

R. H. MANSON.
ELECTRICAL SIGNALING AND SWITCHING APPARATUS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1907.

943,883.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

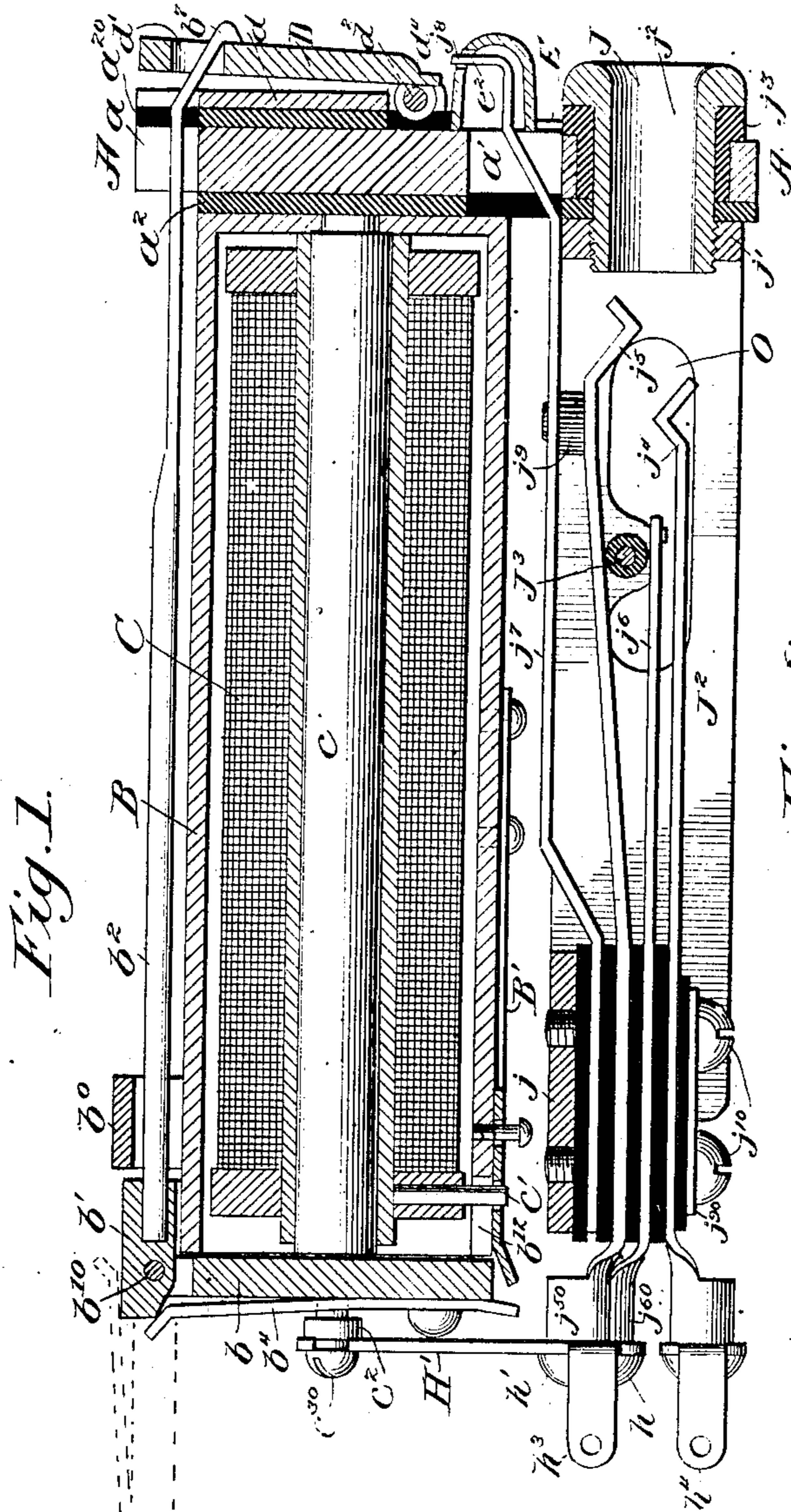


Fig. 1.

