Nov. 13, 1923. 1,474,017

E. BLAISE

CABINET FOR TALKING MACHINE RECORDS

Filed Aug. 6, 1921 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 2.

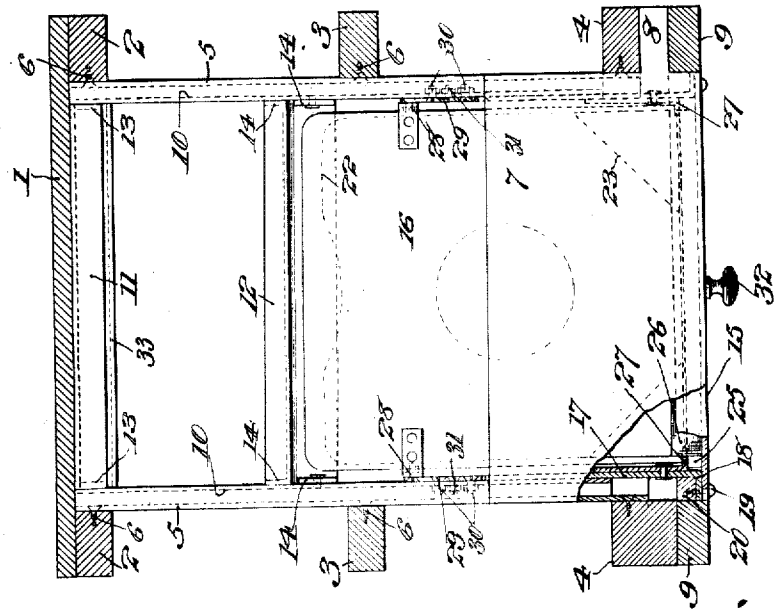
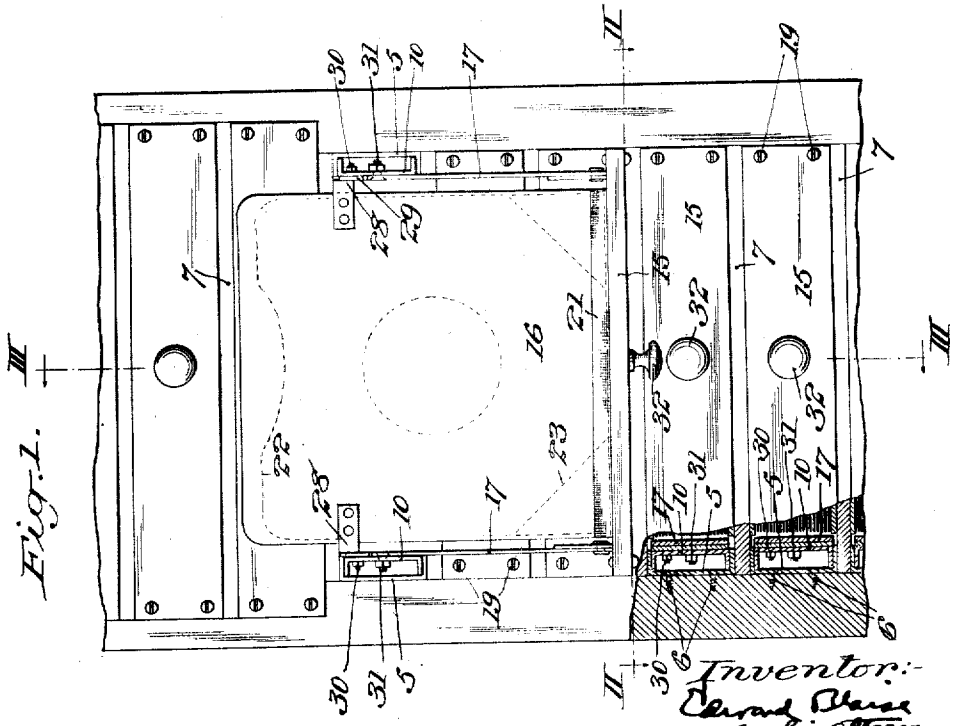


Fig. 1.



