

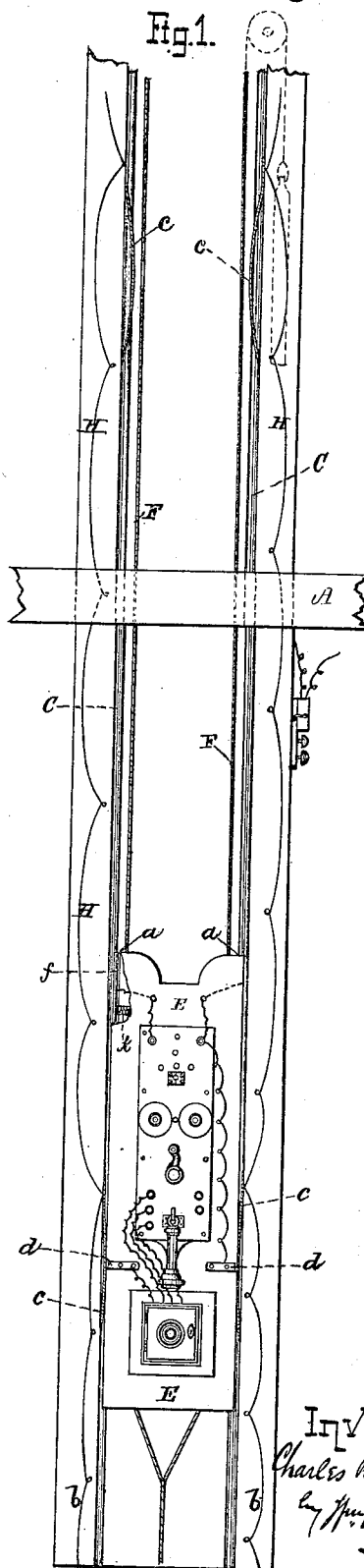
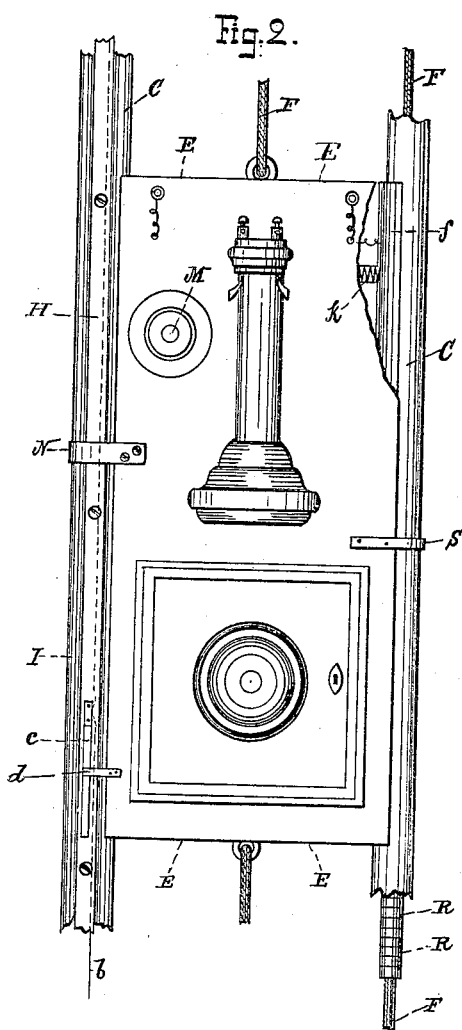
(No Model.)

C. R. JENNISON.

TELEPHONE DUMMY.

No. 263,526.

Patented Aug. 29, 1882.



Witnesses:  
Robert Wallace.  
Gery & L. Wentworth.

Inventor:  
Charles R. Jennison  
by H. H. Blackwood  
Att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES R. JENNISON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO WILLIAM A. MACLEOD AND MILAN F. STEVENS, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

## TELEPHONE-DUMMY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,526, dated August 29, 1882.

Application filed May 19, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. JENNISON, of Boston, county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Telephone-Dummy, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, taken in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, of which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing the dummy and its mechanism through two stories of a building. Fig. 2 is a front view, showing another style of slide and ways.

