

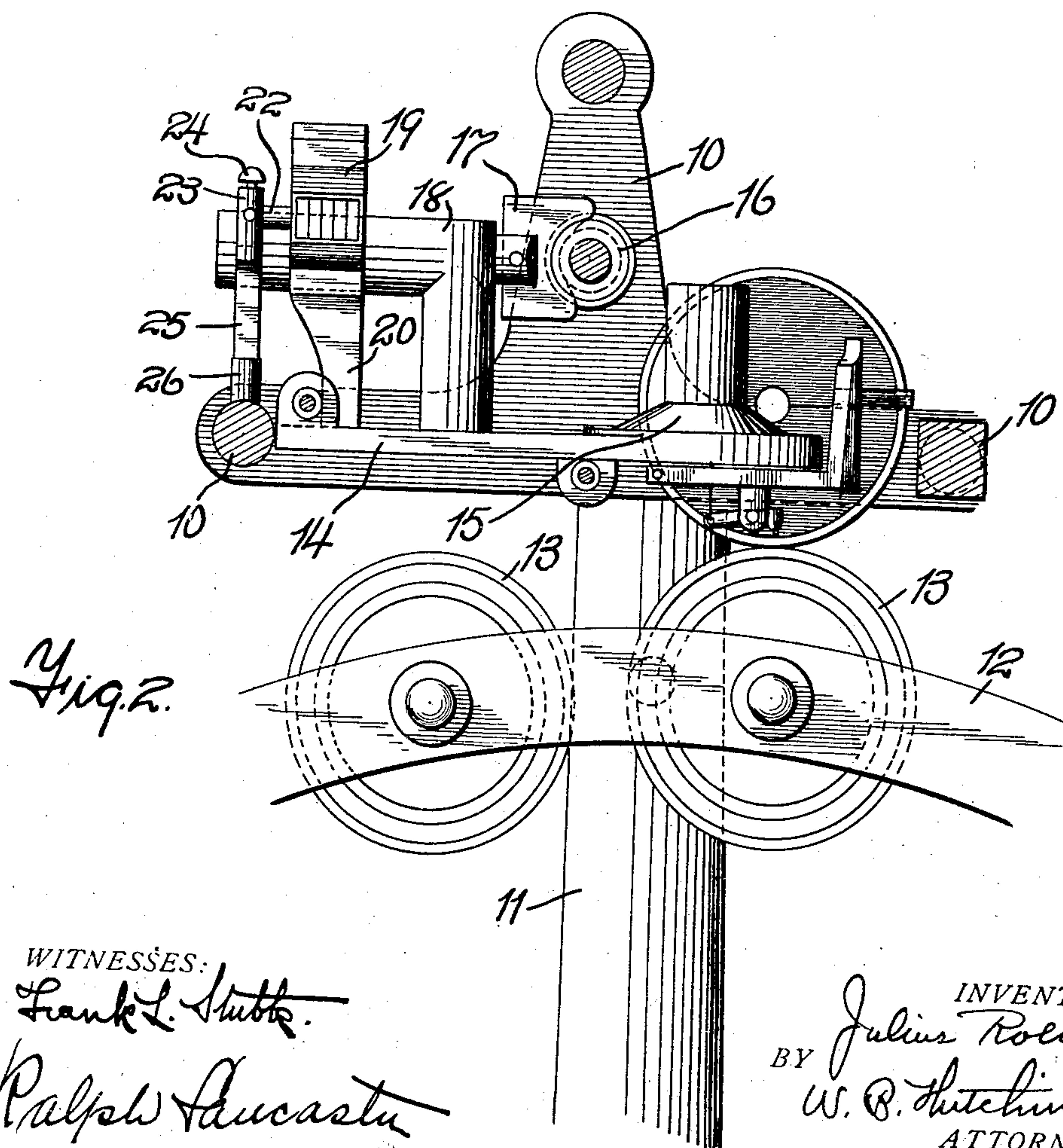
