

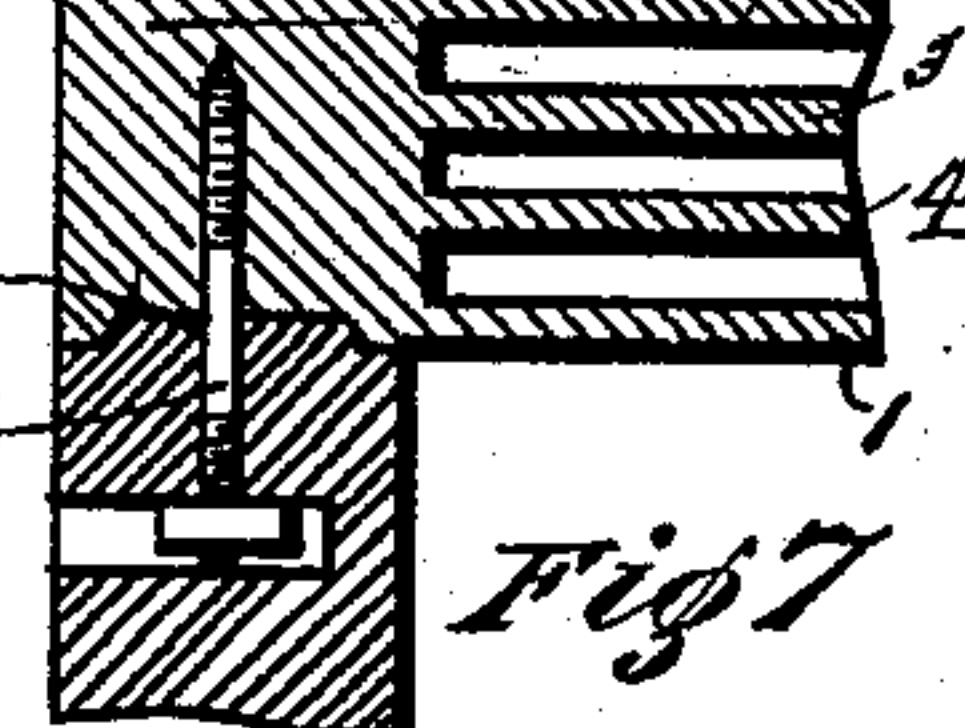
