No. 681,296 Patented Aug. 27, 1901.

A. L. BRINCKLÉ.

TELEPHONE RECEIVER SUPPORT LOCK.

(Application filed May 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

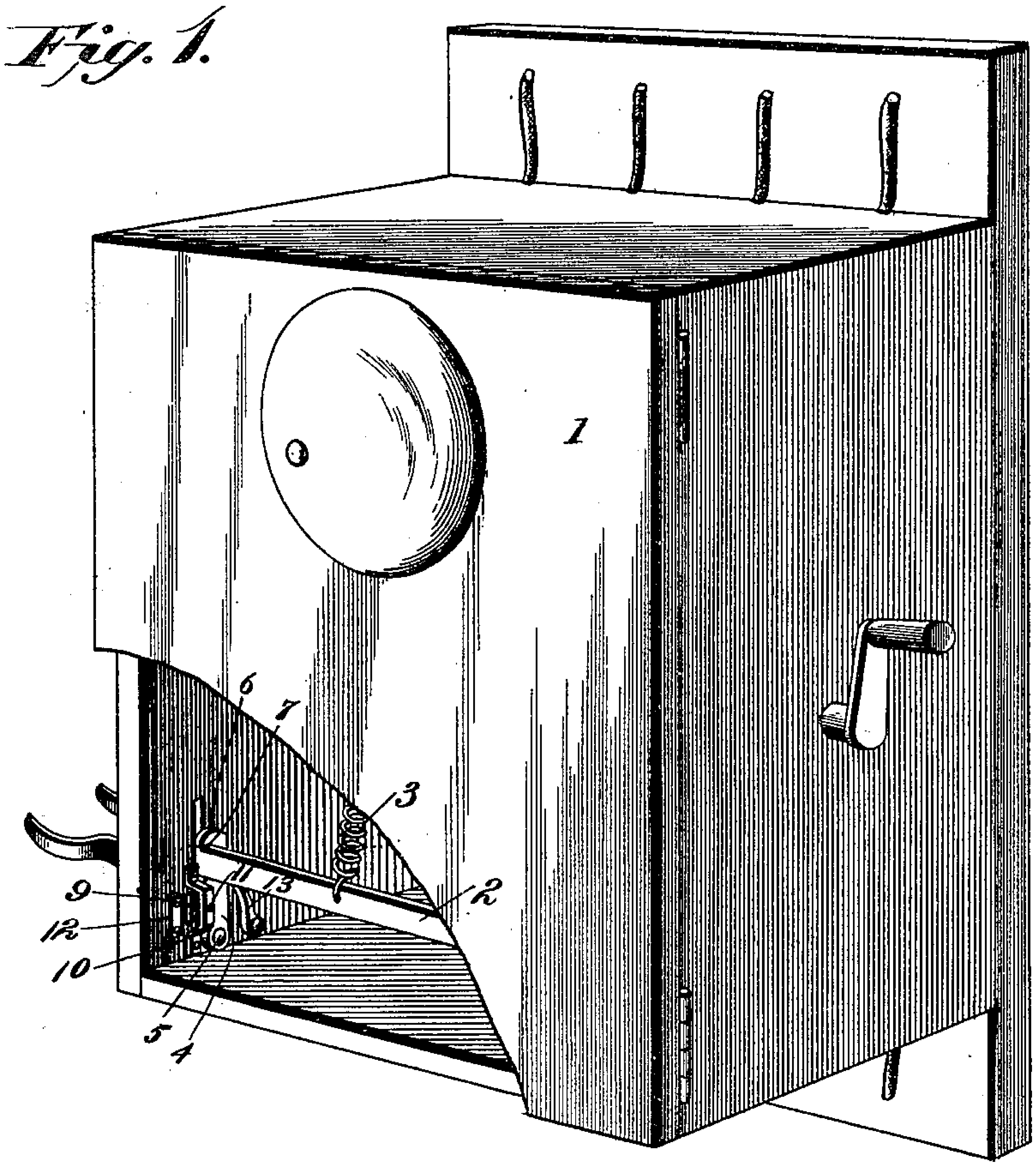


Fig. 2.

