No. 763,940. PATENTED JUNE 28, 1904.

M. G. BROWNELL.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1904.

NO MODEL.

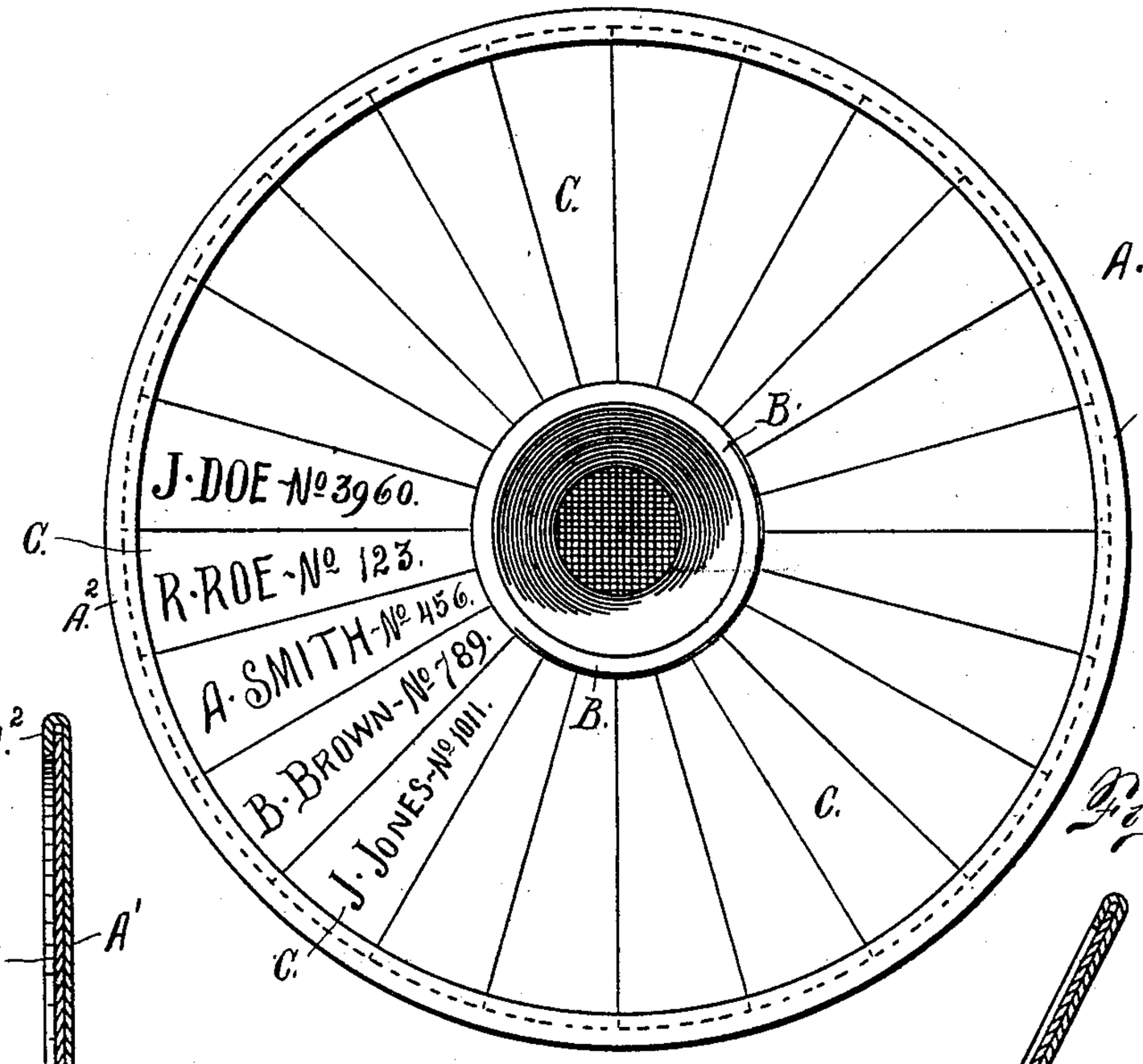

Fig. 1.

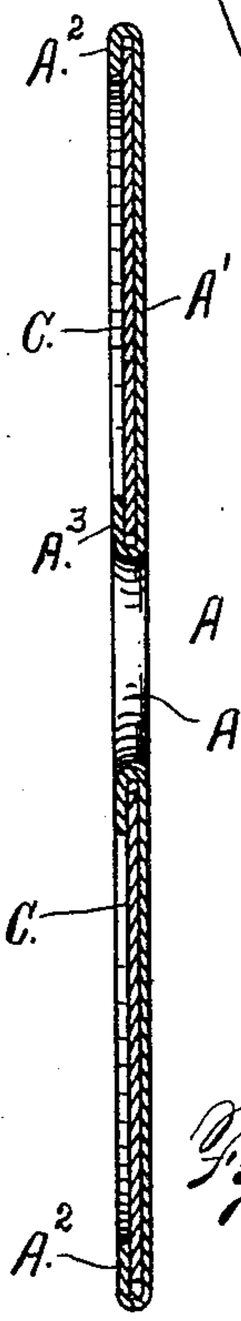

Fig. 3.

