Jan. 2, 1923.

1,440,873

R. O. HAMMOND.

CABINET FOR TALKING MACHINE RECORDS.

FILED JAN. 27, 1920.

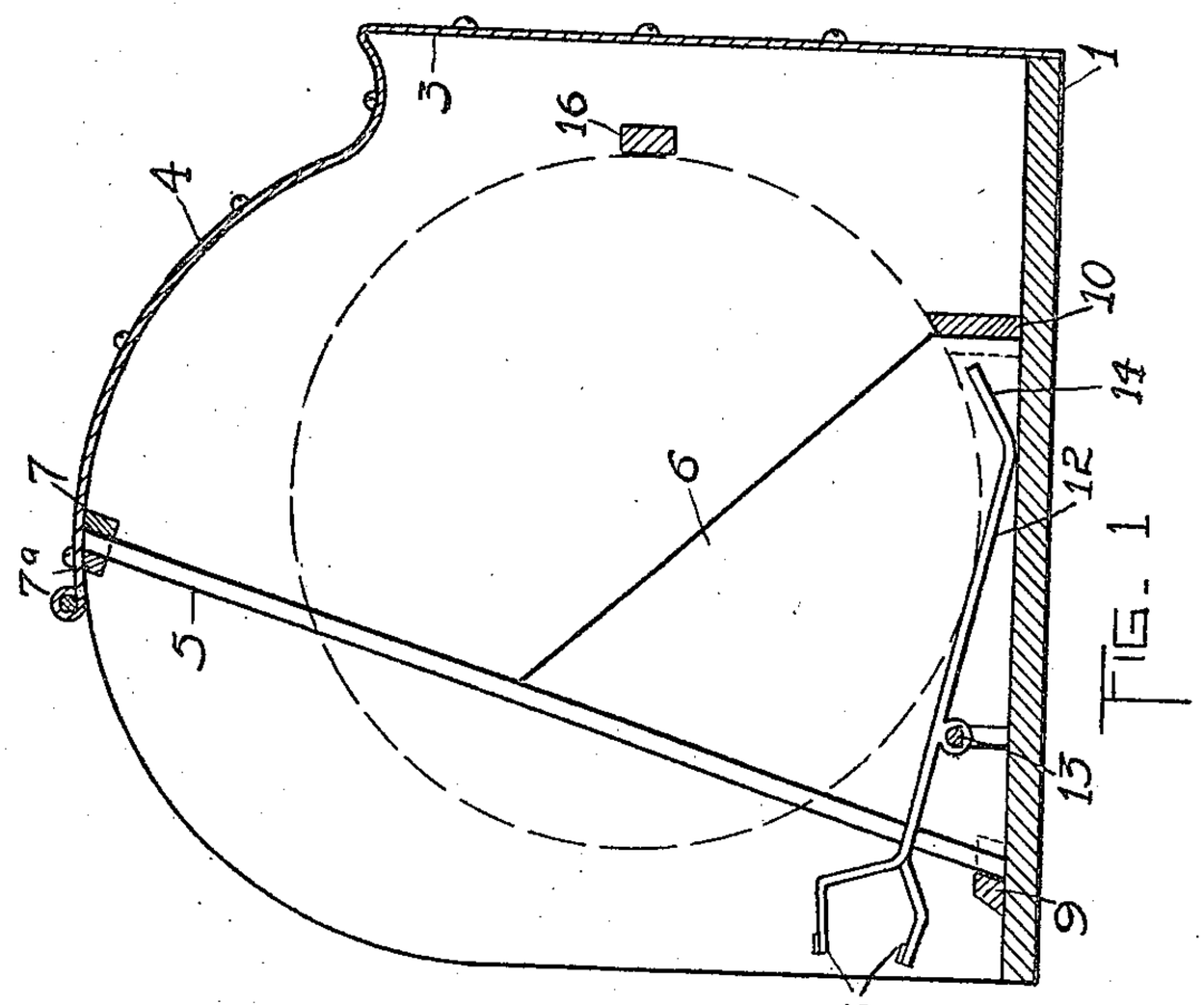

FIG. 1

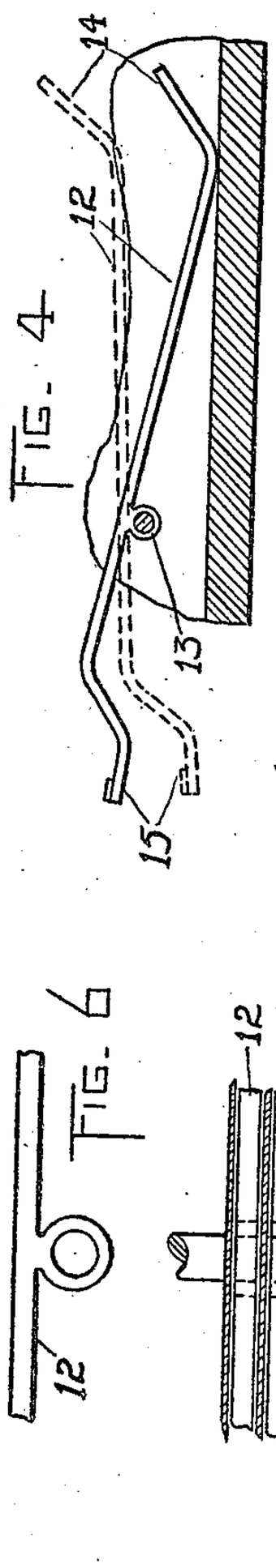

FIG. 4

