

Jan. 12, 1926.

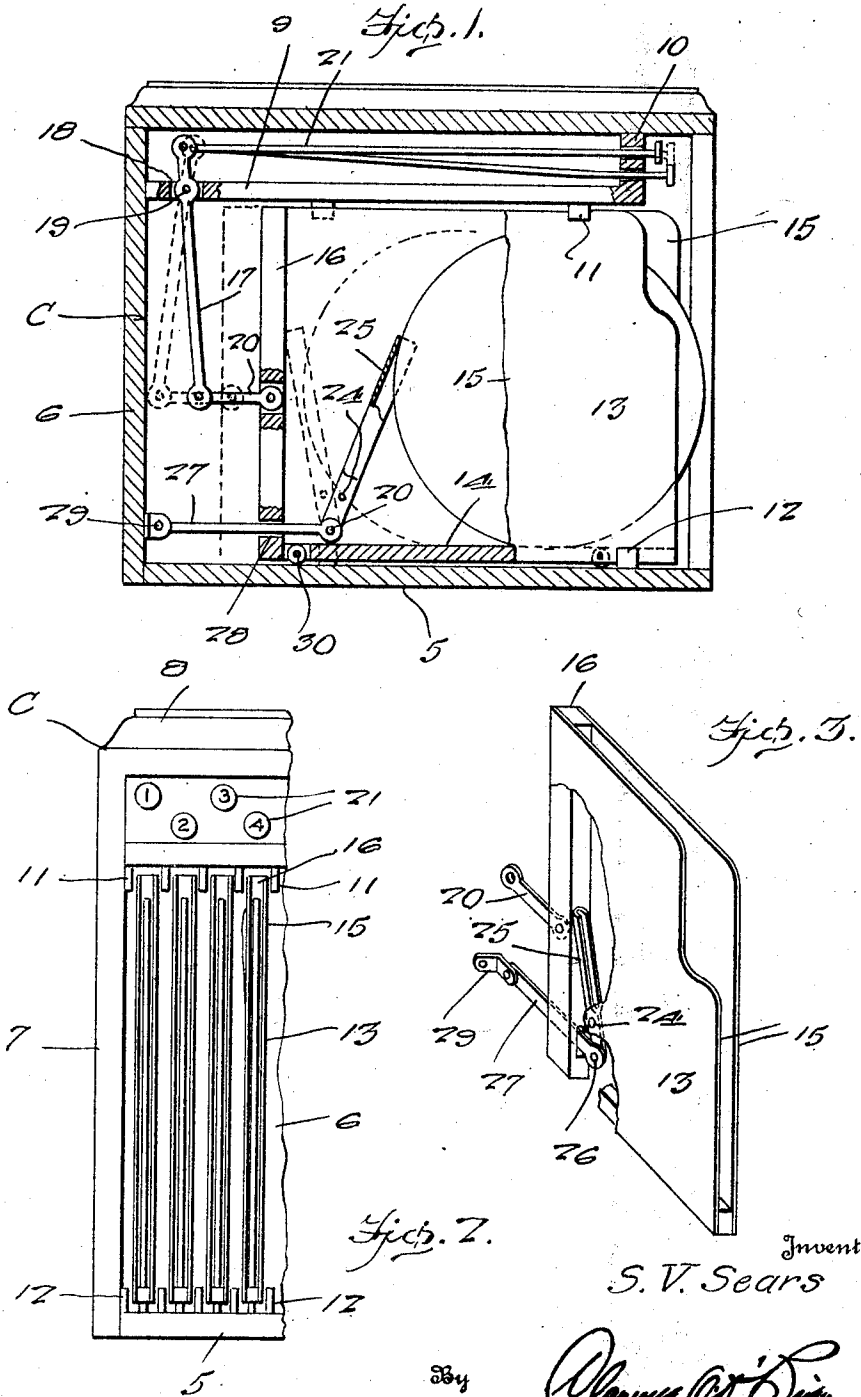
1,569,207

S. V. SEARS

PHONOGRAPH RECORD EJECTOR

Filed March 27, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 4.

