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TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 12, 1906.

Fig. 1.

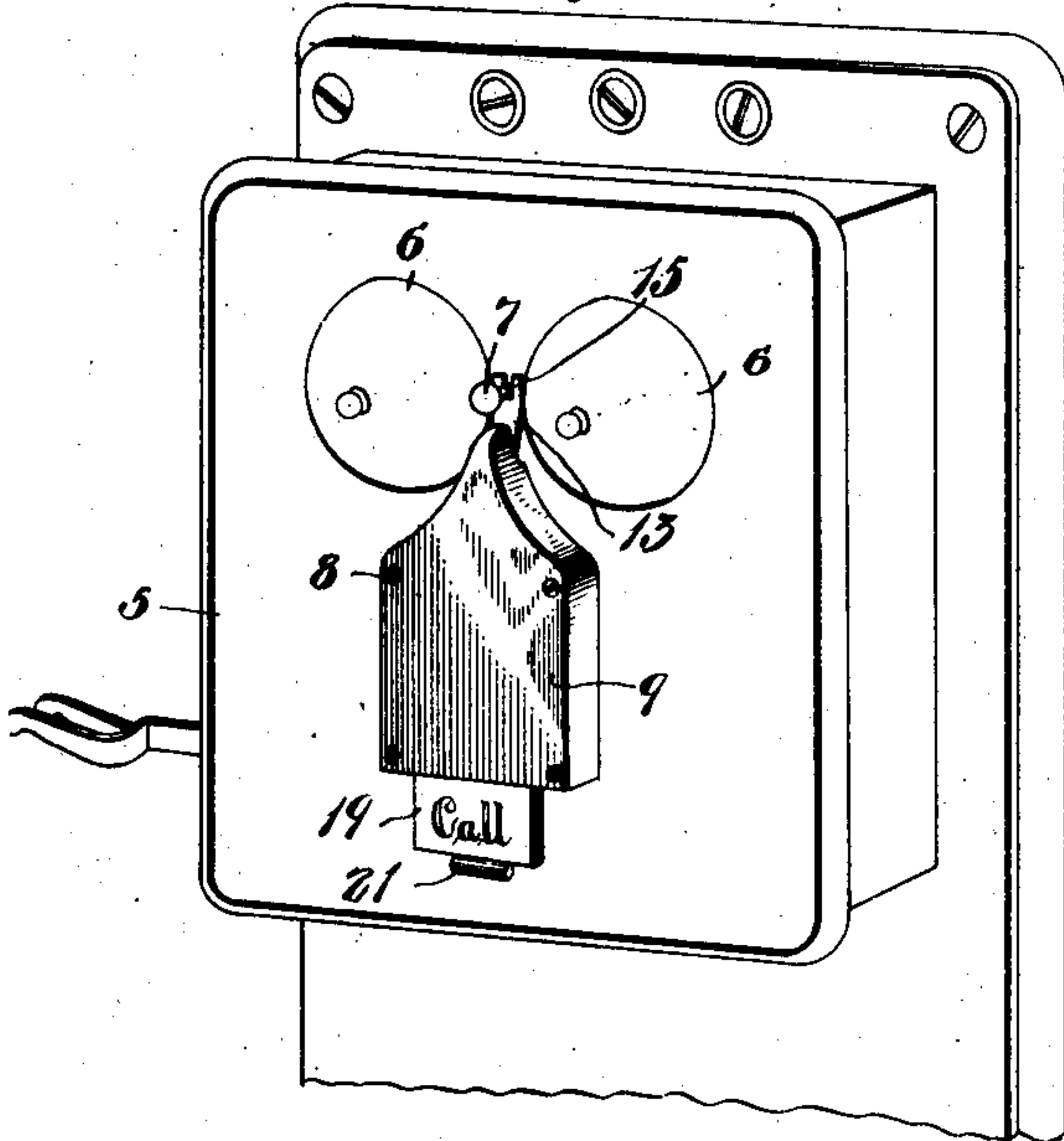


Fig. 4.

