

June 19, 1923.

J. C. WOOD

1,459,646

STOP FOR TALKING MACHINES

Filed July 11, 1921

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

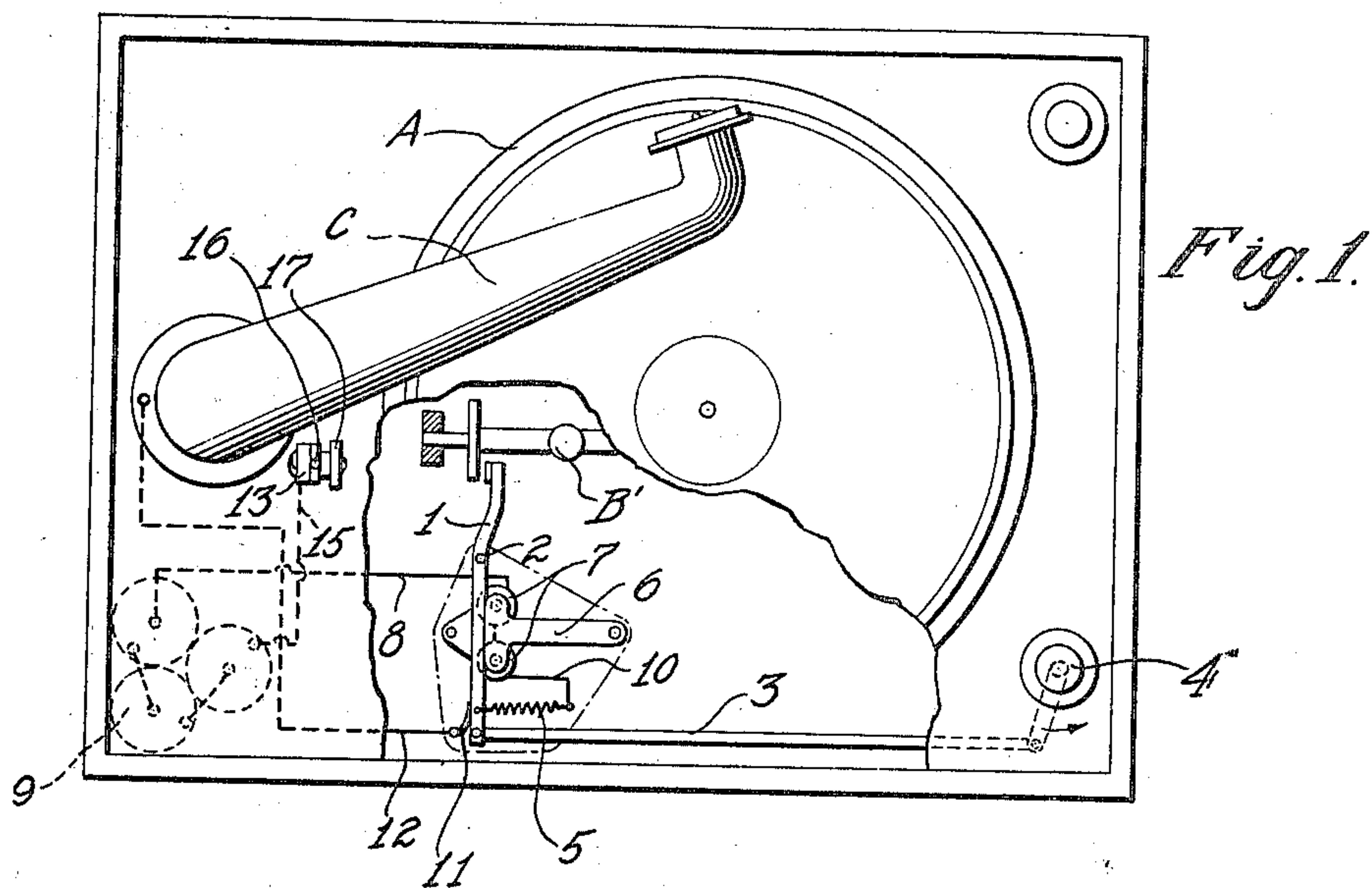


Fig. 1.

