

No. 887,645.

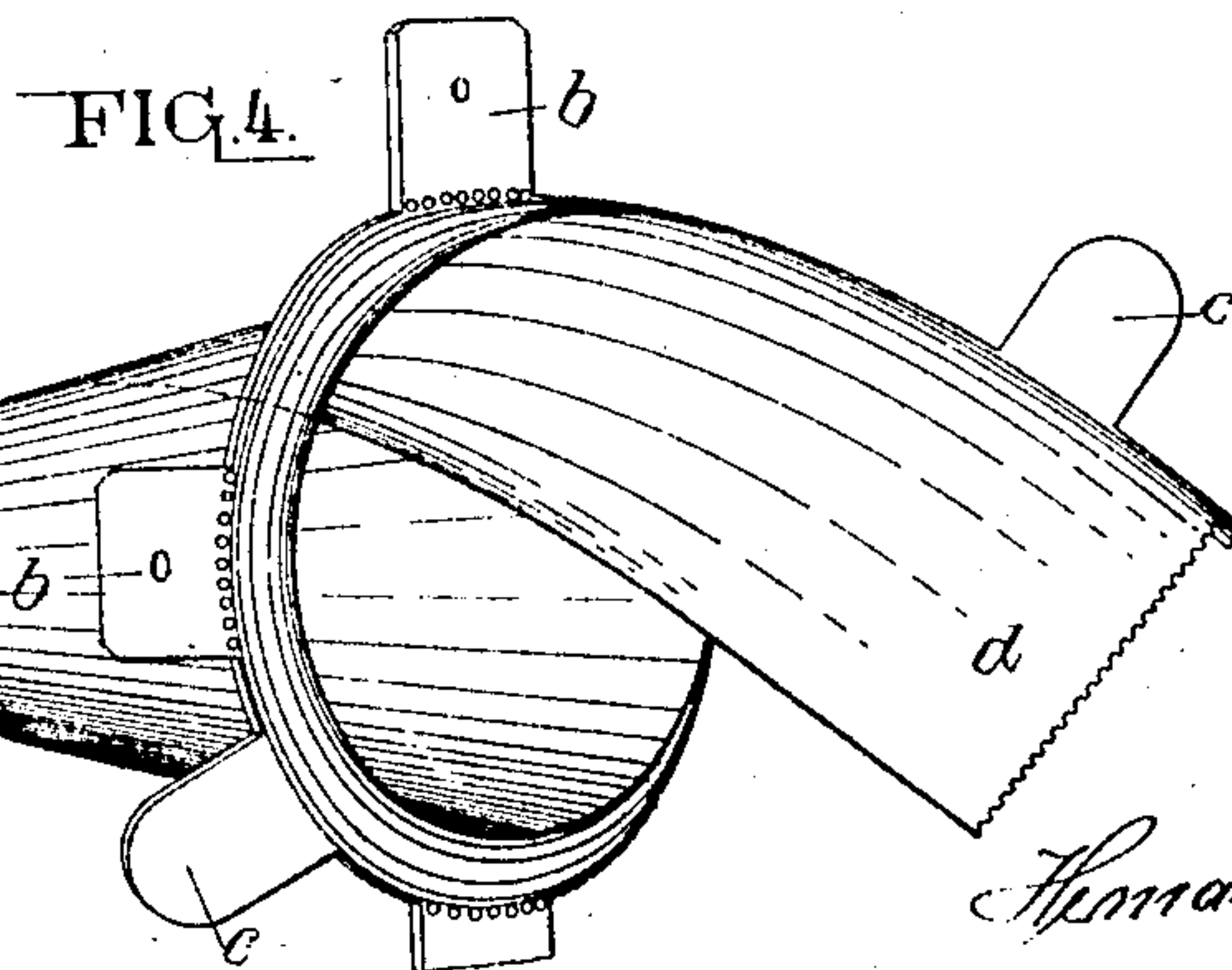
