

(No Model.)

C. E. SCRIBNER.

AUTOMATIC SWITCH FOR TELEPHONES.

No. 248,671.

Patented Oct. 25, 1881.

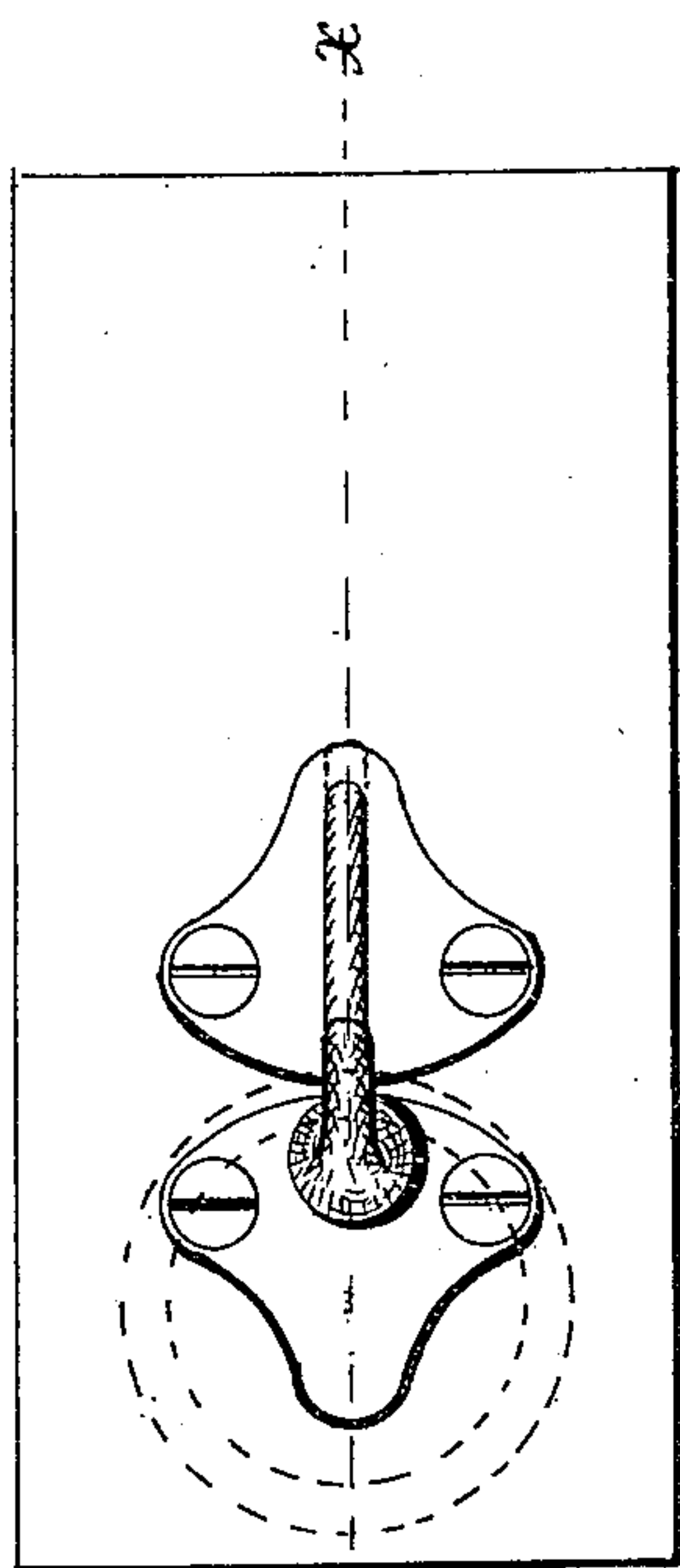


Fig 1

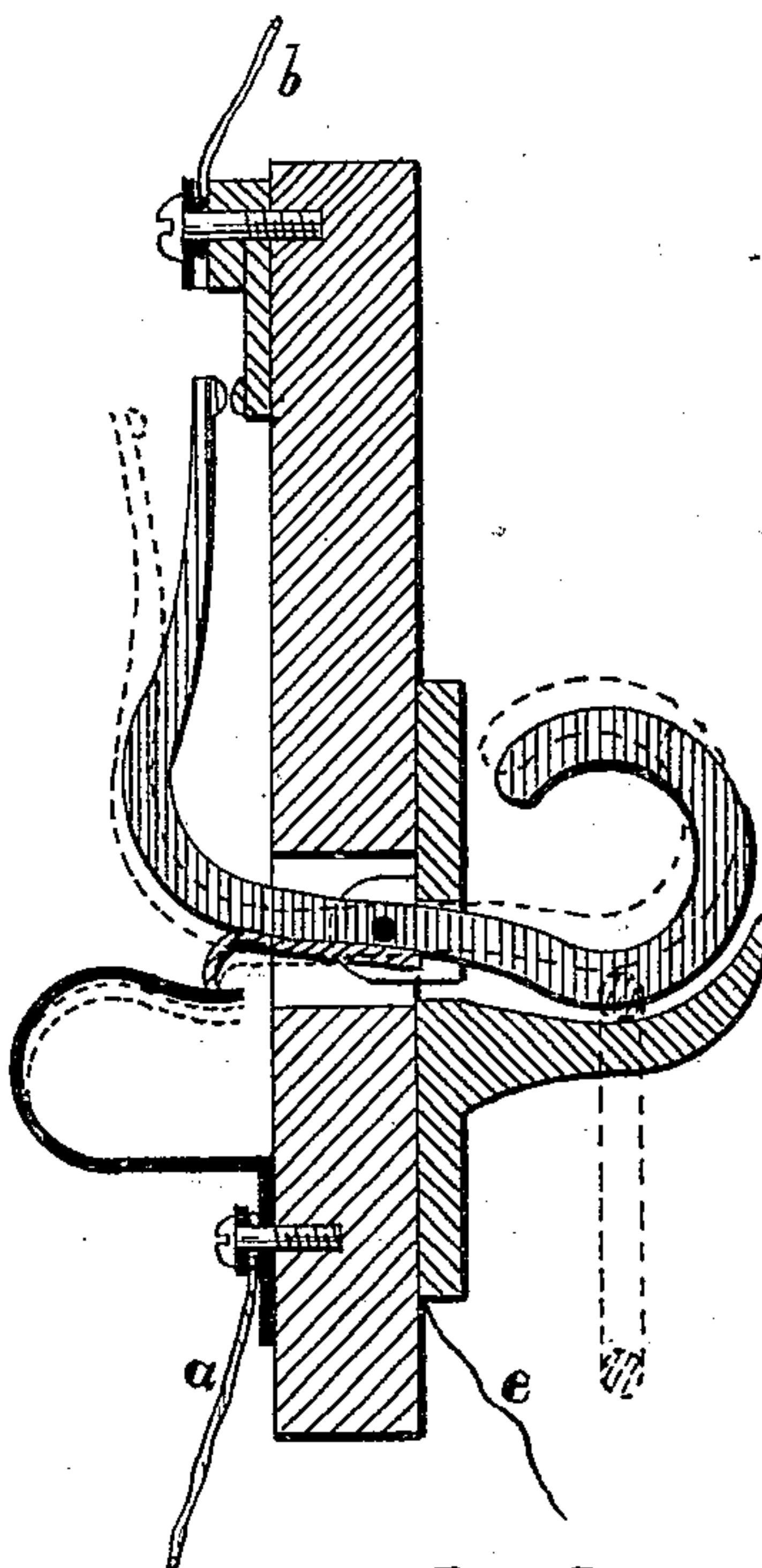


Fig 2

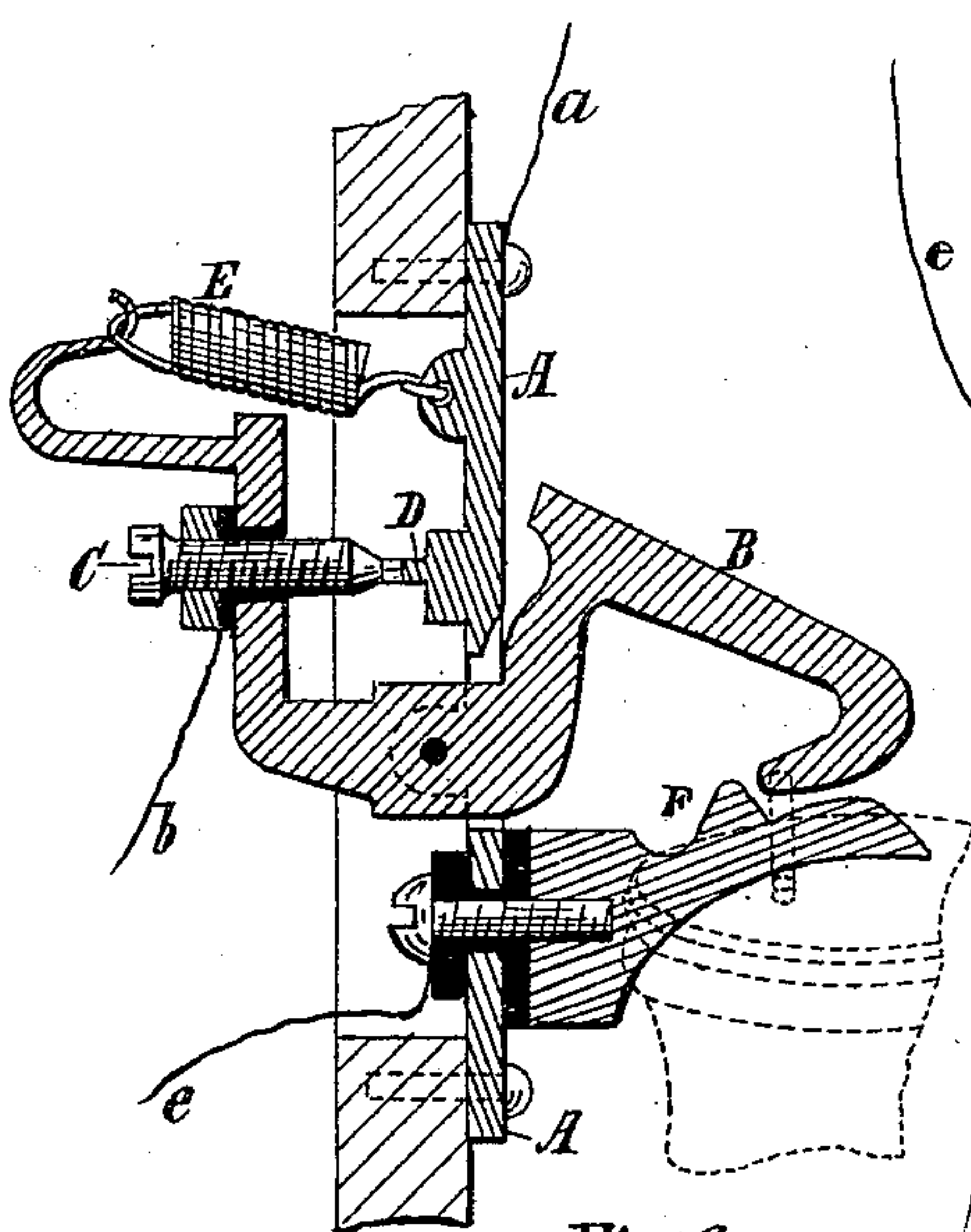


Fig 4

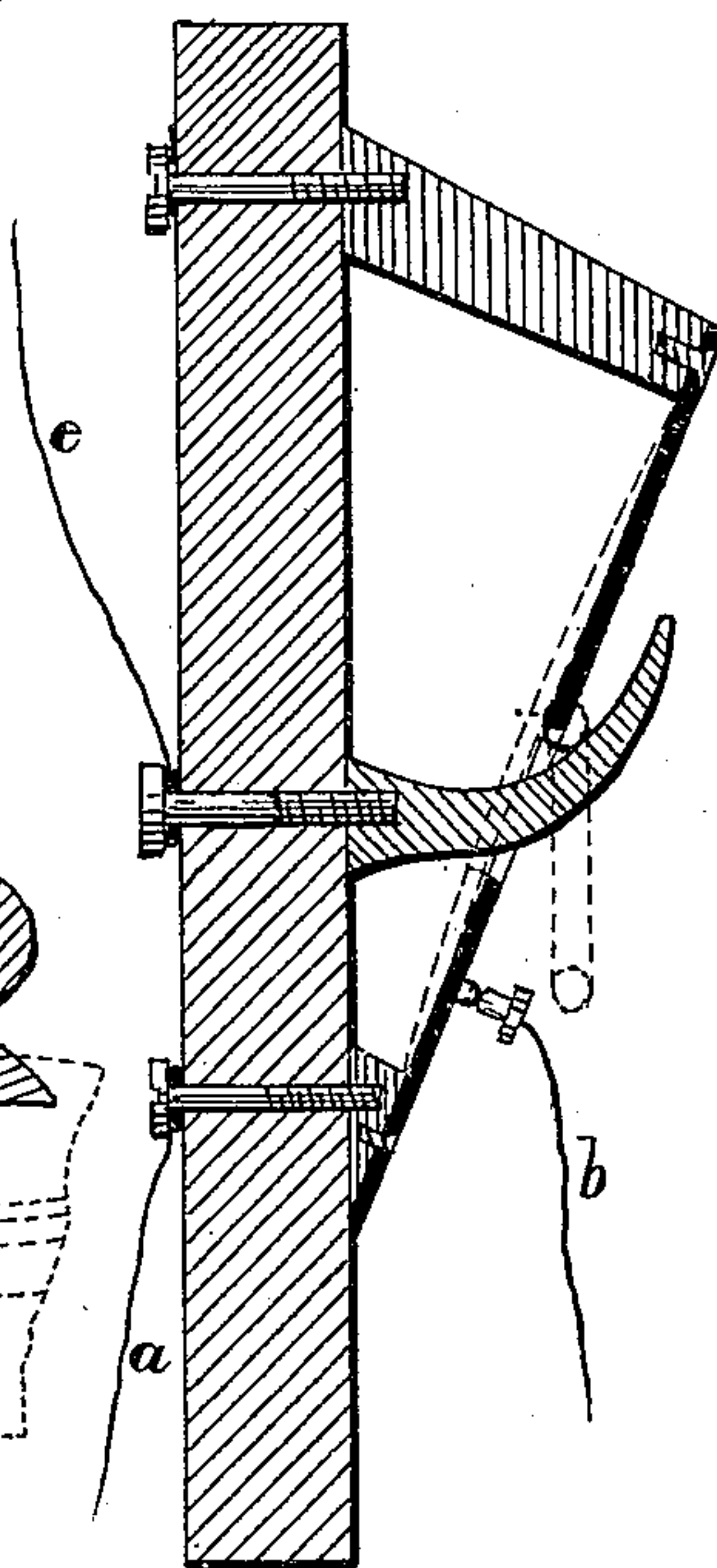


Fig 3

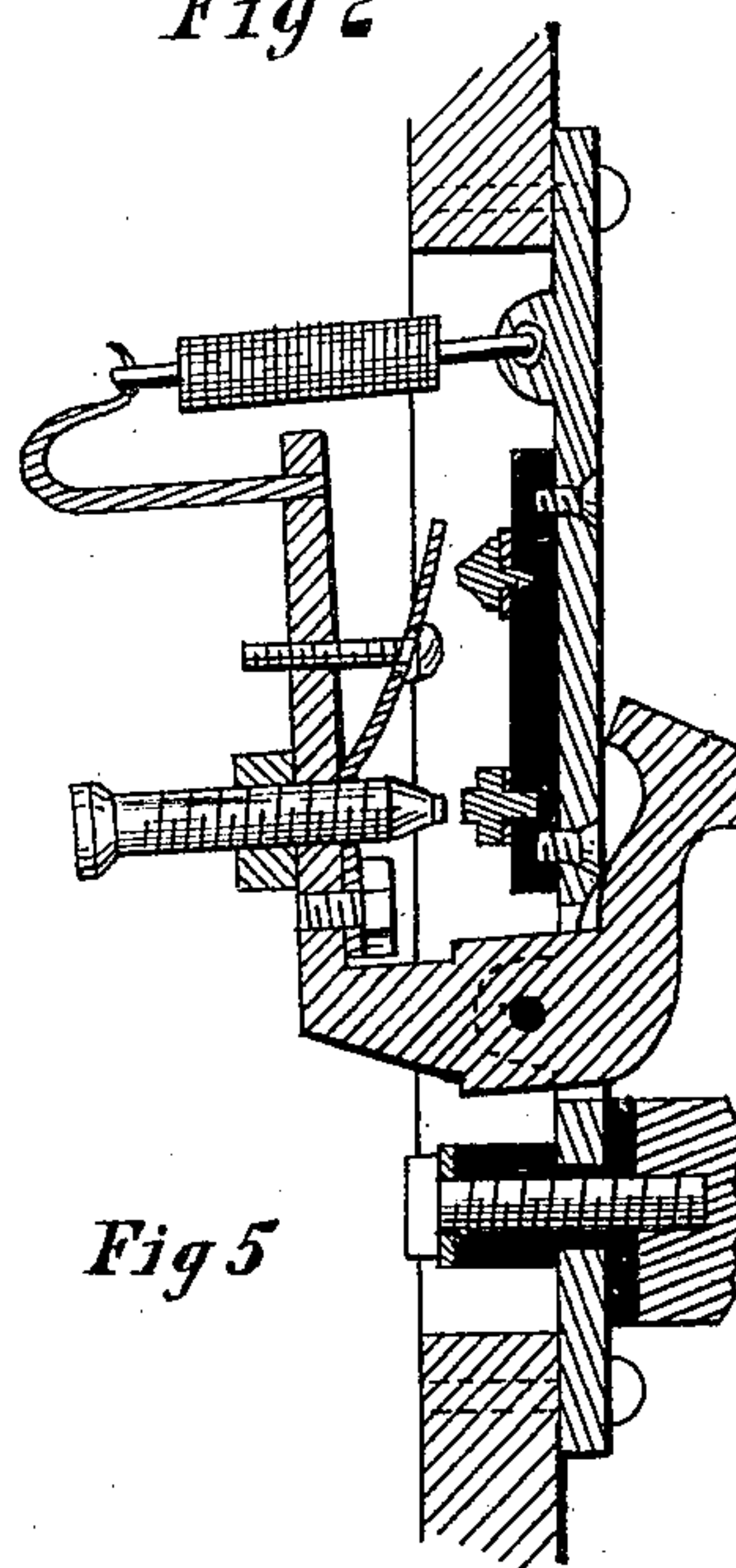


Fig 5

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. SCRIBNER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE WESTERN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

AUTOMATIC SWITCH FOR TELEPHONES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,671, dated October 25, 1881.

Application filed August 24, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. SCRIBNER, of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Switches for Telephones, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description.

