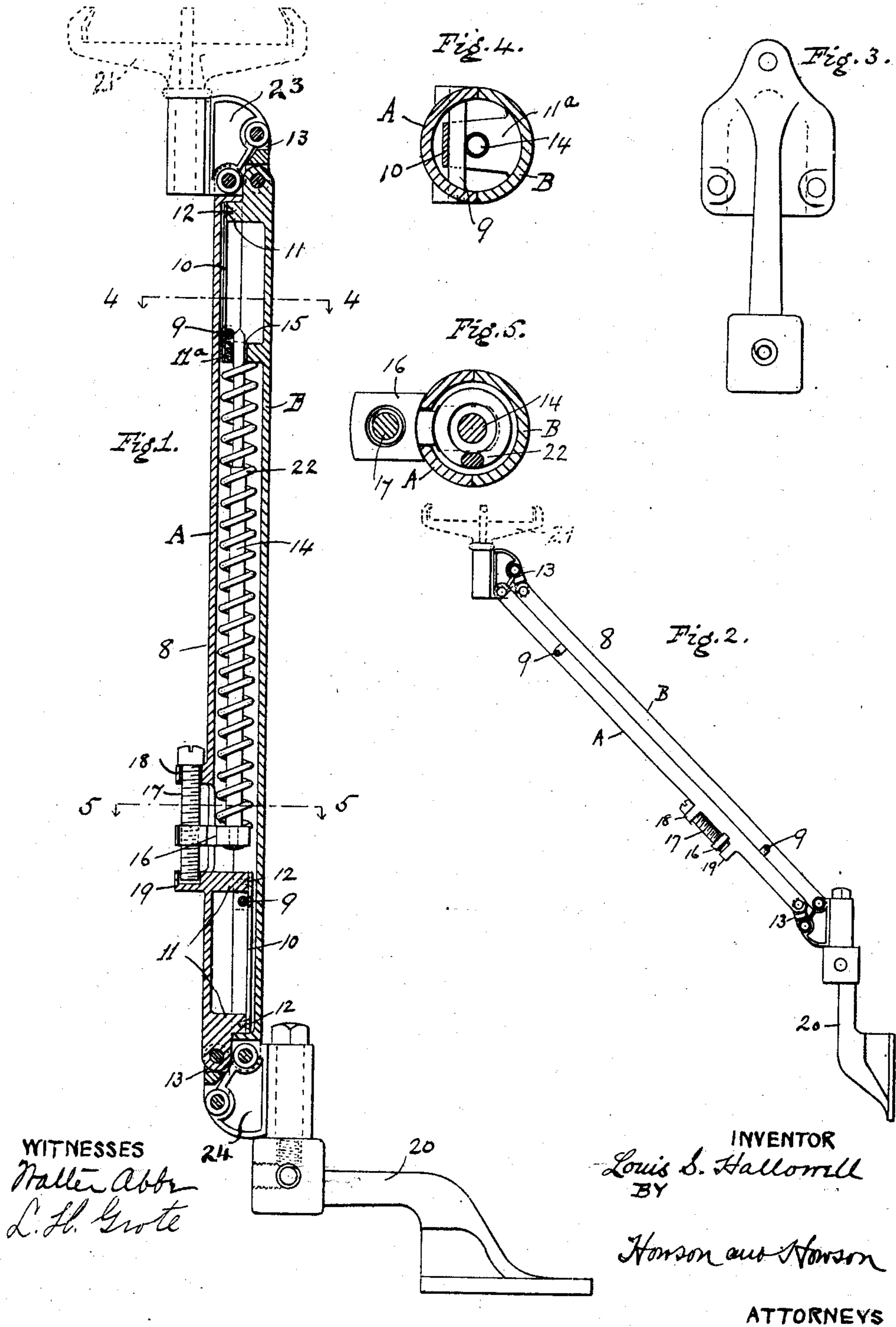


L. S. HALLOWELL.
TELEPHONE HOLDER.
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906,874.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS S. HALLOWELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FOX-BORDEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE-HOLDER.

No. 906,874.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS S. HALLOWELL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephone-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to adjustable telephone holders or brackets having the supporting arm made of two parts adapted to be moved with reference to each other on raising or lowering the holder and a counterbalancing spring to coöperate with the relatively moving parts.

My invention is more especially applicable to holders or brackets in which the arm is tubular and the spring is contained within the tubular arm.

