

GRAY
TELEPHONE BAY
STATIONS





HOME OF THE GRAY TELEPHONE PAY STATION CO.

This building was designed and built especially to meet our requirements.
It contains 160,000 feet of floor space, with 30,000 lights of glass.

GRAY TELEPHONE PAY STATIONS



THE GRAY TELEPHONE PAY STATION CO.

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George A. Long, *Secretary & General Manager*

Clarkson N. Fowler, *Vice-President & Treasurer*
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THE GRAY TELEPHONE





THE GRAY TELEPHONE





“Deposit five cents, please!”

ANOTHER of the common-places of life—like the telephone itself, the automobile and the railroad train! It is said with a smile, and the smile converts itself into the wonder of speech, clear, well defined, resultful, over distances short and long, over mountains, across rivers and valleys and great open plains, in the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

And like all these simple conveniences which the public takes as matters of course, and without which life would seem unlivable now, there is behind this smiling phrase, the brain, the labor, the energy, the resources of years.

Back of all the complex activity of mind and hand and machinery, which has intervened between the inception of the telephone coin box and its highly developed modern descendent, was the wish for something not then in existence.

And so most great, lasting inventions trace their inception to some wish. In this instance, when telephone communication was scant at best, public telephones were practically unknown. Such a condition today is unthinkable.

Yet, the necessity for instant telephone connection arose that day. The necessity sired the wish, and the wish fathered its eventual realization.

It happened that William Gray, natural inventor, machinist, and possessed of that extra degree of intelligence, which converts imagination into reality, *needed* a telephone badly on that occasion, back in 1887.



And so the coin box telephone was conceived through accident—and developed by energy and sheer deliberateness.

In the furtherance of any invention, finance plays its super-important part. It funds the purchase of materials and equipment and—primarily—it relieves from the worry of the fight for subsistence, those whose minds must necessarily concentrate upon the thought.

William Gray came into the world in 1850, at Tariffville, Conn., so it was not till he was 37 years old that the necessity for a great advance in the then crude telephone service occurred to him.

He was fond of sports. Baseball was his star hobby. He followed the old-time, grizzly, bearded nines, even as the fan of today goes wild over a good double play, a cleverly stolen base, or one of those walloping "homers" that has made the Bambino famous—and rich.

"Play ball!" yelled the crowd. Like a shot out of a gun the hard sphere flew out of the pitcher's box into the catcher's—stomach! Baseball had its perils then. It was a profession, hazardous as few others.

Gray was there that day.

And soon after, he was granted letters patent on an inflatable chest protector. Some of the perils of baseball have been removed—and William Gray had met Charles Soby, wealthy Hartford tobacco grower, manufacturer, merchant and baseball magnate.

There was the common interest in the diamond turf. And there was that community of minds which attracts men to each other. Under these circumstances—and the fact that

PAY STATION



COMPANY



William Gray, Gen. Supt., 1891 - 1902



Charles Soby was born in Suffield, Conn., near Hartford, only four years later than William Gray, a close relationship resulted.

During his earlier years, William Gray had been with Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, where Amos Whitney was also employed at one time.

After Whitney had associated himself with Francis A. Pratt under the style of Pratt and Whitney, Gray joined them as head of the polishing department. And it was here, later, that Geo. A. Long, present general manager of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, became a member of this quartette of men, which was destined to revolutionize public telephony and bring the telephone within instant reach and means of all the people. Indeed, here were benefactors in the making, and the pity is that but one of them—George A. Long—could live to see all their far-reaching plans come to opulent fruition.

After Gray had been granted his letters patent for the first telephone pay station, he and Charles Soby took up its manufacture with Amos Whitney.

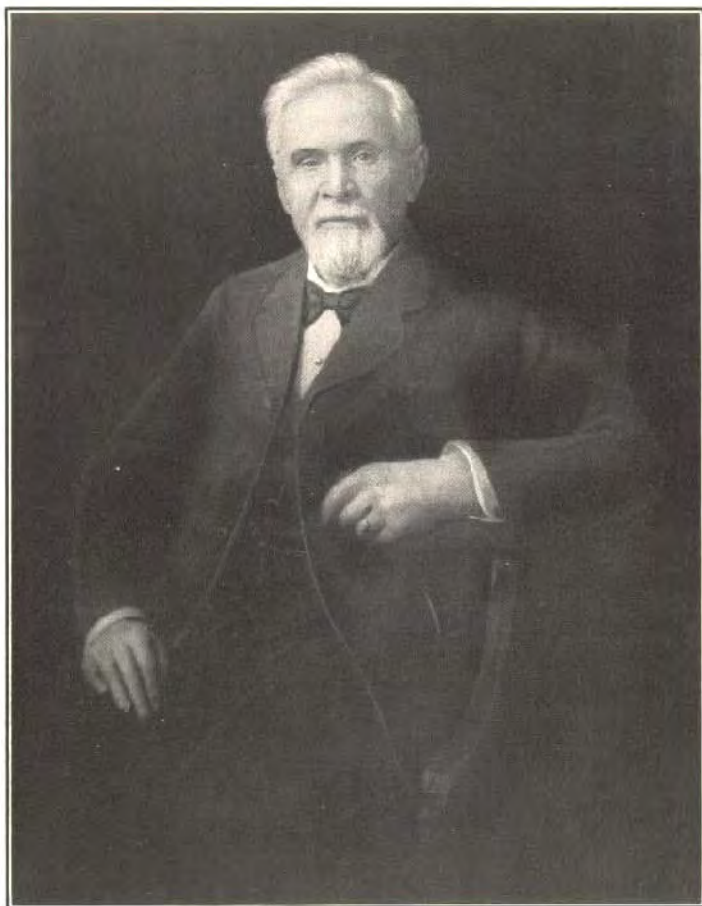
Mr. Whitney was president of Pratt and Whitney—now known as one of the most prominent machine tool builders in the country—and he naturally displayed an active interest in the new invention. They assigned the making of the first model to Geo. A. Long, then a pattern maker, 16 years old, and still in his apprenticeship.

From these modest beginnings the business grew ever larger and more important, till today its products are used through the length and breadth of the world, to the exclusion of others.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



Amos Whitney, President, 1892 - 1920

THE GRAY TELEPHONE



And it was in these humble beginnings that the phrase, "Deposit five cents, please!" was born; and through 35 strenuous, wonderful years it has become most oft-repeated phrase in any language.

* * *

At this point it is interesting to recount a few highlights in the personal histories of these four men who did so much to make modern telephone service the marvellous instrument of communication which it is.

Tariffville is one of those small, quaint Connecticut villages where the cock crows at sunrise every morning and crows again at sundown. In such pastoral surroundings William Gray was born on a cold December 17th, 1850.

Much of the inventiveness and the mechanical skill which manifested itself in later years was probably inherited from his father. The fact that the latter was a bridge builder necessitated removal to Boston about four years later.

Here young William attended school and eventually entered the drug business. That he found but little interest in it is apparent; and the liveliness of his enthusiasm and progress after having joined a machine shop, stamped him with his characteristics and gave opportunity to his fertile mind.

His meeting with Amos Whitney during his employment as a polisher with Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, as well as his later connection with Pratt and Whitney have already been told.

His epoch making invention, which led to the formation of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, was the first slot



OUR FIFTH PAY STATION 1889

Previous to this model our stations required the user to deposit a coin in order to gain access to the instrument. In this station we have provided for the payment of the call when instructed to do so by the central office operator. It will be noted that the user in addition to depositing the coin in the proper slot was required to push the plunger, which caused certain mechanism to sound the bells. The signals created inside of these stations were supposed to be conveyed by sound waves passing through the special horn shaped deflector which projected them against the transmitter.

THE GRAY TELEPHONE



machine for payment of telephone calls—the instrument which George A. Long was assigned to make.

Mr. Gray, who was superintendent of the company, from its beginning died in Hartford, January 25, 1903.

* * *

1589! That remote year shows the first traces of the ancestry of Amos Whitney, late president of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company. Eight generations later—October 8, 1832, Amos Whitney was born in Biddeford, Maine.

When he was eight the family removed to Saccarappa and then to Exeter, New Hampshire. Armed with the little schooling available in the modest elementary institutions of these villages, he became a machinists apprentice at the Essex Machine Company, Lowell, Massachusetts, when he was only thirteen years old.

In 1850—the year William Gray was born—Amos Whitney and his father went with Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford.

