A. J. CRIPPEN.

CABINET FOR PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1915.

1,267,981.

Patented May 28, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

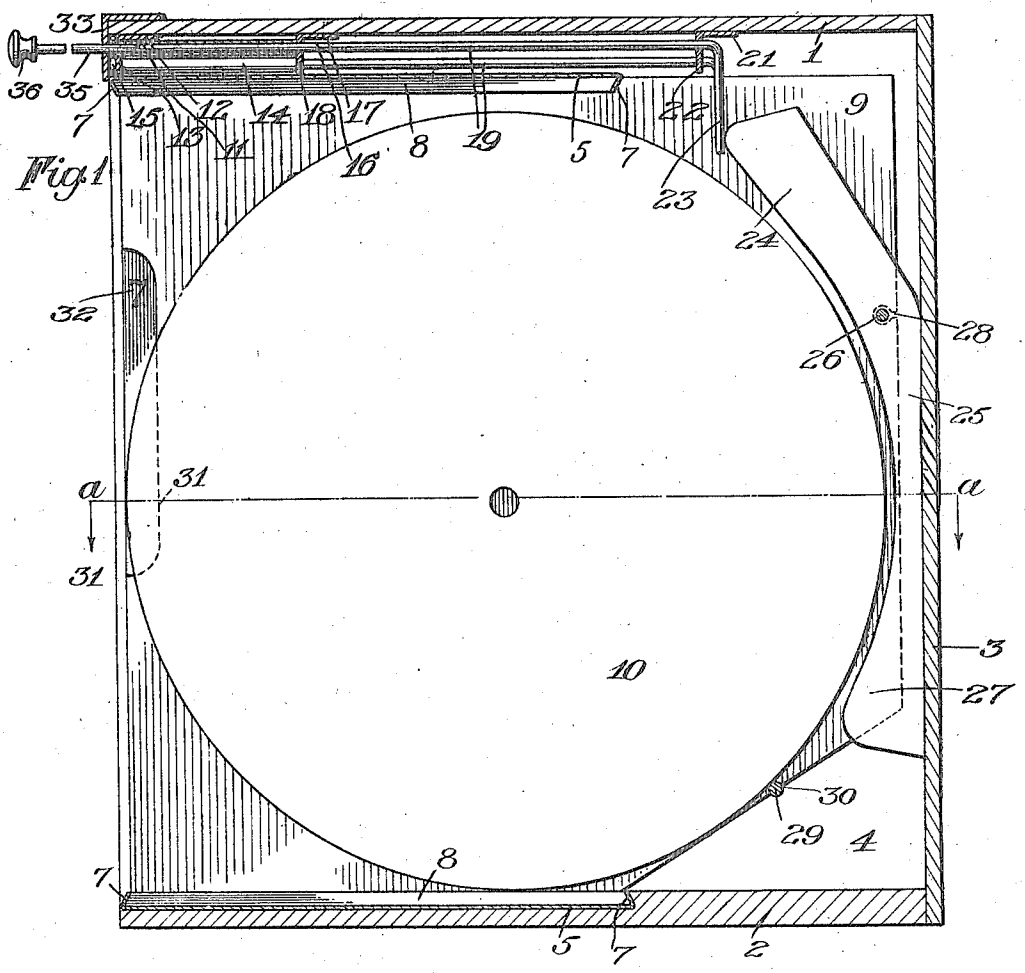


Fig. 1

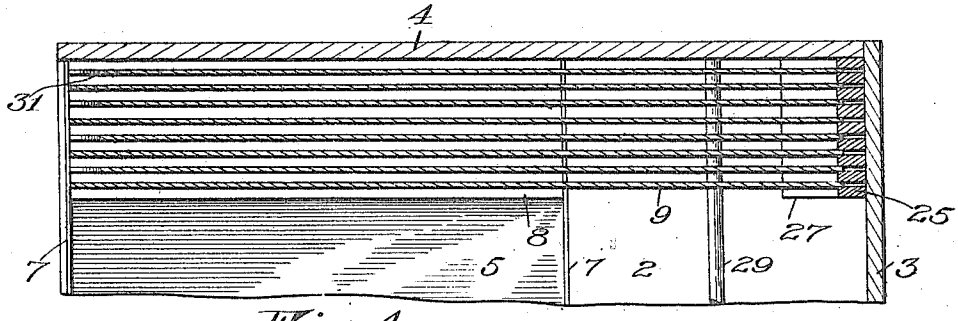


Fig. 4

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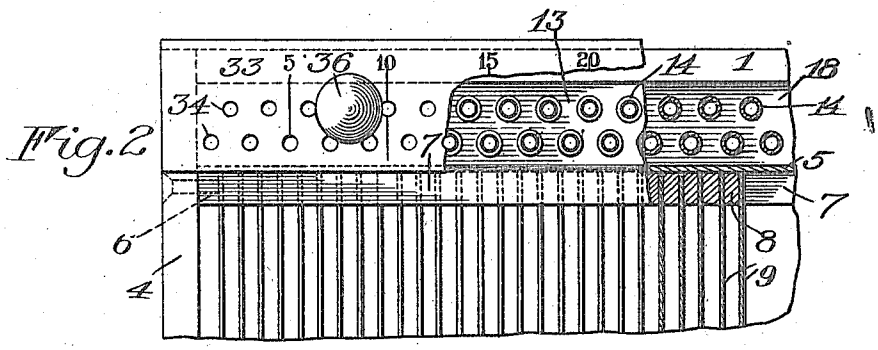


Fig. 2

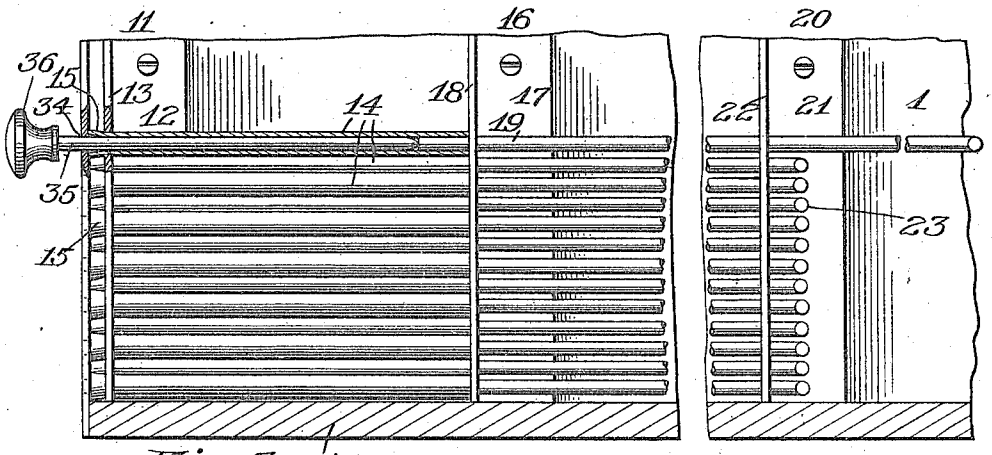


Fig. 3

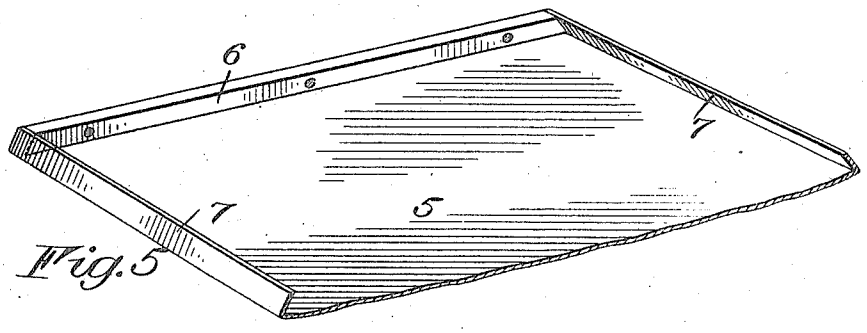


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CABINET FOR PHONOGRAPH-RECORDS.

1,267,981. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 28, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR J. CRIPPEN, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Phonograph-Records; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the reference-numerals marked thereon.

