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J. HEISCH, JR.

RECEIVER SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1906.

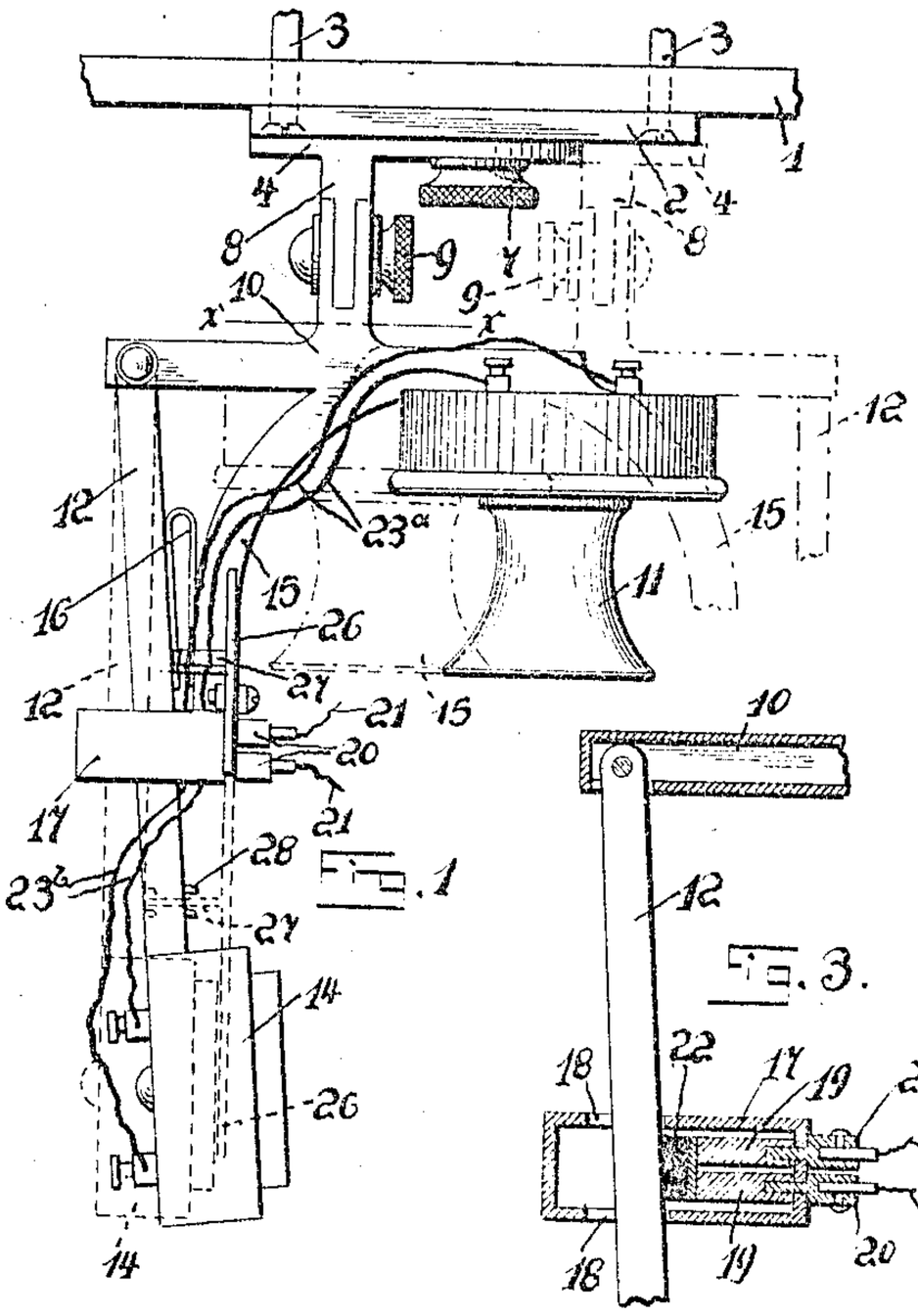

Fig. 1.