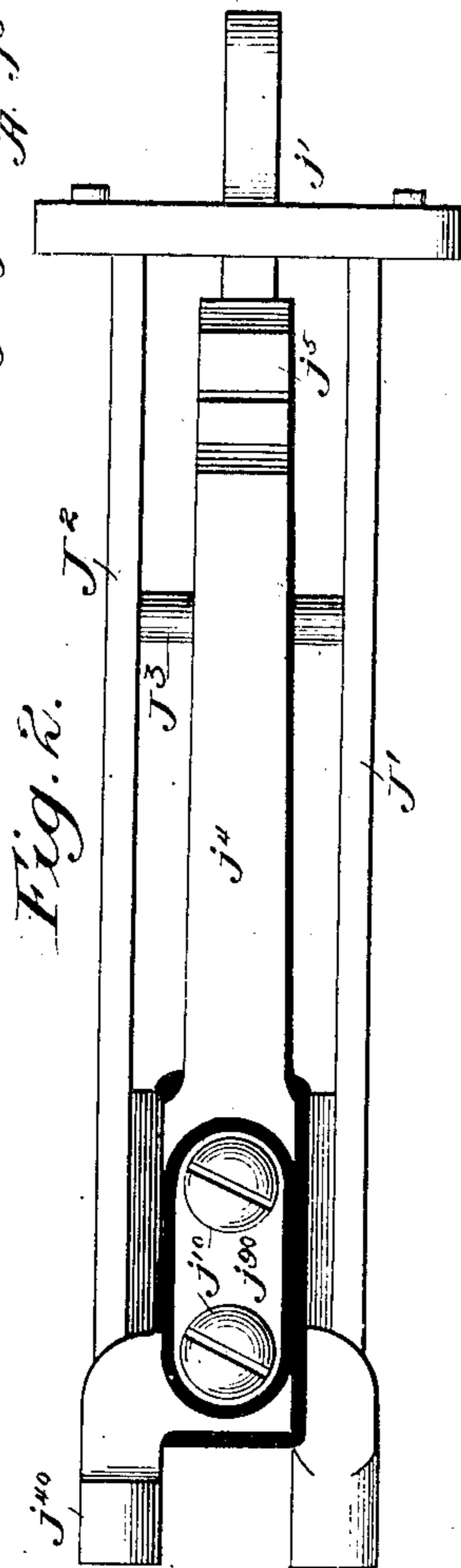


Fig. 2.

