Jan. 15, 1924. 1,481,066

C. W. PIERSON

PHONOGRAPH RECORD HOLDER

Filed Dec. 8, 1920 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

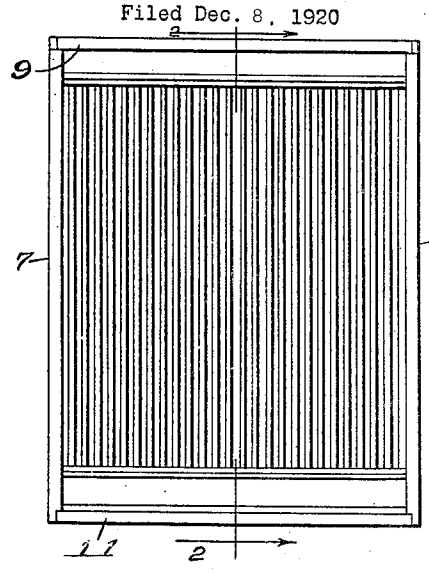



Fig. 1

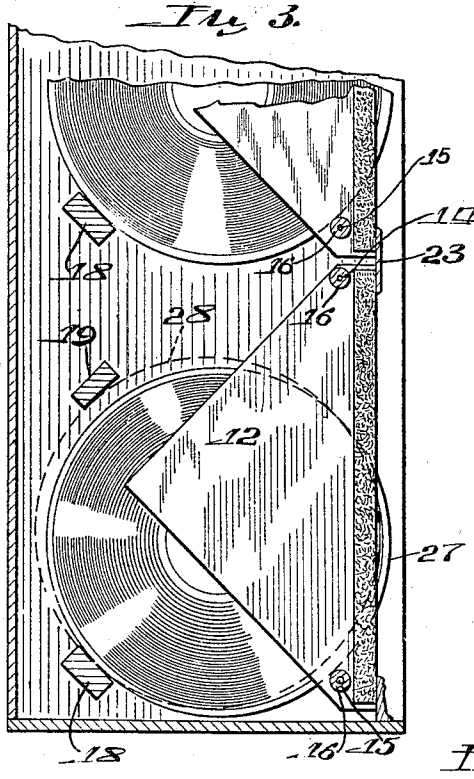



Fig. 3.

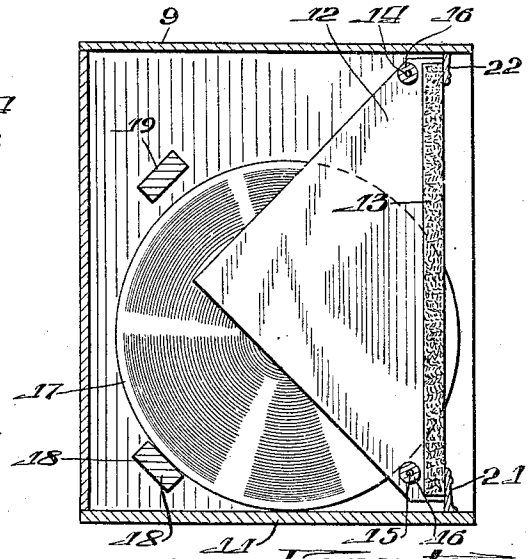



Fig 2.

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Fig 4

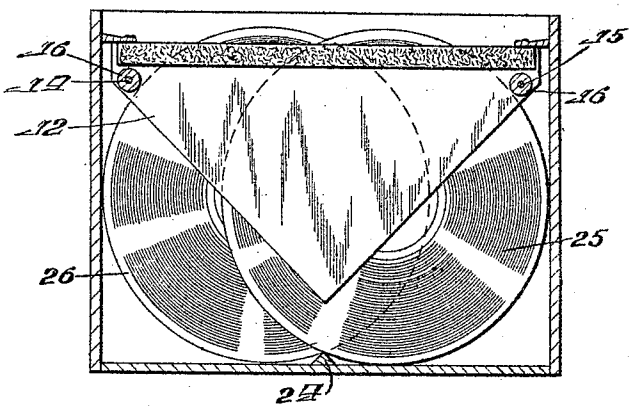
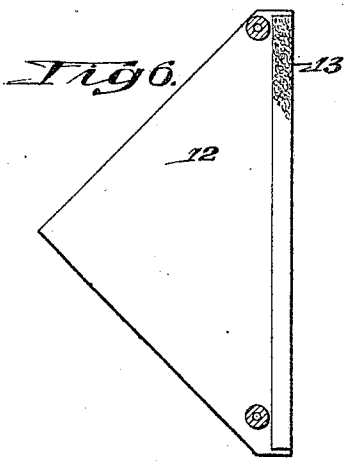



Fig 6.