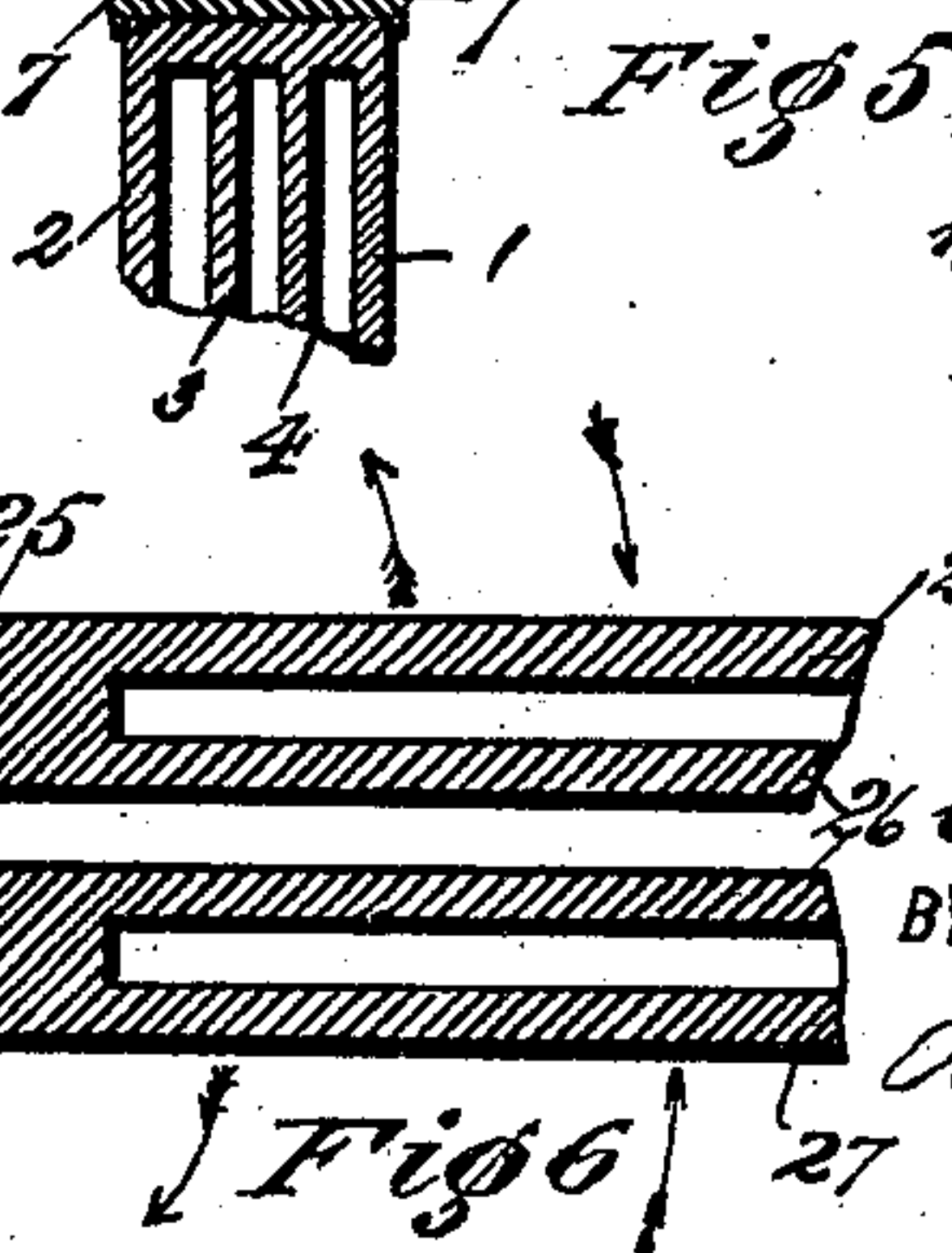
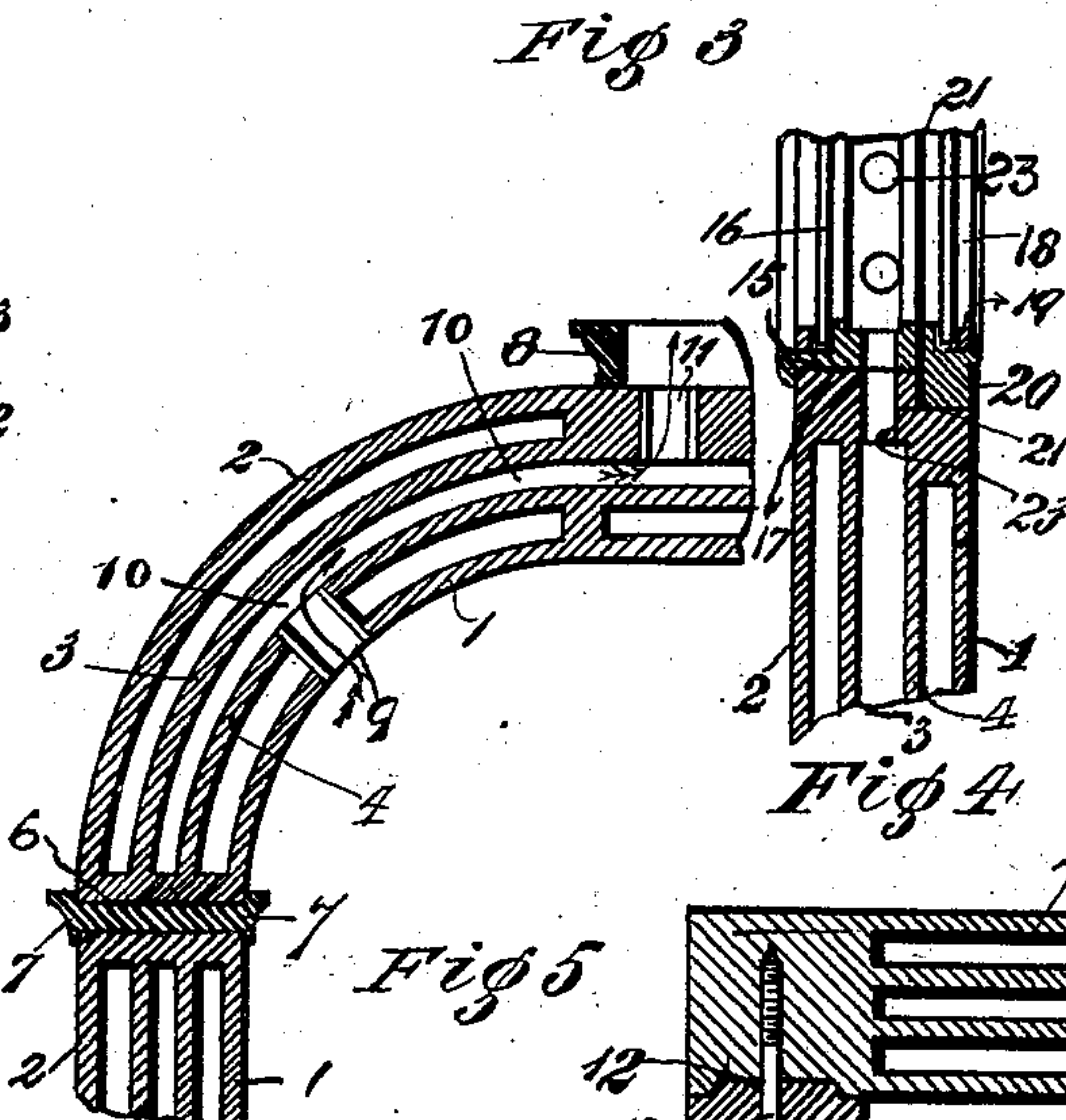
