(No Model.)

# G. R. TYLER.

## TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

No. 318,057. Patented May 19, 1885.

Fig. 1.

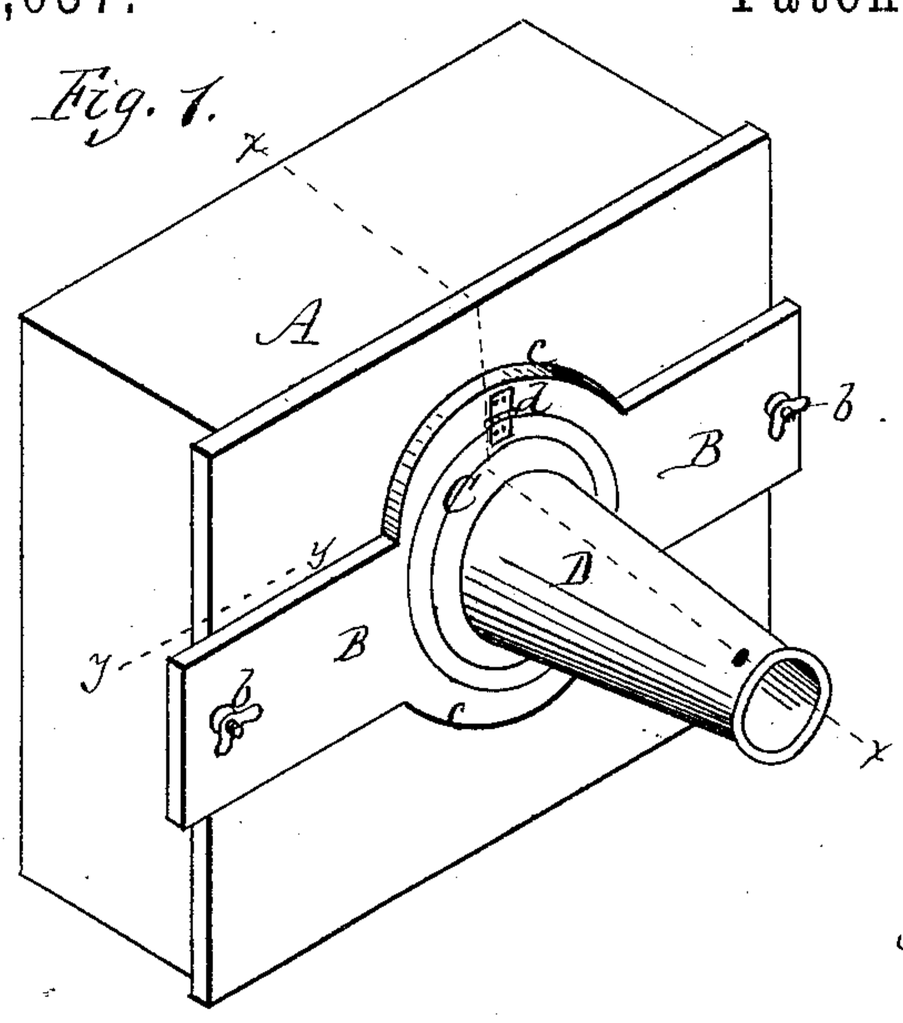



Fig. 3.

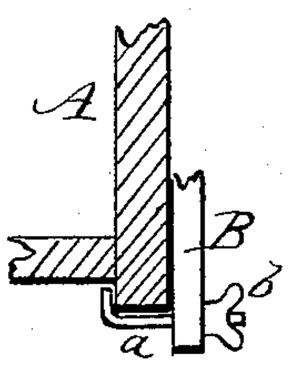
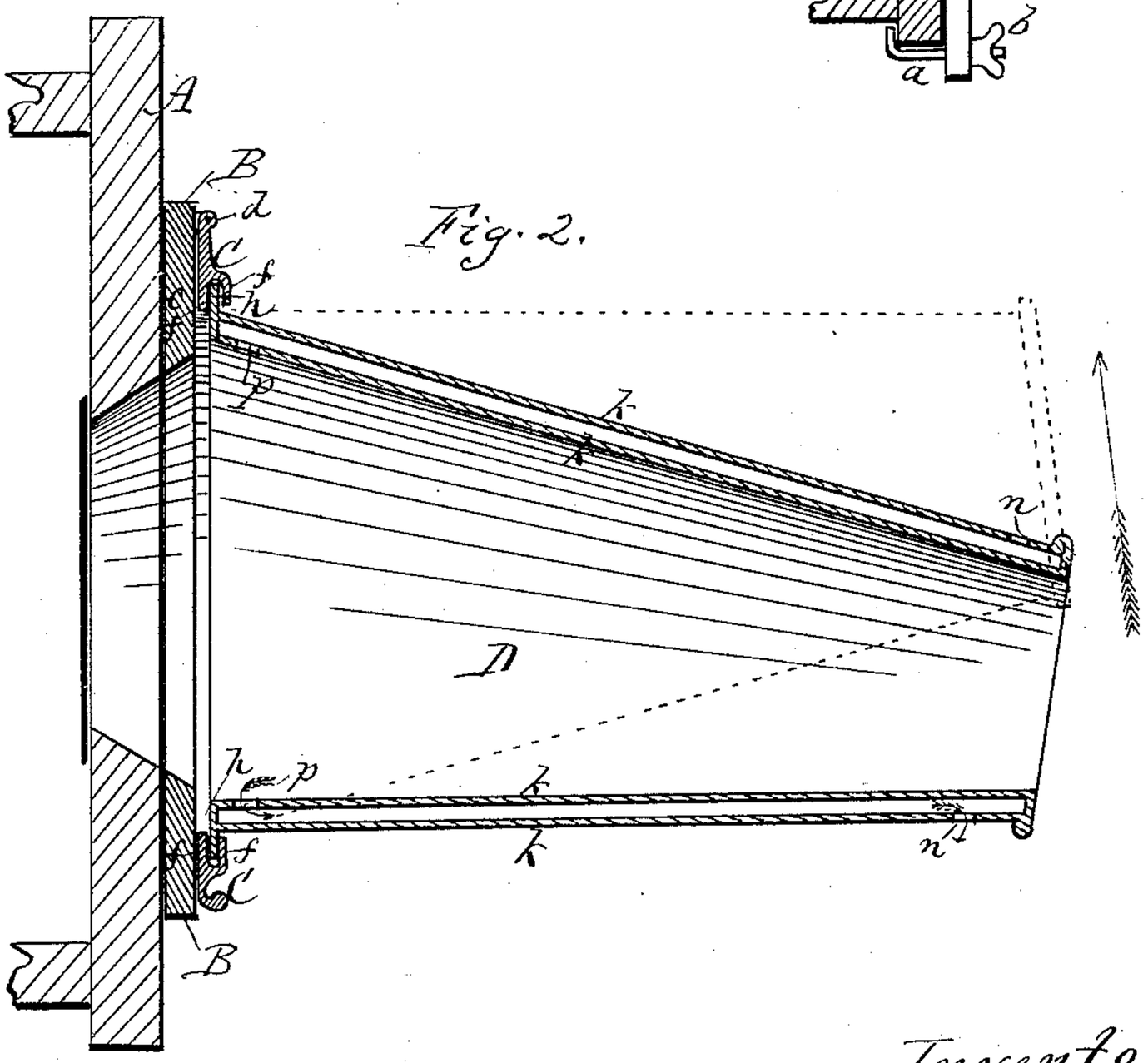



