

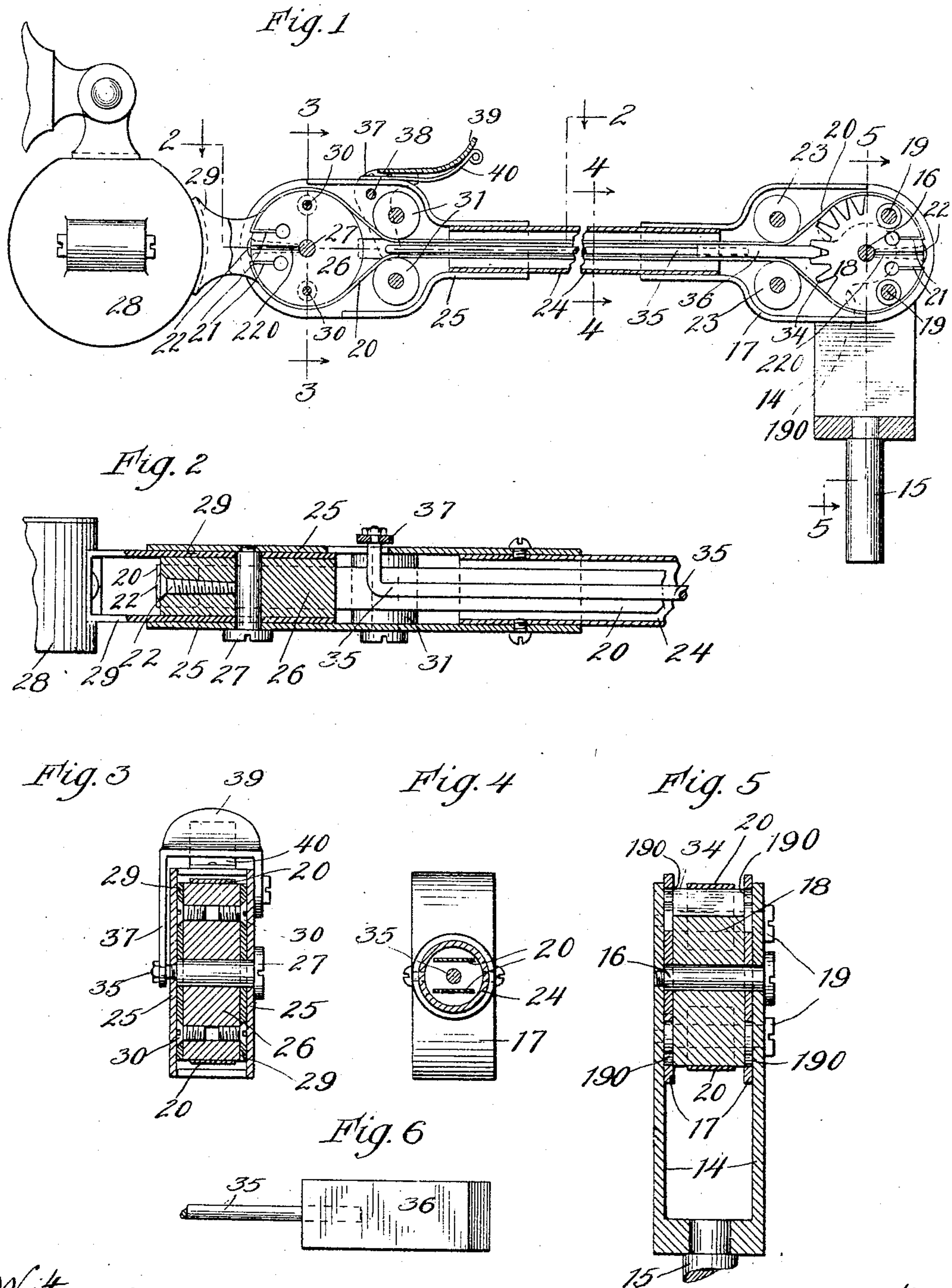
No. 779,504.

PATENTED JAN. 10, 1905.