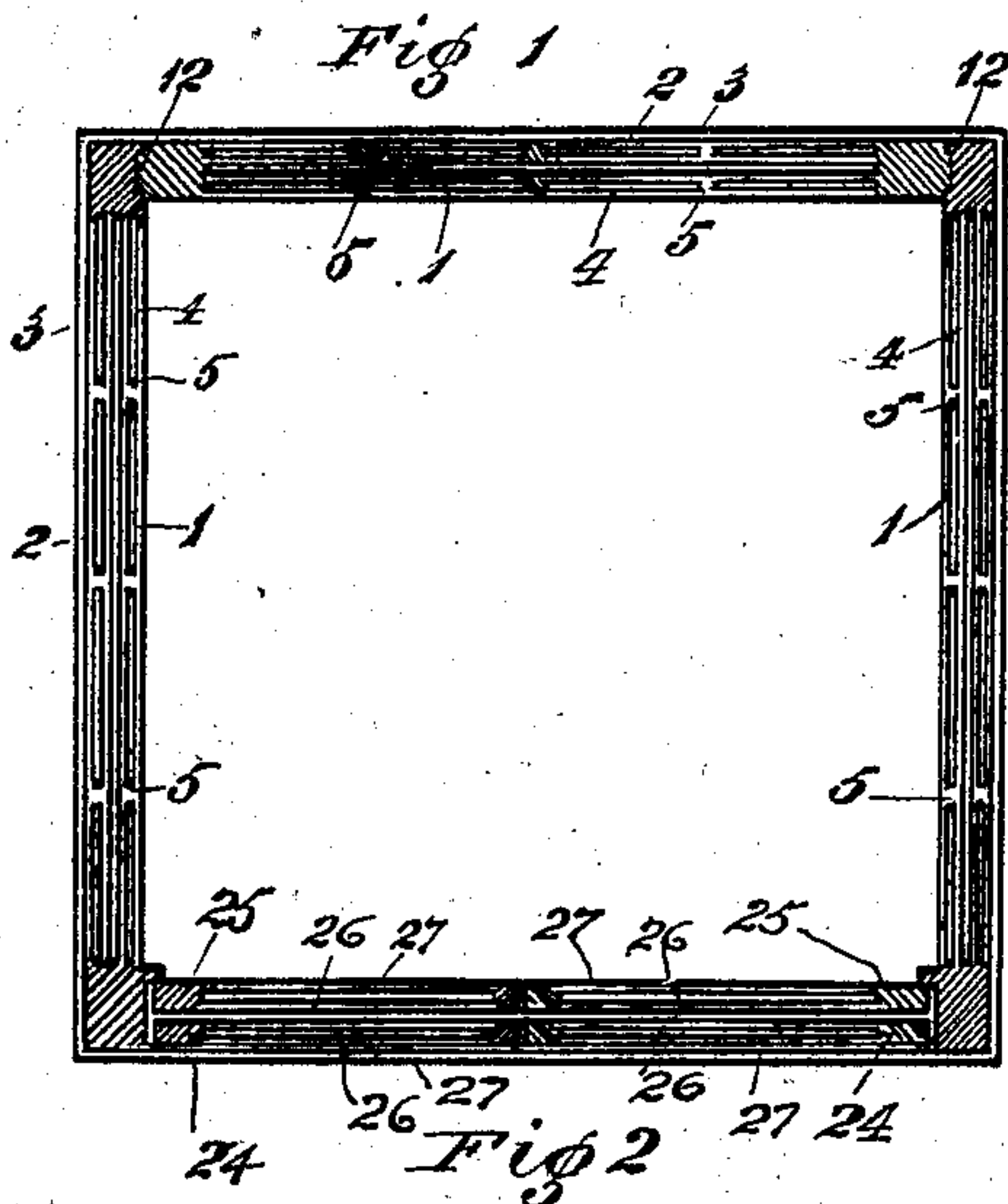
