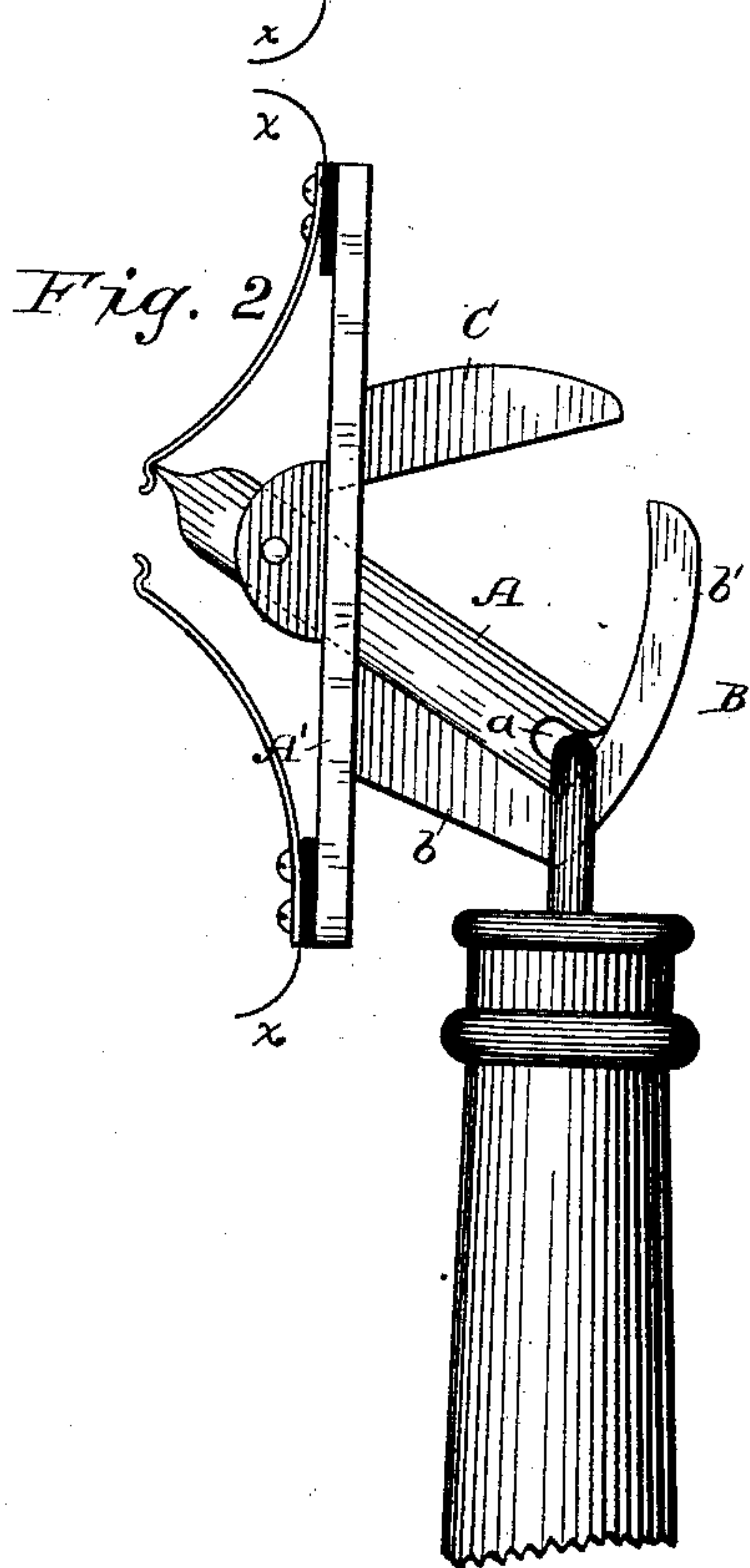
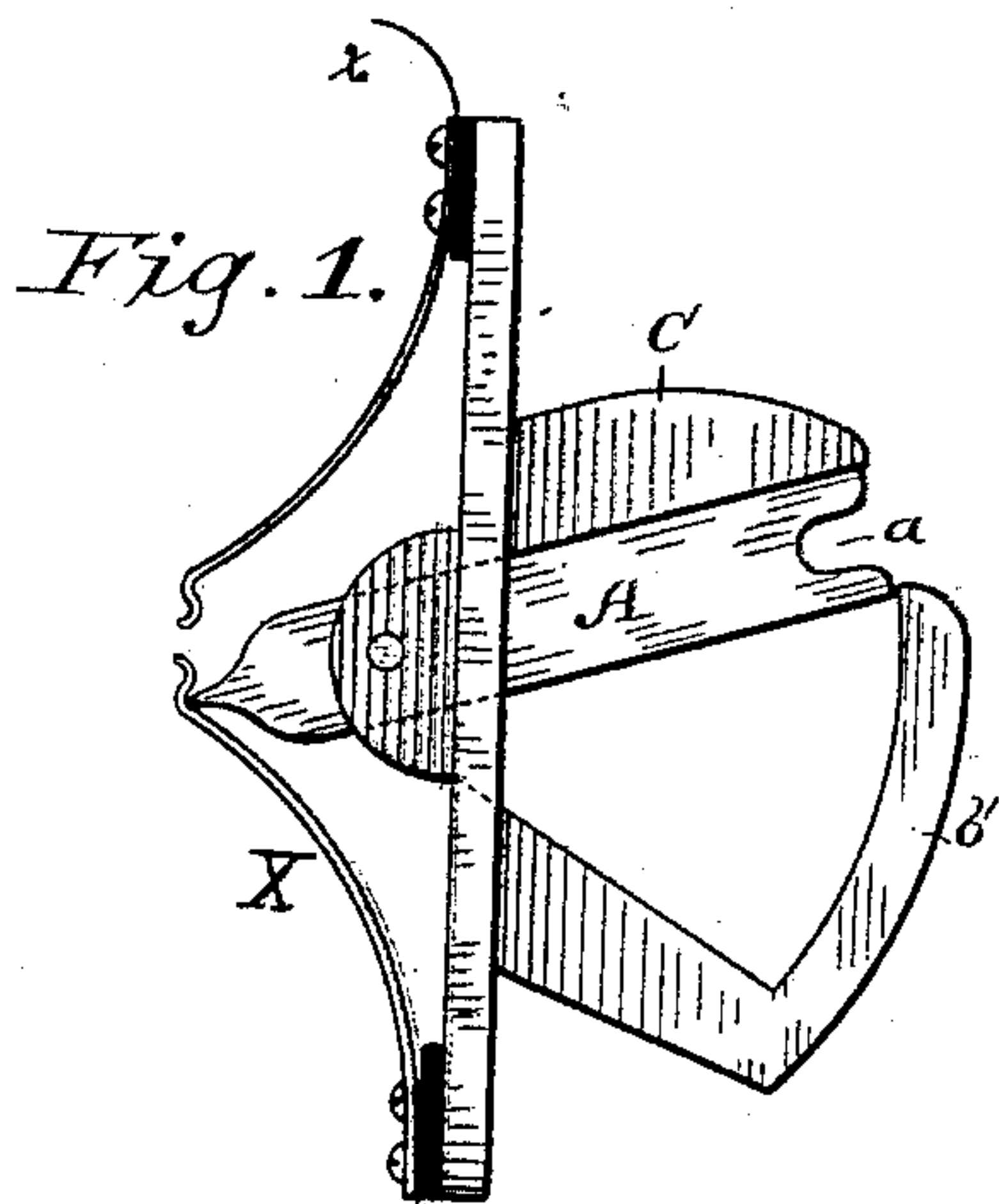


