J. B. WEEKS.

CABINET FOR TALKING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1921.

1,410,977. Patented Mar. 28, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

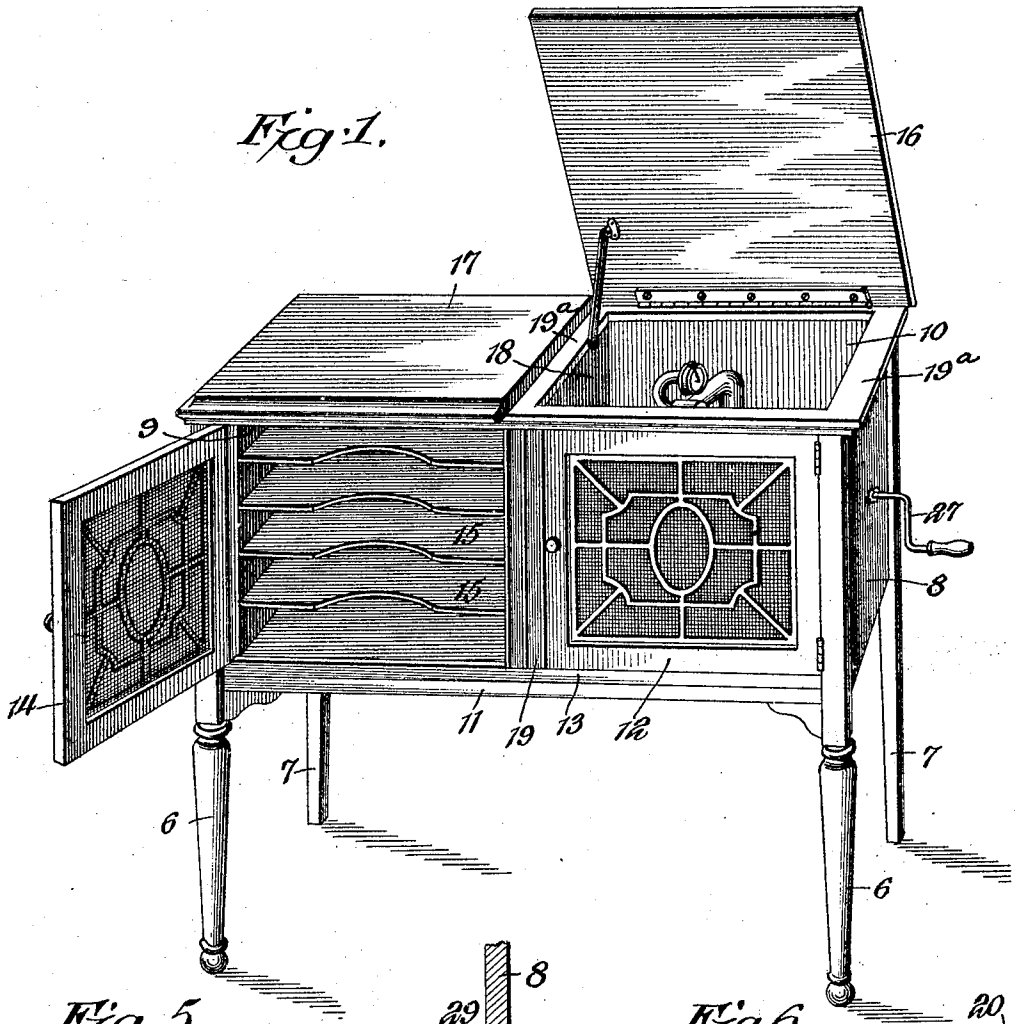


Fig. 5.

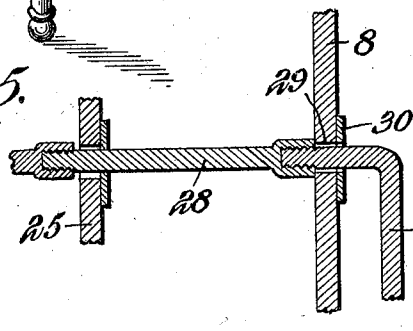
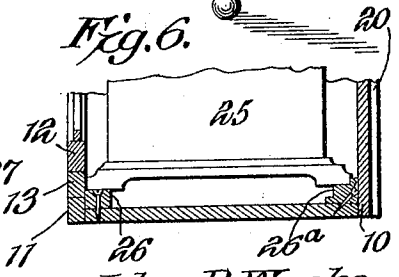


Fig. 6.



John B. Weeks,
INVENTOR,

WITNESSES

Howard D. Orr.

