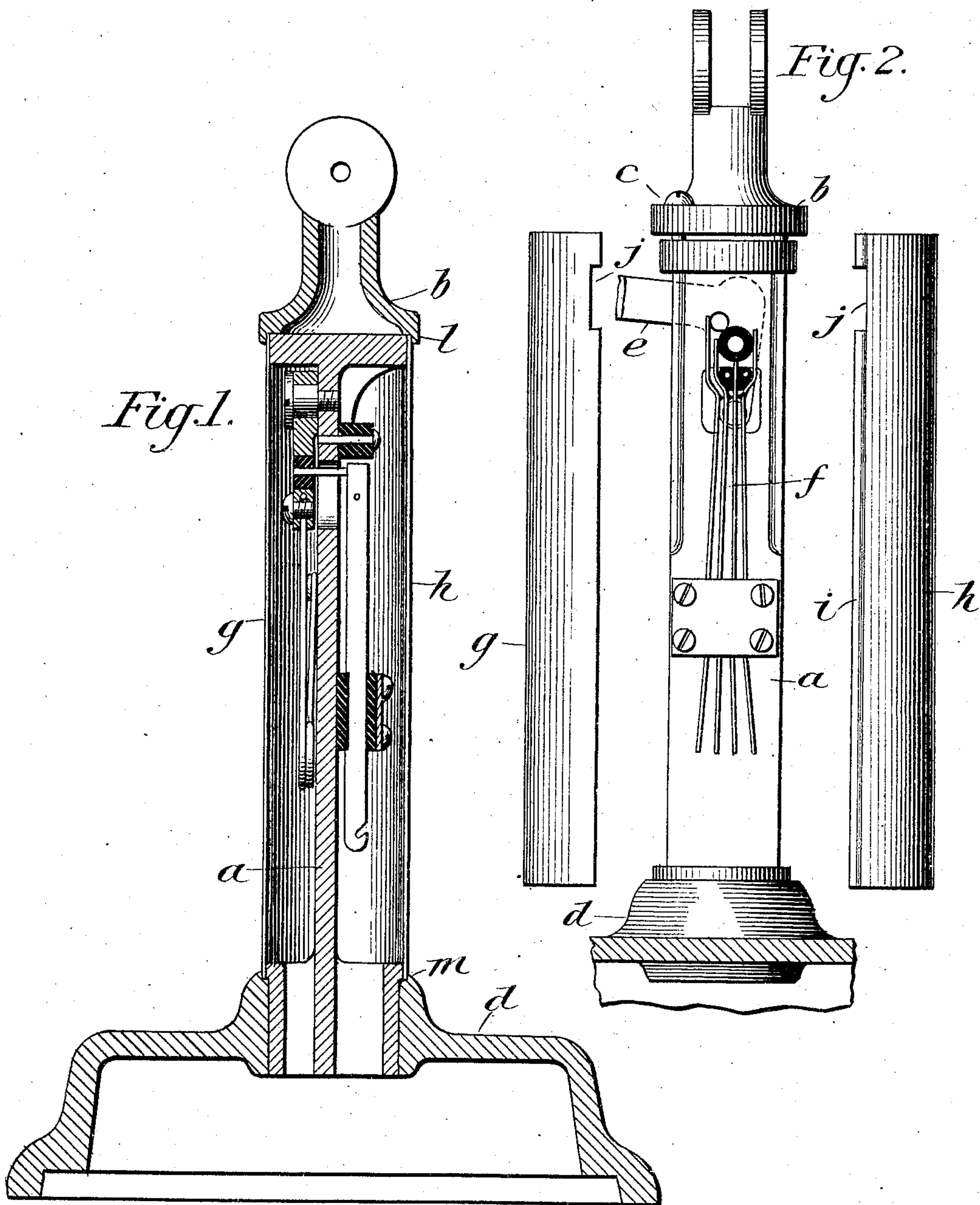


No. 785,624.

PATENTED MAR. 21, 1905.