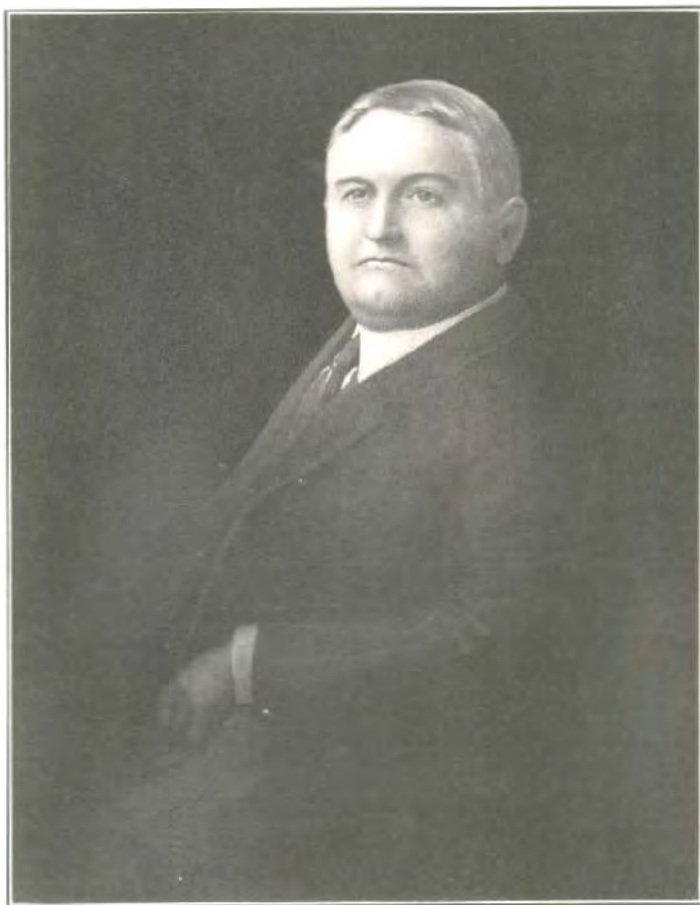
As has been told, it was here that he met Francis A. Pratt which led to the formation, and eventual greatness of the Pratt and Whitney Company.

During his long incumbency in that company, his nimble mind and limitless capacity for work enabled him to hold the presidency of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company for 32 years—a long period, to be sure, but terminated, unfortunately, by his death in 1920, when he had reached his 89th year.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



Charles Soby, Sec. and Treas., 1891 - 1921



As president, Mr. Whitney was charged with the administration of the business. How well he acquitted himself is evident from the success of the company under his able leadership.

* * *

Lady Nicotine, so ably sung by Barrie, fashioned much of the life of Charles Soby, till December 1921, when he died, still secretary and treasurer of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company.

Suffield, Connecticut, not far from Hartford, was the family scat. Here the father, in common with most of his fellow townsmen, was a cigar maker.

Only a few years after Charles was born in 1854, the father enlisted for Civil War service and was killed in action. Young Soby, who was but eleven then, had naturally to assume his share of family responsibility. He spent his youth in Suffield as a cigar maker; and it was not till he was 22 that he became a small cigar and tobacco merchant in Hartford.

His was the spirit of progress and achievement—the result of which made him one of the leading tobacco men of New England. He was a pioneer in the raising of the famous Connecticut shade grown tobacco for cigar wrappers. The beginning of that enterprise was small, but when Mr. Soby disposed of his active interest finally, his company had over 3,500 acres under intensive scientific cultivation.

How Mr. Soby became involved in the coin box development of the telephone business has already been told. Suffice it to say, that had it not been for his farsightedness, vision and generosity in the early days, the convenience of public, pre-



OUR SIXTH PAY STATION 1890

In this station we have eliminated all springs, plungers and movable parts, having discovered by the accidental dropping of a coin which came in contact with a bell that by placing the signal in the path of the falling coins, the user would be required to simply deposit the money in the proper slot. This not only allowed for quick service, but produced a very low maintenance cost. It will be also noted that we have dispensed with the hollow deflector in this station, having discovered the principle of transferring the signals through the solid material by establishing a resonant connection between the bells within the box and the transmitter located outside.

THE GRAY TELEPHONE



payment telephones might have come many years later—if at all.

In addition to his dual duties as secretary and treasurer of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, Mr. Soby was also a director in the First National Bank of Hartford till his lamentable death.

* * *

Outstanding mechanical genius often centers in a single mind. It becomes an inventive focus and radiates waves of inventive activity which influence every process of an industry.

Such is an epitome of the tremendous part George A. Long, secretary and general manager of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, has played in the development of public telephony.

It has already been shown how Mr. Long really “fell into” his life work through having been chosen to build the first model of William Gray’s invention when he was only sixteen years old. And the insight, aptitude and intellect he displayed in this early work has proved to be the foundation upon which the imposing structure of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company has been reared.

From his parents George S. Long, a noted inventor, and Mary E. Brockway, daughter of one of Connecticut’s renowned judiciary—the young Long inherited his aptitude for technique and his keen-witted intellect.

So funded, he learned quickly; and although he spent much of his early life with Pratt and Whitney, and a little of it with a few other concerns, practically his whole fruitful and creative life has been devoted to the telephone pay station.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



George A. Long, Sec. and Gen. Mgr.

THE GRAY TELEPHONE



His life has been so active and full, that he has been granted more patents on telephone toll apparatus than any other single person. And quite naturally such marked activity produced considerable patent litigation in which he gave expert testimony with signal success.

Among George A. Long's more prominent inventions are the first single-slot coin collector, the first three-slot, and the first portable coin collectors. Then he developed the combined telephone and pay station—the compact type—2000 of which then especially designed, formed the Wanamaker installation in Philadelphia, the largest in the world.

Large cities, like New York, required a prepayment collector, however, to keep lines free, so Long provided the first automatic, multi-coin prepay stations. Of these, over 60,000 are in use in New York alone—and their installation has become almost universal.

He anticipated machine-switching telephony with that rare discernment which fathoms the future with uncanny accuracy; so it is hardly surprising to find, that as early as 1905, fifty of his prepayment machines for this service were put to good use in Fall River, Massachusetts on the Strowger system.

George A. Long's activities and achievements in the telephone field have gained for him recognition as an eminent authority—which is doubly attested by special honors conferred on him by the United States and Japanese Governments.



Pioneers

IT is with pardonable pride we lay just claim to being the first builders of pay station equipment in the world. In the year 1888 we brought out the first device for the collection of telephone charges without the use of an attendant. Previous to that time nothing in the form of a practical pay station had ever been produced. Our work has been that of the pioneer. The number of inventions which we have taken out indicates that we have been constantly studying the problems connected with our line of manufacture. All of the patents which we own cover inventions of primary character, several of which have been sustained by courts having final jurisdiction in patent cases, and were not only found valid but by a unanimous decision of the courts' judges were declared to cover pioneer inventions, as nothing in the prior art had been found in either this or foreign countries. The fact that the Gray was the pioneer of automatic pay stations at once won for it an enviable reputation, which it still continues to hold.

We are constantly devoting our energies to the betterment of our product and the application of the knowledge gained in over a third of a century's experience is the best indication of how well this Company has kept pace with the demands of the times. Our policy is to anticipate the requirements in telephone toll apparatus and produce a practical mechanism when the real need is manifest. The success of the Company marks the success of this policy.