My invention consists in the arrangement, with suitable mechanism, more fully described below, of telephone-instruments on a slide moving in ways, so that the telephone may be moved from one room or floor in a building to another by simply moving the slide, and may be used at any given point.

My invention may be best understood by reference to the drawings.

A is a floor of the building.

The dummy shown extends perpendicularly, and is designed for raising or lowering the telephone, so that it may be used on each floor. It will be obvious, however, that it may as well be made to extend horizontally from one apartment to another on the same floor.

Care metallic rods or tubes, between which the slide E moves, the slide being provided with guiding-grooves *a a* on either side, which allow its edges to partly embrace the rods. The slide is provided with a rope or cord, F, which passes over a pulley above and is weighted, the rope serving as a convenient means for raising or lowering the slide. The battery-jars are conveniently placed in a closet at the bottom of the dummy-well. The battery-wires *b b* pass from the jars up along the wooden uprights H H, which stand beside the rods C C, the wires being broken at the station on each floor where the instrument is designed to be used by the insertion of the leaf-springs *c c c c*, which, as the slide reaches the station, come in contact with the projecting feet *d d* on the slide, and thus make the battery-connection with the instrument. The line and ground connections are made by means of the leaf-springs *f*, set in the grooves *a a*, and held against the metallic rods C C by spiral

spring *k*. The springs *f* are metallically connected through the slide with the instrument, and one of the metallic rods has a ground-connection, while the other has a line-connection.

In Fig. 2 my invention is shown with a slightly different arrangement of the parts. The way on the right, by which the slide is guided in its passage, is shown tubular, with the raising and lowering rope F passing down through it and weighted by lead rings R R, while on the left of Fig. 2 the way is made from a piece of tubing split centrally and secured to the only wooden upright H which is used. The wooden upright is used as a support for the battery-wire *b* as it passes up from the battery-jars at the bottom of the dummy-well, and also to bear the spring *e*, which comes in contact with the foot *d* as the slide reaches the station and makes the battery-connection. The metallic rod I on the outside of the upright H is used to make the other battery-connection, and is metallically connected with the instrument by the band N, the end of which is in contact with the surface of I. It will be obvious, however, that in place of rod I and upright H wires properly insulated and connected by means substantially as shown might be used, thus securing greater compactness when desired. The metallic strip *s* on the right of the slide in Fig. 2 is not for the purpose of making an electrical connection, but merely to steady the slide and insure its movement on the ways. The instruments shown on the slide E in Fig. 2 are also different, the call being made by a push-button, M, instead of by the magneto-machine, which will be recognized as on the slide in Fig. 1. Call-bells may of course be inserted, and when the dummy is used in a factory where there is considerable noise from machinery I find it convenient to locate the call-bell in the central part of the room, where it may more readily be heard, or even to use several calls located in different portions of the room.

By means of my invention several offices in one building or the various floors of a building may each be provided with a station and one instrument made to serve all the stations.

The method of using the dummy is very simple, and it may be used with any form of telephone. The party wishing to use the in-

strument goes to the dummy, and, if the slide bearing the instrument is not at his station, seizes the rope and pulls the slide up or down until the feet *d d* come in contact with the springs *e e*, which completes the battery-circuit, and the telephone is before him, ready for use.

I claim—

1. The combination of a telephone receiver and transmitter with the movable slide *E*, ways or tracks *C C*, and means for raising or lowering the slide, substantially as shown, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The metallic projections *d d*, set on the movable telephone-slide *E* and in metallic connection with the instruments on the slide, in combination with springs *e e*, connected with the battery for the purpose of making the battery-circuit when the slide is at a station, substantially as described.

3. The projections *d d*, connected with the instruments on the slide, and springs *e e*, connected with the battery, in combination with the springs *f f* and ways *C C*, as shown, for making line and ground connections or line-connection alone, substantially as described.

4. The springs *f*, set in a movable slide, *E*, and metallically connected with the instruments on the slide, in combination with rods *C C*, connected with the line and ground wires for the purpose of keeping the instrument in the line and at the same time allowing its free passage on the ways from one station to another, substantially as described.

CHAS. R. JENNISON.

Witnesses:

WM. A. MACLEOD,  
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