

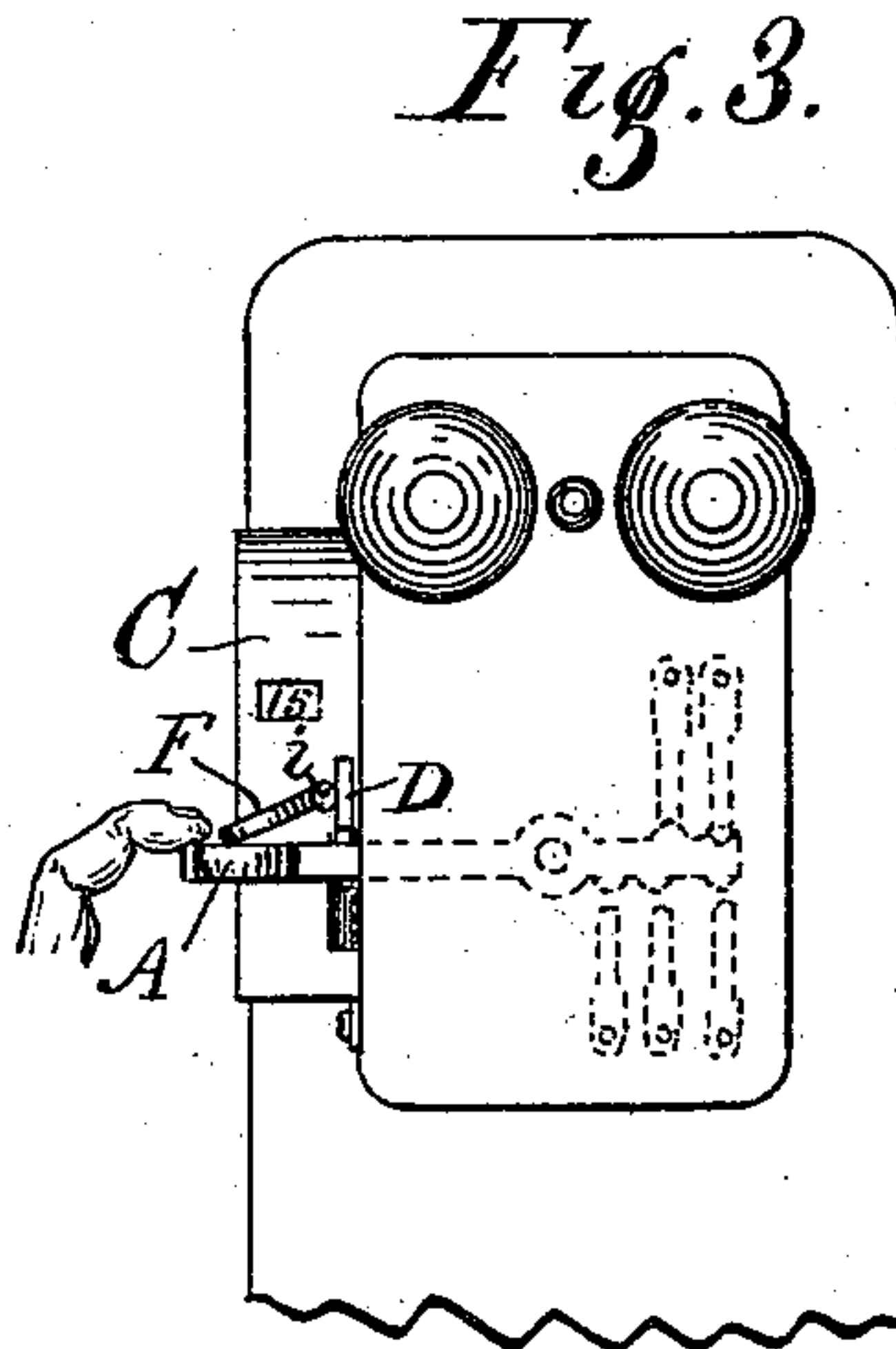