Patents Owned by

The Gray Telephone Pay Station Company

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Wm. Gray	408,709	Aug. 13, 1889
Wm. Gray	426,266	Apr. 22, 1890
Wm. Gray	448,024	Mar. 10, 1891
Wm. Gray	454,470	June 23, 1891
Wm. Gray	462,813	Nov. 10, 1891
Wm. Gray	469,649	Feb. 23, 1892
Wm. Gray	469,650	Feb. 23, 1892
C. W. Holbrook	481,903	Aug. 30, 1892
Wm. Gray	510,535	Dec. 12, 1893
W. T. Gentry	527,759	Oct. 16, 1894
Wm. Gray	23,825	Nov. 27, 1894
Wm. Gray	25,128	Feb. 4, 1896
Wm. Gray	569,195	Oct. 13, 1896
Wm. Gray	593,720	Nov. 16, 1897
Wm. Gray	593,962	Nov. 16, 1897
Wm. Gray	597,556	Jan. 18, 1898
Wm. Gray	596,496	Jan. 4, 1898
Wm. Gray	598,610	Feb. 8, 1898
Wm. Gray	612,330	Oct. 11, 1898
Wm. Gray	636,134	Oct. 31, 1899
Wm. Gray	636,135	Oct. 31, 1899
Wm. Gray	645,917	Mar. 30, 1900
Wm. Gray	654,112	July 12, 1900
Wm. H. Barker	664,346	Dec. 18, 1900
Wm. Gray	682,986	Sept. 17, 1901
Wm. Gray	725,244	Apr. 14, 1903
George A. Long	723,694	Mar. 24, 1903
George A. Long	727,653	May 12, 1903
George A. Long	733,494	July 14, 1903
George A. Long	753,411	Mar. 1, 1904
George A. Long	753,412	Mar. 1, 1904
George A. Long	770,377	Sept. 20, 1904
George A. Long	777,525	Dec. 13, 1905
George A. Long	37,283	Jan. 3, 1905
George A. Long	782,150	Feb. 7, 1905
George A. Long	810,491	Jan. 23, 1906
George A. Long	815,107	Mar. 13, 1906
George A. Long	821,877	May 29, 1906



George A. Long	872,678	Dec. 3, 1907
George A. Long	894,388	July 28, 1908
George A. Long	922,389	Feb. 16, 1909
George A. Long	917,629	Apr. 6, 1909
George A. Long	917,742	Apr. 6, 1909
George A. Long	932,036	Aug. 24, 1909
George A. Long	932,403	Aug. 24, 1909
George A. Long	932,404	Aug. 24, 1909
George A. Long	992,786	May 23, 1911
George A. Long	1,028,945	June 11, 1912
George A. Long	89,651	Dec. 31, 1912
George A. Long	1,061,093	May 6, 1913
George A. Long	1,075,485	Oct. 14, 1913
George A. Long	1,087,307	Feb. 17, 1914
George A. Long	1,094,000	Apr. 21, 1914
George A. Long	1,101,130	June 23, 1914
George A. Long	1,138,128	May 4, 1915
George A. Long	1,161,396	Nov. 23, 1915
George A. Long	1,181,907	May 2, 1916
George A. Long	1,188,666	June 27, 1916
George A. Long	1,206,557	Nov. 28, 1916
George A. Long	1,285,264	Nov. 19, 1918
George A. Long	1,351,775	Sept. 7, 1920
George A. Long	1,383,472	July 5, 1921
George A. Long	1,439,012	Dec. 19, 1922
George A. Long		Aug. 29, 1924

Other Patents Pending

FOREIGN PATENTS

George A. Long	Canadian	147,748	May 6, 1913
George A. Long	Canadian	154,258	Mar. 10, 1914
George A. Long	Canadian	155,165	Apr. 21, 1914
George A. Long	British	20,126	June 25, 1914
George A. Long	Canadian	170,502	July 4, 1916
George A. Long	British	151,559	Mar. 27, 1920
George A. Long	Belgium	286,401	May 15, 1920
George A. Long	Canadian	202,109	July 20, 1920
George A. Long	Belgium	291,403	Oct. 12, 1920
George A. Long	French	514,452	Nov. 15, 1920
George A. Long	Canadian	208,236	Feb. 1, 1921
George A. Long	French	525,733	June 15, 1921
George A. Long	British	178,141	Apr. 6, 1922
George A. Long	French	558,219	Nov. 3, 1922
George A. Long	Belgium	244,850	Nov. 6, 1922
George A. Long	Belgium	307,160	Dec. 15, 1922
George A. Long	Japanese	70,463	Dec. 18, 1922
George A. Long	Canadian	228,514	Feb. 6, 1923
George A. Long	Japanese	44,019	Mar. 10, 1923

Other Patents Pending



NOTE

Transmitters, Receivers and Bell Boxes shown in this catalog are intended for illustrating purposes only and are not furnished.

We are prepared to furnish anything in the way of size, form or number of slots required for Pay Station purposes.

PAY STATION



COMPANY

SUBJECT Catalogue of Gray Pay Station Apparatus

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

15 DEY STREET,

JOHN F. CARTY,
Chief Engineer

NEW YORK, January 10, 1912.

December 29--41894-1310-131E.

Mr. Charles Soby, Secretary and Treasurer,
The Gray Telephone Pay Station Company,
Hartford, Connecticut.

Dear Sir:-

I was interested to learn from your letter of December 29th that you are about to issue a new catalogue of Gray pay station apparatus and I shall be very glad to receive copies of this publication. The only multi-coin box that has been definitely approved by this Department is the new prepayment No. 55-A type to which you refer specifically, and a letter standardizing this piece of apparatus was sent to the associate companies a few days ago.

Under these conditions I see no objection to your stating in your catalogue, if you so desire, that this particular coin box was designed to meet the requirements of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and that it has been standardized by them for use where a prepayment multi-coin box should be employed.

Yours truly,

KFE:HW

J. F. Carty Chief Engineer.

THE GRAY



TELEPHONE

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE COMPANY

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC COMPANY

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO

May 22nd, 1923.

HARRY JOHNSON, ATTORNEY
LAWYER 2022

T. S. MARTIN
CHIEF ENGINEER

FRED L. BAER
ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER

TGM/SHE

Mr. Geo. A. Long, Secretary,
The Gray Telephone Pay Station Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:-

Your type No. 75-A multi-coin collector for American coins and the type No. 76 for Canadian coins are approved for use with Strawger Automatic Telephone Exchanges made by the Automatic Electric Company, provided the central office is equipped with the apparatus which we have designed to handle this service.

No difficulty was encountered in adapting the Gray paystation to the conditions of automatic exchange service, neither was there any trouble in providing the automatic central office equipment to operate the coin collector.

We are pleased at the satisfaction which our customers have expressed over the operation of these paystations in the hands of the public, and believe that we are justified in our selection.

We desire to thank you for the cooperation which you gave in adapting your apparatus to our needs.

Yours very truly,

T. S. Martin
CHIEF ENGINEER.



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Riga, Latvia.
- Paris**—
Societe Anonyme Lignes Telegraphiques et
Telephoniques,
Paris, France.
- Rome**
Western Electric Italiana,
Rome, Italy.
- Milan**
Societa Italiana Reti Telefoniche Interur-
bane,
Milan, Italy.
- Melbourne**—
Western Electric Company, Ltd.,
Melbourne, Australia.

Sales Offices and Agencies Throughout the World



Prepayment Pay Stations

OUR 50-G type pay stations have been approved by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and have been standardized by them for use where prepayment multi-coin collectors should be employed; whereas our type 75 and 76 have been approved by the Automatic Electric Company for use with the Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange made by said company. These stations when arranged for machine switching do not require the central office operator on local calls and provides for the prepayment of long distance connections before the line is built up. They can also be furnished arranged for manual service requiring the central office operator.

The type 50-G is arranged for mounting the regular Western Electric transmitter, receiver and calling dial; whereas the 75 and 76 provides for the mounting of the Automatic Electric Company's transmitter, receiver and calling dial. We are prepared to furnish special dial mountings which will allow for the use of calling dials of other manufacturers to mount on the type 50-G station.



No. 50-G Prepay Station

Equipped with 1-B Card Holder

THIS station is arranged for use with machine switching. It provides for prepayment of local calls without the use of an attendant; also collects long distance toll charges in advance of the line being built up.

It has been standardized by The American Telephone and Telegraph Company for use by its associate companies.

It can be equipped with the No. 2-A Coin Tray (open type) or the No. 6001-A (self-locking) coin tray.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 50-G Coin Collector
Equipped with 1-B Card Holder
(Machine Switching)



Description

THE prepay multi-coin station is of plain, simple design. It has deposit slots for nickels, dimes and quarters.