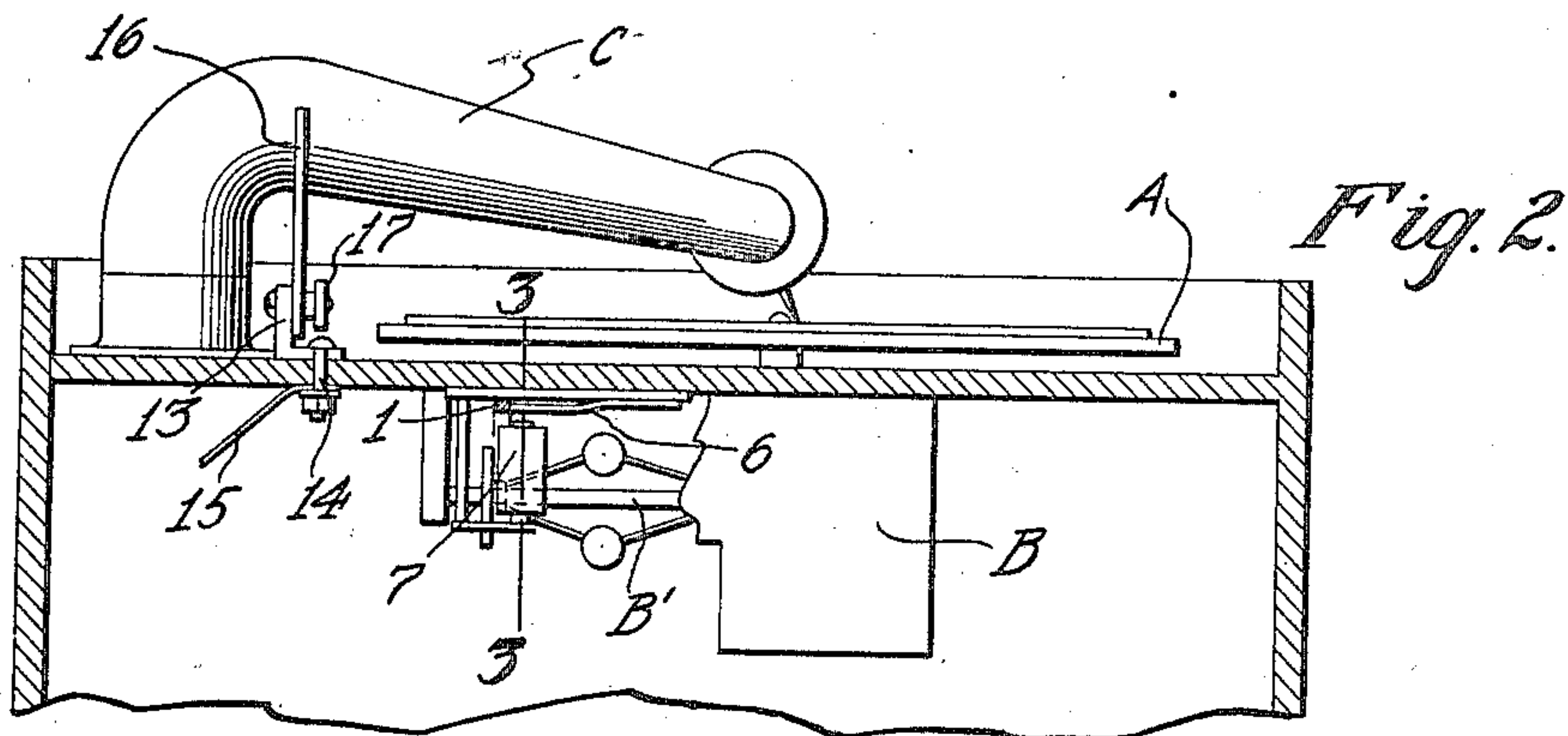


Fig. 2.