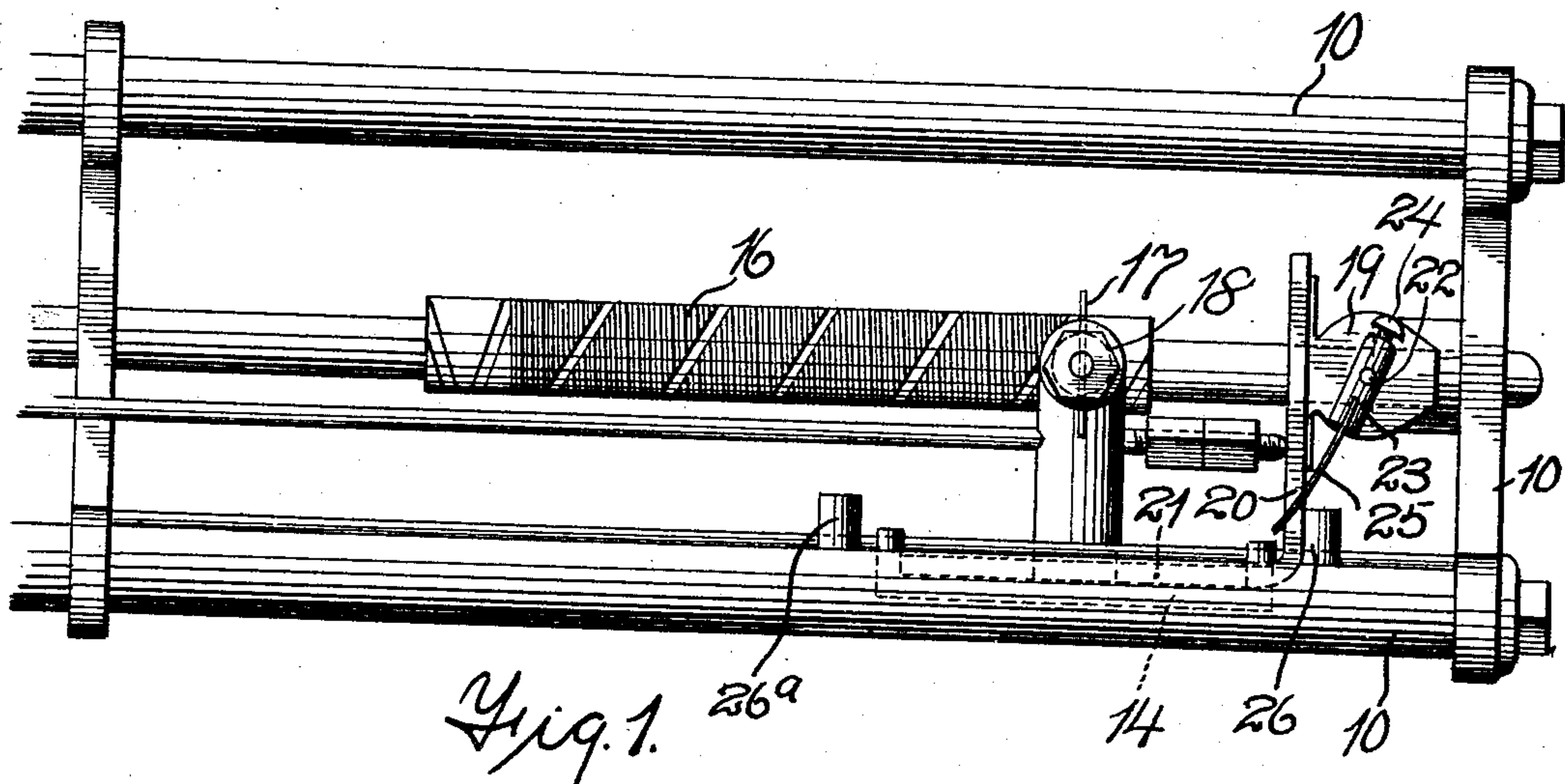
No. 883,970.