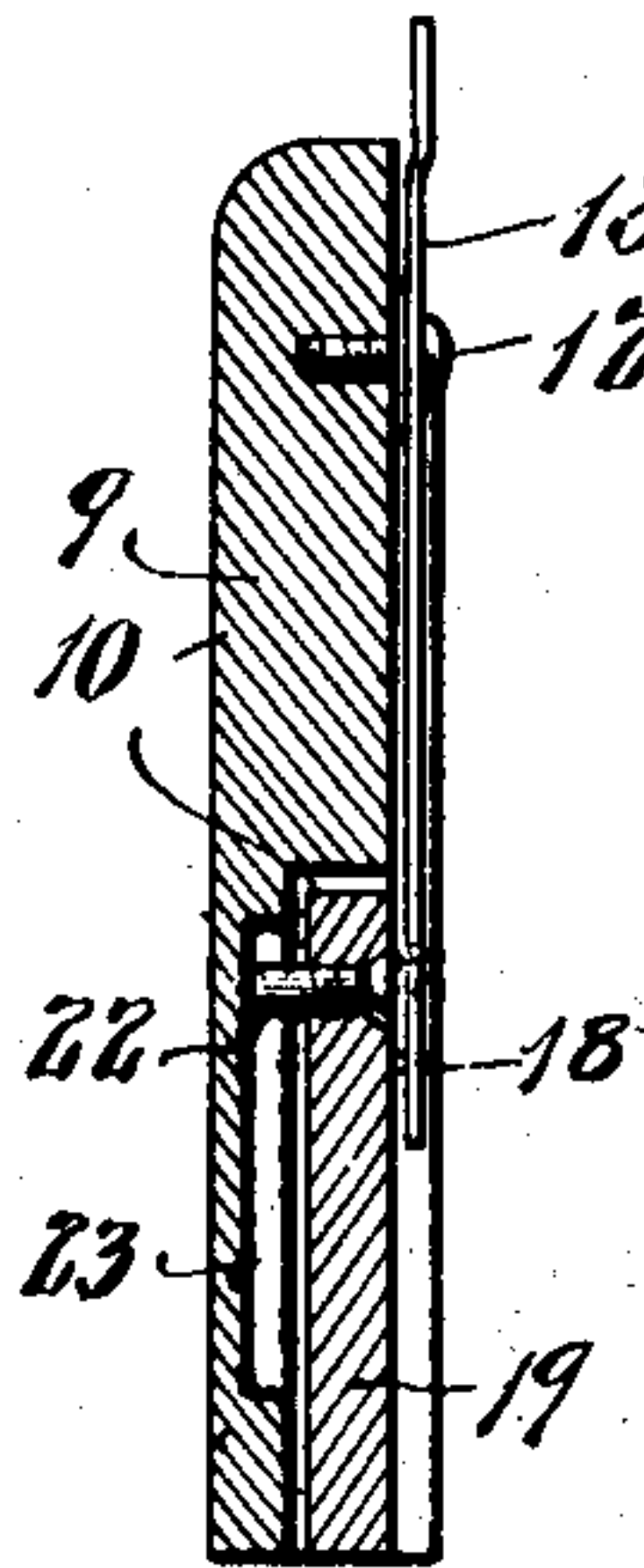


Fig. 8.

