

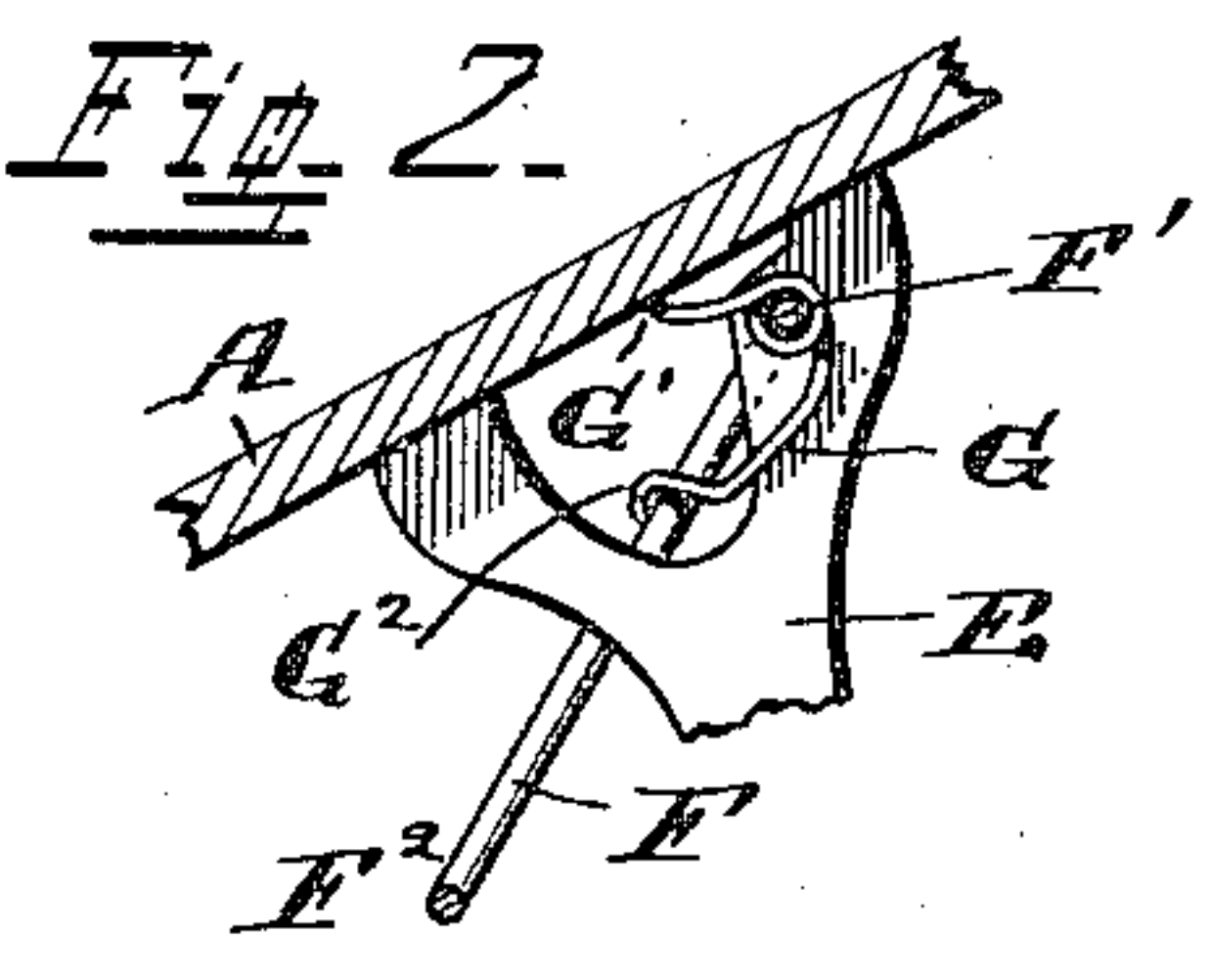
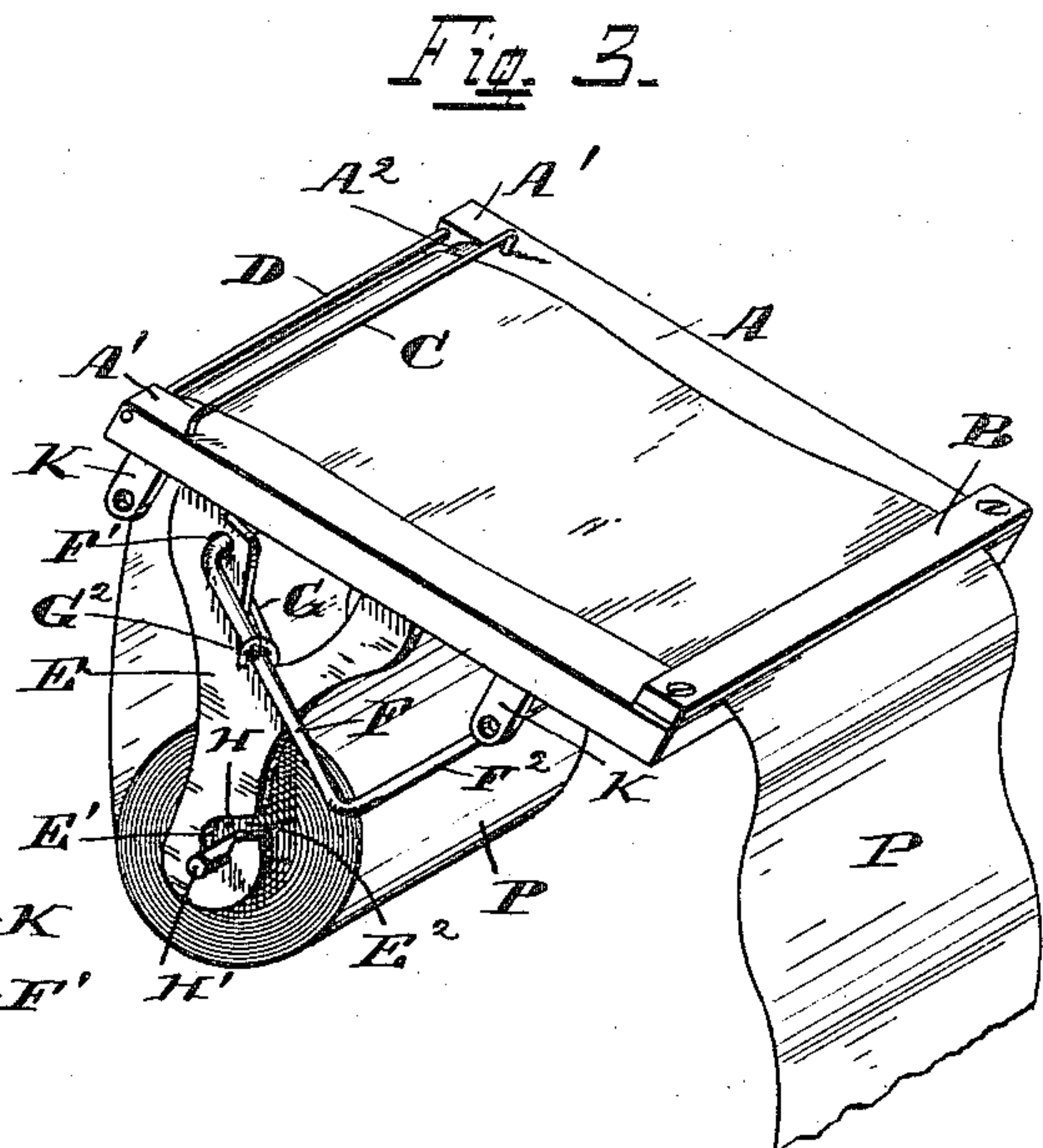