C. T. MASON.
TELEPHONE DESK SET.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1904.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

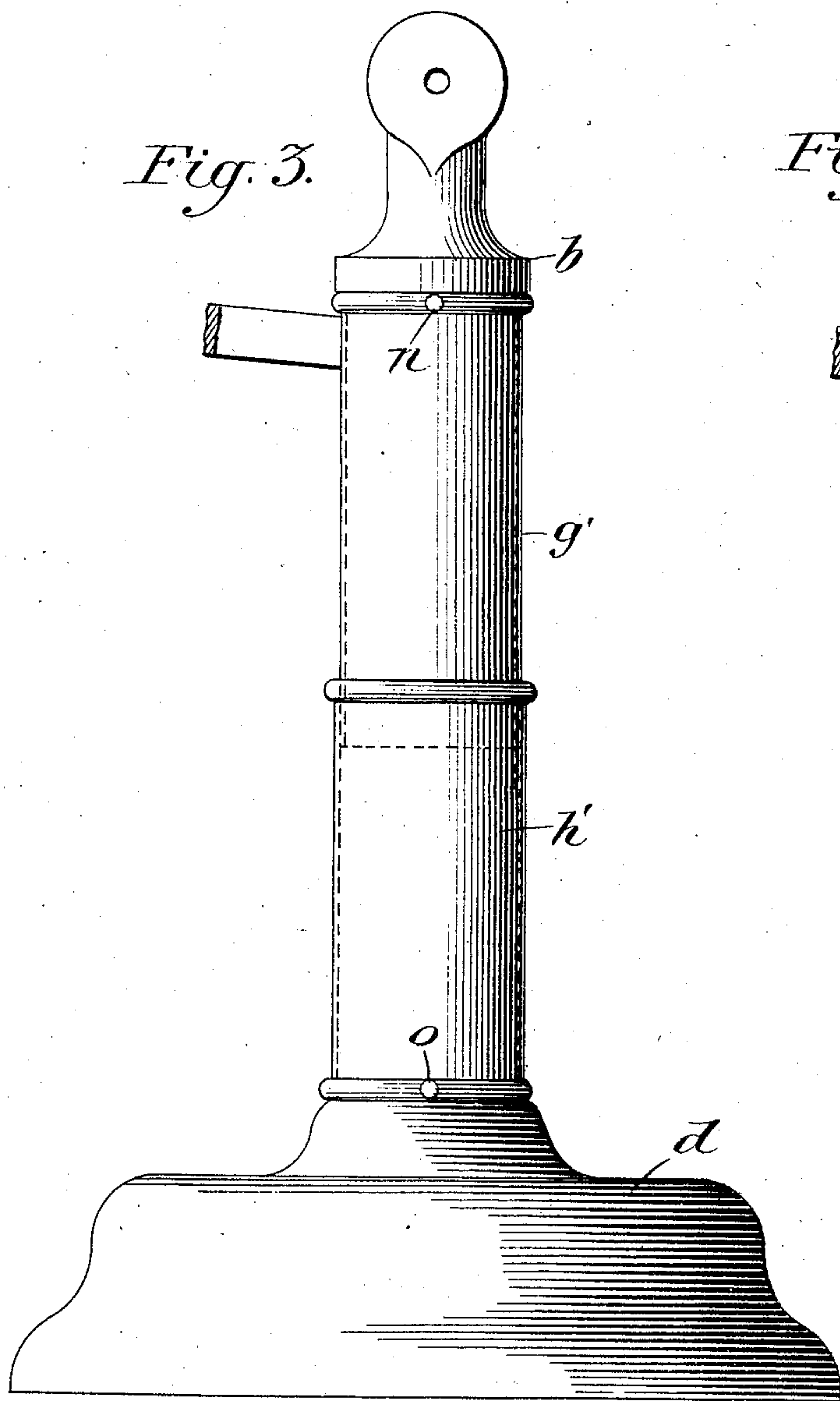
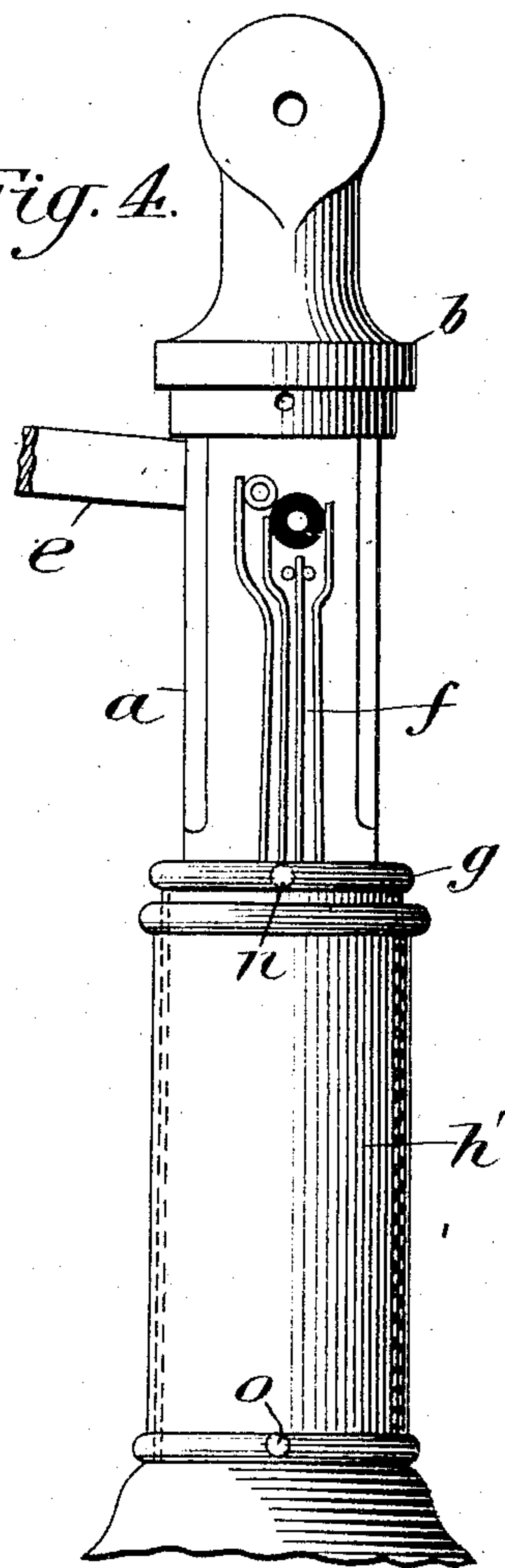


