J. G. HARRIS & A. MANCUSO.

TELEPHONE RECEIVER SUPPORT.

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978,370. Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

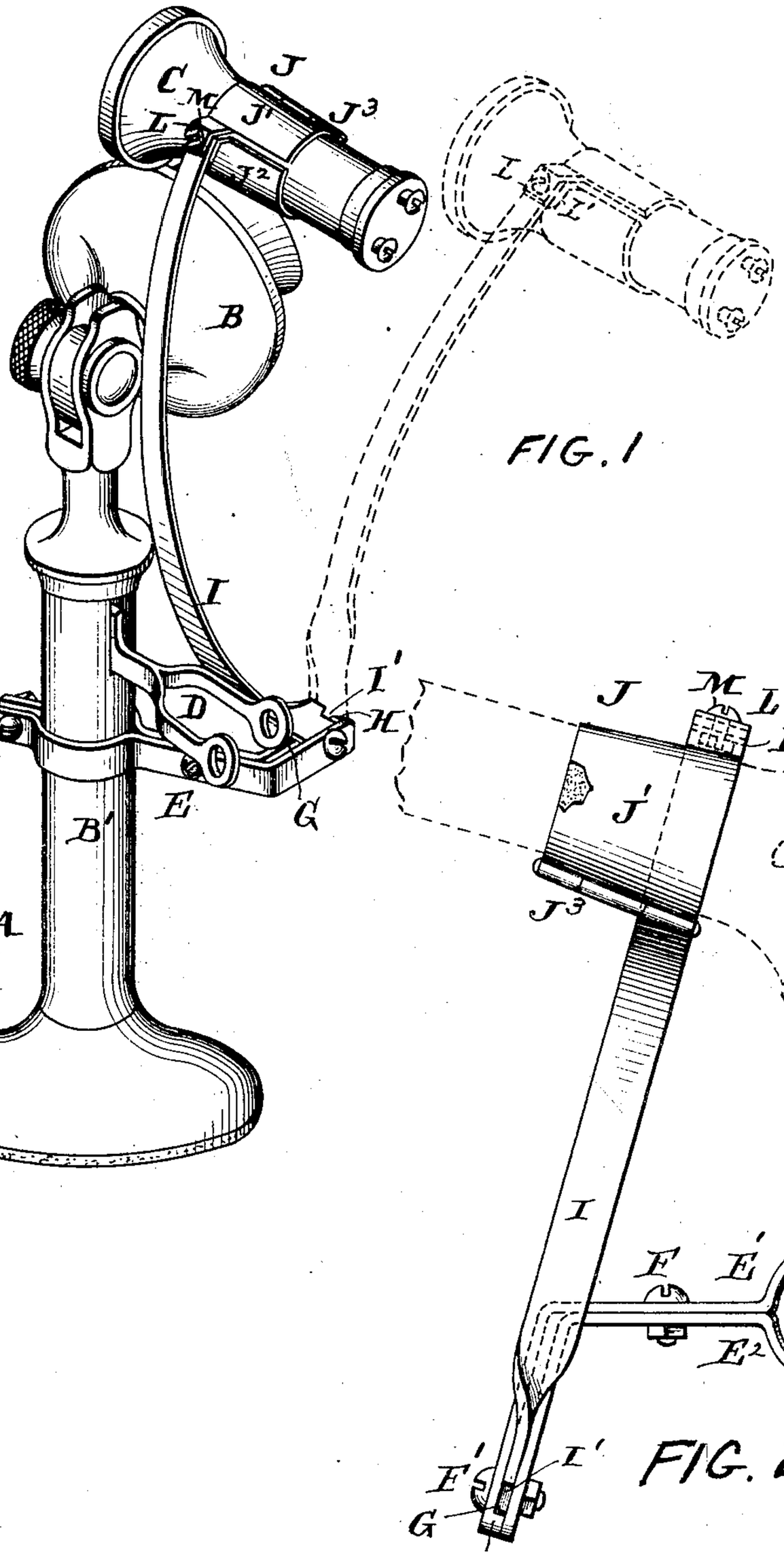

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

Witnesses

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TELEPHONE-RECEIVER SUPPORT.

978,370. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH G. HARRIS, and ANTHONY MANCUSO, both citizens of the United States, and residents of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Telephone-Receiver Supports, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has reference to telephone receiver supports and consists of certain improvements which are fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings which form a part thereof.

The object of our invention is to provide a means for supporting a telephone receiver in such a manner that it may be moved into a position in front of the ear of a person talking into the transmitter of a telephone set and be supported independently of the speaker and, at the same time, so sustained that it may be thrown backward when out of use and its weight utilized for operating the control switch of the instrument.

Our invention consists in a swinging arm carrying at its free end a telephone receiver and pivoted at its other end to a bracket clamped to the usual telephone stand or support, the pivot being at an elevation high enough up relatively to the usual switch lever or fork to enable the arm to rest directly upon the upper part of said lever or fork to depress it by the weight of the receiver acting through the arm and the arm being so combined with the bracket that it is held in a position slightly in front of a vertical line through the pivots when the arm and receiver are swung forward for use, the construction being such that all cams and complicated movable parts are obviated, and the device may be constructed at a small cost.

Our invention also comprehends details of construction which, together with the features above specified, will be better understood by reference to the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a desk telephone set having our improvements applied thereto: and Fig. 2 is a plan view of our improvements, separated from the usual telephone instruments.

A is the telephone stand and B is the transmitter.

C is the telephone receiver and D the usual pivoted switch lever or fork for the receiver and is pivoted to the cylindrical upright body B′ of the stand A.

