

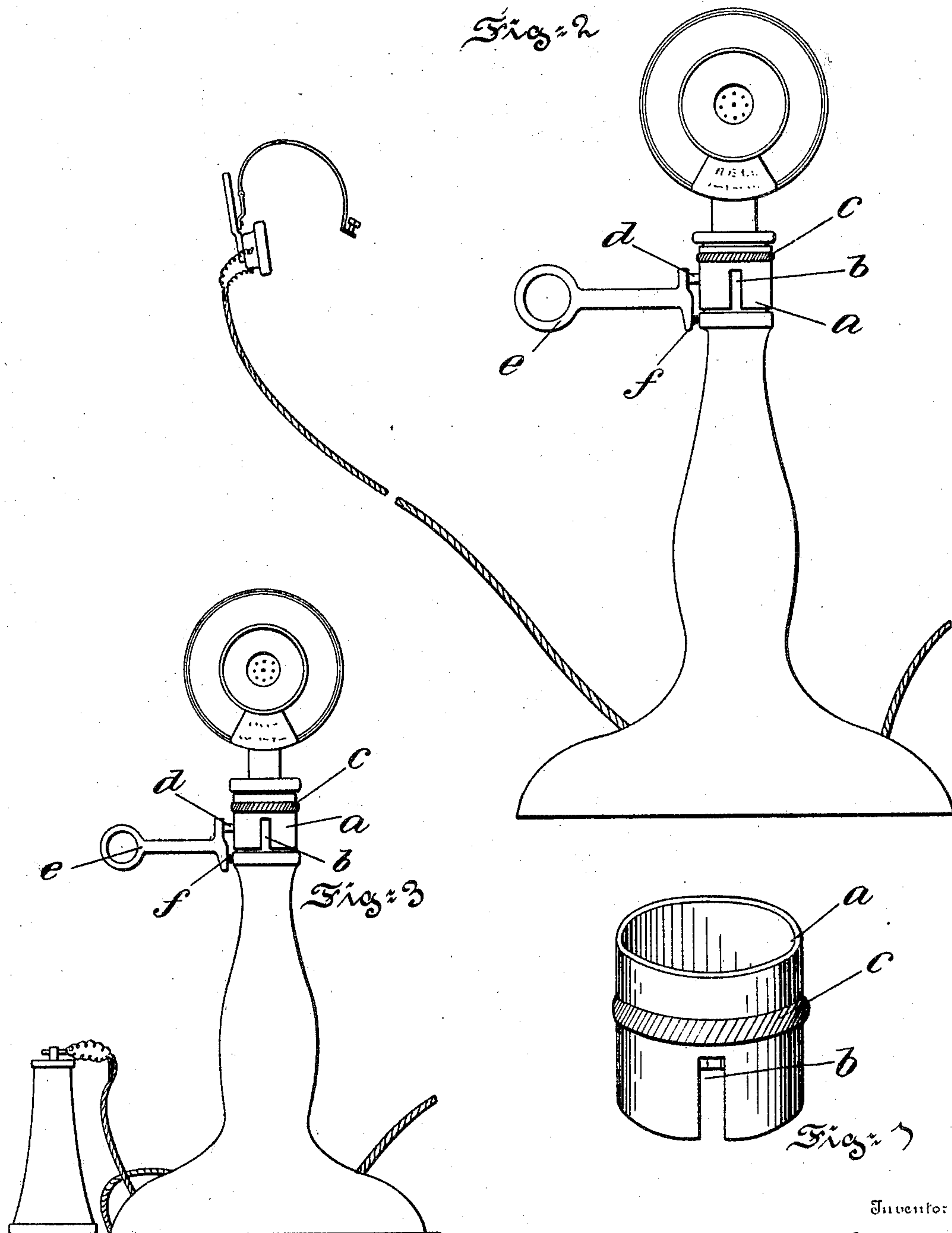
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PATENTED NOV. 29, 1904.

A. L. BRINCKLE.
DEVICE FOR CONNECTING AND DISCONNECTING THE TALKING CIRCUITS
OF TELEPHONES.

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NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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DEVICE FOR CONNECTING AND DISCONNECTING THE TALKING-CIRCUITS OF TELEPHONES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,290, dated November 29, 1904.

Application filed March 23, 1904. Serial No. 199,599. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADDINGTON L. BRINCKLÉ, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Device for Connecting and Disconnecting the Talking-Circuits of Telephones, of which the following is a specification.

It is one object of the present invention to provide a light, neat, durable, and comparatively inexpensive device for connecting and disconnecting the talking-circuit of a telephone without the aid of the receiver.

Another object of the present invention is to attain these results by revolubly or otherwise mounting upon the telephone instrument means adapted to be moved in the path of the receiver-arm of the telephone.

The invention consists of the improvements hereinafter described and finally claimed.

The nature, characteristic features, and scope of the invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a revoluble lock embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of a telephone instrument, showing the lock as disconnecting the talking-circuit where a head-receiver is employed; and Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating how the telephone instrument is rendered inoperative, even though the receiver is removed from the receiver-arm.

In the drawings, *a* is a revoluble lock provided with a slot *b*. This lock is adapted to be revolved upon the standard of the telephone instrument and is provided with a milled portion *c* to facilitate adjustment. The lock is ordinarily in the position shown in Fig. 2, at which time the talking-circuit of the instrument is disconnected. The reason for this is that the contact portion *d* of the receiver-arm *e* abuts against the wall of the lock *a*. However, when it becomes necessary to use the talking-circuit of the phone the lock is revolved until the slot *b* comes opposite the contact member *d*, whereupon the

said member, through the instrumentality of the spring *f*, is permitted to pass through said slot and make the necessary connection in the ordinary and well understood manner.

It is often a source of annoyance to the lessee of a phone that unauthorized persons are apt to make calls over the same—sometimes to his extra expense. To a person unfamiliar with the above-described device the telephone would be useless, because even though the receiver were removed no connection of the talking-circuit would be made (see Fig. 3) until the lock was revolved. Perhaps a more important feature is where a telephone is in almost constant use—as, for instance, a bureau of information—and we will assume that there are two telephone companies with their respective phones installed. The operator may here use a head phone which is connected with both instruments and at the same time have his hands free for other purposes, the connecting and disconnecting of the talking-circuits occupying the briefest interval.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains that modifications may be made in details without departing from the spirit thereof. Hence I do not limit myself to the precise mode of construction; but,

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

1. A device for making and breaking the conversation-circuit of a telephone comprising a member rotatably encircling the standard of a telephone instrument and adapted to be moved in the path of the receiver-arm, substantially as described.

2. A device for making and breaking the conversation-circuit of a telephone comprising a cylindrical member encircling the standard of a telephone instrument and capable of rotation thereon, substantially as described.

3. A device for making and breaking the conversation-circuit of a telephone comprising a member encircling the standard of a telephone instrument, said member being cylindrical and capable of rotation upon said

standard, and slotted to register with the receiver-arm of the phone, substantially as described.

4. A lock for telephone receiver-arms comprising a hollow cylinder, having a milled portion and a slotted portion, substantially as described.

5. In a lock for telephone receiver-arms the combination with a telephone-standard and its complementary receiver-arm of a mem-

ber rotatably encircling the standard and adapted to be moved in the path of said arm, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

ADDINGTON L. BRINCKLÉ.

Witnesses:

W. J. JACKSON,
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