Philip E. Siggers

BY E. G. Siggers

ATTORNEY

J. B. WEEKS.

CABINET FOR TALKING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1921.

1,410,977. Patented Mar. 28, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

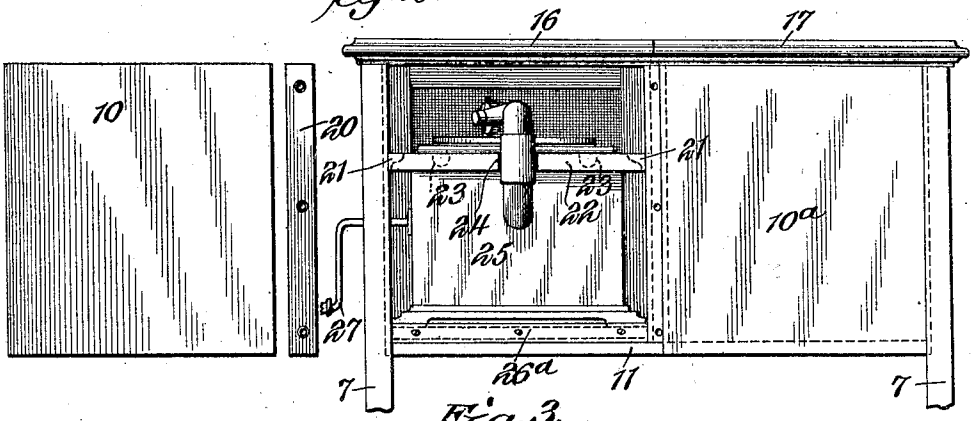


Fig. 3.

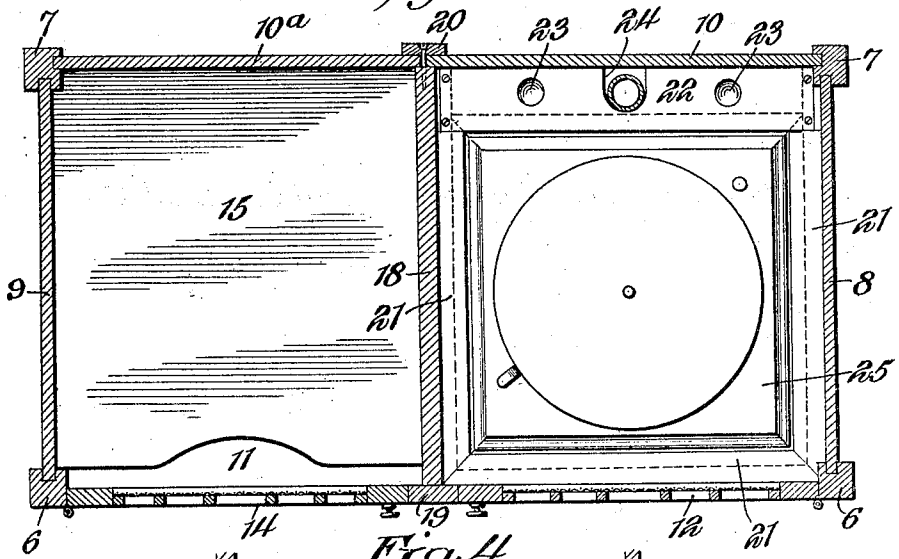
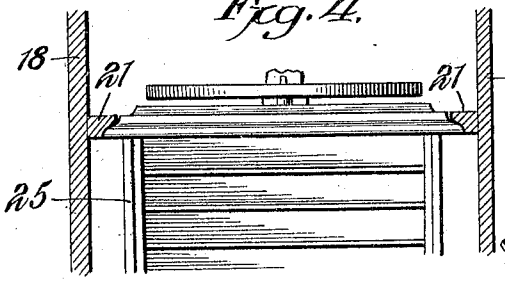


Fig. 4.



John B. Weeks,
INVENTOR,

WITNESSES

Howard D. Orr.

Philip E. Siggers

BY E. L. Siggers

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. WEEKS, OF HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE LONG FURNITURE COMPANY, OF HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CABINET FOR TALKING MACHINES.

1,410,977. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 28, 1922.

Application filed March 24, 1921. Serial No. 455,130.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. WEEKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hanover, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Cabinet for Talking Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cabinets for talking machines.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a cabinet which is adapted to enclose completely a portable talking machine so that the cabinet has the appearance of one of the expensive models of floor talking machines.

Another object is to provide a cabinet which securely holds within it a talking machine against any possibility of displacement.