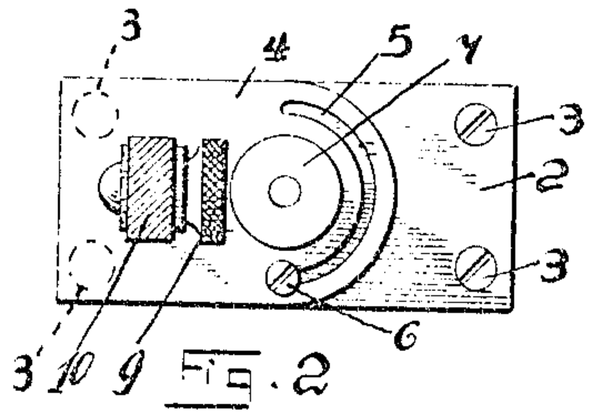

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

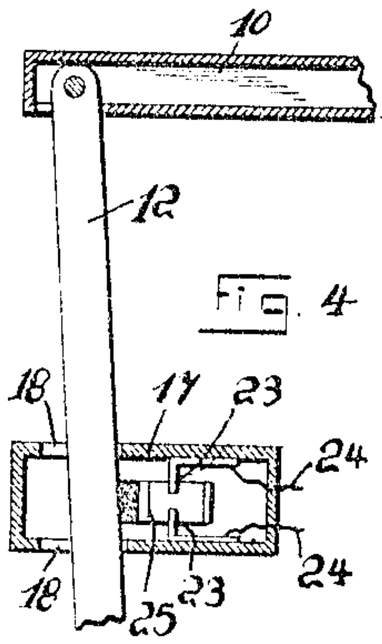

Fig. 4.

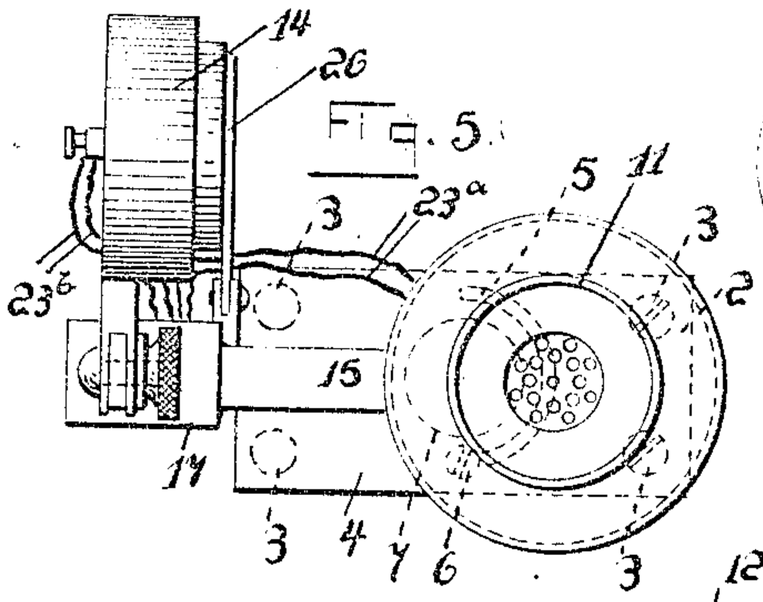

Fig. 5.

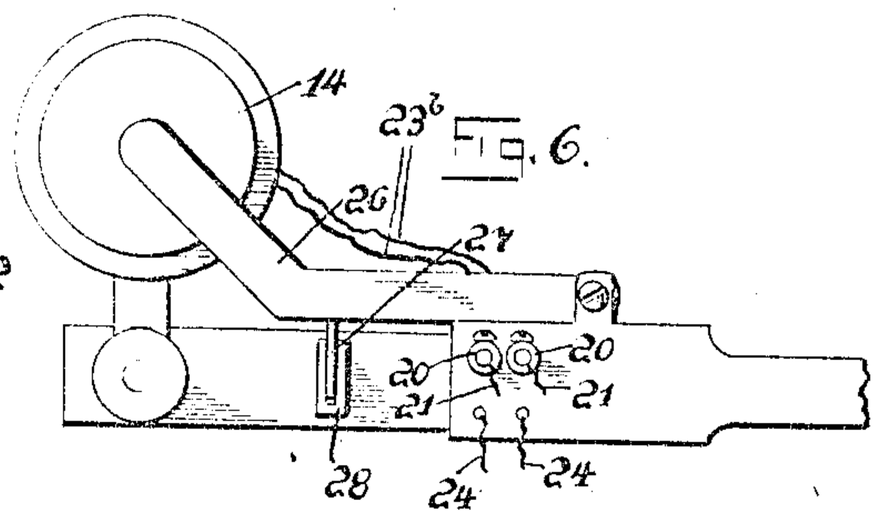

Fig. 6.

