G. A. FELLMANN AND J. L. SINNING.

CABINET FOR HOLDING PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1920.

1,438,524. Patented Dec. 12, 1922.

Fig. 1.

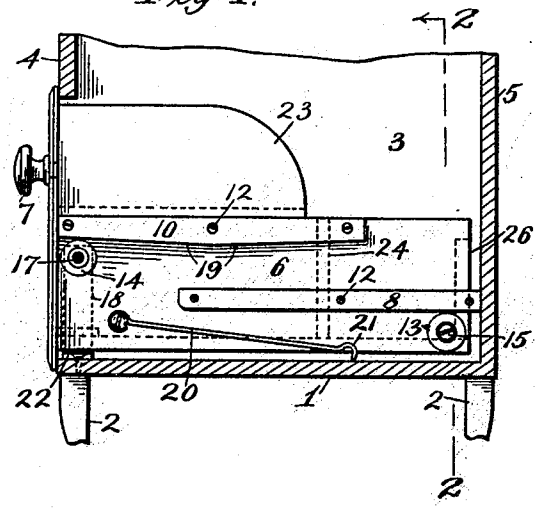


Fig. 2.

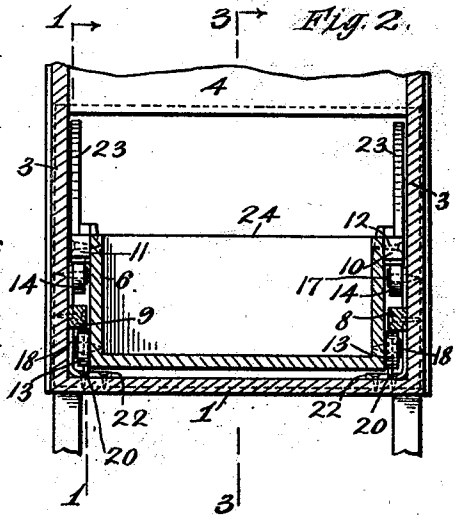
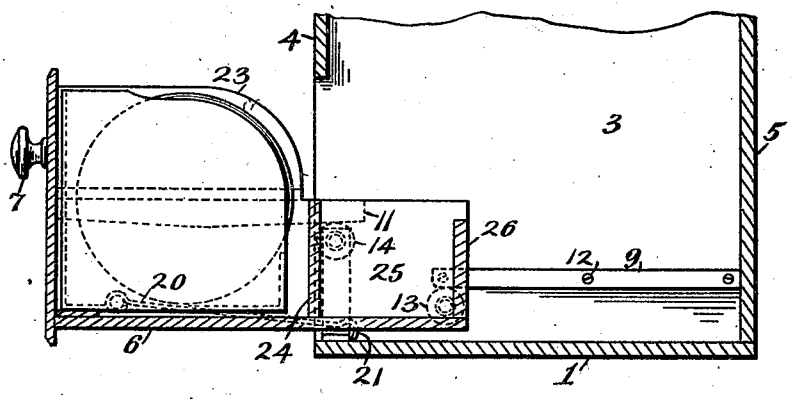


Fig. 3.



INVENTORS
Gustav A Fellmann
BY John L Sinning
Philip Thorpe Rice & Kennedy
ATTORNEYS

Patented Dec. 12, 1922. 1,438,524

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV A. FELLMANN AND JOHN L. SINNING, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CABINET FOR HOLDING PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.

Application filed April 26, 1920. Serial No. 376,515.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GUSTAV A. FELLMANN and JOHN L. SINNING, citizens of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Holding Phonograph Records and Similar Articles, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to drawer cabinets or containers which are used to hold comparatively heavy articles such as phonograph records, and it is the especial object of the invention to provide such a container, as for instance a cabinet for holding phonograph records, in which the drawer or drawers are supported so as to have a free and easy opening and closing movement, and in which however the drawers will be firmly supported in open position and prevented from accidentally opening if the cabinet is tilted or tipped somewhat.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a cabinet or container embodying these features which shall be simple, durable and which can be cheaply made.

With these and other objects not specifically referred to the invention consists in certain novel parts and arrangements which will be described in connection with the annexed drawings, and pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a vertical side section on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2;

Figure 2 is a vertical cross section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and

Figure 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and showing a drawer in open or extended position.

Referring now to these drawings, the invention has been shown as embodied in a cabinet having a drawer suitable for holding phonograph records, and this cabinet has been shown with one drawer but it will be understood that the invention may be used for other purposes and may be used in cabinets having more than one drawer.

