

(No Model.)

C. WITTENBERG.
TELEPHONE CABINET.

No. 355,741.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.

Fig. 3.

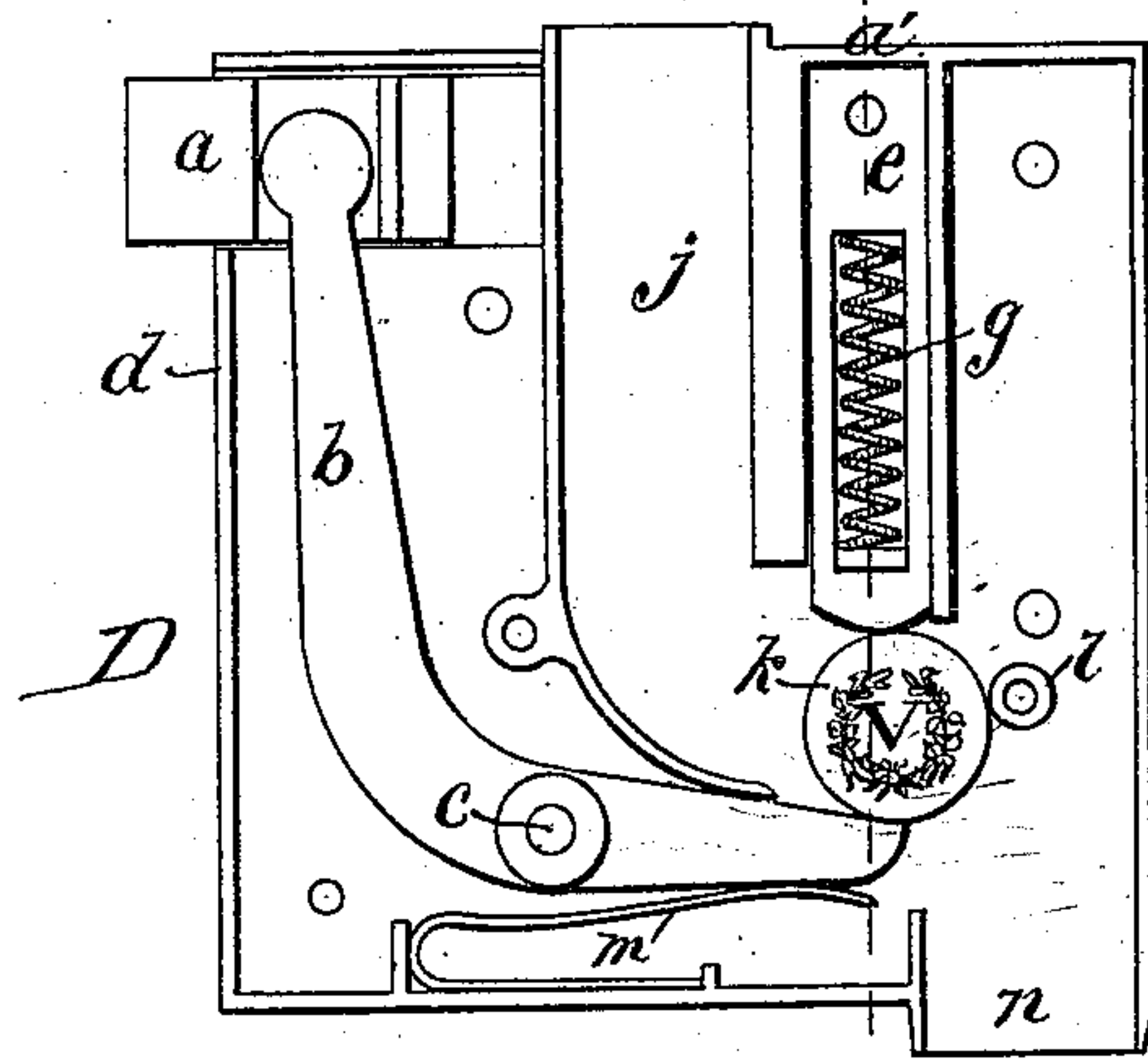


Fig. 4.