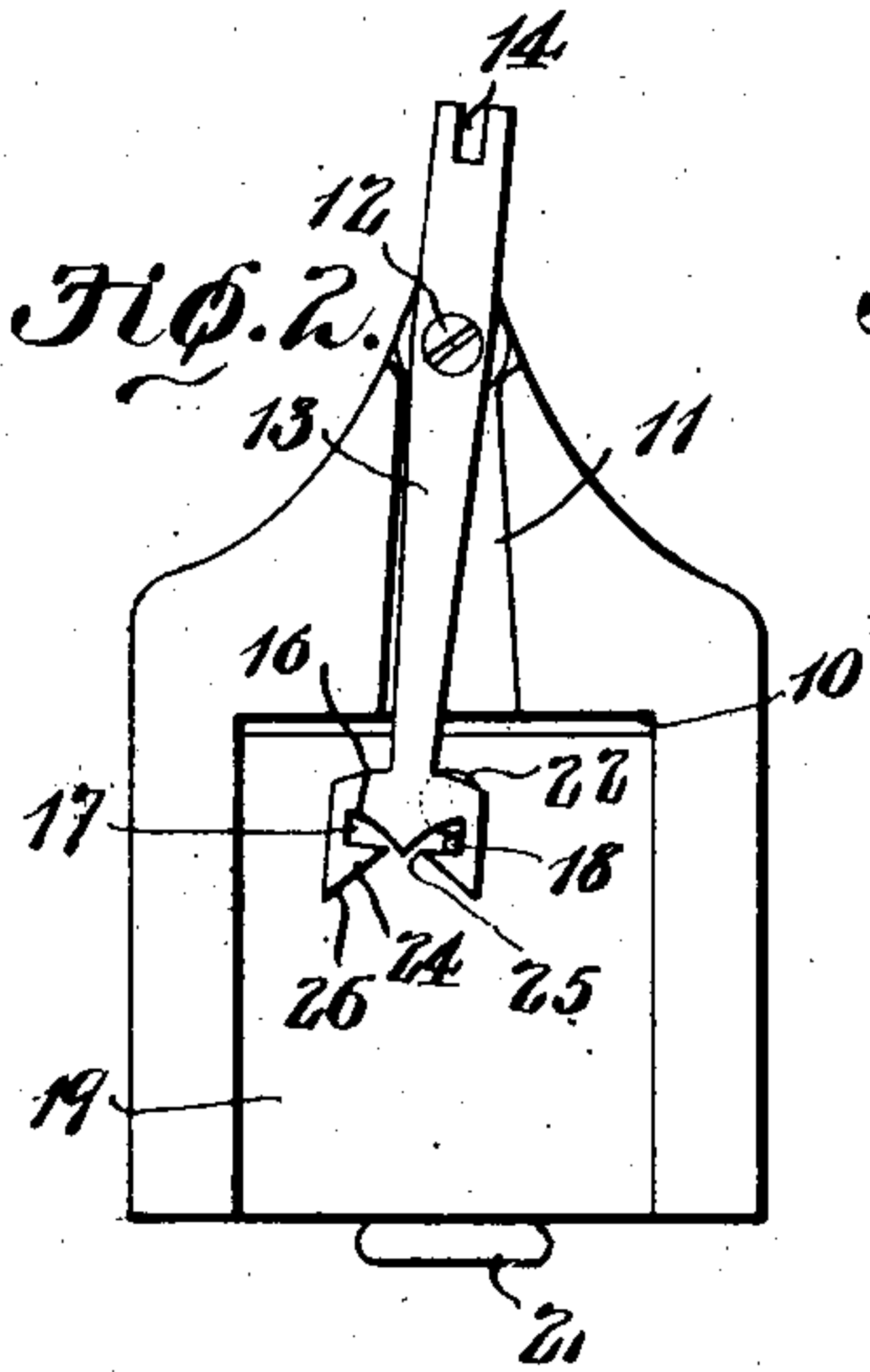
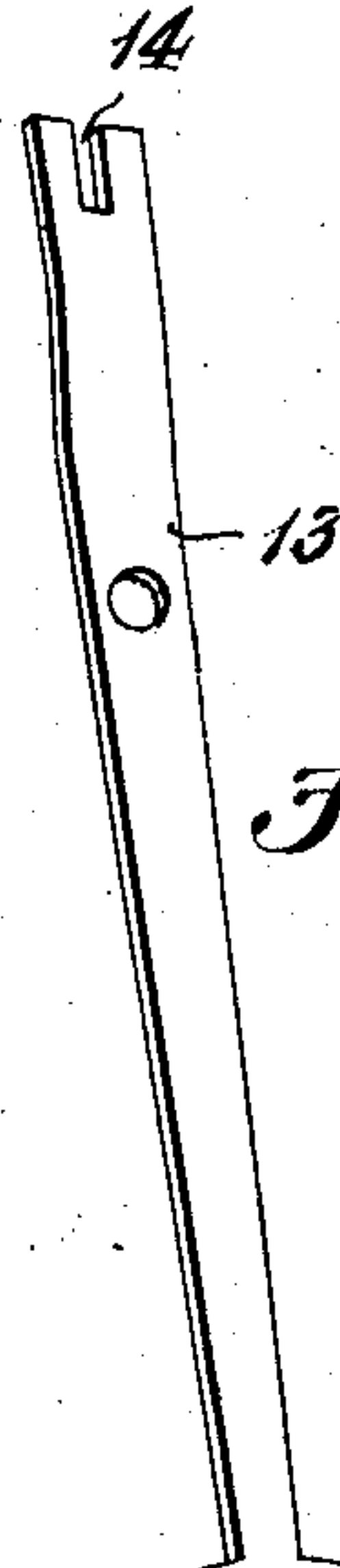


Fig. 3.