S. J. SEIFRIED,
TELEPHONE BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1903.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

Wm. Geiger
H. W. Monday

Inventor:
Samuel J. Seifried
By *Monday, Coates & Adcock,*
Attorneys

No. 779,504.

PATENTED JAN. 10, 1905.

S. J. SEIFRIED.
TELEPHONE BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1903.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7

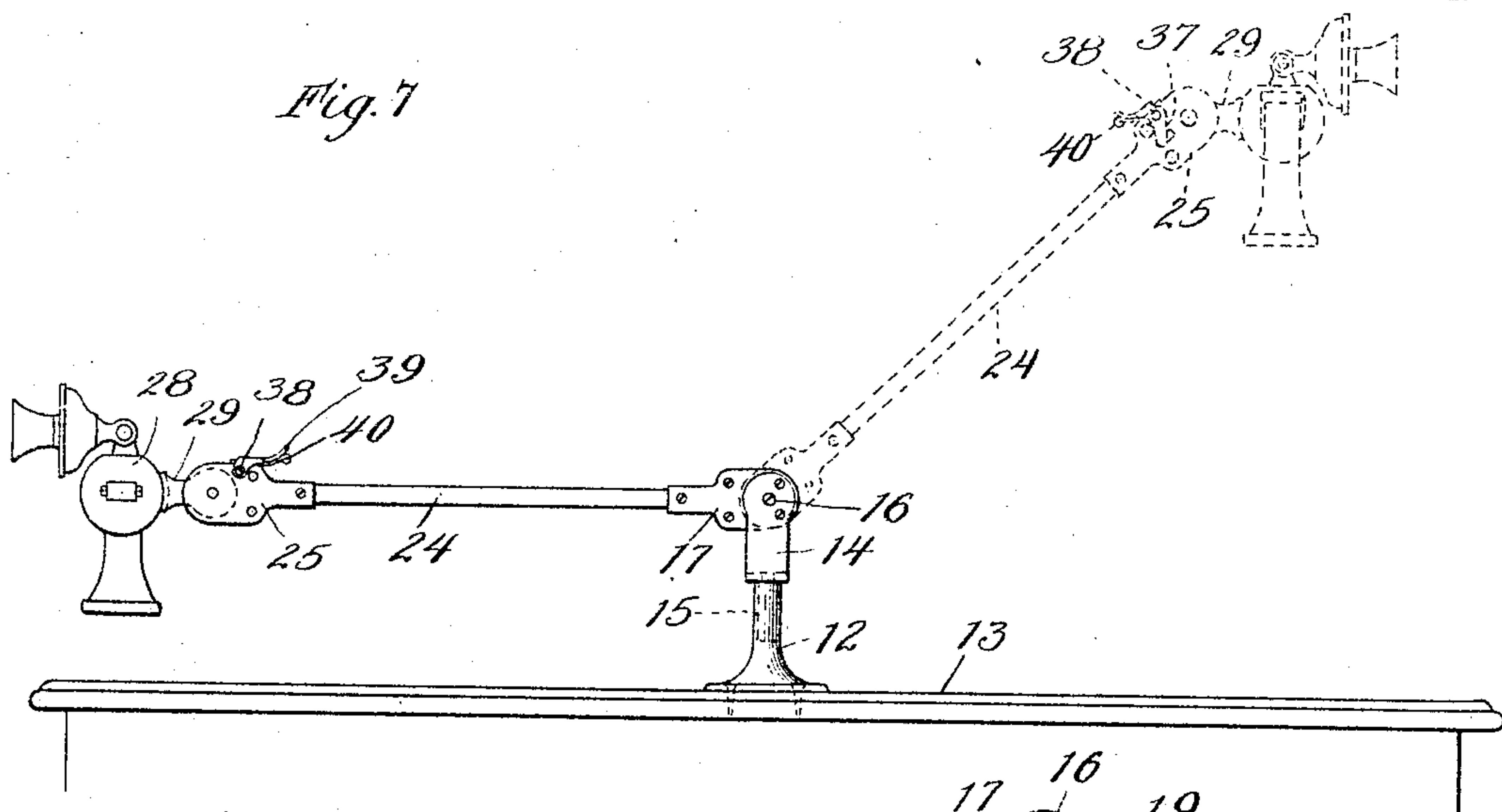


