J. J. BREITMAN AND E. M. JORDAN.

PHONOGRAPH RECORD CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1921.

1,403,482.

Patented Jan. 17, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

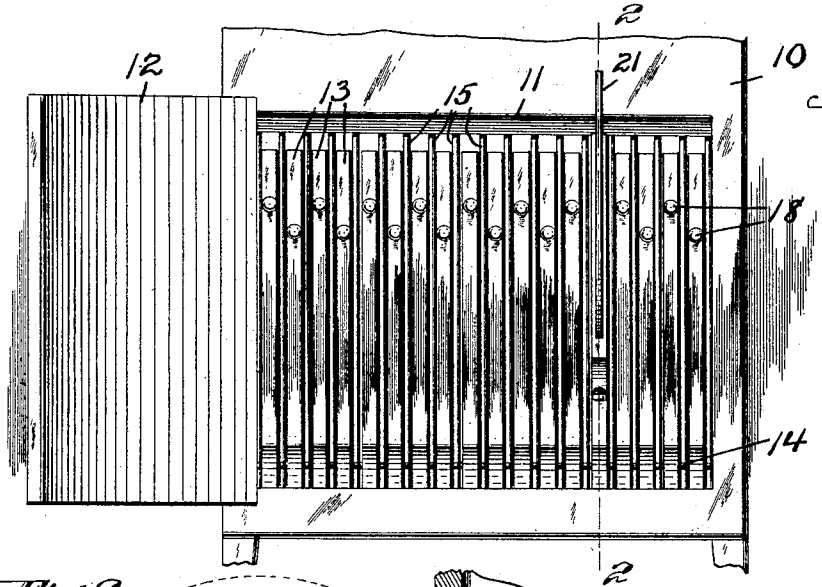
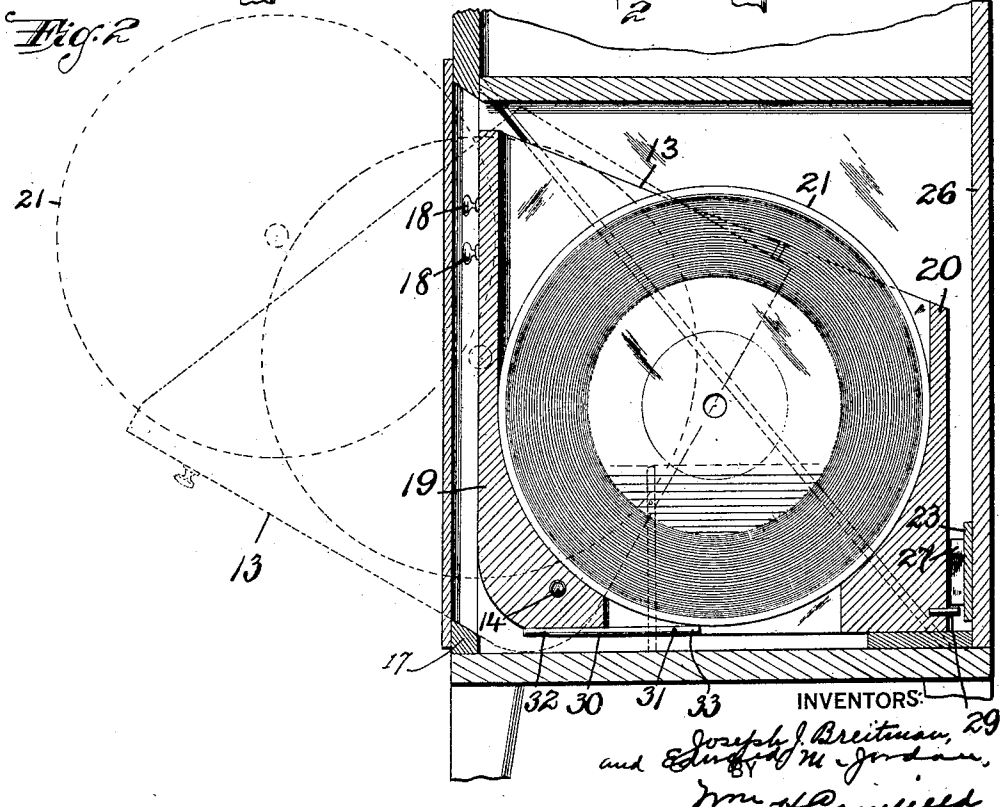



Fig. 2




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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

