No. 756,508. PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

G. KÖNIGSTEIN.

TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 8, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

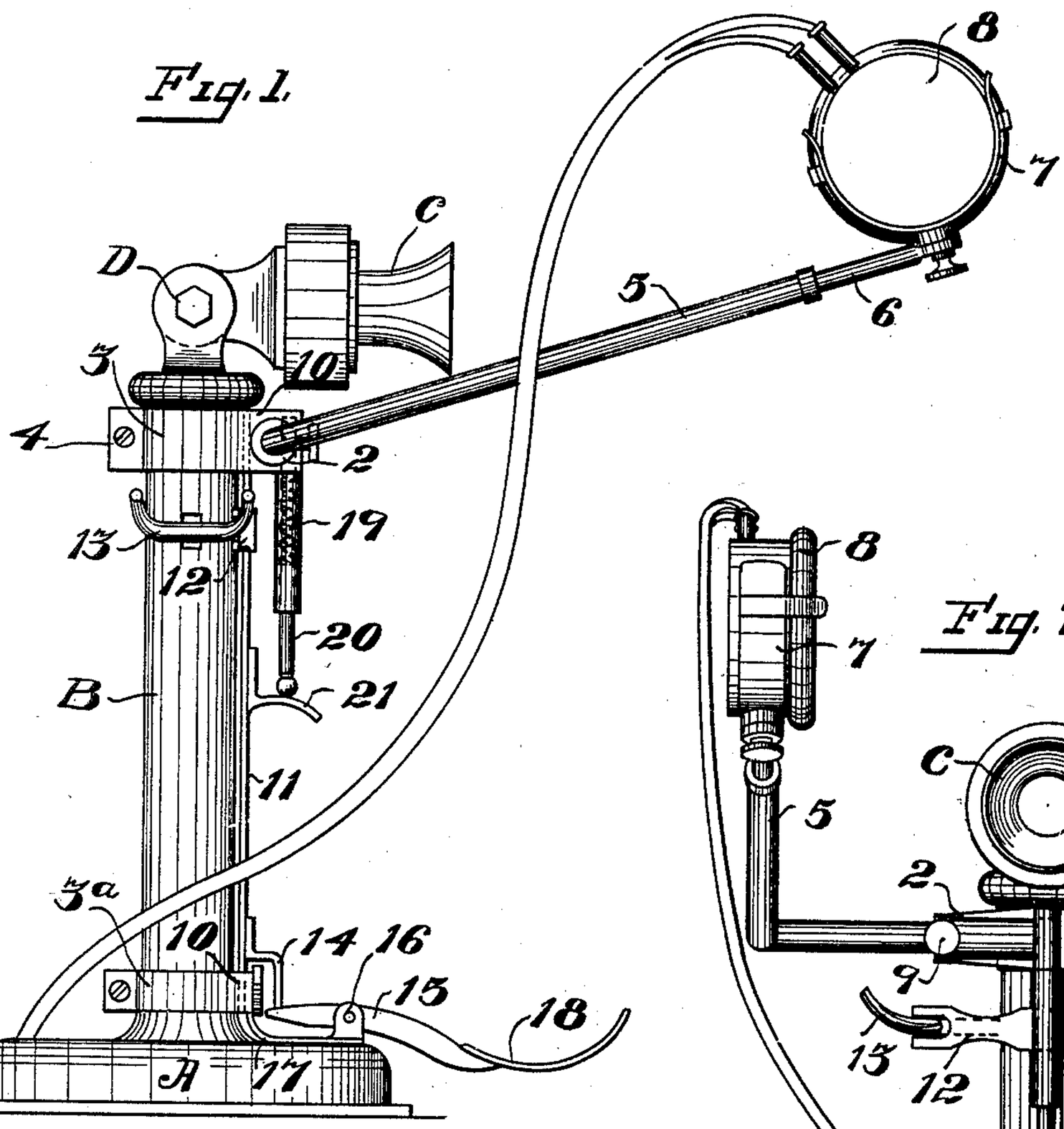


Fig. 2.

