No. 850,886. PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

D. G. HOBBY.

TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 14, 1906.

Fig. 1.

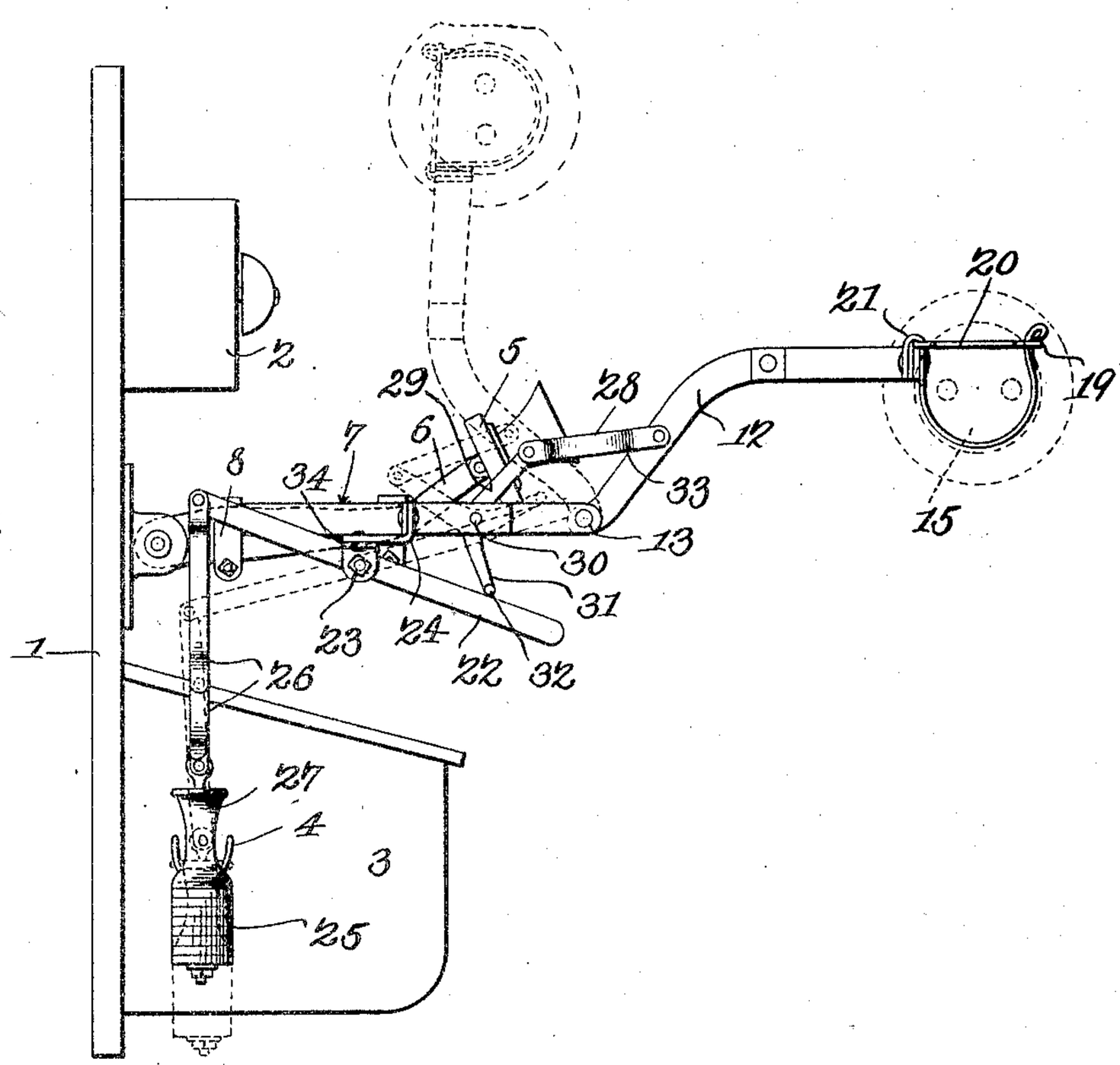
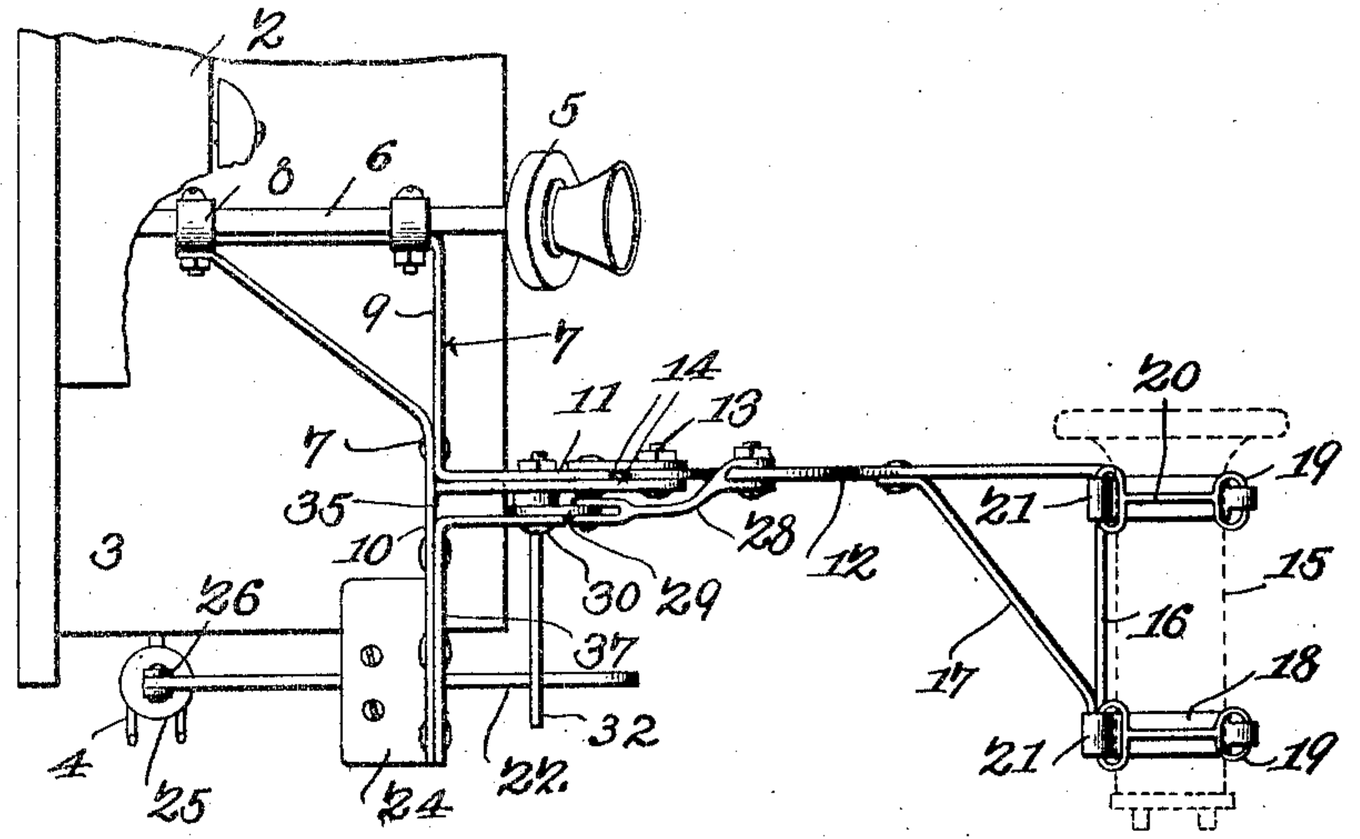



