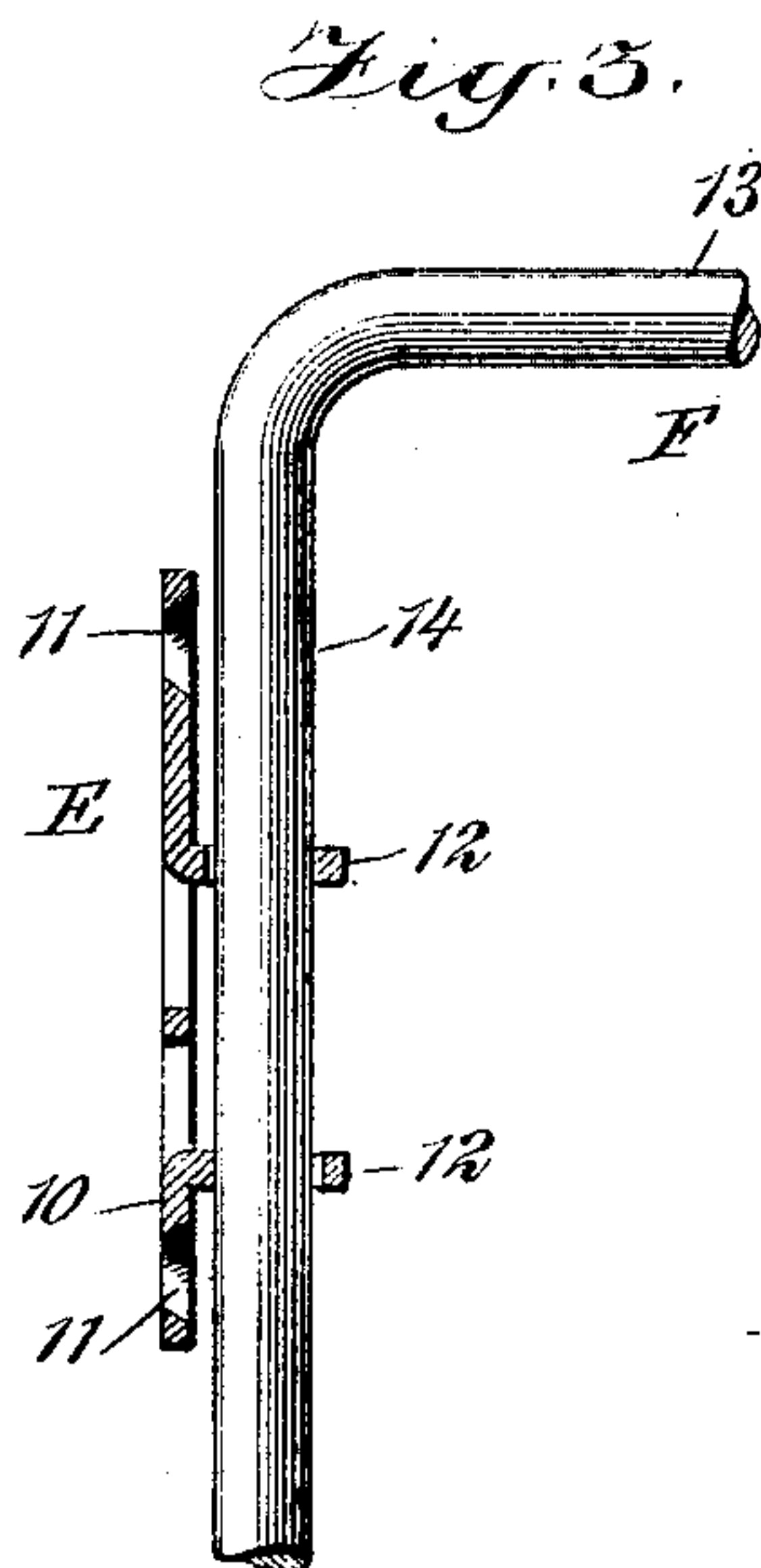
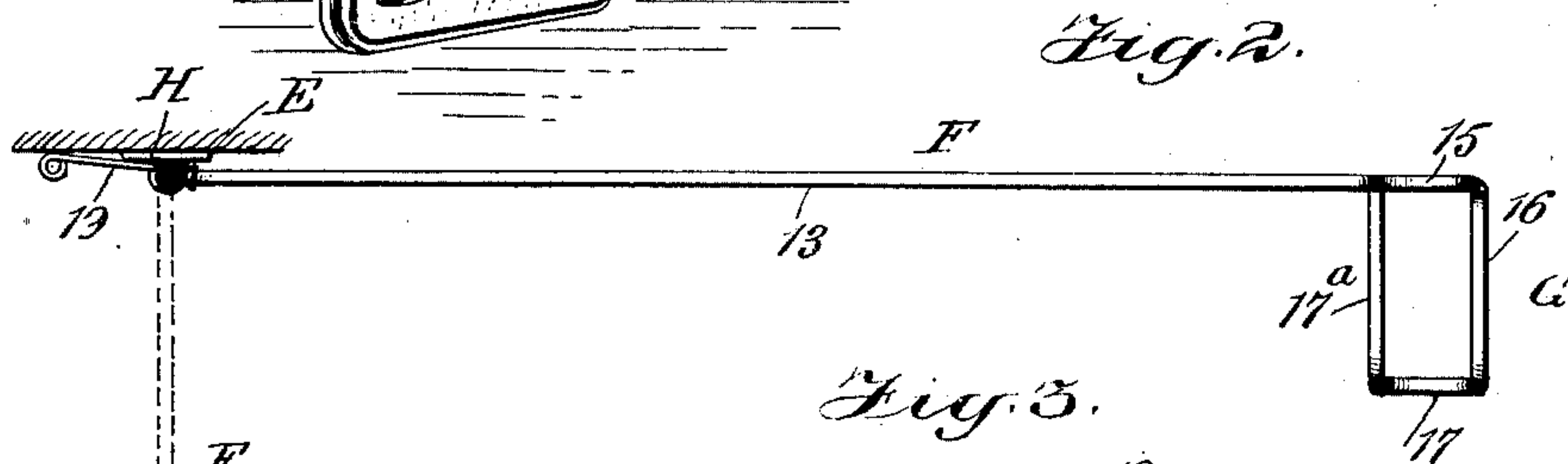