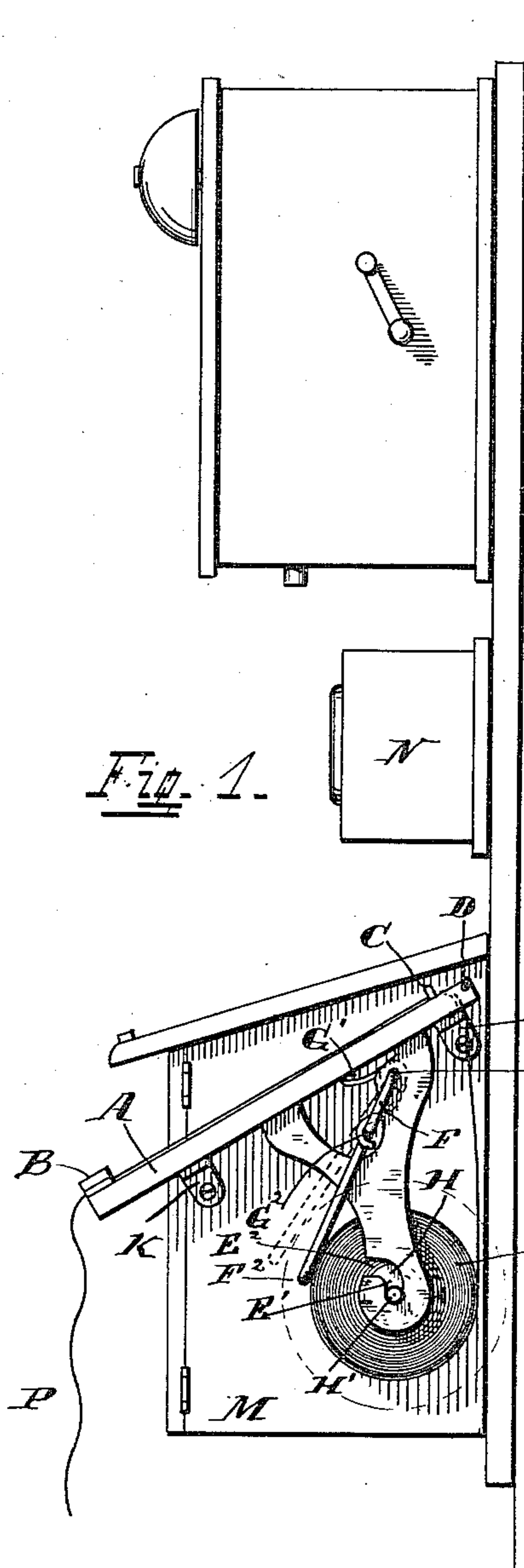
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. MORRIS.
TABLET FOR TELEPHONES.

