

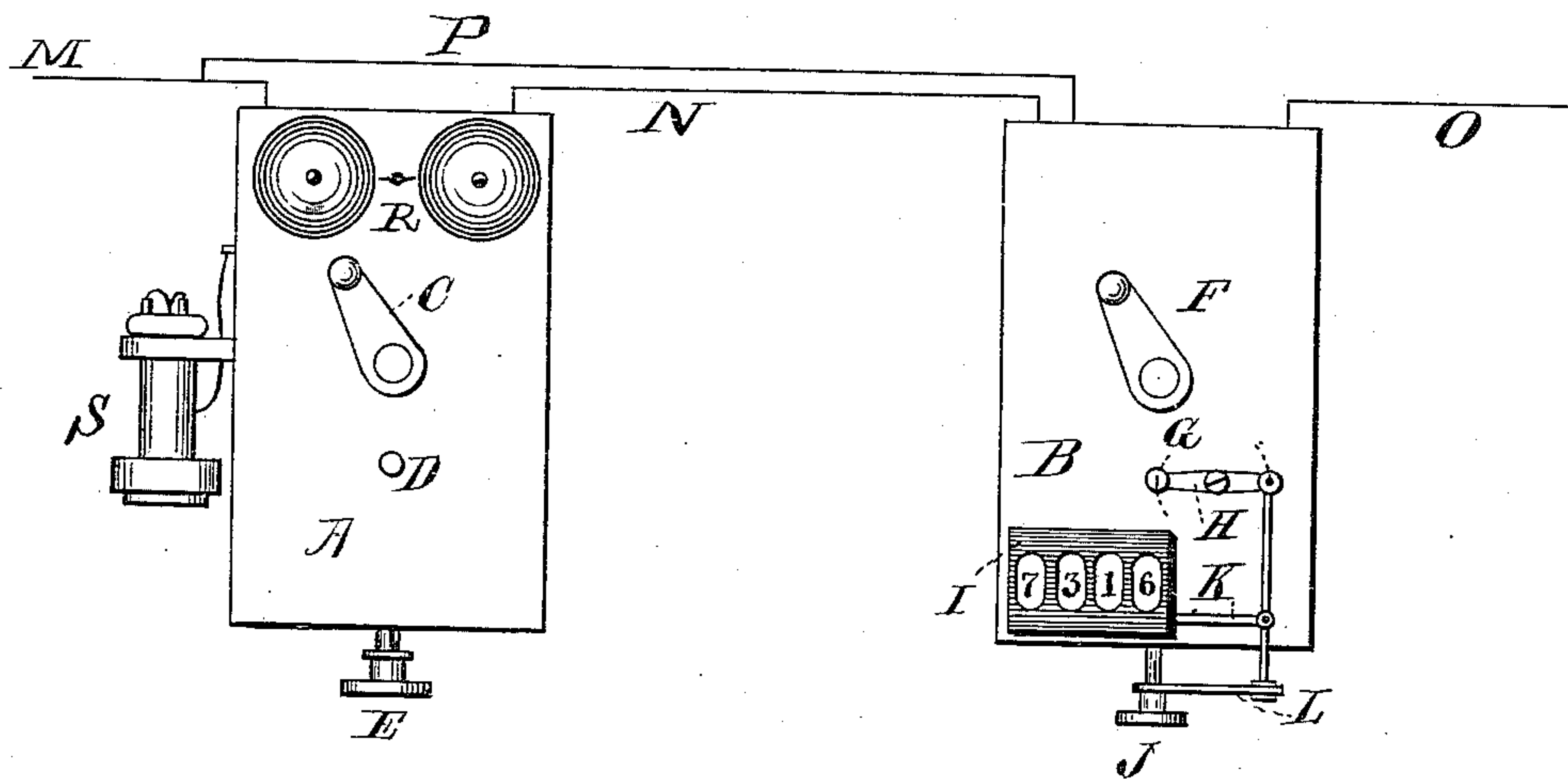
(No Model.)