The invention has other objects which will appear as the description is proceeded with.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, with the understanding, however, that the invention is not confined to any strict conformity with the showing in the drawing, 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 the drawing:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the invention shown with the left hand door and the right hand top wide open.

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same with the back panel and the attaching piece therefor shown removed.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the cabinet.

Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section through the compartment within the cabinet which is adapted to hold the machine, showing the machine in front elevation.

Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view showing the means for connecting the motor winding crank with the machine when inside the cabinet.

Fig. 6 is a vertical transverse section showing the manner of supporting and holding the talking machine at the bottom.

The preferred embodiment of the invention includes a cabinet having front legs 6 and rear legs 7, the cabinet being substantially rectangular in form and presenting, when closed up, the appearance of an ornamental table. In other words, the length of the cabinet will usually exceed the height. There are end panels 8 and 9 joined to the legs 6, 7 in any desirable way, a bottom panel 11 extending the entire length of the cabinet, a fixed rear panel 10^a, and a removable rear panel 10. A vertical partition 18 divides the interior of the cabinet into two substantially rectangular chambers or compartments which may be of equal size. One of these compartments is provided with a plurality of shelves 15 so that a number of books or albums of records may be housed within this portion of the cabinet. A swinging door 14 is adapted to close the compartment having shelves. The record-holding compartment is closed at the upper end by a top 17 which forms substantially half the top of the entire cabinet.

The compartment adapted to hold the machine may be closed at the front by a false door 12 not designed to be opened. Of course, this false door might be replaced by a swinging door similar to the door 14. A longitudinally-extending strip 13 rises above the bottom 11 along the front edge thereof and the lower edge of the door 14, when closed, meets the upper edge of the strip 13. The vertical strip 19 is joined at the front of the machine to the forward edge of the partition 18 and meets the vertical edge of the door 14, when closed. The top of the machine compartment is normally closed by a hinged lid 16 matching the top piece 17, the two together completing the top of the cabinet. A molding 19^a surrounds the machine compartment at the upper edge thereof and it is upon this molding that the lid 16 rests when closed. Means will be provided to maintain the lid in open position, as shown, so that needles or talking machine records may be changed.

Two transverse strips 26, 26^a are secured to the bottom 11 and are located wholly within the machine compartment. Strip 26 is located at the front and closes the open end view under the talking machine, and also serves to elevate the machine to cause it to fit tightly under the front molding on top. The strip 26^a is rabbeted along two of its edges, and this strip levels the machine and at the same time holds it firmly

in place. By reversing the position of the strips with the long side uppermost, different heights of machines may be accommodated, and this is the purpose of the second rabbet. I am enabled to make this cabinet convertible for five different portable talking machines by changing the dimensions of these two strips.

In practice, the back strip 26ª is mounted in position and screwed fast after the talking machine is put in place.

The removable back panel 10 is held in position by a bar 20 secured by screws to the rear edge of the partition 18. (Fig. 3.)

An interior molding 21 forming a three-sided frame is secured at the front and two sides of the machine compartment and spaced above the bottom thereof a sufficient distance so that the top molding of the machine may engage the molding 21 on the under side of the latter. The molding 21 is shaped so as to fit the configuration of the top molding of the machine, as best shown in Fig. 4. The fourth and rear side of the molding 21 is closed by the loose piece 22 which has needle cups 23 and a slot 24 cut therein so that the piece may fit about the tone-arm of the machine. The loose piece 22 fits the rear edge of the top molding of the machine and is adapted to be screwed in place whereby the molding within the machine compartment encloses the machine and prevents any possibility of upward or side movement of the machine.

When the cabinet is empty and it is desired to install a machine therein, the rear strip or bar 20 is first removed; this allows the back panel 10 to be taken out. The rear molding piece 22 must also be unfastened, this latter operation being most easily done by raising the lid 16 and working from the top. Then the rear strip 26ª is unfastened. The machine is slid over the front strip 26, causing the top molding on the machine to engage with the molding 21 at three sides. Ultimately the molding 21 stops further forward pushing of the machine, when the loose piece 22, the rear strip 26ª and the back panel 10 are replaced. The rabbet in the rear strip is engaged with the bottom molding on the machine in the manner shown in Fig. 6 and firmly holds the machine from movement.

The machine to all intents and purposes is now a part of the cabinet, for no amount of moving of the cabinet can shift the position of the machine within it. At the same time, the interior molding gives the machine the appearance of being built into the cabinet, since the only way in which the machine is ordinarily viewed is by looking through the top of the machine compartment after the lid 16 is raised.