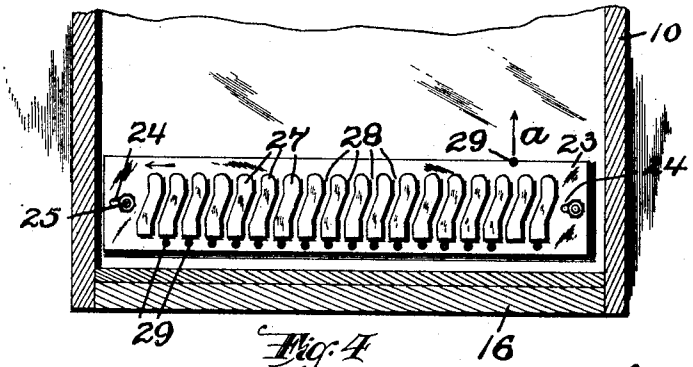



Fig. 4

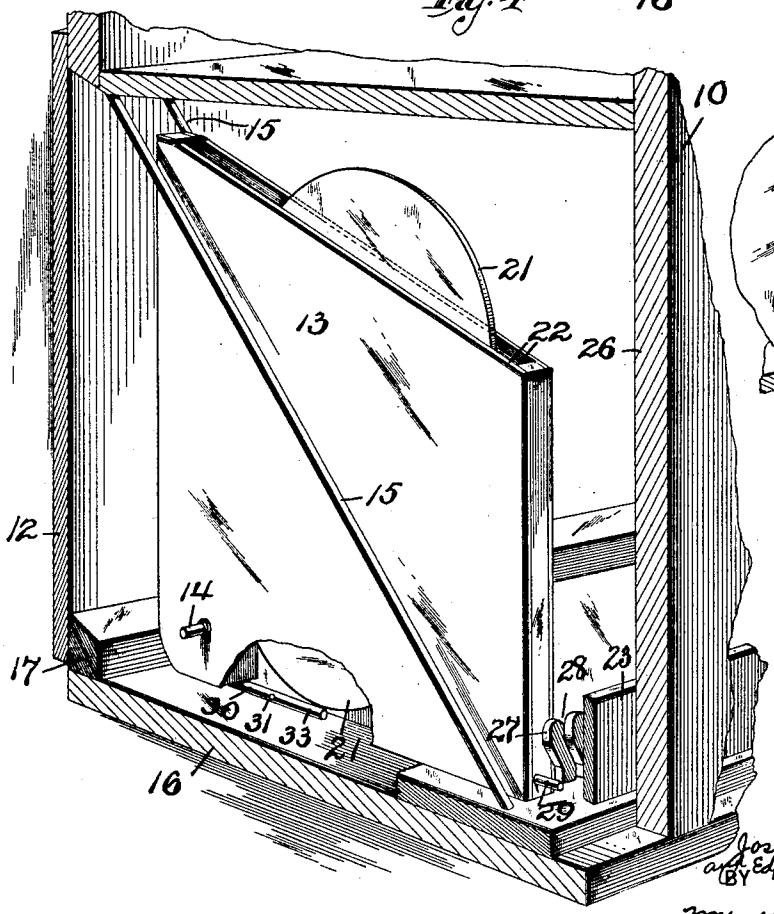
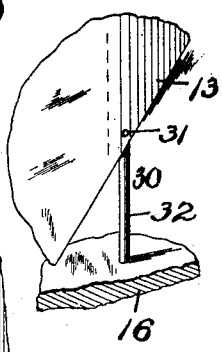



Fig. 5




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PHONOGRAPH-RECORD CABINET.

1,403,482. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 17, 1922.

Application filed January 21, 1921. Serial No. 438,343.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOSEPH J. BREITMAN and EDWARD M. JORDAN, citizens of the United States, and residents of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Phonograph-Record Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved phonograph record cabinet, and is particularly designed for holding records of the disk type, and is preferably arranged so that the holders in the cabinet each hold one record, and is designed so as to make it possible to condense the structure into a small space.

The invention is further designed to provide a holder of this kind which overcomes the difficulty due to carelessness in placing records in wrong compartments after they have been indexed or catalogued, since the holders in the cabinet insure the return of one record before the others can be removed, and in this way each record is necessarily put back into the holder from which it was taken, since the holder from which it is taken is locked against return when the record is out of it, and when a holder is moved so as to make its record accessible, the other holders are locked in their retreated position, that is, they are in a position where their records are not accessible for removal.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which we illustrate one type of cabinet to carry out the objects of our invention, and in these drawings Figure 1 illustrates the front of the cabinet to show the arrangement of the holders, and Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 in Figure 1. Figure 3 is a view of a locking strip arranged on the back of the case of the cabinet. Figure 4 is a perspective view of one of the holders shown in the cabinet and broken away to illustrate the construction more clearly, and Figure 5 is a detail perspective showing a brace in its operative or locking position.