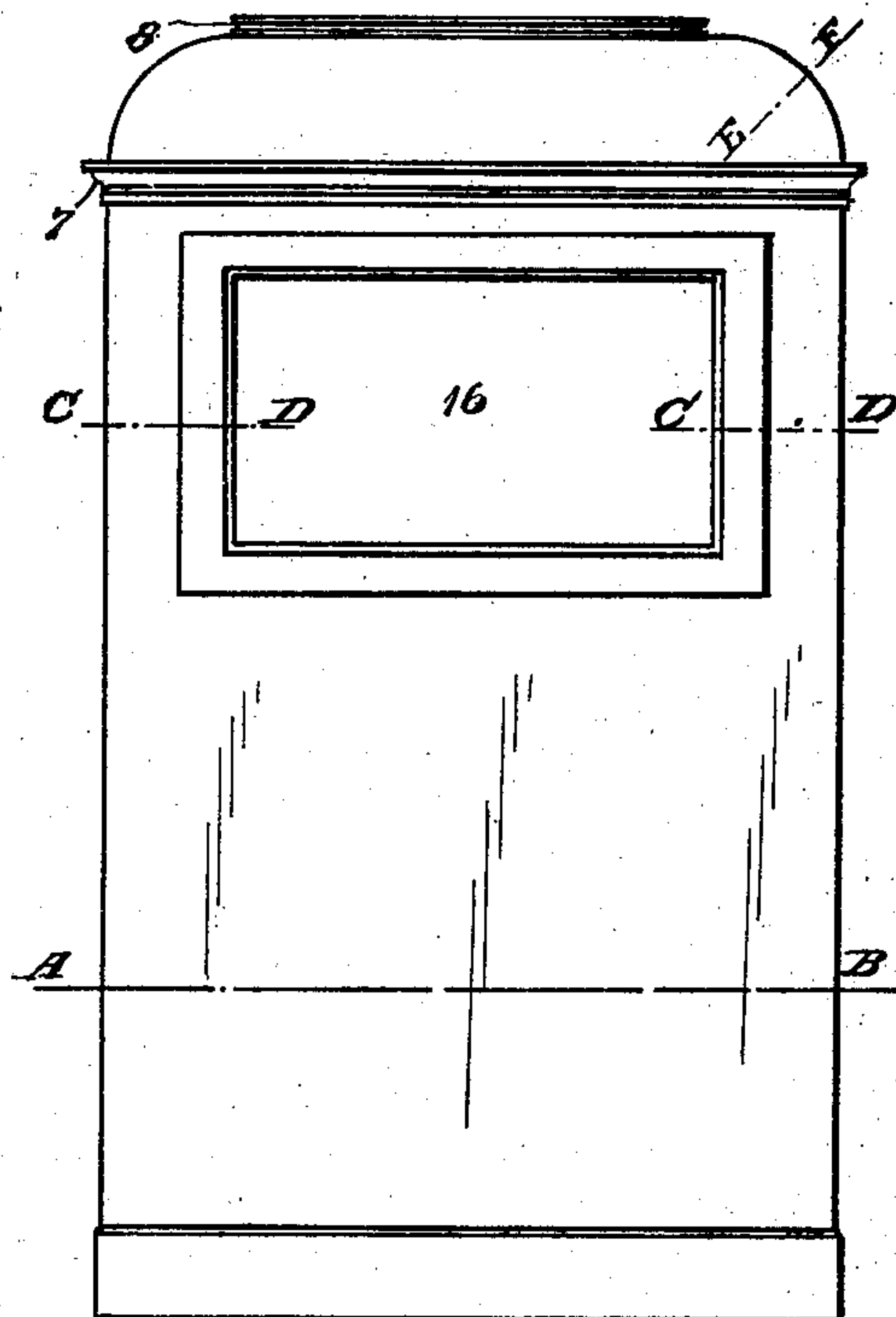