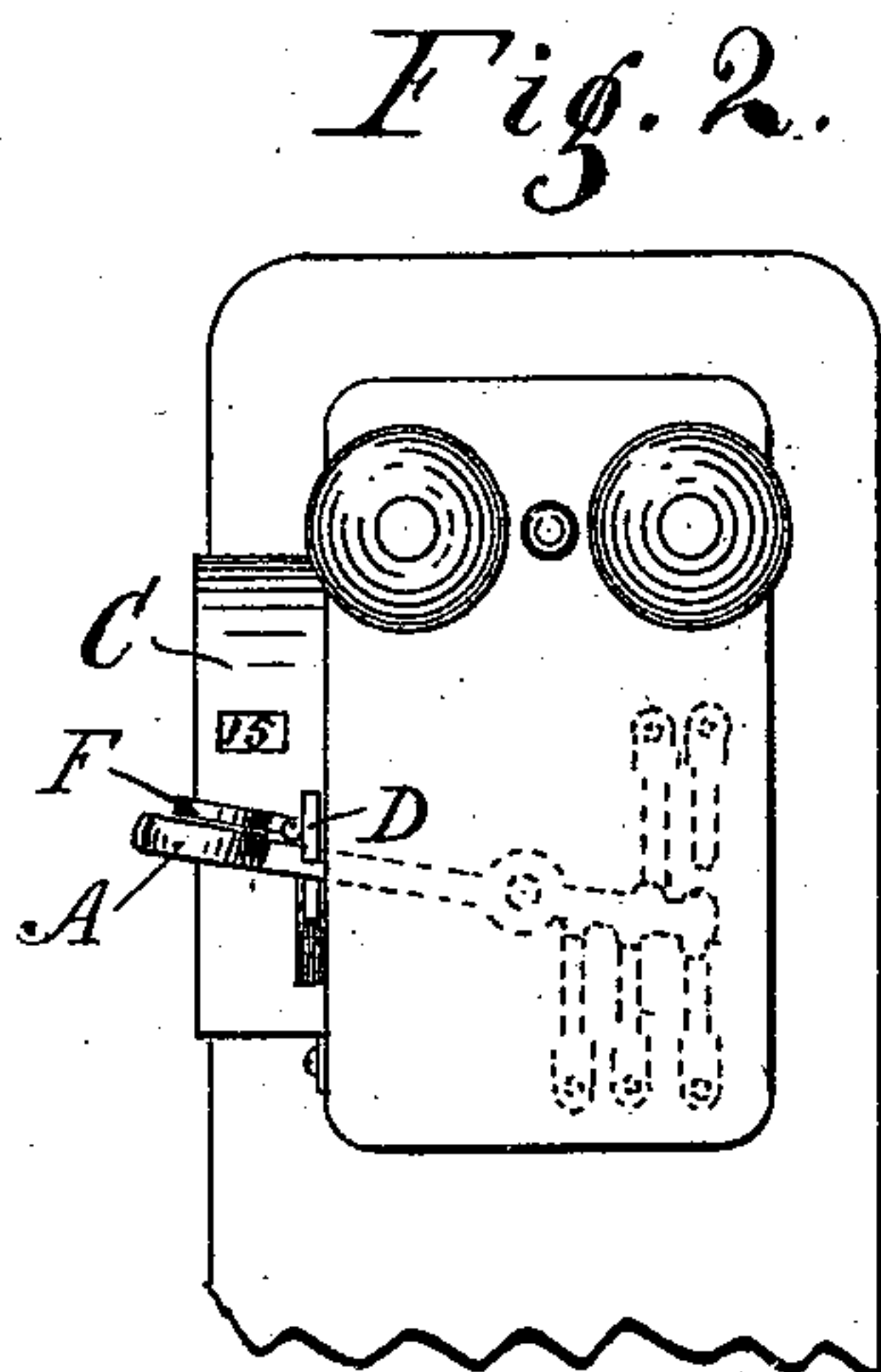
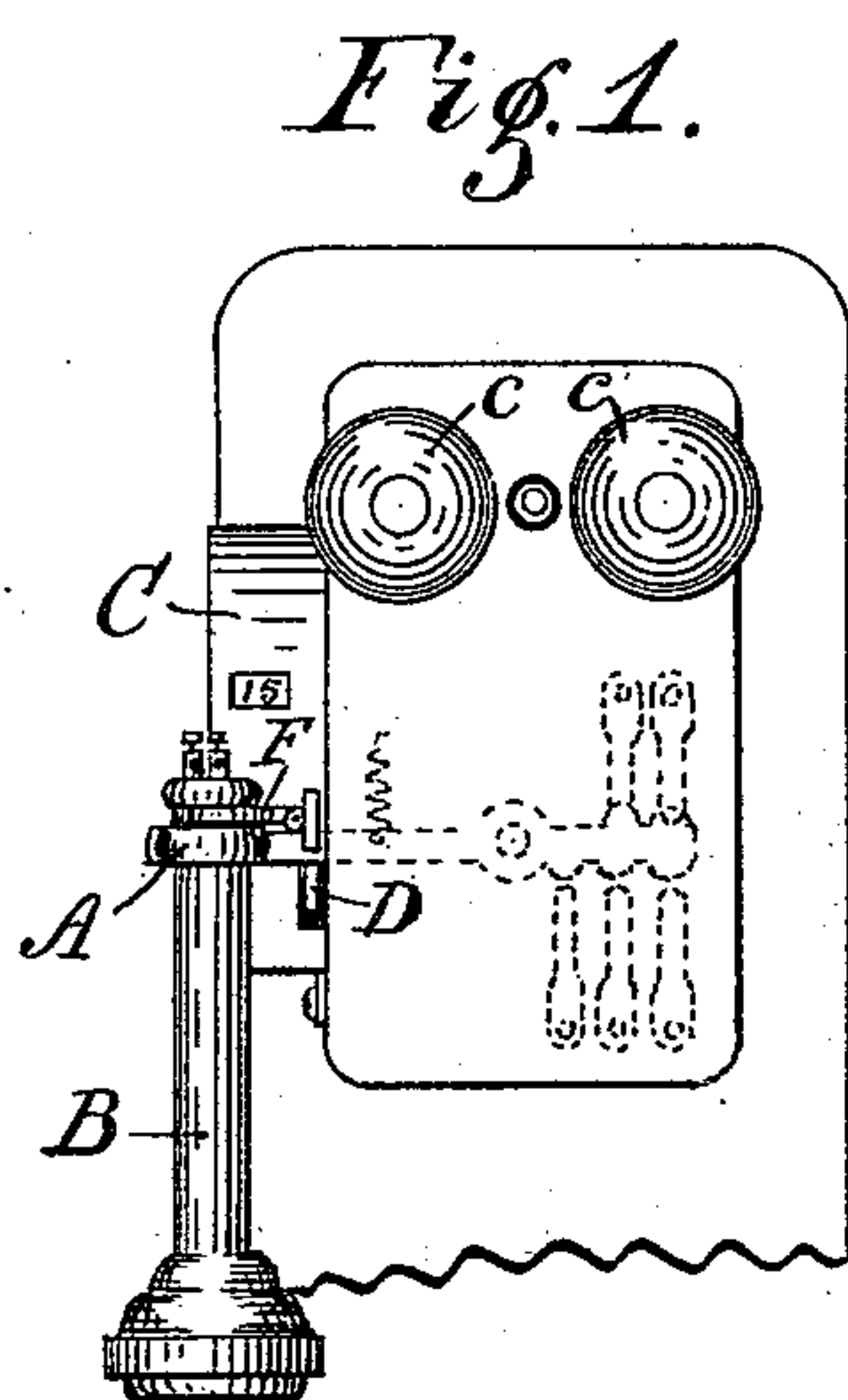