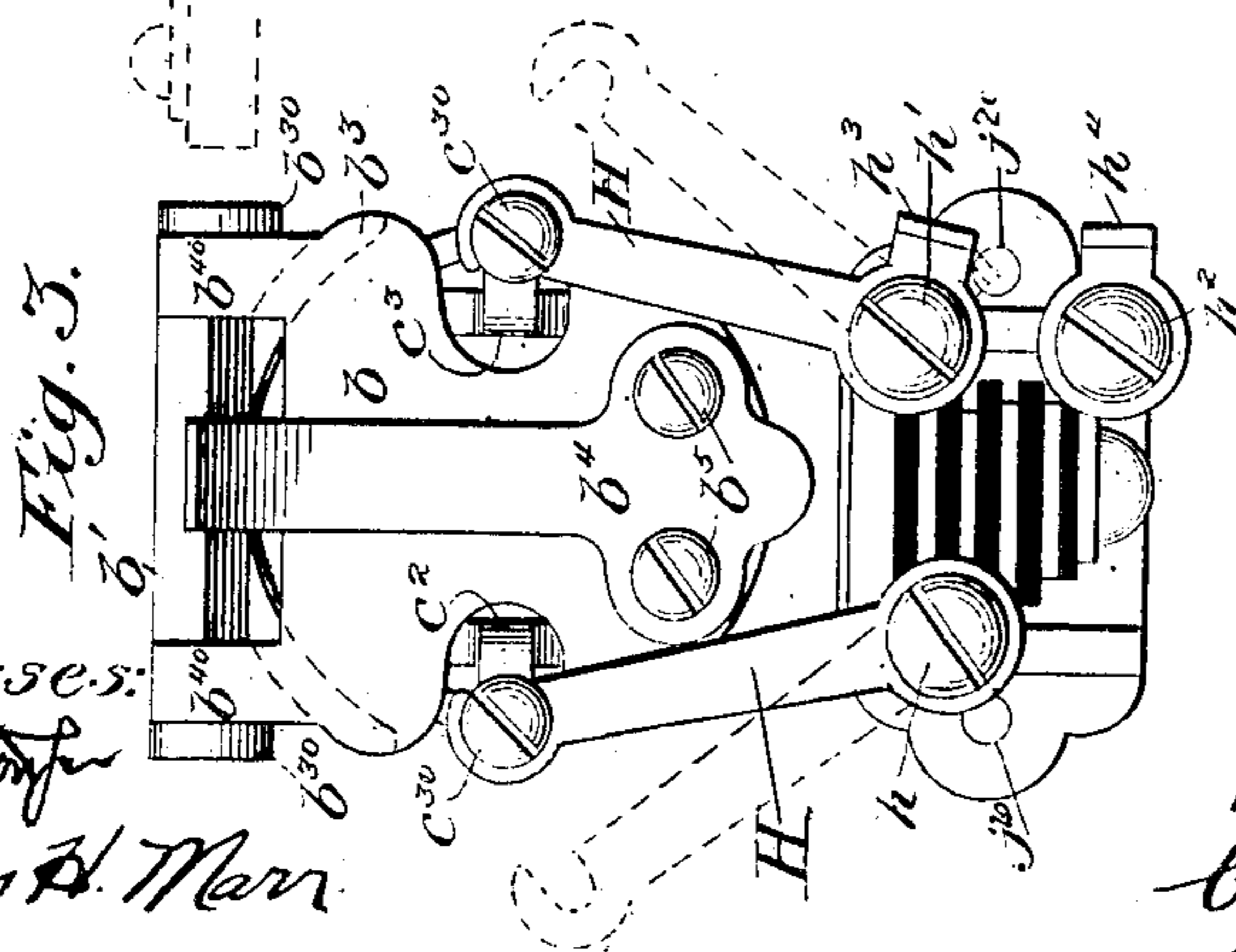


Fig. 3.

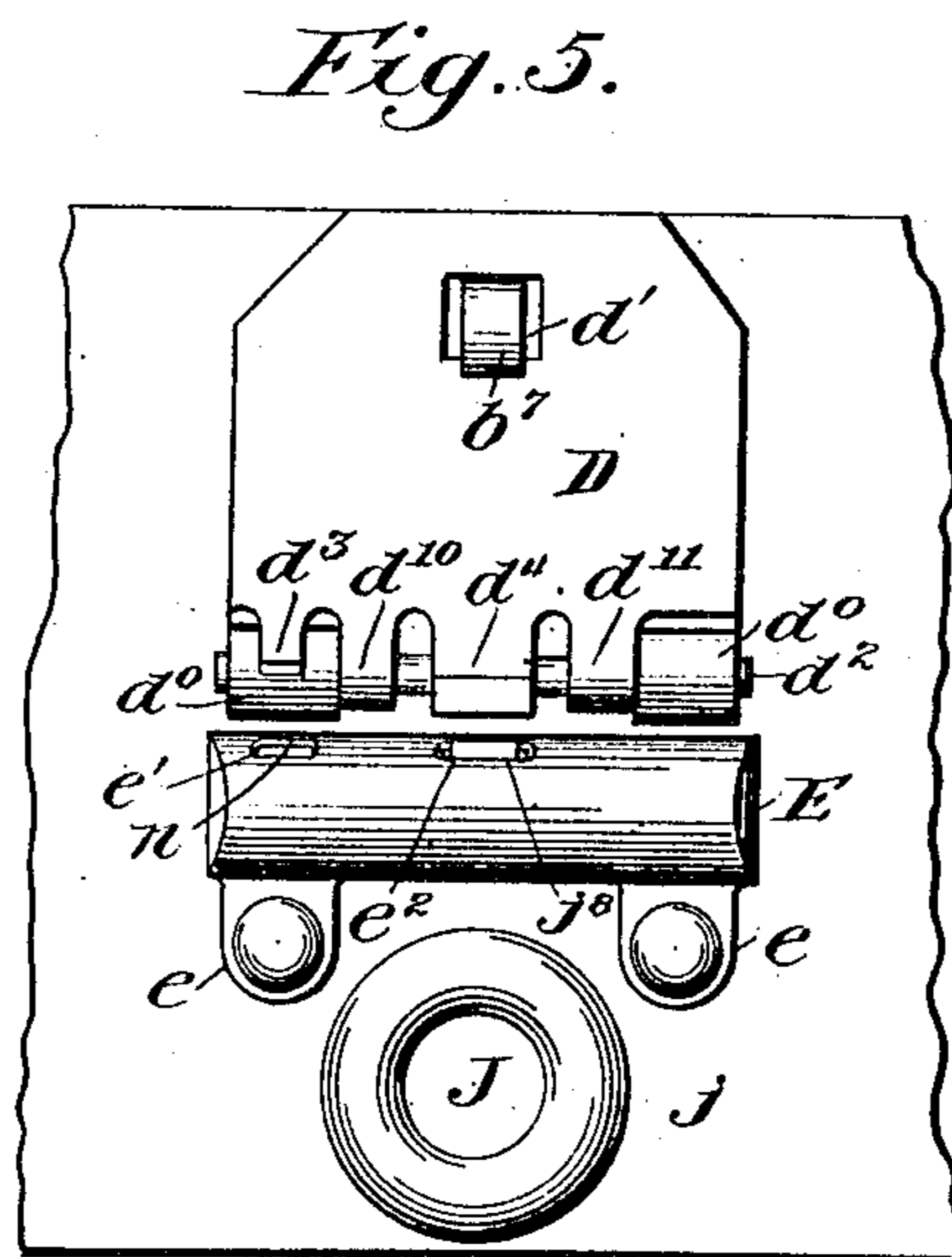