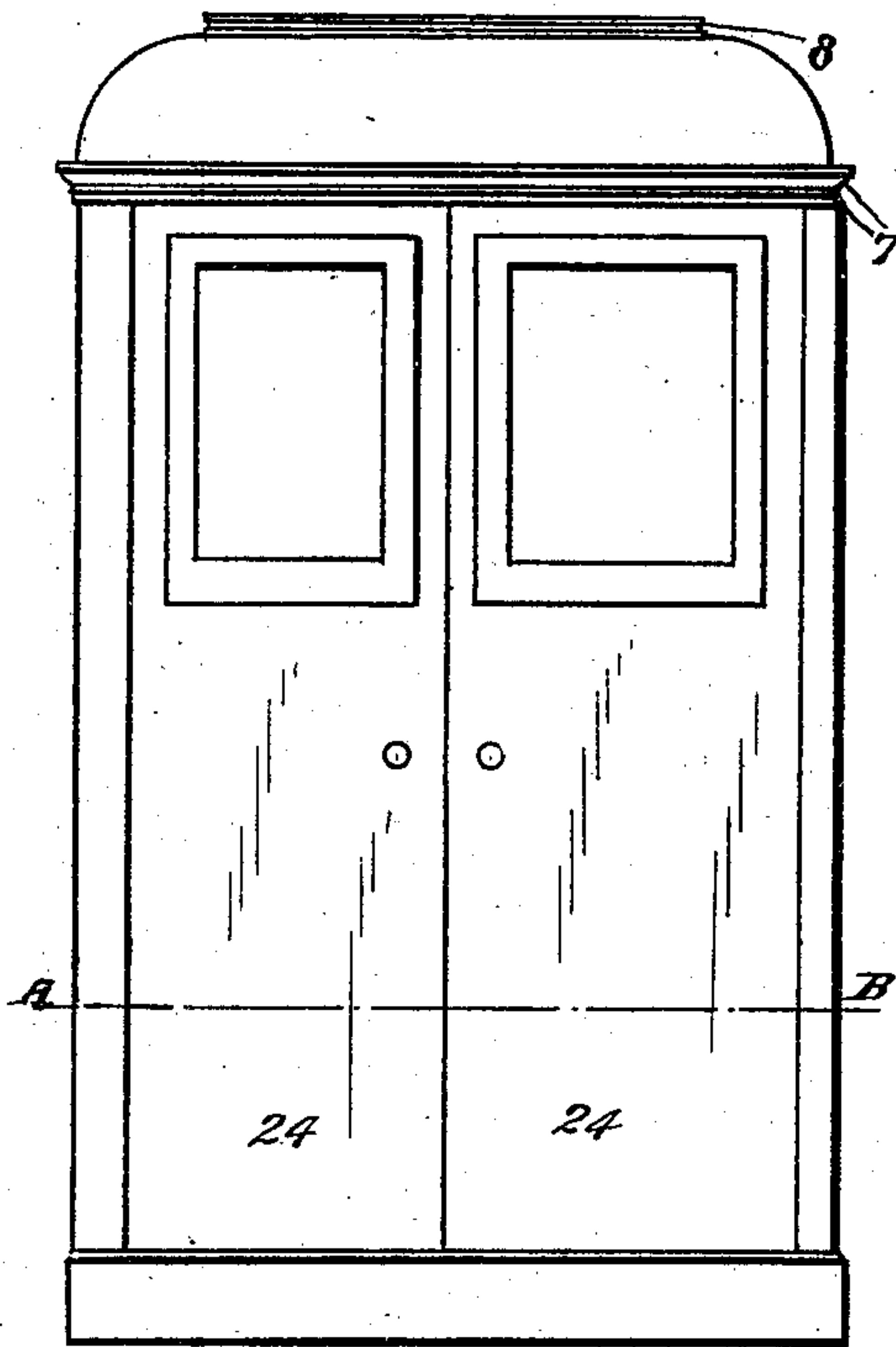
No. 698,025.