My invention relates to a cabinet for phonograph records and is especially designed for the storage of records of the disk type. One of the main objects of the invention is to provide a cabinet designed to hold and protect safely a large number of records in a minimum amount of space. Another object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive cabinet having individual compartments for storing records in a convenient and readily accessible manner making it possible to eject them by the use of an independent and separable member which can be used to operate any of the various records that is selected. To these and other ends the invention consists in certain improvements and combinations of parts all as will be hereinafter more fully described, the novel features being pointed out in the claims at the end of the specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through the cabinet showing a record in position to be ejected by one of the ejecting levers;

Fig. 2 is a view of a portion of the front of the cabinet partly broken away and partly in section showing the arrangement of the guides for operating devices and the method of spacing the partitions for the records;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view showing the method of supporting the hollow guides and the application of the actuating member for moving one of the operating devices;

Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line *a*—*a* of Fig. 1, showing the arrangement of the ejecting levers with respect to the partitions for receiving the records, and

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a portion of one of the partition holding members.

Similar reference numerals throughout the several figures indicate the same parts.

The cabinet which is preferably rectangular in form consists of a top 1 and a bottom 2 connected by a back 3 and sides 4. Within the cabinet are upper and lower partition receiving members 5 provided with end closing members 6 adapted to be secured to the sides 4 by suitable screws or otherwise. The upper partition receiving member is inverted with respect to the lower member as shown in Fig. 1. The partition receiving members have front and back projections 7 inwardly inclined toward each other and are adapted to receive and retain a series of spacing members, preferably in the form of strips 8 in proper spaced relation to a number of partitions 9 formed of any thin flexible or yieldable material such as paper, or other flexible material suitable for holding a maximum number of records in a minimum amount of space providing a separate compartment for each of said records. The records are held more or less lightly by the frictional engagement of the partitions which are in close relation to each other, affording just enough space in a compartment for the thickness of a record and preventing any looseness or movement of the record in the compartment. The strips 8 are beveled on their ends to engage the inclined projections 7 which serve to hold the strips against outward displacement. The partitions 9 are cut and spaced at their tops and bottoms to extend into and fit the shapes of the partition receiving members 5 and are held therein by means of the spacing strips clamping the same, the partitions and spacing strips being provided in sufficient numbers to completely fill the cabinet so as to cause the members to be forced and held in position under a slight pressure within or between the sides of the cabinet. The lower partition receiving member is let into the bottom of the cabinet at the front thereof to allow the spacing strips to line up or be held flush with the remaining portion of the bottom of the cabinet as shown in Fig. 1. The records 10 are positioned in their respective compartments between the parti-

tions and are supported by the spacing strips upon which the records rest in the bottom partition receiving member. The spacing strips are substantially of the same thickness as the records in order that all possible space may be utilized in the storing of the records. Positioned between the top partition receiving member and the top of the cabinet at the front thereof is a flanged member 11 provided with a horizontal flange 12 secured to the top of the cabinet and a vertical flange 13 adapted to receive a series of hollow guiding members or tubes 14 flared outwardly as shown at 15 and arranged in two rows, the tubes of one row being staggered relatively to the tubes of the other row as shown in Fig. 2. Spaced in the rear of the flanged member 11 is positioned a flanged member 16 having a horizontal flange 17 secured to the top of the cabinet and a vertical flange 18 adapted to engage the rear ends of the hollow guiding members 14 and to receive the front ends of a series of operating devices in the form of rods 19 corresponding in number and arrangement to the hollow guides and projecting into the guides a short distance and supporting the rear ends of the same as shown in Fig. 3. Another flanged member 20 is positioned in the rear of the member 16 having a horizontal flange 21 secured to the top of the cabinet and a vertical flange 22 adapted to receive and support the rear ends of the operating rods 19. The operating rods are provided with downwardly extending portions 23 adapted to engage the upper end of a lever arm 24 of an ejecting lever 25 pivoted on a shaft 26 journaled in the sides of the cabinet. The ejecting lever is provided with a lower record engaging arm 27, the rear of which normally rests against the back of the cabinet as shown in Fig. 1. The ejecting lever is made to conform on its record engaging face substantially to the periphery of the record and the top arm normally extends far enough away from the back of the cabinet to provide operating space for the same when the bottom arm is thrown outwardly to eject the record. The ejecting levers are of course, positioned on the shaft 26 between each of the partitions to provide individual ejecting members for each of the records.

