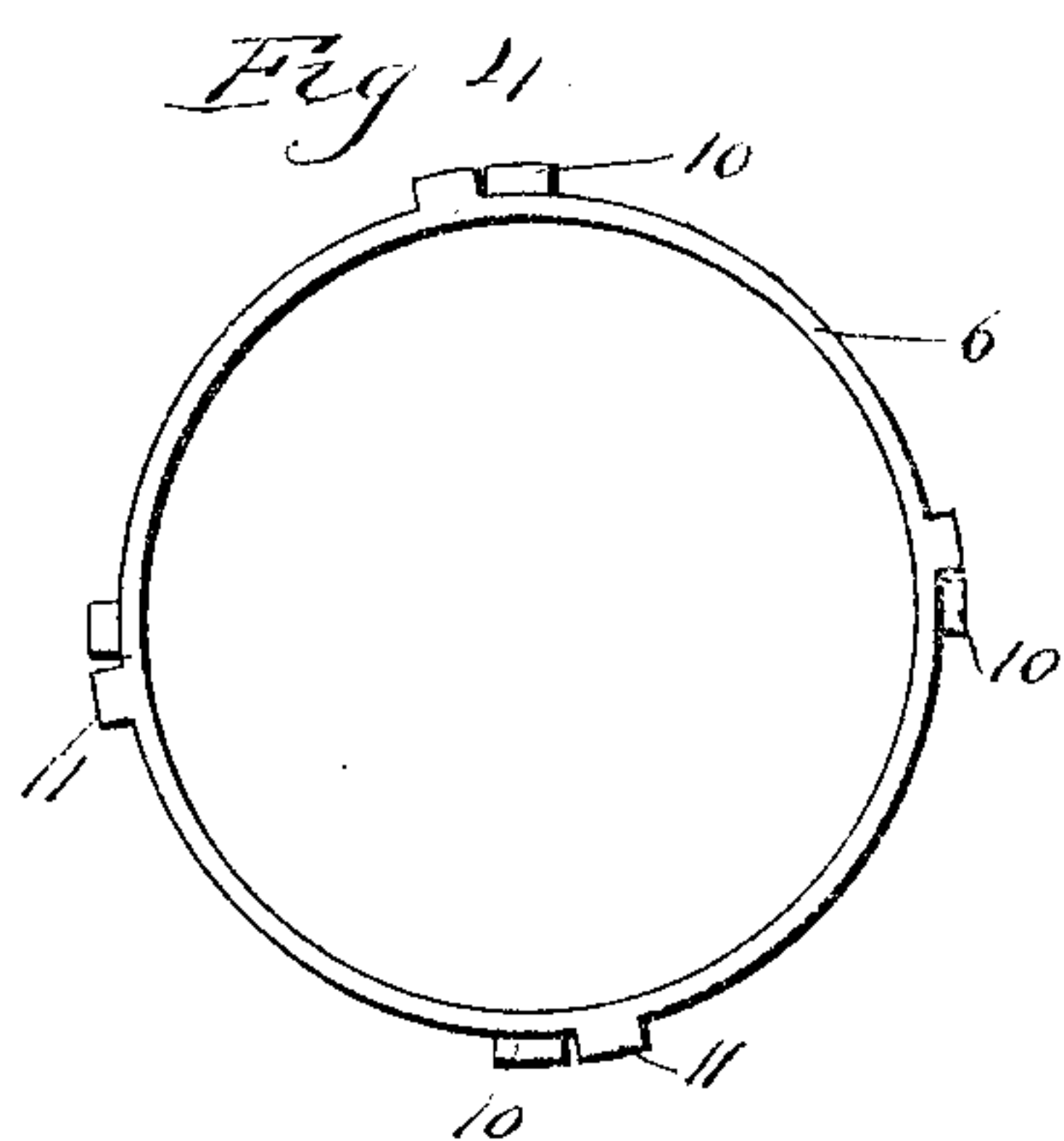
