

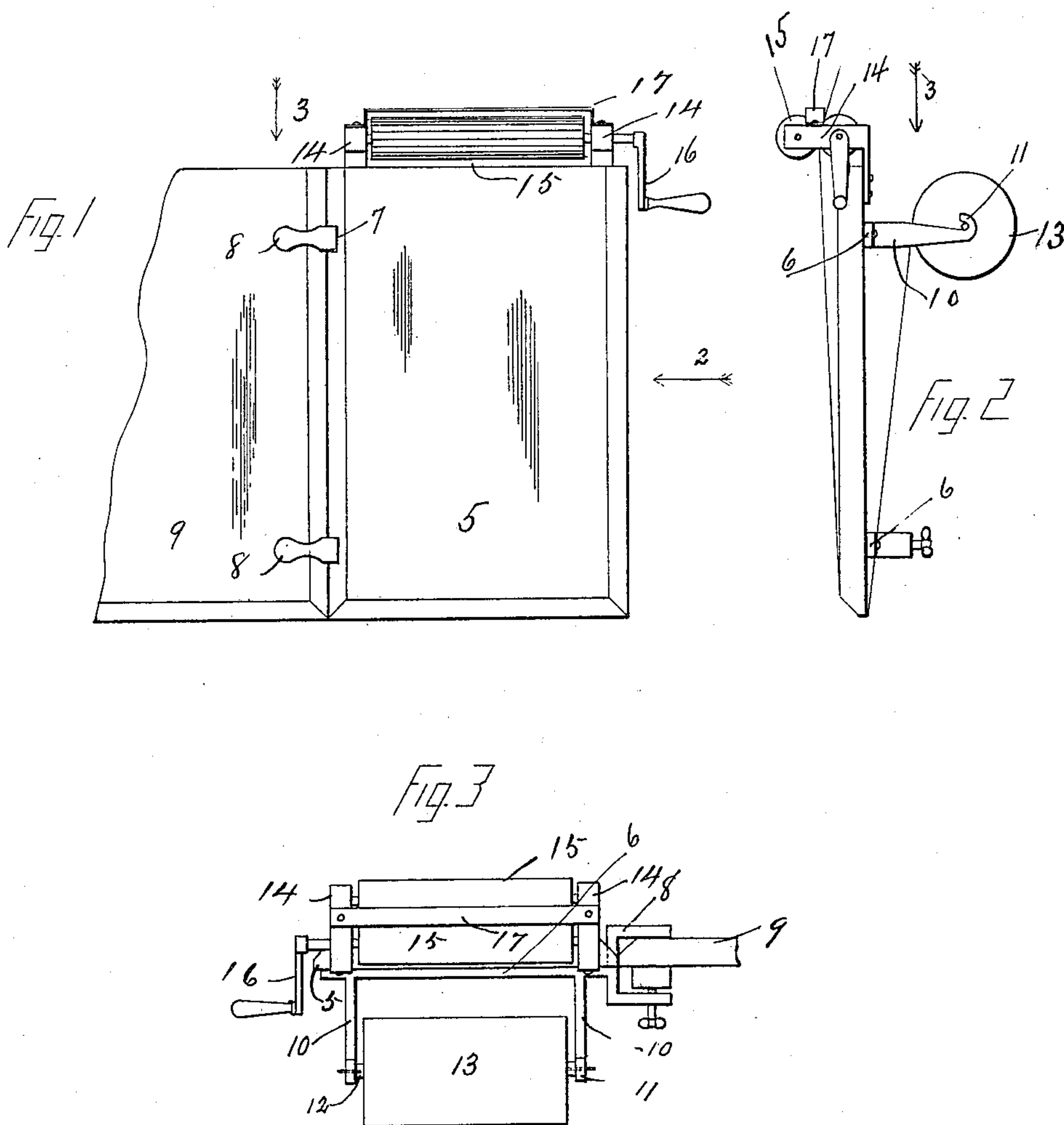
No. 627,866.

Patented June 27, 1899.

D. H. MOORE.
TELEPHONE WRITING DESK.

(Application filed Feb. 4, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL H. MOORE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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TELEPHONE WRITING-DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,866, dated June 27, 1899.

Application filed February 4, 1899. Serial No. 704,541. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL H. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented an Improvement in Telephone Writing-Desks, of which the following is a specification.

My object is to construct a writing-desk which may readily be attached to the cover of the battery-box of the telephone and to construct the desk in such a way that it will carry a roll of paper and draw the paper upwardly and backwardly over the desk and provide a straight edge for cutting or tearing the paper.

Figure 1 is a plan of a telephone writing-desk constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention and showing the desk attached to the cover of the telephone-box, parts of the cover being broken away to economize space and the telephone not being shown. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the telephone writing-desk as seen looking in the direction indicated by the arrow 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation as seen looking in the direction indicated by the arrow 3 in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the board 5 is attached to the bars 6 and has recesses 7 to receive the clamps 8 in its edge, as required to allow the edge of the board to be brought against the edge of the cover 9 of the battery-box of the telephone. The bars 6 and clamps 8 constitute the brackets which connect the writing-desk to the telephone. The hangers 10 are formed integral with the rear one of the bars 6 and have hooks 11 upon their lower ends to receive the spindle 12, upon which the roll of paper 13 is mounted. The posts 14 are attached to the rear end of the board 5, and the friction-rollers 15 are

mounted between said posts one above the other and in frictional contact with each other. The crank 16 is attached to the shaft of the lower roller, and the straight-edge 17 connects the posts 14 just behind the rollers and in position to engage the paper as it passes between the rollers.

The roll of paper is mounted in position, as shown in Fig. 2, and the free end of the paper passes forwardly under the writing-desk and upwardly and backwardly over the writing-desk and between the rollers 15 and under the cutter 17. The rollers 15 are made of rubber or some suitable material which will firmly grip the paper. When the crank is operated, the paper is drawn over the writing-desk, and when desired the part which is past the straight-edge 17 may be removed by tearing against the straight-edge. The rollers not only draw the paper over the writing-desk, but hold the paper in position upon the writing-desk.

I claim—

In a device of the class described, the bars 6, the board 5 attached to the bars 6, the posts 14 attached to the rear ends of the board 5, the friction-rollers 15 mounted between said posts one above the other and in frictional contact with each other, the straight-edge 17 connecting the posts 14 just behind the rollers 15, a crank for operating said rollers, the clamp-jaws 8 extending from the bars 6, the hangers 10 extending downwardly from the rear one of said bars 6, the hooks 11 upon the lower ends of said hangers 10 and a spindle operating in said hooks, substantially as specified.

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