My invention consists of a pin or hook and a lever or circuit-changer so combined with a wedge (in this instance a telephone or telephone-ring) that when the hook and lever are separated by the wedge the main circuit is changed from the telephone to the call-bell.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my switch. Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof upon the line *x x*.

A flat spring provided with a slot for the hook, as shown in Fig. 3, may be used instead of the movable lever.

The dotted lines in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 show the wedge inserted and the positions respectively assumed by the lever and spring.

I will now describe my invention minutely as embodied in Fig. 4.

The frame A is made preferably of brass and may be attached to a magneto call-box placed at any given station. Lever B is pivoted to lugs upon the sides of the slot in the frame, as shown. The screw C, insulated from the lever, is held in contact with the point D of the frame by the spring E. On inserting a metallic wedge between the lever and the insulated hook or pin F, the circuit of lines *a* and *b* is opened at the point D, and a new circuit formed between line *a* and line *e* through the medium of the wedge. Thus when the wedge is removed, as in the drawings, the wires *a* and *b* are electrically connected through the medium of the screw C and frame A, and their connection is broken when the lever is wedged away from the hook, and at the same time a new connection is formed between wires *a* and *e* through the medium of the wedge or ring of the telephone which has been inserted.

In the form shown in Fig. 2 the main line *a*,