E is a bracket, adjustably clamped upon the body part B′ of the stand and is made of two parts E′ and E² fastened together by bolts F F′ and F². The parts E′ E² fit tightly together where the bolt F comes and on one side of this place they are bent in semi-circles, oppositely arranged, to fit around the upright body B′ of the stand. The ends E³ of these parts, beyond the curved portions, extend outward as flanges through which the clamping bolt F² passes and by which the ends are drawn together to clamp the bracket E to the body part B′ of the stand. The other ends of the parts E′ and E² are bent forward and so formed as to provide a slot G and an abutment H; and said ends are secured firmly together by the bolt F′, which also acts as a pivot or fulcrum for the swinging arm I which carries the receiver C. This pivot bolt F′ is located in a horizontal plane close to the plane of the switch lever D and considerably in front of it, as clearly indicated. When this bracket is being put in position upon the stand, the bolts F F′ are loosened and bolt F² is removed and after being applied and the bolt F tightened, the other bolt F′ is tightened and finally, bolt F² is applied and tightened.

The arm I is made of a flat bar having its pivoted end bent into a vertical plane and fitted in the slotted part G of the bracket where it is hinged on the bolt F. Its forward edge is notched as at I′ to coact with the abutment H to hold the arm in its elevated and forward position and forward of the said pivot F′. The main body of this arm I is curved upward and at the free end thereof, is pivoted a receiver clamp J by bolt M. The receiver clamp J is formed of two sheet metal parts J′ and J² hinged together at J³. The hinging of the clamp upon the arm I is so made as to give a material adjustment to the receiver relative to the transmitter. The parts J′ J² are curved so as to form a tubular holder for the receiver and they are also provided with flanges L and L′ respectively through which a clamping screw or bolt M passes. The inner surfaces of the parts J′ J² may be covered with cloth or leather to prevent scratching of the receiver. Likewise the inner surfaces of the curved parts E′ E² of the

bracket may be covered with cloth or leather in any well known manner.

When the receiver carrying parts are out of use, they are as shown in solid lines in Figs. 1 and 2; and when in use, are as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1. When out of use, the arm I extends backward from its pivot F′, resting bodily upon the switch lever D and supported thereby and the receiver C is thus supported back of the said lever and upon the opposite side thereof to that on which the pivot F′ is located. In this manner the full weight of the receiver comes upon the switch lever and without the intervention of cams or intermediate special parts. The pivot F′ is so high up that the arm I lies backward heavily upon the switch lever and yet the end of the arm is curved upward so as not to bring the weight of the receiver too far back and consequently does not put too much strain upon the switch lever. By this means the full throw of the switch lever is assured, a feature of the utmost importance.

When the arm I and the receiver D are pulled forward, the pressure upon the switch lever is removed; and by means of the abutment H, the arm is brought to rest at the proper position to insure the receiver D being in front of the ear of the person talking into the transmitter. The transmitter clamp is so pivoted that its axis of oscillation is oblique to a horizontal, so that it is possible to adjust the receiver forward or backward and downward or upward to suit the requirements of the person using the instrument. Moreover, the arm I is made of a flat metal bar and may be readily bent to meet the normal requirements of the user.

We have shown our invention in the form which we have found most satisfactory for commercial use, and while we prefer such construction, the details thereof may be modified without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having now described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. The combination of a telephone stand having an upright body and a pivoted switch lever, with a bracket adjustably clamped around the body part of the stand and provided with a pivot arranged in a horizontal plane close to the horizontal plane of the switch lever and in front of it, a swinging arm hinged to the pivot carried by the bracket and adapted to be swung backward so as to rest directly and bodily upon and be supported by the switch lever, a telephone receiver, and means on the free end of the swinging arm for supporting the receiver said means consisting of a clamp comprising one part, a second part hinged to the first mentioned part, and clamping devices for drawing the parts together.

2. In a telephone receiver support, the combination of a bracket consisting of two parts E′ E² bolted together and having oppositely bent curved parts on one end and a long angular extending part at the other end terminating in a slot G and an abutment H, with swinging arm I hinged in the slotted portion and adapted to be supported by the abutment when swung forward, a clamp carried upon its free end consisting of two parts hinged together and provided with means to draw the two parts of the clamp together, and means to draw the two curved parts of the bracket together to constitute a clamp.

3. In a telephone receiver support, the combination of a bracket consisting of two parts E′ E² bolted together and having oppositely bent curved parts on one end and a long angular extending part at the other end terminating in a slot G and an abutment H, with swinging arm I hinged in the slotted portion on an axis parallel, to the plane of the curved parts of the bracket and adapted to be supported by the abutment when swung forward, a clamp carried upon its free end consisting of two parts hinged together and to the arm I on an axis transversely arranged with respect to the hinge axis of the arm I in the bracket said hinge including means to draw the two parts of the clamp together, and means to draw the two curved parts of the bracket together to constitute a clamp.

4. In a telephone receiver support, the combination of a bracket consisting of two parts E′ E² bolted together and having oppositely bent curved parts on one end and a long angular extending part at the other end terminating in a slot G and an abutment H, with swinging arm I hinged in the slotted portion and said arm being bent backward and upward when turned away from the abutment, and adapted to be supported by the abutment when swung forward, a clamp carried upon its free end consisting of two parts hinged together and one of which is hinged to the arm I said hinge including means to draw the two parts of the clamp together, and means to draw the two curved parts of the bracket together to constitute a clamp.

In testimony of which invention, we have hereunto set our hands.

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ANTHONY MANCUSO.

Witnesses:
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