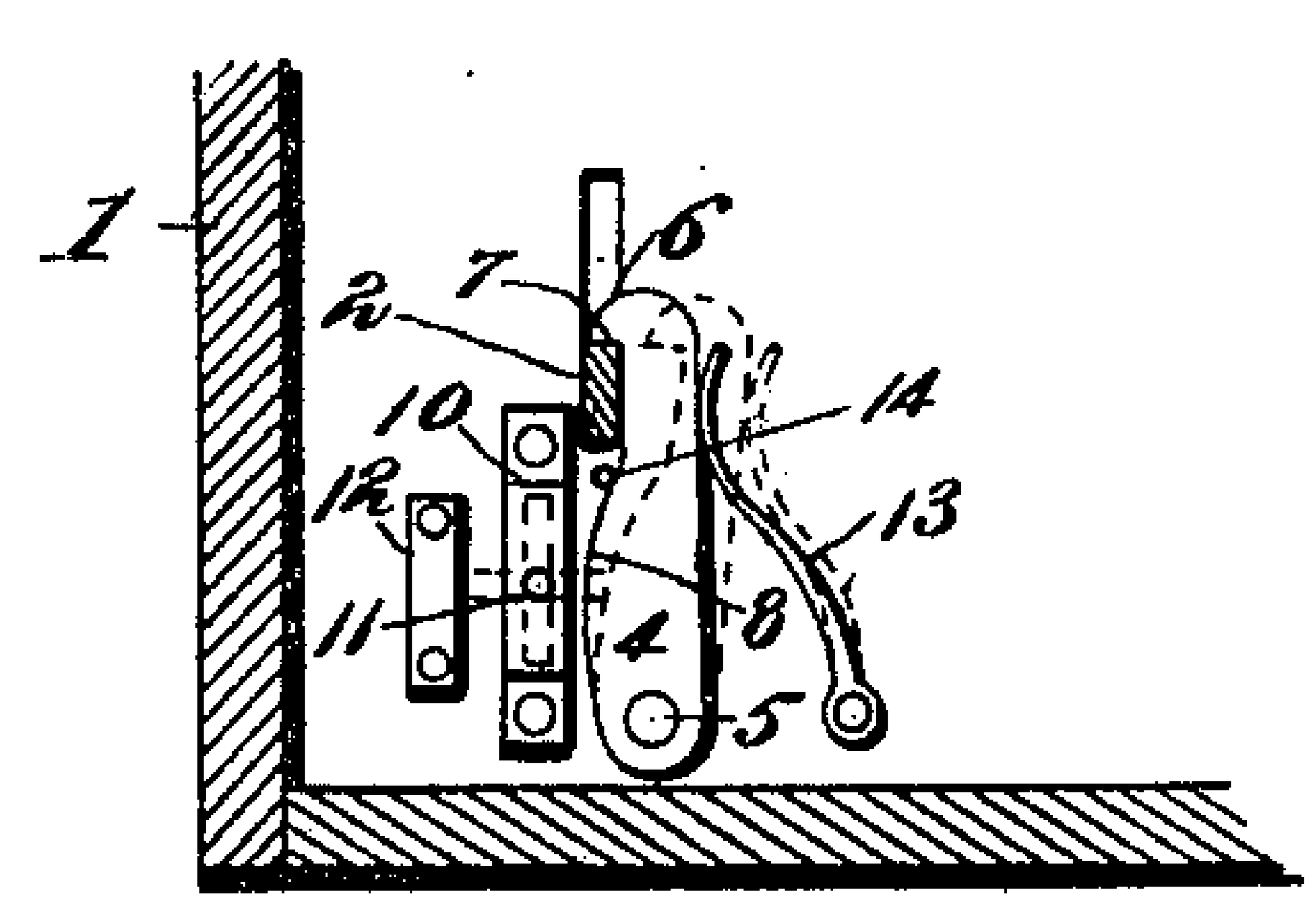
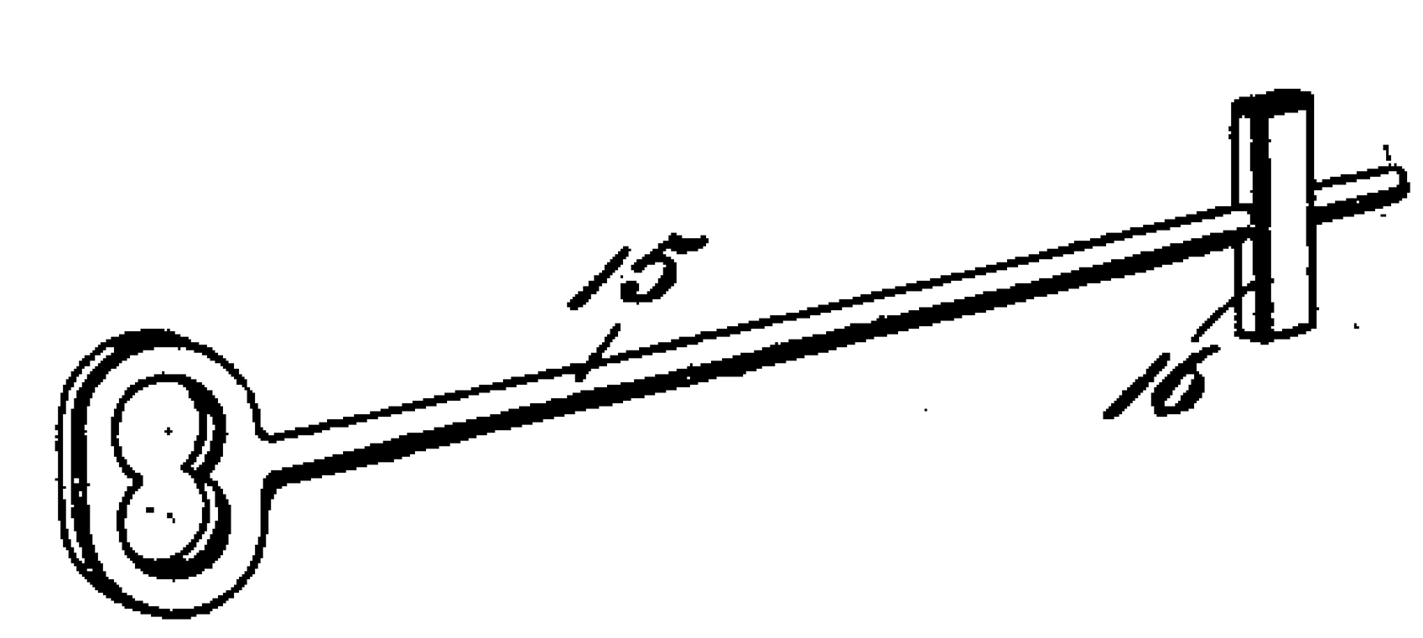