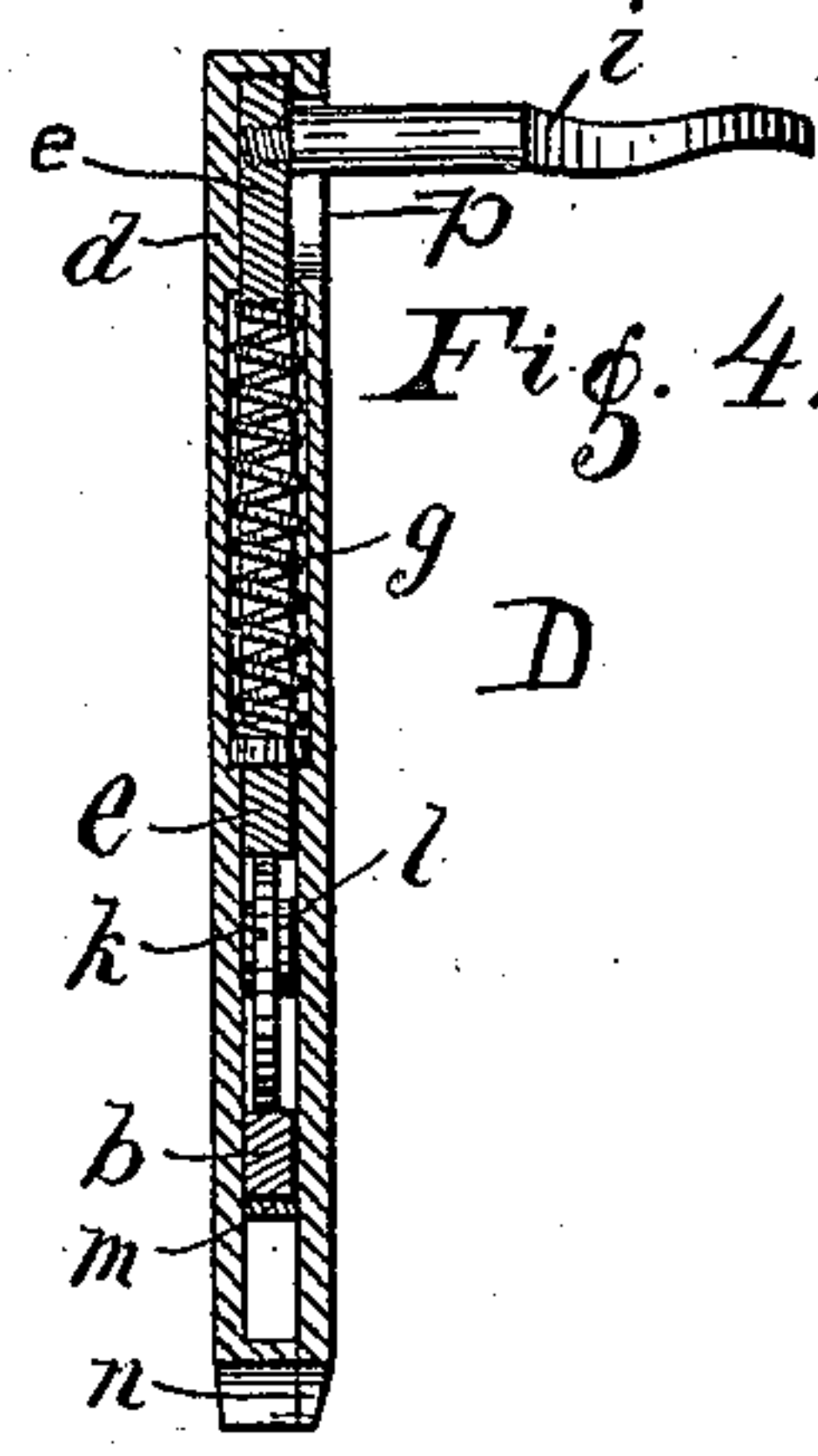


Fig. 1.