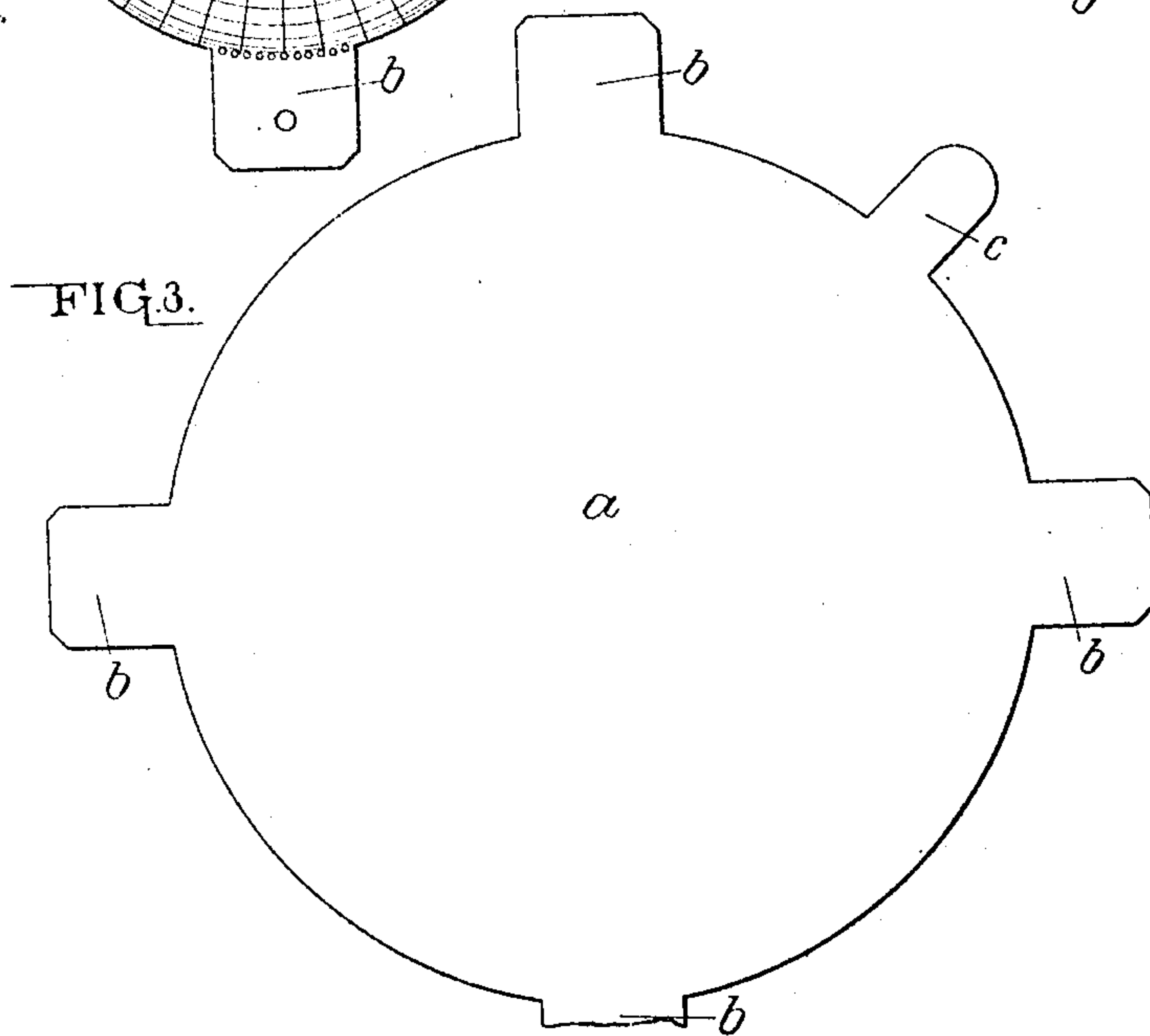