Fig. 8

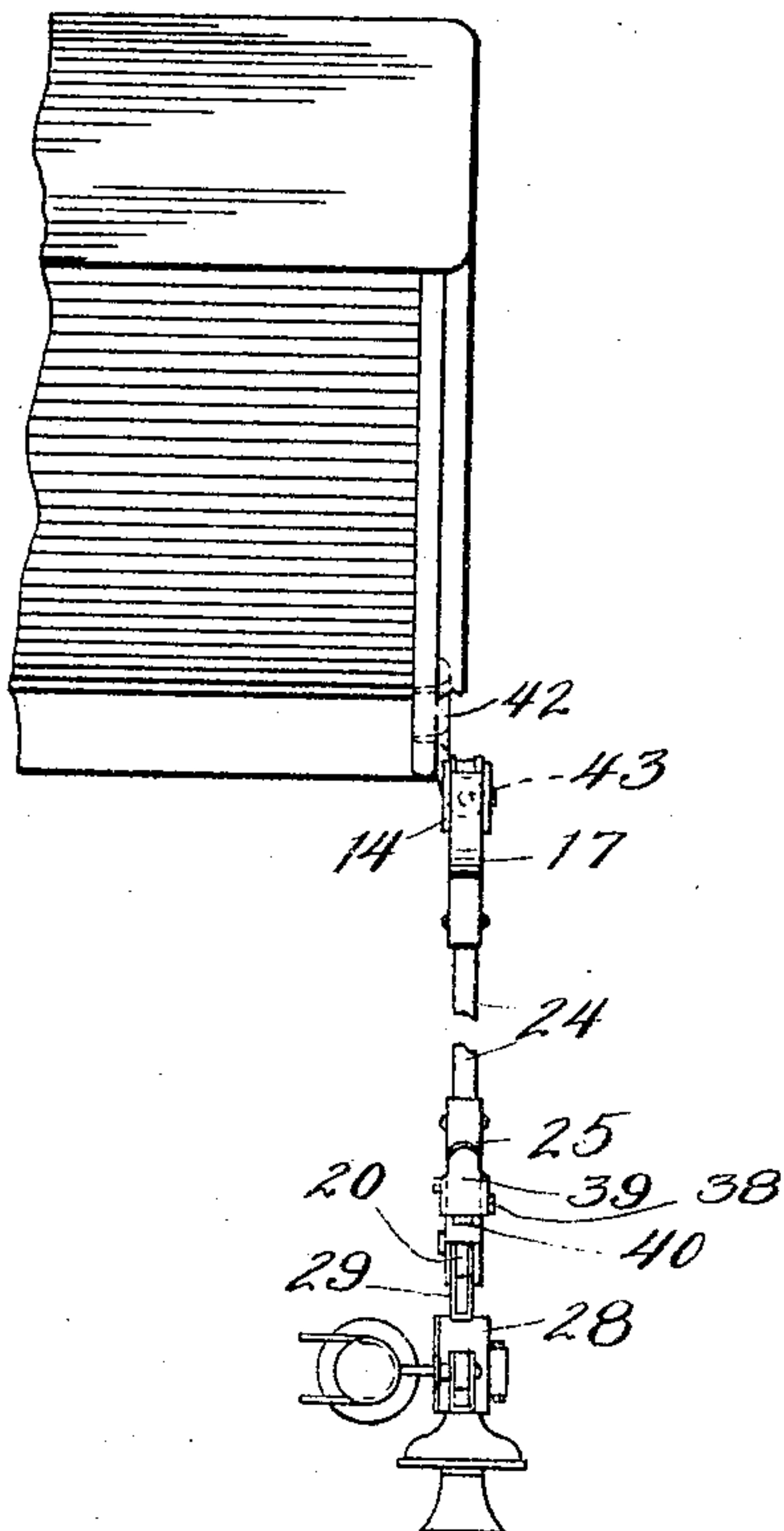


Fig. 9

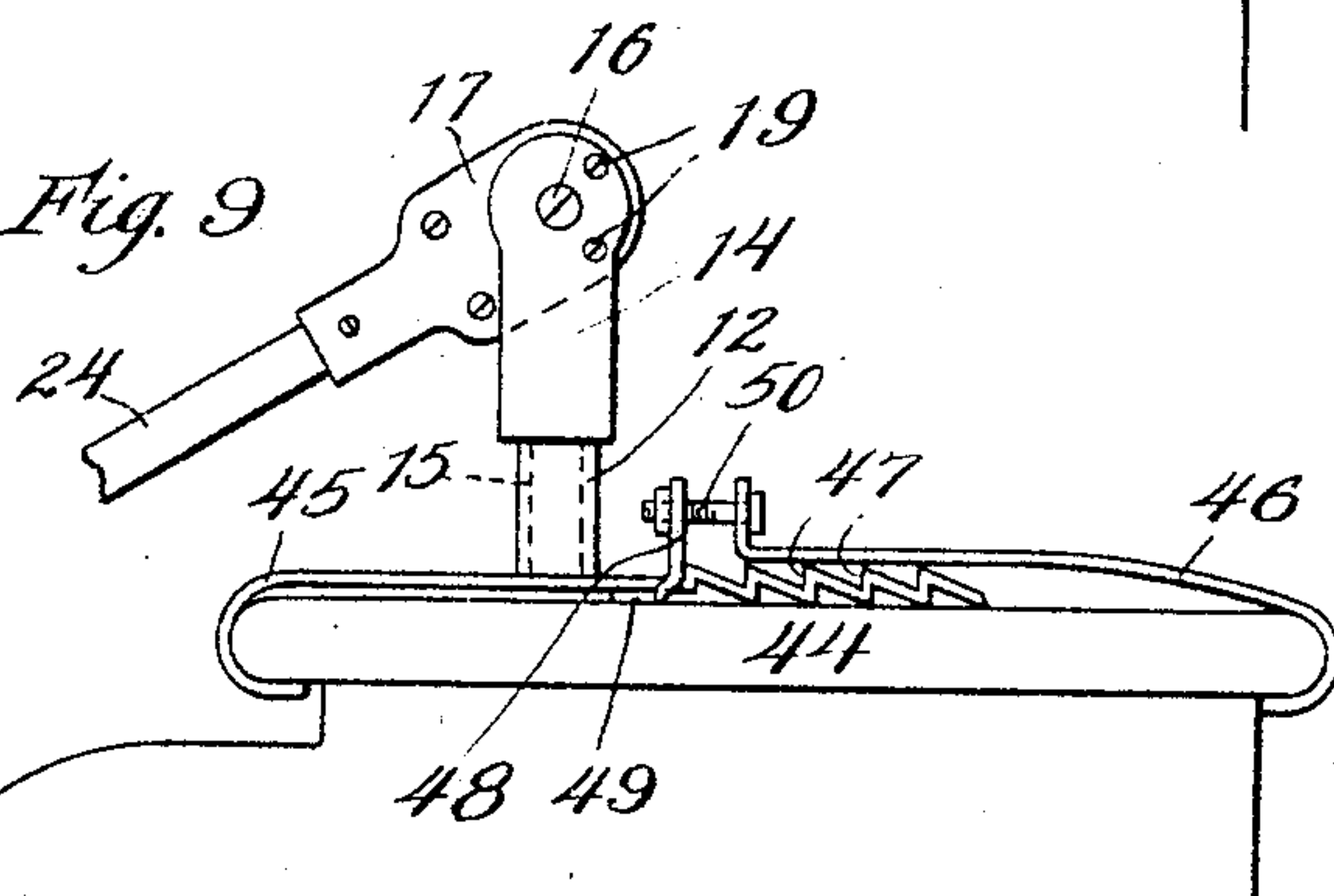
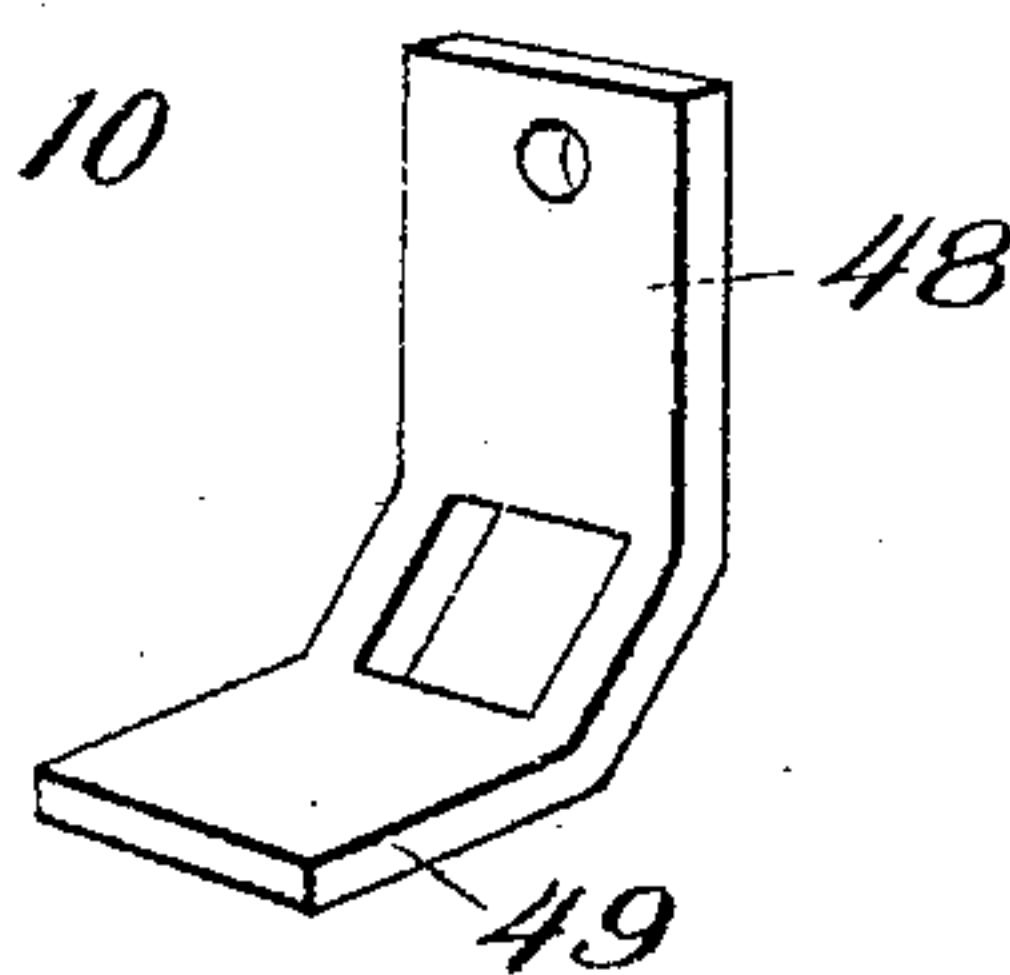