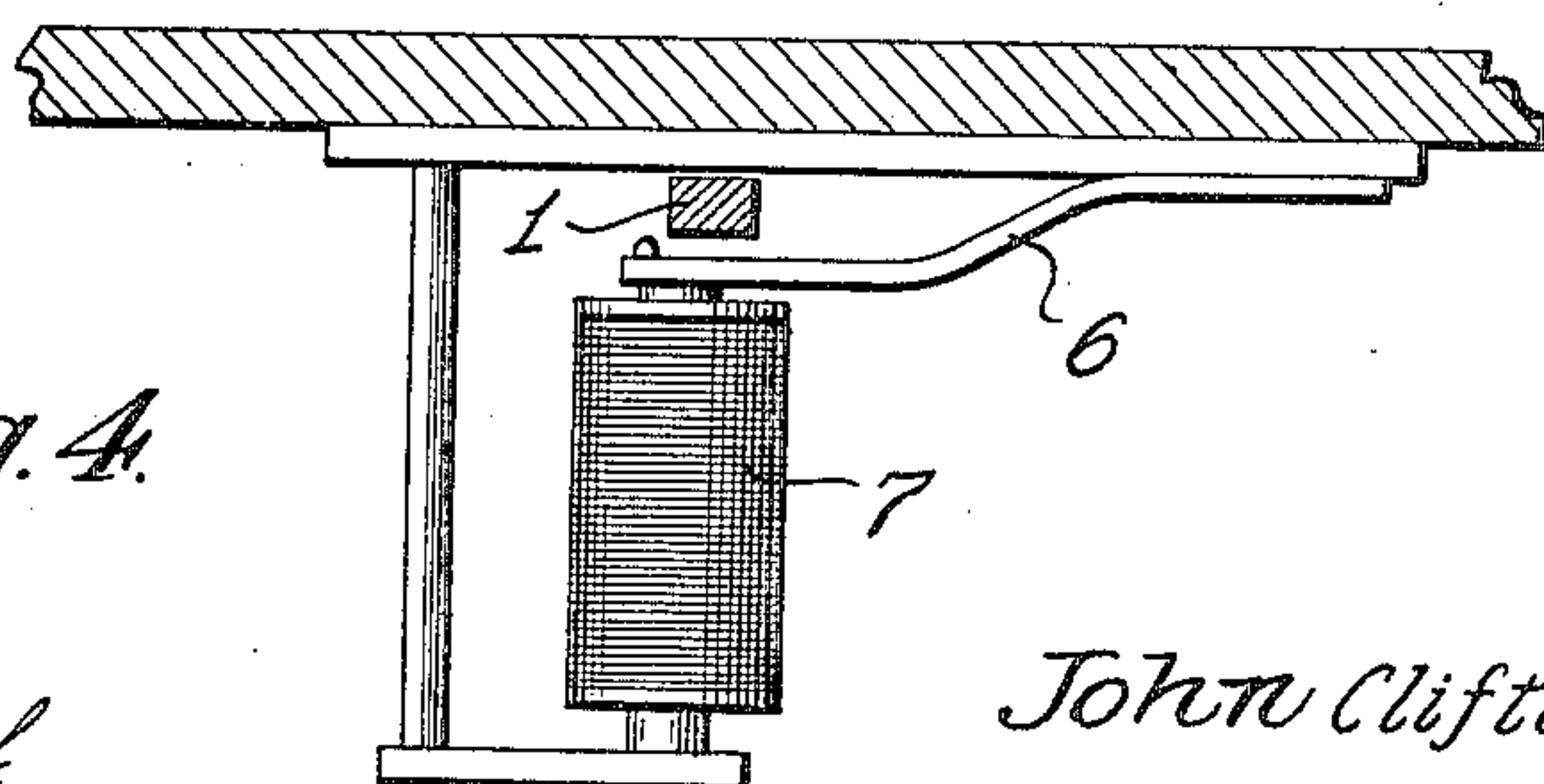


Fig. 4.