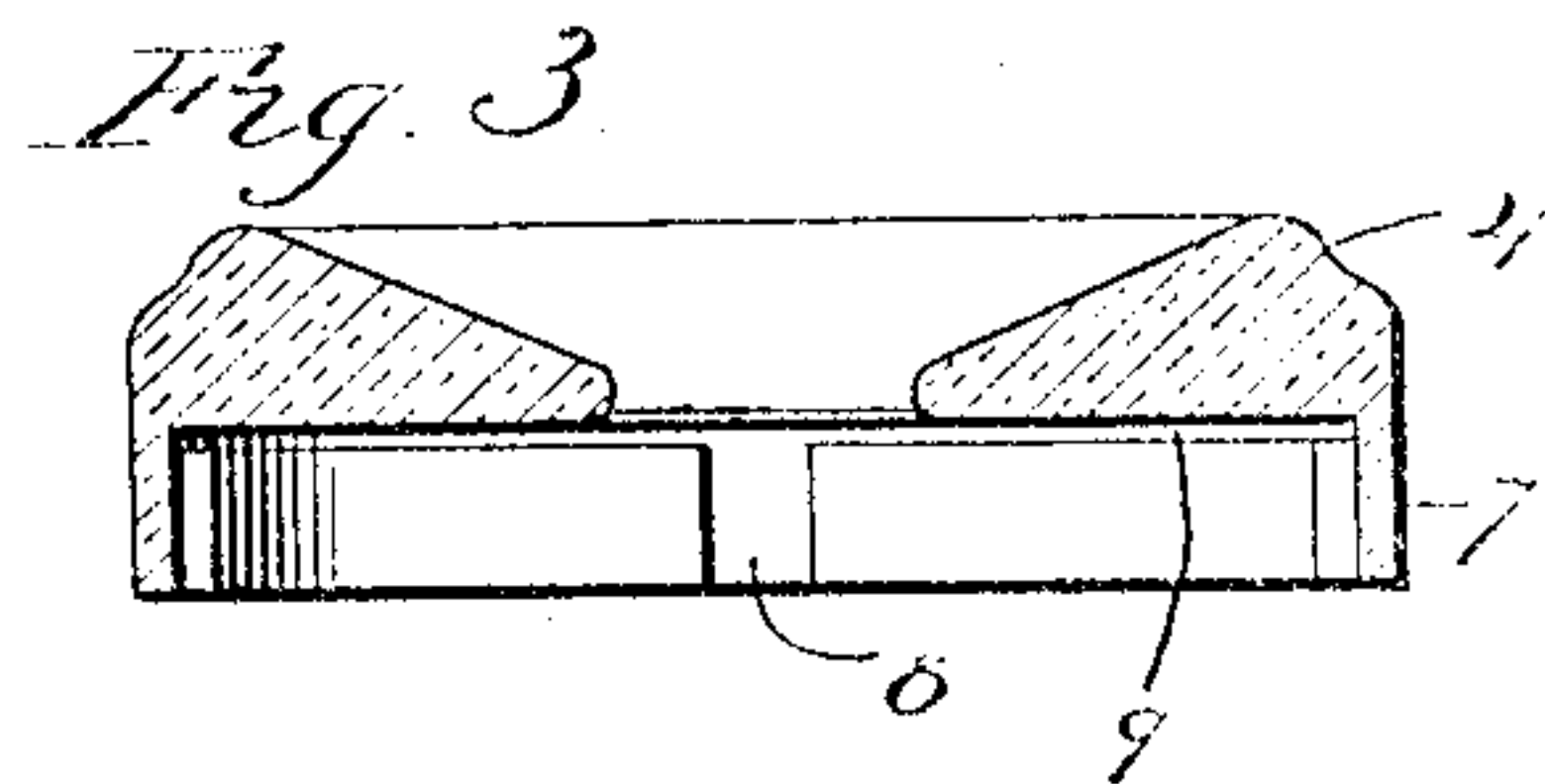
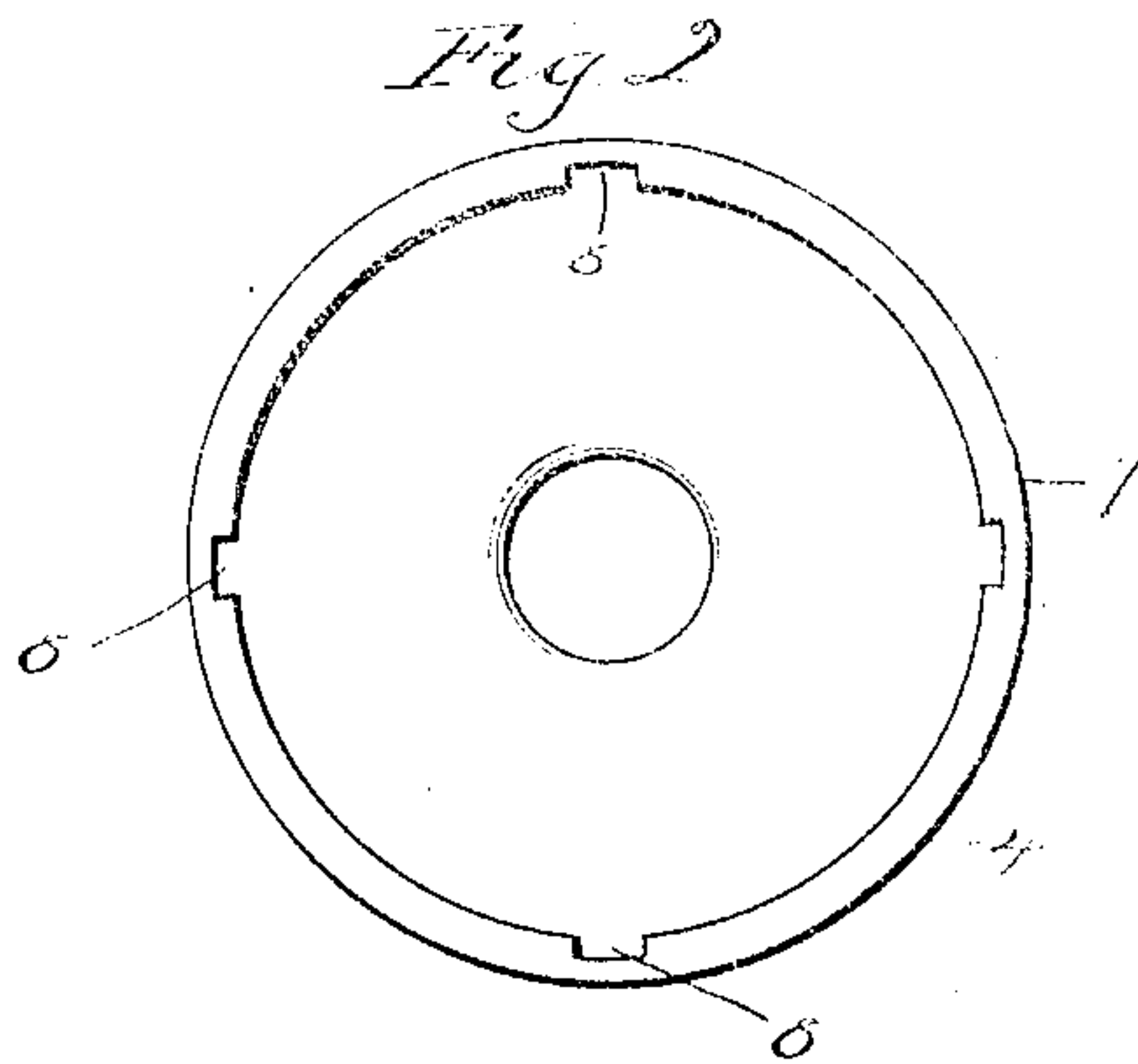