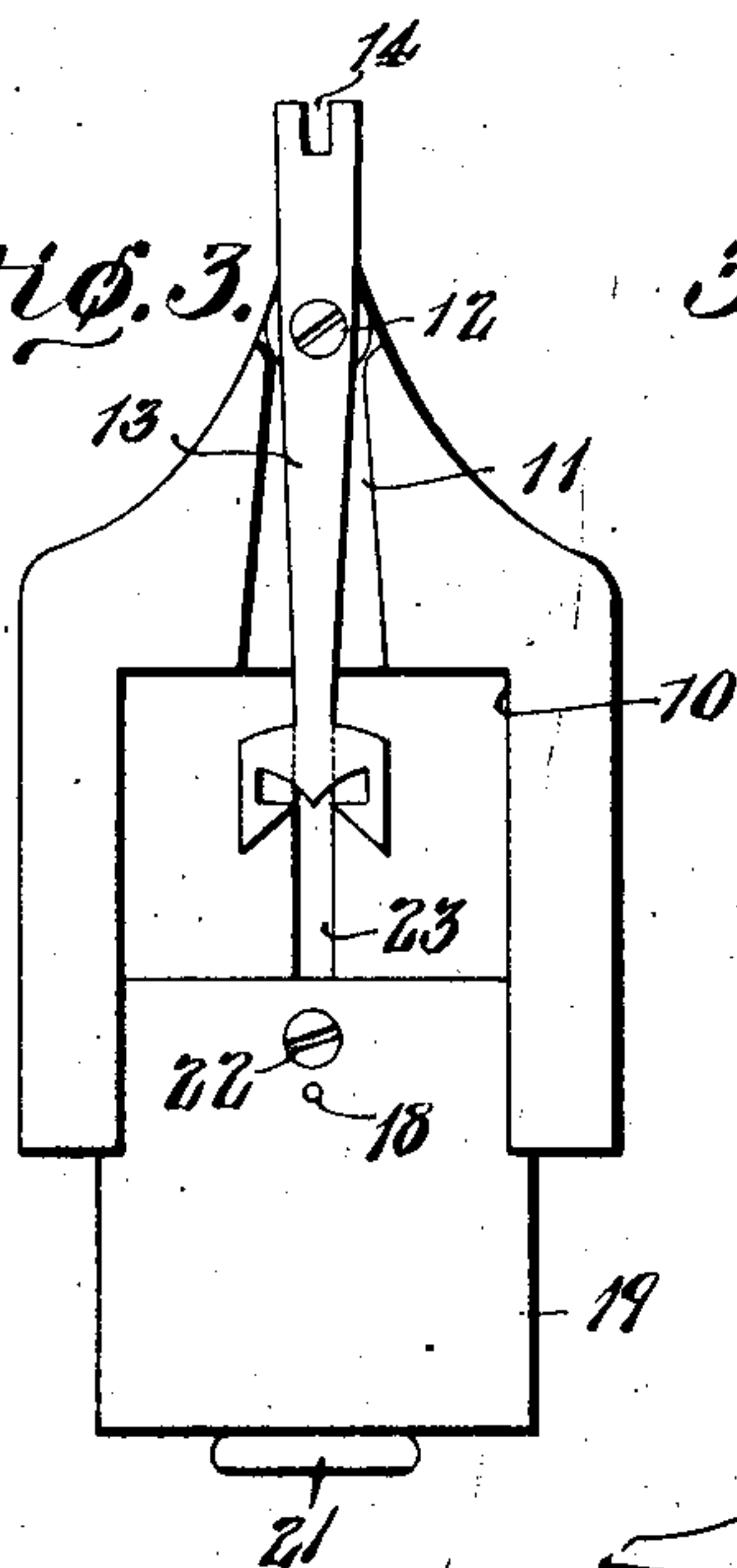


Fig. 6.