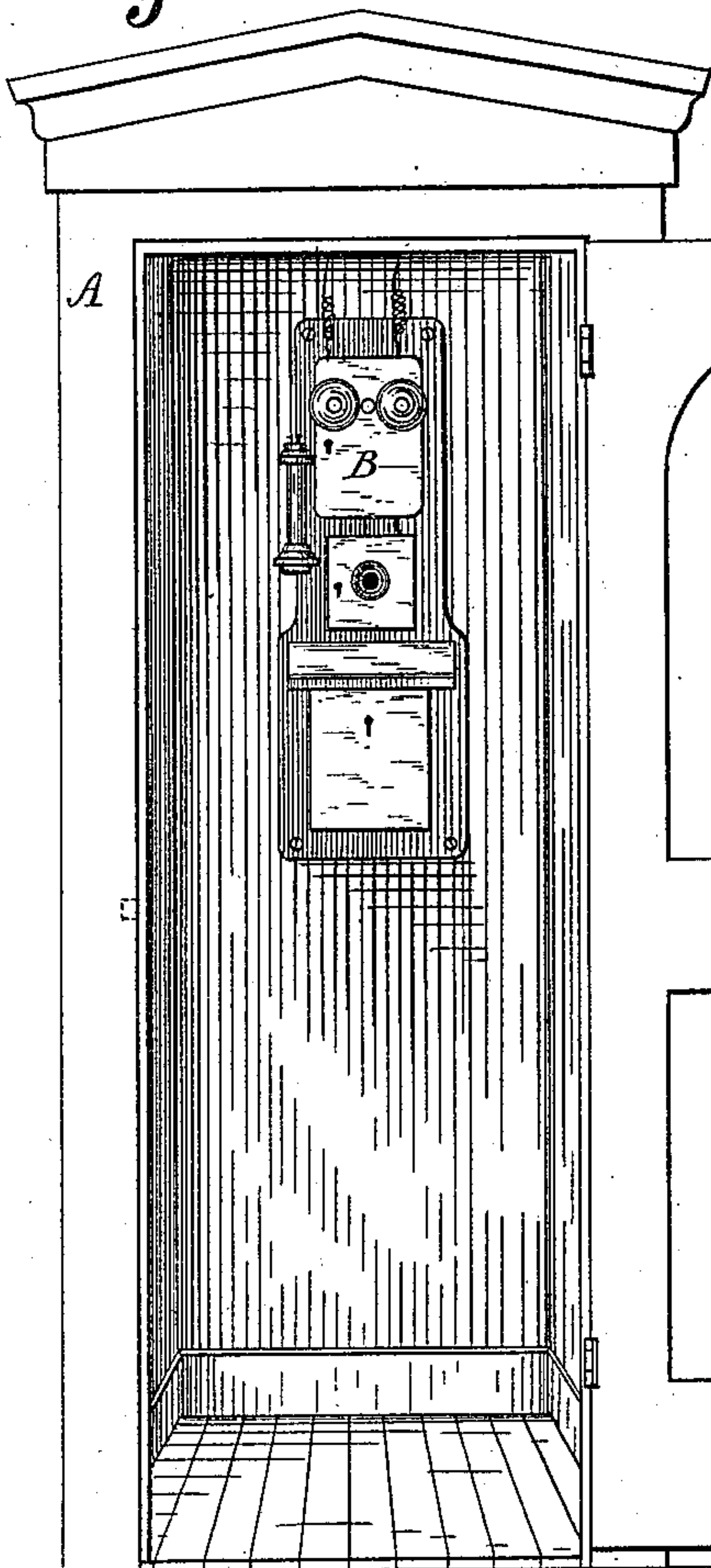
