F. H. CALL.

CABINET FOR PHONOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1919.

1,327,142.

Patented Jan. 6, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 5.

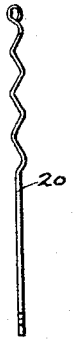
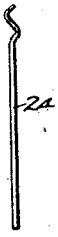


Fig. 6.



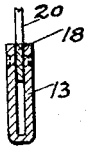


Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

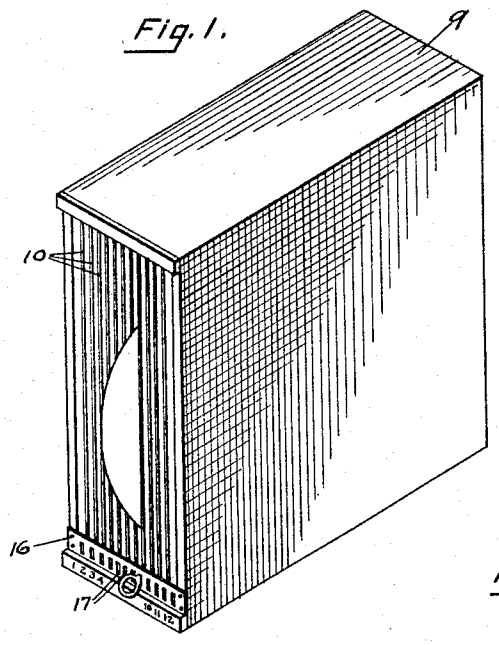


Fig. 2.

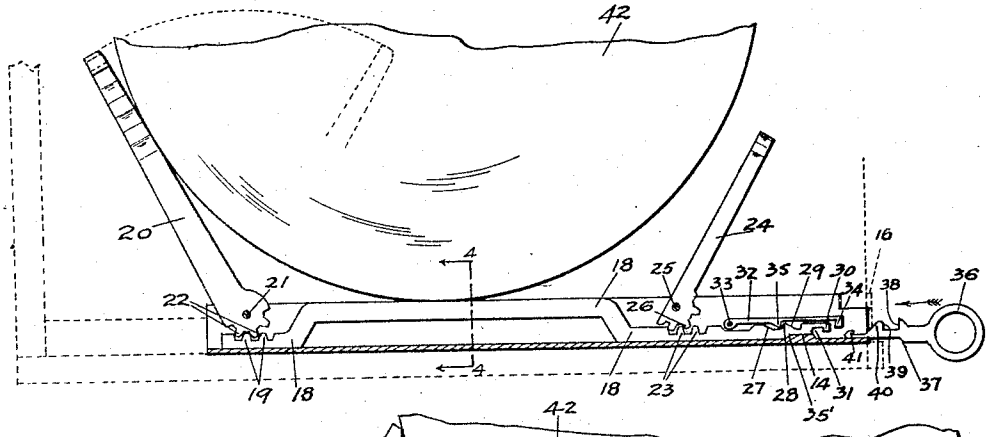
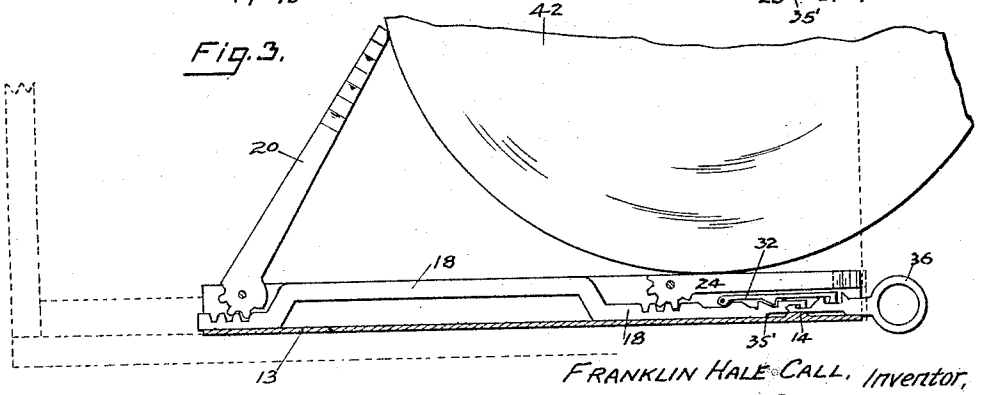


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

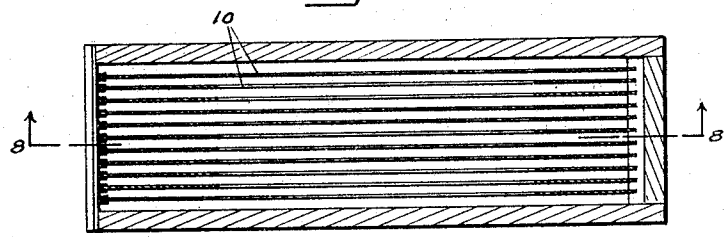


Fig. 9.

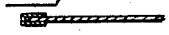


Fig. 8.