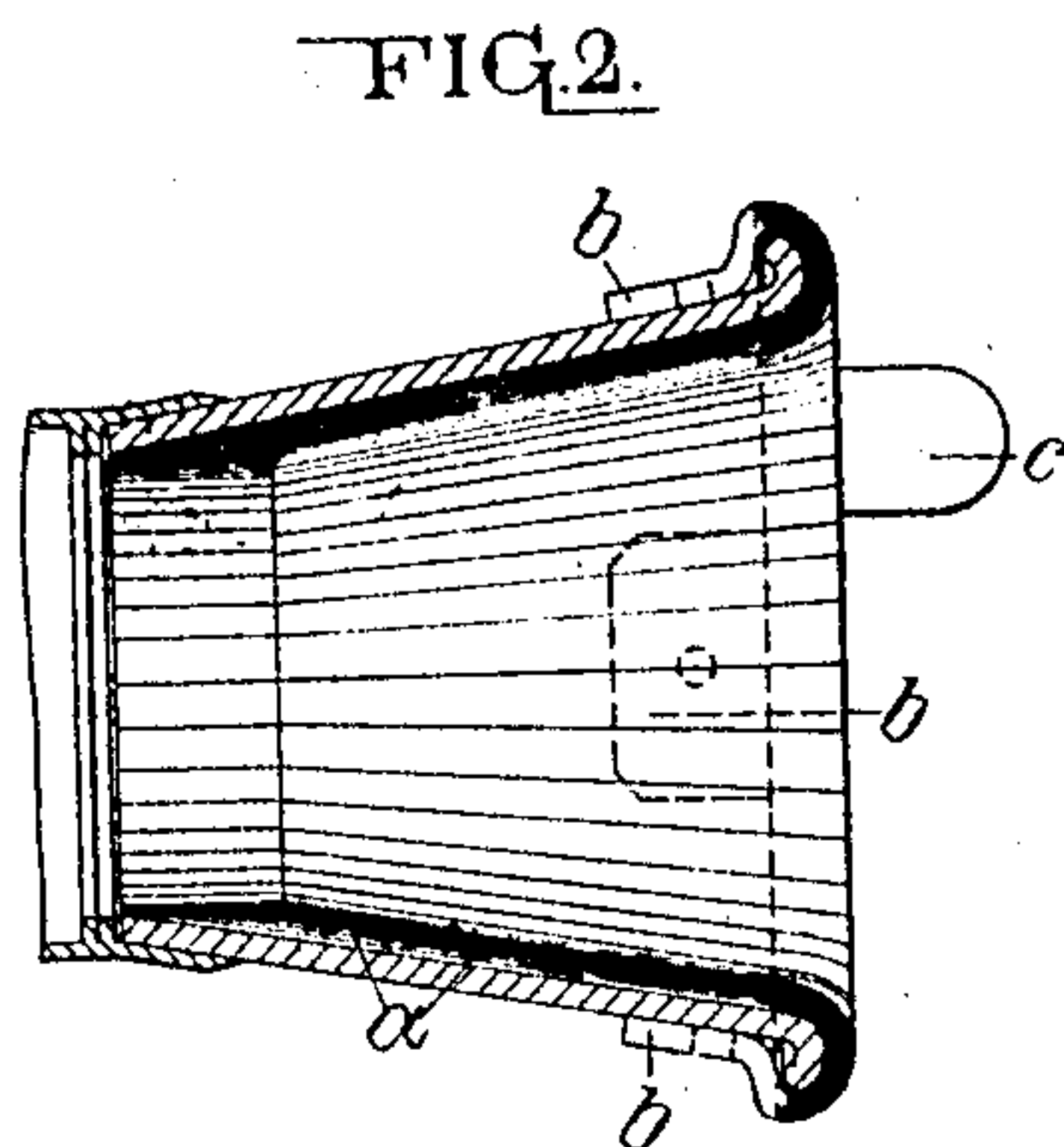
