A. KESSLERING.

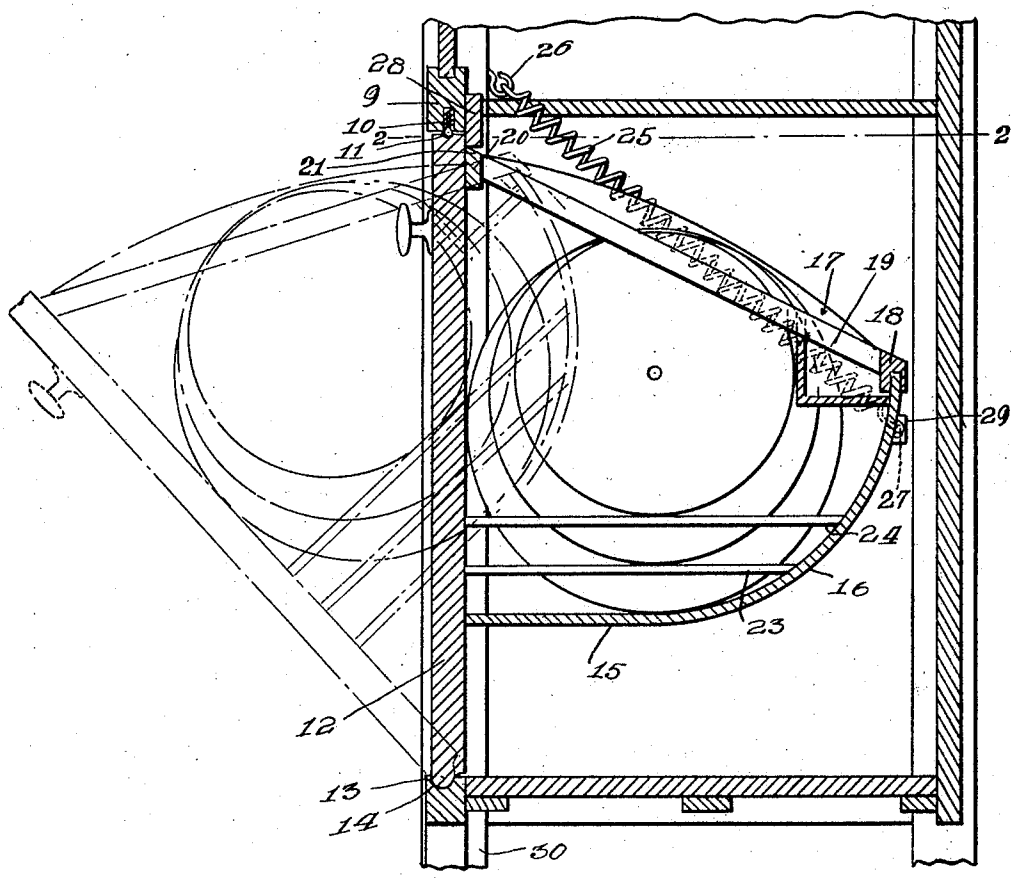
PHONOGRAPH RECORD HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1920.

1,395,188. Patented Oct. 25, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witness