Fig. 2.

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## TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

No. 850,886. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 16, 1907.

Application filed May 14, 1906. Serial No. 316,782.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DELZON G. HOBBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albion, in the county of Orleans and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Telephone Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to telephone appliances; and it relates more particularly to an attachment for telephones whose function it is to support the receiver at a point close to the ear of a person using the telephone, so as to do away with the necessity of taking down the receiver and holding it to the ear during a conversation over the phone and permitting the hands to be free, so as to write down any matter being received, or for other purposes.

The objects of the invention are to provide a device of this character which can be readily applied to telephones in common use without requiring any alteration in the latter or skilled attendants to apply it, which is operatively connected with the receiver-hook so that the latter can be switched open or closed automatically by moving the receiver-supporting means out of or into position for conversation, and which is of simple and inexpensive construction and very reliable and efficient in operation.

With these objects in view, and others, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one of the embodiments of which the invention is capable, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the receiver-holder attachment applied to a telephone, the attachment being shown in full lines in the position the parts occupy when the telephone is in use and in dotted lines when the latter is not in use. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are indicated throughout by similar character of reference.

Referring to the drawings, a telephone is shown of the standard wall type, the same comprising a back 1, a ringer-box 2, a switch and battery containing cabinet 3, from which projects the usual receiver-hook 4, and the transmitter 5 on the supporting-arm 6. As the telephone *per se* forms no part of the present invention, it is merely shown for convenience in illustrating the attachment that constitutes the invention.

The attachment comprises a base member or bracket 7, which is provided with suitably-spaced clips 8, which are adapted to fit over the transmitter-arm 6 and hold the attachment on the latter. The bracket 7 comprises a triangular frame 9, on one side of which the clips 8 are attached, and from the corner of the frame opposite to the side having the clips extends a laterally-projecting member 10 and a forwardly-projecting member 11, these members being continuations of the frame 7, which is preferably made of strip metal of suitable dimensions to have the required rigidity and strength. On the forwardly-extending part 11 of the bracket or frame 7 is pivoted for movement in a vertical plane an arm 12, which at its outer end carries a cradle-shaped frame for holding the receiver. The arm 12 is pivoted on the bolt, rivet, or the like 13 between the plates 14, riveted on opposite sides and to the forward extension 11.

The cradle or frame for supporting the receiver, which latter is indicated in dotted lines at 15, comprises a laterally-projecting extension 16, bent from the metal strip constituting the arm 12, and a diagonal brace 17, riveted at its ends to the arm and extension. Extending forwardly from the extension 16 are two U-shaped holders 18, the free ends of which are formed into hooks for engagement by the loops 19 of the catches 20. These holders are made of flexible pieces of metal looped at 21 so as to pass over and around the extension 16 and one end of the brace 17. The loops also form means for anchoring the catches 20. By means of this arrangement the receiver is securely held on the outer end of the arm when the latter is in either its horizontal or vertical position, as shown in Fig. 1.

On the lateral extension 10 of the bracket 7 is mounted a lever or walking-beam 22, pivoted at 23 on an angle-plate 24, that is riveted to the outer end of the extension 10. As shown in Fig. 2, the lever 22 is disposed in a vertical plane passing through the receiver-hook 4, and from the inner end of the lever is suspended a weight 25 by means of the links

26, which weight is provided with an expanding neck 27, which is loosely received by the fork of the receiver-hook 4. The weight serves to hold the hook 4 down, so as to maintain the electric circuit open when the receiver-supporting arm 12 is in its inoperative position; but when the arm is moved forward to its operative position the weight is adapted to be raised, so that the hook 4 can be lifted by its spring in the usual manner to close the electric circuit. The lever 22 is actuated by the receiver-supporting arm 12 indirectly through the toggle-links 28 and 29, connected, respectively, to the arm 12 and the forward extension 11. The link 29 is preferably in the form of a bell-crank lever, pivoted at 30, Fig. 1, and having a depending arm 31, that carries a laterally-extending finger 32, that engages the free end of the walking-beam or lever 22. The arm 12 as viewed from the side is formed in a compound curve arranged with its outer end supported above the level of the bracket 7. The arm 12 is supported in its extended position by means of a bifurcated portion of the link 28, which engages the arm 12 at the point 33, Fig. 1, thereby forming a stop that prevents the toggle-links from straightening completely. It will be noted that the lever 22 abuts on the rear bottom edge of the angle-plate 24, as indicated at 34, so that this lever, acting in conjunction with the arm 31 and finger 32, serves to support the receiver-carrying arm 12. When the arm 12 is in its upright position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, the upper end of the link 29 rests against the front upper edge of the lateral extension 10 at the point 35. It will be noted that when the parts are in this position the weight of the receiver-carrying arm and that of the receiver acts on one side of the pivot-point or fulcrum 13 of the arm, so that the arm will positively remain in raised position after once having been so placed.

On the front side of the extension 10, as shown in Fig. 2, is an angle member or brace 37, which receives the bolt 30, that passes therethrough and successively through the bell-crank lever 29, the long plate 24, and forward extension 11, this bolt serving as the fulcrum for the bell-crank lever.

When it is desired to answer a call or send a telephone message, the person will first pull down the receiver-carrying arm from its vertical to its horizontal position, thus bringing the receiver in close proximity to the ear while the speaker is in position in front of the transmitter. By this movement of the arm the finger 32 of the bell-crank lever 29 is lowered and moves thereby the beam 22, so that its rear end is raised to permit the circuit to be closed by the usual receiver-hook 4. The arm remains in extended position during the conversation without any effort on the part of the speaker. When the conversation is over, the arm is moved back to its upright position, the same movement causing the finger 32 to be raised so that the walking-beam can be tilted under the influence of the weight 25, which latter engages the circuit-opening receiver-hook 4.