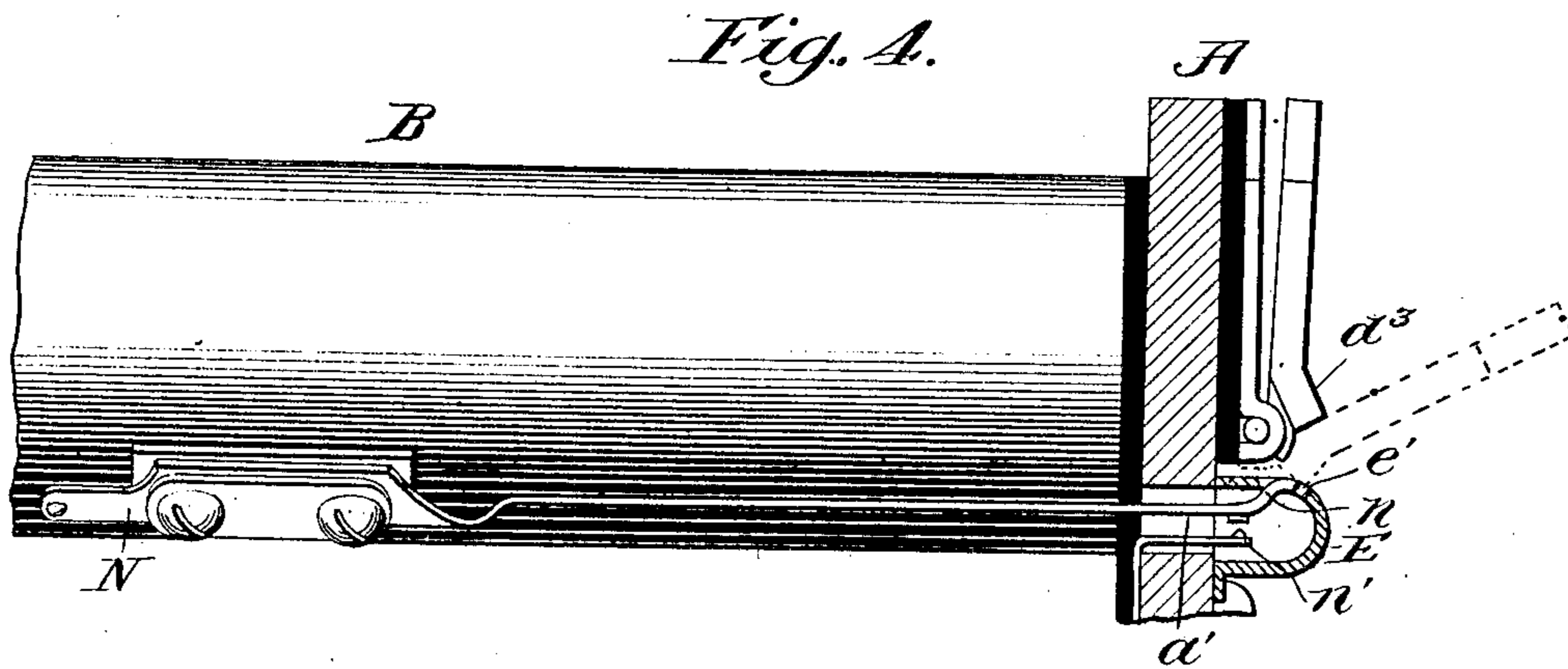
Witnesses:
Edmundson
James H. Marr