which is permanently connected with the movable lever of the switch, is in the circuit of line *e* of the call-bell as long as the ring of the telephone is inserted between the fixed pin and movable lever, as indicated by the dotted line. On removing the telephone from the switch the connection between line *a* and line *e* is broken, and the circuit of line *a* is closed through line *b* of the telephone, as indicated by the full lines.

Fig. 5 shows a modification of the switch, in which an additional point is attached to the lever for the purpose of shunting the call-bell when the telephone is in use.

I claim—

1. In an automatic switch, the combination of a fixed pin, a circuit-changer, and metallic wedge, said wedge, when inserted, moving the circuit-changer and serving as an electric medium between the pin and circuit-changer.

2. The combination of a fixed pin, a circuit-changer or lever and its electrical connections, and a wedge attached to the telephone, whereby when the wedge is placed between the pin and lever the circuit of the main line is directed through the call-bell, said circuit being automatically restored to the telephone when the wedge is removed.

3. The combination of a telephone and its support with a contact-piece carried by the telephone and electrical connections, whereby when the telephone is on its support the circuit is closed through the support and open to the telephone.

4. In a telephone apparatus, a metallic telephone-supporting hook, a telephone, a metallic supporting-ring attached to the telephone, and electric circuits, whereby when the ring is placed on the hook the main-line circuit is established through the call-bell and cut off from the telephone.

CHARLES E. SCRIBNER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE P. BARTON,
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