

No. 672,979.

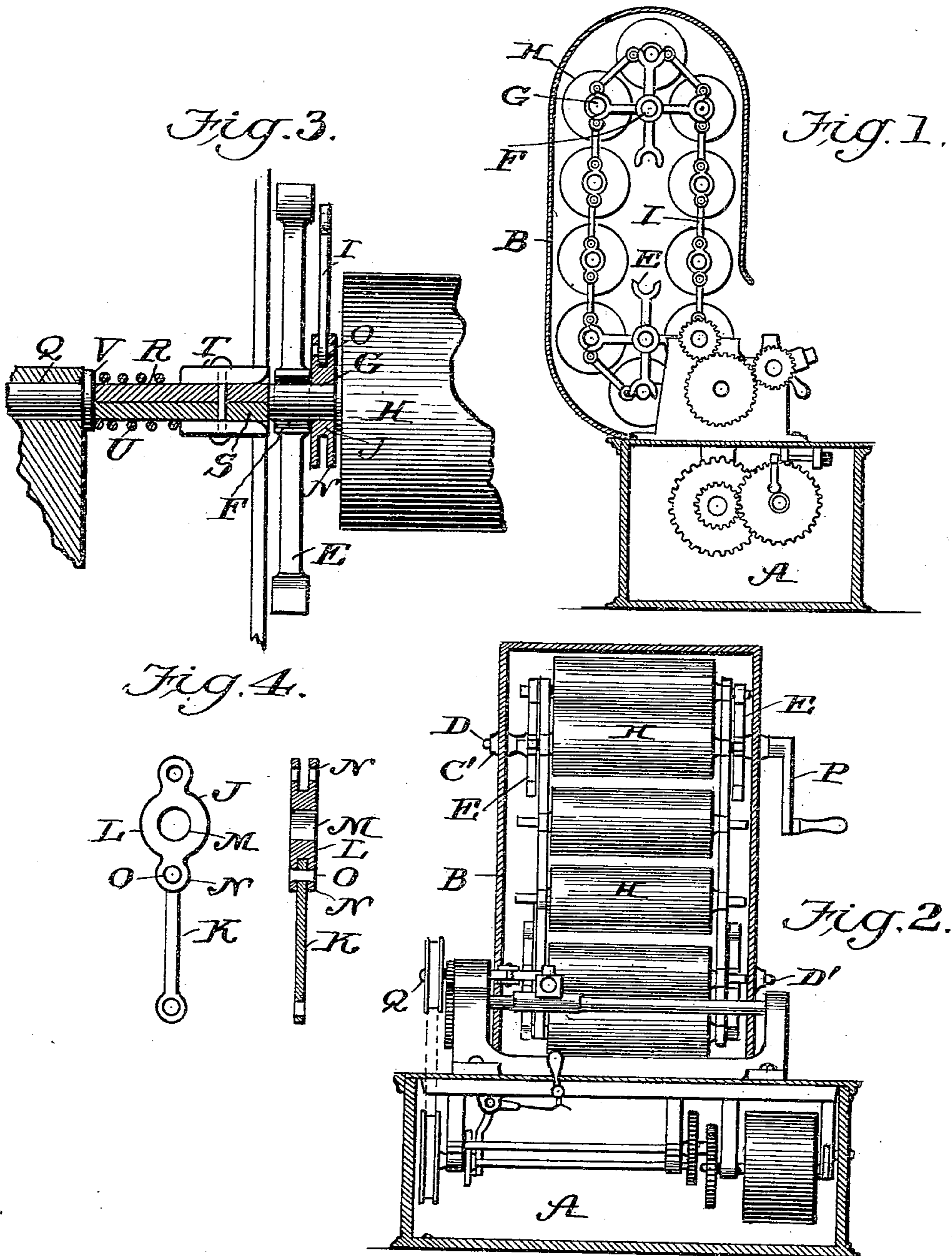
Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

W. T. GELTZ.

GRAPHOPHONE, PHONOGRAPH, OR TALKING MACHINE.