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
C. H. Walker
J. Rossbotham.

A. L. Brincklé, Inventor

By Henry T. Bright
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADDINGTON L. BRINCKLÉ, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO BENJAMIN C. FOX AND WILLIAM O. McCLURG, OF CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

TELEPHONE-RECEIVER-SUPPORT LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 681,296, dated August 27, 1901.

Application filed May 15, 1901. Serial No. 60,276. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADDINGTON L. BRINCKLÉ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephone-Receiver-Support Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to latches or locks for telephone-receiver supports, and has particular reference to that class of receiver-supports which are held in an elevated position when the receiver is removed and depressed by the weight of the receiver when same is attached.

The objects of the invention are, first, to provide a lock that will hold the receiver-support in a depressed position when the receiver is removed; second, to provide means for releasing the receiver-support from its depressed position, and, third, to provide means whereby the receiver-support is automatically locked when the receiver is attached and the support is depressed by the weight of the receiver.

Finally, the object of the invention is to provide a latch or lock for telephone-receiver supports and means for operating same possessing advantages in points of simplicity, efficiency, and durability and which will be comparatively inexpensive to produce and sustain.

In describing the invention in detail reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the invention attached. Fig. 2 is a part section showing the device in elevation. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the operating-key.

In the drawings, 1 indicates the casing of a telephone, in which the receiver-supporting arm and the mechanism for opening and closing the circuit of the telephone are contained.

2 is the receiver-support, which is held in an elevated position when free to move by the spiral spring 3, which is suitably secured within the telephone-casing.

