

July 4, 1967

L. K. FRANKLIN

3,329,122

GRAMOPHONE CABINET FOR RADIO RECEIVING SETS

Filed Jan. 25, 1965

FIG. 1.

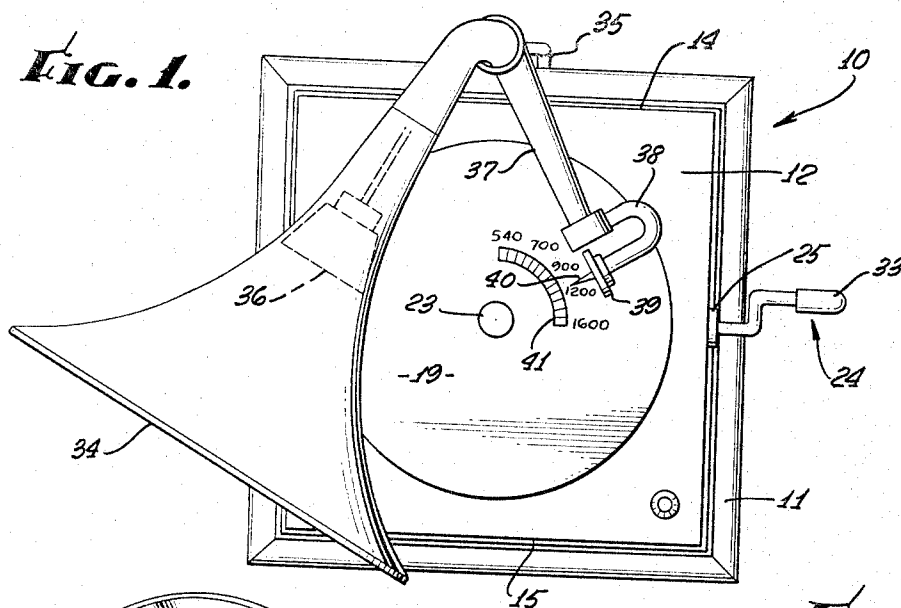


FIG. 3.

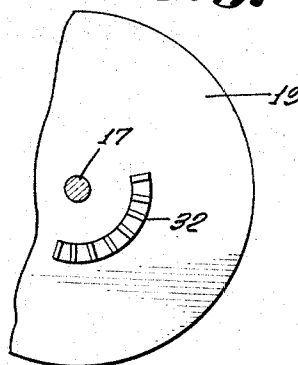
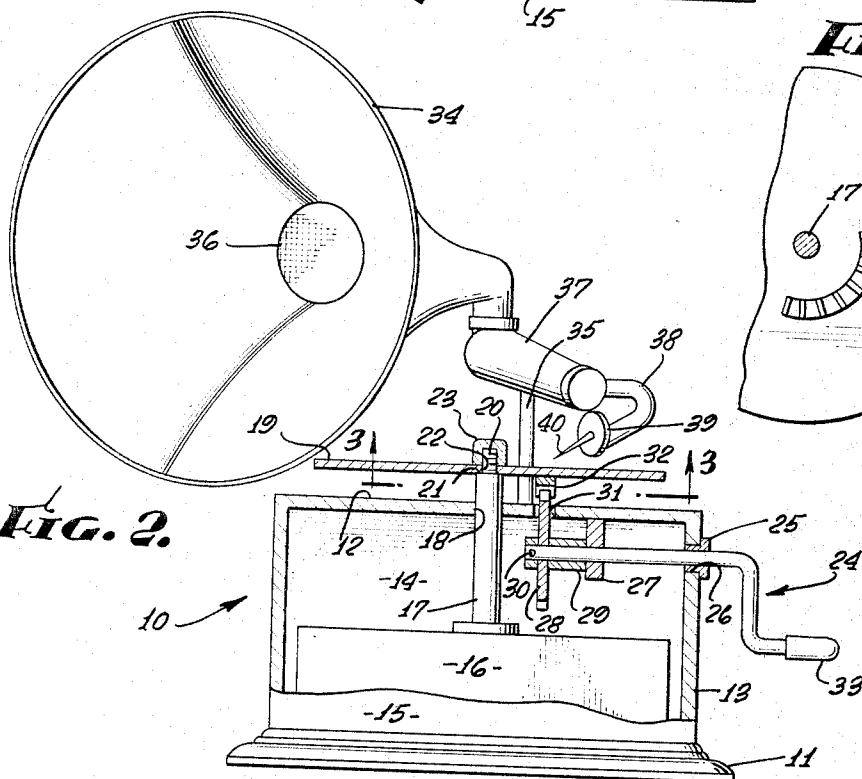


FIG. 2.



LESTER K. FRANKLIN INVENTOR.

BY *Flam and Flam*

ATTORNEYS.