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L.D. Middleton.

WITNESS:

John Clifton Wood.

INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans

ATTORNEY

June 19, 1923.

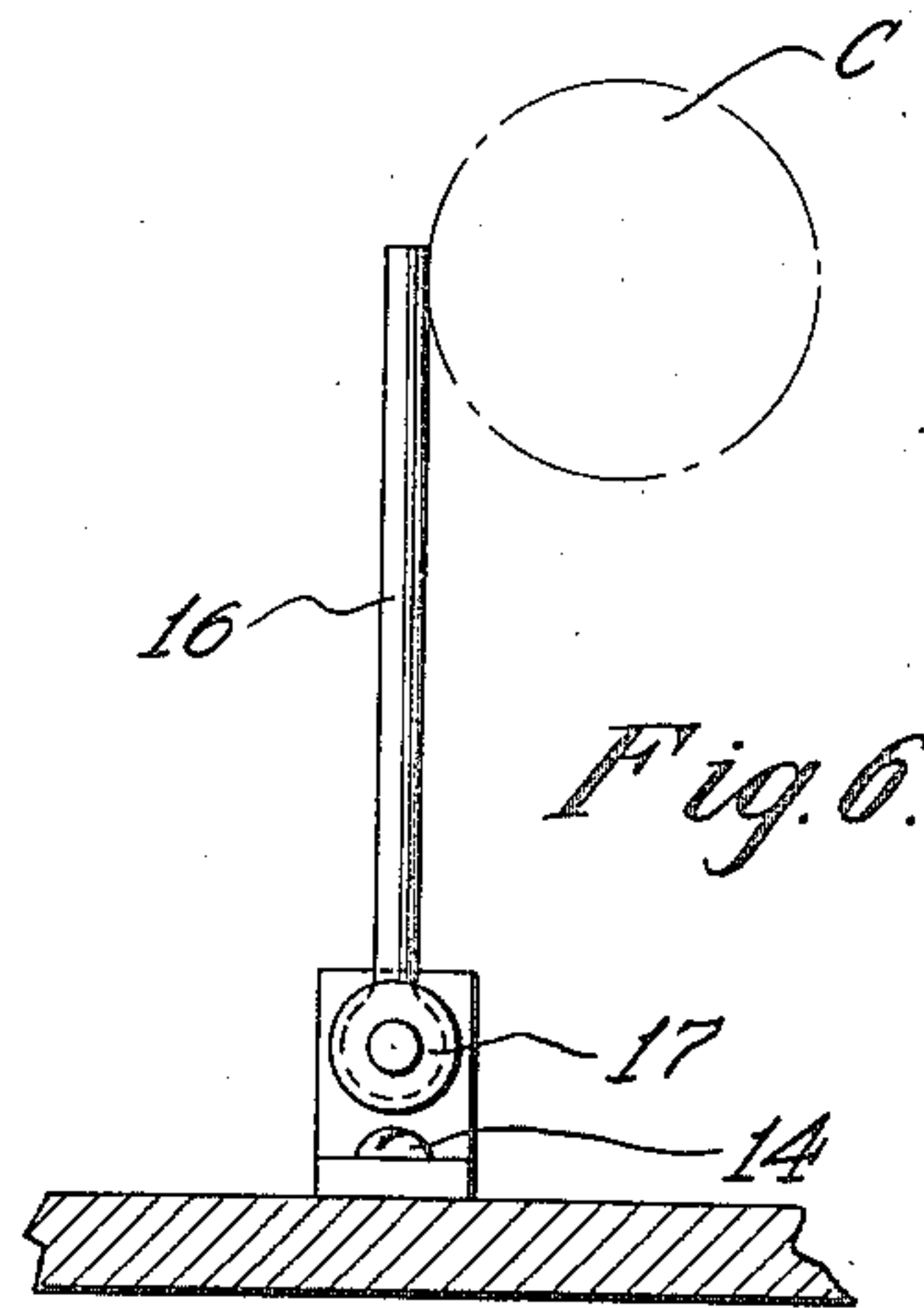
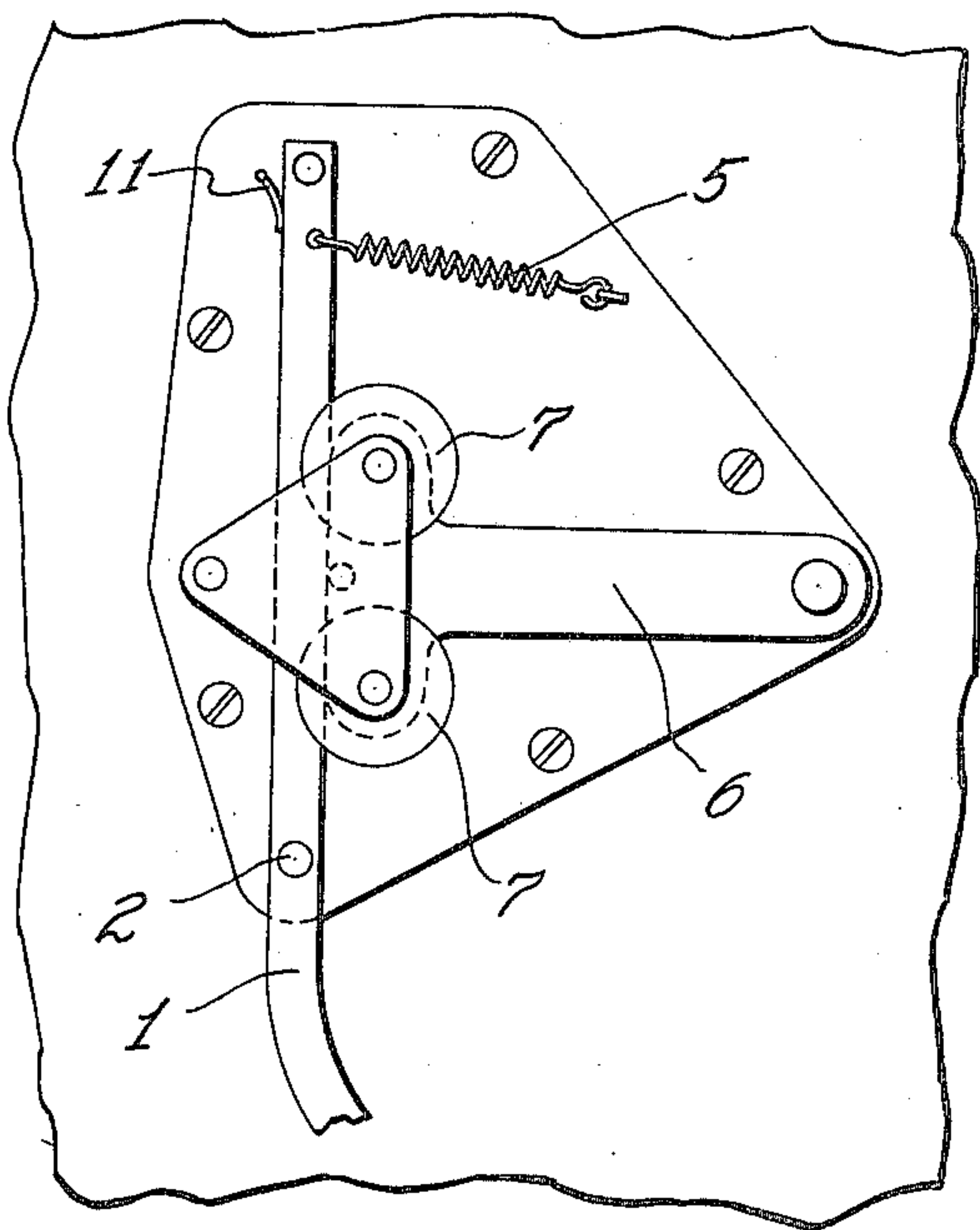