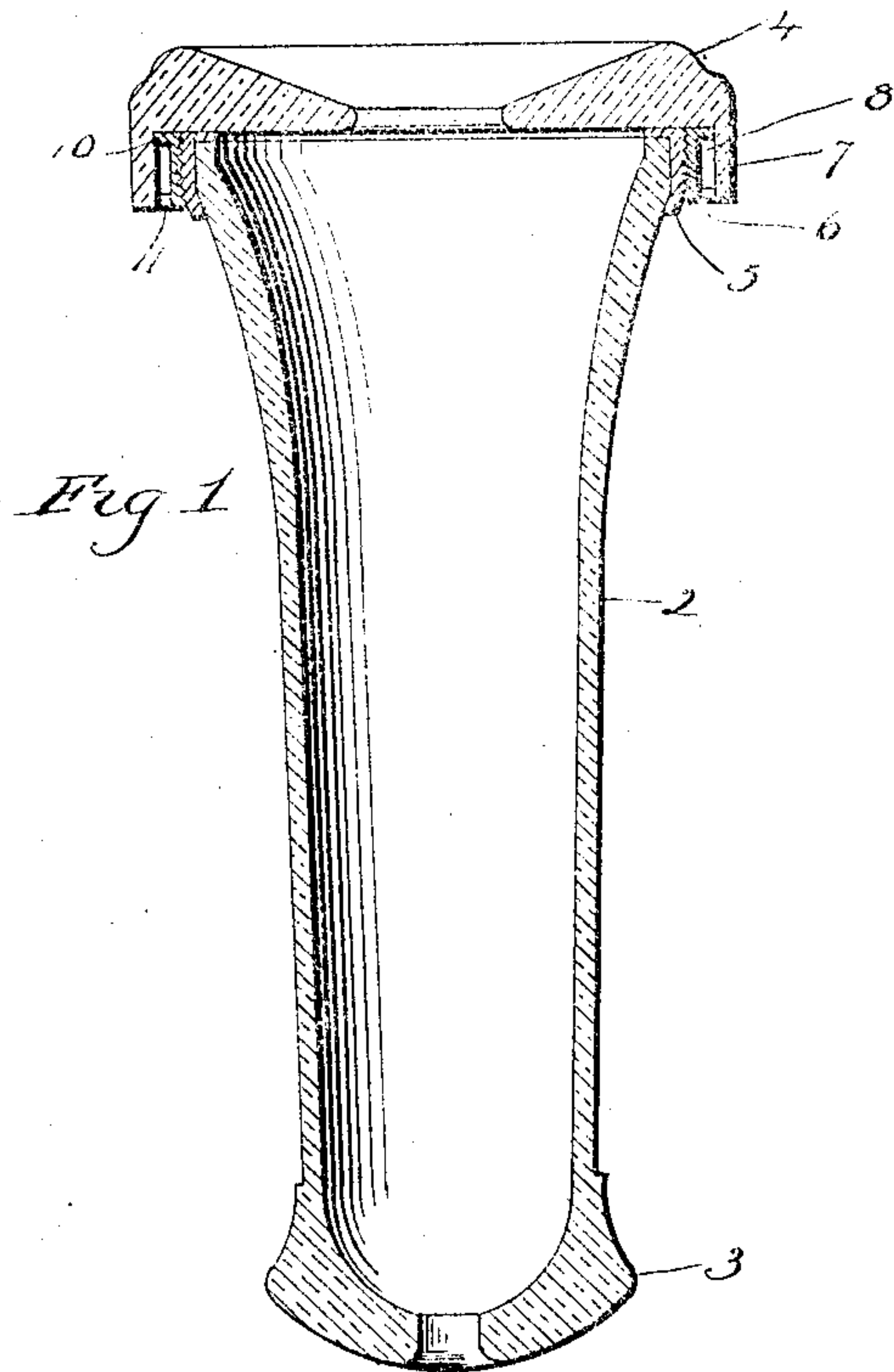


