(No Model.)

W. N. MARCUS.

APPARATUS FOR COMMUNICATING TELEPHONICALLY.

No. 305,829. Patented Sept. 30, 1884.

Fig. I.

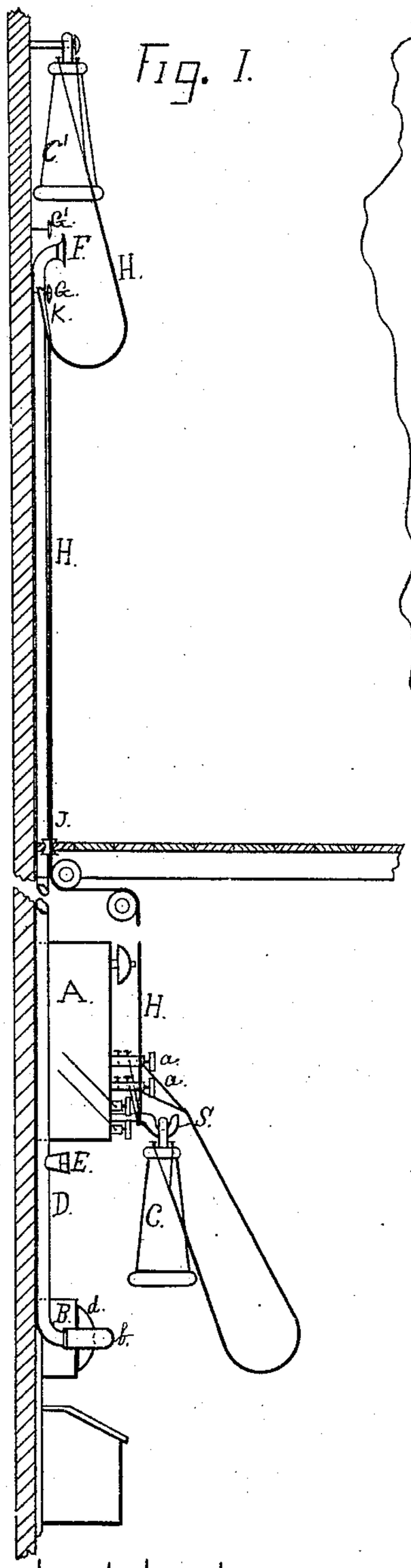
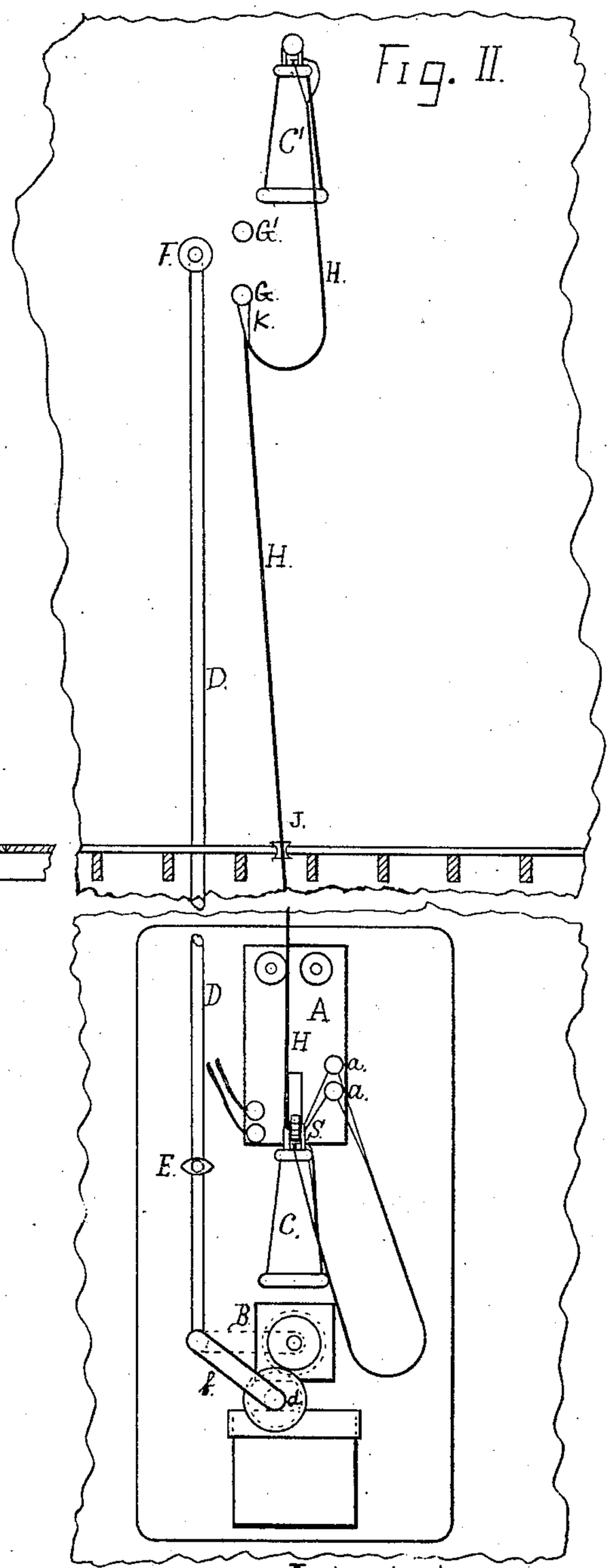