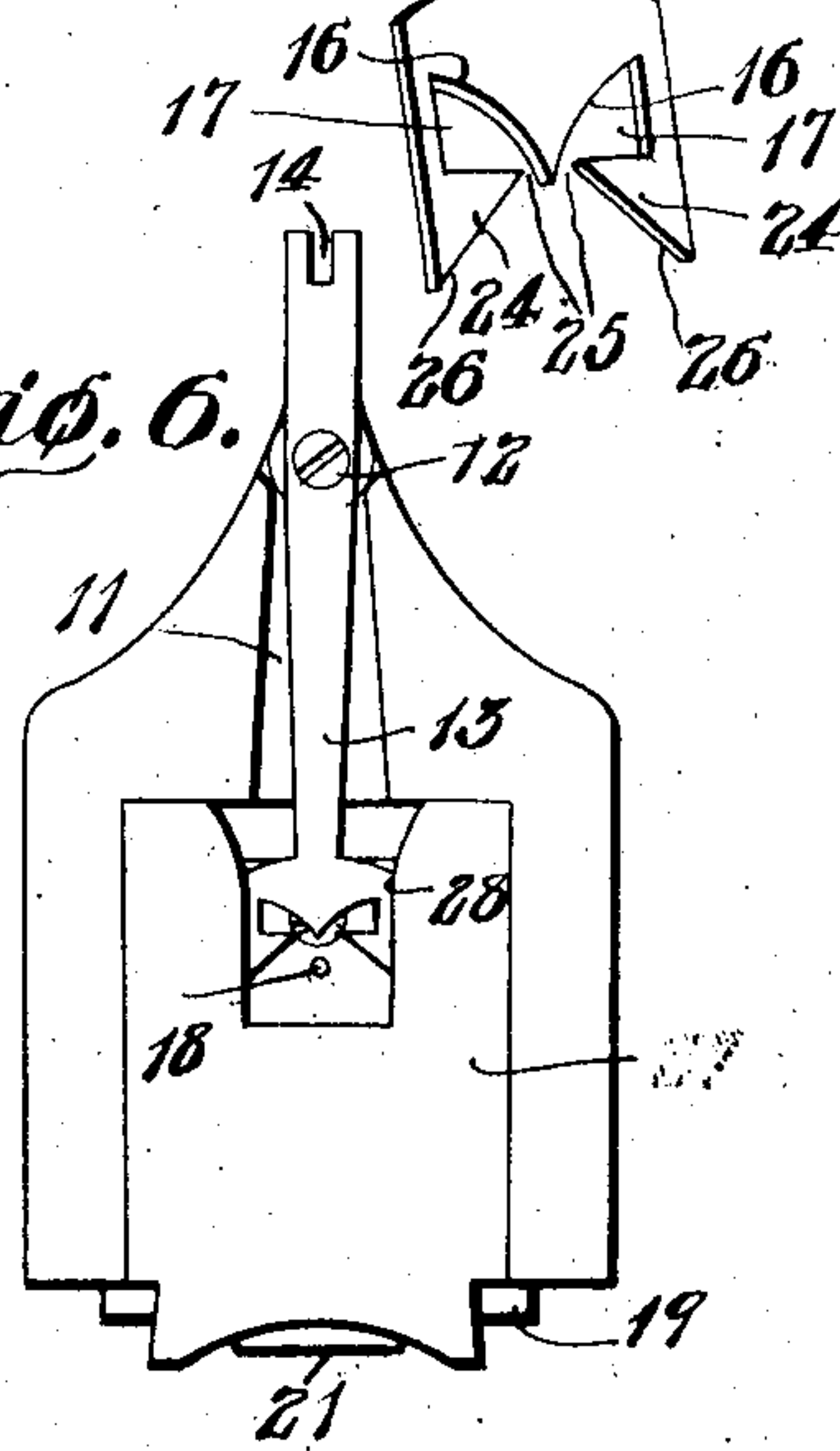


Fig. 5.