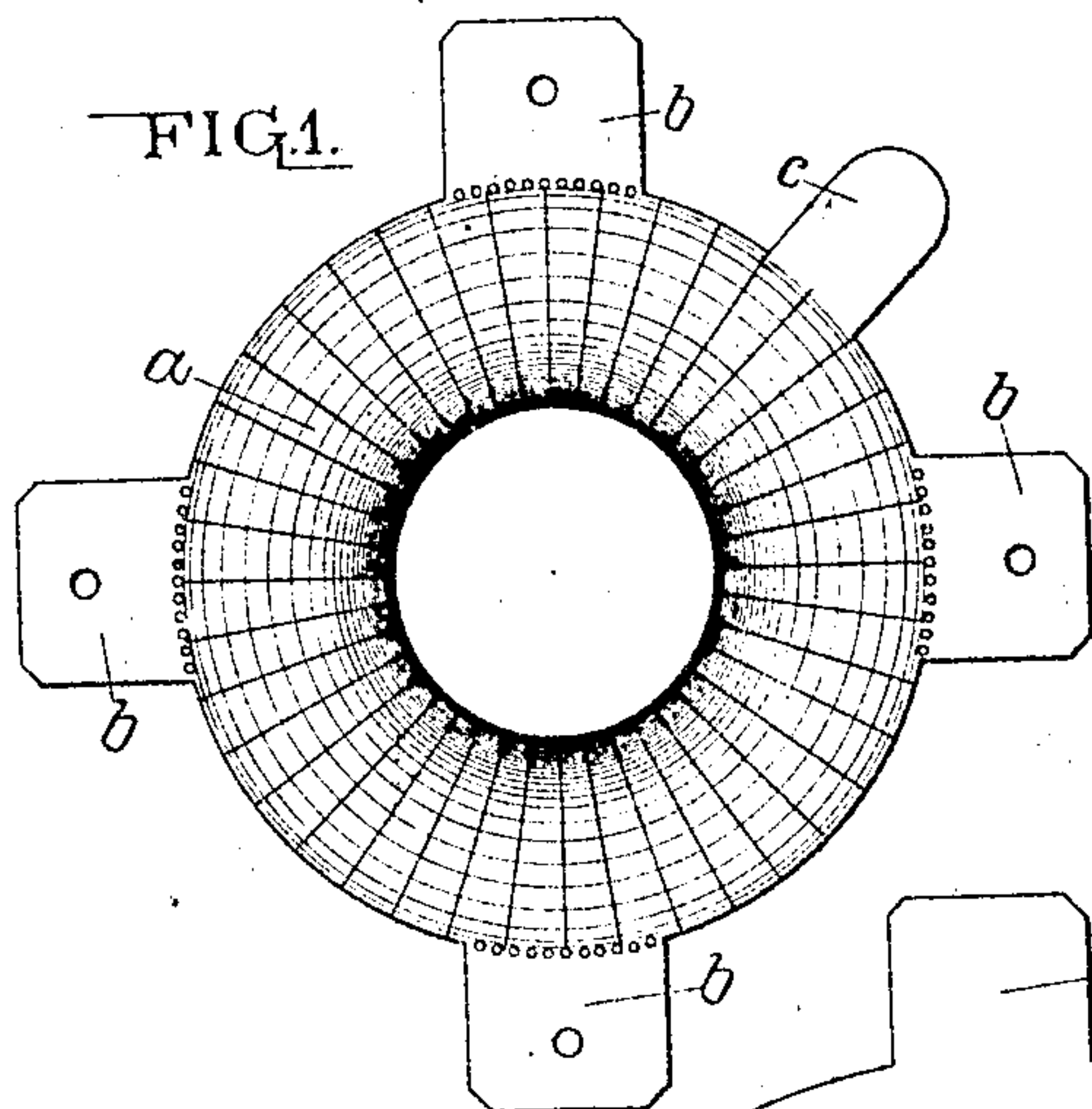
H. JANKELOWITZ.

