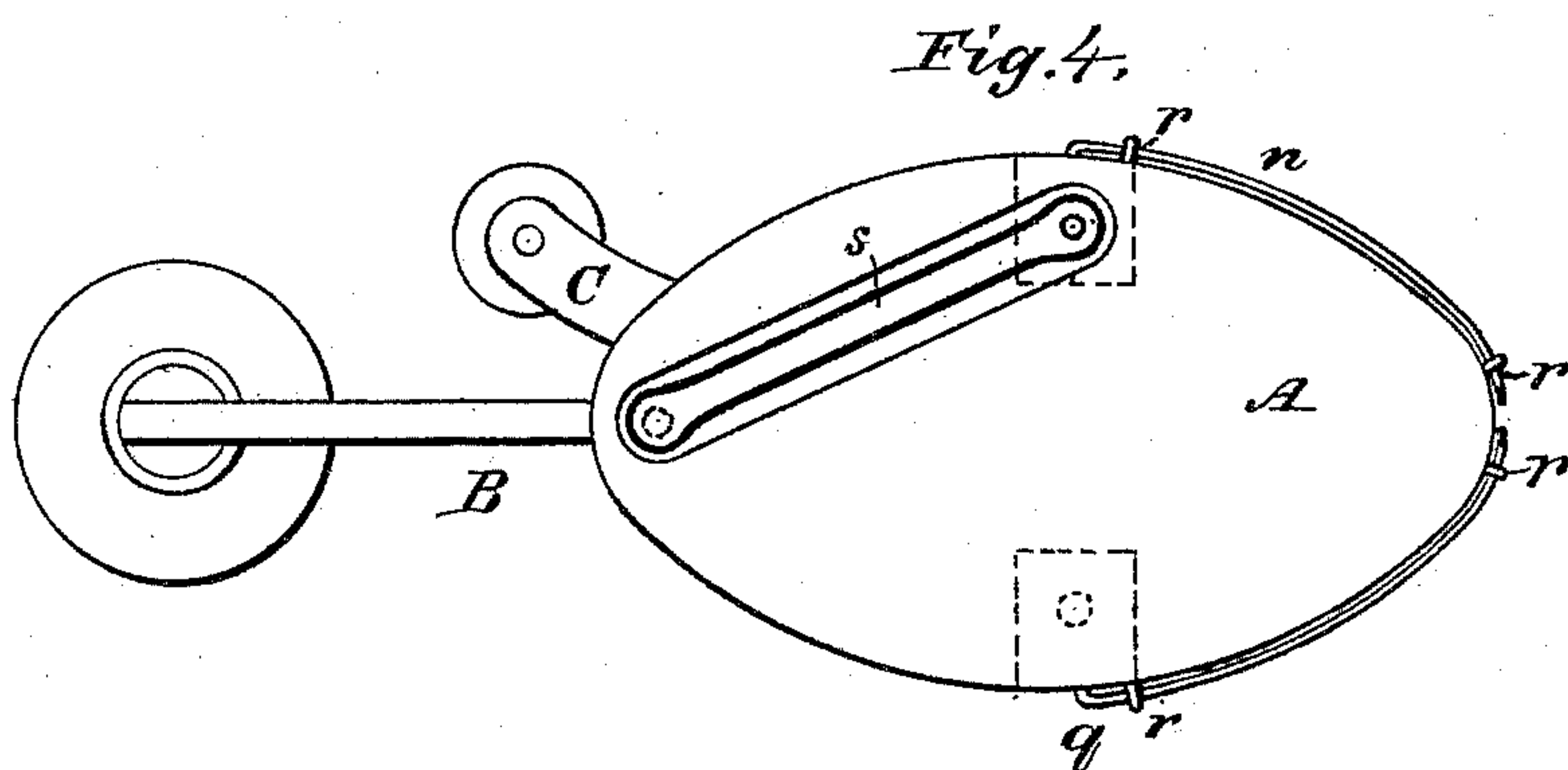