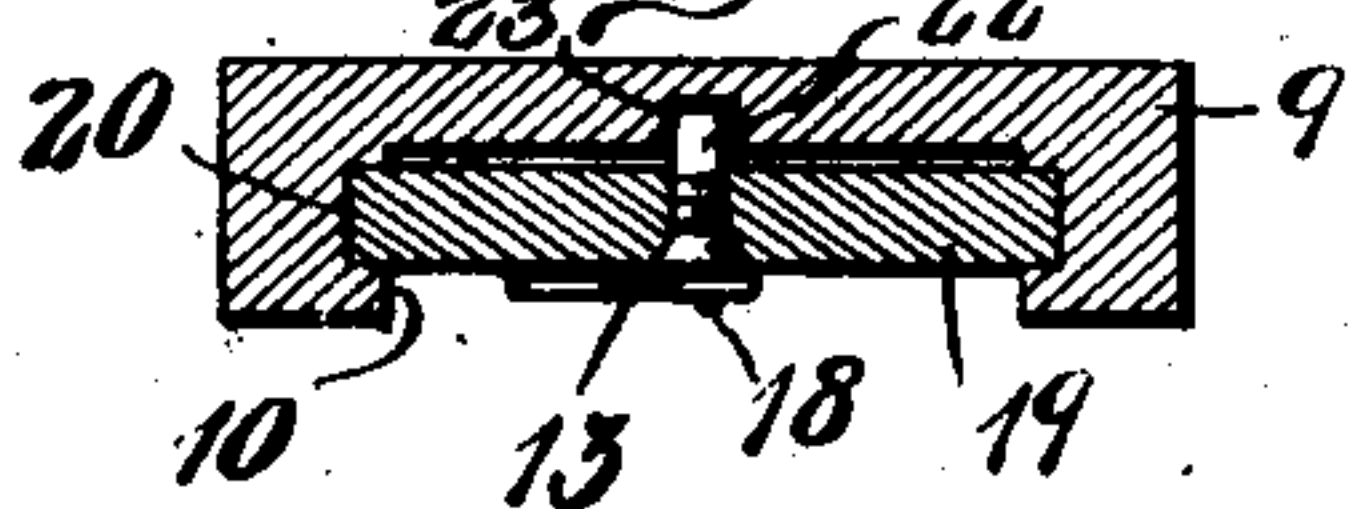
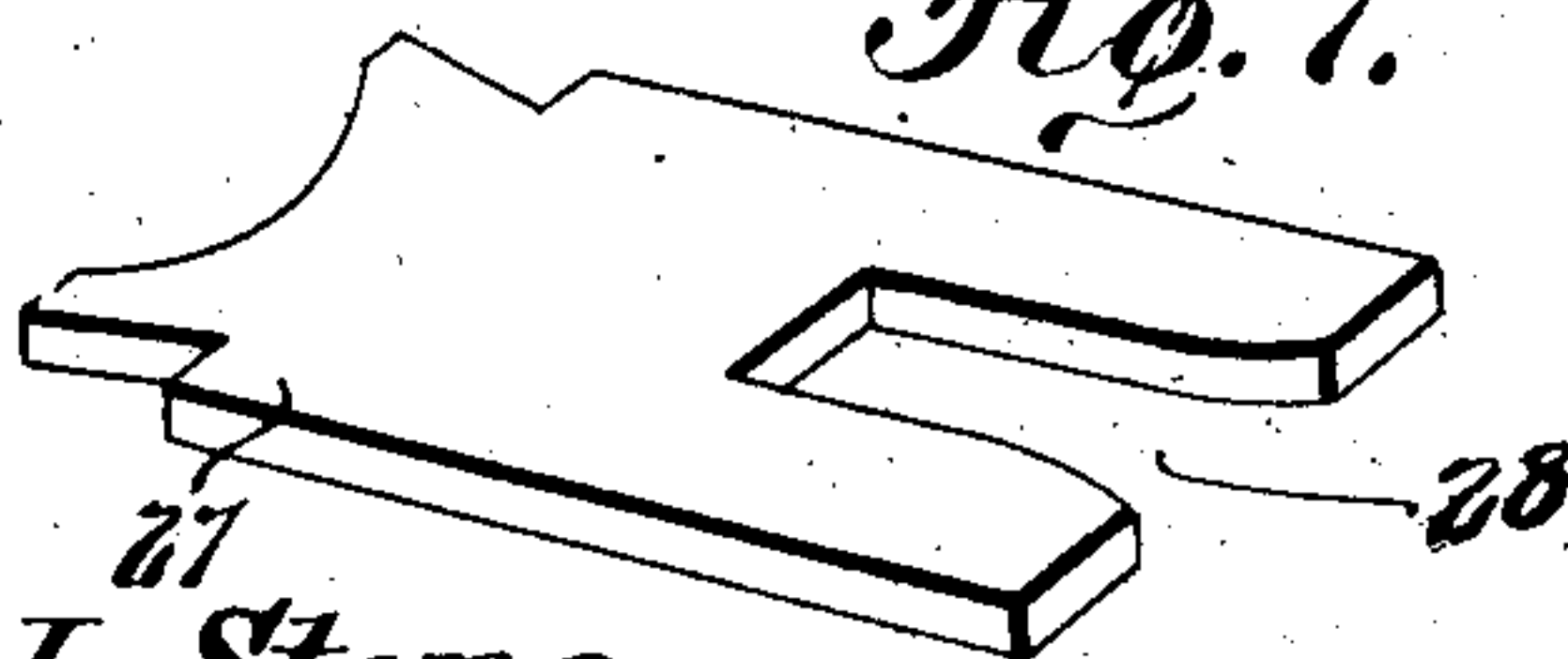