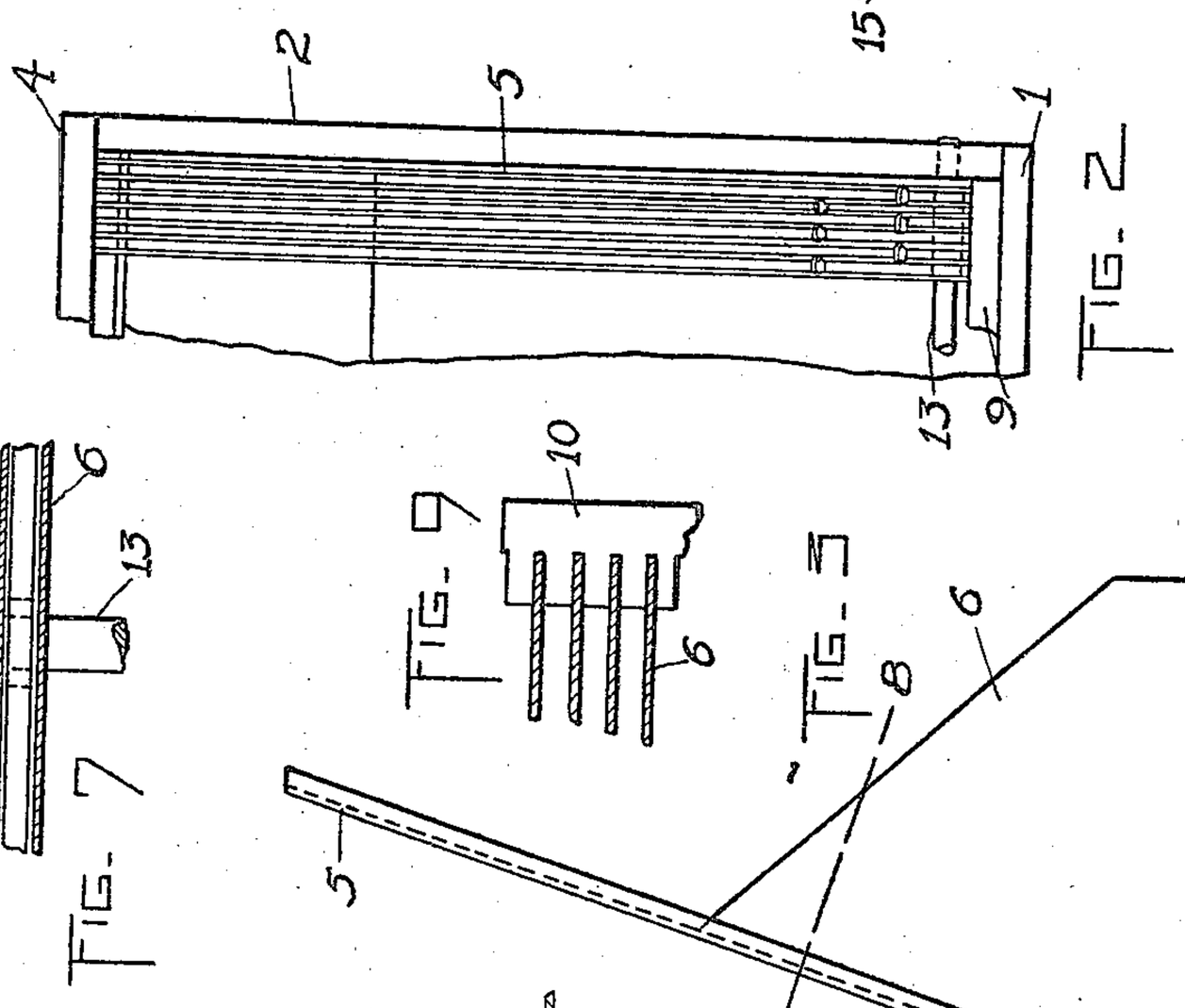

FIG. 2

FIG. 6

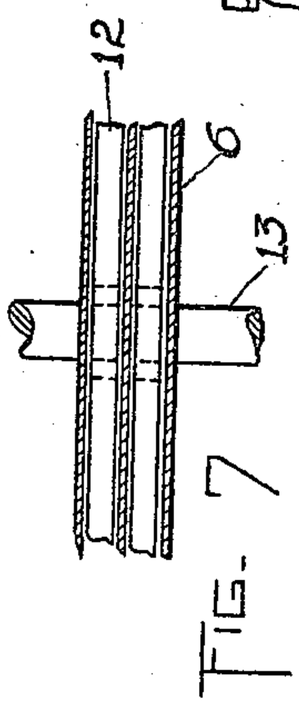

FIG. 7

FIG. 9

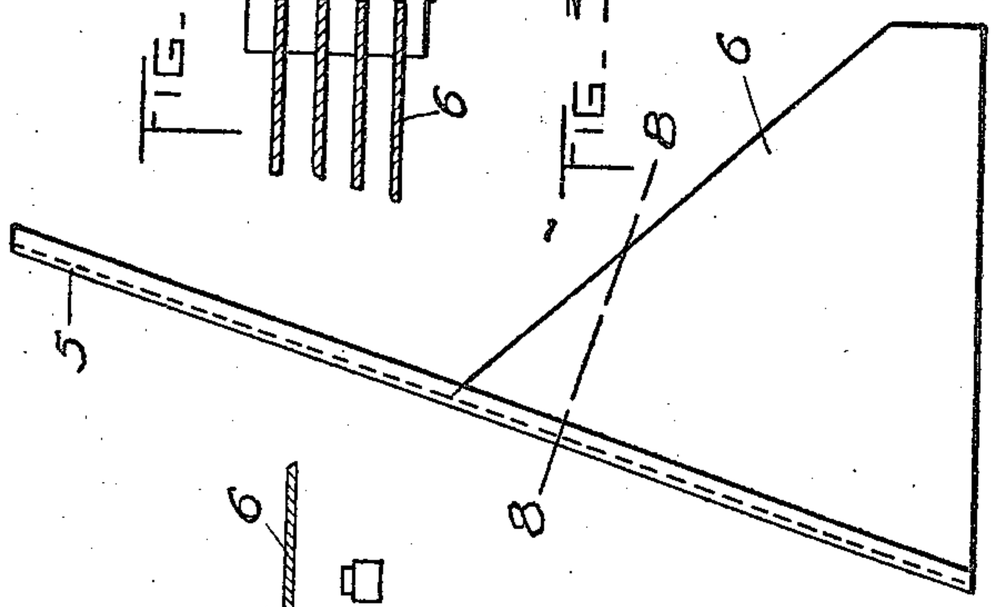

FIG. 3

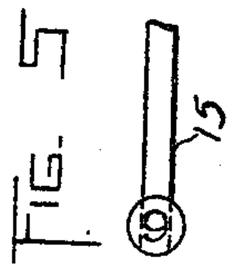

FIG. 5

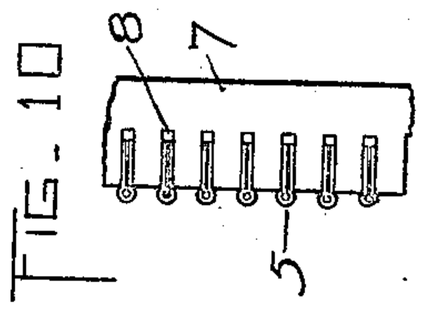

FIG. 10

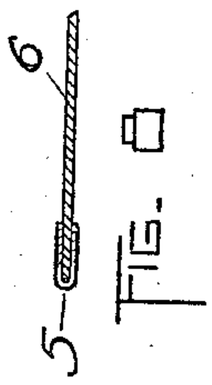

FIG. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CABINET FOR TALKING-MACHINE RECORDS.