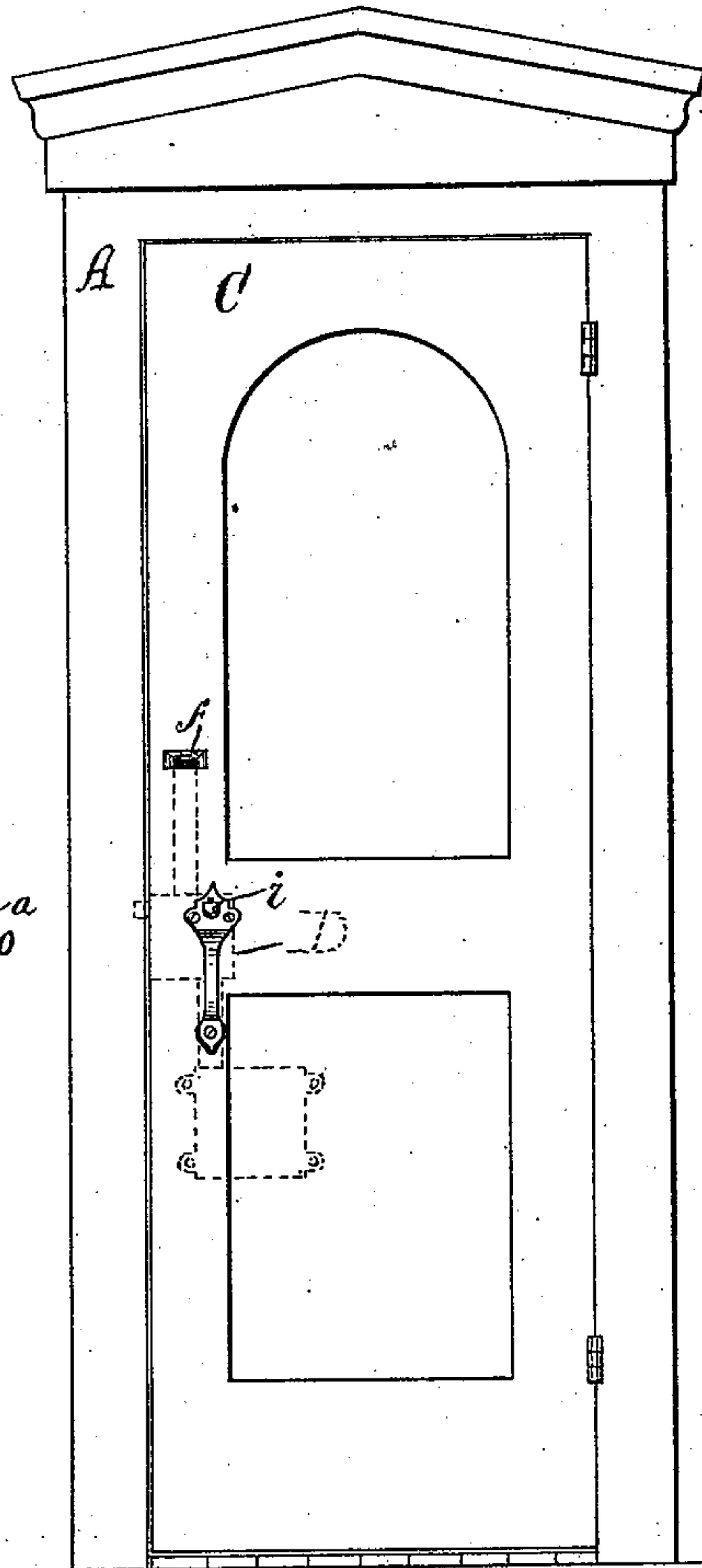