The cabinet may be of any suitable configuration and of any suitable material. As shown, it is rectangular in shape and made of wood, having a bottom 1 supported on four legs or standards 2, side walls or frames 3, and front and back walls 4, 5. The front wall 4 is formed with an opening through which a drawer 6 may be moved into and out of the cabinet, this drawer being provided with a suitable hand grasp as a handle 7 for manipulating it.

In accordance with the invention, anti-friction means are provided for causing the drawer to move easily and freely in and out of the cabinet when heavily loaded, and means are also provided for holding the drawer and preventing it from tipping relatively to the cabinet when it is drawn out and for preventing it from opening if the cabinet is accidentally tipped on its supporting legs. While these means may vary in their specific embodiment, in the best constructions, the anti-friction devices are relied on to accomplish this.

In the particular construction shown there are provided upper and lower guides or abutments secured respectively to the cabinet and the side walls of the drawer, the set secured to the cabinet being marked 8, 9, and the set secured to the drawer being marked 10, 11. These guides or abutments may be of any suitable configuration, but as shown, are in the form of strips of wood or metal having smooth faces, secured to the side frames and the drawer as by screws 12.

Co-operating with these guides or abutments are anti-friction devices, which may be in the form of small rollers 13, 14, one being preferably provided for each track. The rolls 13 which ride along the under faces of guides 8, 9, as hereafter referred to, are mounted on pins 15 secured in the side walls of the drawer near its inner end. These rolls in addition to their anti-friction function, also have the function of preventing the drawer from tipping up when it is in open position, the rolls bearing against the under side of the guides, as shown in Figure 3.

The set of guides 10, 11 secured to the drawer and moving therewith co-operate with the small rolls 14 mounted on pins 17 in short standards 18 secured to the cabinet frame. These rolls run on the under side of the guides 10, 11, forming anti-friction supports for the drawer which also keeps it off the bottom of the cabinet, these two sets of rolls and guides forming a strong support for the drawer and keeping it from tipping, while at the same time the loaded drawer is easily moved in and out of the cabinet.

In the best constructions, means are provided for preventing the accidental starting of the drawer from the cabinet. While these means may be varied, preferably one of the sets of guides and rolls is made use of for this purpose. In the construction shown, the set of guides 10, 11 and rolls 14 are thus used, and to effect this one or both of the guides is formed with its under or bearing face inclined or wedge shaped as shown at 19 in Fig. 1. The rolls 14 being stationary, the wedge surface acts to retard the movement of the drawer and thus tends to prevent accidental opening. This also acts to prevent to some extent a too sudden opening of the drawer. The wedge or inclined surface is proportioned, however, not to make the starting pull too hard to be difficult, the incline riding up the roll and slightly lifting the drawer when sufficient pull is put on the drawer handle.

A stop or stops are or may be provided to prevent the drawer from being pulled out so far that the rolls are pulled clear of the guides. While the form of this stop may vary, as shown there are provided a pair of rods 20 pivoted to the outer sides of the side walls of the drawer, these rods ending in hooks 21 arranged to catch against the bent ends 22 of the supports 18 on the bottom of the cabinet at or near its front end.

When, as in the present instance, the drawer is to be employed for phonograph records, it may be provided with high sides 23 at its outer end and a partition 24 to form a compartment in which records may be stood edgeways and readily accessible, and also forming a compartment 25 between the partition and the back wall 26 in which if desired old or little used records may be stored.

While the invention has been shown and described in its preferred form, it will be understood that various changes may be made in the specific construction and that the invention is not limited to such specific construction, and it also may be embodied in cabinets and containers other than for holding phonographs.

What we claim is:

1. A drawer cabinet having side walls and an end wall, a drawer freely movable in and out of the cabinet between the walls, a pair of opposed lower abutments carried on the side walls, rolls mounted on the rear bottom of the drawer and contacting only with the lower faces of the lower abutments, a pair of opposed upper abutments carried by the sides of the drawer and spaced from the lower abutments, the lower edges of the upper abutments being inclined upwardly from a point medially of their ends to their respective ends, opposed supports mounted adjacent the side walls and near the front end of the cabinet, rolls mounted on the supports and contacting only with the inclined edges of the upper abutments and co-acting with the inclined edges to prevent accidental movement of the drawer from either its open or closed positions.

2. A drawer cabinet as claimed in claim 1 wherein the lower ends of the supports are bent angularly toward each other in combination with catches pivoted to the drawer for engagement with said angularly bent ends to positively prevent displacement of the drawer from the cabinet.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands.

GUSTAV A. FELLMANN.
JOHN L. SINNING.