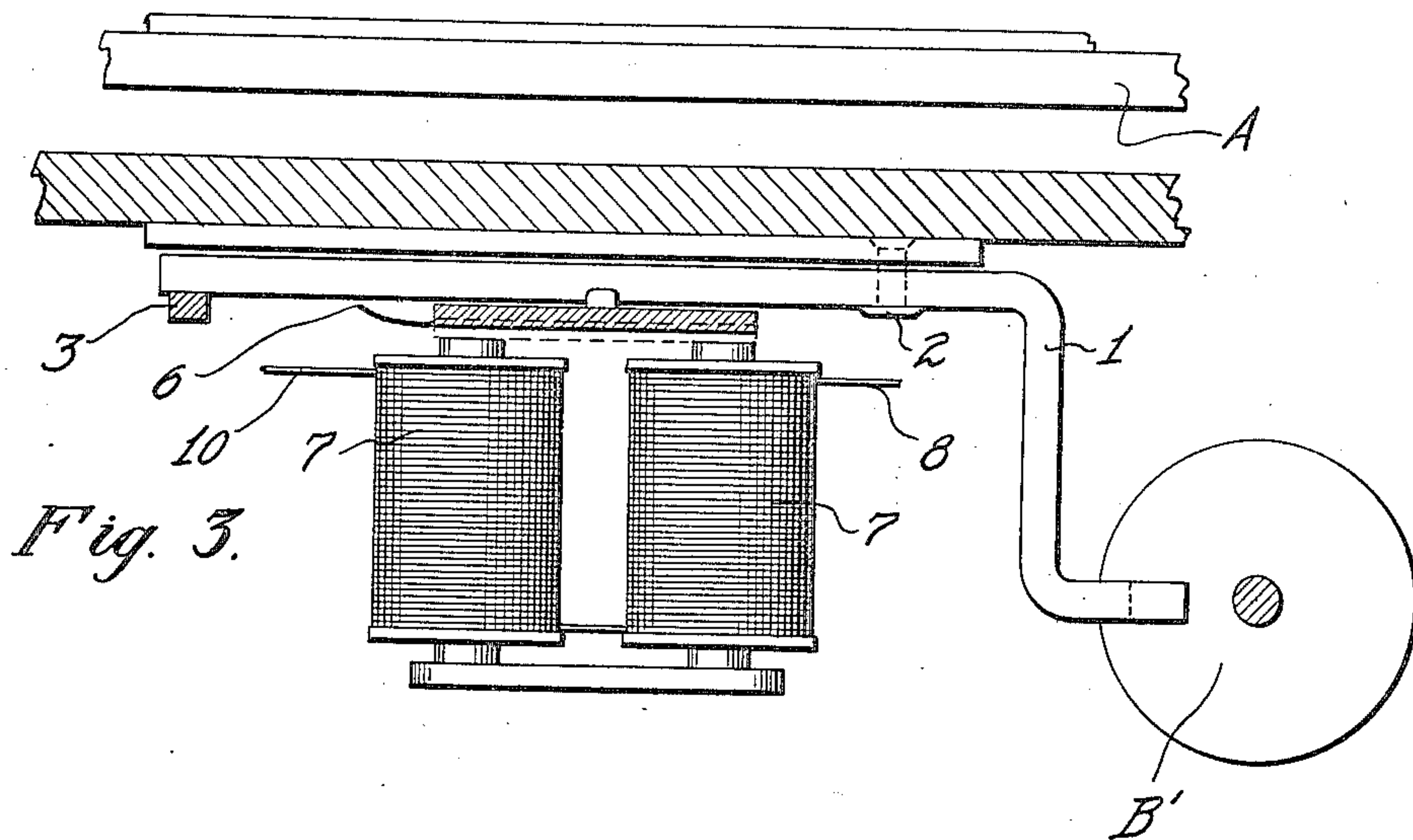
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STOP FOR TALKING MACHINES