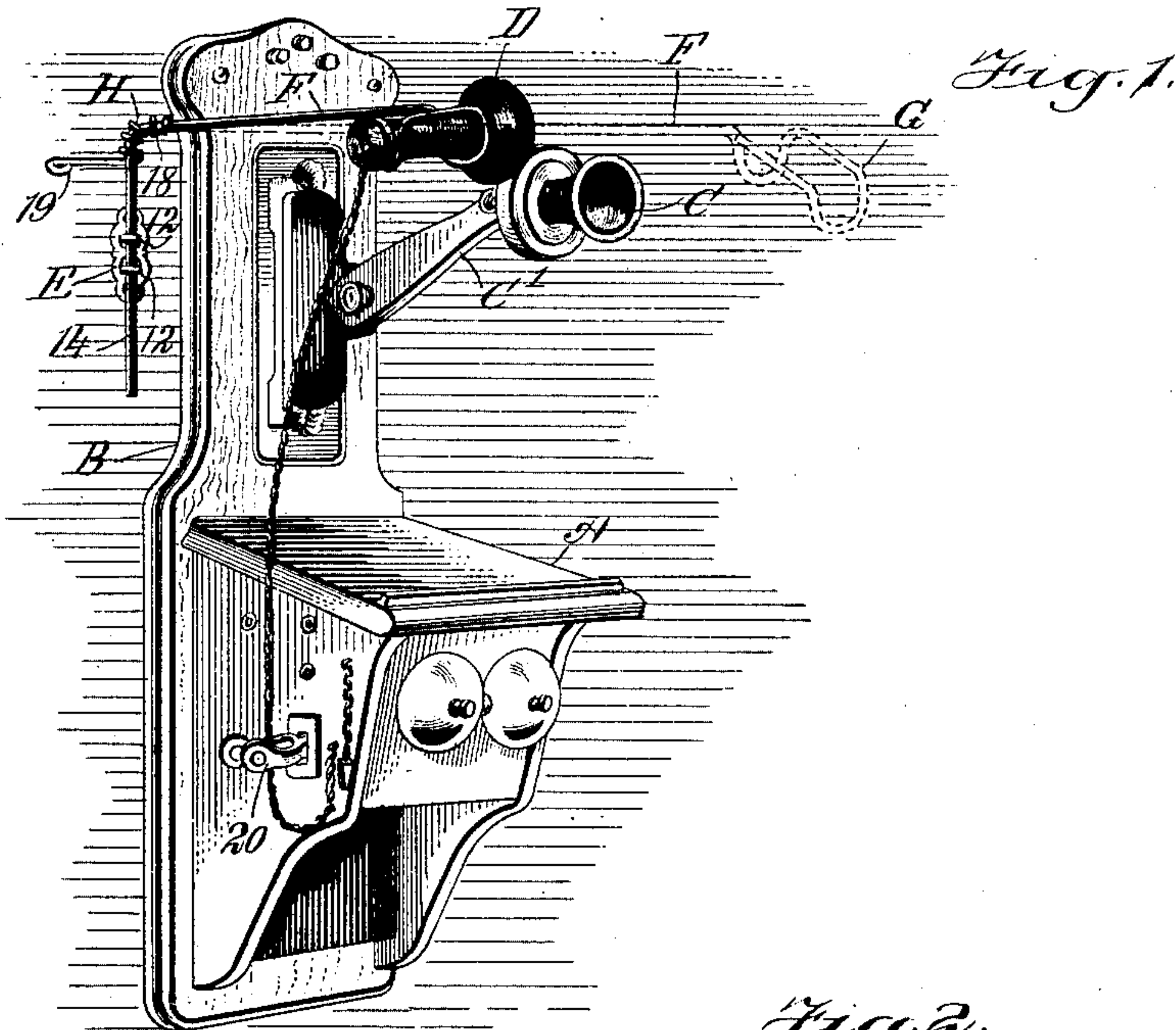