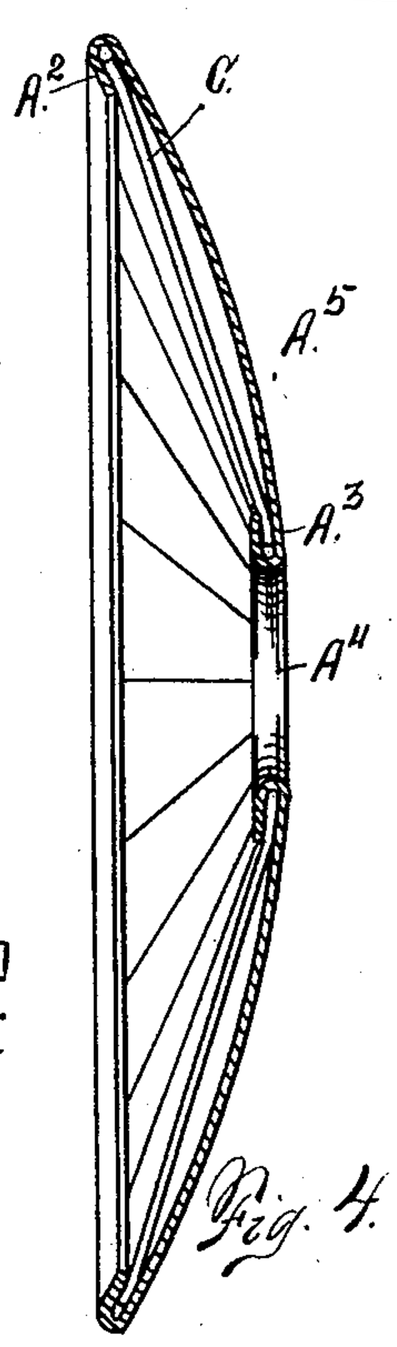

Fig. 4.

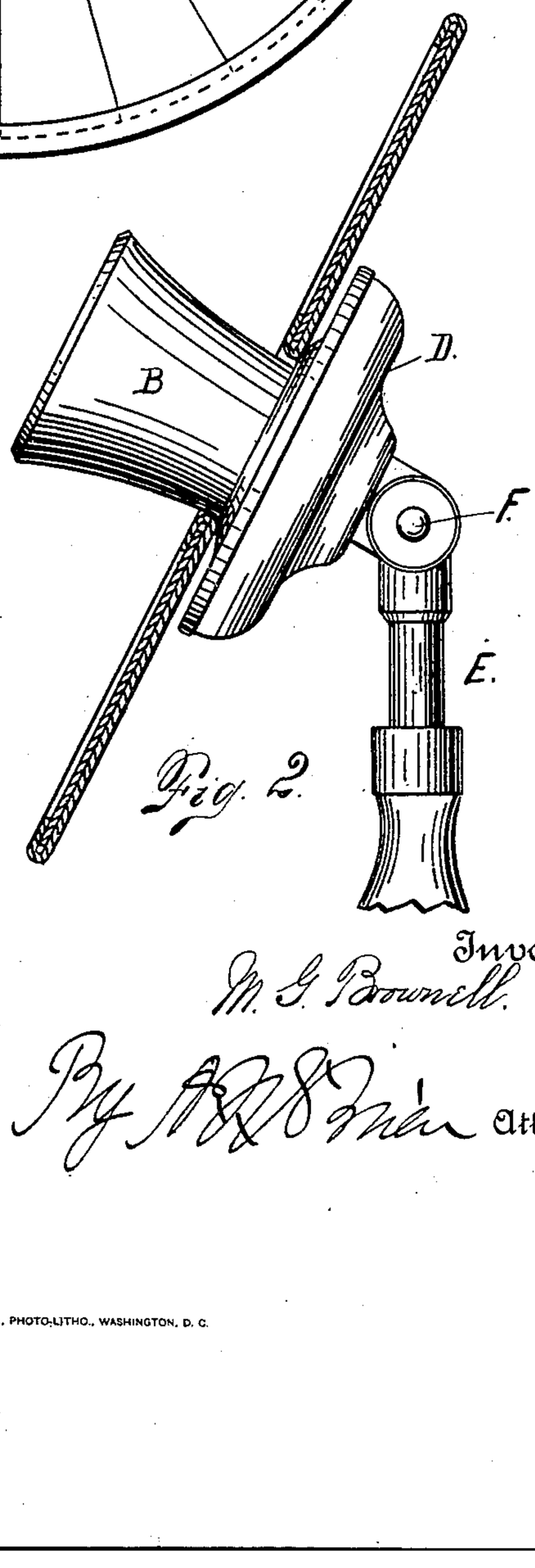

Fig. 2.

C.

J·DOE·№3960.

Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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By A. D. Shin Attorney

No. 763,940. Patented June 28, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MYRON G. BROWNELL, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

TELEPHONE-DIRECTORY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,940, dated June 28, 1904.

Application filed April 9, 1904. Serial No. 202,440. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MYRON G. BROWNELL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city and county of Denver, State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephone-Directories; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in what I term a "telephone-directory," being a device adapted to be mounted on the telephone between the mouthpiece and transmitter, and therefore readily detachable. It may either be loosely clamped between the mouthpiece and the transmitter or simply hung upon the mouthpiece in such a manner that in either event it may be easily turned in order to bring any desired name into proper position for observing the corresponding phone-number. It is therefore revolubly mounted, and its body portion is provided with interior and exterior circular flanges in which are inserted the inner and outer extremities, respectively, of sections or parts of suitable size to contain the name and number of a telephone subscriber.

My improved device is of circular shape, and it is of a size adapted to contain a name section or piece for those subscribers which any individual in the course of his business converses frequently with over the phone.

The device is also believed to be important as a collector of sound-vibrations. It is found in practice that where this device is used it is possible to converse in a lower tone of voice than where it is not employed.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction, as well as the function it is intended to perform, I will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my improved device mounted on a telephone, the mouthpiece only of the telephone being visible. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail view of the device shown flat. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the concavo-convex form. Fig. 5 is a detail view of one of the name sections or pieces forming a part of my improved device.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, let A designate my improved device, which is circular in shape and may be formed from a thin piece of material constituting a disk A′, having a flange A^2, inwardly turned at its outer edge and a similar flange A^3, outwardly turned at its inner edge, surrounding the central opening A^4, through which the mouthpiece B of the telephone passes. In the grooves or ways formed by the flanges A^2 and A^3 are inserted the extremities of sector-shaped name sections or pieces C, each adapted to contain the name and corresponding number of a telephone subscriber. These pieces are preferably cut sector shape in order that they may fit nicely into the circular space between the two circular flanges A^2 and A^3. It is evident that this directory will possess sufficient capacity to contain all of the subscribers with whom the ordinary individual is accustomed to frequently converse through the agency of the telephone. These names, it is evident, may be arranged in alphabetical order, and any name section or piece may be readily removed and another section containing another name and number as readily inserted. It is preferred that the name-sections shall consist of paper sufficiently flexible so that by bending the piece slightly in the middle its extremities may be inserted in or detached from the body of the directory, as may be desired.

In applying the device to a directory the mouthpiece is first unscrewed from the receiver, after which the mouthpiece is inserted through the opening A^4 of the device and screwed into place again. If desired, the device may be loosely clamped between the shoulder of the mouthpiece and the receiver, or the device may simply hang loosely on the mouthpiece. This last mode of attachment is believed preferable, since there is no necessity

that the device shall be attached with any special degree of security or rigidity, while it is important that it should be allowed to turn freely on the mouthpiece, and it is thought this can best be subserved by having it loosely hung on the mouthpiece independently of the clamping feature, though it must be understood that I do not limit myself to any special method or means of attachment.

In the form of construction shown in Fig. 4 the disk is formed concavo-convex, its face or front surface being concave. This form of the device is designated A^5. In other respects it is exactly the same, having the flanges A^2 and A^3, adapted to hold the name sections or pieces C. This form of the device may under some circumstances be preferable. It will be understood, however, that the disk may be either flat or concavo-convex, also that the degree of concavity may be regulated as may be desired. As shown in the drawings, D designates the telephone-transmitter, and E the standard upon which it is pivotally mounted, as shown at F.

In Fig. 4 the name-pieces are shown in elevation. Attention is called to the fact that the name-pieces of the directory may be moved around the disk without detaching them, the movement being simply a sliding action, as their extremities will move readily in the grooves or ways formed by the flanges A^2 and A^3.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A telephone-directory, consisting of a disk adapted to be revolubly mounted on a phone, and having interior and exterior flanges, and name pieces or sections whose extremities are adapted to enter said flanges whereby the said pieces are retained in place.

2. The combination with a telephone, of a device consisting of a disk having a central opening through which the mouthpiece passes, the disk being revoluble on the phone and having interior and exterior flanges turned toward each other whereby circular grooves or ways are formed, and name sections or pieces whose inner and outer extremities are adapted to respectively enter said grooves or ways.

3. A telephone-directory comprising a disk having a central opening and flanges formed around said opening and around the exterior periphery of the disk, the said flanges being turned toward each other and forming grooves or ways, and flexible name-pieces whose extremities engage the said grooves or ways of the disk, and are so arranged that by bending the piece between its extremities, it may be attached to or detached from the disk.

4. A telephone-directory comprising a disk having a central opening and provided with interior and exterior flanges turned toward each other to form grooves or ways, and sector-shaped name-pieces whose extremities engage the said grooves or ways, the said pieces being arranged to collectively constitute an area equal to the area of the disk.

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

MYRON G. BROWNELL.

Witnesses:
DENA NELSON,
A. J. O'BRIEN.