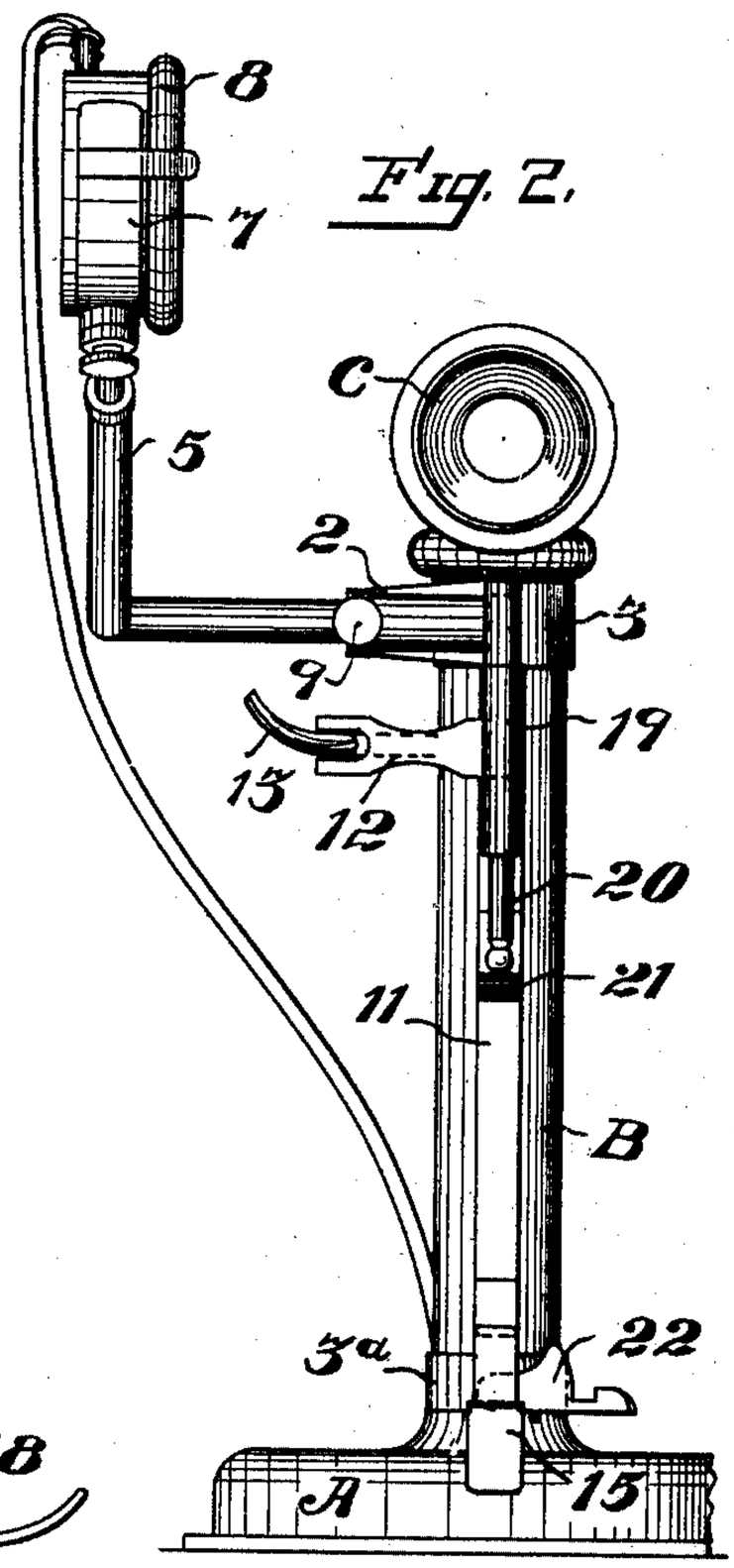


Fig. 3.

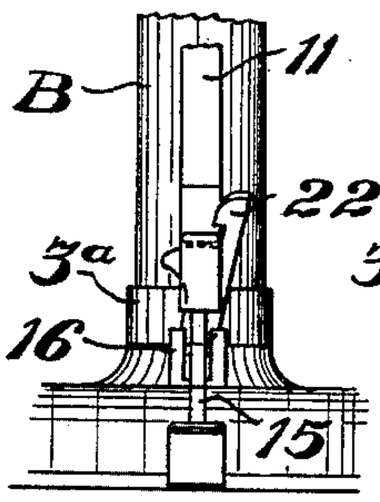
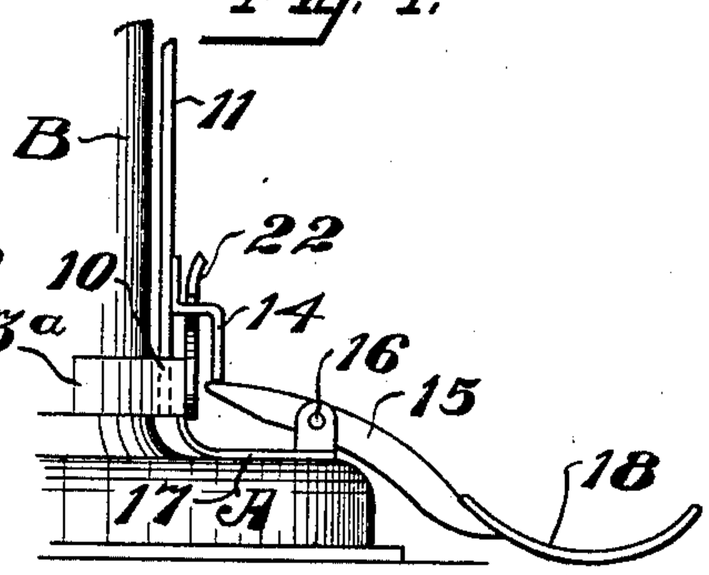


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
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Dudley Moss.