Patented Apr. 22, 1902.

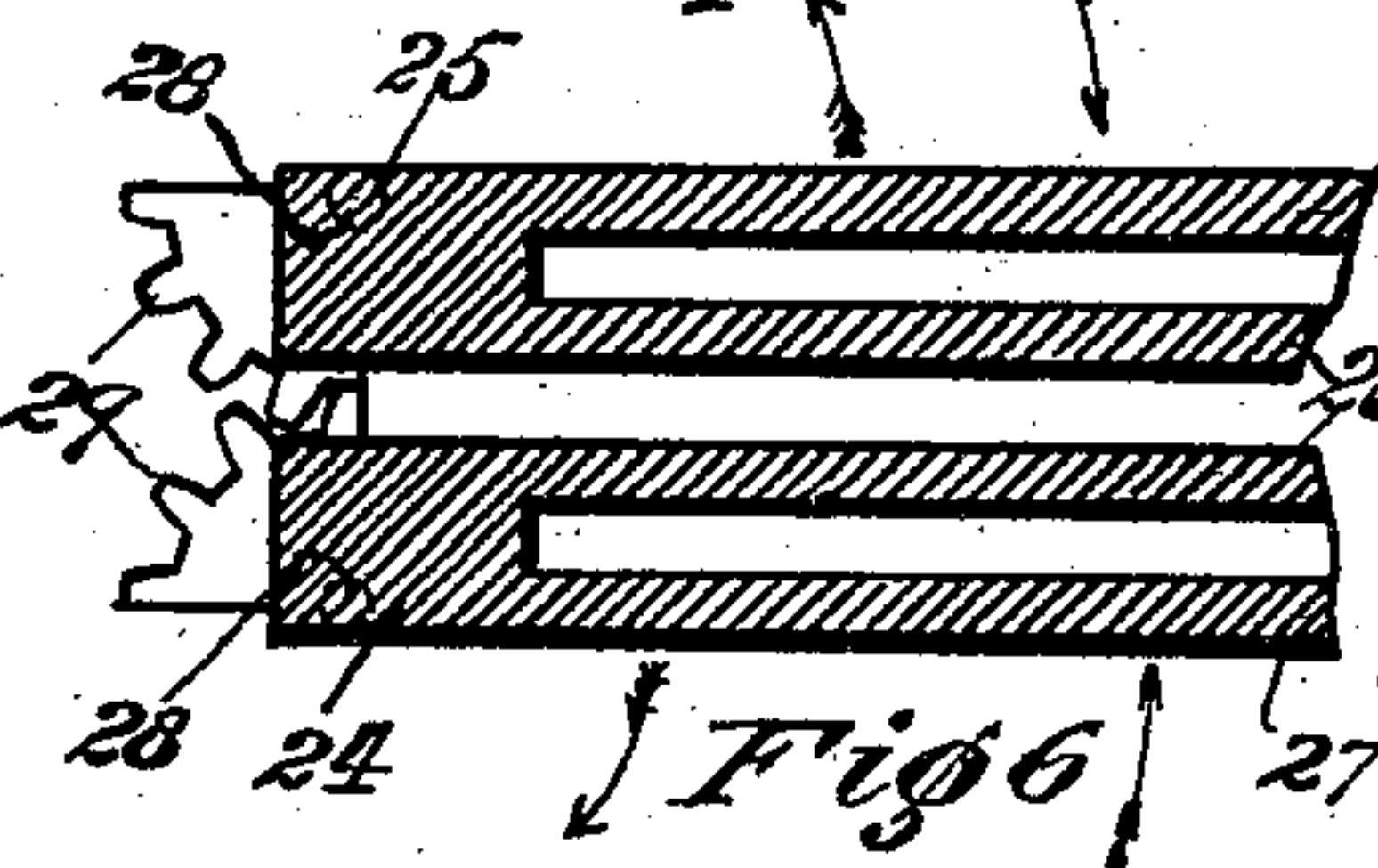
C. L. KIEFER.
TELEPHONE BOOTH.