(No Model.)

W. C. TURNBULL.  
TELEPHONE SWITCH.

No. 348,936.

Patented Sept. 7, 1886.



WITNESSES

E. A. Newman.  
C. M. Newman

INVENTOR

W<sup>m</sup> C. Turnbull INVENTOR  
By his Attorneys  
Baldwin, Hopkins & Bayliss.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. TURNBULL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## TELEPHONE-SWITCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,936, dated September 7, 1886.

Application filed May 20, 1886. Serial No. 202,768. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. TURNBULL, of Baltimore, Maryland, have invented an Improved Telephone-Switch, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved switch for cutting a telephone in and out by the act of removing it and replacing it upon its support.

I am aware that heretofore it has been proposed to employ a stationary hook or support, and to effect the proper changes of circuit by switch devices so located with reference to the hook that the telephone cannot be removed or replaced without actuating them. My present invention belongs to telephone-switches of this class.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the switch, and Fig. 2 is a similar view with a telephone hanging in place.

The switch-arm or circuit-changer A is shown as pivoted in the side A' of the case of the instrument. Its inner end is shown as wedge shaped, and may effect the proper changes of circuit in any of the usual ways by engaging with springs X, with which the circuit-wires  $x$  may be connected. Its outer end is formed with a notch or recess,  $a$ . The lever A is limited in its downward movement by the bottom  $b$  of the stationary telephone-supporting hook B, and in an upward direction by a stop-arm, C. The inside face of the side  $b'$  of the telephone-hook describes the arc of a circle of which the pivot of the lever A is the center, and the outer end of the lever works against or in proximity to it. When the lever is in its upper position, illustrated in Fig. 1,

its notched or recessed end closes the opening between the upper end of the hook B and the arm or stop C. When the telephone is to be placed upon the hook, the eye is inserted in the notch or recess  $a$  in the end of the lever A, and the lever drawn down in the position illustrated in Fig. 2. The removal of the telephone necessarily throws the lever up into the position illustrated in Fig. 1, where it is held by the friction of its bearing in the side of the case, or by the pressure of the ordinary circuit-springs.

I am aware of the construction shown in patents of Phelps, No. 222,201, Lewis, No. 266,295, and Kellogg, No. 243,575, and do not therefore claim any subject-matter shown therein.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, substantially as set forth, of the pivoted switch-arm or circuit-changer having a notch in its outer end for the reception of the eye or hook on the telephone, and a guard, within which the circuit-changer works with both prongs which form its notched end moving entirely within and in proximity to the inner face of the guard, whereby the eye of the telephone is normally prevented from leaving said notch, said guard being formed with an opening with which the notch in the circuit-changer coincides when the telephone is removed and replaced.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WILLIAM C. TURNBULL.

Witnesses:

GEO. MCCAFFRAY,  
S. A. MORSE.