June 22, 1926. 1,590,148

E. BERGDAL

FILING SYSTEM FOR PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Filed August 14, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

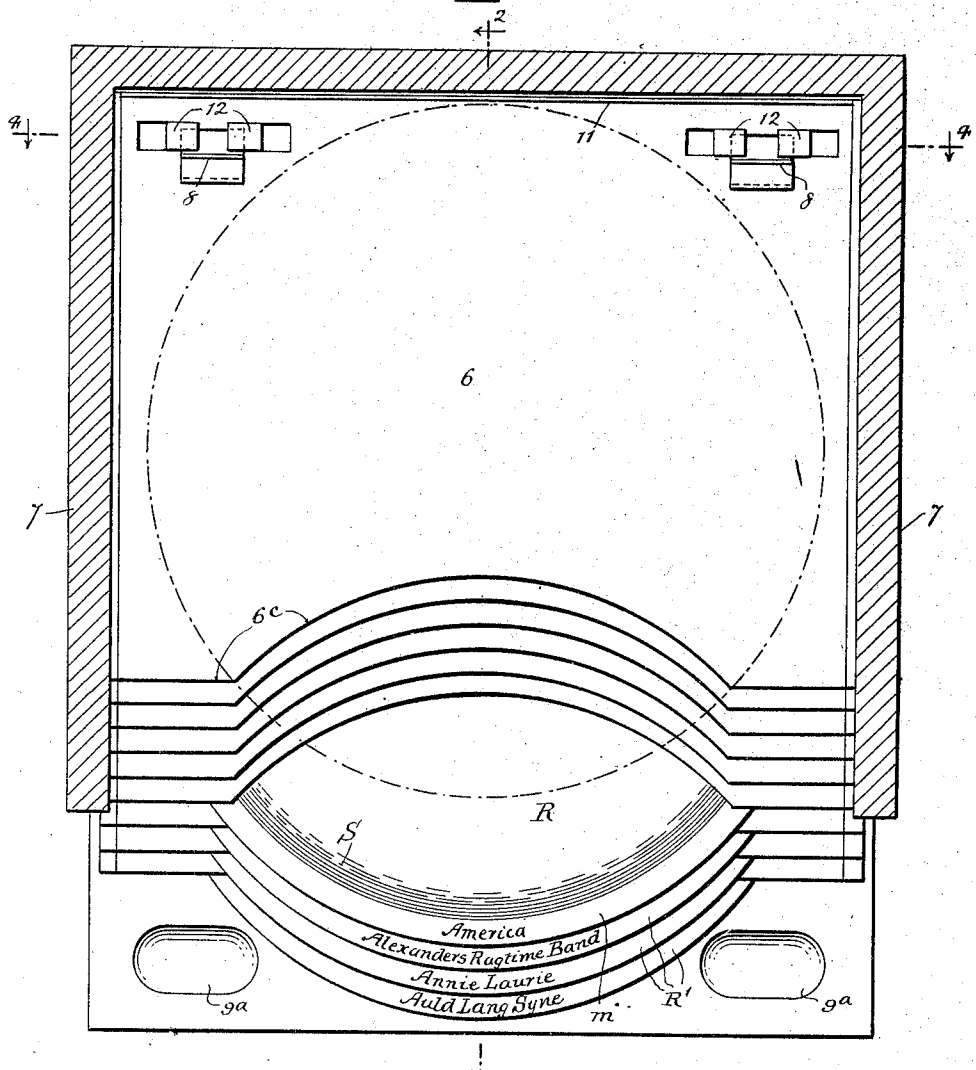
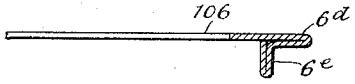


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 2.

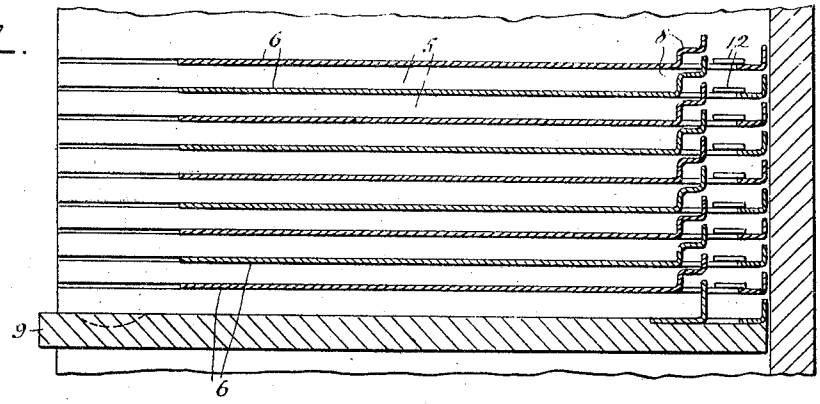


Fig. 3.