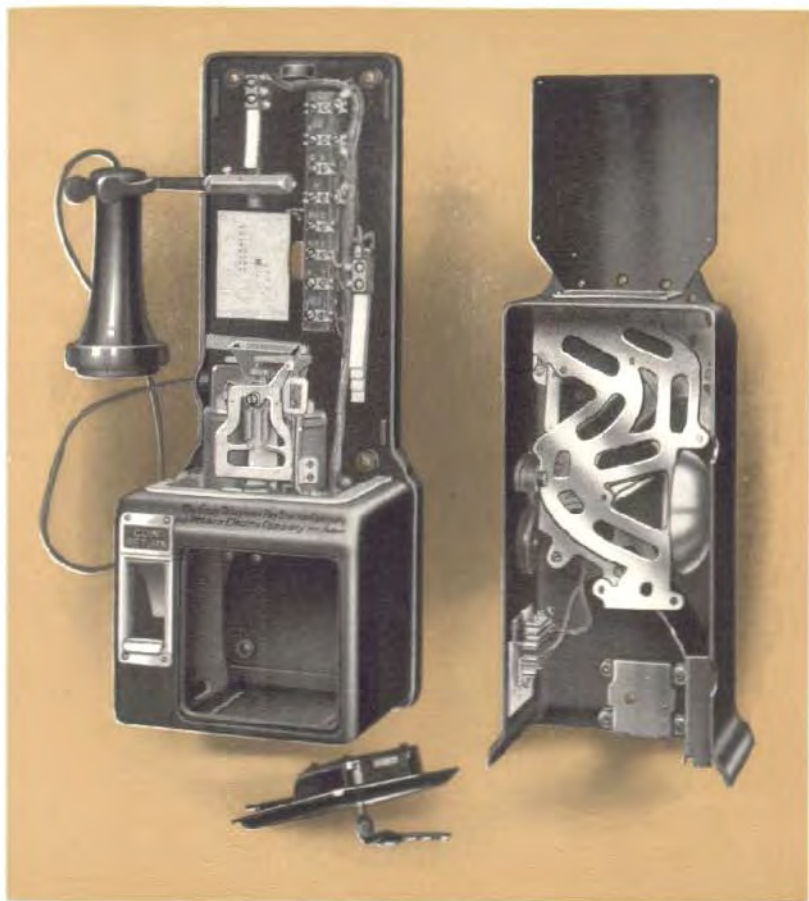
The signals are of the Gray code and are sounded automatically by the coins as they travel the runway which leads to the coin suspension device where all coins are temporarily retained.

The capacity of the coin suspension device is ten nickels, twenty dimes, or ten quarters.

The size of the coin tray is sixty cubic inches.

The money drawer is provided with an alarm switch which is operated by the plunger of the lock in the coin compartment door, and can be wired in the circuit with a local buzzer or bell to detect unauthorized persons attempting to remove the contents of the box.

These stations are very attractive in appearance, the surface being finished with W. E. R. No. 100 Japan.



Interior View of No. 50-G Pay Station
Equipped with 1-B Card Holder



No. 50-G Multi-Coin Prepay Stations

Equipped with 50-C Apparatus Blanks

Arranged for Prepay Service with Central Office Operator, Manual

THESE stations have the usual provisions for mounting the calling dial, the same screws being utilized for holding the 50-C apparatus blank which in turn carries the direction card, frame and glass. When so arranged they not only provide for prepay service with the use of the central office operator, but also allows for future conversion to machine switching, the mechanism of these stations being identical.



No. 50-G Multi-Coin Prepay Station

Equipped with 50-C Apparatus Blank, arranged for prepay service
with central office operator (Manual)



No. 50-K Postpay Stations

Equipped with 50-C Apparatus Blank

THESE stations are arranged for the collection of toll charges after the line has been built up. (Call central in the usual way. Do not deposit money until told to do so by operator). They can be used on either common battery or magneto systems and require no special central office equipment to operate them. They are furnished with either the 2-A (open type) coin tray or the 6001-A (self-locking) coin receptacle. These stations contain the cable, terminal block and all usual connections requiring but the bell box, transmitter and receiver for a complete installation. They are convertible by changing direction card and adding the electro magnetic coin relay to prepay (manual service), and by further eliminating the 50-C apparatus blank which carries the instruction card and substituting in its place the usual calling dial, these stations will operate on machine switching systems. They afford large possibilities to those companies who now operate postpay but eventually will change over to prepayment service.



No. 50-K and L Postpay Station
Equipped with 50-C Apparatus Blank



No. 50-L Postpay Station

OUR 50-L Pay Station is the same in all respects as the 50-K except in addition to its operating with the American nickel, dime and quarter it will also accept the Canadian twenty-five cent piece. These stations are intended for use on border territory where the Canadian quarter is in general circulation.



Interior View of No. 50-K and L Postpay Stations



No. 75-A Prepay Station

THESE stations have been approved for use with the Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchanges made by the Automatic Electric Company. They are arranged for prepay service on both local and long distant toll connections. Where these stations are utilized the telephone is normally inoperative and upon insertion of a coin, primarily the nickel, the transmitter, receiver and calling dial will function in the usual manner. In connection with the local call, the call party upon responding by removing the transmitter causes the inserted nickel which has been held in suspense to be deposited in the cash compartment. Should the line be in use or the called party fail to respond, as soon as the receiver is restored at the calling station the coin will automatically return.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 75-A Prepay Station
Arranged for Strowger Automatic Telephone Systems



No. 75-A Prepay Stations

WHERE these stations are used in addition to prepay service being furnished on local calls without the use of a central office operator, they also provide for the collection of long distance toll charges in advance of the line being built up. The calling party upon inserting a finger in the opening of the dial and moving it to the marking "OPERATOR", the toll operator will come in on the line and ascertain the party and designation of the desired call. She will then call for the proper amount of money to be deposited. The call then will be handled in the usual manner and if the connection is complete, the long distance operator touches the key marked "COLLECT" and the money will be deposited in the cash compartment. Should the line be in use or the called party fail to respond, the operator will push the key marked "REFUND" and the money will automatically return to the user.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 75-A Interior View

Arranged especially for Automatic Electric Co.



No. 139-A Bracket

This bracket allows for mounting the No. 50 Pay Station on shelves in booths and such places. This form of mounting is shown on the illustration of the solid bronze pay station used in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York.

For shelf mounting as shown in illustration on page 47

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 50 Multi-Coin Prepay Station

Furnished in solid bronze

Mounted on 139-A Bracket

Made especially for Pennsylvania Railroad station, New York City



Card Mountings For No. 50 Coin Collectors

No. 1-B Card Holder

THIS card holder is arranged to mount directly on the top of the No. 50 pay stations. The four slotless screws that regularly hold the patent plate are utilized for attaching. This card holder carries the frame, glass and instruction card.

No. 50-C Apparatus Blank

THIS blank is intended to mount on the front of the No. 50 coin collector where the usual provisions are had for attaching to calling dial. When so mounted it allows for carrying the instruction card, frame and glass and is used for prepay service with central office operator (Manual).



No. 1-B Card Holder

Arranged for mounting on top of No. 50 Coin Collectors



No. 50-C Apparatus Blank

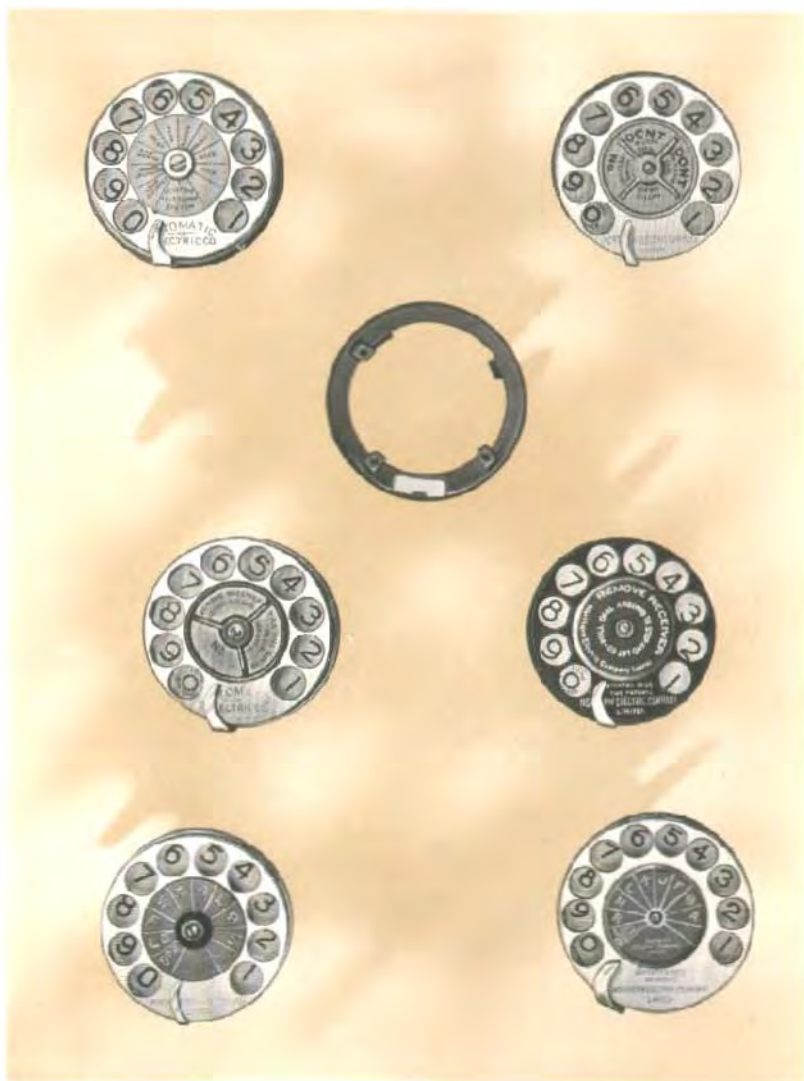
Arranged for mounting on front of No. 50 Coin Collectors



