for use, and automatically operate the switch mechanism to facilitate talking. The bracket 6 is normally supported in a vertical position as shown in full lines in the drawings, but is adapted to be adjusted to either the right or left, see dotted lines Fig. 2, for the purpose of talking, thus making it doubly convenient to be used against either the right or left ear as preferred, and still be in position for the mouth.

A special form of eccentric cam 11 is secured to the back of the bracket adjacent to the pivotal point, to engage the outwardly disposed end 13 of the contact lever 12 which lever is pivotally connected inside of the post and constructed and arranged to make and break the electrical connection of the telephone when the bracket is swung upon the pivot. The lower edge portion of this cam is farther from the pivotal point than the side edges and thus serves to engage and hold the said lever 12 down when the bracket is in an upright position, but permits of its swinging up to make the electrical connection when the said bracket is swung to one side for use. Suitable stops 14 are formed in the two outer edge portions of this cam to strike the sides of the end 13 of the before mentioned lever 12, to limit the amount of movement of the bracket. The bracket is thus swung to an angular position for use, and shoved back in a vertical position to disconnect the circuit when not in use, thereby making and breaking the connections in very much the same manner as is now done with the ordinary and common form of detachable receiver when taken off and put back on the hook, the lever 12 in this case

taking the place of, and performing the same function as the hook lever on such common forms of telephones.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is.

1. In a telephone of the class described, the combination with a hollow supporting stand, a contact lever extended out therefrom and adapted to make and break the electrical circuit, a combined receiver and transmitter bracket pivotally connected to the stand, means carried by the bracket to engage the lever before mentioned for operating the same to make and break the said electrical connections by the turning of the bracket with relation to the stand.

2. In a telephone bracket of the class described, the combination with a supporting stand, of a curved bracket pivotally connected thereto, a transmitter mounted in one end of the bracket and a receiver upon the other, a pivotal lever carried by the stand and adapted to make and break the electrical connections for the receiver and transmitter, a cam carried by the bracket and adapted to engage said lever in a way to hold the same out of contact when the bracket is in a vertical position, and constructed to allow the lever to form a connection when the bracket is adjusted for use.

3. In a telephone of the class described, the combination with a hollow supporting stand, a pivotal contact lever extended out therefrom and adapted to make and break

the electrical circuit for the telephone, a curved bracket pivotally connected to the stand, a transmitter connected to the upper end of said bracket and a receiver upon the lower end thereof, a cam carried by the bracket to engage the lever before mentioned for operating the same to make and break the said electrical connections by the turning of the bracket with relation to the stand, and means for limiting the said movement.

4. In a telephone bracket of the class described, the combination with a supporting stand, of a curved bracket pivotally connected thereto, a transmitter mounted in one end of the bracket and a receiver upon the other; a pivotal lever mounted in the stand below the pivotal point of the bracket and adapted to make and break the electrical connections for the receiver and transmitter, a cam carried by the bracket above the lever and adapted to engage the same in a way to hold the lever down and out of contact when the bracket is in a vertical position and constructed to allow the lever to rise up to form a connection when the bracket is adjusted for use.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 3rd day of May A. D., 1911.

CHARLES C. BLACKHAM

Witnesses:

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RUTH M. WORDEN.