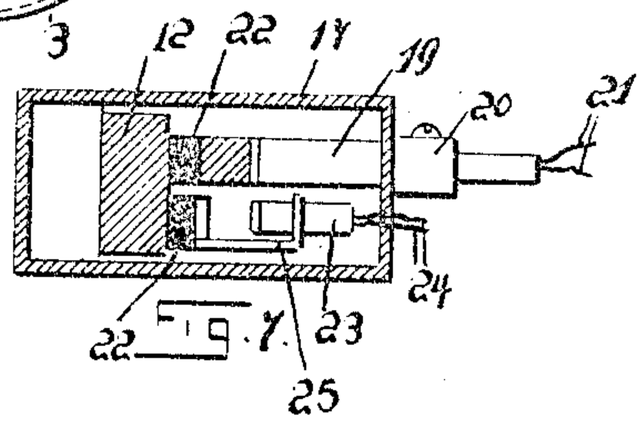

Fig. 7.

WITNESSES.

C. Wilcox Sturmon.

H. N. Butler.

INVENTOR

John Heisch, Jr.

BY H. C. Evert & Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HEISCH, JR., OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

RECEIVER-SUPPORT.

No. 844,722. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed December 11, 1906. Serial No. 347,283.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HEISCH, Jr., a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receiver-Supports, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to receiver-supports; and the object of the invention is to dispense with the ordinary type of receiver commonly used and provide a combined transmitter and receiver that will always be in position ready for use.

Another object of this invention is to provide a receiver that can be reversed, whereby it can be either used for the left ear or the right ear.

With these and other objects in view, which will more readily appear as the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described, and then specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings, forming part of this specification, like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of my improved receiver-support, illustrating the same in a reverse position in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line $x\,x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of a portion of a receiver-arm, illustrating one of the electrical connections made thereby. Fig. 4 is a similar view, illustrating another electrical connection. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of my improved receiver-support. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a portion of the receiver-support. Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view of the casing containing the contact-arms of the receiver-support.

To put my invention into practice, I provide a wall-board 1 of a telephone with a plate 2, said plate being secured to the board 1 by screws 3 or similar fastening means. Upon the plate 2 is mounted a movable plate 4, said plate being provided with a semicircular slot 5, through which extends a screw 6, carried by the plate 2. The movable plate 4 is held and locked in engagement with the plate 2 by a thumb-screw 7. Extending outwardly from the movable plate 4 is an arm 8, to which is adjustably connected by a thumb-screw 9 a combined transmitter and receiver frame 10. The frame upon its one end is provided with a conventional form of transmitter 11, while the opposite end of the frame is provided with a pivoted arm 12, carrying a pivoted receiver-head 14, the interior mechanism thereof, including the diaphragm, being similar to an ordinary receiver. This is also true in relation to the interior mechanism of the transmitter 11.

The frame 10 is provided with a curved extension 15, and attached to said extension and the receiver-arm 12 is a spring 16, normally holding the receiver-arm in the position illustrated in full lines of Fig. 1 of the drawings. The extension 15 carries a casing 17, having openings 18, through which the receiver-arm 12 extends. In the casing 17 are mounted two contact-blocks 19, having terminals 20 to receive the positive and negative wires 21 of a telephone-circuit, these wires being at predetermined times in communication with the transmitter 11 and receiver 14. This is accomplished through the medium of an insulated contacting-bridge 22, carried by the arm 12 within the casing 17, the circuit passing through the blocks 19, bridge 22, wires 23^a to the transmitter 11 and through wires 23^b to the receiver-head 14.

In the casing 17 beneath the blocks 19 are mounted two angular contact-arms 23, with which connect wires 24, adapted to complete a circuit which determines when the telephone is in use. This is accomplished by providing the arm 12 with an insulated contact-stirrup 25 carried by the arm 12 within the casing 17. The stirrup 25 is adapted to contact with the arms 23 when the bridge 22 is out of contact with the blocks 19, and in this manner complete a circuit for notifying the operator of a central telephone-station that the telephone is out of use.

