

# Telephone



Source: [www.express.co.uk](http://www.express.co.uk)

Fig: Telephone

A telephone is an electronic device that allows two or more users have a conversation between them when they are far from each other. It converts the human voice to digital signals to human voice so that two people can have an easy conversation between them. These electronic signals are suitable for the transmission via devices or cable over far distances.

The father of the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell as he was credited with patenting the first practical telephone.

In the past, there were mostly rotatory telephones which were quite difficult to use and took a long time to dial numbers while modern telephones are most of the push buttons which are easy to operate. There are several parts in a telephone. Thus, a telephone works by combining the telephone handset, handset cord, mounting cord, dial pad, feature buttons, display, lights, switchhook, speakers, message waiting indicator, base and faceplate.

## Telephone Handset



Handset

It is also called the receiver. This part contains both speaker and microphone from which both actions speak and listen can be done. It may also have a volume or mute control. Handsets come in a variety of shapes and sizes and are usually made to work with a telephone.

## Handset Cord



Handset Cord

It is also known as the curly cord. This often gets very tangled which can break or harm the wires inside causing interference.

## Mounting Cord



Mounting Cord

A straight cord, commonly grey or translucent grey called *silver satin*. It often has a modular connector at each end, one plugging into a jack opening on the telephone and the other plugging into a jack opening in the wall. In some cases, the mounting cord is wired precisely to the telephone or the wall or to both and cannot be opened.

## Dial Pad



Dial Pad

It is also known as a tone-touch pad, touch-tone buttons, keypad or DTMF (dual tone multi-frequency) pad. Maximum telephones use the DTMF method for assigning a telephone number to the telecommunications service contributor. The local telephone manufacturer, central office and the business telephone system (PBX) surely have the ability to process these tones.

## Feature Buttons

It is also known as function keys or feature keys. They empower different outlines and construction to be answered. Functions such as call conferencing, call forwarding, call transfer can be activated by these buttons. Other functions like speed dialling, call waiting , and some other can be done by this buttons.

## Display

It is also known as LCD (liquid crystal display). Old phones do not have a display but newer ones do. The displays are different according to the manufacturer.

## Lights

Not all telephones have lights but some do. The function of the light or LCD is to indicate the status of a call in progress on one of the outside lines or extensions.

## Switchhook

This indicates to those two little plastic buttons that press down on a traditional telephone when you hang up the receiver.

## Speakers

Most of the telephones are equipped with a speaker.

## Message Waiting Indicator



Fig:  
Message Waiting Indicator

If voicemail system is enabled on a telephone a lamp or LCD indicator lets you know that message is waiting.

## Base

It is a telephone housing. This is mostly a constructed plastic casing designed to house a specific type of telephone.

## Faceplate

Usually, telephones that work with business telephone systems allows you to print a layout of the front of the telephone with the extension numbers and system functions that coincide to each button. This printed layout may lapse into place over the buttons and inside a clear plastic cover that is generally called the faceplate.