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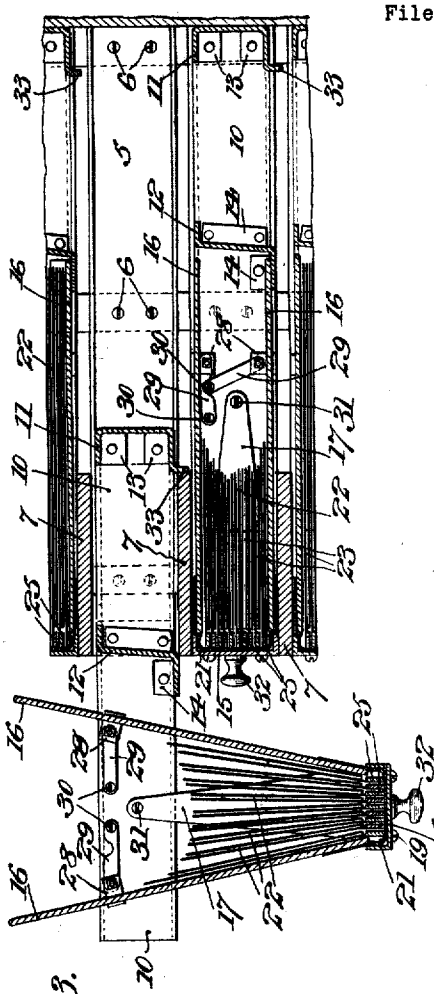


Fig. 3.

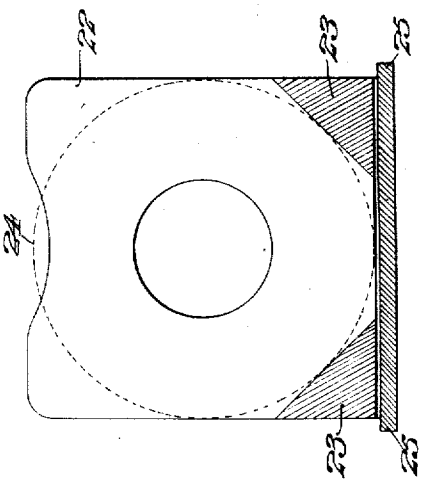


Fig. 6.

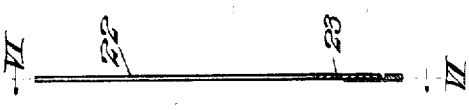


Fig. 5.

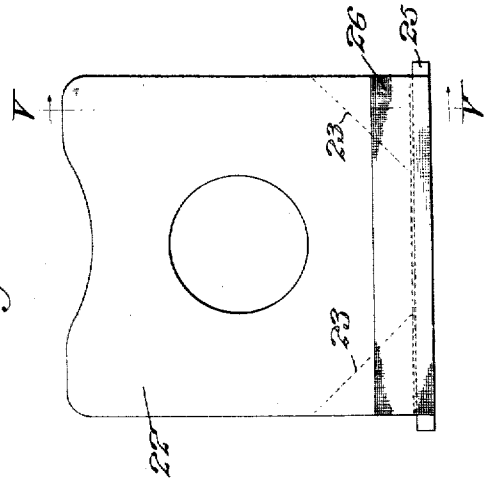


Fig. 4.

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Patented Nov. 13, 1923. 1,474,017

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD BLAISE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CABINET FOR TALKING-MACHINE RECORDS.

Application filed August 6, 1921. Serial No. 490,345.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD BLAISE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cabinets for Talking-Machine Records, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a cabinet for talking machine records, and has for an object to provide such a structure which includes improved means for very compactly holding a large number of records when out of use and for simply and quickly exposing the said records for separate withdrawal for use.

Another object consists in providing such a structure in which improved means is embodied for holding the records when out of use in flat horizontal position, and in substantial parallelism with each other; and for presenting the said records for withdrawal in a substantially vertical position and fan-like arrangement.

Another object consists in providing such a structure which is relatively cheap and simple to manufacture, easy to operate and sightly in appearance.

A further object consists in providing certain improvements in the form, construction and arrangement of the several parts, whereby the above named and other objects may be effectively attained.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 represents a detail face view of the structure, partly in section, with the parts in open position.

Fig. 2 represents a section taken in the plane of the line II—II of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows, partly broken away.

Fig. 3 represents a section taken in the plane of the line III—III of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 4 represents a face view of the record receptacle.

Fig. 5 represents a section taken in the plane of the line V—V of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows, and

Fig. 6 represents a section taken in the plane of the line VI—VI of Fig. 5, looking in the direction of the arrows.

The structure includes an outer framework which has a rear wall 1 and side uprights 2, 3, 4, the said rear wall being secured to the uprights 2 in any suitable manner. The parts above mentioned are preferably composed of wood.