Fig. 10



Witnesses:

Wm. Geiger
H. M. Sunday

Inventor:

Samuel J. Seifried

By Munday, Everts & Adenck

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. SEIFRIED, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHICAGO WRITING MACHINE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

TELEPHONE-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,504, dated January 10, 1905.

Application filed September 25, 1903. Serial No. 174,564.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL J. SEIFRIED, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Telephone-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved form of table or desk brackets for telephones. It is adapted to have a swiveling adjustment in a horizontal plane and is also vertically adjustable, so that when not in use it may be raised up high enough to be out of the way of the person using the desk or table upon which the telephone is supported.

The nature of the invention is fully disclosed in the description given below and also illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the telephone, showing a bracket in vertical section. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are sections upon the lines 2 2, 3 3, 4 4, and 5 5, respectively, of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a detail plan of the dog by which the bracket is locked in its raised position. Fig. 7 is an elevation of the invention as used upon a table or desk top. Fig. 8 shows it applied to a rolling-top desk. Fig. 9 shows it as secured to the top of a rolling-top desk. Fig. 10 is a perspective of a device shown in Fig. 9.

My improved bracket consists of a rigid arm pivoted at one end to a standard supported upon a desk or table and carrying the telephone at its other end, the telephone being pivotally attached to it, and means whereby the telephone may be kept in its proper vertical position in all positions of the arm; and my invention relates largely to the means by which this vertical position is retained.

Referring to the drawings, 12 represents a standard adapted to be secured to a desk or table top 13, and upon this standard is swiveled the base 14 of the bracket, said base having a pivot 15 extending downwardly into the hollow of the standard 12. Said base is a U-shaped piece, the sides of which extend upward at each side of the bracket and support a pivot 16, upon which the bracket swings vertically. Between the limbs of the base 14 is

a tape-holder 18, held stationary by screws 19, passing through the side wall of the base and entering the holder, as plainly shown.

Two tapes, preferably of metal, are secured in this holder by having their ends bent and inserted in the slits 21, formed in the holder at the back side thereof and frictionally held in such slits by the expanding action of a tapering screw 22, inserted in the metal of the holder lying between the slits 21, the metal being slitted inwardly, as seen at 220, and also threaded centrally, so as to adapt it to engage the screw. The holder is circular in form, and the tapes pass over and under it, as shown at Fig. 1, and are brought into proximity, so as to adapt them to pass through the arm of the bracket, by pulleys 23, supported in a casing 17, the sides of which extend in between the walls of the base, so that they may obtain a bearing upon the pivot 16. The body of the bracket-arm is formed of a tube 24, one end of which is let into the casing 17, and the other end of which is let into a similar casing 25, in which is located a second tape-holder 26, having slits 21, receiving the ends of the tapes 20, and also having the metal between the slits 21 severed and adapted to receive the tapering screw 22, whereby the metal between the slits may be expanded and exert friction upon the ends of the tapes. This tape-holder 26 is supported upon a pivot 27, and, unlike the holder 18, it is movable upon the pivot. The purpose of this feature is that the telephone, which is shown at 28 and is connected to the holder 26 by a U-shaped frame 29, may preserve its vertical position in all positions of the bracket. The frame 29 is secured to the holder by screws 30, and the pivot 27 is supported in the walls of the casing 25, as will be understood. Guide-pulleys 31 are also employed in the casing 25 to guide the tapes.

With the construction as thus far detailed it will be seen that when the bracket is swung upon the pivot 18 the tapes 20 will communicate such movement to the holder 26 as will preserve the vertical position of the telephone, one tape drawing while the other yields, and this is true whether the bracket is swung up

or down from the horizontal. If the movement is upward, the lower tape draws upon the holder 26 and turns it, while the upper one yields an equal amount, and if the movement is downward the upper tape draws upon the holder 26, and the lower tape yields an equal amount.

In order to lock the bracket in any position to which it may be adjusted, I provide the following means: One side of the holder 18 is toothed, as shown at Fig. 1, and in the center of the tube 24 is a rod 35, movable longitudinally therein and provided at one end with a flat plate 36, the edge of which is tapered, so as to adapt it to enter between the teeth 34 of the holder 18. At its other end this rod is bent at right angles and extended through the side wall of the casing 25, as shown at Fig. 2, and this bent portion is engaged by a crank 37, pivoted at 38 and provided with an operating hand-lever 39 at the top of the casing. A spring 40 acts upon this lever 39 and tends to keep the rod in its acting position between the teeth 34. With this device it will be seen that I am enabled to securely lock the bracket in any of its vertical positions, and the operator is enabled to release the lock by simply pressing upon the lever 39 and overcoming the spring, thereby withdrawing the rod from the teeth.