PATENTED MAY 12, 1908.

ANTISEPTIC LINING OF TALKING AND HEARING TUBES FOR TELEPHONES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Geo. Herricks
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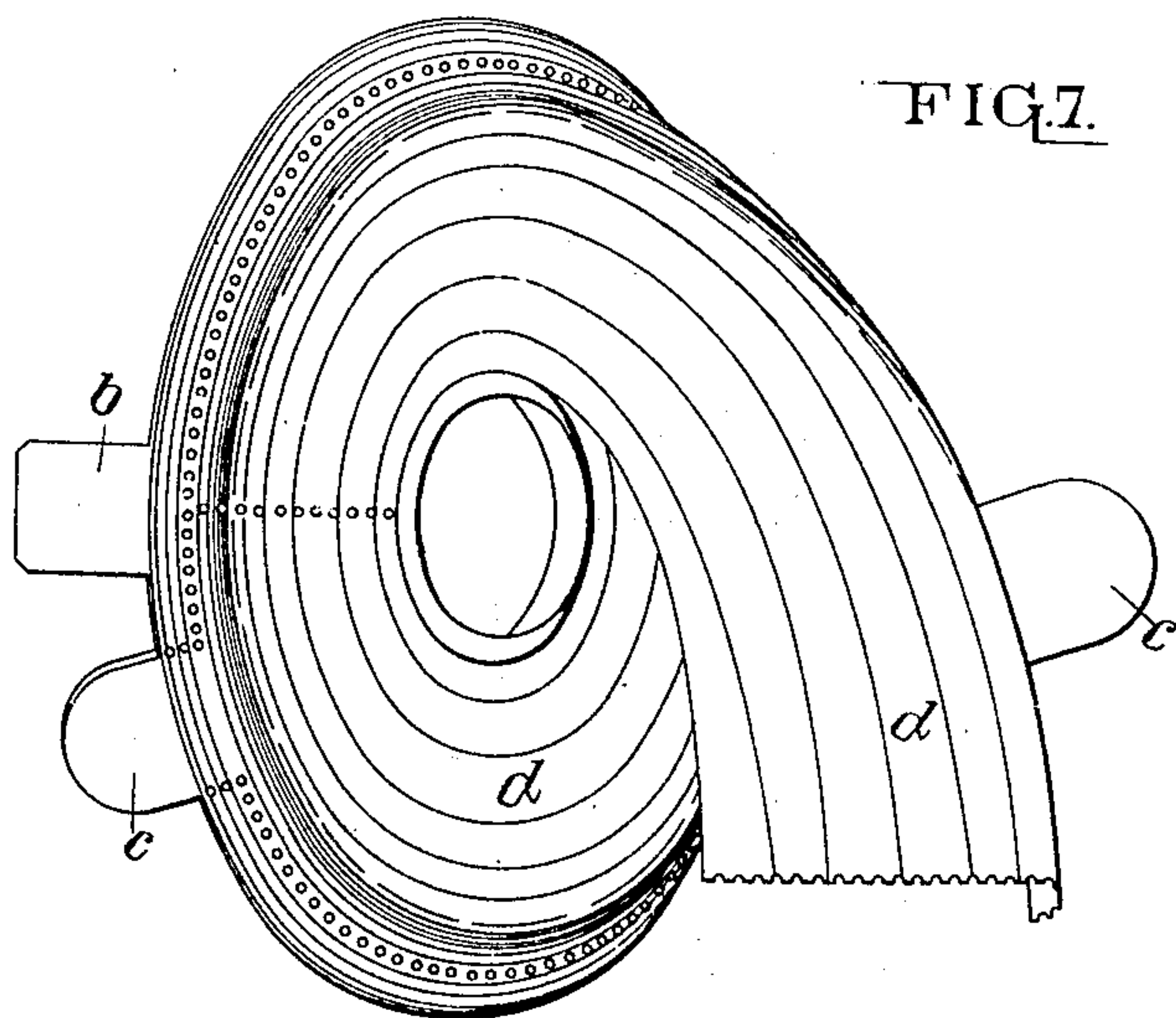
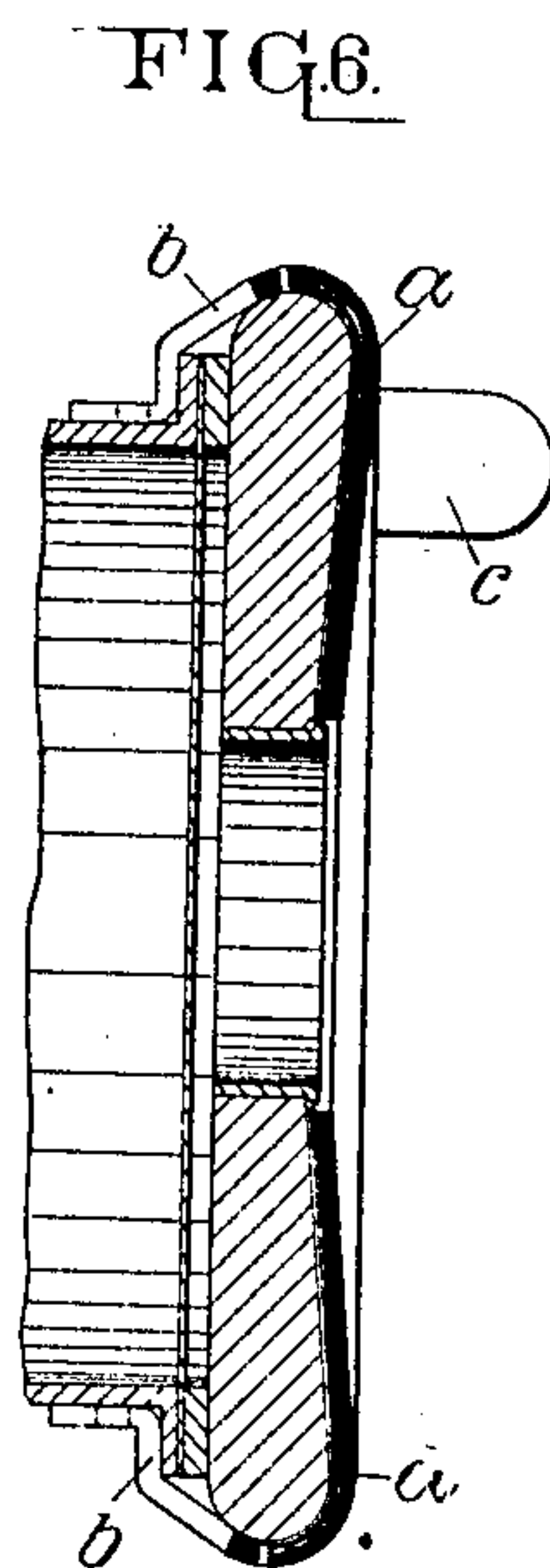
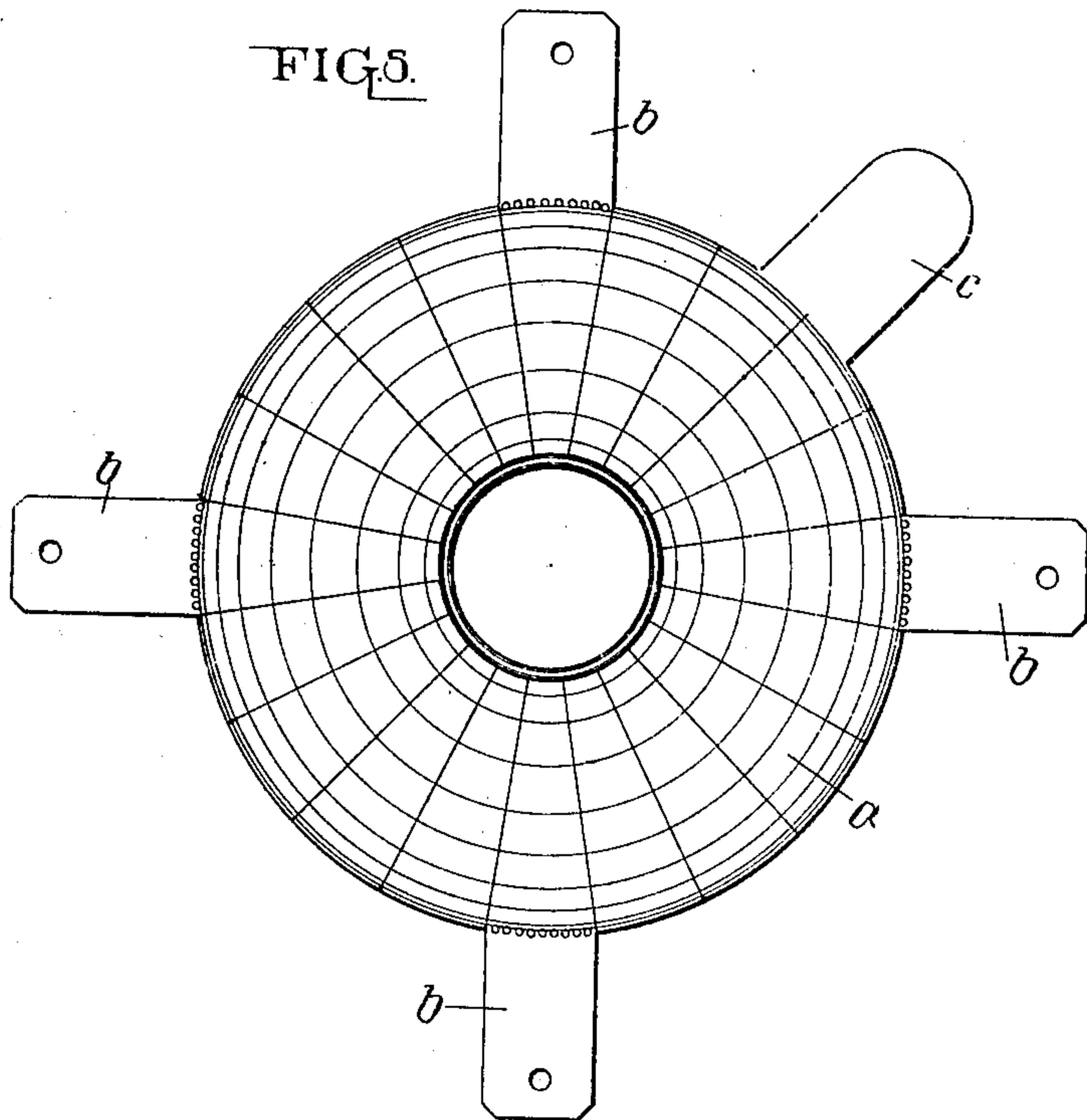
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN JANKLOWITZ, OF GERA, GERMANY.