Application filed January 27, 1920. Serial No. 354,352.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT O. HAMMOND, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Talking-Machine Records, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a cabinet for talking machine records and more particularly to the type in which a number of separate spaces is provided in which the records may be supported on their edges and from which they may be individually removed. An object of this invention is to provide a cabinet which will be light in structure, compact in form, and inexpensive to manufacture.

To these and other ends, the invention consists of certain parts and combinations of parts, all of which will be hereinafter described, the novel features being pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a vertical section through a cabinet constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view showing one end of the cabinet in front elevation;

Fig. 3 is a detail view of one of the dividing strips with a partition secured thereto;

Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the movable members on which the records are supported;

Figs. 5 and 6 are fragmentary views of one of the movable supports;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view showing the manner in which the movable supports are mounted between the partitions;

Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8—8, Fig. 3:

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary view showing the manner in which the partitions are secured at their rear edges; and

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary view showing the manner in which the upper ends of the dividing strips are mounted.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention there is provided a casing with an open front wall. This casing in this instance, is formed of a bottom 1 and side pieces 2 together with a rear wall 3 and a top wall 4, the latter two being formed of a single piece of sheet metal, the forward edge of the top wall being in rear of the forward edge of the bottom wall. Within the casing are arranged a number of dividing strips 5, these strips being secured at their lower and upper ends respectively, to the bottom and top wall of the casing, the strips inclining rearwardly from their lower ends. It is preferred to make the dividing strips of sheet metal, the metal being bent between its edges to provide grooves in which the forward edges of the partitions 6 are received. The securing of the dividing strips may be obtained by providing a strip 7 on the under side of the top wall and notching said strip at 8 to receive portions of the dividing strips 5. A strip 7^a is secured in front of the strips to hold them in the notches 8. The lower ends of the strips 5 are received within notches formed in a strip 9 secured to the bottom wall 1 of the cabinet.

The partitions 6 are preferably formed from sheet material such as card board, and their upper edges decline rearwardly from their forward edges. These partitions do not extend to the rear wall of the casing and are secured at their rear edges by a grooved strip 10, which acts as a support for the records, said strip being so positioned that the records project beyond the dividing strips 5 in the manner shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The records are preferably also supported, each upon a movable support 12, which is in the form of a lever pivoted at 13 to a common pivot rod which is situated in front of the axis of the disk when it rests against the strip 10. This lever extends rearwardly from the pivotal axis 13 under the disk and has its rear end deflected upwardly at 14, the extreme end being normally out of engagement with the disk when the latter rests against the support 10 and the lever 12 in advance of the deflected portion 14, but said deflected portion serving to hold the disk on the lever when the lever has its finger piece 15 depressed. A bar 16 is arranged in rear of the partitions 6 and about in a plane with the center of the disks of greatest diameter in order to cooperate with the disks so as to prevent the latter rolling too far to the rear.

In the use of the cabinet the levers or movable supports 12 are depressed at their forward ends through their finger pieces 15, the levers engaging frictionally between two

of the strips 5 and partitions 6 being held through this friction in depressed positions. The disks are then placed upon the levers and roll to the rear until brought to rest upon the cross piece 10 and the levers 12, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the cross piece 16 preventing the movement of the disk too far to the rear. To project a disk, the finger piece of the proper lever is depressed which causes said disk to roll outwardly on the lever where it is caught in the hand.

A cabinet constructed in accordance with this invention is inexpensive to manufacture, simple in operation and light and durable in structure. Record disks of different sizes may be held therein and be readily inserted or removed.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A cabinet for talking machine records comprising an outer casing having an open front wall and its top wall with its front edge in rear of the front edge of the bottom wall, grooved dividing strips extending from the bottom wall to the top wall and inclining rearwardly from their lower ends, partitions received in the grooves of the dividing strips at their forward edges, the upper edges of the partitions declining from their front edges, a strip arranged on the bottom wall in spaced relation to the rear wall and grooved to receive the rear ends of the partitions, and movable record supports operating between the partitions.

ROBERT O. HAMMOND.