Fig. 4.

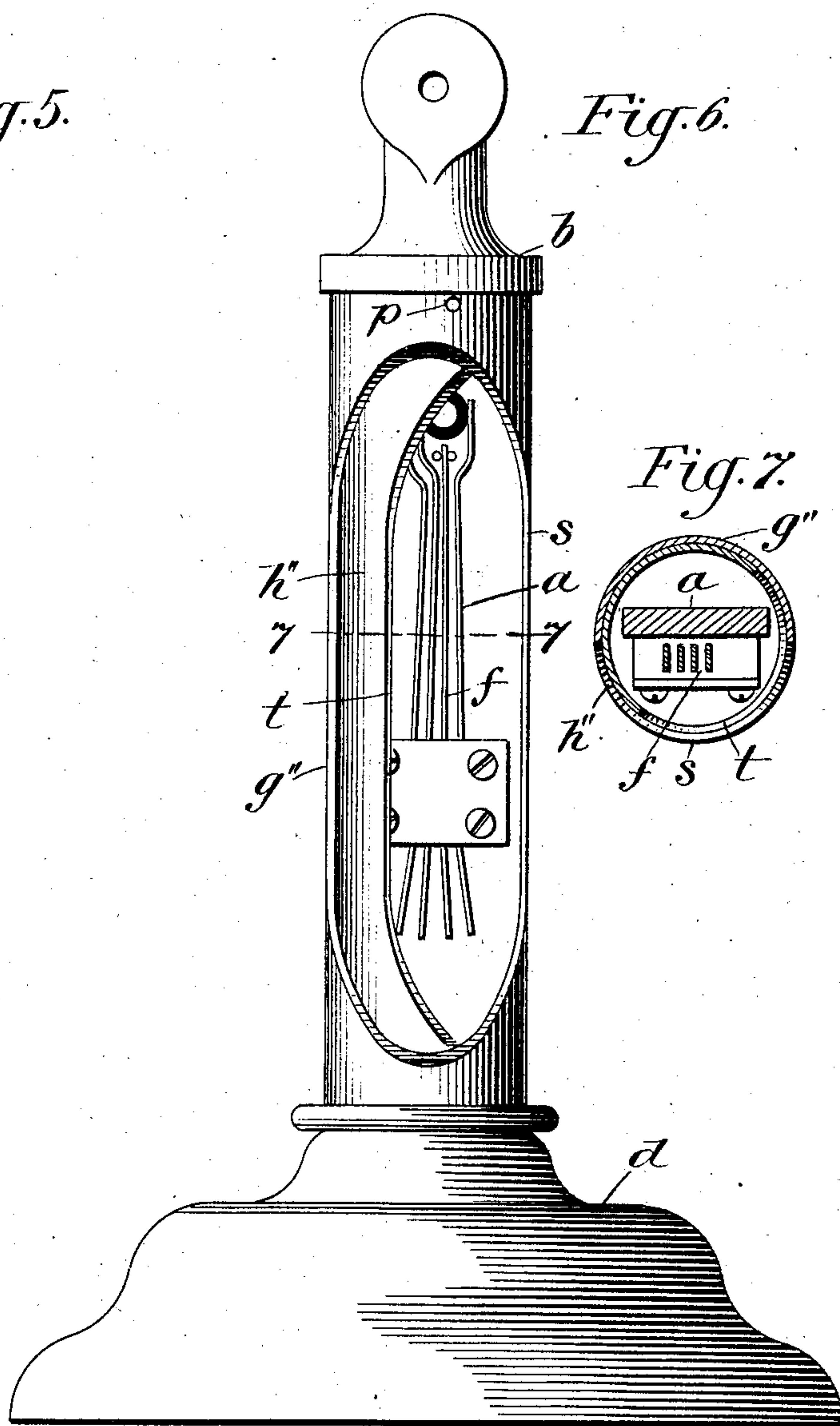