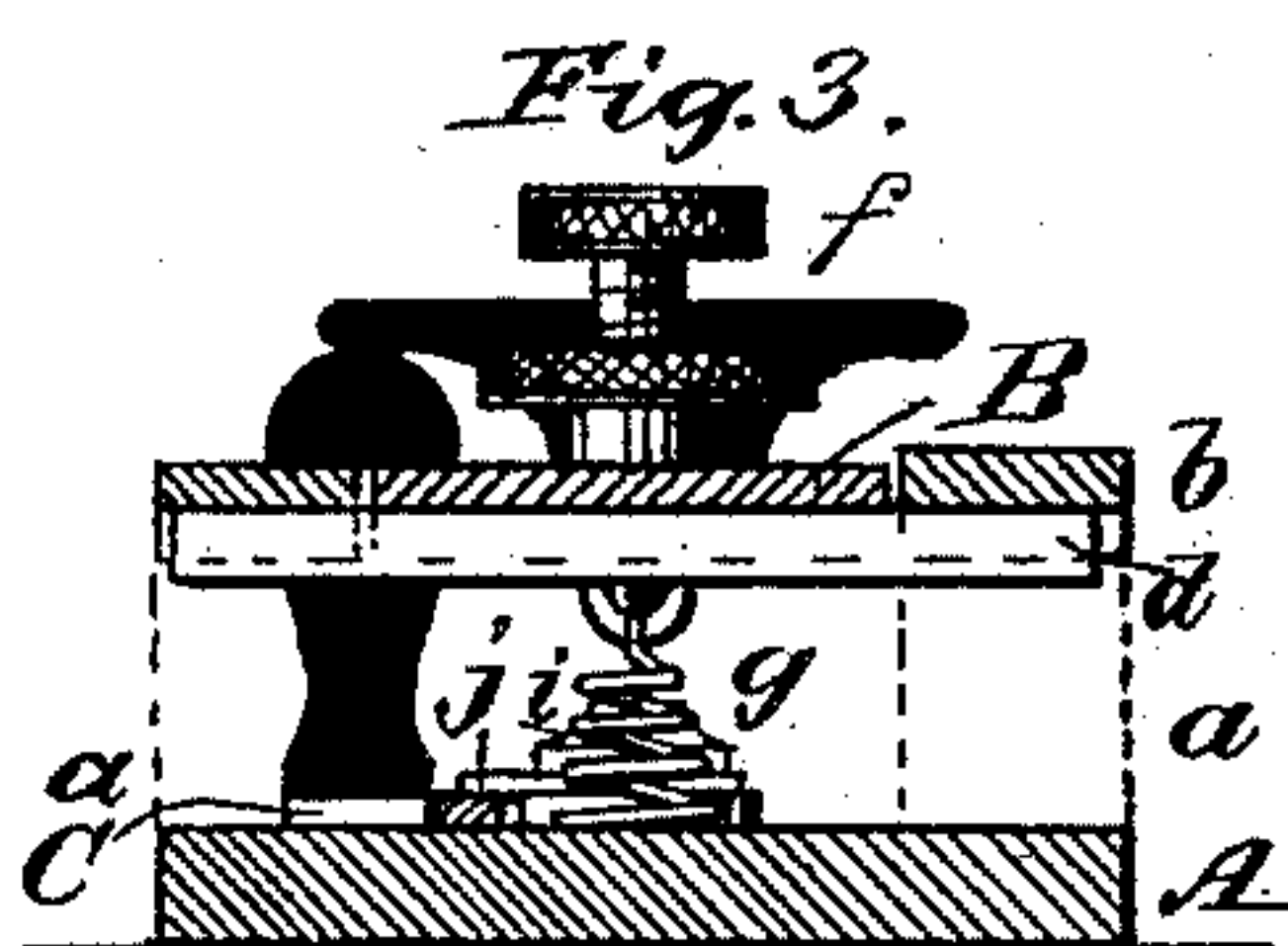