No. 50-D-M Special Dial Mountings

For No. 50 Coin Collectors

WHILE our regular No. 50 coin collectors are arranged for attaching the Western Electric Company's dial, we can furnish our special mounting which allows for the using of various makes of dials on these stations without requiring any changes. With this special mounting we utilize the same screws that ordinarily hold the Western Electric dial in place.



No. 50-D-M

Mounting for Various Dials on No. 50 Coin Collectors



No. 50-M Universal Pay Station

Arranged for Postpay Service

THIS pay station is arranged to operate with both the Canadian 25 cent, 10 cent and new nickel 5 cent coins; also the small silver 5 cent piece. It will also accept the regular nickels, dimes and quarters of the United States Mintage.

While these stations were designed for postpay use in Canada, they also find quite a field in the United States on border territory where both the United States and Canadian money is in general circulation. They are convertible to prepay manual or machine switching systems by adding the necessary parts in the same manner as our 50-K or L.



No. 50-M Universal Type Pay Station
Arranged for Postpay Service



No. 6001-A Self Locking Coin Receptacle

As used in large Cities

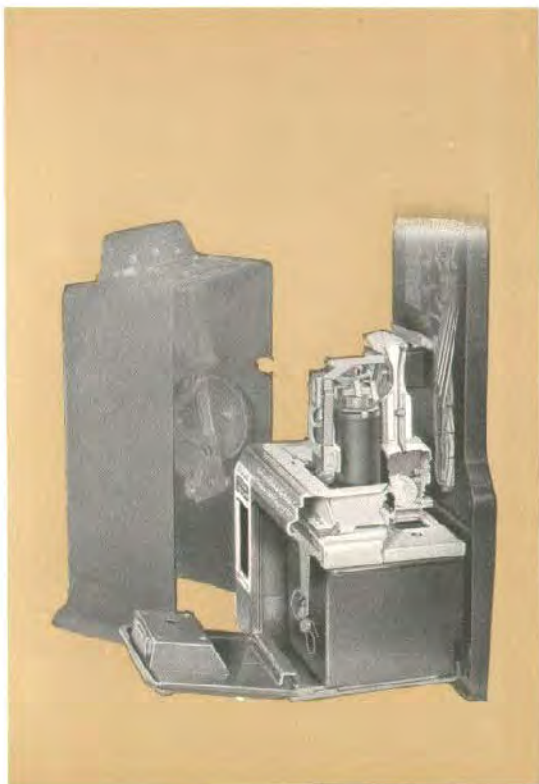
(Advantages of Collection)

IN large cities where pay stations are equipped with the self-locking coin receptacles, the method of collection presents many advantages over the former open tray type as no money is counted on the agents' or subscribers' premises. The time thus formerly spent by the collector is available for actual collection. The money is taken to the company's offices where each box is identified by its serial number and the contents counted. This permits determining the amount received in each box accurately and solves the matter of having coin box stations collected at proper intervals. With the use of this device we approach the matter of collection by a simple process. The capacity of these receptacles is \$30.00. Allowing \$5.00 as a factor of safety, we assume that where the receipts average \$25.00 per month or less, a collection once a month or less is sufficient. All stations in this class should be routed and placed on a monthly basis. Where stations average between \$25.00 and \$50.00 monthly, they should be placed on a semi-monthly basis and between \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00, on a weekly basis.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



Sectional View of No. 50 Pay Station
With 6001-A Coin Receptacle Installed



No. 6001-A Coin Receptacle

(Description)

WITH this type of receptacle no money is seen or handled by the coin box collector. It is similar in appearance to the open tray with the exception that it has a top with a self-locking device and in place of the small handle on the front has a staple over which the hasp, which is part of the top, fits. The box which is known as the sealed coin box for the reason that between the hasp on the front of the staple a wire having a seal on its end is drawn. This seal is depressed by means of a sealing iron which completely seals the receptacle.

In using the self-locking tray the coin box compartment is equipped with a rail which is placed in the top of the compartment, the purpose of the rail being that when the coin box is inserted a small lever which projects from the side of the coin box at the top slides into a slot cut in the rail and as the box is inserted keeps the lever held stationary, thus pulling back the shutter that covers the hole in the top of the box, permitting the coins to enter. Likewise when withdrawing the coin box at the time of collection the lever remains stationary in the slot, thus pulling the shutter back over the hole automatically locking the coin box.

This arrangement provides for the collector handling the complete unit with its contents intact in the same manner as the mail man receives a sealed letter. Large cities find these devices very satisfactory as they not only save time in making collections, but offer absolute protection to the agent, the collector and the company.



No. 6001-A Coin Receptacles

Consisting of the following parts:

- 1 Number 1-A Coin Receptacle
- 1 Number 1-A Coin Receptacle Cover
- 1 Number 1-A Coin Receptacle Rail with screws



No. 6001-A Self-Locking Coin Receptacle

(Routine observed under this method of collection)

THE supervisor of coin box collections determines on the preceding day which routes he desires collected the following day. The route books together with associated keys are withdrawn and charged to the respective collectors, who signs for the keys at the time they are turned over to him.

The number of stations on each route is determined and an appropriate number of trays, each containing twelve receptacles (coin boxes) are assigned to the collector. Close supervision is given all stations to permit rearrangements as to collection when it is evident from the receipts a change is warranted. By observing this method, an intelligent and efficient schedule, our coin boxes are effectively cared for, the number of troubles due to "full bank" reduced to practically none and the best interests of the public served.

Some idea of the efficiency of this new method of collection as compared to the old may be gained from the following facts: Under the open tray method the average number of collections per collector was 40. Under the scaled box method the average is 90. One collector in a down-town section has made as high as 152 collections in a day. Due to the rapidity with which a collection can be made, there is no interruption to the service, thus eliminating delay to prospective patrons which oftentimes occurred under the old method.



Our Spiral Coin Chute



Much thought and study is given to the development of our apparatus. The Spiral Coin Chute used in our portable stations prevents the operating of signals with pennies or the shaking out of the money, as they afford a four-way ejector and work automatically no matter what angle the station may be tilted on. They are reliable under every and all conditions.

Here we utilize the principle of gravity and centrifugal force



No. 14 Multi-Coin Portable Pay Station

Arranged for Postpay Service

THIS station by attaching to the regular desk telephone affords portable pay station service. They are so arranged that by unlocking the back, inspection and repairs can be made without unlocking the cash drawer, each compartment being unlocked by a different type lock. They contain our spiral chute and are of a well balanced design and of attractive appearance.

NOTE:—In ordering No. 14 pay station, state what type and make desk stand is used in order that proper fittings will be furnished.

DIMENSIONS: 11 inches high x 4½ inches wide x 3¼ inches deep



No. 14 Multi-Coin Portable Pay Station
Arranged for Postpay Service



No. 24 Portable Pay Station

(Compact Type)

Arranged for Postpay Service

THIS station is particularly well adapted for private branch machine service. It was designed especially for the Wanamaker Department Store in Philadelphia, where some 3000 are now in service. This is the largest installation of its kind in the world. These stations are furnished in aluminum and are very light in weight. All the usual contacts, switch hook and transmitter swivel are mounted on the back-plate and are included with the station. Removable back allows for inspection and repairs without gaining access to the cash drawer. The inspector's key opens the back while the collector only controls the money drawer, the locks being entirely different and requiring special keys. These stations present a very attractive appearance.