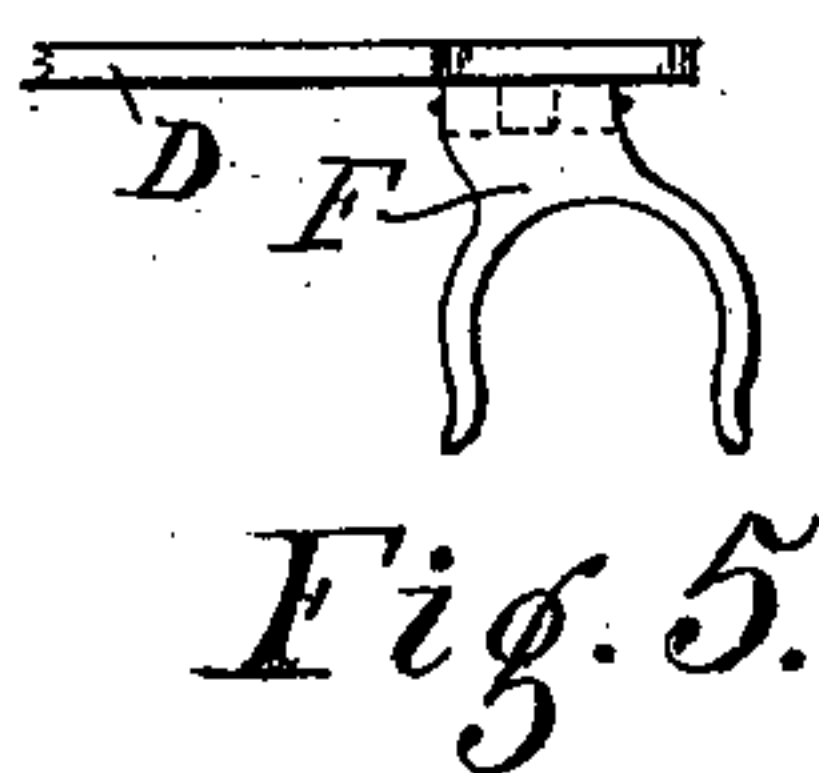