Fig. 2.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. TYLER, OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK.

## TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,057, dated May 19, 1885.

Application filed December 30, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. TYLER, of Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Telephone Attachments; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improvement applied to a telephone. Fig. 2 is a sectional view in line *x x*, showing the device on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a sectional view in line *y y* of Fig. 1.

My improvement relates to a mouth and ear tube applied to the telephone-box for augmenting and increasing the sound, so that conversation can be carried on in a whisper.

The invention consists in the particular construction and arrangement of the device whereby the tube can be adjusted over and removed from the mouth of the telephone; also can be turned to stand at different heights, and is also constructed with double walls with vent-holes therein to allow passage of the breath in talking, all as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A shows the ordinary telephone-box, having an opening in front and a diaphragm behind it, as usual.

My improvement is as follows:

B is a cross-bar which fits over the front of the box, and is secured thereto by hook-shaped clamps *a a*, which pass through the ends and catch behind the edges of the front plate of the box. The clamps are tightened by thumb-nuts *b b*. The device can therefore be applied and removed at pleasure. In the center of the cross-bar is a circular enlargement, *c*, through which is made a hole corresponding with the hole through the front plate of the box.

C is a circular rim forming the bearing for the speaking tube or trumpet, and this rim is hinged at the top, or at any other point, to the cross-bar, as shown at *d*, so that the rim, with the speaking-trumpet attached, can be turned up or to one side to be out of the way when the telephone is not in use. When thus turned up, it can be held by a catch or any other suitable device. The rim is constructed with two flanges, *f f*, leaving a groove between, in which rests and turns the circular flange of the speaking-trumpet, as will presently be described.

D is the speaking trumpet or tube. It is a straight tube of conical form; but the base is cut at an obtuse angle to the length, so that as the tube is turned in its bearing the outer end of the tube is made to stand at different heights, as shown by the full and dotted lines in Fig. 2. By this means the position can be adjusted to the height of different persons, or it can be adapted to fit in corners of rooms, or in other places where the tube could not stand in line with the box. On the base end of the tube is a circular flange, *h*, which fits loosely between the flanges *f f* of the rim C, as before described, thus making the tube an attachment to the rim, and at the same time allowing the tube to turn axially, for the purpose before described. The tube is constructed with double walls *k k*, closed at the outer and inner ends, and leaving a dead-air space between, as shown in Fig. 2. Near the outer end of the outer walls are made vent-holes *n n*, and near the inner ends of the inner walls are made corresponding vent-holes, *p p*. This allows a passage from the interior of the tube through the inner vent-holes, then through the dead-air space, and finally through the outer vent-holes to the exterior air. The object of this arrangement is to allow vent to the breath in speaking into the tube. In speaking the mouth is placed close to the outer end of the tube, so as practically to close the same, and conversation can then be carried on in a whisper, so that it cannot be heard by outside parties. The tube serves to concentrate and confine the vibrations and hold them to the diaphragm, so that a whisper can be heard as readily as the ordinary tones of voice where such an attachment is not used. The double walls are essential to cut off exterior vibrations; and to make them effective the vent-holes are necessary, as described. Otherwise there would be no chance for expiration of the breath.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a telephone, the combination, with the box A, of the cross-bar B, extending across the front of the box, the rim C, hinged thereto, and the tube D, fitted to the rim to turn therein, the base end of the tube being beveled at an

obtuse angle, so that when turned in the rim its outer end will stand at varying heights, as herein shown and described.

2. In a telephone, the tube D, constructed with double walls, leaving a dead-air space between, with vent-holes *n n* in the outer walls near the outer end, and corresponding vent-holes, *p p*, in the inner walls near the inner end, as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEO. R. TYLER.

Witnesses:
P. A. COSTICH,
R. F. OSGOOD.