A series of channel iron supports 5 are secured to the uprights 2, 3, and 4 at each side, and on the inner faces thereof, by screws 6. These supports are of such sectional form as to have comparatively wide bases with a flange projecting laterally at each edge thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. They are arranged in equally spaced relation, vertically considered, so as to allow opportunity for wooden shelves 7 to be slid between each pair of said supports 5 and held in position by the flanges thereof. These shelves 7 are of such size and shape as to slidingly fit within the uprights 2, 3 and 4, and the front portions of the said shelves have lateral extensions 8 which engage the front faces of the upright 4. In order to hold the shelves 7 firmly in position, suitable moldings 9 are arranged to engage the front faces of the extensions 8 and be secured to the uprights 4 in any convenient manner.

The structure just described is designed to serve as a chest or enclosure for a number of drawer-like elements which directly carry the receptacle for receiving the records.

The drawer-like elements include side members 10, a rear member 11 and a cross member 12. The side member and rear member are composed of channel iron similar to the supports 5, while the cross member is composed of angle iron which is substantially S-shaped in cross section. The rear member 11 and cross member 12 have suitable offsets 13, 14 at their ends for the purpose of riveting them to the side members 10 (see Fig. 3), in order to hold the parts firmly in formation.

The channel iron side members 10 have their flanges projecting outwardly and are all of just sufficient height as to cause the said flanges to be received with a sliding fit between the corresponding flanges of the channel iron supports 5. As a result of this arrangement, it will be clear that the drawer-like elements composed of the parts 10, 11 and 12 may be slid into any corresponding pair of the channel iron supports 5, just as a drawer is ordinarily slid into an article of furniture. A number of these drawer-like elements are shown in position

in Fig. 1, but it will be understood that each one is like the other, so that only one need be described in detail.

Each of said drawer-like elements carries a record receptacle which is pivoted to the side members 10 thereof so as to swing into a horizontal closed position, in which it may be housed within the structure, and into a vertical open position for the withdrawal of the records. This receptacle is composed of a front 15, sides 16, and ends 17. The front is preferably composed of channel iron, the sides of cardboard, and the ends of sheet metal. The ends 17 are provided with outwardly projecting flanges 18 (see Fig. 2) which are designed to lie against the front 15 adjacent the ends thereof. These parts are secured in the said position by screws 19 which pass through holes in the front and ends and enter wood filler pieces 20 fitted to occupy the space between the flanges of the front 15. The sides 16 are connected by a flexible member 21 so as to be arranged somewhat like the covers and backing of a book. This flexible member may be composed of suitable fabric and it is intended to rest against the inner surface of the channel iron front 15.

The record receptacle also includes suitable envelopes 22, each of which is preferably composed of heavy paper that is folded upon itself so as to leave its sides and top open. Triangular pieces 23 of material such as cardboard are located at different sides of the fold of each envelope and secured, as by an adhesive, in said position, as is clearly shown in Fig. 6. These pieces 23 serve to prevent the records 24 from sliding out through either side of the envelope, while the fact that the envelope is open at the remainder of its sides enables the record to be more easily withdrawn therefrom and inserted therein.

To the bottom of each envelope there is secured a slat 25, the securing means consisting of a strip of flexible material 26, such as fabric, which is glued or otherwise secured to one side of the slat and envelope. I prefer to attach this strip to only one side of the said parts in order to avoid unduly thickening the same, as economy of space is of great importance at this point. The ends of the slat project laterally from the envelope, and the said slat is of such length as to just fit between the ends 17 of the record receptacle, so that the envelopes may be placed in the said receptacle with their slats resting against the flexible member 21 that connects the sides 16. In order to hold these parts in assembly, a pair of clips 27 are riveted to the ends 17 on the insides thereof, which clips are spaced a sufficient distance from the front 15 of the receptacle so as to just receive the ends of the slats 25 therebetween. From this it will be seen that the clips 27 hold the slats in the receptacle and that the slats, through their engagement with the flexible member 21, hold the sides 16 in connection with the front 15.