No. 737,894.

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E. BASS.
SUPPORT FOR TELEPHONE RECEIVERS.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 22, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EPHRAIM BASS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUPPORT FOR TELEPHONE-RECEIVERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 737,894, dated September 1, 1903.

Application filed November 22, 1902. Serial No. 132,390. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EPHRAIM BASS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Support for Telephone-
5 Receivers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide
10 a support for telephone-receivers which will be simple, durable, efficient, and economic, independent of the telephone back and its appurtenances, and which can be quickly and conveniently applied to a wall or other sup-
15 port adjacent to the telephone-box without unnecessarily marring the support.

A further purpose of the invention is to so construct the improved support that it can be adjusted vertically to swing from the nor-
20 mal position transversely of the telephone-box to a position for use at an acute or right angle to the box.

Another purpose of the invention is to so construct the device that the telephone-re-
25 ceiver may remain in the support and so that normally the support and receiver will be out of the way, but can be quickly brought into use at an angle and near the mouthpiece, and, further, so that after the receiver has been
30 used and released it will be at once automatically restored to its normal position.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed
35 out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

40 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a telephone-box and the applied device, the device being shown in position for use in positive lines and in its normal position in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device in the two
45 positions shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged view showing the bearing for the device in vertical section and a side elevation of that portion of the carrying-arm which enters the bearing.

50 A represents a telephone-box, B the back-

support therefor, C the mouthpiece, C' the supporting-arm for the same, and D the receiver, all of which parts are of the usual construction.

E represents a bearing, and this bearing is
55 attached to a wall or other support adjacent to the back board B of the telephone, being preferably placed parallel with one side edge of the said back board B, as is shown in Fig. 1. The said bearing E consists of a body-plate
60 10, having openings 11 therein for the passage of screws to secure the bearing to its support, and the said plate 10 is further provided with forwardly-extending horizontal lugs 12,
65 having apertures therein, which lugs are struck out from the plate 10, as is shown in Fig. 3. The said lugs are in parallelism and their apertures are in vertical alinement.

A carrying-arm F constitutes the body por-
70 tion of the device. This carrying-arm consists of a horizontal member 13 of desired length and a vertical member 14, the vertical member being adapted to be passed down through the apertures in the lugs 12, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

At the outer end of the horizontal member
75 13 of the carrying-arm a cradle G is formed. This cradle is constructed by forming a downwardly-extending stirrup 15 in the horizontal member 13 of the carrying-arm and then direct-
80 ing the material of the carrying-arm horizontally in a forward direction to produce a horizontal member 16. The material is then bent downward to form a second stirrup 17, which is in parallelism with the first-formed stirrup 15.
85 The formation of the cradle G is completed by carrying the material of the horizontal member 13 of the carrying-arm from the outer stirrup 17 to an engagement with the hori-
90 zontal member 13, adjacent to the inner stirrup 15, as is shown at 17^a in Fig. 2, and in this cradle the receiver D is adapted to rest, as is shown in Fig. 1. When the receiver D is in the cradle G, it is held stationary and may be brought to any desired position relative to
95 the ear of the person using the telephone. The weight of the receiver D in the cradle G serves to hold the vertical member 14 of the carrying-arm F in proper position in the bearing E, and at the same time the said vertical
100

member 14 may be adjusted up or down to accommodate the position of the person using the telephone.