Inventor:
Ray H. Manson
by Edward E. Blum
Att'y.

R. H. MANSON.
ELECTRICAL SIGNALING AND SWITCHING APPARATUS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1907.

943,883.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
Edw. W. W. W.
James H. Mann

Inventor:
Ray H. Manson
by Edward E. E.
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RAY H. MANSON, OF ELYRIA, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE DEAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF ELYRIA, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

ELECTRICAL SIGNALING AND SWITCHING APPARATUS.

943,883.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Original application filed June 14, 1905, Serial No. 265,242. Divided and this application filed May 29, 1907. Serial No. 376,424.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAY H. MANSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elyria, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electrical Signaling and Switching Apparatus, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to electrical signaling and switching apparatus, and particularly to what are known as combined annunciator drops and jacks.

Some features of my invention may be employed to advantage elsewhere than in the combination I have here described, but all are particularly useful in connection with telephone exchange switchboards.

The invention has for its object the production of a combined self-restoring drop and jack which will be easy to assemble, easy to take apart, proof against rough and inexperienced handling, economical to manufacture, and efficient in operation. Units of this type are usually assembled and mounted either separately or in strips of ten, and their connection and adjustment in a switchboard are usually assigned to unskilled labor. Moreover, a large percentage of the switchboards of this type are used in small exchanges, frequently isolated, where all repairs, the replacement of parts, and the like, must of necessity be accomplished not only without the assistance of skilled labor, but frequently without any but the most primitive tools. I have designed a combination piece of apparatus to meet these conditions, the results attained in point of convenience and efficiency being of course desirable in any circumstances and in any location. Briefly stated, my invention comprises a front plate upon which all the parts are mounted, a tubular iron-clad electromagnet end-supported on said plate, a drop shutter with night-alarm contacts, controlled by the magnet, a spring-jack lying beneath and parallel with the electromagnet and also end-supported on the plate, and a long spring movable with one of the jack-springs when a plug is inserted, to push up and restore the drop shutter. The electrical connections between the winding of the electromagnet and the other parts are made very

strong, and are so arranged that they can be thrown off and on with the armature of the magnet turned out of the way to permit the ready withdrawal of the electromagnet or its spool from the tubular casing. For this no tools are required, and as all parts are interchangeable the greatest facility is thus provided for making repairs.

This application is a division of my earlier application filed June 14, 1905, Serial No. 265,242.

The specific novel features of my invention will be pointed out in the following detailed description and the claims appended hereto.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein,

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through the entire device; Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view showing the frame and springs of the jack; Fig. 3 is a rear end elevation; Fig. 4 is a side view of the electromagnet with portions of the other parts in section, showing my improved arrangement of the night-alarm contacts; and Fig. 5 is a front view of the complete unit assembled, as it appears when mounted in a switchboard.

In the drawings, A is the front-plate, preferably of metal, which will be described as it is shown, that is in a single unit section, although it may extend to a sufficient length for the accommodation and support of ten or more units. Upon the rear face of this plate I provide a sheet of insulating material a^2 , and secured against this in any suitable manner, as by means of screws extending through the front-plate, is the tubular iron shell, B, extending horizontally to the rear, and housing within it the electromagnet C whose core c is secured at the front end to the end of the shell so as to form a good magnetic circuit. At the rear end of the shell I provide a saddle or yoke b^3 , screwed or riveted to the shell and having a raised portion b^0 and ears b^{30} between which the armature and its detent rod are pivoted.

The armature is indicated by the letter b in Figs. 1 and 3, and is in general shape like a shield, with upwardly projecting lugs b^{40} , and side portions cut away to accommodate the magnet terminals. The lugs b^{40} fit

against the inner faces of the ears b^{30} , and between these lugs lies the pivot block b' through which and through the lugs and ears passes the pivot-pin b^{10} . The lower
 5 outer edge of the pivot-block is chamfered off to form a normal bearing face for the end of a spring b^4 , secured by screws b^5 upon the lower part of the outer face of the arma-
 10 ture. Secured solidly to the pivot-block b' and lying along the top of the shell B, is the armature detent-rod b^2 , whose front end passes through an opening a , in the upper part of the plate A, and is then bent down at an angle with its axis, terminating in
 15 a hook or detent b^7 . Upon the upper part of the face of the front-plate A is secured in any suitable manner, as by screws passing into the plate the shutter-plate d formed with two bent ears d^0 to receive the shutter
 20 pintle d^2 , and insulated from the plate A by the interposed rubber or fiber a^{20} . Pivoted upon the pintle d^2 and normally held up in front of the plate d by the hook end b^7 of the rod b^2 is the drop-shutter D, having the
 25 opening d' through its upper portion for the passage of the detent, and upon its lower edge having four tongues or projections d^3 , d^4 , d^{10} and d^{11} (see Fig. 5). The tongues d^{10} and d^{11} are bent over to take around and
 30 form bearings for the pintle d^2 . The tongue d^4 is for restoring purposes, and the tongue d^3 controls the night-alarm contacts.

Below the shutter D the front-plate A is cut out to form an opening a' for the pas-
 35 sage of the night-alarm and restoring springs, to which further reference will be made, and in order to cover this opening as well as to protect the projecting ends of the springs, I provide the box or casing E, preferably formed up out of sheet metal, with
 40 openings e' and e^2 , and secured upon the face-plate by rivets or screws through the lugs e . (See Fig. 5).

Below the housing E lies the jack J, the
 45 working parts of which are supported in a frame composed of two longitudinal side strips J' , J^2 joined at their front ends by a yoke piece j' , and at their rear ends by a horizontal yoke-plate j upon which, and be-
 50 tween the side plates, are mounted the various operating springs. The jack frame is secured to the front-plate A by the bushed thimble j^2 , the insulating plate a^2 extending down between the frame and the front plate
 55 and being pierced for the passage of the thimble shank, while the latter is surrounded by the insulating bushing j^3 , whereby the jack frame and connecting parts are entirely insulated from the front-plate. This is de-
 60 sirable for several reasons, one being the prevention of possible crosses or short-circuits between or on the different lines whose units are carried on the same plate, or whose plates are secured on the same metal switchboard
 65 frame. This is particularly necessary, also,

because one of the night-alarm contacts is grounded on the frame, the other being insulated in each case.