I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the apparatus which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof; but I desire to have it understood that the apparatus shown is merely illustrative and that various changes in the arrangement of the parts and the minor features of construction may be resorted to without sacrificing any of the principles or advantages of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. The combination with a telephone comprising a transmitter-arm, a receiver, and a receiver-fork adapted to control the circuit of the telephone, of a receiver-supporting mechanism, said mechanism comprising a structure detachably secured to the transmitter-arm, two members independently fulcrumed on the structure, a holder on the from end of one of the members for removably supporting the receiver, a device on the other member arranged to actuate the receiver-fork, and a means on the structure for transmitting movement from the receiver-holding member to the said device-carrying member.

2. The combination with a telephone and a transmitter-arm, of a receiver-supporting mechanism detachably mounted on said arm, said mechanism comprising a frame or bracket, a forwardly-extending receiver-carrying arm, a lever for controlling the circuit of the telephone, and a means for actuating the lever by the arm and for supporting the latter in its operative position.

3. The combination with a telephone, and a receiver-hook for controlling the circuit of the telephone, of a receiver-supporting mechanism mounted on the telephone, said mechanism comprising a bracket, an arm pivoted thereto which supports the receiver, a lever pivoted on the bracket which controls the said receiver-hook, a toggle-link connection between the arm and lever, and means for supporting the receiver on the arm.

4. The combination with a telephone, and a receiver-hook for controlling the circuit of the telephone, of a receiver-supporting mechanism comprising a bracket, an arm pivoted thereon, a frame carried by the arm, means on the frame for detachably holding the receiver of the telephone, a weight for actuating the receiver-hook, a lever on the bracket separate from the arm for supporting the weight and a means between the lever and arm for lifting the weight from the said hook.

5. The combination with a telephone comprising a receiver, and a receiver-hook for controlling the circuit of the telephone, of a bracket, a forwardly-extending arm pivoted

thereon, a toggle-link connection between the bracket and the arm for supporting the latter in its operative and inoperative positions, and means operated by the arm for actuating the receiver-hook.

6. The combination with a telephone comprising a receiver, and a receiver-hook for controlling the circuit of the telephone, of a receiver-carrying arm pivotally mounted on the telephone, a lever mounted on the arm, a bell-crank lever connected with the first-mentioned lever and pivoted on the bracket, a bracket on which the arm is mounted, means on the bracket for actuating the receiver-hook, and a connection between the bell-crank lever and the said means.

7. The combination with a telephone comprising a receiver and a receiver-hook for controlling the circuit of the telephone, of a receiver-supporting mechanism comprising a bracket having a forward and a lateral extension, a walking-beam pivoted on the lateral extension, a weight for controlling the receiver-hook, links for attaching the weight on the beam, an arm for holding the receiver which is pivoted on the forward extension, and means for transmitting motion from the arm to the walking-beam.

8. The combination with a telephone comprising a receiver and a receiver-hook for controlling the circuit of the telephone, of a receiver-supporting mechanism comprising a bracket having a forward and a lateral extension, a device for attaching the mechanism on the telephone, a walking-beam pivoted to the lateral extension, a weight for controlling the receiver-hook, links for attaching the weight on the beam, an arm for holding the receiver which is pivoted on the forward extension, and means for transmitting motion from the arm to the walking-beam.

9. The combination with a telephone comprising a receiver and a receiver-hook for controlling the circuit of the telephone, of a receiver-supporting mechanism comprising a bracket having a forward and a lateral extension, a device for attaching the mechanism on the telephone, a walking-beam pivoted to the lateral extension, a weight for controlling the receiver-hook, links for attaching the weight on the beam, an arm pivotally mounted on the bracket, a laterally-extending frame carried by the arm, means on the frame for detachably holding the receiver, and means between the arm and walking-beam for transmitting motion from the former to the latter.

10. The combination with a telephone comprising a receiver, and a receiver-hook for controlling the circuit of the telephone, a receiver-supporting mechanism comprising a bracket, a walking-beam and a receiver-carrying arm pivotally mounted on the bracket to move in two different vertical planes, toggle-links between the bracket and the arm one of which comprises a bell-crank lever, a finger extending from the bell-crank lever to engage the walking-beam whereby movement is transmitted from the arm to the latter.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DELZON G. HOBBY.

Witnesses:

R. TITUS COAN,

GEORGE L. HOUGHTON.