No. 424,493.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.



Attest
K. Smith.
G. H. Parker.

Inventor
J. B. Morris

(No Model.)

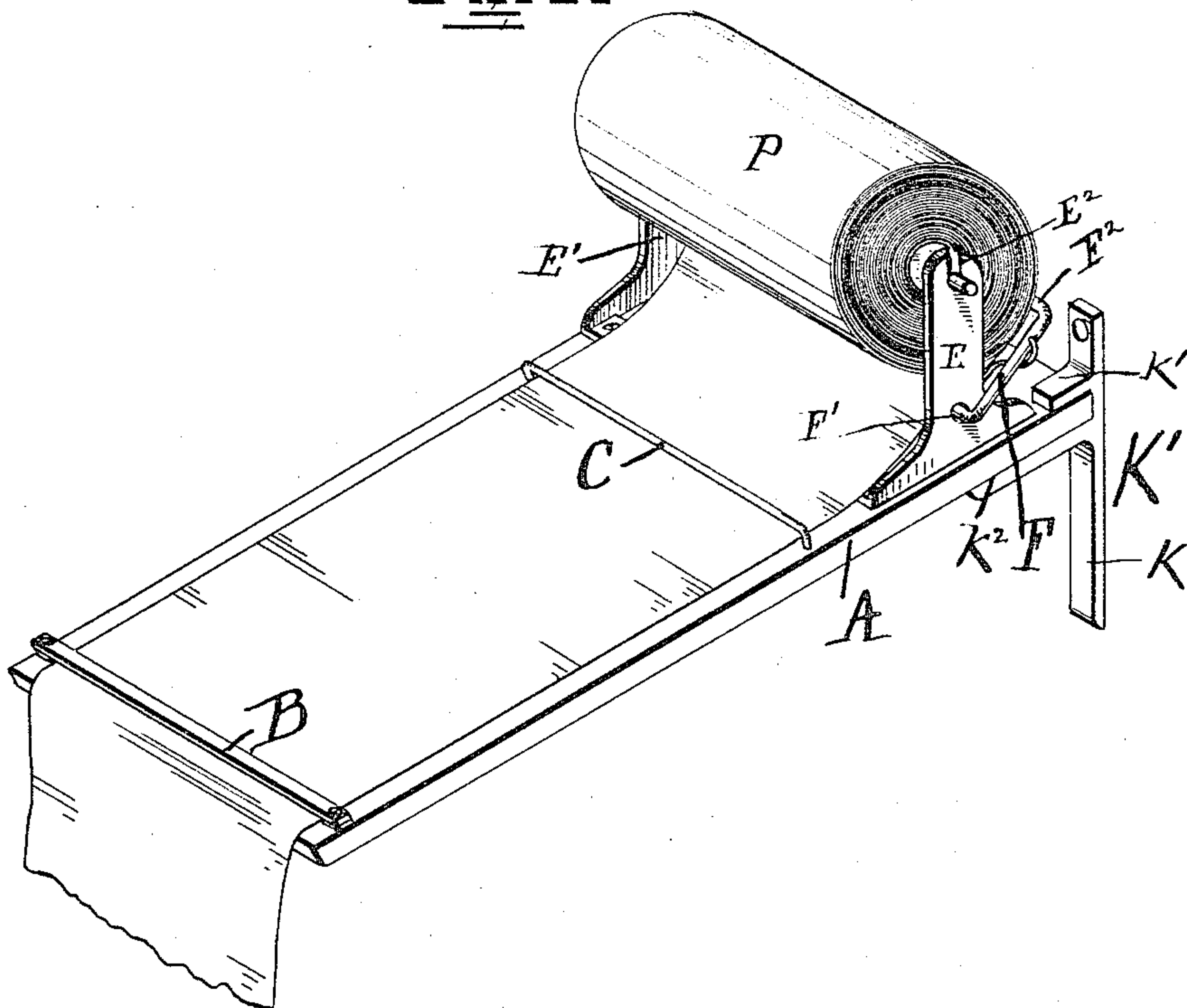