PATENTED APR. 7, 1908.

J. ROEVER.

REGISTERING MECHANISM FOR MULTIPLE PHONOGRAPHS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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REGISTERING MECHANISM FOR MULTIPLE PHONOGRAPHS.

No. 883,970.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 7, 1908.

Application filed May 29, 1907. Serial No. 376,267.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS ROEVER, of the city of New York, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Registering Mechanism for Multiple Phonographs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in registering devices and attachments for use
10 in connection with multiple phonographs, and especially with machines of this class which are operated by mechanism controlled by coins. In machines of this class it is desirable, and in fact necessary, that an accurate register be made of all coins dropped into
15 the machine to start the mechanism and play a record. In machines of this kind, a series of records are used, and a reproducer, generally on some kind of carriage, is made to traverse the length of a record and then move
20 back into position to traverse another record.

The object of my invention is to apply a registering device which shall be operated in connection with the sliding of the reproducer, so that the sliding of the reproducer in
25 one direction will operate the register. In this way there can be no cheating the register, and the result is more certain than it would be if the register were applied to some
30 other parts of the machine, and moreover, the arrangement, as will be noticed by the description to follow, makes it a very simple matter to connect up and apply the register.

With these ends in view, my invention consists of certain features of construction and combinations of parts which will be herein-
35 after described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a part of a machine showing my improvements, and Fig. 2 is a cross sectional elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 1.
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In the drawings I have shown merely enough of the machine to show the application of the register and the means for operating it. The register is used generally in connection with a horizontal frame 10, which is supported on a post 11, or equivalent support, and extends over the top of a record wheel 12, in which the records 13 are carried. A reproducer carriage 14 slides back and
50 forth on the frame 10, so that the reproducer

15 may be operated from one of the records, which connects with the reproducer by a stylus, as usual. The carriage 14 is operated as shown by a screw 16, which connects with a blade 17 carried by the support 18 on the carriage 14, but so far as my invention is concerned it is immaterial how the carriage 14 is operated so long as it or its equivalent slides back and forth with relation to a record 13.
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The register proper 19 may be of any approved type, and I have shown a common form of register which is carried on an arm 20, and this is bent to form a base portion 21 which is secured to the frame. The register is of the kind in which the mechanism is worked by the oscillating of its shaft 22, and I have shown this shaft provided with a flexible crank or arm comprising the part 23, which is secured to the shaft 22 by a binding screw 24 and the flexible or spring extension 25, which extends downward from the part 23, so as to strike the abutment 26 or 26^a as the case may be. These abutments are spaced apart directly in the path of the arm 25, which as will be seen, moves with the reproducer and its carriage, and the distance between the abutments is such that when the reproducer has traversed a record and is brought to the end of its stroke, the arm 25 strikes the abutment 26 and sets the register, and when the reproducer moves back to go over another record, the arm strikes the abutment 26^a, and the shaft 22 is turned so as to register one coin. Obviously, the arrangement can be reversed; that is, the register can be operated by contact of the arm with the abutment 26, instead of with the abutment 26^a, and it is equally obvious that the particular construction of the arm 25 and its connections, can be departed from without affecting the principle of the invention, which lies in having the operating arm of the register carried with the reproducer so that every complete stroke of the reproducer is sure to be recorded. The arm 25 should, however, be flexible, so as to avoid any undue strain on the register.
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Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—
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1. In a machine of the kind described having a reproducer arranged to move opposite a record, the combination with such reproducer of a register movable back and forth
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with the reproducer, abutments spaced apart, and a contact arm connected with the register to operate it and arranged to strike it.

2. In a machine of the kind described having a reciprocating reproducer, the combination with such reproducer, of a contact arm moving with the reproducer, abutments arranged in the path of the arm to operate it, and a register operatively connected with the contact arm.

3. In a machine of the kind described having a reciprocating reproducer, the combination with such reproducer of the register having a fixed relation thereto and sliding there-
with, a flexible contact arm to operate the

reproducer, and abutments spaced apart to engage the contact arm near the ends of the reproducer stroke.

4. In a machine of the kind described having a reciprocating reproducer and carriage, the combination with the carriage of a register carried thereby, a contact arm connected with the register, and fixed abutments spaced apart so as to engage the contact arm near the ends of the carriage movement.

JULIUS ROEVER.

Witnesses:

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