NOTE.—Our No. 21 station is the same in all respects as the No. 24 but is furnished in cast iron in place of aluminum.

DIMENSIONS: 15 inches high, x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 24 Portable Pay Station
(Compact Type)
Arranged For Postpay Service



Single Slot Portable Type Pay Stations

(Has one slot only)

FOR supplying service at tables in hotels, restaurants and similar places these stations are very popular. They are arranged to clamp to the regular desk set telephone. The cash drawer sets flush with the front of the housing. They are finished in W. E. R. 100 Japan, making a very attractive piece of apparatus.

No. 13-A arranged for nickels only

DIMENSIONS: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep

No. 28-A arranged for dimes only

DIMENSIONS: 10 inches high x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep

NOTE:—In ordering state what make and type desk set is used and we will furnish mountings accordingly.



No. 13-A Nickels Only



No. 28-A Dimes Only



No. 20 Pay Station Shelf Type

Has slots for nickels, dimes and quarters

THIS station is intended to fasten to a shelf, making a very convenient arrangement for use in booths.

Complete mounting plates and arms are included with each station.

By unscrewing the arms, the desk set can be removed for inspection without disturbing the pay station.

All parts used in the manufacture of these stations are interchangeable.

They are finished in black japan with nickel trimmings and present a very fine appearance.

In ordering the No. 20 Pay Station state what make and type desk stand is to be used and we will furnish fittings accordingly.

DIMENSIONS: 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 20 Pay Station
(Shelf Type)



No. 23 Pay Station

THIS station is intended to mount on the front of a wall type telephone set in the same manner as our 23-B. The top box is hinged to the lower part of the housing and when unlocked, swings forward, thus allowing for inspection and repairs without unlocking the cash drawer. The inspector and repairman are confined entirely to the upper housing while the collector has access only to the cash compartment, each requiring a different key.

DIMENSIONS: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high x 6 inches wide x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 23 Pay Station



No. 23-A Washington Model

THIS station is intended to fasten to a shelf, making a very convenient arrangement for booth service. By unscrewing the clamps, the desk set can be removed without disturbing the pay station. The top-box is hinged to the lower part of the housing, and when unlocked swings forward, thus allowing for inspection and repairs without unlocking the cash drawer.

The inspector and repairmen are confined entirely to the upper compartment while the collector only has access to the money drawer, each requiring a different key. We furnish complete mounting plate and arms with each station.

DIMENSIONS: 10½ inches high x 6 inches wide x 3¼ inches deep

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 23-A Washington Model



No. 23-B Washington Model

Extra Large Money Compartment

THIS station mounts directly on the telephone set and is equipped with a complete swivel to carry the transmitter. The money compartment is of large proportions. The top-box is hinged to the lower part of the housing and when unlocked swings forward, thus allowing for inspection or repairs without unlocking the cash drawer.

The inspector and repairmen are confined entirely to the upper compartment, while the collector only has access to the cash drawer, each requiring a different key.

DIMENSIONS: 10½ inches high x 6 inches wide x 4¼ inches deep



No. 23-B Washington Model



No. 23-C Hotel Station

(Compact Type)

THIS station was designed especially for use in the guests' rooms of hotels. When so installed it not only performs all the functions of the regular phone as to the usual incoming business, special morning wake-up calls and intercommunicating service, but they further provide for the collection of toll charges through the private branch exchange operator, thus dispensing with writing tickets and the bookkeeping accounts which are necessary with the older methods. Hotels having these stations find they not only save time in presenting the departing guest his bill, but also prevent disputes and ill feeling.

DIMENSIONS: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high x 6 inches wide x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep



No. 23-C Hotel Station

(Compact Type)



No. 23-D Public Station

(Compact Type)

Extra Large Money Compartment

THIS station is very compact and neat in appearance. It includes the complete mountings for the transmitter; also the switch-hook and usual connections. Their installation not only proves a decided advance in appearance over the old method of attaching a station to the telephone which was never designed for such service, but they further afford a substantial saving to the operating company by dispensing entirely with the regular telephone set. All that is required with this station is the usual bell box. The universal mounting plate on these stations allows for either wall or shelf attachment.

DIMENSIONS: 10½ inches high x 5 inches wide x 4¼ inches deep

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 23-D Public Station

(Compact Type)



No. 7 Pay Station

(Wall Type)

Has slots for nickels, dimes and quarters

THIS is one of the most popular three-slot stations we make. They are in service by some of the largest telephone companies in the country.

They are intended to mount on the front of the regular wall type telephone and are drilled to take any transmitter arm specified.

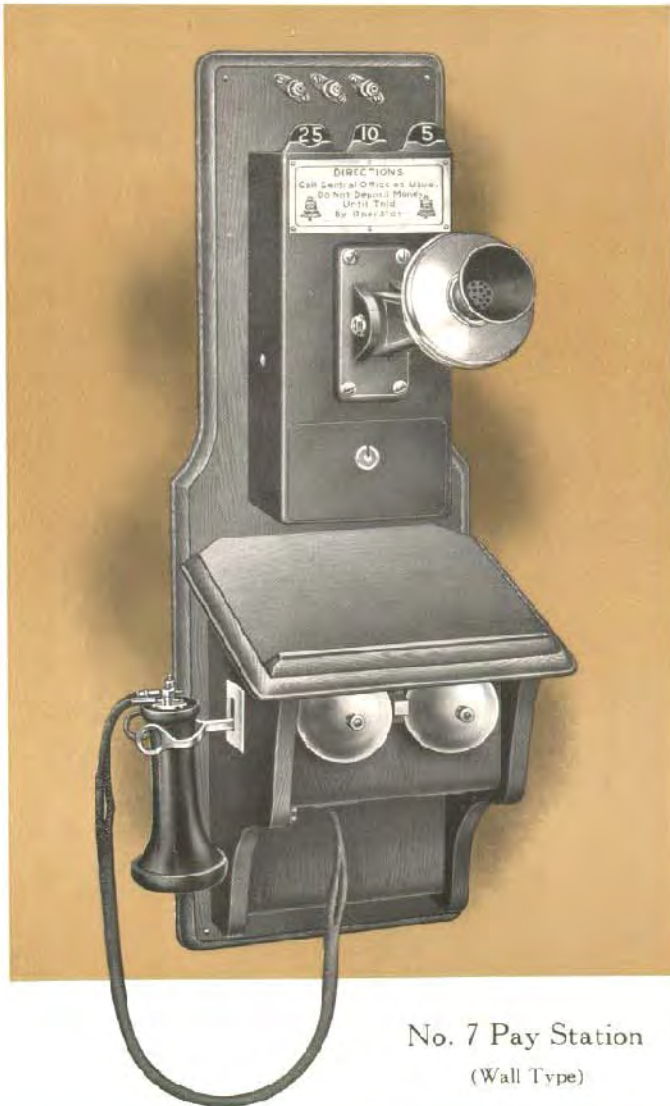
The parts in these stations are all interchangeable and the workmanship and finish of the highest order.

DIMENSIONS: 9 inches high x 4½ inches wide x 3 inches deep

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 7 Pay Station
(Wall Type)



No. 11 Pay Station

(For Side Mounting)

Has slots for nickels, dimes and quarters

THIS station is designed to attach to any regular wall type telephone set in present use. They are connected to the telephone by means of a mounting plate, which is included with the station.

Directions For Mounting

Remove the screw from the lower left-hand corner of transmitter arm. Insert a three-sixteenths inch drill in the screw hole and drill through the back-board. Insert from the front of the telephone set the long machine screw furnished with the pay station, and screw it up firmly into the tapped hole in the mounting plate. This long screw forms a conductor for the signals. From the back of the mounting plate insert flat-head wood screw, using any of the screw holes best adapted for the wall set used. The four washers should be used on the back of the corners of the back-board to level up the telephone.

No. 11-A is the same as No. 11, but has an extra large money drawer.

DIMENSIONS: 9 inches high x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide x 3 inches deep

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 11 Pay Station
(For Side Mountings)



No. 18 Pay Station

(With Front Transmitter Mount)

THIS station dispenses with the use of a regular transmitter arm, a complete swivel being included for mounting the transmitter.

These stations mounting as they do on the center of the regular telephone set make a very good arrangement.

Finished in black japan with nickel-plated trimmings, presenting a very neat appearance.

Number 18-A is the same as No. 18 but has extra large money drawer.