The jack-springs are four in number, comprising the two contact-springs j^4 and j^5 , the
 70 anvil spring j^6 upon which the spring j^4 normally rests, and the restoring spring j^7 , whose forward end j^8 extends out through the opening a' in the front-plate, into the box or housing E and is there turned up
 75 as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, lying below the end of the tongue d^4 on the drop shutter. Intermediate of its ends the spring j^7 rests upon an insulating stud j^9 which is preferably shouldered and has its neck lying in
 80 an opening in the spring to prevent lateral displacement. The spring j^5 in the idle condition of the apparatus lies upon a bridge piece or stud J^3 , extending from side to side of the jack frame and comprising an outer
 85 insulating sleeve and an inner metal stud having its ends riveted into the two frame plates. This stud also receives on its under face the thrust of the anvil spring j^6 , with which the tip spring j^4 makes a strong con-
 90 tact while idle. The adjustment of the parts is such that they will lie in the position shown in Fig. 1 when the apparatus is in disuse, and a careful examination of this figure will show that with my arrangement
 95 it is possible to secure both easy assembling and perfect adjustment of the jack before the latter is applied to the front-plate at all. When the complete apparatus is finally as-
 100 sembled all together, the steady-pins j^{20} lie in corresponding openings in the rear face of the insulating plate a^2 , the jack structure being thus prevented from turning, which it might do if secured by the thimble j^2 , only,
 105 since this latter is tapped into the yoke j' and unless riveted might in practice slacken up enough to permit the jack to have some slight play, thereby spoiling the adjustment of the springs, and particularly the restoring
 110 spring.

The jack springs are secured at their rear ends by being piled up with interposed slips of insulating material upon the cross-yoke j , and held in such position by the clamping
 115 plate j^{30} and the screws j^{10} , the latter being bushed if required, and tapped directly into the yoke plate. In order to permit of inspection and adjustment after assembling the jack-springs, I cut out the side plates J' and J^2 , to form openings O, as shown in
 120 Fig. 1.

The electromagnet C, either in its entirety or merely as regards the spool and winding, is made removable from the shell B, without
 125 tools. According to my preferred construction the core c is riveted at its end to the end of the shell, and the spool containing the windings can be slid in and out by merely throwing up the armature around the pivot
 130 b^{10} into the position shown in Fig. 1. It

should be stated here that in order to secure certainty of movement when in the normal position shown in Fig. 1, I may provide the armature and the pivot block with shoulders which will come into engagement in the full line positions, but will be disengaged in the dotted line position. With the armature thrown up the coil may be slid out, and a new coil slid in, such substitution being quite frequently required in cases of burn-outs and the like. In order to secure the spool removably in place I provide the outer head with a projecting pin c' which, when the coil is inserted, passes into a slot b^{12} in the lower edge of the shell and is engaged by a latch spring B' secured upon the under side of the shell. In order to withdraw the coil this spring is depressed, and when a coil is inserted the spring snaps over the pin and holds it in place.

When the magnet coil is inserted in the shell, the spring catch snaps over the pin, and, as neither of these parts can move longitudinally, the position of the magnet in the core is determined by them. Whenever the magnet is removed and returned, it will be caught and held in the position originally occupied by it. This assures a normal air gap of constant width, and, as the air gap is the variable part of the magnetic circuit, in a combination such as is disclosed in the annunciator, a magnetic circuit of fairly constant factors is assured. In telephone lines where annunciators of this class are extensively used, the currents employed to operate these drops are slight and of fairly constant strength. The signal D is returned and caught in the same position at each insertion of the plug. This determines the position of the detent rod b^2 and the armature b by regulating them, so that they will always occupy the same initial positions. Under these circumstances I can construct annunciators without allowing a large safety factor to take care of the variations in the magnet circuit caused by a possible change in the air gap.

In order to make electrical connection between the coil and the jack terminals, I provide the solid pivoted hasps H, H' secured at their lower ends to the proper terminals on the jack frame, and at their upper ends engaging the terminals c^2 , c^3 secured to the head of the spool. The hasp H is pivoted on a screw h tapped into the sleeve j^{50} formed up on the rear end of the anvil spring j^6 ; while the hasp H' is pivoted on the spool h' tapped into the sleeve j^{50} formed up on the rear end of the contact-spring j^5 . The contact spring j^4 also has a sleeve j^{40} , which takes a screw h^2 , but there is no hasp connection, the only purpose in this case being to provide a solid terminal for attachment of the circuit wires. For this purpose I secure by means of the screw h^2 a

tailed washer h^4 , having its outer end perforated for the attachment by solder of the line-wire. The other side of the line is attached to a similar perforated tail formed on the hasp H'. It will thus be observed that when the hasps H and H' are turned up to engage the two terminals c^2 , c^3 , and the screws c^{30} are tightened upon them, the magnet winding is bridged across the two springs, j^5 , j^6 , and as the latter is normally in contact with the spring j^4 and as the springs j^5 and j^6 are the line-terminals, it follows that the magnet is normally bridged across the line, and is cut out when a plug is inserted.