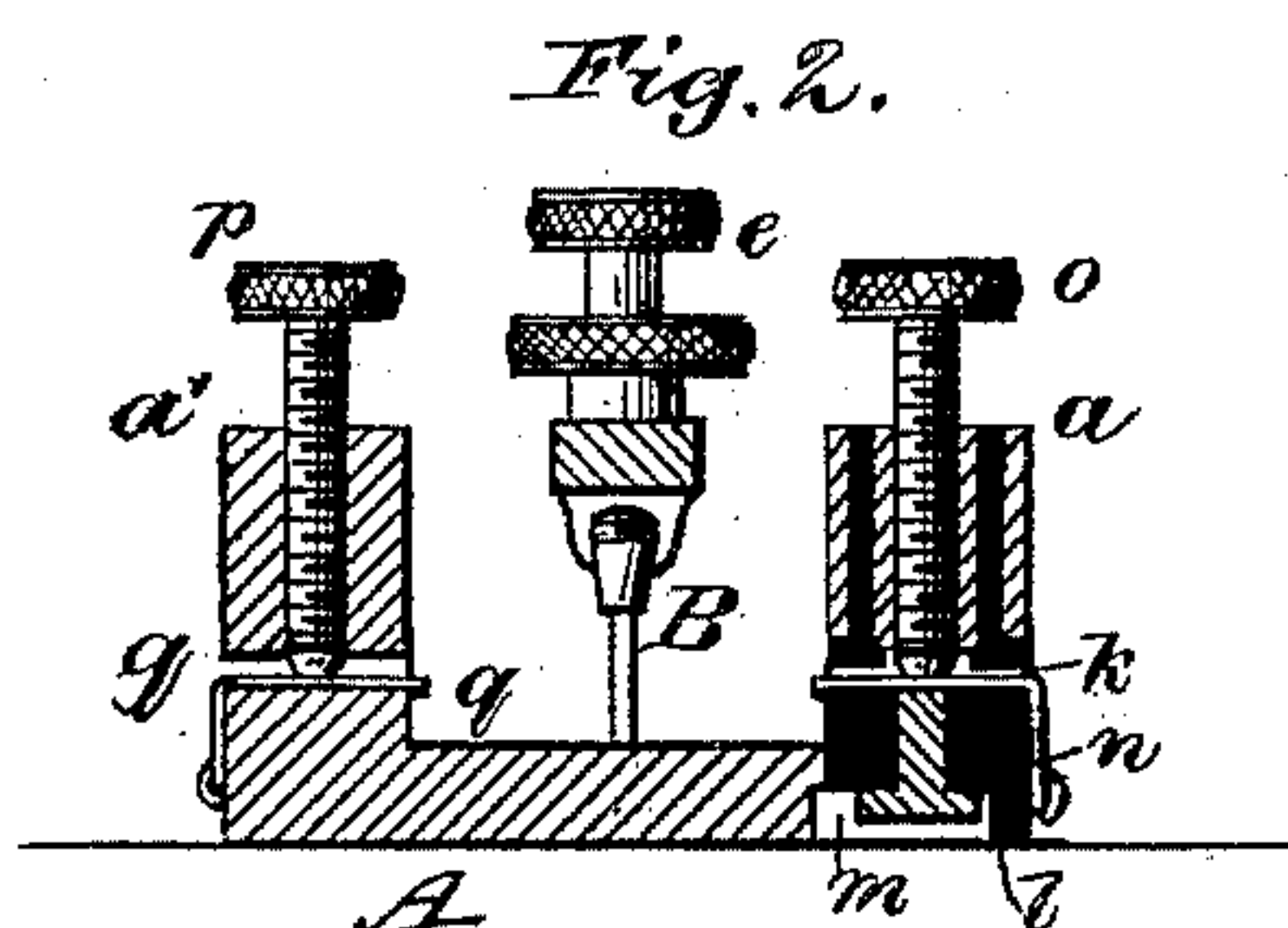