Fig. 7.



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TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

No. 835,119.

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Patented Nov. 6, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BRADLEY L. STONE and GEORGE M. DRESSEL, citizens of the United States, residing at Belpre, in the county of Washington and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Telephone Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to indicators for telephones, and has for its object to provide improved means for notifying a subscriber that a call has been made during his absence.

A further object of the invention is to provide an indicator movable to operative position to display a symbol when the hammer of the call-bell is vibrated and means for automatically locking the symbol or drop in inoperative position.

A further object of the invention is to provide a pivoted arm or actuating member having one end thereof formed with an inclined or cam face defining oppositely-disposed locking-recesses for the reception of a corresponding locking-pin carried by the drop or symbol, said cam-face being adapted to engage the pin and positively move the drop to display the symbol.

A still further object of the invention is to provide means for preventing lateral movement of the pivotal arm or actuating member preparatory to placing the indicator in position on the call-box.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that various changes in form, proportions, and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a telephone call-box, showing an indicator constructed in accordance with the invention in position thereon. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the indicator, showing the drop in elevated or inoperative position. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the drop in lowered or operative position. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation showing the means employed for preventing accidental movement of the actuating member while positioning

the indicator on the call-box. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the slide detached. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of an actuating member or lever detached.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

The improved device is principally designed for use in office-buildings, stores, private dwellings, and other buildings where two or more telephones are located to indicate which telephone has received a call during the absence of the subscriber.

The indicator may be used in connection with either a wall or desk telephone and by way of illustration is shown applied to a wall-telephone of the ordinary construction, in which 5 designates the call-box, and 6 the bells disposed one on each side of the vibrating hammer 7, as shown.

Detachably secured to the call-box 5 in any suitable manner, as by screws or similar fastening devices 8, is a casing or housing 9, having a recess or opening 10 formed in the rear thereof, which communicates with a vertically-disposed slot 11, opening through the reduced end of the casing. Pivotaly mounted for lateral movement in the slot 11, as by a screw 12, is a pivoted arm or actuating member 13, the short end of which is bifurcated at 14 for the reception of the shank 15 of the hammer 7. The opposite end of the arm 13 is provided with a terminal enlargement, a portion of which is inclined or beveled in opposite direction to form a cam-face 16, defining oppositely-disposed locking-recesses 17, adapted to receive the locking-pin 18 of a movable drop or annunciator 19. The annunciator 19 is slidably mounted in guiding-grooves 20, formed in the side walls of the recess 10, and is preferably formed with a drop-handle 21, by means of which the slide may be moved manually to inoperative position. Secured to the slide 19 is a screw or pin 22, adapted to engage a slot 23, forming the rear wall of the opening 10, and limit the sliding movement of the drop. The enlarged end of the arm 13 is cut away to form inwardly-extending projections 24, the ends of which terminate short of the adjacent walls of the cam-faces 16, so as to permit the pin to pass through the contracted throats 25 when the actuating member or arm is vibrated by the movement of the hammer 7. It will thus be seen that when the arm 13 is moved in either di-