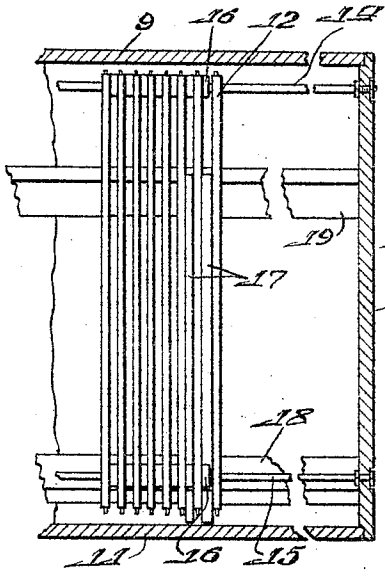




Fig 5.

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Patented Jan. 15, 1924. 1,481,066

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL W. PIERSON, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

## PHONOGRAPH-RECORD HOLDER.

Application filed December 8, 1920. Serial No. 429,200.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CARL W. PIERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Phonograph-Record Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates in general to storage cabinets, and has more particular reference to cabinets or holders adapted to contain phonograph records or other flat objects, and while I have selected for purpose of illustration of the invention, the holder designed for containing phonograph records, it should be understood that the principles of the invention may be embodied in containers adapted for the reception and retention of other articles.

One of the primary purposes of my present invention is to provide a holder which will maintain the records or other articles to be stored in separated relation, one from another, so that their surfaces will not become scratched or marred by contact with each other, and also to retain the records in accessible position so that they may be readily removed and replaced whenever desirable.

A further object of my invention is to provide a holder of the character indicated, which will be flexible to such an extent as will permit records of different thicknesses to be positioned therein, the separators being yieldably or slidably mounted so that they will move laterally to accommodate themselves to records of various thickness.

Further objects and many of the inherent advantages of my invention should be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings:

Referring to the drawings,—

Figure 1 is a front view of a holder embodying my invention;

Fig. 2, a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3, a similar view showing adaptation of my invention for the storage of a large number of records;

Fig. 4, a sectional view of a form of my invention adapted for vertical removal and insertion of the records;

Fig. 5, a fragmentary front elevation on a large scale, of the invention shown in Fig. 1, certain parts being shown in section; and

Fig. 6, a detail view of one of the separators.

Referring now to the drawings more in detail particularly to Figs. 1 and 2 thereof, it will be observed that I have illustrated the cabinet or container as comprising sides 7 and 8, joined at their ends by the top 9 and bottom 11 respectively. The frame structure may, however, be of any preferred construction, and in this form of the invention it is open at the front for the reception of the records which are slid into the cabinet in vertical position.

For the purpose of separating the records one from another to prevent them from being scratched, I have provided a plurality of separators or partitions each comprising a body portion 12 of substantially triangular shape as shown in Fig. 2, and preferably made of heavy cardboard or composition board, the front edge of each separator being equipped with a piece of felt 13 or other soft material folded over the edge and glued in position so as to afford a soft guiding surface which will not mar the faces of the records as they are moved into and out of the cabinet. These separators are mounted upon transversely extending stringer rods 14 and 15 disposed near the top and bottom respectively, of the cabinet and adjacent the open front side thereof, the rod being threaded through apertures formed near the ends of the separators and the separators being maintained in spaced relation one from another by spacers 16 threaded on the rods in alternation with the separators. These spacers are preferably in the form of leather washers, and since both the spacers and separators are slidably disposed upon the rods, it will be apparent that they are capable of movement longitudinally of the rods to permit the insertion between the separators, of records which vary materially in thickness.

The records which are indicated by reference character 17 are slid edgewise into the cabinet between the separators and are supported with their front edges projecting in position to be grasped, upon the lower spacer 16 at the front and a transversely extending bar 18 near the rear of the cabinet. The disk records rest on the lower rods 15 (that is upon the spacers 16 on said rod)

and on the bar 18. This latter bar I have termed a fulcrum bar because any of the records may be pushed backwardly or inwardly on this bar as a fulcrum as indicated in dotted lines, when removing a record as explained hereinafter. The upper bar 19 limits such inward movement of the disk records. In order to hold the partitions in alignment and for preventing the rods 14 and 15 from bulging outwardly, I employ retaining or molding strips 21 and 22. These strips also cover the ends of the partitions and give to the record holder a finished appearance. The position that the records will assume in the cabinet is shown in Figs. 2 and 5 and from an inspection of the latter figure it will be apparent how the separators yield or move along their supporting rods to accommodate records of greater than usual thickness.