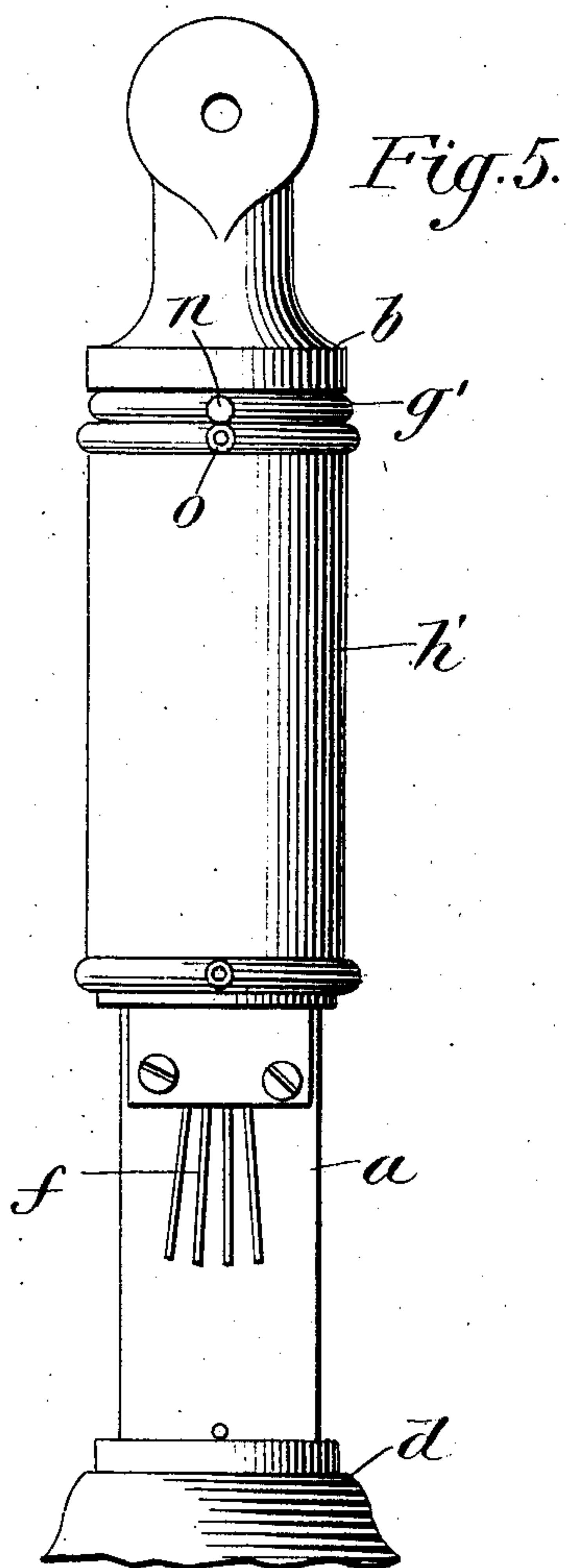