The cabinet is particularly designed for holding small portable and inexpensive types of talking machines. Those which have tone-controlling leaves need not be altered in construction before being placed in the cabinet. Machines which have outwardly-swinging doors must have the doors removed for installation in order that the full volume of the sound may pass unimpeded out of the cabinet. The door 12 itself should be a sound-transmitting panel and preferably is made up principally of a dark cloth so that the interior of the machine compartment is not revealed. The door 14 will exactly match in outward appearance the sound-transmitting panel 12.

In order that the talking machine may be wound from the outside of the cabinet, an extension piece 28 (see Fig. 5) is connected to the winding spindle of the machine and extends to a position adjacent a hole 29 in the end panel 8. A ferrule 30 guards the hole 29 so that the winding crank 27 may be introduced through the hole 29 to engage with the extension piece 28.

A cabinet constructed as above described presents the appearance of the more expensive models of floor talking machines, and at the same time may be put on the market at a much lower price than that at which the former are sold, and enables the owner of a small portable machine to change to a floor type model without disposing of his old machine and buying a new one. A cabinet such as described will accommodate the different models of the various manufacturers of talking machines. The only changes that are necessary to make are to form the upper molding 21 somewhat differently and space it at various heights from the bottom 14, and change the dimensions and the mounting of the strips 26, 26ª, as previously described.

What is claimed is:—

1. A cabinet for receiving portable talking machines, having an opening of a size to allow for the passage of the machine, said opening being closed by a removable back panel and a bar for holding it in place, whereby the machine may be introduced into the cabinet from the rear, said cabinet having a hinged top and enclosing the entire machine when installed, and removable means contained within the cabinet for holding the machine rigidly within the cabinet whereby the machine presents the appearance of being built in the cabinet.

2. A cabinet for receiving portable talking machines, provided with a hinged top and having a removable back panel whereby the machine may be introduced into the cabinet from the rear, said panel closing the opening provided at the back of the cabinet for the introduction of the machine, strips fast to the bottom of the cabinet on the interior thereof and upon which the machine is adapted to be mounted whereby it is posi-

tioned properly within the cabinet, and a molding fast to the cabinet above the strips, said molding being so formed and positioned that it engages with the top molding of the machine when the latter is in place.

3. A cabinet for receiving portable talking machines, having a removable back panel whereby the machine may be introduced into the cabinet from the rear, means for holding the machine rigidly within the cabinet comprising strips fast to and within the cabinet and adapted to support and hold the machine in a position spaced from the cabinet bottom, and a molding likewise within the cabinet, said molding including a three-sided frame fast to the cabinet, and a removable back-piece, said molding fitting the top molding of the machine and enclosing the same to cover up the space between the machine and the interior walls of the cabinet.

4. A cabinet for portable talking machines having a partition dividing the same into a record-holding compartment and a machine-holding compartment, a removable back panel for the last-named compartment, a bar for holding the panel in place, supporting strips for the machine provided on the bottom of the machine-holding compartment, a three-sided rigid frame formed of molding secured to the interior of said compartment and adapted to engage the molding at the top of the machine, and a removable molding section also fitting the top molding of the machine and located at the back of said compartment in advance of the back panel.

5. A cabinet for portable talking machines having a machine-holding compartment provided with a rigid three-sided frame formed of molding secured to the interior of the said compartment and adapted to engage the molding provided at the top of the talking machine and hold the same from upward movement, a removable molding section also fitting the top molding of the machine and located at the back of the said compartment in advance of the rear portion, and a pair of transverse strips secured respectively at the front and rear of said compartment on the bottom thereof, the rear strip being rabbeted to engage the base molding on the machine and both strips holding the machine up against said frame and molding section.

6. A cabinet for receiving portable talking machines having a talking machine compartment of dimensions sufficient to enclose the entire machine, a molding fast within the compartment and adapted to engage the upper molding of the machine, and strips in the lower part of the compartment supporting the machine in a position tight against the molding, whereby the machine is held firmly within the cabinet with no possibility of movement, said strips being removable and reversible so that machines varying in size and machines of different makes and models are accommodated in the same cabinet.

7. A cabinet for receiving portable talking machines having a compartment provided at the back with an opening of a size to allow for the passage of the machine into the compartment, a removable back panel of a size to close said opening after the introduction of the machine, and a molding comprising a three-sided frame fast to the inside of the compartment below the top thereof and engaging with the top molding of the machine when the latter is in place, and a removable rear molding piece arranged between the back panel and the machine and also engaging the top molding of the machine, said rear molding piece being fastened in place after the machine has been mounted in position within the cabinet.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

JOHN B. WEEKS.