In connection with the carrying-arm F, I employ a spring H, which is located at the junction of the horizontal member 13 of the carrying-arm F with its vertical member 14, as is best shown in Fig. 1, the said spring being made of wire 18 of suitable gage, wound partially around the horizontal member 13 and partially around the vertical member 14 of the carrying-arm. The lower end of the wire is carried out from the vertical member 14 of the carrying-arm in a horizontal direction to form a spring-arm 19, preferably terminating at its outer end in a loop. This arm 19 rests against the support to which the bearing E of the device is secured. Consequently when the carrying-arm F is carried to a position at an angle to the mouth-piece C, as is shown in Fig. 1, the spring and particularly its arm 19 are placed under tension, so that the receiver D will at that time be held against the ear of the person using the telephone, and the moment that the person leaves the telephone the spring or tension device H will cause the horizontal member of the carrying-arm F to be carried to its normal position—namely, across the front of the back support of the telephone-box, as is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and in positive lines in Fig. 2.

It will be observed that this device is very simple and is adaptable to any telephone structure. It is independent of the structure and when the receiver is not in use the receiver is out of the way, being held constantly in the cradle G.

In order that the circuit shall be kept closed when the telephone is not in use and the receiver and its carrying-arm are in their normal position, I contemplate the use of a plug, suitably attached to the telephone-box, which is introduced into the opening in which the usual support 20 for the receiver has movement, and the said plug when properly inserted will hold the customary receiver-support 20 in its lower position, the plug being removed when the telephone is to be used.

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

1. A support for telephone-receivers, consisting of a bearing comprising a plate having apertured lugs projected therefrom, a carrying-arm comprising a horizontal and a vertical member, the vertical member being passed through the apertures in the lugs of the bearing, a cradle at the outer end of the horizontal portion of the carrying-arm, and a spring coiled partially around the horizontal member of the carrying-arm and the vertical member,

terminating in a bearing-arm which extends horizontally from the vertical member of the carrying-arm, for the purpose described. 65

2. A support for telephone-receivers, consisting of a bearing adapted for attachment to a support and provided with lugs extending from its outer surface, which lugs are provided with alining apertures, a carrying-arm comprising a horizontal and a vertical member, the vertical member being passed through the apertures in the said lugs, a cradle formed at the outer end of the horizontal member of the carrying-arm, which cradle consists of an inner and an outer downwardly-extending stirrup-section, and side arms connecting the said stirrups, and a spring wound partially around the horizontal and partially around the vertical member of the carrying-arm, the said spring having a member which extends out horizontally from the vertical member of the carrying-arm, being adapted for engagement with the support to which the bearing is secured, the said spring and its extended member serving to restore the carrying-arm to a position transversely of the support for the telephone after the said carrying-arm has been brought to a position at an angle to the mouth-piece of the telephone and has been released, as described. 70 75 80 85 90 95

3. A support for telephone-receivers, comprising a bearing adapted to be secured to a support and provided with spaced and apertured lugs projecting therefrom, a carrying-arm provided with a cradle at its outer end and a vertical member at its inner end forming a pintle fitting in the apertured lugs to turn therein, the whole being formed from a single piece of wire, and a spring coiled partially around the horizontal member and partially around the vertical member of the carrying-arm and having a projecting arm for engaging the support to which the bearing-plate is secured, as set forth. 100 105

4. A support for telephone-receivers, comprising a bearing-plate provided with projecting lugs having vertically-alined apertures, said bearing-plate being adapted to be secured to a support adjacent to the telephone-box, an arm pivoted in the lugs of the bearing-plate to swing at right angles or parallel with the support, and a spring coiled around said arm and having an arm projecting therefrom for engaging the support to which the bearing-plate is secured, as set forth. 110 115

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EPHRAIM BASS.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,
JNO. M. RITTER.