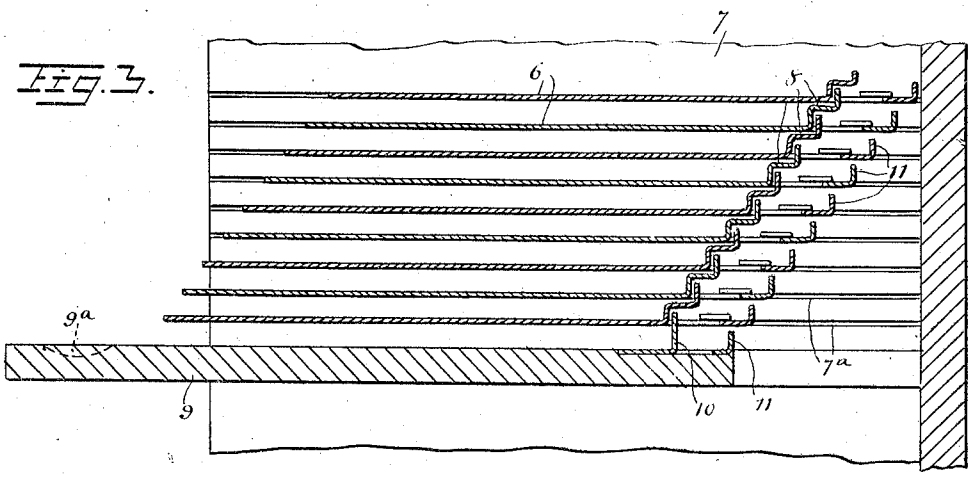
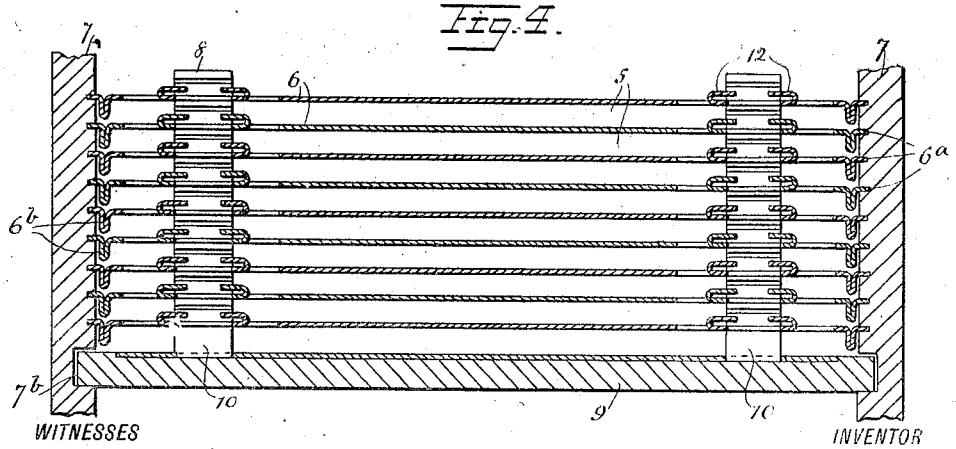


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FILING SYSTEM FOR PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.

Application filed August 14, 1924. Serial No. 732,101.

My invention relates to a filing system for phonograph records and the general object of the invention is to provide a filing system for safely and compactly storing such records despite their well known fragile character, for handling a multiplicity of such records at once with ease and dispatch, and for rapidly and instantaneously selecting a particular record desired without specially manually removing, even partially, one or more particular records from its or their individual storage compartments.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detained description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification; with the understanding, however, that such drawings illustrate, merely by way of example, one possible embodiment of the invention, and that the invention is not confined to any strict conformity with the showing in the drawings, but may be changed and modified so long as such changes and modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

In said drawings:

Figure 1 is a horizontal section taken through a filing cabinet or appliance pursuant to the system of the invention, and showing a plurality of records therein;

Figure 2 is a vertical section, taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1, but showing the parts in another disposition;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2, but showing the parts disposed as in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a vertical section, taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 1, but showing the parts arranged as in Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view showing a modified form of the separate spaced sheets.

The illustrated record is not claimed in the present application. The record is shown in Figure 1 at R, the letter *s* indicating the spiral groove and *m* the ungrooved marginal portion. Said marginal portion *m* is shown as bearing the title of the record. A plurality of records is shown bearing four different titles. The records are shown in Figure 1 designated R and R′.

In the present example, a plurality of storage compartments 5 are afforded between spaced sheet members 6, each having opposite side edges slidably mounted in horizontal grooves cut in the facing sides of a pair of upright wall members 7 which may constitute the opposite side walls of a filing cabinet constituting the appliance pursuant to the system. The edges just referred to are marked 6^a in Figure 4 and the grooves just referred to are marked 7^a in Figure 3. As shown best in Figure 4, elongate, edge-adjacent portions of each sheet member 6 may be doubled on themselves to provide stiffening webs marked 6^b in Figure 4. Within each of the compartments 6 is adapted to be laid one of the records R and R′. From an inspection of Figure 1, it will be seen, the dot-and-dash circle here sketched indicating the position of a record when all the records are fully stored in their compartments, that normally the records are stored in the cabinet in substantially a vertical stack with the centers of all the records vertically in line. Then all the sheet or shelf members 6 are disposed as shown in Figure 2; that is, their outer edges are in vertical alignment as indicated at 6^c in Figure 1. Preferably such edge 6^c of each sheet member, as is illustrated is provided with a cut-out portion as shown to facilitate inspection of all the records and the removal of a particular record when the records are temporarily arranged in stepped relation as shown in Figure 1, by means now to be described.