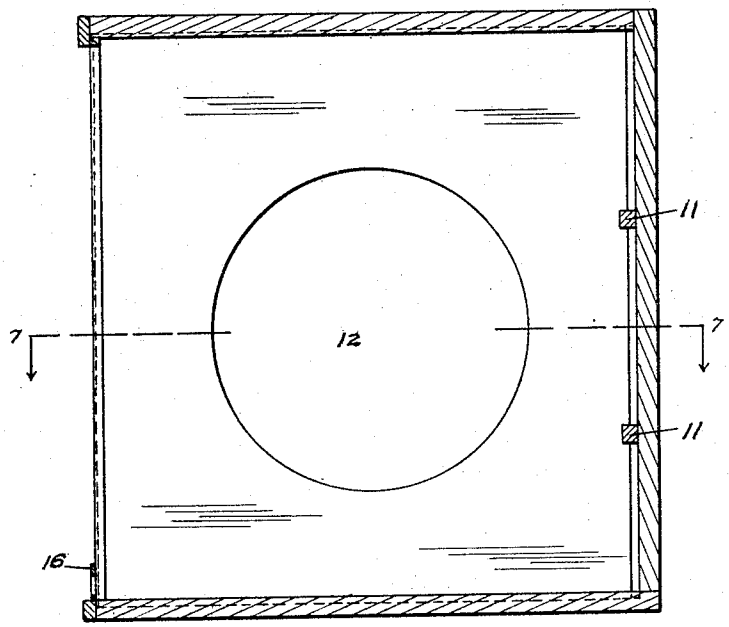
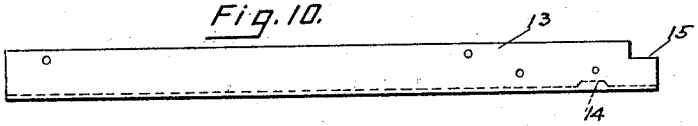


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN HALE CALL, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

CABINET FOR PHONOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

1,327,142. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 6, 1920.

Application filed April 22, 1919. Serial No. 291,947.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN HALE CALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cabinets for Phonographic Records, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to cabinets as a class.

The object of my invention is to provide a cabinet wherein a desired number of phonographic records of common type may be deposited and secured therein in such a manner that only one at a time may be removed or replaced. This object, as well as other advantages, I attain by the construction, combination and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet showing the key inserted and a record partly removed from its compartment.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the mechanism and key, with outline of their position in the cabinet, and a record in engagement with the mechanism.

Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the mechanism unlocked and the record partly removed as in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a guide and carriage on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a detail edge view of the ejecting lever.

Fig. 6 is a detail edge view of locking lever.

Fig. 7 is a horizontal section of the cabinet on the line 7—7 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal vertical section of the cabinet in the part shown by line 8—8 in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of a partition within a rear bracket slot.

Fig. 10 is a side elevation of a guide.

Like numerals refer to like parts in each view.

A cabinet 9 of desired dimensions and number of compartments is provided. The compartments are arranged by partitions 10. These may be preferably of cardboard and are rigidly secured along their upper parts to and within the top of the cabinet. Between the partitions, upon the interior rear wall, are slotted brackets 11 which loosely engage the partitions. The partitions are suspended and not rigidly secured except at their tops, to allow for expansion and contraction in them. For the same reason a central opening 12 is provided in each partition, which makes its quadrilateral parts stiffer. Between the partitions guides 13, of the mechanism, are placed upon the upper surface of the casing bottom. Near the forward end of the guides and within the same a lug 14 of desired height is placed. The forward end of the guide also has a shoulder 15. Upon the outward forward end of the casing bottom an escutcheon 16 is transversely secured. It is provided with vertical openings 17 opposite the several guides 13. Within the guides are placed longitudinal carriages 18. These have a raised central part to aid in supporting a record. The opposing ends only slide upon the bottom of the guides. The rear ends of the carriages are provided with teeth 19 in their upper parts. Above this toothed end, within the central part of its travel limit, an ejecting arm 20 is pivoted at its lower end within the guide by a pivot 21. The ejector 20 has teeth 22 upon its lower end in position to engage the teeth 19 of the carriage 18. The forward end of the carriage next to the raised position is provided with teeth 23. Above this toothed part a retaining arm 24 is pivoted within the guide 13 by a pivot 25. The arm 24 has teeth 26 on its lower end in position to engage the teeth 23 of the carriage. The upper parts of the arm 20 and arm 24 are corrugated in a manner to fill the space between the partitions and to facilitate their engagement with the edge of the record. The forward end of the carriage 18 is provided with a rearwardly inclined shoulder 27 and opposed to it a vertical shoulder 28. Forward of the shoulder 28 is another rearwardly inclined shoulder 29. The extreme forward end of the carriage has a dependent lug 30 and to the rear of the lug a longitudinal recess 31. To the rear of the shoulder 27 a locking arm 32 is pivoted within the guide by a pivot 33. The arm 32 has a dependent lug 34 on its end and a lug 35 to the rear of this. The lug 34 is formed to engage the lug 39 of the key and the lug 35 is formed to engage the respective shoulders 27 and 28 of the carriage 18. The remaining lower edge of the arm 32 is formed to slide upon the uppermost plane edges of the carriage. The arm 24 is adapted to descend upon and engage the upper edge of the arm 32 to retain it in horizontal position. The