1

3,329,122

GRAMOPHONE CABINET FOR RADIO RECEIVING SETS

Lester K. Franklin, Los Angeles, Calif. (3 1-chome, Azabu Heights Apartments, Azabu Ichibei-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan)

Filed Jan. 25, 1965, Ser. No. 427,896

2 Claims. (Cl. 116—124.1)

This invention relates to a radio receiving set, and particularly to a radio receiving set that simulates a gramophone.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a cabinet in the form of a gramophone in which the components of a radio receiving set are compatibly arranged without detracting from the design of the gramophone. For this purpose, the turntable is coupled to the tuning element, and the needle pick-up provides an indicating means cooperable with the turntable to denote the frequency selected. The turntable is rotated by a crank that simulates the crank for the spring motor of a gramophone. The speaker is conveniently accommodated in the gramophone horn.

This invention possesses many other advantages, and has other objects which may be made more clearly apparent from a consideration of one embodiment of the invention. For this purpose, there is shown a form in the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the present specification, and which drawings, unless as otherwise indicated, are true scale. This form will now be described in detail, illustrating the general principles of the invention; but it is to be understood that this detailed description is not to be taken in a limiting sense, since the scope of this invention is best defined by the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a top plan view of a radio cabinet, incorporating the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view of the cabinet, with a portion of the apparatus shown in section; and

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken along a plane corresponding to line 3—3 of FIG. 2.

An enclosure 10 simulates the main cabinet of a typical gramophone. The enclosure 10 may be made of wood, or it may be made of plastic. The enclosure has suitable molding 11 at its base. The top wall 12, side walls 13, rear wall 14 and front wall 15, and molding 11 may be suitably finished with design motifs (not shown) characteristic of those applied to gramophones.

Located in the enclosure 10 are conventional components of a radio receiving set, and generally designated at 16. The components are installed through the opening at the bottom of the enclosure 10, and secured in place by suitable fastening means.

The radio receiver has a tuning element such as a variable condenser (not shown). This condenser has a shaft 17 that projects upwardly through a central opening 18 in the top wall 12 of the cabinet. A circular plate 19 simulating the gramophone turntable is mounted on the projecting upper end of the shaft 17. For this purpose, the shaft has a reduced threaded extension 20 defining a shoulder 21. The turntable or plate 19 has an aperture 22 fitting the extension 20, the edges about the aperture 22

2

engaging the shoulder 21. A nut 23 secures the turntable in position on the shaft 17.

In order to move the shaft 17, a crank 24 is provided that projects through one side wall 13 of the enclosure 10. This crank 24 simulates the crank normally used to store energy in the typical spring motor of a gramophone. The crank is supported first by a bushing 25 fitted in an aperture 26 in the side wall 13, and also by a bearing plate 27 attached beneath the top wall 12.

A gear 28 has a hub 29 fitting the inner end of the crank 24, and coupled thereto by a pin 30. The gear projects through a clearance aperture 31 in the top wall, and engages an arcuate gear segment 32 fastened to the under surface of the turntable or plate 19. Accordingly, by turning the handle part 33 of the crank 24, the tuning of the radio is changed.

A hollow horn 34 is mounted by the aid of a bracket 35 attached to the rear wall 14. Recessed in the horn is a small speaker 36 with its cone facing outwardly, and its edges merged into the walls of the horn 34. The horn 34 provides an acoustic extension of the speaker 36 for efficient air coupling, enhancing lower frequency response characteristics. The leads for the speaker (not shown) may be extended into the enclosure 10 via the bracket 35.

The horn 34 has a right angle throat extension 37 that mounts a simulated pick-up head 38. The pick-up head 38 in turn carries a simulated diaphragm 39 and needle 40. The needle 40 acts as a pointer cooperable with dial markings 41 imprinted upon the turntable 19 to denote selected radio frequency.

The inventor claims:

1. A radio receiver indicating device comprising: a cabinet having top and side walls; a horn mounted on the cabinet above the top wall thereof and simulating a gramophone horn; a loud speaker mounted in said horn; a tuner mounted in said cabinet and having a movable tuning element; a rotatable shaft operatively connected to said element and projecting through said top wall; a crank member projecting through one side wall of said cabinet and operatively connected to said shaft; a disk mounted on the projecting end of said shaft and simulating a gramophone turntable; a dial carried by the disk; and a pointer carried by the horn and cooperable with said indicator for indicating the position of said tuner.

2. A radio receiver indicating device comprising: a cabinet having top and side walls; a horn mounted on the cabinet above the top wall thereof and simulating a gramophone horn; a loud speaker mounted in said horn; a tuner mounted in said cabinet and having a movable tuning element; a rotatable shaft operatively connected to said element and projecting through said top wall; a crank member projecting through one side wall of said cabinet and operatively connected to said shaft; a disk mounted on the projecting end of said shaft; a needle-like pointer element attached to one end of said horn and overlying said disk; dial means carried by the disk and cooperable with said pointer to indicate the position of the tuner.

No references cited.

LOUIS J. CAPOZI, Primary Examiner.