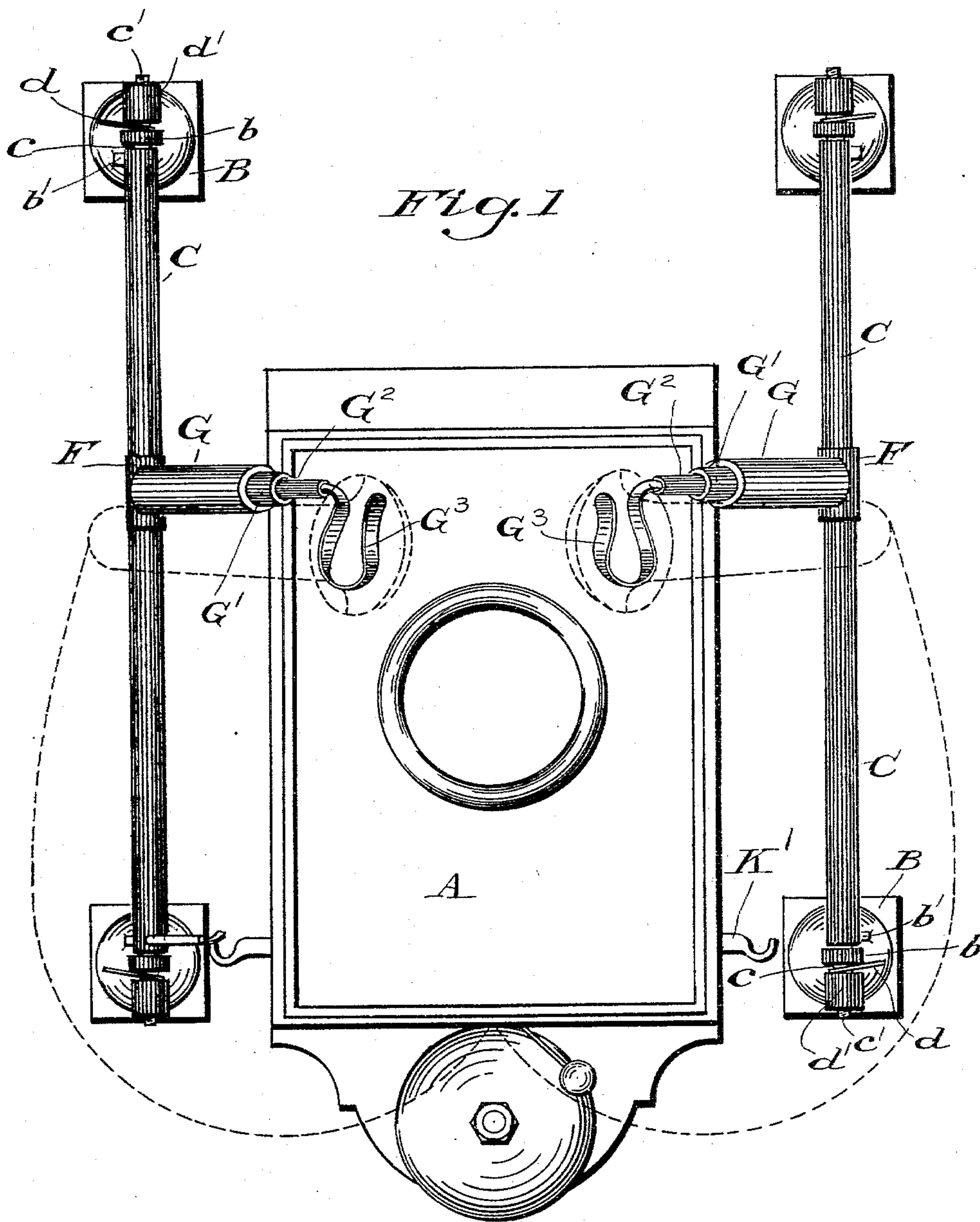


2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 597,213.

Patented Jan. 11, 1898.



