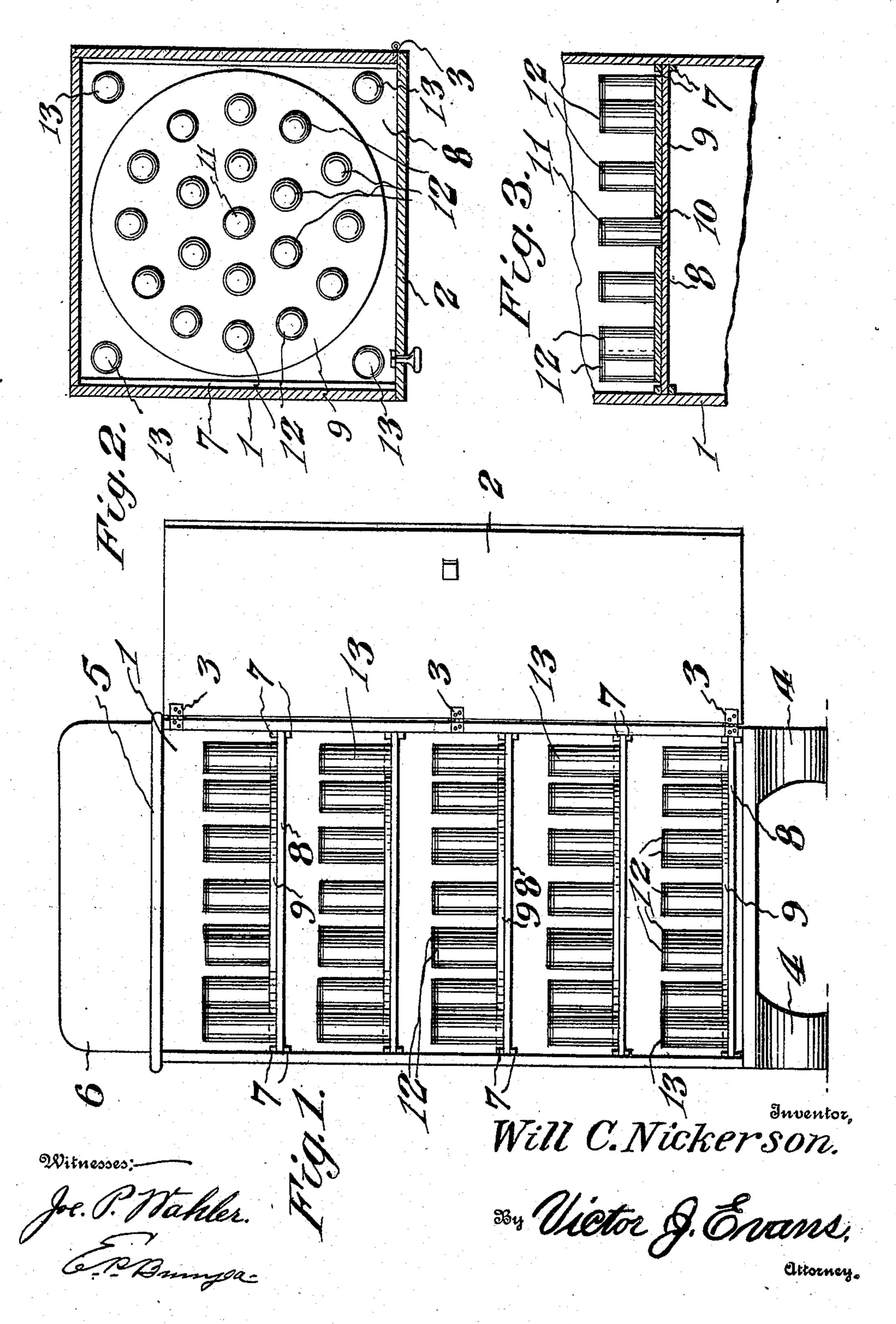
W. C. NICKERSON. CABINET FOR PHONOGRAPH RECORDS. APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1908.

924,493.

Patented June 8, 1909.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILL C. NICKERSON, OF WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN.

CABINET FOR PHONOGRAPH-RECORDS.

No. 924,493.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed May 6, 1908. Serial No. 431,195.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILL C. NICKERSON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Whitewater, in the county of Walsworth and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Phonograph-Records, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cabinets for phonograph records, and one of the principal objects of the same is to provide a cabinet having a series of sliding shelves therein and a rotating tray or disk mounted on each shelf for carrying a series of tubular records for

15 phonographs.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cabinet having a series of sliding shelves, and a circular disk or tray pivoted to each sliding shelf by means of a peg which may be used to hold a tubular phonograph record, said peg serving as a pivot for the circular disk or tray.

These and other objects may be attained by means of the construction illustrated in the

25 accompanying drawing, in which,—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cabinet made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary central verti-30 cal sectional detail view.

Referring to the drawing for a more specific description of my invention, the numeral 1 designates a cabinet of substantially rectangular cross section and provided with a door 2 connected to the cabinet by hinges 3. The cabinet is mounted on suitable legs 4 and is provided with a top or table 5 and a

back board 6.

Mounted to slide in and out between the cleats 7 is a series of shelves 8 which are substantially square, and pivoted upon each of said shelves is a disk or tray 9 provided with a central opening 10 through which projects a suitable peg 11, said peg being secured to the shelf 8 and projecting through the aperture or opening 10 in the disk or tray 9. The peg 11 is designed to receive a tubular

record for a phonograph thereon. Secured upon the top of the tray is a series of similar pegs or supports 12 for phonograph records, 50 and at each corner of the shelf 8 is a similar support or peg 13.

In use any one of the shelves 8 may be withdrawn from the cabinet and placed on the table 5 or may be sufficiently withdrawn 55 to permit the disk 9 to be revolved so that the records may be taken off one at a time, fed upon the phonograph and returned to its

place upon the tray or shelf.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that 60 my cabinet equipped with the shelves and rotating disks or trays is very convenient for its purpose, giving ready access to any one of the records required and permitting the record after being played to be returned to 65 its proper place upon the tray or shelf.

Having thus described the invention, what

is claimed as new, is:—

A cabinet for phonograph records comprising a rectangular casing provided with a 70 hinged door at one side so that access may be had to the interior of said casing, horizontally disposed slidable shelves mounted in said casing and disposed in parallel spaced relation to each other, and adapted to be ex- 75 tended out of the casing when the door is open and to be held against sliding movement when the door is closed, a plurality of record receiving pins extending upwardly from said shelves, a tray for each shelf pro- 80 vided with a centrally located passage to receive one of said pins so that said trays are revolubly mounted upon said shelves, and a plurality of record receiving pins extending upwardly from each of said trays and having 85 their upper ends disposed directly in line with the pins carried by said shelves.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in presence of two witnesses.

WILL C. NICKERSON.

Witnesses:

J. G. Frommader,

J. J. Deesh.