No. 887,473.

PATENTED MAY 12, 1908.

W. GIBSON.  
TELEPHONE RECEIVER.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 23, 1907.



Witnesses  
C. L. Weed  
C. E. Pickett

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Attys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GIBSON, OF DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE GIBSON MFG. CO., OF DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION.

## TELEPHONE-RECEIVER.

No. 887,473.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 12, 1908.

Application filed August 23, 1907. Serial No. 389,864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GIBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Danbury, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Telephone- Receivers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a sectional view of a telephone receiver shell constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 an inside view of the cap therefor with the metal ring removed. Fig. 3 a transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 4 a top or plan view of the cap ring detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in telephone receivers. Most telephone receivers are formed from rubber or of a rubber-like composition, which are not only affected by water so that if washed they lose their bright appearance and also become more porous as moisture removes the hard finish of the material, but furthermore are subject to more or less deleterious effect by heat which practically melts the substance.

The object of this invention is to form these parts from glass or other vitreous material; and the invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

In carrying out my invention, the shell is formed from glass or other vitreous material, and may have its smaller end formed integral with the body instead of separate therefrom, as is the case when formed from rubber or other similar composition, this smaller end being formed with an annular rib or shoulder 3 by which it may be suspended in the usual telephone hook. In other respects the receiver shell corresponds to the shell of usual construction, and the cap 4 is also of substantially usual construction except that it is formed from glass or other vitreous material. This cap must be removable, and difficulty is found in forming fine threads in glass or vitreous material. Therefore for the purpose of attaching the cap to the shell, I provide the outer end of the shell with a ring 5 of brass or other suitable metal which is suitably threaded.

Within the cap 4 I also locate a metal collar 6 threaded to engage with the ring 5. These rings may be connected with the parts during the process of manufacture, or the inner face of the flange 7 of the cap 4, may be formed with a series of vertical grooves 8 intersecting an annular groove 9 and the collar 6 provided with a series of ears 10 corresponding in number to the number of the grooves 8 and adapted to enter the grooves 8 as the collar is fitted into the cap. When fully entered the collar is partially turned so as to pass the ears 10 into the annular groove 9. The collar is also provided with ears 11 which may be turned into the outer ends of the grooves 8 so as to prevent the collar from turning. The collar may thus be firmly interlocked in the cap. In attaching the ring 5 to the shell its edges may be turned over so as to be interlocked with the outer end of the shell.

It is well known that glass or vitreous material is an even better insulator than rubber composition, is not affected by water so that the parts may be readily cleaned, is less liable to retain foul odors or disease germs, and is less susceptible to heat changes than is rubber or composition so that glass or vitreous parts for telephones are much more sanitary for use in public stations or in hospitals or similar places where it is important that all materials used may be readily cleaned.

I claim:—

1. A telephone receiver formed in two parts from vitreous material, combined with a screw threaded metal ring on one part, and a screw threaded metal collar interlocked with the other part.

2. The herein described telephone receiver, comprising a shell formed from vitreous material, an externally arranged collar at one end thereof, a cap also formed of vitreous material and furnished with a metal collar adapted to engage with the metal collar on the shell, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK L. WILSON,  
EUGENE M. BULKLEY.