F. MALOCSAY.

CONTAINER FOR TALKING MACHINE RECORDS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1916.

1,321,222.

Patented Nov. 11, 1919.

Fig. 1

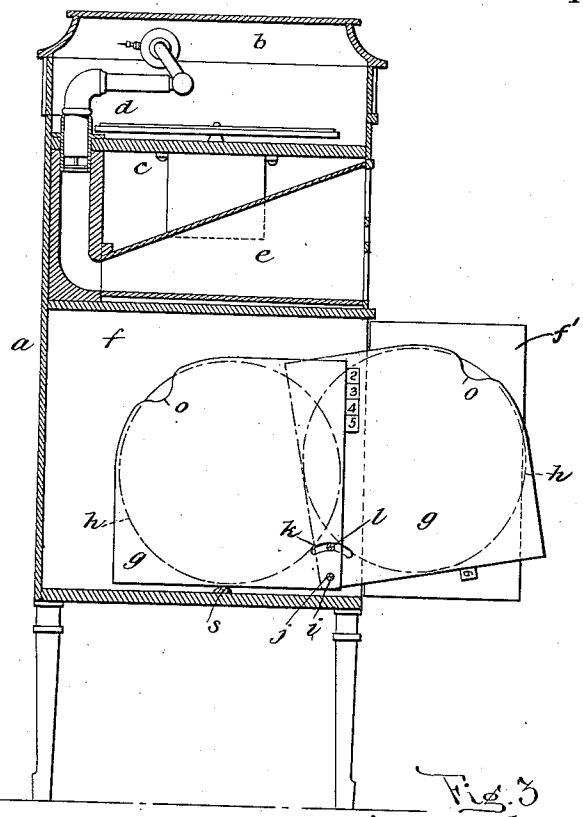


Fig. 2

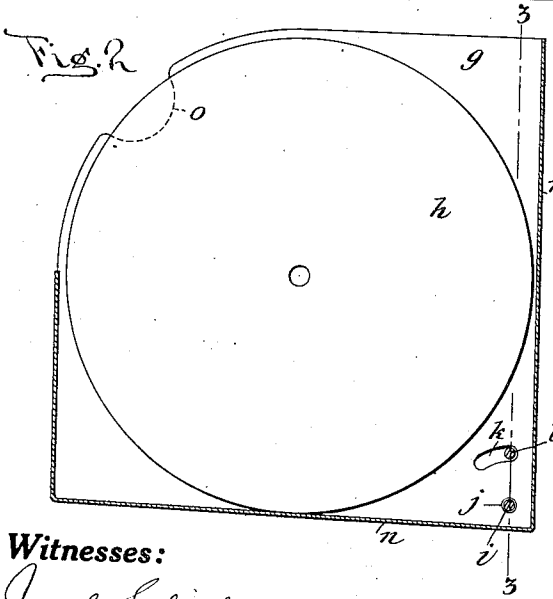


Fig. 3

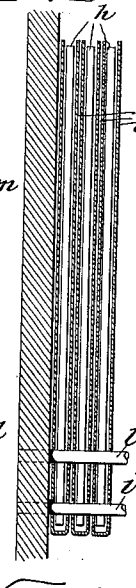


Fig. 4

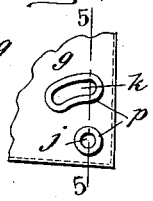


Fig. 5

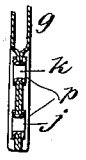


Fig. 6

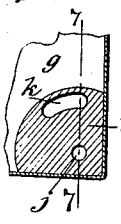
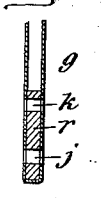


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK MALOCSAY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO SONORA PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

CONTAINER FOR TALKING-MACHINE RECORDS.

1,321,222. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 11, 1919.

Application filed February 11, 1916. Serial No. 77,689.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK MALOCSAY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of the Bronx, county of Bronx, city and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Containers for Talking-Machine Records, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in means for filing and storing disk talking machine records and has for its object to provide for filing the records in such a manner as to entirely protect the record from injury, and from the accumulation of dirt, dust, etc.

Another object is to provide means whereby the record will be supported at all times by means within the cabinet, even when the container is swung outward to permit access to the record.

My invention also provides for the ready identification of, and access to any record, and also gives visual indication when records are removed from the cabinet, so that the records are more likely to be returned to their proper places than to be laid around on tables, chairs, or the floor.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a series of pockets or envelops, each pivoted to a common rod or bar, so that the pockets are independent, and hence only one pocket need be withdrawn from its normal position to afford access to a desired record.

My invention contemplates means, located within the vertical and horizontal dimensions of the containers, to support the containers in a suspended position when they are swung outward from the cabinet, thereby preventing the record from striking the edge of the cabinet, and thereby breaking or injuring the record.

Further objects will more fully appear in the following specifications and accompanying drawings, considered together or separately.

I have illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a talking machine cabinet equipped with my improvements;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal section of a container;

Fig. 3 is a transverse section of a portion of the cabinet and a series of containers taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, with the record disks and rods shown in full;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a fragment of a container showing a modification;

Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 4, but showing another modification.

Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Like reference characters designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* designates a talking machine cabinet. The cabinet is provided with a cover *b*, a compartment *c* containing a talking machine *d*, and a horn *e*, and a record storing compartment *f*, which may be closed by doors *f'* to render it dust-proof.

Within the compartment *f* is carried a series of containers *g*, each capable of carrying a single disk record *h*. A rod or bar *i* is secured across the front of the compartment *f* near its lower part, and said rod passes through each container *g* near one corner thereof.

Each container is provided with an opening *j* through which the rod *i* passes, and is pivoted to swing on such rod as a center. Near each opening *j* in each container, there is provided a slot *k*. This slot is curved, and the curve is struck with the bar *i* as a center. A stop rod or bar *l* is arranged across the front of the compartment in substantially vertical alinement with the rod *i*, and passes through the curved slot *k* in each container. The slot *k* is of such a length and so positioned that when the container is swung into the compartment one end of the slot will engage the bar *l* and prevent the container from swinging farther inward and support it above the bottom of the cabinet in such suspended position and prevent the container and its contained record from striking the cabinet and becoming broken or injured. The outer wall *m* of the con-

tainer will now be vertical and the weight of the container, or of the record, or both, will retain the container in position. The bottom wall *n* of the container is preferably slightly inclined inwardly and upwardly, as indicated in Fig. 2, so as to prevent the record disk from rolling toward the rear of the cabinet and will be maintained or supported in this condition when the container is moved into the cabinet. The upper side and part of inner side edge of the envelop are left open, so as to permit the ready ingress and egress of the disk when the envelop is swung outward. The inner upper corner of the container or envelop is rounded off to conform to the curvature of the disk and the side walls are each provided with a notch *o* to facilitate grasping the disk. Each pocket is provided with an index tab by which it may be identified.

The length of the slot *k* is such that when the container or envelop *g* is swung outward the inner end of the slot will engage the rod *l*, as shown in Fig. 1, and the movement of the envelop will be arrested before the wall *m* reaches the horizontal and thereby supported in a rearwardly inclined position, and there will be no danger of the disk rolling out of the container.

When the container is swung outward, as shown, it is not entirely withdrawn from between those adjoining it on either side so that when it is intended to swing it back into the compartment it will always swing back in its proper place without the exercise of any particular care on the part of the operator.

If desired, the containers may be reinforced in the same manner as is the well-known shipping tag, at the points of engagement of the rods *i* and *l*. In Figs. 4 and 5, I have shown metal reinforcements in the form of eyelets *p* for the perforation *j*, and slot *k*. In Figs. 6 and 7 I show a block *r* secured in place in one corner of the container and having a perforation and a slot corresponding to, and in alinement with, the perforation *j* and slot *k*.

In order to relieve the strain on the slots *k* when the containers *g* are swung inward, I may place a bar *s* across the bottom of the compartment preferably under the center of the envelops or substantially at the point where the records contact with or rest upon the bottom walls of the containers or envelops. The weight of the records will be taken on the bar *s*, and not by the slot *k* thereby avoiding sagging or bulging of the bottom walls of the containers due to the weight of the records.

The container described above is preferably composed of paper or other suitable material of a texture soft enough not to mar the record surface of the disk.

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statute, I have described the principle of my invention, together with the apparatus which I now consider to represent the best embodiment thereof, but I desire to have it understood that the apparatus shown is merely illustrative, and that the invention may be carried out in other ways.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is as follows:

1. In a cabinet for disk talking machines, a container for an individual record disk, comprising two side walls connected by a straight, rearwardly and upwardly inclined bottom wall, and front and rear end walls, and having an opening near the lower front corner, a rod fixed in the front of the cabinet passing through said opening and upon which the container is supported above the bottom of the cabinet for pivotal movement, said container also having a curved slot above and adjacent to said opening, and a second rod fixed in the cabinet above the first-named rod and passing through and adapted to engage the ends of said curved slot to limit the outward and inward movements of the container, to support the container with its front wall in an inwardly and downwardly inclined position when the container is swung out of the cabinet, and to maintain the bottom wall of the container in its inwardly and upwardly inclined condition when swung into the cabinet, to thereby maintain the record disk against the front wall of the container.

2. In a cabinet for disk talking machine records, a series of separate containers for individual disk records, each comprising side walls, a straight bottom wall and front and rear walls connecting said side walls, and having an opening near the lower front corner, and a curved slot above and adjacent to said opening, a rod fixed in the front of the cabinet passing through the openings in said containers, to support them above the bottom of the cabinet for pivotal movement, a second rod fixed in the cabinet above said first-named rod and passing through the curved slots in said containers and adapted to engage the ends of said curved slots, to limit the outward and inward movements of the individual containers, to support the container with its front wall in an inwardly and downwardly inclined position when the container is swung out of the cabinet, and to support the bottom wall of the container above the bottom of the cabinet in an inwardly and upwardly inclined position, when the container is swung into the cabinet, to thereby maintain the record disk in position against the front wall of the container, and a bar

fixed in the cabinet above the bottom thereof and extending across the cabinet substantially centrally of and below the bottom walls of the containers and serving to prevent sagging or bulging of the containers due to the weight of the disks therein.

This specification signed and witnessed this 5th day of February, 1916.

FRANK MALOCSAY.

Witnesses:

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JACOB SCHECHTER.