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. B. MORRIS.
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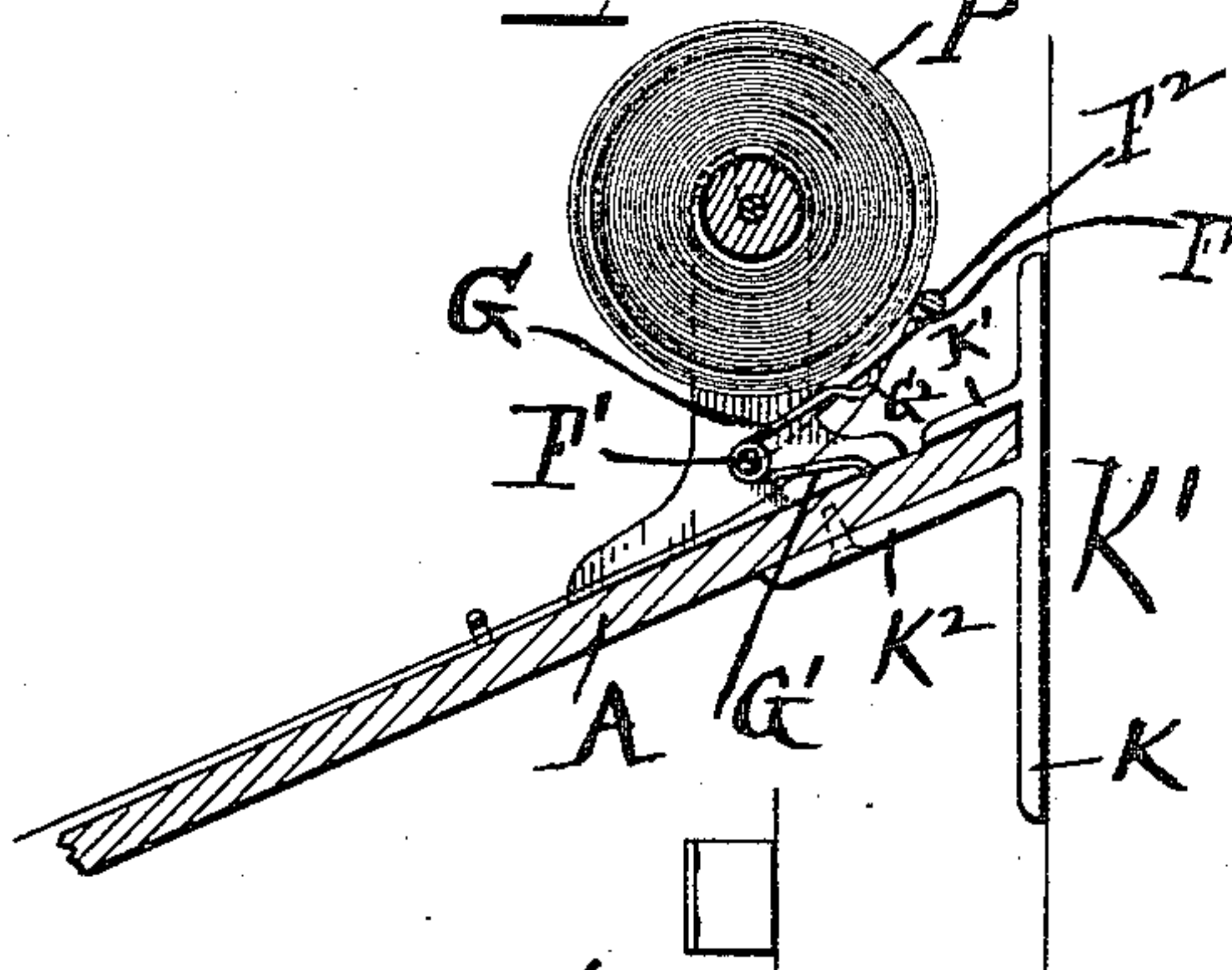
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Fig 4