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No. 756,508. Patented April 5, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GABOR KÖNIGSTEIN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOSEPH SILVERMAN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,508, dated April 5, 1904.

Application filed September 8, 1903. Serial No. 172,266. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GABOR KÖNIGSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Telephone Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an attachment for telephones, and especially that class of movable structures known as "desk-telephones."

It consists in the combination, with the vertical post or standard, of a desk-telephone having a transmitter adjustably hinged to its top, of a receiver, and an arm upon which the receiver is carried, said arm being adjustable with relation to the post or standard and the transmitter, so as to be supported in proper relation with the ear of the user. In conjunction with these parts are the hook upon which the receiver is ordinarily suspended and by which an open circuit is normally maintained, connections between said hook and a vertically-guiding slidable rod, an arm or handpiece by which the hook is raised and the circuit closed preparatory to conversation, and a device by which the parts may be maintained.

It also comprises details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of desk-telephone with my attachment. Fig. 2 is a front view of same. Fig. 3 is a front view of a portion of base and standard. Fig. 4 is a side view of same.

In ordinary construction of telephones of this class the receiver is hung upon the hook and its weight maintains an open circuit until the receiver is moved from the hook, when a spring or weight raises the hook and closes the circuit connecting with the central office and prepares the apparatus for conversation. In this class of movable apparatus, which may either stand upon the desk or be taken in the hand, it is desirable to have the parts so disposed with relation to each other that communication may be opened and the user of the telephone have one or both hands free for making memoranda or for other purposes.

It is the object of my invention to so construct the device that the user may immediately place it in condition for use either by resting the arm upon the arm-lever or by taking hold of the standard if the apparatus is to be lifted up when used and without the necessity of attaching the receiver to any other portion of the apparatus.

As shown in the drawings, A is the base, and B the post or standard, of a desk-telephone.

C is the mouthpiece or transmitter, mounted upon an arm which is hinged to the top of the post B, as shown at D, so that it may be moved up or down to set the transmitter at any desired angle for use.

2 is a transverse tubular sleeve fixed or supported on the upper end of the post B by means of a band or clasp 3 and having lugs or screws, as at 4, by which it may be drawn tightly around the post and fixed in place.

5 is an arm bent at right angles and having the shorter portion fitting the sleeve 2 and the longer portion extending outwardly and substantially in a line parallel with the axis of the transmitter. This arm is hollow and has a rod 6 adapted to slide within it, so as to lengthen or shorten at will. The outer end of this arm is provided with an elastic clamp 7, which may also be adjustably fixed upon the end of the arm, so as to be turnable with relation thereto. This clamp is here shown as semicircular, made of thin elastic material, and adapted to hold the short circular receiver 8, which being placed in the clamp will stand edgewise, with the diaphragm opening in such position that when the user of the phone has his mouth in proper relation with the transmitter the receiver is brought close to his ear, so that there is no necessity for holding it in the hand or making any other position for it. The adjustability of the arm allows it to be lengthened or shortened to suit different people, and the portion which enters the sleeve 2 is turnable to raise or lower the receiver, and it may be fixed at any point of adjustment by means of a set-screw, as at 9.

Around the bottom of the post B is a second clasp 3^a, similar to the one shown at 3 and

having clamping-screws by which it is held in place. These two clamps at top and bottom have thickened portions 10, with vertical slots made in them, and 11 is a bar the upper and lower ends of which are slidable in these slots, which thus serve as guides for this bar.

At a point near the upper end of the bar 11 a forked arm 12 projects, and the fork of this arm engages with the hook or yoke 13, from which the telephone-receiver would ordinarily be hung, and by the weight of which receiver on the hook the latter is pressed down and an open circuit maintained.

From the bottom of the vertically-slidable bar 11 extends a curved arm 14, and the lower end of this arm rests upon the inner end of a fulcrumed lever 15. This lever has its fulcrum in a standard 16, which is mounted upon the outer end of a plate 17, this plate being extended below the part 10 and conforming to the shape of the base A of the stand. The outer end of the lever 15 has a curved arm-rest, as at 18.