J. W. SEE.

TELEPHONE CALL REGISTER.

No. 259,428.

Patented June 13, 1882.



WITNESSES:

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JAMES W. SEE, OF HAMILTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

TELEPHONE CALL-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,428, dated June 13, 1882.

Application filed October 22, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. SEE, of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephone Toll Systems and Apparatus, of which
5 the following is a specification.

For the purposes of identification among other specifications of telephone toll systems and apparatus invented by myself and by
10 others jointly with me, I designate this as the specification of "Case No. 3."

This invention relates to systems and apparatus for indicating the amount of toll due from users of telephone-lines.

15 The accompanying drawing illustrates the system and apparatus involved at a station or premises of a telephone user.

A is a common magneto call device, having usual bells, R, crank C, and push-button E.
20 S is the telephone, connected as usual. M is the line entering the call device, as usual, and departing to ground or continued line at N O.

There is nothing uncommon about the devices thus far referred to, except that the obstructing-pin D prevents the complete or continuous rotation of the crank C. The crank
25 can be turned nearly a full revolution and then back again, and so on; but it cannot be turned continuously. The lack of continuity
30 in the signal thus produced gives to the signal sent from such a device a distinctive characteristic easily distinguishable from a continuous signal. This distinctive signal is not
35 to be recognized by the central office as a call, and is accordingly not answered. This signal is used answering calls received and for "ringing off" after the user is done with the telephone.

B is a signaling device similar to A, F being
40 the crank, G the obstructive pin in the path of the crank, and J the push-button. The signal sent by the device B would be identical with the one sent by A were it not for the fact that the obstructive pin G moves out of the
45 path of the crank F each time the button J is pressed. The system of rods and levers by which this is accomplished is clearly shown in the drawing, and it is obvious that the pin G may be connected with the button J in other
50 ways, so as to still produce the desired effect.

It will readily be seen that the calling device B may at any time be used to send over the line a continuous uninterrupted signal to be recognized and answered by the central office. I is a counter or register, which indicates each time the button J is pressed. 55

It will readily be seen that the indicator I will count the calls sent to the central office, and that answering and ringing off are not counted. 60

If it is desired to guard against a user fastening the button J in its upward position, and thus being at all times in readiness to send calls without actuating the counter I, such guarding may be accomplished in an obvious
65 manner by causing the button J to act as telephone-switch, which must be in its downward position to permit the telephone to be used.

For instance, let the wire P be the connection between the two devices when the button
70 J is up and the wire N the connection when the button is down. It is obvious that the upward position of the button J tends to short-cut the circuit and render the device A, with its telephone, inoperative. The arrangement
75 of such circuits and switches is common and requires no explanation here.

The devices A and B are illustrated as two separate structures connected by conductors N or N and P; but it is obvious that both may
80 be combined in one structure and the parts utilized for double duty without the exercise of invention. For instance, the device A may be constructed without any button E, as is often done in signaling devices. This permits
85 the interrupted signal to be sent by simply turning the crank C, and no button need be manipulated. If the device B be arranged in a similar manner—that is to say, in such manner that answering signals may be sent without manipulating a button—it is obvious that
90 the device B would answer for both answers and calls, the calling-button J being used and the counter I accordingly actuated each time the call is sent. 95

The object of the invention is to count each call sent to the central office, and at the same time permit a telephone user to answer calls and to ring off without actuating the counter, in order that toll-charges may be based on 100

calls sent by the user only. The system is applicable to forms of signal devices other than crank machines. Thus a system of battery-signaling may be used, and the button which
5 actuates the counter may actuate the calling-switch, while an answering or ringing-off signal is left free from count.

I claim as my invention—

In telephone toll systems, the combination,

at a station on a line, of a calling device having a register or counter attached, and an answering and ringing-off device independent of said register or counter, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JAMES W. SEE.

Witnesses:

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JOHN LORENZ.