It remains to describe my improved arrangement of night-alarm contacts, which is best shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The spring N is secured by screws or otherwise, to one side of the tubular shell B, and has its forward end extending through the opening a' in the front-plate, and into the box or housing. This end is turned up as shown at n , Fig. 4, and lies in the opening c' , to be engaged when the drop is down by the tongue d^3 thereof. Underlying the end of the spring n is the anvil contact n' , which, as I have already stated, is grounded upon the frame A. Only one circuit connection therefore is required to be made when a new unit is attached to the switchboard.

The operation of my improved apparatus is as follows: The parts all being in the position shown in Fig. 1, when signaling current comes over the subscriber's line it passes in by way of the terminal h^3 and hasp H', through the coil C, back through hasp H to the spring j^6 , thence to the spring j^4 , and back to line by way of the terminal h^4 . The armature b being attracted, the rod b^2 is lifted, the hook b^7 detached from the shutter, and the latter falls. The tongue d^3 then engages the night-alarm spring n to close that circuit, and the tongue d^4 comes down upon and overlies the end of the restoring spring j^8 , as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. It should be stated that this tongue is not essential, the idea being that the restoring spring should engage and lift the drop shutter. When the plug is inserted in response to the call it spreads apart the springs j^4 and j^5 , the former lifting off the contact j^6 and thereby cutting out the drop, while the other lifts the stud j^6 and the restoring spring j^7 , the outer end of which passes up through the slot e^2 in the box E and lifts the shutter D until it again engages and is retained by the hook b^7 . In putting a unit into a switchboard the front plate is secured upon the frame, and the line-wires are soldered to the terminals h^3 , h^4 . Nothing more is required. In replacing a burned out coil, the screws c^{30} are loosened and the hasps H and H' thrown down into the position shown in dotted

lines in Fig. 3. This exposes the face of the armature b and removes all obstructions, so that by simply inserting the finger below the projecting lower end of the spring b^4 , the entire armature can be swung up into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, being retained there by the pressure of the spring b^4 on the top of the pivot block b' . Then by depressing the end of the spring B' so as to clear the pin c' , the spool may be withdrawn and a new one substituted. The armature is then turned down, the hasps thrown up into position and the screws c^{30} tightened up, when the apparatus is again in condition for operation.

I am aware that many changes may be made in matters of shape or in non-essential details of construction without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I wish it understood that I include all such within the scope and purview thereof.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. An annunciator comprising a frame, an energizing winding supported within said frame, an armature pivoted to the frame, a signal device carried on the frame and controlled by the armature, said winding being removable from the armature end of the frame without removing the armature or signal from the frame.

2. In an annunciator, the combination with a signal device, of a signal operating magnet, an armature therefor, means mounted on said armature for controlling the signal device and resilient means mounted on said armature for securing the first named means to the armature in an operative or inoperative position as desired.

3. In an annunciator, the combination with a signal device, of an operating magnet therefor, a jointed two-part armature controlled by current in said magnet, means carried by one part of said armature for controlling the signal device, and a spring carried by the other part of said armature for constant engagement with the part carrying the signal controlling device, so that the last named part may be held in or out of operative relation with the core of said magnet.

4. In an annunciator, the combination with a signal device, of an operating magnet therefor, projecting terminals for said magnet, an armature in operative relation with the core of said magnet, means operated by the armature for controlling the signal device, means for holding one part of the armature in variable mutual relation with the other part, and detachable line connecting links for the magnet terminals which lock the armature in operating relations with the core of the magnet.

5. An annunciator comprising a magnetic shell and a detachable magnet spool therein,

a signal device, and a jointed armature composed of two members, one member associated with the signal device, the other member movable to an inoperative position with respect to the first, said spool being removable from the shell without changing the adjustment of the signal device and the associated member of the armature.

6. An annunciator comprising an iron shell supported on a fixed frame plate, a magnet spool carrying an energizing winding detachably secured within said shell, a signal device secured upon the frame plate, a pivot block pivoted upon the shell, a controlling lever for the signal secured to said pivot block, and an armature connected to said pivot block so as to be normally in operative relation with the magnet and across the end of the shell, but adapted to be turned upon the pivot block so as to clear the end of the shell for the removal of the magnet spool, substantially as described.