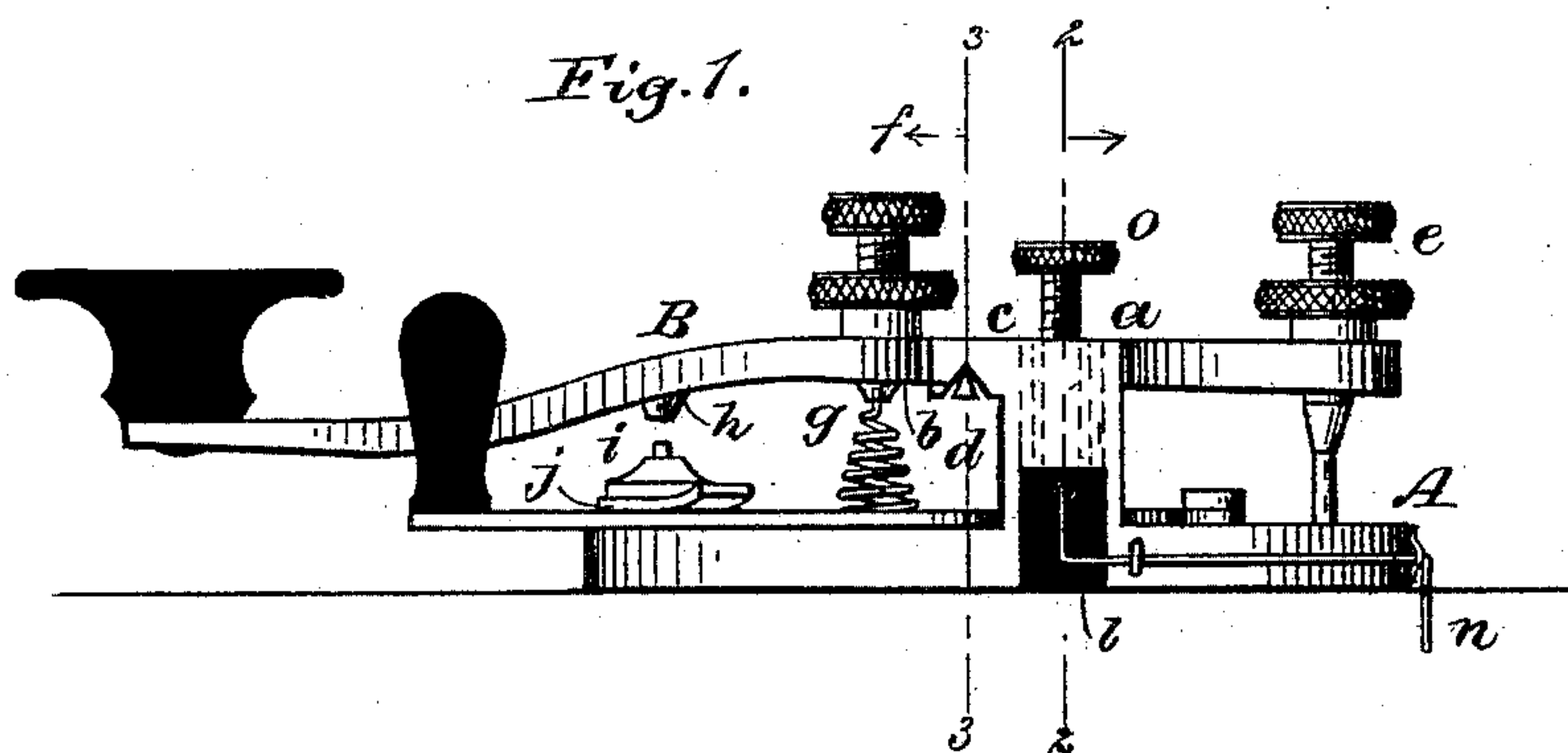