19 is a vertical tube within which a spiral spring is contained, and 20 is a rod slidable in this tube and normally pressed down by the action of the spring. The upper end of the spring-tube 19 is fixed to the inner end of the transverse sleeve 2 or to the lug or enlargment 10 of the upper sleeve 3. The lower end of the rod 20 rests upon a short projecting arm 21, which is fixed to the vertical slidable bar 11, and the spring within the tube then presses upon the rod 20 and the arm 21, forcing the slidable bar 11 downward to a point of rest, and through the fork 12, carried by said bar, the hook or yoke 13 will also be depressed in the same manner as when the receiver is hung thereon, thus maintaining an open circuit while the parts are in this condition.

If a person desires to use the telephone, he may either lean forward, resting his arm upon the arm-piece 18, or pick the device up by taking hold of the standard below the projecting arm 21. In either case the bar 11 will be caused to slide upward in its guides 3 3ª, and through the arm 12 the receiver-hook 13 will be raised and the circuit closed for speaking purposes. It will then be only necessary for the user to place his mouth near the transmitter, and this will bring the receiver close to one ear, so that he is in position to transmit and receive messages, and the hand not engaged in holding the apparatus will be free to write or make any desired memorandum. In case the arm is rested upon the arm-piece 18 it will be seen that both hands are measurably free for other uses.

It is sometimes desirable to leave the telephone and to leave it in its connected condition ready for conversation. In order to do this, I have shown a lever 22, fulcrumed to the plate 17 and below the bent arm 14, and this lever normally projects approximately in a horizontal direction; but when it is desired to maintain the parts of the telephone in condition for conversation it is only necessary to raise the slidable bar 11 until the lever 22 can be turned so that its longer arm or shoulder passes beneath the bent arm 14 of the slide 11, and thus holds the slide up and maintains the telephone-hook in such position as to close the circuit ready for conversation. When the conversation is to cease, it is only necessary to turn the latch 22 to its normal position and remove the hand or arm from the apparatus, when the parts will resume their normal condition and the phone will be cut off.

It will be seen that the clasps 3 and 3ª, which carry all the above-described appurtenances, can be removed or replaced at any time, and the devices herein described may be thus applied to any hand or desk telephone by simply fixing the clasps thereon, all the parts carried by the clasp being thus removable or replaceable without in any way marking or injuring the parts which are ordinarily furnished by the telephone company.

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

1. The combination in a desk-telephone of a base, a standard arising therefrom, a transmitter adjustably hinged to the top of the standard, a horizontally-disposed sleeve, an arm turnable and adapted to be fixed therein, an extension of said arm at right angles with the first portion, parallel with the axis of the transmitter, an extensible rod movable with relation to said arm, an elastic clasp carried by said arm and a receiver supported in said clasp.

2. The combination with the vertical post of a hand or desk telephone having a transmitter adjustably hinged to the upper end, of a receiver, a holder, an adjustable arm supporting the holder, a clasp, a means for securing it upon the post and a sleeve horizontally disposed and fixed to the clasp and forming a support for the receiver-arm.

3. The combination with a hand or desk telephone and the vertical post or standard thereof, of a transmitter and a receiver, both adjustably hinged to the top of the standard, clasps removably fixed to the top and bottom of the standard having enlargements with vertical slots therein, a vertically-slidable bar guided by said slots, said bar having a forked arm projecting and engaging the receiver-hook which is mounted upon the standard, a lever fulcrumed at the lower end of the standard and engaging the arm at the bottom of the slidable bar, and a spring-pressed rod whereby the slide and connected parts are normally retained in a depressed position.

4. The combination with a hand or desk telephone, and the standard thereof of a transmitter adjustably hinged to the top of the standard, a receiver and an adjustable arm upon

which the receiver is carried, clasps removably fixed at top and bottom of the standard having enlargements with guiding-slots, a vertically-slidable bar movable in said slots, said bar having a forked arm engaging the receiver-hook of the telephone, an arm projecting about midway of its length and a spring-pressed bar resting upon said arm, a lever fulcrumed so as to engage the lower end of the vertically-slidable bar and a latch whereby the bar may be maintained in its raised position and the apparatus in condition for use.

5. The combination with a telephone-base and the vertical standard, transmitter and circuit-controlling arm thereof, of an adjustable support for the receiver, a spring-pressed slide and connection for opening or closing the circuit, and clamps detachably fixed to the standard and carrying guides in which the slide is movable.

6. The combination with a telephone-base having a vertical standard, transmitter and circuit-controlling arm or switch, of clasps detachably fixed to the standard, guides carried by the clasps, a spring-pressed bar slidable in the guides, connections from said bar to the circuit-controller, a post supported from the lower clasp and a lever fulcrumed on said post with its inner end engaging the slidable bar.

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

GABOR KÖNIGSTEIN.

Witnesses:
ALFRED A. ENQUIST,
GEORGE S. DUNN.