The storage capacity of the cabinet may be doubled by having two rows of separators, one disposed above the other as shown in Fig. 3, wherein the lower row of records rests upon the cross bar 18 and the spacers 16 carried upon the supporting rod 15, while the upper row of records rest upon a similar bar 18′ and similar spacers 16′ carried upon the rod 15′. The central molding strip 23 in this instance covers the upper ends of the lower separators and the lower ends of the upper separators.

Instead of arranging the separators so that the records are inserted horizontally, I may if preferred, mount them in a drawer or other open top receptacle, into which the records are inserted in a vertical plane, as will be apparent from Fig. 4. In this instance, the separators 12, their supporting rods 14 and 15 and the separator 16 are similar in all respects to those previously described, except that the supporting rods are mounted in the same horizontal plane and the spaced edges 13 of the separators are disposed horizontally instead of vertically. In this construction, in order to facilitate selection and removal of the records, I prefer to mount a centrally disposed triangular strip 24, which when a record is introduced into the container will cause the record to move laterally of the cabinet into either the position indicated by reference character 25 or that indicated by reference character 26. The records in the cabinet may be readily removed from one of these positions to the other, and if disposed in alternation more space is left between the projecting edges of the records so that they may be easily grasped by the fingers and withdrawn from the container when desired. This construction also permits of greater capacity by using thinner spacers than would be possible should space be left for the fingers when grasping the record.

Attention is now directed to Fig. 3 which shows the records at the bottom of the holder in two positions indicated by characters 27 and 28. The former is the normal position to which the records gravitate when placed in the holder; the latter shows the position to which the records at each side of any selected record are moved when removing such selected record. In other words, the records on both sides of the desired record may be raised or pushed backwardly and upwardly by the fingers in the act of removing the desired interposed record. This will be obvious, since when the fingers are extended to grasp the desired record they will push back the adjoining records. It follows, therefore, that a greater record capacity is possible with a construction such as described herein, and that the use of complicated and costly ejectors and devices for staggering the records are eliminated.

It should be apparent from the foregoing that I have provided a record holder which is simple in construction, cheap to manufacture, one which retains the records in separated relation, one that protects them against injury resulting from insertion or withdrawal of the records, one which will accommodate itself to records of various thicknesses and one which holds the records in readily accessible position for removal. Those embodiments of my invention which I have shown on the drawings have been selected merely as illustrative, and obviously the invention may be embodied in structures differing materially from those shown and described without departing from the essence of the invention as defined in the following claims.

I claim:

1. A disk record holder comprising a case having an open side providing a passageway through which the records are adapted to be passed, a pair of stringer rods within the case reaching across and in proximity to said open side at the ends of the record passageway, flexible record partitions supported wholly at their front ends on said rods, spacers on the rods between the partitions, the rear ends of the partitions within the case being free to swing and flex laterally, and means for supporting records in the case with one edge projecting beyond the front ends of the partitions.

2. A disk record holder comprising a case having an open side providing a passageway through which the records are adapted to be passed, a pair of stringer rods within the case reaching across and in proximity to said open side at the ends of the record passageway, flexible record partitions supported wholly at their front ends on said rods, each with its front edge disposed forwardly of the rods and its rear portion free to swing and flex laterally within the case, a felt

sheathing for said front edge only of each partition, and means for supporting records in the case with one edge projecting beyond the felt covered ends of the partitions.

3. A disk record holder comprising a case having an open side providing a passageway through which the records are adapted to be passed, a pair of stringer rods within the case reaching across and in proximity to said open side at the ends of the record passageway, record partitions and interposed spacers on said rods, and means for supporting the records in the case with one edge projecting beyond the front ends of the partitions including a fulcrum bar upon which the records at the side of any selected record may be moved on said bar to facilitate removal of the selected record.

4. A disk record holder comprising a case having an open side providing a passageway through which the records are adapted to be passed, a pair of stringer rods within the case reaching across and in proximity to said open side at the ends of the record passageway, record partitions and spacers on the rods, the records being supported in the case in part by one of said rods, and a retaining strip across the face of said open side of the case, and cooperating with the front edges of the partitions for preventing outward displacement of said rod.

5. A disk record holder comprising a case having an open side providing a passageway through which the records are adapted to be passed, a pair of stringer rods within the case reaching across and in proximity to said open side at the ends of the record passageway, record partitions and spacers on said rods, means for supporting the records within the case leaving an edge projecting beyond the front edges of the partitions, the records being retained against edgewise displacement in one direction by one of said rods, and a retaining strip across the face of said open side for preventing outward displacement of said rod.

CARL W. PIERSON.