Fi 5



File 6

Attest
K. Smith.
C. H. Jones

Inventor

John H. Morris

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. MORRIS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TABLET FOR TELEPHONES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,493, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed September 9, 1889. Serial No. 323,393. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. MORRIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tablets for Telephones and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

The several features of my invention and the various advantages arising from their use conjointly or otherwise will be apparent from the following description and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a tablet embodying my invention and showing its application to the side of the box containing the battery of the telephone at one end of the telephonic line. Fig. 2 is a vertical central cross-section of the upper portion of a writing-tablet, taken at the line 2-2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of a tablet embodying my invention. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modification of my device. Fig. 5 is a central section of the major part of the device shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 shows one means of applying the device shown in Fig. 4 to a telephone.

While my invention is applicable in many situations and for many purposes, it is primarily adapted for use in connection with telephones and that class of speaking-tubes and the like where one hand of the operator is engaged with the tube through which sound is transmitted to the ear. Thus, in the case of the telephone, one hand of the receiver of messages is ordinarily employed in holding the telephone to the ear, and in the case of many speaking-tubes one hand is employed in holding an elastic tube to the ear or in pressing back a diaphragm which, impelled by spring-pressure, automatically closes the tube whenever the hand of the operator is withdrawn from it.

A indicates a small table, preferably inclined, as shown. This table is suitably supported on legs or by brackets attached to the wall or adjacent support. In the case of the telephone the box M, containing the battery, is ordinarily present and located a short distance below the transmitter N. To the side of this box the tablet is in the present illus-

trative instance attached by means of the angular brackets K, secured to the tablet at or near that edge of the tablet which is adjacent to the battery-box M. In the drawings the brackets are shown attached to the under side of the tablet in proximity to said edge, one bracket being located near the upper end of the tablet and the other bracket being located near the lower end of said tablet, one angular face of each tablet bearing against the battery-box M of the telephone, and the brackets being secured to the tablet and to the said battery-box M by means of screws.

Another very desirable means of supporting the table A in position is that shown in Figs. 4 and 5, where the brackets K' are adapted for attachment to the wall adjacent to the telephone. These brackets K' consist of the vertical wall-plate k, from which the lugs k' and k² extend in an oblique direction, and between which the table A is inserted and preferably held by a screw. At the sides of the tablet are secured two brackets E, parallel to each other and at a sufficient distance apart to freely admit between them a roll of paper of the desired width for use in connection with the said tablet. In the form shown in Fig. 1 the brackets are placed beneath the tablet; but in the form shown in Fig. 4 they are above the tablet. The end of each bracket is provided with an opening E', constituting the bearing for the journal of the roller II, carrying the roll P of paper. Entrance to the journal-bearing E' is provided by the opening E², whose direction varies to suit the position of the roll of paper P. (Illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4.) The roller or axis II, which is to support the paper-roll, at each end terminates, preferably, in the diminished portion II', forming a journal.

In adjusting the paper and roller II into position the roller II is first passed through the central opening present in the paper-rolls of this character, and the paper-roll is then passed between the brackets E E, and each journal II' is introduced into its respective adjacent bearing E' through the adjacent slot E². The end of the roller being larger than the opening E' of the bearing, and the roller proper being between the brackets E E, the brackets will prevent the roller from slipping longitudinally out of the paper-roll. The weight of

the paper-roll and the roller II serve to keep the journal II' of the roller in position in their respective bearings.

For the purpose of preventing the paper-roll from unwinding too rapidly from the roller, a brake is employed, of any suitable description, one form of which is shown in the drawings, and consists of a rod F^2 , provided at each end with an arm F. The upper free end of each of the arms F is pivoted at F' in its adjacent bracket E. Thus the brake-rod F^2 is free to oscillate on its pivots at F' .

The spring to press the rod F^2 against the roll of paper P consists of an elastic rod G, made of spring metal, and wound once around the pivotal rod F' , one end G' of the spring bearing against the tablet and the other end G^2 of said spring being wound around its adjacent arm F of the brake F^2 . The tendency of each of these springs at each end of the brake is to press the brake F^2 against the paper, the arms G' G^2 of each of the springs continually endeavoring to separate, thus transmitting their pressure to the brake F^2 .

The upper end A^2 of the preferred form of tablet is rounded, so that paper drawn from the roll may pass up and around said end and down upon the tablet without undue friction.

Each upper corner of the tablet is provided with an extension-piece A' , and between these extensions and secured thereto extends a rod D, the rod D being at a sufficient distance from the rounded end A^2 of the tablet to allow the paper to pass between the said rod D and the said end A^2 of the tablet. The rod D prevents the paper from buckling away from the end A^2 of the tablet, and assists in keeping it in position between the extensions A' of the tablet.

Near the upper end of the tablet is located the guide-rod C. This guide-rod is secured at each end of the tablet, and between said guide-rod C and the upper surface of the tablet there is a slight space left sufficient to allow one thickness of paper from the roll P to readily pass. The rod C is quite near to the tablet and keeps the paper beneath it close down to the tablet.