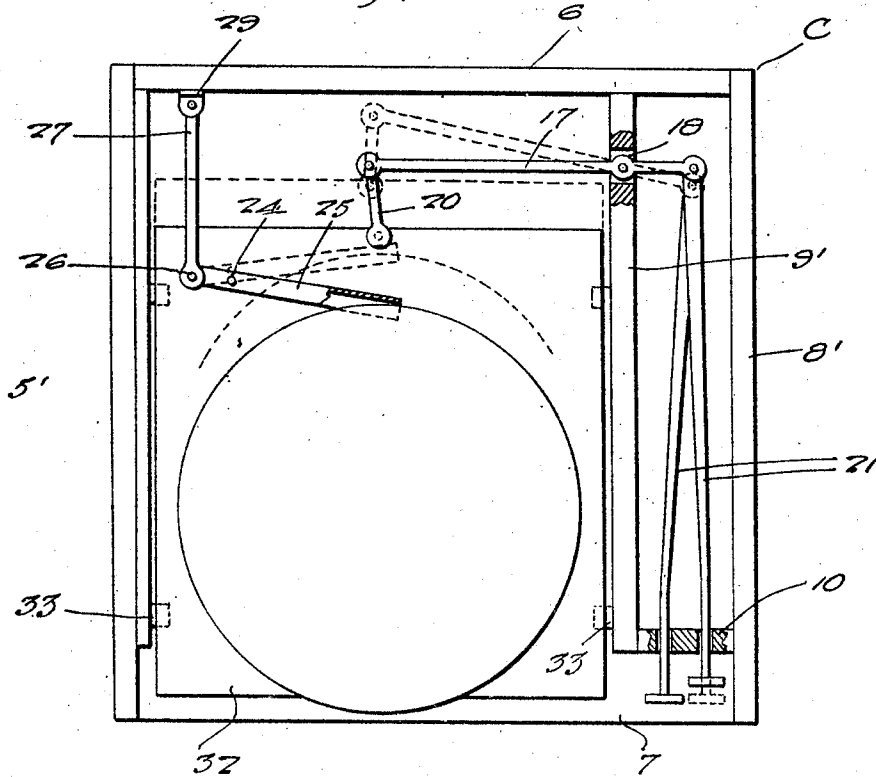
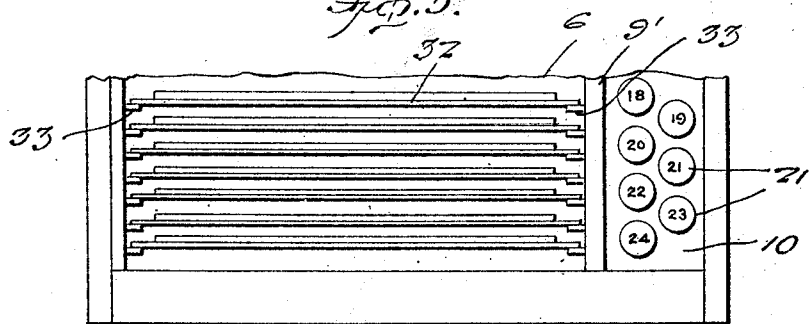


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PHONOGRAPH-RECORD EJECTOR.

Application filed March 27, 1925. Serial No. 18,752.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL V. SEARS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Falls City, in the county of Richardson and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Phonograph-Record Ejector, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an ejector for phonograph records and has for its principal object to provide means whereby the records may be ejected from the cabinet individually as they may be desired for playing.

Another specific object of the invention is to provide in a phonograph record cabinet, a plurality of individual record casings with means for projecting said casings slightly from the cabinet and means also partially ejecting the records from the casings when said casings are partially projected from the cabinet, the casing remaining projected until the return of the record, thereby making it impossible to misplace the records and enabling a child that cannot read, or the blind to return the record to its proper place with absolute certainty.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an ejecting structure of this nature which is simple and efficient in construction, one which is reliable in operation, inexpensive to construct, not liable to readily get out of order, strong, durable, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

With the above and numerous other objects in view as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction, and in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a sectional view through the cabinet embodying the features of my invention,

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary front elevation thereof,

Fig. 3 is a detail fragmentary perspective view of one of the record casings,

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a modification of the ejecting cabinet, and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary front elevation of the modification.

Referring to the drawing in detail and particularly Figures 1 to 3 inclusive, it will

be seen that the cabinet is indicated generally by the letter C and includes the bottom 5, the rear wall 6, side walls 7, and top 8. A partition 9 extends parallel with the bottom 5 and top 8 adjacent the latter for forming a compartment having the front wall 10 with a plurality of openings therein.