The cabinet can be combined with a phonograph machine, if desired, although we illustrate but a portion of the case 10, showing it with an opening 11 at the front and having a door 12 that can be swung to close the opening. Each holder 13 is arranged so that it tilts, this tilting, in the form shown, being on a bar 14 which extends from one side of the case to the other and thus acts to hold all the holders on the same fulcrum or tilting point, these holders being held in alignment by suitable means, such as the bars 15.

The case has a bottom 16, on the front end of which is placed a strip 17 which limits the forward movement of each of the holders, such movement being possible by reason of small handles 18 which can be grasped and the holders pulled forward as desired, and since these holders are narrow and somewhat close together, the alternate handles 18 are preferably placed at a different height, as shown in Figure 1, so that there is no difficulty in getting hold of them. Each of the holders is composed of a front strip 19 and a back strip 20 which are extended toward each other at the bottom to form a support for the record 21.

While a number of records can be placed in each holder we prefer to place one record in each. The front and rear strips of each holder, which are preferably made of wood, act to support the side strips 22 which can be made of thin wood or heavy cardboard.

We provide locking means so that when one record holder is pulled forward all the other record holders are locked against such forward tilting until the tilted record holder is returned to its normal position. One form of accomplishing this is by means of a strip 23 which has a limited sliding movement, this limitation usually being accomplished by reason of slots 24, through which small bolts or pins 25 pass, and by means of which the strip is secured to the back 26 of the cabinet. The strip is provided with projections 27 which are disposed so that between them are inclined channels 28.

In normal position the bottom ends of these channels are in line with studs 29, one stud being arranged near the bottom at the back of each holder. This permits any of the holders to be tilted forward, but when so tilted, the stud 29 of the tilted holder will pass up through the inclined channel 28, and when emerging therefrom, as shown by the stud at *a* in Figure 3, the locking strip 23 has been slid so that the studs of all the other holders are opposed by the bottom edges of the projections 27, this also being clearly seen from Figure 3, and none of the

other holders can be tilted forward, being held by these studs, until the tilted holder is swung back to its retreated or normal position, the re-entrance of the stud that has been raised through its channel 28 moving the strip 23 back to its normal or non-locking position, as in Figure 4.

We also provide means for locking a tilted holder, from which the record has been removed, against return until a record is again placed in the holder, one form of such locking means comprising a brace 30, which is usually a short metal bar, usually made of heavy wire, pivoted near one end, as at 31, so that the major portion 32 is swung by gravity to the position shown in dotted outline in Figure 2, and also shown in full lines in Figure 5. This, of course, takes place when a record has been removed from the holder after the holder is tilted forward, and it will be clearly evident that this bracing of the holder prevents its being swung back, either accidentally or intentionally, until the record has again been placed therein.

When the record is returned to the holder the edge of the record rests on the short end 33 of the brace and the weight of the record swings the brace to the position shown in Figures 2 and 4, and then the record holder can be swung back to its retreated position.

It will thus be evident that when a record is taken from the holder that has been tilted forward, the holder can not be returned until the record is replaced, and none of the other records can be removed until the tilted record holder is returned, so that a misplacing of records, or the placing of a record in a wrong compartment or holder, can not take place.

It will be evident that while we have described this device as applied to a record cabinet, it can be utilized in other directions, and while, for clearness of description, we have described it and claimed it as applied to a record holder, we do not wish to be understood as limiting ourselves to this particular use of the mechanism described and illustrated.

We claim:

1. In a phonograph record cabinet, a set of holders mounted so as to tilt forward and adapted each to contain a phonograph record, a sliding strip having a set of projections with inclined channels between them, a stud on each holder and disposed so as to pass through a channel when the holder is tilted so as to move the strip in order to place the projections in the paths of the other studs, whereby the remaining holders are locked against tilting.

2. In a phonograph record cabinet, a set of holders mounted so as to tilt forward and adapted each to contain a phonograph record, a strip slidable transversely relative to said holders, said strip having a series of inclined channels opposite the holders, and a stud on each holder and normally below the channels and disposed so that each stud will pass through its channels when the holder to which the stud is secured is tilted so as to move the strip to lock the other studs against movement, and whereby the stud of the tilted holder is the only stud in alignment with its channel.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing, we have hereto set our hands, this 18th day of January, 1921.

JOSEPH J. BREITMAN.
EDW. M. JORDAN.