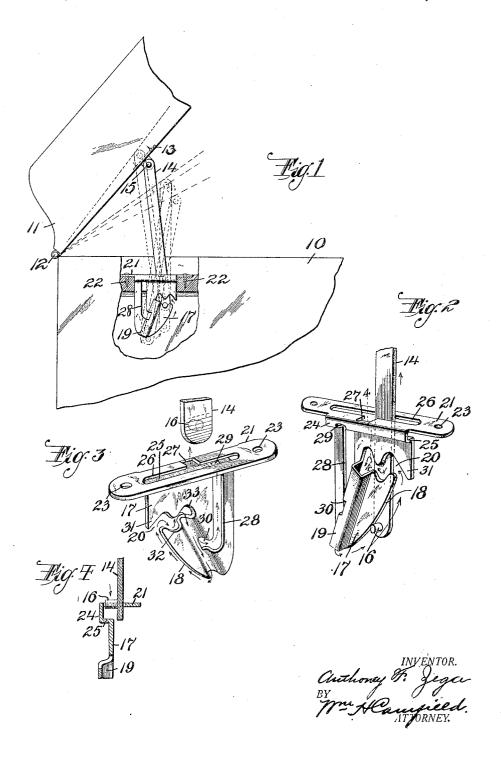
A. F. ZEGA.
COVER SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1921.

1,434,762.

Patented Nov. 7, 1922.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONEY F. ZEGA, OF BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

COVER SUPPORT.

Application filed May 23, 1921. Serial No. 471,760.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Anthoney F. Zega, a citizen of Poland, and a resident of Bloomfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cover Supports, of which

the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved cover support adapted for holding open the 10 lids of phonographs, trunks and similar articles, and is of the type in which, when the cover is raised from its closed position to its limit of upward movement and then released, it is held open, and from this posi-15 tion is simply raised a short distance and then can be lowered to its closed position, this being accomplished entirely by manipulation of the cover and requiring no individual manipulation of the support.

The present invention provides a support of this kind which can be cheaply made, because the supporting part is placed within the casing of the receptacle and can be made of one piece of metal, and the rod with 25 the transverse stud onto it, which rod is pivoted at its top end to the cover, can both be cheaply made, since there are no latches or other moving parts included in the de-

vice

The invention is also designed to permit the removal of the studded part of the rod that extends within the main part of the support, which might be necessary when the cover is to be swung entirely open and 35 released from the support, or if the rod is to be removed for the repair or renewal of the stud on the rod, or for any other similar

purpose.

The invention is illustrated in the ac-40 companying drawing, in which Figure 1 shows part of a phonograph cabinet equipped with my improved form of cover support. Figure 2 is a perspective view of the supporting plate, showing the lower end 45 of the supporting rod. Figure 3 is a similar view showing the reverse side and illusin the supporting plate, and Figure 4 is a partial section taken on a plane indicated 50 by line 4—4 in Figure 2.

In the drawing 10 indicates the body portion of the article, such as a phonograph 55 10. Fastened by any suitable form of plate lid is raised the stud strikes against the in-

erably pivoted, as at 15, to the plate 13 so that the rod swings freely on its pivot. The lower end of the supporting rod 14 has a transverse stud 16.

The supporting plate 17 has an inclined front edge 18, this inclined edge being preferably rounded, and the plate is bent, as at 19, to form a channel which is preferably inclined downwardly and to the rear, having 65 its bottom end open. A slot 20 communicates with the top of the channel 19 and extends from the channel to the front edge of the plate, this slot having approximately the shape of the letter M and having the 70 arms in the slot substantially short so as to prevent too much movement of the lid in seating it or releasing it from its open position.

To secure the plate 17 in position I pref- 75. erably provide it with a top plate 21 which can be fastened in place by suitable screws 22, for which suitable holes 23 are provided in the top plate 21. The sheet of metal from which the supporting plate is made is bent 80 at one edge so as to form the depending part 24, and then to form a shelf 25, the shelf 25 being spaced from the top plate 21 sufficiently to permit the stud 16 to pass between them.