Each side 16 of the receptacle carries a pair of lugs 28 that have arms 29 pivoted thereto; and each of said arms 29 is pivoted by a screw 30 to a side member 10 of the drawer-like element. The upper extremities of the ends 17 of the receptacle are directly pivoted to the side members 10 of the said element by screws 31. This form of connection enables the record receptacle to be swung as a whole about the pivots 31 so as to lie either substantially parallel to or at right angles to the side members 10 of the drawer-like element. When the said receptacle is swung into substantial parallelism with the said side members 10, the action of the levers 29 will be to draw the sides 16 toward each other and thereby close the receptacle so that it can be housed within the said element. The opposite movement of the receptacle about the pivots 31 serves to spread apart the sides 16, thereby opening the receptacle, somewhat like a fan, to permit ready access to the records contained therein. This movement is positive and without lost motion at the pivots, since there is no part which has a slidable movement with respect to another. The front 15 of the receptacle may be provided with a suitable knob or handle 32 for manually effecting the said movements.

When the receptacle is housed within the drawer-like element, the latter may be slid into the framework like an ordinary drawer, as already described. During this sliding movement, the said element is carried by the supports 5, and during part of said movement it is also supported by the shelf 7 which is engaged by the lower flange of the cross member 12 that extends slightly below the bottom plane of the side members 10. This flange of the cross member 12 also serves to support the inner edge of the lower side 16 of the receptacle when the latter is completely housed within the drawer-like element, in which position the lower flange of the front 15 of the receptacle rests upon the shelf 7. The said flange of the cross-member 12 further rests upon the front of the shelf 7 in order to assist in supporting the said element when it is in its outermost position, during which time it carries the weight of the record receptacle pendant therefrom. See Fig. 3. When the element is slid outwardly, its movement is limited by the engagement of a depending flange 33, which forms part of the rear member 11, with the inner edge of the shelf 7.

I believe that the operation of the device will be clear from the foregoing description, but it may be said that, when it is de-

sired to remove a record from the receptacle, it is simply necessary to seize the knob 32 and pull outwardly thereon. This will slide the receptacle and drawer-like element together, until the flange 33 abuts the shelf 7. At this juncture the receptacle is swung downwardly about the pivots 31, which movement automatically opens the sides 16 so that the records are exposed in their envelopes 22 for manual withdrawal. A reverse movement closes the parts and returns them to housed position. While the foregoing description has been directed almost entirely to a sing'e unit of the structure, it will be understood that the framework may be made so as to receive any desired number and size of drawer-like elements and receptacles. If desired, certain of the said elements and receptacles may be made wider and deeper than others in order to receive larger records, as indicated in Fig. 1.

It will be understood that various changes may be resorted to in the form, construction and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention; and hence I do not intend to be limited to the details herein shown and described, except as they may be included in the claims.

What I claim is:—

1. Apparatus of the character described comprising, uprights, channel iron supports secured to said uprights, a shelf located below said supports, a drawer-like element, said element having channel iron members fitted to slide in said supports, and said element also having a portion projecting below its side members to rest upon said shelf when the element is in one position and an abutment projecting below the top plane of said shelf for contacting with the edge of said shelf and limiting the outward movement of the element.

2. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a drawer-like element and an articulated receptacle fitted to be carried by the element in closed position and in substantial parallelism therewith, and to be also carried by the element in open position and substantially at right angles thereto, said receptacle having its ends directly pivoted to said element and its sides provided with pivoted arms also pivoted to said element.

3. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a drawer-like element and an articulated receptacle fitted to be carried by the element in closed position and in substantial parallelism therewith, and to be also carried by the element in open position and substantially at right angles thereto, said receptacle having a front, sides and envelopes, and means for holding the envelopes in the receptacle and for causing the envelopes to hold the sides of the receptacle in connection with its front.

4. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a drawer-like element and an articulated receptacle fitted to be carried by the element in closed position and in substantial parallelism therewith, and to be also carried by the element in open position and substantially at right angles thereto, said receptacle having a front, ends, sides and envelopes, said envelopes having lateral projections at their lower edges, and means carried by the ends of the receptacle in engagement with said projections for holding the envelopes in the receptacle and for causing the envelopes to hold the sides of the receptacle in connection with its front.

5. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a drawer-like element and an articulated receptacle fitted to be carried by the element in closed position and in substantial parallelism therewith, and to be also carried by the element in open position and substantially at right angles thereto, said receptacle having a front, ends, sides and envelopes, said sides having a flexible connecting member, said envelopes having slats secured to their lower edges and projecting laterally therefrom, and means carried by the ends of the receptacle for engagement with said slats for holding the envelopes in the receptacle and for causing the envelopes to engage said member and hold the sides of the receptacle in connection with its front.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name this fifth day of August, 1921.

EDWARD BLAISE.