Secured to the inner side of the casing through which the receiver-support penetrates and adjacent to the support is a latch 4, pivoted to the casing at 5. The upper or free end of the latch is curved, as shown at 6, and when it is in its normal position lies across the slot through which the telephone-receiver support protrudes. A short distance below the upper curved surface of the latch, on its inner side, is the recess 7, conforming to the shape of the receiver-support, so as to form a lodgment for same when depressed and preventing its elevation by the spring 3. The lower inner surface of the latch is cam-shaped, as shown at 8. In the casing on the side of the receiver-support opposite that to which the latch is secured is a slot 9 for receiving the key which operates the latch. A bracket-plate 10 is secured to the casing so that its vertical side will be in alinement with and fall directly back of the slot 9, said vertical side being provided with an aperture 11. Secured to the casing at one side of and parallel to the slot 9 is a plate 12. A spring 13 bears against the outer side of the latch and holds it in position so as to normally cover the slot through which the receiver-support protrudes. A pin 14 limits the forward motion imparted to the latch 4 by the spring 13.

The key for operating the device is formed with the stem 15, provided with the cross-piece 16 at right angles therewith near its outer end, said cross-piece being of sufficient length to engage the cam-surface of the latch when being turned and to be in frictional contact with the plate 12 when it has reached a horizontal position.

The operation of the device is as follows: In order to release the receiver-support, and thereby make the necessary electrical connection for conversation over the telephone, the key is inserted in the slot 9, the outer end of the key passing through the aperture 11, which forms a socket for said key. It is then only necessary to turn the key, when the cross-piece 16, by its contact with the

cam-surface of the latch, will cause same to be forced backward and leave the receiver-support free to rise, the latch being held in this position by reason of the frictional contact of the cross-piece 16 with the cam-surface of the latch and the edge of the plate 12. The key can then be withdrawn and the parts will return to their normal position with the receiver-support remaining elevated. It will then be obvious that to again lock the receiver-support it will only be necessary to attach the receiver thereto, the weight of which will depress the receiver-support and cause same to come in contact with the upper curved surface of the latch and force same backward until the support has reached the plane of the recess in the latch, when the latch will be free to spring forward and securely lock the support in a depressed position.

The construction and advantages will, it is thought, be understood from the foregoing description, it being noted that various changes in the proportions and other details of construction may be resorted to for successfully carrying the invention into practice without departing from the scope of the claims.

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

1. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch secured adjacent to the support and means for holding the latch in locking engagement with the receiver-support independent of the use of the line at other stations.

2. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch secured adjacent to the support and means whereby the support is automatically locked when depressed independent of the use of the line at other stations.

3. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch pivotally secured adjacent to the support and means for holding the latch in locking engagement with the receiver-support independent of the use of the line at other stations.

4. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch pivotally secured adjacent to the support and means whereby the support is automatically locked when depressed independent of the use of the line at other stations.

5. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch pivotally secured adjacent to the support, a recess in the inner side of the latch adapted to receive the support when the support is depressed and means for throwing the latch in locking engagement with the support independent of the use of the line at other stations.

6. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch pivotally secured adjacent to the support, a spring bearing against the outer edge of said latch, a recess in the upper inner edge of the latch, said latch being cam-shaped below the recess, a bracket-plate secured on the opposite side of the receiver-support, an aperture in the vertical face of said plate, a friction-plate adjacent to the bracket-plate and key-operated means whereby the support is released when locked in a depressed position substantially as described.

7. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch pivotally secured adjacent to the support, the free end of said latch being semicircular in shape, a recess in the inner side of the latch, and means for normally holding the latch in the path of the support whereby the support will be automatically locked in said recess when said support is depressed substantially as described.

8. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch pivotally secured adjacent to the support, means for holding the latch in locking engagement with the receiver-support, and key-operated means whereby the support is released from said locking engagement at the will of the user.

9. In a telephone-receiver-support lock, the combination of a receiver-support, a latch pivotally secured adjacent to the support, means whereby the support is automatically locked when depressed, and key-operated means for releasing the support from its locking engagement with said latch at the will of the user.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ADDINGTON L. BRINCKLÉ.

Witnesses:
HOWARD P. HARBERT,
CHAS. J. HOOD.