

No. 892,031.

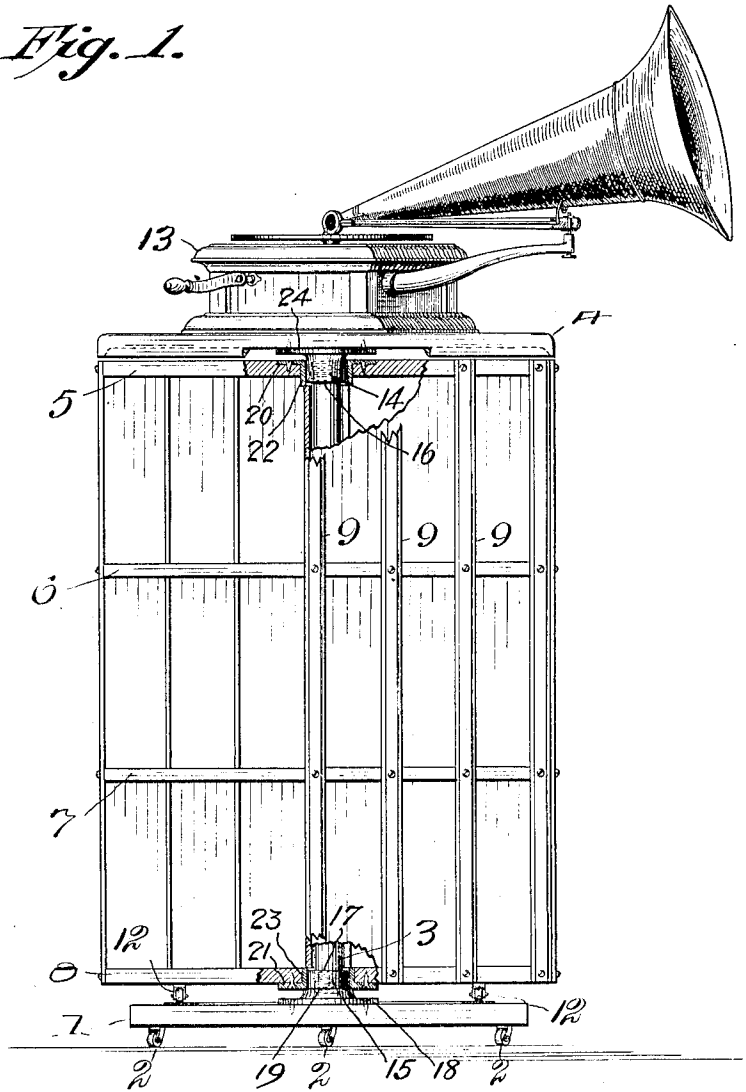
PATENTED JUNE 30, 1908.

L. F. DOUGLASS.

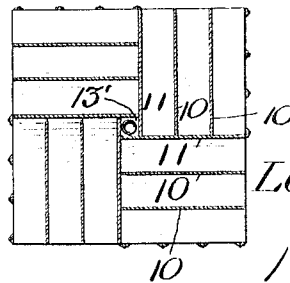
STAND AND RECORD CABINET FOR TALKING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1904. RENEWED MAY 21, 1908.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEON F. DOUGLASS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO VICTOR TALKING MACHINE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

## STAND AND RECORD-CABINET FOR TALKING-MACHINES.

No. 892,031.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 30, 1908.

Application filed December 2, 1904, Serial No. 235,167. Renewed May 21, 1908. Serial No. 434,162.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEON F. DOUGLASS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stands and Record-Cabinets for Talking-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and complete disclosure.

The object of my invention is to provide a support or stand for talking machines, such that the same may be stationary thereby allowing the talking machine and horn thereof to be directed toward a certain point and also to provide a cabinet for the records which is conveniently located in relation to the talking machine and from which the records may be removed and also into which they may be placed with a minimum of effort on the part of the person operating the talking machine.

Briefly, my invention comprises a revoluble cabinet above which is fixed a stationary top on which is placed the talking machine.