A plurality of guides 11 depend from the partition 9 and a plurality of similar guides 12 rise from the bottom 5. These guides 11 are adjusted to slidably receive a plurality of record holding devices in the form of casings 13 having bottoms 14, side walls 15, and rear walls 16.

A plurality of levers 17 extend through a plurality of openings 18 provided in the partition 9. These levers are fulcrumed in these openings 18 as at 19 and the longer arms extend below the partition 9. Links 20 connect the ends of the arms below the partition 9 of the lever 17 with the intermediate portions of the rear wall 16 of the casings 13. Push rods 21 are slidable through the openings provided in the front wall 10 and are pivotally engaged with the ends of the shorter arms of the levers 17 so that when the rods are pushed inwardly, the levers are swung so as to eject the casings 13 from the cabinet.

In each casing there is pivotally mounted intermediate its ends as at 24, a channeled arm 25 the lower end of which is pivoted as at 26 to a rod 27 slidable through an opening 28 in the bottom of the rear wall 16 of the casing and pivoted at 29 to the rear wall 6 of the cabinet C.

The bottom wall of each casing is preferably provided with rollers 30 for riding on the bottom 5 of the cabinet. When a record is disposed in one of the casings 13, a portion of its edge will be received in the channeled arm 25. It will therefore be seen that the corresponding push rod 21 is moved inwardly to swing the corresponding lever 17 that the casing will be moved outwardly through the open end of the cabinet and at the same time the arm 25 will be rocked to the position shown in Fig. 1, tending to eject the record from the casing.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the same principle of operation is used. In this modification, however, the record receiving devices 32 are adapted to move horizontally on guides 33 and the records rest thereon as is indicated in the drawing. Otherwise the structure of the modification

is identical with that previously described except that walls 5', 8' and 9' are vertically disposed instead of horizontally disposed. It is thought that the construction and operation of this modification will be clearly understood without a more detailed description thereof.

Attention is directed to the movement of the record holding devices 13 and 32 in that they are limited in their movement by the rods 27 and arms 25. For instance in Fig. 1, it is impossible to move the casing 13 farther outwardly from the cabinet than is shown in full lines in this figure because any tendency to move the frame further would cause a binding action, that is the rear end of the casing would be lifted up by the rod 27, arm 25, swinging on fulcrum 24 whereby the rear upper corner of this casing would bind against the partition 9. An analogous situation would take place in the modification as is evident.

It will be apparent from the above detailed description that I have devised an ejecting mechanism for phonograph record cabinets, in which the individual record holders will be partially moved outwardly in the cabinet and simultaneously the records will be partially pushed out of the holders.

The present embodiment of the invention which I have described in detail by way of example attains all the features of advantage enumerated as desirable in the statement of the invention and the above description, and it is apparent that numerous changes in the details of construction, and in the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed or sacrificing any of its advantages.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:—

1. In combination, a cabinet, a record holder slidable in the cabinet, a lever pivoted in the cabinet, a push rod for swinging the lever, a link connecting the lever with the holder, an arm pivoted on the holder intermediate its ends, a rod connecting one end of the arm to the cabinet whereby when said first mentioned rod is actuated to swing the lever for pushing the holder outwardly of the cabinet, said arm is swung for projecting a record from the holder.

2. In combination, a cabinet, a casing slidable in the cabinet, a lever pivoted in the cabinet, means for swinging the lever, a link connecting the lever with the casing, a rod pivotally connected to the cabinet passing through the casing and terminating therein, an arm pivoted in the casing, one end of said arm pivoted to the rod so that when said lever is swung for moving the casing outwardly of the cabinet said arm is swung for ejecting the contents of the casing.

3. In combination, a cabinet, a casing slidable in the cabinet, a lever pivoted in the cabinet, means for swinging the lever, a link connecting the lever with the casing, a rod pivotally connected to the cabinet and passing through the casing and terminating therein, an arm pivoted in the casing, one end of said arm pivoted to the rod so that when said lever is swung for moving the casing outwardly of the cabinet said arm is swung for ejecting the contents of the casing, said arm being channeled for receiving an edge of a record.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

SAMUEL V. SEARS.