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WITTENBERG, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO EDWARD G. CORNELIUS, OF SAME PLACE.

TELEPHONE-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,741, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed February 13, 1886. Serial No. 191,808. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WITTENBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Telephone-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved cabinet for inclosing telephones and for other like purposes where a toll is collected for the use of the cabinet or its contents.

The object of my improvement is to provide a cabinet having a coin-receptacle therein and a door for closing the cabinet, in which the latch-lock for securing said door is arranged to be operated only when a coin or check of a predetermined fixed size has been deposited therein, so as to become a part of the mechanism for withdrawing the latch-bolt, whereby access is gained to the interior of the cabinet, and the coin, after serving the purpose of operating the latch-bolt, is discharged by the movement of the latch mechanism into said coin-receptacle, all as hereinafter fully described.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the cabinet, the door being shown open. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation showing the door closed. Fig. 3 is an elevation on a larger scale, showing the interior of the door-latch. Fig. 4 is a section of the latch-lock at *a'*.

A is the cabinet, having the telephone apparatus B therein. The cabinet is closed by the door C, which is secured when closed by the latch-lock D.

E is a chute, having its mouth on the outside of the door at *f*, and leading therefrom to the interior of the latch-lock D.

F is a coin-receptacle secured to the inside of the door, and communicating with the interior of the latch-lock by the chute *h*.

The construction of the interior of the latch-lock D is shown in detail in Figs. 3 and 4, in which *a* is the latch-bolt, arranged to slide within the case *d*. *b* is a bell-crank lever, pivoted to the case at *c*, and having its longer arm arranged to engage the latch-bolt. *e* is a slotted sliding bar, which is sustained by a spiral spring, *g*, arranged in the slotted portion of

the bar and abutting against the upper end of the slot, and a lug projecting from the case into said slot near its lower end. Bar *e* is provided with a thumb-piece, *i*, which projects through a slotted opening, *p*, in the lock-case and through a corresponding opening in the door for the purpose of operating the bar *e* from the outside of the door when the lock is secured thereto on the inside. *j* is a chute arranged to conduct the coin *k* from outside the case to a point between the opposed ends of the sliding bar *e* and the lever *b*, where it is arrested by a stop, *l*, projecting from the case. *m* is a flat spring arranged to sustain the shorter arm of lever *b*, and thereby throw outward the latch-bolt. *n* is an opening through which the coin *k* is discharged into the chute *h*.

In operation, the door being closed and secured by the latch-bolt, the latch-bolt cannot be operated from the outside, for the reason that the limited movement of sliding bar *e* is not sufficient to allow the bar to reach the lever *b*; but the space between the said bar and lever corresponds to the diameter of a coin, as *k*, or a check of like diameter representing the amount required as toll, so that when the coin is deposited in the chute and passes to the position shown said space is filled. The lever *b* is then actuated by the depression of the sliding bar *e* by means of the thumb-piece *i*, and the latch-bolt is drawn inward, thus releasing the door. The coin is held in position by the stop *l* until the latch-bolt is withdrawn, and it then escapes through the opening *n* and chute *h* to the coin-receptacle F. The latch-bolt may be operated from the inside by a knob, *o*, secured thereto.

By the use of this device telephone-cabinets for public use may be arranged to collect the toll without special attendants.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a cabinet, the described latch-lock, consisting of the case, the latch-bolt arranged to slide therein, the chute *j*, formed in the case, the projecting stop *l*, having a fixed relation to the chute, the bar *e*, arranged to slide in the case, the spring arranged to sustain the bar, the bent lever pivoted to the case, and having one end arranged beneath the sliding bar and the other end arranged to engage the latch-

bolt, and the spring *m*, all combined and arranged to co-operate with a coin, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the cabinet, the telephone arranged within the same, the latch-
5 lock, constructed as shown and described, secured to the inside of the door of the cabinet, and arranged to be operated from the outside

the chute *E*, having opening *f* outside of the door, and the coin-receptacle *F*, all arranged to co-operate as and for the purpose specified.

CHARLES WITTENBERG.

Witnesses:

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