For a full, clear and exact description of this form of my invention reference may be had to the following specification and to the accompanying drawings forming a part thereof, in which

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved stand and cabinet showing a talking machine in position thereon, the parts being broken away to show the interior construction; and Fig. 2 is a central horizontal section showing the arrangement of the compartments of the cabinet.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates a suitable base which is preferably carried on casters or similar antifriction devices and from the center of which extends a vertical upright post 3 which has attached to its upper end a table or top 4, said table or top being preferably square in outline. About the central upright post 3 is placed a frame consisting of a series of shelves or horizontal partitions 5, 6, 7 and 8, connected by vertical strips 9 and provided with vertical partitions 10 and 11, the latter of which form compartments for the reception of records. The lower partition or shelf 8 is preferably provided with casters 12 which have a bearing upon the upper side of the base 1 and therefore, movably support the frame above referred to. A talking machine 13 of any suitable or preferred form is placed upon the

table 4 and may be directed toward any point desired. It is obvious that the talking machine may be either fixed to said top 4 or may be simply allowed to rest thereon.

The four main partitions 11, all meet at points adjacent to their inner extremities and each overlaps the extremity of one of the others, thus forming a vertical passage 13', rectangular in cross section. This arrangement divides the cabinet into four compartments, each compartment having vertical partitions arranged at right angles with those of its adjacent compartment, whereby a portion of each side is open to permit access to the compartment, and the remaining portion of the side is provided with strips 9, which form a support and also a closure for the side of the opposite compartment. The central upright post 3 terminates at its upper and lower ends in enlarged cylindrical portions 14 and 15 respectively, forming upper and lower shoulders 16 and 17 respectively between which the extremities of the four partitions 11 terminate. The extremity of the lower enlarged portion terminates in a circular flange 18, the upper side of which presents a seat or shoulder 19, around the enlarged portion. The said flange is screwed or otherwise fastened to the base 1. The upper enlarged portion 14 likewise terminates in a flange 24, which is rigidly secured to the top 4, but has no seat corresponding to that of the lower flange. Attached to the centers of the top and base portions of the cabinet are the annular flanges 20 and 21 respectively, each having a central orifice, the edge of which is turned toward the other and projects through its respective shelf, thus taken together forming cylindrical bearing portions 22 and 23 respectively. When the frame is mounted upon the post 3, it has an end bearing on the seat 19 of the flange 18 secured to the base portion, and lateral bearings on the surface of the enlarged cylindrical portions 14 and 15 respectively. By virtue of this peculiar construction of the bearings, the frame is so revolubly mounted on the post that strains are transmitted to the latter without the same being in contact with the frame throughout its entire length, and the greater portion of the weight is borne by the seat 19 on the upper side of the bearing flange 18. The locating of the cylindrical bearings at the extremities of the post 3, within the

cylindrical bearing portions 22 and 23 respectively, enables the structure of the cabinet to be such that the vertical passage 13' can be rectangular in horizontal section, 5 whereas if the bearing extended the entire length of the rod 3, the construction of the cabinet would be restricted to one having a vertical passage of circular cross section.

10 The form of record cabinet above described is particularly adapted to receive folios or volumes, the leaves of which are provided with receptacles for the reception of the records. These volumes or folios are placed in the compartments in the manner of ordinary books. However, I do not wish to be 15 limited to this particular form for records as the same may be provided with any type of receptacle which is preferred by the buyer or user of the machine, neither do I wish to 20 be limited to any shape of cabinet; although the square form is economical in the space it occupies and is convenient of use. It is obvious that antifriction or ball bearings may be applied in any suitable or well known 25 way to the revoluble portion of the cabinet and other changes may be made in form and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

30 Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States, is:—

1. A support for a talking machine cabinet, comprising a base, an upright post or support carried thereby, the said post or 35 support having enlarged cylindrical upper and lower extremities, forming oppositely disposed shoulders, a top or platform at-

tached to the upper end of said post, a frame mounted to revolve around said post, and vertical partitions within said frame, 40 having their extremities lying between the shoulders formed by said enlarged cylindrical extremities.

2. A support for a talking machine cabinet, comprising a base, a frame having compartments therein, and a post carried by 45 said base, the said post having its upper and lower extremities enlarged to present lateral bearing surfaces, its lower enlarged portion terminating in a flange, the upper side of 50 which forms a shoulder or seat around said enlarged portion, the said frame being revolubly mounted on said seat and lateral bearing surfaces.

3. A support for talking machine cabinets, 55 comprising a base, a frame, a top, a post extending upwardly from said base and supporting said top, an enlarged cylindrical portion around the lower extremity of said post, a circular flange presenting a bearing 60 seat on its upper side around said enlarged portion, and an enlarged cylindrical portion on the upper extremity of said post, likewise terminating in a flange attached to the under side of the top, the said frame being 65 mounted to have an end bearing on said seat and a lateral bearing on said enlarged portions.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this first day of December, A. D., 1904.

LEON F. DOUGLASS.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. GRADY,  
HORACE PETTIT.