In operation, a person desiring to transmit a message over the telephone places his or her left ear against the receiver 14, pressing the same outwardly until it is in the position illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. When in this position a circuit is completed through the receiver-head 14, wires 23^b, bridge 22, blocks 19, terminals 20, and wires 21, also wires 23^a and transmitter 11. To maintain the receiver-head 14 in such a position that it will not break the circuit for transmitting or receiving a message, I have provided the extension 15 with a pivoted

arm 26, said arm having a right-angular extension 27, adapted to engage in a socket 28, carried by the arm 12. The arm 26 when in use engages the receiver-head 14 and the socket 28 and retains the receiver in proper position for use. This position of the receiver-head normally maintains the spring 16 under tension, and immediately upon the arm 26 being swung upwardly the receiver-head and arm 12 return to their normal positions, closing the circuit between the blocks 19 and notifying the central operator that the telephone is out of use. Where persons cannot use their left ear for receiving a message the thumb-screw 7 can be loosened and the combined transmitter-frame 14 swung to the position illustrated in dotted lines of Fig. 1; at which time the thumb-screw may be tightened and firmly hold the frame in its reverse position.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that I have devised a novel form of receiver-support for telephones that will always be in position convenient to a person's ear and can be easily moved without the use of the hands for placing the same in circuit with a telephone-circuit to receive a message. The transmitter and receiver frame is preferably constructed of light and durable metal and as a whole will be made of such a size as to occupy a comparatively small space in the compartment where it is used.

The pivotal connection of the frame with the reversible plate allows the frame to be adjusted at any desired inclination, this also being true of the receiver carried by the pivoted arm of said frame. The various pivotal connections of the parts of my improved receiver-support allow the receiver and transmitter to be adjusted whereby it can be easily used. I do not care to confine myself to the manner of establishing electrical connections with the receiver and transmitter, as my invention entirely resides in the reversible adjustable combined transmitter and receiver frame and a suitable means for automatically placing a telephone in use.

Such changes in the size, proportion, and minor details of construction as are permissible by the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a receiver-support for telephones, the combination with a suitable support, and a transmitter, of a reversible plate carried by said support, an arm carried by said plate, a frame pivotally connected to said arm and supporting said transmitter, an arm pivoted in said frame, a receiver pivotally mounted upon said arm, a casing carried by said frame, contact-blocks arranged in said casing, a bridge carried by said pivoted arm and adapted to contact with said blocks, means to hold said bridge in engagement with said blocks, contact-arms arranged in said casing, a stirrup carried by said pivoted arm and normally disengaging said contact-arms, electrical connections between said transmitter, receiver and said bridge, and an arm supported by said frame for normally holding said pivoted receiver-arm in a fixed position, substantially as described.

2. In a telephone-receiver support, the combination with a suitable support, and a transmitter, of a reversible plate carried thereby, a frame pivotally connected to said plate, a casing supported by said frame, a pivoted receiver-arm extending through said casing, a receiver pivotally connected to said arm, a bridge carried by said arm within said casing, and electrical connections with said transmitter and said receiver, contact-blocks arranged within said casing, and means for normally holding said bridge in contact with said blocks.

3. A receiver-support for telephones embodying a reversible plate, a frame pivotally connected thereto, a casing supported by said frame, a receiver-arm pivotally carried by said frame, and extending through said casing, a transmitter carried by said frame, a receiver carried by said arm, a bridge carried within said casing, and wires connecting said transmitter and receiver with said bridge.

4. A receiver-support for telephones embodying a reversible plate, a frame pivotally carried thereby, a transmitter carried by said frame, a receiver movably supported by said frame, contact-blocks supported by said frame, and means to normally establish electrical connections between said blocks, transmitter and receiver.

5. A receiver-support for telephones consisting of a reversible pivotally-mounted frame, a transmitter carried by said frame, a movable receiver-arm pivotally carried by said frame, a receiver carried by said arm, contact-blocks supported from said frame, means to establish electrical connections between said blocks, receiver and transmitter, and means for normally holding said receiver-arm in a fixed position.

6. A receiver-support for telephones consisting of a reversible pivoted frame, a transmitter supported thereby, a movable receiver supported from said frame, means to establish electrical connections between said transmitter and said receiver, and means to hold said receiver in a fixed position.

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

JOHN HEISCH, Jr.

Witnesses:
MAX H. SROLOVITZ,
K. H. BUTLER.