DIMENSIONS: 11 inches high x 4½ inches wide x 3¼ inches deep



No. 18 Pay Station
(With Front Transmitter Mount)



The Shield Type Pay Station

*Adopted by the National Interstate Convention
The Shield is the standard pay station sign*

THIS pay station is especially recommended to independent telephone companies, as it not only serves for the use it is intended but has a distinctive advertising feature as well.

They are finished in red, white and blue enamel, and present a striking appearance.

Number 10-A pay station attaches directly to the backboard and includes a complete swivel for the transmitter.

Number 10 pay station attaches to the right of the telephone set by means of a mounting plate which is included with each station.

DIMENSIONS: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep

PAY STATION

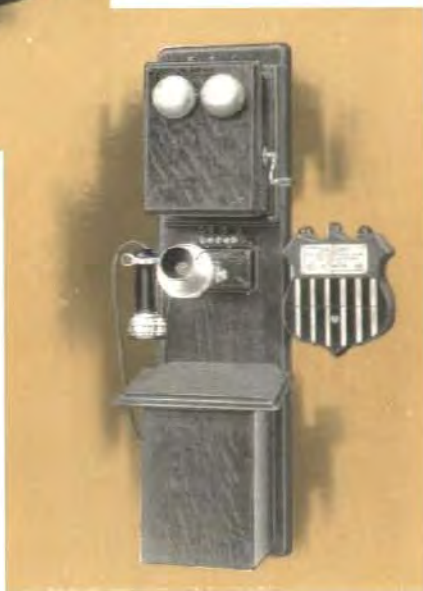


COMPANY



No. 10 Pay Station
With Mounting Plate

No. 10-A Pay Station
With Swivel for Transmitter



The Shield Type Pay Station



No. 8-A New Model One-Slot Pay Station

For nickels only

THIS station is a local toll collector, of extra heavy castings. The money drawer sets flush with the front of case and has large coin capacity.

The automatic feature should appeal to all, no electrical connections required and the signals being sounded without requiring the user to pull levers or buttons, affords the most rapid and satisfactory service with the lowest possible maintenance.

These stations can be mounted directly on the backboard by setting the transmitter arm to one side or they may be attached with plates as shown on opposite page. The latter method we recommend.

This station will always be furnished without plates unless otherwise specified. If mounting plate is desired please state what type wall set is used.

DIMENSIONS: 7 inches high x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep



This Illustration Shows
No. 8 A Mounted



No. 8-A New Model One-Slot Pay Station
For nickels only



No. 22 Western Model One-Slot Pay Station

For nickels only

THESE stations are particularly well adapted for private or party line residential service. They mount directly to the backboard and include a complete swivel to mount the transmitter on. The housing is divided into two separate compartments, the upper containing the coin mechanism and usual connections, while the lower protects the cash box.

Inspection and repairs can be made without unlocking the cash drawer or disconnecting any wires. The inspector and repairmen are confined entirely to the upper compartment while the collector has the lower. Each requires a different key.

DIMENSIONS: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.



No. 3 Wall Cabinet Automatic

Has slots for nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars and dollars

FOR city stores, office buildings, clubs or ordinary places of similar character, where the amount of business or space available will not permit of a larger or more expensive station.

Does not include bell box, transmitter head, receiver or cord.

These stations are furnished in black walnut only.

All trimmings finely finished and nickeled.

DIMENSIONS: 14 1/4 inches wide x 9 inches deep x 38 inches high.

This machine is adapted for common battery or magneto systems: has no battery space.



No. 3 Wall Cabinet Automatic



No. 15 Street Corner Pay Station

Has slots for nickels, dimes and quarters

FURNISHED in finest grade of Scotch iron; finished with weather-proof aluminum paint, making a very attractive and profitable station. They include the compact type of coin collector, together with all the usual telephone parts and connections, requiring only the transmitter and receiver box to complete the installation. Post extends into the ground three feet and has openings to take wires from two sides.

With the street station, telephone companies derive a revenue from the public which otherwise would be entirely lost.

As an advertising feature, especially where there is telephone competition, the street phone is unsurpassed. They also pay for themselves in a short time.

DIMENSIONS: Box, 17½ inches high x 14 inches wide x 11 inches deep. Weight complete: About two hundred pounds.

For common battery systems only. Can be had with either bell or shield emblems

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 15 Street Corner Pay Station

These stations should be located convenient to the regular electric light. The directory hangs inside the door. You simply drop in the coin when told by Central.



No. 16 Street Corner Pay Station

Has slots for nickels, dimes and quarters.

THIS station is the same as the number fifteen, but does not have the post. They are mounted on the regular telephone pole or building.

Weight complete: About one hundred pounds.

Public drives having street-corner pay stations have proven very convenient to persons, especially automobilists who have occasion to communicate with home or garage.

In case of fire, especially at night, these stations are of the utmost value. You simply go to the nearest street phone and report to fire headquarters direct. All calls for Fire, Police or Hospital are made free. Think of the possibilities of these phones in saving life and property. They are certainly a public necessity.

DIMENSIONS: Box, 17½ inches high x 14 inches wide x 11 inches deep. Weight complete: About one hundred pounds.

For common battery systems only. Can be had with either shield or bell emblems

PAY STATION



COMPANY



No. 16 Street Corner Pay Station

Mounted on telephone pole in suburban district. The street station is much used by that class of people who will not sign a regular telephone service contract.



Iron Telephone Boxes and Posts

FOR street railways, police and special requirements. We are prepared to furnish the trade anything required in the line of waterproof iron boxes fitted with locks for furnishing telephone service to those having keys only. These boxes are so designed that the door and its supporting frame are made separate from the box, thus allowing for renewal, all parts being interchangeable. The door is fitted with our patent gravity hinges and is self-closing without the use of springs. We can furnish these boxes to mount on pole or building, or they can be had with post. Any special lettering or design to order.

DIMENSIONS: Box 17 1/2 inches high x 14 inches wide x 11 inches deep. Weight about 80 pounds.

DIMENSIONS: Post length 87 1/2 inches, diameter at top 9 inches, diameter at bottom 6 inches. Weight about 110 pounds.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



Weatherproof iron posts and boxes
for special telephone service



Iron Telephone Boxes and Posts



Gray Measured Service Registers

REALIZING the demand for a mechanical device that could be attached to any ordinary telephone which would perform the function of counting the calls obtained, it remained for W. T. Gentry, president of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company of Atlanta, Georgia to produce the first device to fill this want. Mr. Gentry having brought out the first telephone register in the year of 1894, previous to which time nothing in the way of a practical device for such a purpose had ever been produced. After obtaining United States Letters Patent on same, it was purchased by the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company and was the foundation on which they have successfully built it.



Number 3 Register at-
tached to the regular desk
set telephone.

Mounting plate extra.

Number 3 Register mount-
ed on the regular wall
type telephone set.



No. 3 Register



The Demand

WITH Gray Registers a service can be had as with the gas or water meter, requiring no expenditure on the part of the patron other than for actual service rendered, the user only being required to sign a guarantee to use at least one call per day or enough to justify the Company in making the installation, it being fairly safe to assume that after the subscriber becomes accustomed to the telephone, the transaction becomes of mutual benefit.



This illustration shows our Number 3 Register complete.

Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ size.



This illustration shows our Number 3 Register in detail.

No. 3 Register



The Importance of Bells in the Pay Station

DUE to the fact that bells form an important part in the mechanism of the Gray Telephone Pay Station as they not only register to the operator the number of coins deposited but by their characteristics denote the amount paid. In general use the tones of bells are carried on the sound waves in the same manner as the human voice. With our discovery of establishing a resonant connection between the bell within the box and the transmitter located outside we transmit the bell sounds through solid material.

It is interesting in our study to find that bells must be designed according to mathematical laws. While Chinese bells are frequently square, Japanese and Korean barrel-shaped, the Italian bells are long-waisted. American and English bells are made of two metals only, copper and tin. Silver does not sweeten the tone of the bell as commonly believed. A bell's tone is not only affected by the metallic composition but also by its shape and proportions. The voice of a bell is really a chorus of voices. Vibrations from bells are powerful. Muleteers in the Alps muffle the small bells around the mule's neck, lest the vibrations start snow slides.

The largest bell ever cast is the "Tsar Kolokol", made to order for the Empress Elizabeth of Russia in 1733. A million dollar's worth of gold and jewelry was thrown into the molten metal by zealous subjects. A huge piece was broken from the side when the tower supporting it was burned. The bell now stands near the Kremlin Wall in Moscow. The next largest bells are in China. One in Peking, weighs 120,000 pounds and is twelve feet in diameter.

The Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is the best known bell in the United States. The finest chime, a number of contrasting bells, is at the Military Academy at West Point.



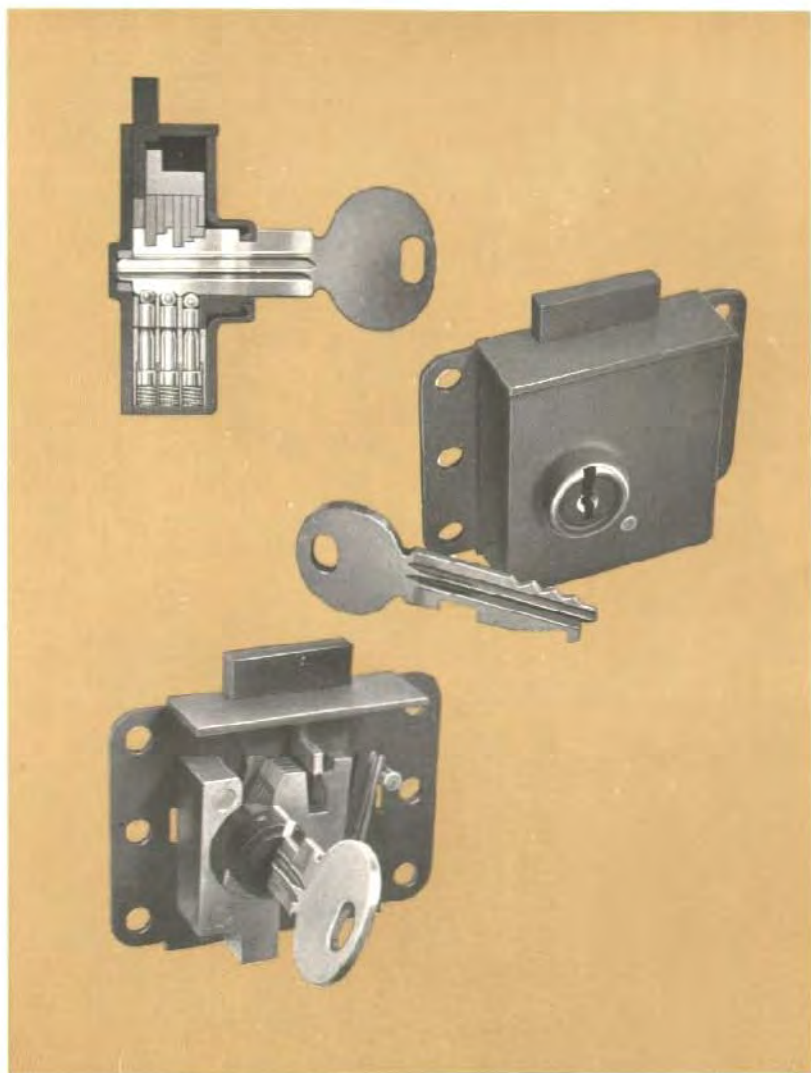
Gray Signals

The Gray Signals are sounded by gravity. Note the simplicity. No movable parts. The user simply deposits the money and the falling coin automatically sounds the bells.



Western Electric 12-A Lock

THIS lock is designed to meet the requirements of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in order to insure proper protection to the contents of the coin collectors. It is fundamentally different from any lock heretofore produced as it comprises a combination of the parasentric ball bearing pin tumbler flat lever construction and affords a tremendous number of different changes, as well as the utmost protection. The front on these locks are made of hardened steel. They are intended for use only on the associated bell telephone companies lines with multi-coin collectors of both prepay and post payment types.

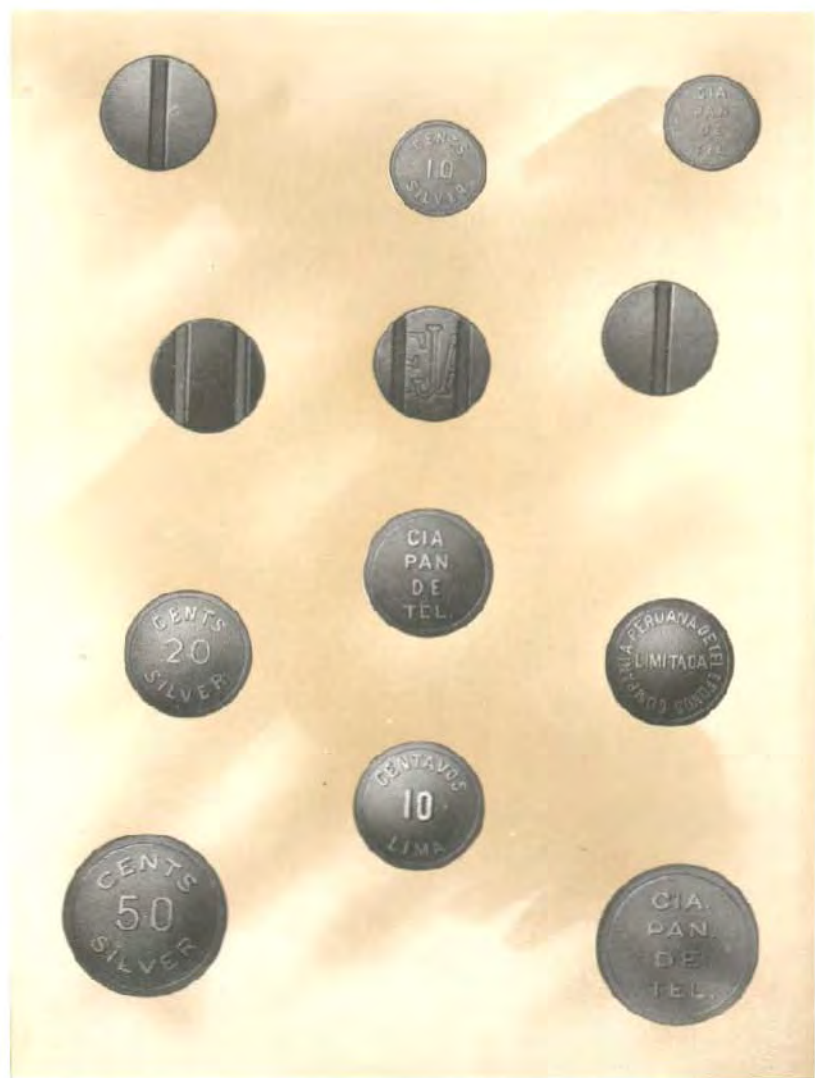


Western Electric 12-A Lock

THE GRAY



TELEPHONE





Pay Stations For Foreign Countries

On the following pages are shown some of the special pay stations which we manufacture for use in foreign countries. We are prepared to make anything in the way of size, form or number of slots that may be required; also in those countries where the coinage is found to consist of two or more coins having the same diameter and thickness but of a different monetary value, we can furnish our grooved tokens with pay stations having teeth in the slots which prevent the insertion of anything but the proper token, or we can make up special coins in either brass or nickel silver to meet such conditions.



Canadian Coin Collectors

The 50-E Prepay Station
with
50-C Apparatus Blank

THIS station has been standardized by The Bell Telephone Companies of Canada for use on their lines.

It is arranged so that either the small silver or nickel coins can be deposited in the five cent slot, both coins, although of a different size, functioning in the same manner after being deposited.

It is constructed for the mounting of the Northern Electric Company's transmitter, receiver and calling dial, through which company these stations are furnished the trade.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



Canadian
50-E Prepay Station



No. 76 Prepay Station for Machine Switching

For use on the Automatic Electric Company's
equipment in Canada

Arranged for Canadian Coins

THESE stations have been approved by The Automatic Electric Company for use by operating companies using their system. They are arranged for prepay service on local calls without the use of a central office operator, and also provide for the collection of long distance toll charges in advance of the line being built up. Where these stations are utilized, the telephone is normally inoperative and upon the insertion of a coin, primarily the nickel, the transmitter, receiver and calling dial will function in the usual manner. In connection with a local call the called party upon responding by the removing of the receiver causes the nickel to be deposited in the cash compartment. If, however, the line should be in use, or the party fails to respond, as soon as the receiver is restored by the calling party, the coin will automatically return.

PAY STATION



COMPANY



Type 76 Canadian