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TELEPHONE DESK SET.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1904.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. MASON, OF SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

TELEPHONE DESK SET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 785,624, dated March 21, 1905.

Application filed November 29, 1904. Serial No. 234,798.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES THOMAS MASON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Sumter, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephone Desk Sets; and I do hereby 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.

The invention relates to stands for desk-telephones, and has for its object to provide the portable stand commonly employed in desk telephone sets with a shell or casing surrounding the central core and inclosing the switching apparatus, said shell or casing being constructed of independently-movable sections which may be so adjusted with respect to each other and to the core that access may be had to the operating mechanism supported by the core without interfering with the working parts of the apparatus.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a desk set employing the preferred form of the invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation thereof, showing the sectional casing removed and the base of the instrument broken away. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a desk-set stand having a modified form of sectional casing applied thereto. Fig. 4 is a corresponding view showing the upper section of the casing telescoped within the lower section to expose the upper portion of the switching apparatus. Fig. 5 is a similar view with the lower section of the casing moved upward to give access to the lower portion of the switching apparatus. Fig. 6 is an elevation showing a still further modification of the casing. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section on line 7-7 of Fig. 6.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, *a* indicates a central core, preferably formed, as is usual, of a metal casting, which is mounted upon a base *d*, and is provided at its top with a cap *b*, in which the usual form of transmitter is adapted to be pivoted. Mounted upon the central core is the switching apparatus, which consists of the usual switch-
springs *f*, which are controlled by the ordi-

nary receiver-hook *e*, as will be understood by those skilled in the art.

It is necessary in this type of apparatus to inclose the switching apparatus by a suitable casing to prevent the parts being injured or deranged, and it has been common practice heretofore to provide the stand with a tubular sleeve secured between the cap and the base and surrounding the central core. It is also necessary to have access to the parts of the switching mechanism in order to clean, adjust, or renew the same from time to time, and to permit this it has been the usual custom to separate the various parts of the stand in order to slide the sleeve off of the central core, so that the switching apparatus could be reached. This operation rendered it necessary to put the entire instrument out of commission and under most favorable conditions required no little skill and care on the part of the operator, as well as the loss of much time. It is essentially the purpose of this invention to avoid all of the above-enumerated difficulties by providing an apparatus in which all of the parts are assembled, adjusted, and rendered operative before the stem or stand of the instrument is incased and the casing so applied that the apparatus is accessible in all its parts without interfering with the connections or adjustments, and the casing itself is so constructed and applied as to permit access to the inclosed mechanism without disassembling the stand.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 the above objects are accomplished by providing the stand with a longitudinally-divided shell or casing, consisting of the two semicylindrical sheet-metal sections *g* and *h*, which are adapted to surround the central core, as shown in Fig. 1, and are held in position on the stand by means of the flanges *l* and *m* on the lower side of the cap and the upper face of the base, respectively. In order to insure a tight fit between the mating edges of the shell-sections, one of said sections, *h*, has its longitudinal edges bent or offset to form flanges which fit between the corresponding edges of the section *g*. The upper portion of each of the sections *g* and *h* is slotted at *j* to provide an opening through