Fig. II.



WITNESSES.

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APPARATUS FOR COMMUNICATING TELEPHONICALLY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,829, dated September 30, 1884.

Application filed June 7, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. MARCUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Apparatus for Communicating Telephonically, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in telephone-connections, and in the means for connecting a telephone apparatus with other rooms distant from that in which the telephone is located.

The object of my invention is that one telephone may be made to communicate with several rooms in the same building, so that communications may be received and sent from a room in which no telephone is located.

My invention consists in the combination and arrangement of a speaking-tube and a circuit-wire with a telephone-receiver for transmitting and receiving articulated speech through a telephone located in a distant room from the operator. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a side view of a telephone with my improvement connecting a room on a floor above. Fig. II is a front view of Fig. I.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents the ordinary telephone apparatus; B, the transmitter; C, the receiver. These parts are all made and constructed as is usual in the Bell, Gray, Baxter, or other telephones with the exception, I make the poles *a a* with two or more binding-screws, and holes for connecting two or more circuit-wires.

D is a speaking-tube, usually made of tin. At the bottom of this tube and jointed is an elbow, *b*. This elbow is provided with a funnel-shaped mouth, *d*.

E and F are mouth-pieces. These mouth-pieces should be provided with movable whistles, such are usually used in call and speaking tubes.

H is an insulated circuit-wire connected to the poles *a a* of the telephone. These insulated wires are carried under the switch-lever S of the telephone, and then through the eyelet J in the floor to the room above, where the wires are connected to a telephone-receiver, C′. The wires H are connected to a loop, K, by which the wires are hung on a peg, G.

The method of operating my improvement is as follows: A signal is received at the telephone, and the caller wishes to communicate with the room above. The person below calls through the speaking-tube that some one wishes to communicate with the room above by the telephone. The funnel-shaped mouth *d* is pushed over the transmitter B. The operator above then raises the wire H, and by loop K hooks it on the peg G′. This, by means of the wire H, raises the switch-lever S, and communication is established through the telephone with the room above by receiving through the receiver C′ and transmitting speech through the tube D. When the operator is through with his communication, he drops the wire H by hanging the loop K on peg G. This lets down the switch-lever S, and the telephone is then in connection with the signal-bells. When the person in the room above wishes to communicate through the telephone, he calls through the tube to the person below, who connects the tube H to the transmitter B and rings the telephone-call. The person in the room above then raises the loop K to the peg G′. This makes the connection, and he takes the receiver C′, and through the receiver and tube can hold communication as well as if at the telephone in the room below. The operator in all cases, when hanging up the receiver C′, removes the loop K from peg G′ to peg G. This acts the same as placing the receiver on the switch-lever S at the telephone.

To insure the removal of the loop K from G′ to G, the receiver C′ can be hung on peg G′, and the peg G′ may be so constructed that both cannot be put on the same peg at one time, and peg G may be so constructed that the receiver C′ cannot be hung on it.

In the drawings I show the telephone connected to a second room; but it is obvious that several speaking-tubes may be run from other rooms, and from the poles *a a* of the telephone several sets of circuit-wires may be run to other rooms, and to which may be connected receivers, as is shown in the drawings, and communication may be had through one telephone with several rooms.

Having thus described my invention and the method of using the same, I am aware that

the parts are all old, and these parts separately I do not claim; but

As my invention I claim—

1. A speaking-tube, D, in combination with a telephone apparatus, A, circuit-wire H, leading from the common transmitter, and receiver C′, for transmitting and receiving communication through a telephone located in another room, as shown and described.

2. The combination of wires H, leading from the common transmitter to the several receivers, and lever S, moved mechanically by the wires, with the pegs G and G′ for the purpose of operating the telephone-switch, as shown and described.

WM. N. MARCUS.

Witnesses:
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