B. Kucner  
C. H. Zabriskie.

*Philipp J. Böse*

*Pybis Fly. O. D. Reichelt*

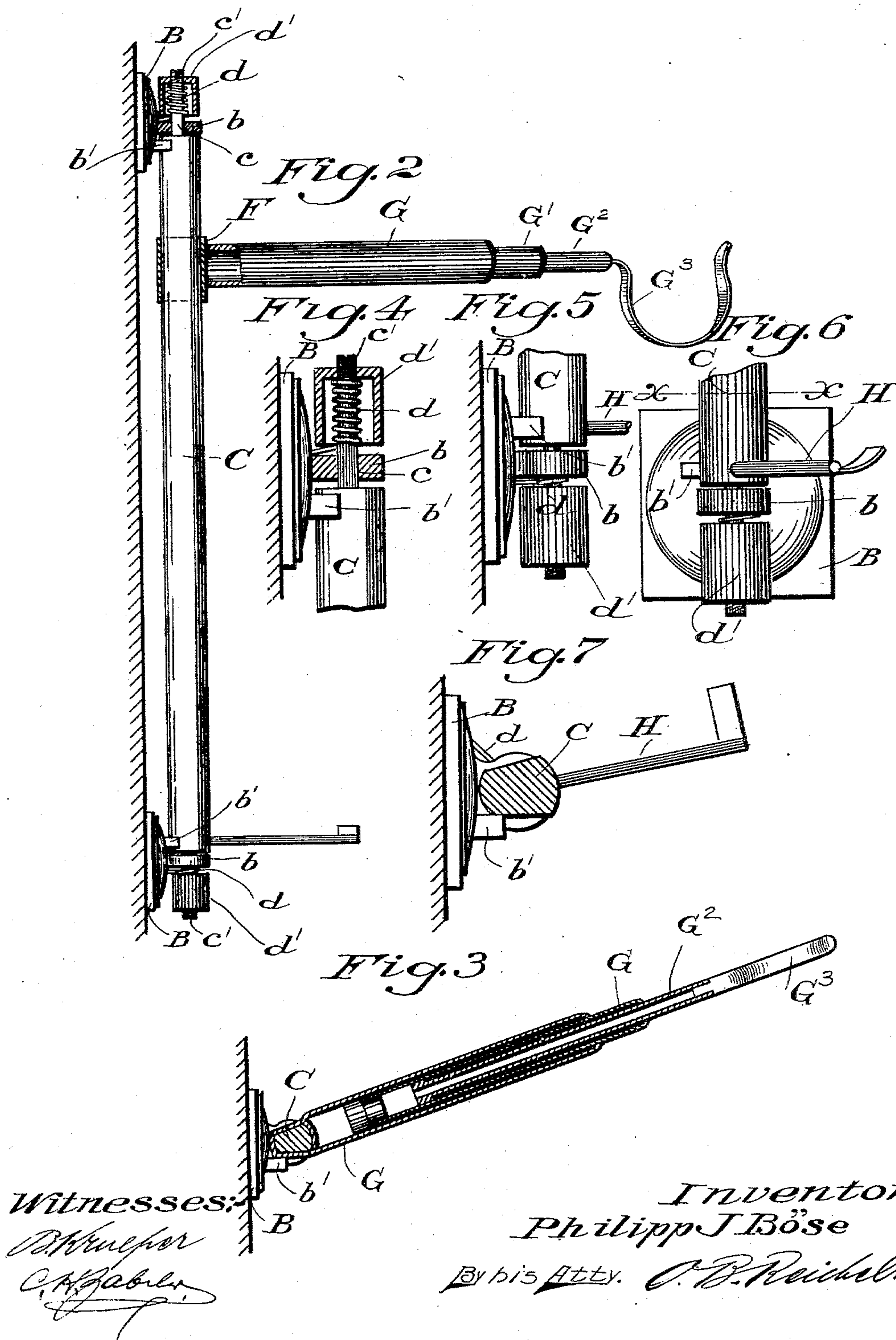
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

P. J. BÖSE.  
TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

No. 597,213.

Patented Jan. 11, 1898.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIPP JOHANN BÖSE, OF BREMEN, GERMANY.

## TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 597,213, dated January 11, 1898.

Application filed November 16, 1896. Serial No. 612,209. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIPP JOHANN BÖSE, a citizen of the free and Hanse town of Bremen, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephone Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved device for holding a telephone receiver or receivers in convenient position relatively to the transmitter, so that the receiver may be easily adjusted to the head for use and held for any required length of time without annoyance or requiring the employment of the hands of the person using the instrument. Unskilled persons may thus freely use the instrument and the hands are left free for holding papers or for writing down communications.

In apparatus as heretofore constructed it is intended that the receiver when not in use should be suspended upon a hook connected to the transmitter, so that the hook is pressed down by the receiver and makes contact with the call-bell. When the receiver is taken off the hook, the line-wire is brought into circuit. It is not infrequently the case that the receiver, after it has been used, is not hung up in place, and the apparatus is sometimes used by persons who are ignorant of the method of its use.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved device for holding the receivers automatically and for relieving the person using the instrument of the above-named and other inconveniences.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a telephone call-box with my improved device attached; Fig. 2, a side elevation of one of the bracket-sections, partly in section; Fig. 3, a sectional plan of one of said brackets; Fig. 4, an enlarged sectional elevation in detail of the upper end of the bracket-shaft; Fig. 5, an enlarged side elevation of the lower end; Fig. 6, a similar front elevation of the lower end of the bracket-shaft, and Fig. 7 a sectional plan thereof in line  $x-x$  of Fig. 6.

To the right and left of the call-box A are fitted wall-plates B, one above the other, and having eyes  $b$ , in which are journaled the pivots  $c$  of the rods C, the said pivots being surrounded by coiled springs  $d$ , one end of

which extends on one side against the plate B and the other end of which is secured in slits in the pivot  $c$ , as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The springs  $d$  are covered and protected by caps  $d'$ , which are screwed upon the threaded ends of the spindle  $c'$  at each end of the said rods. The rods C are prismatic and on them slide loosely the sockets F of the tubes  $G$   $G'$   $G^2$ , which telescope one within the other. The outermost tube G is attached to the socket F. The others slide in the outer tube and form in effect a telescopically-sliding arm extending rectangularly from the rod C and having vertical adjustment thereon and adapted to remain in the position in which they are placed because of the cramping of the socket F upon the rod C due to the leverage and weight of the receivers (shown by dotted lines) suspended in the hooks  $G^3$  at their ends. The springs  $d$  are so wound as to tend to turn the rods C, so as to move the receivers together toward the call-box, and projections  $b'$  upon the bearings limit the movement of the rod and receiver-supporting bracket in the opposite direction.

The transmitter is provided with a fixed hook  $K'$  upon one side and the usual movable hook K upon the other side, or when specially constructed for use with this apparatus a lever provided with a knob upon the end thereof and which when pressed down will close the call-bell circuit in a well-known manner. This is effected automatically by the following-described means: On the rod C, adjacent to the hook K, is secured an arm H, (see Figs. 6 and 7,) the end of which is inclined in such a way that when the springs  $d$  turn the rod C, as aforesaid, the arm H rides over and depresses the hook K to the same extent as if the receiver were hung thereon. When the user of the call-box pushes aside the receivers, thereby breaking the call-bell circuit, and the receiving instrument being placed to the ears, they are adjusted vertically upon the rods C to suit the height and distance from the transmitter of the user, and are then held automatically by the springs  $d$ , operating to turn the rod C, until the arm H moves off from the hook K, the lever of which is adapted to either make or break the call-bell circuit as it opens and closes the main telephone-operating circuit. After the conver-



sation is completed and the instrument is to be put out of use the arms H are pressed together by the springs. The said arms automatically press down the hook K and bring  
5 the call-bell again in circuit.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination with a telephone call-box fitted with the usual phone-supporting hook,  
10 of a vertical rod pivotally supported in bearings at its ends, provided with an arm fixedly secured thereto and projecting therefrom to support the receiving instrument, a spring

for holding said arm toward the user of the instrument, and an arm fastened to said vertical rod to swing across and press down said hook for closing the call-bell circuit when the instrument is not in use, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as  
20 my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILIPP JOHANN BÖSE.

Witnesses:

W. HAUPT,

HENRY HASPER.