carriage 18 also has an inclined shoulder 35′ on its lower side, adapted to slide the carriage up to the guide lug 14. A key 36 is provided. It has a shoulder 37 on its lower side positioned to engage the lower part of the escutcheon 16. It also has opposing vertical shoulders 38 and 39 arranged to engage the lug 34 of the arm 32. Adjacent to the shoulder 39 toward the key end is an inclined shoulder 40 adapted to engage the arm lug 34 and move the arm upwardly. The end of the key is formed to engage the carriage 18 in its recess 31 and adjacent to the end is a vertical shoulder 41 adapted to engage the lug 30 of the carriage 18 on the rearward side. A record 42 is shown upon the carriage in Fig. 2 and the same in Fig. 3 when moved outwardly by the ejector, resting upon the arm 24 so it may be taken from the cabinet.

It will now be observed that a standard record of common type and varying diameters may be placed within a compartment as appears in Fig. 2. It is retained from moving outwardly by the raised arm 24. To remove the record the key 36 is inserted and its shoulder 37 engages the escutcheon raising the key slightly so it slides upon the part back of the shoulder. As the key moves inwardly its shoulder 40 engages the lug 34 and causes the arm 32 to rise and release its engagement with the shoulder 28 on the carriage and the lug 34 to pass over into engagement with the shoulder 38 on the key. At the same time the key moves upward upon the guide lug 14 so that it slides horizontally and engages the recess 31. The carriage is then pressed rearwardly by the key. As the carriage is thus moved it moves the ejector 20 forward to the dotted line position in Fig. 2 and it presses the record outwardly. At the same time the carriage causes the arm 24 to descend and engage the arm 32 which drops so that its lug 34 engages the shoulder 39 of the key and retains the key so it cannot be withdrawn and allows the record to slide over the arm 24 and out of the cabinet as shown in Fig. 3. Upon inserting a record and pressing it against the ejector 20, the latter causes the carriage to move forwardly, the arms 24 and 32 to rise and the key to be pressed outwardly so that its end may be depressed sufficiently to disengage it from the lug 30 and allow the key to be withdrawn. The compartments may be numbered as shown in Fig. 1 for convenience in indicating the records. It will be seen that when one key only is employed, which is contemplated, only one record may be withdrawn at a time, as the key is locked in place while the record is out. When a compartment is not in use a fan shaped or other convenient form of dummy may be inserted to indicate this. I intend that my device may be used either in the home or in salesrooms. In the latter case it may be made in sections or any convenient form and the dummies marked for records sold or not in stock. The device will prevent confusion in handling of records or leaving numbers of them about where they may be injured. It also allows securing of all records so that they can only be removed under desired supervision. The device has many advantages and is new and useful for the objects proposed.

I claim—

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of, a cabinet and vertical compartment partitions therein rigidly secured at their upper parts only and provided with central openings, the partitions being suspended and thus formed in a manner to decrease temperature alterations in them, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of, a cabinet provided with partitions, guides between the lower parts of the partitions, a carriage adapted to slide within each guide, an ejector arm pivoted in the guide above the rear end of the carriage, means upon the ejector and carriage whereby each can transmit motion to the other, a retaining arm pivoted in the guide above the forward part of the carriage, means upon said arm and the carriage whereby the carriage may raise and lower said arm, a locking arm pivoted in the guide forward of the retaining arm in a position to be engaged by the retaining arm when it drops to a horizontal position, means in the guide to lock the carriage so it cannot move rearwardly when the retaining arm is raised, and a key formed and arranged to adapt it to engage and raise the locking arm and to engage and move the carriage rearwardly, and through it to cause the ejector to move forwardly, and the retaining arm to move to horizontal position into engagement with the locking arm, and the locking arm to engage the key in a manner that it cannot be withdrawn, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination of, a cabinet provided with partitions, guides between the lower parts of the partitions, a carriage adapted to slide within each guide, an ejector arm pivoted in the guide above the rear end of the carriage, means upon the ejector and carriage whereby each can transmit motion to the other, a retaining arm pivoted in the guide above the forward part of the carriage, means upon said arm and the carriage whereby the carriage may raise and lower said arm, a locking arm pivoted in the guide forward of the retaining arm in a position to be engaged by the retaining arm when it drops to a horizontal position, means in the guide to lock the carriage so it cannot move rearwardly when the retaining arm is raised,

and a key formed and arranged to adapt it to engage and raise the locking arm and to engage and move the carriage rearwardly, and through it to cause the ejector to move forwardly, and the retaining arm to move to horizontal position into engagement with the locking arm, and the locking arm to engage the key in a manner that it cannot be withdrawn, the said ejector being also arranged in a manner whereby upon being pressed rearwardly it will cause a forward movement of the carriage and the carriage in turn to raise the retaining arm in a manner to allow the locking arm to rise and release the key and thereafter to lock the carriage to place as in the first instance, substantially as described.

FRANKLIN HALE CALL.

Witnesses:
T. W. BROWN,
Mrs. C. F. CLEFTON.