The main object of my invention is to so construct the supporting arm that the relatively moving parts may be maintained in frictional contact in all positions of the holder or bracket.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through the supporting arm of the holder; Fig. 2 is a side view thereof on a smaller scale with the arm drawn down from its normal perpendicular position; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bracket; Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4, Fig. 1, drawn to an enlarged scale; and Fig. 5 is a cross section on the line 5—5, Fig. 1.

In my new construction of bracket, the tubular arm comprises two parts adapted to slide upon one another, and this is obtained in the construction here shown by longitudinally dividing the tube 8 into two parts A and B adapted to slide upon one another and connecting them together at each end by means of a double-link joint comprising a link 13 and an end piece 23 (24) to which one piece A or B and the link of the other piece are connected. Intermediate the ends the two parts are connected together by means of pins 9 carried by one part and working beneath bridge pieces 10, secured by screws 12 to lugs 11 and 11^a carried by the other part. Within the tube is situated the spring which in the present instance is shown as a compression spring 22, surrounding a rod 14, which projects through and is guided by a hole 15 in the lug 11^a and is carried at its lower end by a bar 16. This latter in turn is carried by and is adjustable upon a screw 17,

passing through the lug 18 and resting in a bed in the lug 19 upon the part A. The helical spring 22 is confined between the lug 11^a, which is carried by the part B, and the bar 16 which is secured to the other part A of the tube. The lower end piece 23 is swiveled to a suitable bracket 20 for the attachment of the fixture to a desk, wall or other rest, while the upper end piece 24 has a socket to receive a claw 21 or other means to hold the telephone transmitter.

The operation of the device is as follows: After having been secured to the desired support by means of the bracket 20, the arm stands in its normal vertical position, with the telephone conveniently out of the way. On pulling the holder and telephone down for use, the transmitter carried by the end piece 24 is maintained in its vertical position by the parallel ruler-like action of the end pieces and the sliding of the part A of the annular arm over the part B, the links 13 permitting the two parts A and B to remain in frictional contact with each other in all positions. The described movement of the parts A and B compresses the spring 22 since the bar 16 carried by the part A and against which the lower end of the spring abuts is thereby caused to approach the lug 11^a on the part B, against which the upper end of the spring abuts. The spring tends to force the bar 16 and the lug 11^a apart, and thereby through the links 13, to return the tube to its normal vertical position, in which it remains until again brought into use. The normal tension of the spring may be regulated of course by means of the screw 17, which can move the bar 16 closer to or further away from the lug 11^a.

Another feature of the invention is the frictional bearing of the two portions of the arm against each other. This has a function in and of itself since the parts are so adjusted with relation to each other that when the receiver is lifted from the telephone hook, the friction is sufficient to overcome in great part the tendency of the arm to fly up under the lightened load. One of the greatest drawbacks to the old style of support is thus overcome.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a device of the class described, a tubular arm comprising a plurality of parts extending the length of said arm and slidably connected together in frictional contact substantially throughout their length in combi-

nation with a spring actuated by the movement of said parts over one another, and means for securing said arm to a convenient support, substantially as described.

5 2. In a device of the class described, a tubular arm comprising a plurality of parts slidably connected together and provided with a link joint at each end, in combination
10 said parts over one another and means for securing said arm to a convenient support, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the class described, a supporting arm having a plurality of parts and a
15 double-link connection between the same at each end, in combination with a spring adapted to be actuated by the movement of said parts with relation to each other and means
20 for securing said arm to a convenient support.

4. In a device of the class described, a tubular arm comprising a plurality of parts slidably connected together and provided
25 with a link joint at each end, in combination with a spring confined within said tubular arm, and between abutments actuated by different parts of the tube and means for securing said arm to a convenient support, substantially as described.

5. In a device of the class described, a tubular arm comprising a plurality of parts
30 connected together by a link joint at each end and intermediate the ends by a pin car-

ried by one part working beneath a bridge carried by another part, in combination with a spring actuated by the movement of said
35 parts over one another and means for securing said arm to a convenient support, substantially as described.

6. In a device of the class described, a supporting arm comprising a plurality of parts
40 extending the length of said arm and slidably connected together in frictional contact substantially throughout their length, in combination with a spring actuated by the movement of said parts over one another, and
45 means for securing said arm to a convenient support, substantially as described.

7. In a device of the class described, a supporting arm comprising two parts slidably
50 connected together in frictional contact, end pieces to each of which a part is pivoted, and a link joint connection for the other part to the end piece, in combination with a spring actuated by the movement of said parts over
55 one another, and means for securing said arm to a convenient support substantially as described.

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

LOUIS S. HALLOWELL.

Witnesses:

FARNHAM FOX,
HENRY M. SEELY.