(Application filed Oct. 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. GELTZ, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

## GRAPHOPHONE, PHONOGRAPH, OR TALKING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,979, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed October 3, 1900. Serial No. 31,941. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. GELTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mansfield, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Graphophones, Phonographs, or Talking-Machines; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in graphophones, phonographs, or talking-machines; and the objects of my invention are, first, to arrange any number of record-cylinders so they can be attached to a graphophone or phonograph, the said cylinders so arranged that they can be operated by the mechanism operating said machines, either coin-controlled or otherwise, and, second, to supply a novel, cheap, durable, and efficient device for the purpose stated. These objects I accomplish by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end elevation of a graphophone, showing end view of my improved cylinder-attachment device secured upon said machine. Fig. 2 is a front elevation to show more fully the general construction and arrangement of the parts constituting my invention. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a portion of one of the record-cylinders to show more fully the mechanism to connect the same to the graphophone. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of one of the links constituting the chain and bearings for the cylinder-journals.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts throughout the several views.

In the accompanying drawings, A indicates a graphophone of general construction now in general use. The construction of the machine I shall not describe, as I do not make any claim for the same, only to show the combination of the machine with my improvement.

B indicates a metal or wood case secured upon the top of the graphophone-case by any

suitable mechanism. Each end of the case is provided with the box-bearing C, and in which are journaled the sprocket-wheel shafts D.

The sprocket-wheels E are composed of a center hub F, having four arms radiating from the center. Said arms are forked at their ends, and in the same mesh the journals G, formed upon each end of the record-cylinders H. The sprocket-wheels are four in number, two secured upon the upper shaft D and two upon the lower shaft D'. The said sprocket-wheels are placed a sufficient distance apart to allow the record-cylinders to pass between the same.

I indicates an endless chain, which is composed of a series of journal-bearings J and bar connections K. The portion J is composed of a center hub L, provided in the center with the hole M to receive the journals G, and it is also provided upon each side and in line with the center with the bifurcated lugs N to receive the ends of the connections K, which are hinged within the bifurcations and held in position by the pins O, passing through the hole in the connections K and bifurcated lugs N. A chain of this construction is placed at each end of the cylinders, each cylinder journaled at each end and placed in the bearings J, forming part of the chain. The chains connecting the cylinders are supported by the shafts and sprocket-wheels, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Either the upper or lower shaft is made to extend through the end of the case B to receive the crank P to operate and change the position of the cylinders through the action of the sprocket wheels and chain to any position required to be operated upon by the power mechanism operating the graphophone.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a device to connect the record-cylinders to the driving mechanism to rotate the same. The upper pulley-shaft Q is squared upon the inner end R, also the ends S of the cylinder-journals G. A sleeve T, provided with a square hole through its center, is placed upon the shaft R, and a coil-spring U surrounding the said shaft and placed between the sleeve T and collar V. When the operator wishes to change from one cylinder to another, he moves the slide from off the end of the cylinder-shaft and then turns the crank P one-fourth of a revo-

lution, which will bring into position the next cylinder in line with the sleeve T. The sleeve is then released, and the expansion of the spring will force the sleeve upon the end of the cylinder-shaft into the position shown in Fig. 3.

I do not wish to limit myself to placing the series of cylinders in a vertical position. They may be placed horizontal or upon an incline without departing from the object of the invention.

I have not shown any coin-controlling mechanism, for any devices now in use are appropriate.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a talking-machine, of a casing connected with the case thereof, two shafts mounted in said casing at the upper and lower portions thereof, sprocket-wheels mounted upon said shafts and having semicircular depressions in their arms, an end-

less chain passing around said sprockets, and records journaled in the links of said chains, and adapted to have their shafts rest in the depressions of the sprockets to guide the chains therearound.

2. In combination with a talking-machine, the record-holding device consisting of a pulley-shaft having a squared end and a spring-actuated sleeve, of a casing connected with the case of the machine, two shafts mounted in said casing, sprocket-wheels mounted upon said shafts and having depressions in their arms, an endless chain passing around said sprockets, and records journaled in the links of said chains and adapted to have their shafts rest in the depressions of the sprockets to guide the chains therearound.

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

WILLIAM T. GELTZ.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BRINKERHOFF,  
CHARLES BAER.