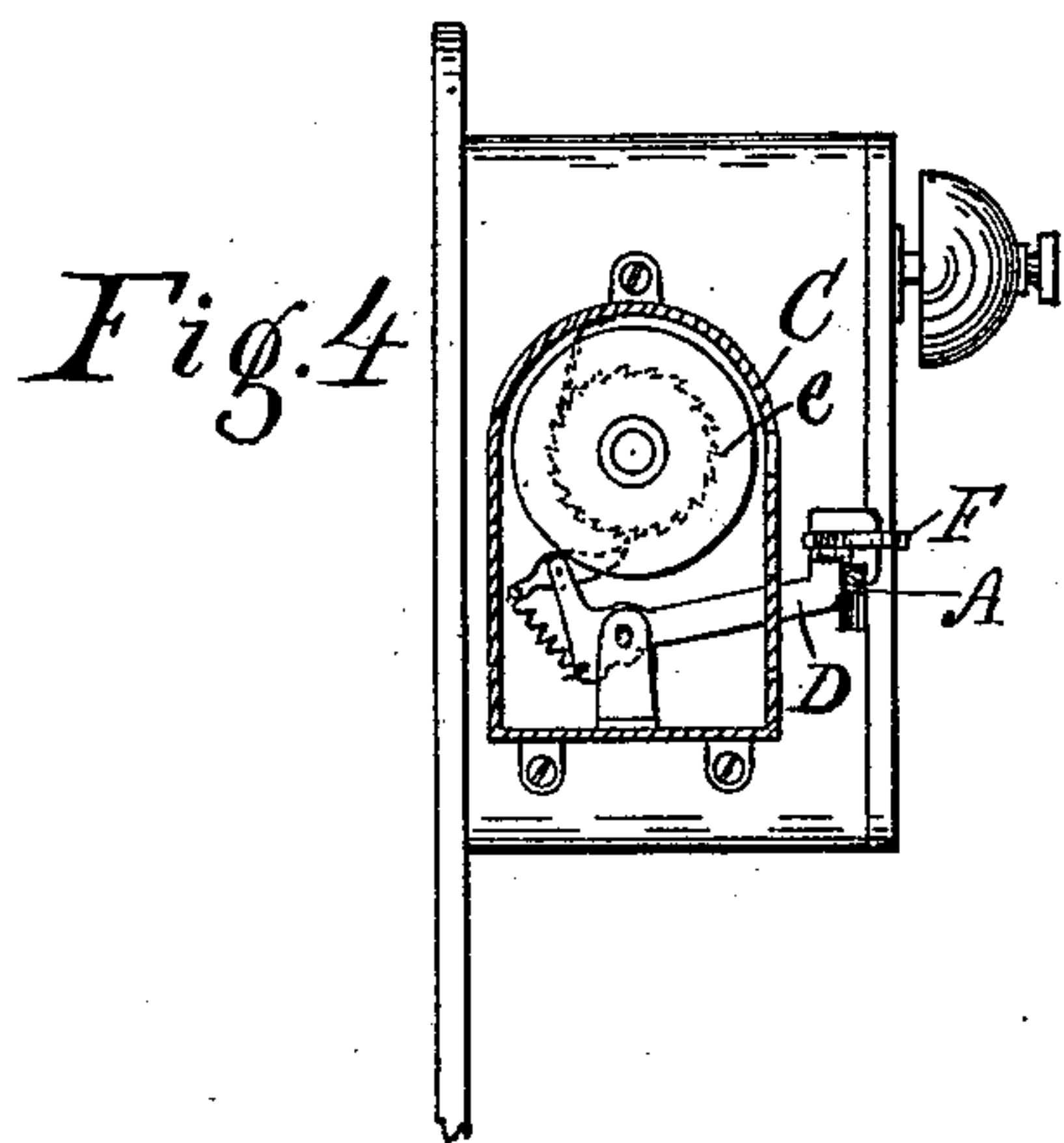
(No Model.)