(Application filed Jan. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. KIEFER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

TELEPHONE-BOOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,025, dated April 22, 1902.

Application filed January 28, 1901. Serial No. 45,159. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. KIEFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Telephone-Booths, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction of booths or cabinets to be used in large rooms to inclose telephone instruments, or said booth may be used in other places where it is desired to prevent sound from being transmitted from the interior of the cabinet or booth to the outside thereof or to receive sound from the outside, except through the medium of the telephone instrument connections.

My invention consists particularly in the sound-deadening quality of the material used in the construction of the walls of a telephone booth or cabinet and also in the form of construction of the walls of the same, as hereinafter more fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims; and the object of such construction is to render said booth sound-proof as well as light and portable. I attain these objects by means of the telephone booth or cabinet illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which similar numerals of reference designate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the booth or cabinet. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same taken through the line A B. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the booth, showing the side window thereof. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail sectional broken-off view of the window-sash and frame of the booth, taken through the line C D. (See Fig. 3.) Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail broken-off sectional view of the rounded corner of the roof of the booth and taken through the line E F. (See Fig. 3.) Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail broken-off view of the double doors of the booth; and Fig. 7 is an enlarged broken-off sectional detail of a corner of the booth, showing the manner of jointing the walls thereof and securing them together.

The sides, back, top or roof walls, and the floor of the booth are made up of the inner casing or lining 1, the outer casing 2, and the

interior or intermediate casings 3 and 4, and by means of the latter intermediate casings the air-spaces between the inner casing 1 and the outer casings 2 are divided into three air compartments or spaces. All of the said casings are composed of a sound-deadening material, preferably compressed paper, compressed fiber, or other dense sound-proof material, and said casings are jointed into corner-pieces of similar material or molded in one integral piece therewith, and the said walls are jointed or connected together to form an inclosure, as hereinafter set forth. In order that the sound-deadening qualities of the side walls, roof, and floor of the booth may be increased, distance-bars 5 are placed between the outer casings 2 of the wall and the next adjacent diaphragm or casings 3 and between the inner casing 1 and its next adjacent intermediate casing or diaphragm 4, thereby forming a continuous air-space between each of the intermediate internal casings, so that any vibration that may be transmitted to the outer casing 2 and its casing 3 will not be transmitted readily through the air-space intervening between the intermediate casings 3 and 4 to the inner wall, which latter is composed of the inner casing 1 and the intermediate casing 4. The roof is curved at its corners and has its edges adapted to fit into the recesses 6, formed in the cap-molding 7. A molding 8 is secured on the top of the roof and is provided for the purpose of ornamentation only. The ventilating-openings 9 pass through the inner wall and connect the interior of the booth with the intermediate air-space 10 between the inner and the outer double partitions or sections of the walls of said booth, and said openings are situated at a point or points intermediate between the ends of the curves of the corners, and the top ventilating-openings 11 connect the outer atmosphere with the said intermediate air-space 10, thereby obtaining a winding or circuitous air passage or way to and from the interior of the booth, and by this arrangement of said ventilators the passage of sound from either the exterior of the booth to the interior thereof or from the interior to the exterior thereof is prevented, and said vent-openings at the same time furnish a means for the free ventilation of the interior of the

booth. The side and back walls of the booth are jointed together in such a manner as to form a broken joint or tongue-and-groove joint 12, and said corners are securely bolted 5 together by the joint-bolts 13.