Filed July 11, 1921

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



George L. Ljungberg
L. B. Middleton.

WITNESS:

John Clifton Wood.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CLIFTON WOOD, OF QUAY, NEW MEXICO.

STOP FOR TALKING MACHINES.

Application filed July 11, 1921. Serial No. 483,942.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CLIFTON WOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quay, in the county of Quay and State of New Mexico, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stops for Talking Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in talking machines and the principal object of the invention is to provide an adjustable stop mechanism for automatically stopping the motor when the reproducer reaches the end of the recording groove in the record.

Another object of the invention is to provide a spring operated brake lever for acting upon the governor with a magnetic switch for holding the lever out of engagement with the governor when the machine is in operation, with means for breaking the electric circuit when the lever is released by the latch.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing my invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a talking machine supplied with my invention.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figures 4, 5 and 6 are detail views.

In these views A indicates the record table of the talking machine, B the motor for rotating the table which includes the governor B' and C indicates the reproducer arm. 1 indicates the brake lever for engaging a part of the governor B' to hold the motor inactive, this lever being pivoted at 2 and being connected by link 3 with the control button 4. Thus the brake lever can be moved into and out of engagement with the governor manually from the top of the talking machine. A spring 5 is connected with the outer end of said lever 1 and tends

to hold the same in engagement with the governor.

In carrying out my invention I provide a spring latch member 6 for engaging the outer part of the lever 1 for holding the same out of engagement with the governor and against the tension of the spring. Magnets 7 are arranged adjacent the spring latch member for throwing the same out of engagement with the lever when the magnets are energized. One terminal of these members is connected by conductor 8 with the batteries 9 and the other terminal is connected by conductor 10 with the holding means of spring 5 so that the current will pass through said spring, lever 1 and the spring contact 11, when the lever 1 is in operative position, and through conductor 12 to the reproducer arm C. A bracket 13 is secured to the top of the talking machine by a bolt 14 and this bolt is connected by conductor 15 with the batteries. An arm 16 is adjustably mounted on the bracket 13 by means of the clamping nut 17, these parts being made of conducting material so that when the arm C strikes the arm 16 the circuit will be completed through both arms and the conductors to the magnets so as to energize the same and thus lift the latch member out of engagement with lever 1 so that the spring 5 will throw the lever into engagement with the governor and thus stop the motor. This movement of the lever 1 will also break the circuit as it will be moved out of engagement with the contact 11. By making arm 16 adjustable the stop mechanism can be set to operate on records of different sizes.

Attention is called to the fact that the major part of the attachment is located in the case of the talking machine so as to be hidden from view and that no change in the talking machine itself is necessary.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of my invention will be readily apparent.

I desire it to be understood that I may make changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim is:—

An automatic stop for talking machines comprising a pivoted braking lever having engagement with the governor of the ma-

chine, a spring engaging the lever and normally tending to thrust the latter into braking position, a spring latch disposed in the plane of the lever with one end supporting the
5 latter against the thrust of the spring, an electro-magnetic device for flexing the spring latch whereby the end thereof is disengaged from the lever to release the same, said lever when in braking position serving to prevent
10 return of the latch member to lever-restraining position, means for causing operation of said electro-magnetic device at a predetermined position of the tone arm of the ma-

chine, means associated with said lever for effecting release of the spring latch, and
15 means for moving the lever clear of the latch member to enable the latter to return to lever restraining position upon the resetting of the parts.

JOHN CLIFTON WOOD.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. CLEMMER,
MARY J. MILLER,
C. E. DUNLAP,
JAMES H. WOOD.