C. WITTENBERG.

REGISTER ATTACHMENT FOR TELEPHONES.

No. 355,745.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WITTENBERG, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO EDWARD
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REGISTER ATTACHMENT FOR TELEPHONES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,745, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed May 17, 1886. Serial No. 202,412. (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 Register Attachments for Telephones, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the combination, in an improved manner, of a registering mechanism with the switch-lever and receiver-support of a telephone apparatus for the purpose of recording the movements of said switch-lever.

The object of my improvement is to provide means whereby the register may be operated by the act of hanging the receiver upon the switch-lever, and whereby the switch-lever may be operated independently of the register by the hand of the operator, all as hereinafter fully set forth.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a "Bell" telephone case with my attachment. Fig. 2 represents the same when the receiving-telephone has been removed. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the relative positions of the switch-lever and the actuating-lever of the register when the switch-lever is depressed by the hand of the operator. Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing the register in section and the fork of the switch-lever removed. Fig. 5 is a detached partial plan of the actuating-lever of the register.

A is the well-known automatic switch-lever, by means of which the telephone is connected with the line-circuit. The projecting end of said lever is forked to receive and support the receiving-telephone B, the weight of which operates to depress the switch-lever, and thereby connect the signal-bells *c c* with the line.

C is the register, which may be of any of the well-known forms of registering devices.

D is the actuating-lever, by means of which the registering-disk *e* is carried forward one point at each downward movement of the lever. The free end of said lever passes over and engages the upper edge of the switch-

lever in such a manner that the said actuating-lever is raised by the upward movement of the switch-lever.

F is a forked bracket, corresponding in size and shape to the forked portion of the switch-lever, and adapted, like said lever, to receive and support the receiving-telephone. Bracket F is attached to the free end of the actuating-lever D, and is arranged to coincide with and lie along the upper side of the switch-lever, as shown in Fig. 2.

In operation the receiving-telephone B is supported normally in the forked bracket F and the fork of the switch-lever. When the said telephone is taken down for operation, the switch-lever is drawn up by a spring to the position shown in Fig. 2, thus carrying bracket F and the register-actuating lever up also. By this movement of the lever the signal-bells are disconnected from the line-circuit and the telephone is connected therewith. When the receiver is hung up again, bracket F, the register-actuating lever D, and the switch-lever are thereby drawn downward simultaneously, and the register is carried forward one point, thus indicating the number of times that the telephone is used.

It often occurs that it becomes necessary to signal the central station of the telephone system the second time before communication between two stations is established, and to do this the switch-lever must be brought down again. For the purpose of avoiding the registration of this second movement of the switch-lever the arrangement is such that the said lever, when pulled down separately by the hand of the operator, moves away from and does not engage the actuating-lever of the register, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4. For the purpose of insuring the engagement of the bracket F and the consequent movement of the actuating-lever D at any time when the receiving-telephone is hung up said bracket is hinged to the actuating-lever at *i*, so that the outer end of the bracket may lie in contact with and follow the movements of the switch-lever, as shown in Fig. 3.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the receiving-telephone, the switch-lever adapted to hold and support

said receiver, the register having its actuating-lever adapted to engage the switch-lever, and the forked bracket F, adapted also to hold the receiver and hinged to said actuating-lever, substantially as shown and described, 5 whereby the free edge of said bracket is adapted to follow the movements of the switch-

lever without moving the actuating-lever, for the purpose specified.

CHARLES WITTENBERG.

Witnesses:

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