The next important feature of my invention is the construction of the window of the booth, which feature I will now proceed to describe. This window is of the double-light 10 type, having an air or sound-deadening space between the lights. The sash 15 of the outer light 16 is permanently secured in the outer window-frame way or fit 17, formed in the partitions 2 and 3, constituting the outer wall, 15 and the inner light 18 is set in felting 19 or other similar sound-deadening material laid in the sash 20, which sash is hinged in the sash way or fit formed in the partitions 1 and 4, constituting the inner wall of the booth, and 20 the said sash is so hinged to permit access to the inner surfaces of said lights when it is required to clean the surfaces of the same. The said sash 20 when closed contacts with the felting 21, secured in the said window 25 way or fit, and the said felting is also provided for the purpose of deadening sound. A series of openings 23 are formed in the sash 15 and are provided for the purpose of connecting the space between said window-lights with 30 the air-spaces between the intermediate casings 3 and 4, thereby forming an unbroken air-space between said inner and outer casings and the inner and outer lights of the window.

35 The next important feature of my invention consists in the arrangement and construction of the double-door system of my booth. The double doors 24 and 25, which constitute both double inner and outer doors, 40 are each alike in form of construction and are each constituted of inner and outer casings 26 and 27, which are closed at their edges to form inclosed air-spaces, and each of said doors is fitted in a suitable door-casing formed 45 in the front of the booth and are pivotally mounted therein to swing on their centers 28. Thus each of the pairs of doors form inner and outer walls, with an intervening air-space between them similar to that of the walls of 50 the booth previously described. Mutilated gears 29 are secured to each of the doors in position thereon to be central with the swinging or pivotal centers of the doors and so that each of the pairs of gears will truly mesh 55 with the other and at the same time be concealed from view, and the said gears are provided for the purpose of causing the inner and the outer doors to swing open or closed simultaneously. Thus when the outer doors 60 are swung outwardly, as indicated by the arrow, the inner doors simultaneously swing

inwardly, as also indicated by their arrows. (See Fig. 6.)

Having thus fully described this my invention, what I claim as new and useful, and desire to cover by Letters Patent of the United States therefor, is— 65

1. A telephone-booth the walls of which are formed of a series of casings spaced from each other and having a continuous unbroken air- 70 space between the centrally-arranged casings, and distance-bars arranged between the casings at each side of said air-space, whereby the spaces at each side of the air-space are divided into a series of independent air-cells. 75

2. A telephone-booth the walls of which are formed of a series of casings spaced from each other and having a continuous unbroken air-space between the centrally-arranged casings, the spaces formed by the casings at each side 80 of said air-space being divided into a series of air-cells, a pair of inner doors arranged at one side of the booth, a pair of outer doors spaced from said inner doors, and connections between the inner and outer doors for simultaneously moving the doors in opposite direc- 85 tions.

3. In a telephone-booth, the combination with the doorway thereof, of inner and outer doors arranged in pairs, and means for connecting said doors, whereby one of the pairs 90 is adapted to simultaneously swing in opposite directions to the opposing pair.

4. In a telephone-booth, the combination with the doorway thereof, of inner and outer 95 doors arranged in pairs and each comprising inner and outer casings formed of sound-deadening material, and means for connecting said doors, whereby one of the pairs is adapted to simultaneously swing in opposite 100 directions to the opposing pair.

5. In a telephone-booth, the combination with a series of casings spaced from each other to form the walls of the booth and having a continuous unbroken air-space between the 105 centrally-arranged casings, of a window-sash arranged in the inner casings and provided with a light, and a window-sash arranged in the outer casings and also provided with a light, said outer sash extending over the centrally-arranged air-space and being provided 110 with a series of vent-openings for connecting the air-space intermediate the window-lights with the centrally-arranged air-space.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 115 my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES L. KIEFER.

Witnesses:

THOMPSON R. BELL,
WM. A. BROWN.