Such means includes what may be termed pick-up instrumentalities, operated successively from one sheet member to another. In the present case such instrumentalities include two co-acting projections on each sheet member and on an adjacent one. These projections, marked 8, are here formed, as shown clearly in the drawings, so that each such projection on a particular sheet member coacts with a similar projection on the sheet member immediately above. Each such projection 8 is a tongue struck up from the material of its sheet member, and as most clearly shown in Figure 2, each tongue 8 includes an upright root, an intermediate length horizontally offset from said root, and an upright leaf offset from said intermediate length. In addition to these arrangements, there is provided a lowermost sliding sheet member, or sliding structure of some kind, to constitute a single actuator for sliding all the sheet members 6 simultaneously to redispose said sheet members from the locations of Figure 2 to those of Figure 3, and thereby finally to arrange the sheet members in stepped relation as shown. In the present

case, such sliding structure is a wood panel 9 sliding in a groove 7^b (Figures 3 and 4) and provided with a pair of upstanding projections 10 corresponding in functions to the upright terminal leaves of each tongue 8.

Thus, with the parts arranged as shown in Figure 2 and a record lying on each sheet member 6 and one record also lying on panel 9, to which end each of such sheet members and said panel is provided with an upstruck rear edge portion marked 11 in Figures 1 and 3, the parts may be re-disposed to the locations shown in Figure 3 simply by pulling out the panel 9, as by means of finger depressions 9^a, as the result of the upright terminal leaf of each tongue 8 engaging the upright root of the similar tongue on the overlying sheet member; whereupon the records will be all thrown to stepped position as indicated in Figure 1, as a result of the upturned edges 11. In connection with the foregoing sentence it will, of course, be understood that the lowermost sheet members 6 will be picked up by the upstanding leaf 10 on panel 9.

In order that when the panel 9 is moved from the position of Figure 3 to that of Figure 2, all the other parts will be automatically restored to the positions of Figure 2, further co-acting projections are carried by the various sheet members 6 in the shape of a pair of projections punched up from and bent over on each sheet member at each side thereof and toward the back thereof, as indicated best at 12 in Figure 1. Thus on pushing panel 9 inward from its position of Figure 3, the upright leaf 10 on the panel first engages the associated tongues 12 on the lowermost sheet member 6; next the upright terminal leaf of the projection 8 on the sheet member 6 last mentioned engages the associated tongues 12 on the sheet member next above; and so on.

When all the sheet members 6 and the panel 9 have thus been returned to the positions of Figure 2, a single sweep of a finger against such of the records as lag behind (which is not likely in a horizontal type appliance as above described) will perfectly serve to send all such laggard records properly into the stack defined by the dot-and-dash line R'' of Figure 1, in which event the cut-out forward portion of each sheet member 6 will be useful.

In Figure 5 is shown a modified sheet member 106 corresponding with the member 6. In said figure the engaging edge portion 6^d and the right angular member 6^e are formed by returning the material of the sheet on itself and bending it to form the members 6^d and 6^e.

I would state in conclusion that while the illustrated examples constitute practical embodiments of my invention, I do not limit myself strictly to the exact details herein illustrated, since, manifestly, the same can be considerably varied without departure from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A cabinet for phonograph records, comprising a casing having grooves in its side walls, a plurality of shelves mounted to slide in the grooves, each shelf being provided with an angular projection adapted to engage the projection of the shelf next above and to be engaged by the projection of the shelf next below, and with a projection in rear of the first projection and adapted to be engaged by the first projection of the shelf next below and a member mounted to slide in the casing below the lowermost shelf and provided with a projection adapted to engage the projections of the said lowermost shelf.

2. A cabinet for phonograph records comprising a casing, a plurality of metal shelves mounted to slide in the casing, each shelf having struck up therefrom an angular projection adapted to engage the projection of the shelf next above and to be engaged by the projection of the shelf next below and with a struck up projection in rear of the first projection and adapted to be engaged by the projection of the shelf next below.

3. A cabinet for phonograph records comprising a casing having grooves in its sides, a plurality of metal shelves mounted to slide in the grooves of the casing, each shelf having a stiffening web adjacent each side edge and provided with an angular projection struck up therefrom and adapted to engage the projection of the shelf next above and to be engaged by the projection of the shelf next below and with a struck up projection in rear of the first projection, said second projection comprising two members bent to extend towards each other and to overlie the shelf.

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