A slit 26 permits a limited swinging of the supporting rod 14 on its pivot, and, of course, permits the vertical sliding of the rod, and I may provide the slit 26 with a transverse extension 27. A slot 28 has its 90 upper end 29 extending across the shelf, the main body of the slot extending down through the plate 17 and then across the back wall of the part 19 that forms a channel, as shown at 30.

It will be evident that this supporting plate can be made from one piece of metal and is preferably so made in order to cut down the cost of manufacture, since it can be all made by means of a die and requires 100

no assembling.

The part 19 can be either formed as in trating a slightly modified form of channel Figure 2 to form a rectangular channel, or can be formed as in Figure 3 to provide a rounded channel, these shapes referring, of 105 course, to the cross-sectional form of the channel.

It will be understood that when the lid cabinet, and 11 indicates the lid which is is down the studded end of the rod is hinged, as at 12, to the rear end of the part suspended well below the plate, and when the 110 13 is the supporting rod 14, which is pref- clined front edge 18 and travels along this

edge in the direction of the arrows shown in sion 27 of the slit 26, and the stud then Figures 2 and 3, until it strikes the overhanging part 31 at the front of the M-shaped slot 20 and passes up into the first upper 5 angle of the slot and stops the movement of the lid. Then when the lid is released the passes the stud down through the slot 28 tendency of the rod 14 is to swing backward and downward and it thus settles in the central lower angle 32 of the slot 10 20 and the lid is held in its open position.

To lower the lid it is necessary to give it an initial upward movement for a slight distance, and the pivotal connection 15 being still in rear of the position of the stud 16, 15 the lower end of the rod swings backward and is forced in the rear upper angle 33 of the slot 20 and stops the movement of the lid, and then when the lid is lowered the stud passes down along the lower face of the 20 channel in the part 19 and emerges from the bottom thereof and the lid is free to be

It is sometimes necessary to remove the stud from its engagement with the support-25 ing plate; for instance, if the lid is to be released entirely from its support and swung wide open, or if the rod is to be removed for repairing the stud 16 or replacing it by a new one, and in this case the lid is raised 30 and then partly lowered until the stud 16 is opposite the opening 30, then, while holding the lid with one hand, the operator swings the rod 14 backward and then raises the lid, which pulls the stud up through the slot 28 35 in the direction of the dotted arrows shown in Figure 3, this upward movement being halted by engagement with the top plate 21 opposite the top end 29 of the slot 28.

The shelf 25 and the top plate 21 are 40 spaced far enough apart to permit the passage of the stud 16 to the transverse exten-

emerges through this extension 27 and the lid is free of its support.

It will be evident that in replacing the rod 45 a reversal of the movement just described and through the lower part of the channel 19 and it is again in position for normal operation.

It will be noted that when the lid is shut the pivotal point 15 is over the forward part of the supporting plate, and when the lid is raised the stud 16 engages the front edge of the plate 17 in advance of the lower end of 55 the channel 19.

I claim:

1. A cover support comprising a rod with a transverse stud at its free end, and a plate with an inclined front edge and an 60 inclined channel in rear thereof and having an M-shaped slot connecting the top end of the channel with the top part of the front edge, the plate also having a slot extending from the rear of the channel to the top of 65 the plate to permit withdrawal of the stud.

2. A cover support comprising a sheet of metal formed into a top plate and a shelf spaced apart, the top plate having a slit with a transverse extension, the sheet below 70 the shelf providing a plate with a channel formed therein and having an inclined front edge, the plate also having an Mshaped slot extending from the top end of the channel to the front edge, the plate also 75 having a slot across the rear wall of the channel, then upwardly along the plate and then across the shelf.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereto set my hand, this 21st day of 80

May, 1921.

ANTHONEY F. ZEGA.