which the stem of the receiver-hook operates. The cap *b* is secured to the core *a* by means of suitable set-screws *c*, and by slacking up the latter the cap may be raised slightly, so that the sections of the tubular casing may be adjusted in position or entirely removed, as the case may be, after which the screws are set up and the cap thereby readjusted to hold the various parts in proper adjustment.

It will be seen, therefore, that the operating parts of the stand may be completely assembled and adjusted before the casing is applied, and the latter may be placed in position without in any way interfering with the other parts of the stand, and when it is found necessary to have access to the interior mechanism of the stand it will not be necessary to put the instrument out of commission or in any way interfere with the operative connections, as one or both of the casing-sections *g h* may be readily and quickly removed by simply releasing the screws *c*, in part, and lifting the cap a slight distance away from the base, after which the casing may be reapplied with equal facility.

The modified form of apparatus shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 differs from that heretofore described only in the construction and mode of applying the sectional casing. In this form of the invention the casing consists of two telescoping shells *g'* and *h'*, which when extended completely inclose the central core. The upper and smaller shell is secured to the core by means of a set-screw *n*, and the lower section is correspondingly secured to the lower portion of the core by the set-screw *o*. By releasing the set-screw *n* the upper section *g'* may be dropped or telescoped within the lower section *h'*, and ready access will be had to the upper portion of the switching apparatus. Correspondingly, if the set-screw *o* be released the lower section may be shoved up on the upper section, and the lower portion of the switching apparatus is accessible.

In Figs. 6 and 7 the casing consists of two concentric shells *g''* and *h''*, which surround the central core and are held between the cap and base of the stand. These shells are revolvable upon the core and are normally held locked thereto by a set-screw *p*, which passes through both shells and engages the core. In order to permit access to the interior mechanism of the stand, each of the shells is provided with an enlarged longitudinal orifice, that in the shell *g''* being designated by reference-let-

ter *s*, while the orifice in the shell *h''* is indicated by the letter *t*. By removing the set-screw *p* and turning both of the shells until the orifices come into registry any part of the interior mechanism will be exposed and may be reached by the operator. After the necessary repairs have been made the two shells are turned so that the orifices are out of registry and the inclosing casing presents a smooth slightly appearance. The set-screw *p* is then applied and the parts of the casing locked to the core.

What I claim is—

1. In a stand for desk-telephones, a central core, switch apparatus supported thereby, and a tubular casing formed of independently-movable sections secured to and surrounding said core.
2. In a stand for desk-telephones, a central core, switch apparatus supported thereby, and a tubular casing formed of relatively movable sections secured to and surrounding said core.
3. In a stand for desk-telephones, a central core, switch apparatus supported thereby, and a tubular casing formed of independently-movable sections surrounding the casing, and means for separately securing said sections to the core.
4. In a stand for desk-telephones, a central core, switch apparatus supported thereby, and a tubular casing formed of semicylindrical sections secured to and surrounding said core.
5. In a stand for desk-telephones, a central core, a base and a cap secured to the core, switch apparatus supported by the core, and a tubular casing formed of independently-movable sections surrounding the core and secured between the cap and the base.
6. In a stand for desk-telephones, a central core, a base and a cap secured to the core, switch apparatus supported by the core and a tubular casing formed of semicylindrical sections surrounding the casing and secured between the cap and the base.
7. In a stand for desk-telephones, a central core, a switch apparatus supported thereby and a removable longitudinally-divided shell or casing surrounding the core.

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

CHARLES T. MASON.

Witnesses:

MURR HALL,
C. G. ROMLAND.