ANTISEPTIC LINING OF TALKING AND HEARING TUBES FOR TELEPHONES.

No. 887,645.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 12, 1908.

Application filed May 25, 1907. Serial No. 375,759.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I HERMANN JANKLOWITZ, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Gera, (Reuss,) Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Antiseptic Lining of Talking and Hearing Tubes for Telephones, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

In order to avoid the transfer of germs in telephone receivers and transmitters, they are lined according to the present invention with antiseptic paper or similar material consisting either of single sheets or of an endless ribbon rolled up in a spiral. These sheets are each provided with suitable perforations to facilitate the separation from the pad and on one side a projection or ear is provided by which the individual sheet may be torn out. Besides this ear piece other projections are provided serving to secure the sheets to the mouth piece or opening of the transmitter or receiver respectively. A person using the telephone can therefore easily pull out the uppermost sheet of the lining and contagion from persons having used the telephone before, is prevented.

The drawing illustrates the invention in two embodiments.

Figure 1 is a front view of a mouth piece of a transmitter lined according to the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a blank sheet from which the linings are made. Fig. 4 shows the lining of said mouth piece made of a spiral strip of paper. Fig. 5 is a front view of a receiver, Fig. 6 a section, and Fig. 7 illustrates the lining for a receiver made of a long strip of paper.

The lining consists of a number of superposed sheets of antiseptic paper *a*, crimped together in such a manner that they fit into the mouth piece or before the receiver. Flat sheets as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 may be used or long strips *d* as shown in Figs. 4 and 7. In both cases the sheets are provided with projections or flaps *b* and *c* and the flaps *b* are used to secure the sheets upon the receivers and transmitters, while the flaps *c* are preferably used to seize the individual sheets and tear them out. A number of sheets Fig. 3 are superposed so that the flaps *b* and *c* register, the middle part is then cut

out and the sheets are pressed into the conical opening of a transmitter and the paper is crimped and folded until the lining smoothly covers the inner surface of the mouth piece.

The outer edges of the sheets are folded and smoothed around the outer edge of the mouth piece as shown in Fig. 2 and the flaps *b* are turned back upon the exterior of the mouth piece where they may be held in position by any convenient means for instance strings or twines, nails or screws, to which end the flaps may be perforated as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, or even glue can be used to hold the flaps down in position. The flaps *c* are left to stand out radially so that they can be gripped easily when it is desired to tear out the uppermost sheet of the lining. In order to facilitate this manipulation the flaps *b* are preferably provided with perforations along the line of joint to the main sheet as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. The lining of the receivers is effected in the same manner only the crimping of the paper is much slighter than the crimping into the transmitters which will be easily understood. The crimping at the edges for transmitters or receivers is about the same.

When long strips are used for the lining like those marked *d* in Figs. 4 and 7, the strip is first rolled up in a spiral, so that the flaps *b* and *c* at the edges overlap each other, then the paper is secured upon the receiver and transmitter in the same way as above described. To facilitate the separation of the single coverings it is preferable to use additional perforations transversely to the paper band as shown in Figs. 4 and 7, and in the latter form perforations may be used also along the edge as shown.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

Antiseptic lining for telephone transmitters and receivers consisting of a plurality of superposed sheets of antiseptic paper rolled up from a long strip with lateral projections registering with each other, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HERMANN JANKLOWITZ.

In presence of—

J. STENHAN,
CHARLES NEILL.