This bracket is adapted not only to be supported upon a base 12, but it may be supported from the corner of a desk, as shown at Fig. 8, where a plate 42 is secured to the desk and supports the pivot 43, upon which the bracket turns horizontally. I also sometimes support the telephone from the top of a roll-top desk, as shown at Fig. 9. In this case I provide an attachment adapted to engage the front and rear of the top board 44 of the desk and consisting of two hooks 45 and 46, each adapted to hook under and engage the edges of the top board, and means for drawing the hooks together. The hook 46 has its inner end bent at right angles, and the hook 45 is bent into zigzag form at its inner end, so as to form a series of shoulders 47, adapted to be engaged by an upstanding perforated plate 48, the perforation being large enough so as to permit this plate to slide upon the hook 45. The plate has a base 49, which lies under the hook and its vertical portion is adapted to engage the shoulders 47. A screw 50 passes through the vertical portion of the plate 48 and also through the upturned end of the hook 46, and is thus adapted to draw the two hooks together, so that they effect a firm clamp upon the top board of the desk. The series of shoulders 47 enable the adjustment of the clamping device to top boards which vary considerably in width, and when thus adjusted the screw is adapted to take up any looseness which may remain. The base 12, it will be understood, in this form of the invention is attached to or held by the hook 45.

It will be noted that the screws 19, by which the holder 18 is held stationary, pass through slots 190 in the side walls of the casing 17, and these slots are of sufficient length to allow the necessary range of movement of the bracket-arm upon the pivot 16. It will also be noted that the lever 39, by which the lock is released, is located at the telephone end of the bracket, so as to be within convenient reach of the user.

While I have devised the invention for use more especially with telephones, it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited to such use, as obviously the invention is capable of use for supporting other things.

I claim—

1. The bracket for telephones consisting of a vertically-swinging arm to which the telephone is pivotally attached, and flexible tapes for maintaining the vertical position of the telephone in all positions of the arm.

2. The telephone-bracket, wherein are combined a base, a rigid outstanding arm pivoted to the base, and adapted to swing vertically, a telephone pivoted to the swinging end of said arm, and flexible tapes for maintaining the vertical position of the telephone from the base end of the arm.

3. The bracket for telephones consisting of a vertically-swinging arm to which the telephone is pivotally attached, flexible tapes for maintaining the vertical position of telephone in all positions of the arm, and means for locking the arm in its adjusted position.

4. The bracket for telephones consisting of a vertically-swinging arm to which the telephone is pivotally attached, and flexible tape connections between the telephone and the base-support of the arm whereby the telephone is made to retain its proper vertical position in all adjustments of the arm.

5. The bracket for telephones consisting of a vertically-swinging arm to which the telephone is pivotally attached, and flexible tape connections passing through the arm from the telephone to the base supporting the arm, whereby the telephone is maintained upright in all positions of the arm.

6. A bracket for telephones consisting of the combination of a vertically-swinging arm to which the telephone is pivotally attached, tapes for maintaining the vertical position of the telephone, means for stationarily holding the tapes at the base end of the arm, and a device at the swinging end of the arm adapted to swing the telephone on its pivot, the tapes being secured to and actuating said device.

7. The bracket for telephones consisting of the combination of a vertically-swinging arm to which the telephone is pivotally attached, and tapes for maintaining the vertical position of the telephone, a stationary holder at one end of said tapes, and a rocking holder carrying the telephone at the other end of the tapes.

8. The bracket for telephones consisting of a vertically-swinging arm to which the telephone is pivotally attached, and tapes for holding the telephone in its vertical position, said tapes acting automatically upon the swinging of the arm.

9. The vertically-adjustable bracket consisting of a vertically-swinging arm, means whereby a telephone or other object may be carried by said arm, said means being pivotally attached to the arm, and flexible tapes for maintaining the vertical position of the supported object.

10. The vertically-adjustable bracket consisting of a vertically-swinging arm, means whereby a telephone or other object may be

carried by said arm, said means being pivotally attached to the arm, and flexible tapes for automatically maintaining the vertical position of the supported object.

11. The vertically-adjustable bracket consisting of a vertically-swinging arm, means whereby a telephone or other object may be carried by said arm, said means being pivotally attached to the arm, flexible tapes for maintaining the vertical position of the supported object, and means for locking the arm in its adjusted positions.

SAMUEL J. SEIFRIED.

Witnesses:

EDW. S. EVARTS,
H. M. MUNDAY.