At the lower end of the tablet is a cross-bar B, secured at each end to the tablet, and, like the rod C, raised just far enough to allow a single thickness of the roll to pass without undue friction and at the same time holding the sheet of paper against the upper surface of the tablet. The lower edge is angular, preferably sharp, and operates as a knife.

The mode in which my improved tablet is utilized is as follows, viz: The free end of the paper of the roll is carried up and over the rounded end of the tablet and between the said end and the rod D. The end of the paper is next carried down upon the upper surface of the tablet, first under the guide-rod C, and then under the knife-bar B. The paper, lying upon the upper surface of the tablet,

lies flat thereupon and is held firmly in position. It is now in readiness to receive any memorandum to be written thereon by the person at the telephone or speaking tube, and as he receives the message from said telephone or tube the tablet affords him a convenient opportunity for writing down what he hears, the tablet holding the paper firmly in position and allowing the operator the entire use of his hand for writing down the message upon the paper on the tablet. After the message has been received and written down the operator draws down that portion of the paper containing the message until it has passed below the knife-bar B. He then raises that portion of the paper below the knife-bar B, and it is cut off by the latter. At the same time that he has thus drawn down and cut off that portion of paper containing the message a fresh portion of paper has appeared on the tablet in readiness for him to write down a second message, which shall be received from the telephone or tube. In this way the tablet can be utilized for the reception of any number of successive messages by any one operator or by a number of parties in turn using the telephone or tube.

While the various features of my invention are preferably employed together, one or more of said features may be used without the remainder, and, in so far as applicable, one or more of said features may be used in connection with writing-tablets other than the specific entirety hereinbefore described.

What I claim as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A writing-tablet A, having on its upper surface knife-bar B, located near its lower end, and the guide-bar C, located near its upper end, and the supplemental guide-bar D, located at the upper end of the tablet, in connection with a paper-roll suitably supported, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. A writing-tablet provided at its lower end with a guide-bar B, located over the paper and allowing the paper to be torn upward, and at its upper end having a guide-bar C, in combination with a paper-roll suitably supported, and a brake consisting of the right-angled frame F F^2 , whose ends are pivoted in the sides of the frame E, and whose cross-bar F^2 rests upon the roller II, and a spring for pressing said brake-rod F^2 against the said roller, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. A writing-tablet provided at its lower end with a guide-bar B, located over the paper, and at its upper end having a guide-bar C, in combination with a paper-roll suitably supported, and a brake consisting of the right-angled frame F F^2 , whose ends are pivoted in the sides of the frame E, and whose cross-bar F^2 rests upon the roller II, and a spring G, bent around the pivot F' , one end of said spring pressing on the said frame F

F² and the other bearing against the tablet, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

4. In a writing-tablet having hangers E E, provided with journal-bearings E' E' and entrance E² thereto, and roller H, provided with journals H', of smaller diameter than the roller, the paper being mounted upon said roller H, and suitable brake, as F², the writing-tablet provided at its upper surface with the guide-bar C and the knife-bar B, and the supplemental guide-bar D, located at the upper end of the tablet, the upper end of the tablet being rounded, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

5. A writing-tablet A, having on its upper surface the knife-bar B and guide-bar C, and the supplemental guide-bar D, located at the upper end of the tablet, and the brackets K

K, hangers E E, roller H, supported therein, and brake F², substantially as and for the purposes specified.

6. A writing-tablet provided with extension end pieces A' A', projecting beyond the rounded end intermediate between them, and the supplemental guide-bar D, extending over the said rounded end of the tablet at a slight distance therefrom and secured to said extensions, and guide-bar C on the top of the tablet and near its upper end, and the bar B on the tablet near its lower end, and supports for the paper-roll, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JOHN B. MORRIS.

Attest:

K. SMITH,

G. A. W. PAVER.