(No Model.)

L. F. ROBARE.  
TELEGRAPH KEY.

No. 464,897.

Patented Dec. 8, 1891.



WITNESSES:

L. W. Legendre.  
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

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ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS F. ROBARE, OF AU SABLE FORKS, NEW YORK.

## TELEGRAPH-KEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,897, dated December 8, 1891.

Application filed June 4, 1891. Serial No. 395,149. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS F. ROBARE, of Au Sable Forks, in the county of Essex and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Telegraph - Key, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved telegraph-key. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section taken on line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section taken on line 3 3 in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

The object of my invention is to construct a simple legless telegraph-key from which the regular binding-posts are omitted.

My invention consists in a legless telegraph-key formed of a base-plate, and pillars forming the bearings of the key-trunnions and serving as binding-posts.

The base A, consisting of a plate of metal, which in the present case is elliptical in form, is formed integrally with the pillars *a a'*. The pillars *a a'* are provided with projections *b*, projecting forward parallel with the plate A and having in their under surfaces V-notches *c*, forming the bearings of the V-shaped trunnions *d* of the key B. The key B is provided at its rear end with a regulating-screw *e*, adapted to strike the base A, and thus regulate the lift of the key, and in front of the trunnions the key is provided with a spring-regulating screw *f*, which reaches through the arm of the key and is bored axially to receive the upper end of a spiral spring *g*, the lower end of which rests on the base A. The said spring *g* retains the trunnions *d* in their bearings and raises the key after it is depressed by the operator. The key B carries the usual platinum-point *h*, and the anvil-contact *i* is inserted in the base A and insulated therefrom in the usual manner. The contact *i* is provided with a spring contact-finger *j*, for engagement with the switch-arm C when the circuit of the key is closed.

In the lower part of the pillar *a* and the portion of the base-plate A adjoining is formed a chamber *k*. The pillar is bored vertically, and in the chamber and the bore of

the pillar is inserted an insulating-piece *l*, which is bored longitudinally to receive the metallic binding-post *m*. The binding-post and the insulation are bored transversely to receive the wire *n*, and a binding-screw *o* is inserted in the longitudinally-threaded hole in the binding-post *m* in the usual way. The pillar *a'* is bored longitudinally and internally threaded to receive the binding-screw *p*, and is apertured transversely to receive the wire *q*, which is held by the binding-screw.

In the base-plate A are inserted wires *r*, which are bent over the insulated portions of the wires *n q*, holding them in contact with the edge of the base-plate, as shown, thus avoiding the necessity of driving staples into the table on which the key is mounted. The binding-post *m* is connected electrically with the anvil-contact *i* by the metallic strip *s*, placed in a recess in the under surface of the base-plate and insulated from the base-plate. It will thus be seen that the circuit through the key is from the wire *n*, through the binding-post *m*, the strip *s*, the anvil-contact *i*, the contact *h*, and key B, the pillar *a'* and wire *q*. When the switch-arm C is carried under the spring contact-finger *j*, the circuit is closed in the usual way.

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

1. The combination, with the base, of two pillars *a a'*, having vertical and transverse apertures, screws extending down through the vertical apertures into the transverse apertures to bind the wires, one of said screws and its binding-post being insulated, a key journaled to the said pillars and having the contact *h*, the contact *i*, and the plate *s*, connecting the contact *i* and the said insulated binding-post, substantially as described.

2. In a telegraph-key, the base A, having key-supporting pillars *a a'*, provided with vertical and transverse intersecting apertures, vertical screws to clamp the wires in the transverse apertures, and the clamping-loops *r* on the outer edge of the base in front of said transverse apertures to bind the wires to the base beyond the binding-posts, substantially as described.



3. In a telegraph-key, the combination, with the base-plate A, provided with the pillars  $a$   $a'$ , having V-notches  $c$  for receiving the key-trunnions, the pillar  $a$  being made  
5 hollow, of the insulation  $l$ , inserted in the pillar  $a$ , the binding-post  $m$ , inserted in the insulation  $l$ , the cross-connection  $s$ , connecting the anvil-contact  $i$  and the insulated binding-post  $m$ , the key B, provided with V-shaped trunnions  $d$  and regulating-screws  $e$   $f$ , and 10 the spring  $g$ , substantially as described.

LOUIS F. ROBARE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS J. FARLAND,  
J. MONROE SHEFFIELD.