The shaft 26 is also adapted to pass through the partitions as shown at 28 to provide additional means for holding the partitions against outward displacement. A rod 29 is secured in the sides of the cabinet and extends under the records at the back thereof to support the same and limit their rearward movement as shown in Fig. 1. The partitions are notched out at 30 to engage the rod 29 to form an additional support for the partitions. The front edge of every other partition in the cabinet is cut away a short distance as shown at 31 to expose a series of record numbers on the edges of each of the non-cut partitions in the manner shown at 32 in Fig. 1. Positioned upon the front and at the top of the cabinet immediately over the partitions is an indicating member 33 provided with a plurality of holes 34 arranged in rows, the holes of one row being staggered relatively to the holes of the other row, said holes registering with the hollow guiding members 14 containing the ends of the operating rods 19. Starting at the left side of the indicating member the holes are laid off in multiples of five as shown in Fig. 2, for the purpose of quickly locating a record in any part of the cabinet. Each compartment is positioned immediately below one of the holes of the indicating member so that in locating a particular record in any one of the compartments through the numbers on the front of the partitions the hole corresponding thereto will readily be seen by glancing upward to the indicating member. As a means for ejecting a record from any one of the compartments of the cabinet, I employ an independent and separable member, here shown in the form of a push rod 35, having a head 36, adapted to be inserted in the guiding members to engage and move the operating rods as shown in Fig. 3.

The push rod is of such length as not to extend entirely through the guiding members when inserted therein, but is made long enough to move the operating rods and the ejecting levers rearwardly their maximum amount without forcing the former entirely out of the guiding members. In this way the guiding members are held against displacement by merely abutting the vertical flange 18 of the flanged member 16.

Heretofore the exterior operating mechanism for ejecting records from cabinets has comprised a series of separately mounted heads or buttons on individual push rods for each record. The objection to this arrangement is that it considerably increases the size of the cabinet over the actual size required for properly storing the records. In order to overcome this objection I provide a detachable member for actuating the several operating rods or devices separately so that said rods may be placed relatively closer together than could be done were the heads or buttons required on the ends thereof.

In the operation of the mechanism for ejecting the records from the cabinet when it is desired to eject a particular record therefrom, the push rod is inserted in the hollow guiding member corresponding in number to the number of the record as found on the partition immediately at the left of the record desired, and by forcing the push rod its full length into the tube the

operating rod will move the top arm of the ejecting lever rearward and force the bottom arm forward to eject the record which is free to move out of the cabinet through the front thereof. When the record is replaced in its proper compartment the ejecting lever is thrown back to its normal position ready to eject the record again when it is desired to remove the same from the cabinet.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a record cabinet, the combination with a series of partitions forming compartments for receiving records, top and bottom removable holding members for said partitions provided with inwardly sloping walls, and spaced strips slidably mounted between said walls in clamping engagement with the partitions, the upper and lower strips being held against movement in a direction toward each other by the walls.

2. In a record cabinet, the combination with a series of partitions forming compartments for receiving records, of interchangeable upper and lower partition holders removably fitted within the cabinet comprising pan-like members, the front and back sides of which are provided with inwardly inclined surfaces, the upper pan-like member being supported in inverted position, and spacing strips having their ends beveled and slidably mounted upon the inclined surfaces between the partitions in clamping engagement with the same, the lower strips being adapted to support said records.

3. In a record cabinet, the combination with a series of partitions forming compartments for receiving records, of spacing strips interposed between said partitions, and guides between which the opposite ends of the strips are slidably mounted, the guides serving to prevent both vertical and longitudinal displacement of the strips, the partitions being extended in rear of one of the guides.

4. A record cabinet comprising a plurality of record receiving compartments formed of a series of partitions, spacing strips interposed between the partitions and top and bottom holders extending transversely of the partitions independently thereof arranged to receive the ends of the strips, one of the holders being positioned intermediate the front and back of the partitions.

5. In a record cabinet, a series of partitions forming compartments for receiving records, pivotally mounted record ejecting levers for said records, a plurality of tubes mounted independently of the partitions, operating rods having their rear ends positioned to engage said levers and their forward ends projecting into the tubes, and means adapted to be inserted in the forward ends of the tubes to engage and move the operating rods for the purpose of actuating the ejecting levers.

6. In a record cabinet, a series of partitions forming compartments for receiving records, movably mounted record ejecting members for said records, a plurality of tubes, slidably mounted rods having their rear ends operatively engaging the ejecting members and their forward ends projecting into the tubes to support the rear ends thereof, and means adapted to be inserted in the forward ends of the tubes to engage and move the rods for the purpose of actuating the ejecting members.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."