7. An annunciator comprising an iron tubular shell, an electromagnet spool and winding detachably held within said shell, a saddle upon the end of the shell, a pivot block pivoted upon said saddle, an armature also pivoted upon said saddle and normally lying across the end of the shell in operative relation with the magnet structure, a retaining spring carried by said armature and acting upon the pivot block, and operative connections between the pivot block and the working parts of the annunciator, the whole so arranged that the armature may be thrown up to clear the end of the shell, or may be thrown down across the same, being retained in either position by the engagement of its spring with the surfaces of the pivot block, substantially as described.

8. An annunciator comprising a tubular magnetic shell B , a core c , a spool sliding within the shell and upon the core and carrying an energizing winding, a latch spring B' secured to the shell and a pin c' secured to the spool head and protruding through a slot b^{12} in the shell, a saddle b^3 and a pivot block b' pivoted therein, an armature b also pivoted therein and carrying a spring b^4 having its lower end formed into a lip for lifting the armature and its upper end resting upon cam surfaces of the pivot block for retaining the armature in or out of operative relation to the end of the shell and core, the swing of the armature on the pivot block being sufficient to remove it from the path of the spool when sliding the same into or out of the shell, substantially as described.

9. In an annunciator, an electromagnet, a drop shutter associated therewith, an armature for said magnet, means controlled by the armature for operating said shutter, and means to hold the armature in variable mutual relation with the operating means so that the coil of the magnet may be removed.

10. In an annunciator, an electromagnet, a drop shutter associated therewith, an armature for said magnet, means controlled by the armature for operating said shutter, a removable coil for the magnet, and means to hold the armature in inoperative position so that the coil may be removed without affecting said operating means.

11. In an annunciator, the combination with a front plate, of a core connected thereto, a removable coil mounted on the core, a drop shutter pivoted to the front plate, an armature associated with the core and coil, means connected to the armature for controlling the drop shutter, and a device carried by the armature for holding it in operative and inoperative positions, so that when set in the latter position the coil may be removed from the core without tools and without disarranging other parts.

12. An annunciator comprising a frame, an energizing winding removably supported on a core by the frame, an armature pivoted to the frame, a signal device carried on the frame and controlled by the armature, the armature so supported on the frame as to be removable from its operative position to permit the removal of the winding from the core and frame.

13. In an annunciator, an electromagnet, a drop shutter associated therewith, an armature for said magnet, an energizing coil removably supported on the core of said magnet, means controlled by the armature for operating said shutter, and means for so supporting said armature from the magnet that said armature is removable from its operative position to permit the removal of the coil from the core.

14. In an annunciator, an electromagnet, a drop shutter associated therewith, an armature for said magnet, means controlled by the armature for operating said shutter, a removable coil for the magnet, and means for supporting the armature from said magnet so that said armature may be removed to a position to permit the removal of said coil without changing the operating adjustment of said armature relatively to said shutter-operating means.

15. In an annunciator, the combination with a front plate, of a core connected thereto, a coil removably mounted on the core, a drop shutter pivoted to the front plate, an armature associated with the core and coil, means connected to the armature for controlling the drop shutter, and mechanism for holding the armature in operative position relatively to the core, such mechanism permitting the removal of the armature from its operative position so that the coil may be removed from the core.

16. In an annunciator, the combination of an electromagnet, a spool and a casing therefor, a signal controlled thereby, a frame upon which said magnet is mounted, an automatic locking device for holding the said spool in position within the casing, including one locking member carried by the magnet and a companion locking member having a mounting substantially stationary with respect thereto, an armature for said magnet mounted on the frame and signal controlling means actuated by said armature.

17. In an annunciator, the combination of an electromagnet, a signal controlled thereby, a frame upon which said magnet is removably mounted, a locking device for locking the magnet to the frame consisting of a spring controlled catch member and a cooperating locking member, one of said members mounted on the magnet and the other on the frame, an armature for said magnet mounted on the frame and signal controlling means actuated by said armature.

18. In an annunciator, the combination of an electromagnet, a signal controlled thereby, a frame upon which the magnet is removably mounted, a locking device for locking the magnet to the frame consisting of a spring catch member, and a cooperating locking member, one mounted on the frame and the other on the magnet, an armature for said magnet mounted on the frame and signal controlling means actuated by said armature.

19. In an annunciator, the combination of an electromagnet, a signal controlled thereby, a frame on which the magnet is removably mounted, a locking device for locking the magnet to the frame consisting of a spring catch member on the frame and a cooperating locking member on the magnet, an armature for said magnet mounted on the frame and signal controlling means actuated by said armature.

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

RAY H. MANSON

Witnesses:

A. J. ROBERTS,
W. C. STRONG.