rection the cam-face 16 will engage the pin 18 and positively move the drop to operative position, the inclined face 26 of the projections 24 serving to engage said pin and assist in moving the same to operative position. One face of the slide 9 may have painted, stamped, or otherwise printed thereon a symbol or other designating character, which is exposed to view when the drop is lowered, so as to notify a subscriber that a call has been made at that particular phone.

In operation when a call is sent over the line the shank 15 of the hammer 7 will vibrate the arm 13 and as the latter moves back and forth within the slot or recess 11 will release the pin from engagement with the locking-recess 18, and thus expose the symbol-slide. In order to reset the indicator, it is merely necessary to exert an upward push on the slide 19, when the pin 18 will enter either one of the throats 25 and by engagement with the cam-face will be forced within the adjacent locking-recess, thus preventing accidental movement of the slide when the bell is inactive.

As a means for assisting in positioning the indicator on the call-box there is provided a movable slide or key 27, adapted to engage the side walls of the recess 10, said slide being provided with a recess 28, adapted to receive and engage the enlargement of the actuating-arm, so as to prevent lateral movement of said arm when positioned on the shank 15. In placing the indicator in position on the call-box the slide 27 is first inserted in the slot 10, after which the hammer is moved to an intermediate point between the bells 5 and the bifurcated end of the arm 13 moved into engagement with shank, after which the casing is securely fastened to the box by means of the screws 8 and the locking-slide 27 withdrawn from the casing, thus permitting the hammer 7 to move the arm 13 slightly to one side of the longitudinal axis of the casing and in position to receive the pin 18 when the latter is moved to operative position.

From the foregoing description it is thought that the construction and operation of the device will be readily understood by those skilled in the art, and further description thereof is deemed unnecessary.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A device of the class described comprising a movable actuating member having one end thereof provided with a cam-face defining oppositely-disposed locking-recesses, projections extending inwardly from the actuating member and spaced from the cam-face to form contracted throats, a drop having a pin adapted to engage the recesses for locking the drop in inoperative position, said drop

being positively actuated to display the same when the lever is vibrated.

2. A device of the class described comprising a pivoted actuating member having one end thereof formed with a cam-face defining oppositely-disposed locking-recesses, projections extending inwardly and spaced from the cam-face to form contracted throats, said projections being inclined or beveled in opposite directions, and a drop having a locking-pin adapted to engage the recesses for locking the drop in inoperative position, said drop being positively actuated to display the same when the actuating member is moved laterally.

3. A device of the class described comprising a casing, a drop slidably mounted in the casing and provided with a laterally-extending pin, a vibrating lever pivotally mounted on the casing and having one end thereof bifurcated and its opposite end formed with a cam-face defining a plurality of locking-recesses for the reception of the pin, said drop being positively moved to operative position when the lever is vibrated.

4. The combination with a call-box, of a bell provided with a vibrating hammer, a casing secured to the call-box and positioned beneath the hammer, a lever pivotally mounted for lateral movement within the casing and having one end thereof bifurcated for the reception of the hammer and its opposite ends provided with locking-recesses, a drop slidably mounted in the casing and having a pin adapted to engage the recesses for locking the drop in elevated position, and a slide adapted to engage and prevent lateral movement of the lever when positioning the casing on the call-box.

5. The combination with a call-box, of a bell provided with a vibrating hammer, a casing detachably secured to the call-box, a lever pivotally mounted for lateral movement within the casing and having one end thereof bifurcated for the reception of the hammer and its opposite end provided with a cam-face defining a plurality of locking-recesses, a drop slidably mounted within the casing, means carried by the drop and adapted to engage the locking-recesses for supporting the drop in elevated position, and means for centering the lever with respect to the casing while positioning the latter on the call-box.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

BRADLEY L. STONE.
GEORGE M. DRESSSEL.

Witnesses:

D. M. ALDERMAN,
P. W. ATHEY.