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

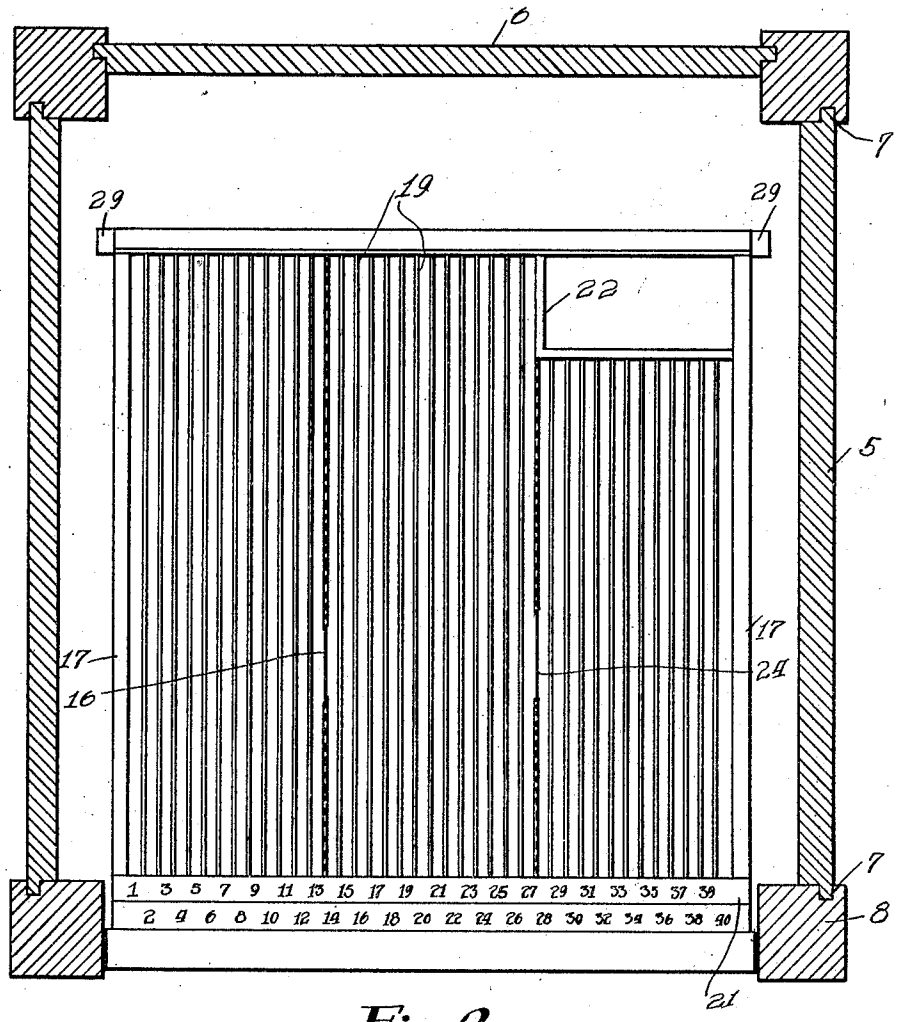


Fig 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM KESSLERING, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

PHONOGRAPH-RECORD HOLDER.

1,395,188. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 25, 1921.

Application filed March 1, 1920. Serial No. 362,497.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADAM KESSLERING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Phonograph-Record Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in phonograph cabinets, and it is the primary object of the invention to provide a cabinet of this character having a movable record compartment whereby the records may be moved to a position in full view of the operator.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character wherein the records may be supported in an upright position so that the operator may have easy access thereto.

Another object of the invention is to provide means for restricting the movement of the record supporting means when the same is being moved to a position within the cabinet, thus insuring against the records being broken due to a sudden shock caused by the record supporting means contacting with the usual stationary stop employed for limiting the movement of the record supporting means, to a closed position.

A still further object of the invention is to provide means for partitioning the record compartment into a plurality of record receiving spaces, the partitioning means being constructed in a manner to receive indicating inscriptions, whereby the titles of the selections may be readily and easily determined.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Referring to the drawings:—

Figure 1 illustrates a longitudinal sectional view through a cabinet constructed in accordance with the present invention, the upper portion thereof being shown as broken away.

Fig. 2 illustrates a transverse sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the cabinet is shown as preferably substantially square in cross section but substantially rectangular in elevation and comprises side walls 5 and rear wall 6, each of which is provided with a flange 7 adapted to be positioned within suitable grooves formed in the corner members 8, there being employed however suitable means for securing these flanges within their respective grooves.

Supported in spaced relation with the upper edge of the cabinet is a transversely extending bar 9, the same being disposed along the front of the cabinet for providing a clearance between the upper end of the cabinet and a point intermediate the height thereof to permit the sound waves, from the phonograph not shown, and which is positioned within the upper portion of the cabinet, to pass therefrom.

Disposed within the lower surface of the transversely extending bar 9 at opposite ends thereof are openings 10 adapted to accommodate the spring pressed plungers 11 which are normally urged downwardly to positions within grooves formed in the upper edge of the hinged wall 12, adapted to close the lower portion of the cabinet.

This hinged wall 12 closes the lower portion of the cabinet and is provided with a bead 13 formed along the lower edge thereof, which bead fits within a groove having curved walls and indicated at 14, to provide a hinge for the wall 12 to permit the same to be moved to a position as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings, so that the record supporting means to be hereinafter more fully described, may be moved to a position in full view of the operator.

The record supporting means, forming the important feature of the invention, includes a base 15 which has one of its edges secured to the inner surface of the wall 12 in spaced relation with the bottom thereof, a portion of this base being curved as at 16, the upper extremity thereof terminating in a plane substantially intermediate the length of the wall 12.

Curved side walls 17 have their forward edges connected to the inner surface of the wall 12, the rear edges thereof having connection with the base 15, and as shown, the bar 18 is grooved to embrace the upper edge of the curved portion 16 of the base, which bar provides means for attaching the parti-

tioning strips 19 to the record supporting means.

These partitioning strips 19 have their forward ends connected to the bar 20 which in turn has connection with the inner surface of the movable wall 12, the strips being disposed at an angle and arranged in spaced relation with each other transversely of the record supporting means, the space between the partitions being of a width to accommodate the usual disk record, so that when a plurality of records are supported within this supporting means, the same will be maintained in proper spaced relation with each other, the adjacent surfaces of records being out of contact.

Arranged along the forward portion of the record supporting means are the bars 21, which bars are provided for the purpose of receiving certain indicating characters to indicate the number of a particular record, which character would indicate a certain selection on a particular record.

Partitions 22 partition one corner of the record supporting means into a needle receptacle, the receptacle being however sufficiently large to accommodate other devices such as a record wiper employed in connection with graphophones.

In order that the record supporting means will be adapted for use in supporting records of various diameters, partition members 23 and 24 are provided, which partitioning members are disposed at various levels so that the upper edges of the records supported with the record supporting means, regardless of the diameters thereof, will lie in the same plane.

A relatively long coiled spring 25 is disposed adjacent each side of the record supporting means, and each of these coiled springs has one extremity connected to the cabinet adjacent the front wall thereof, as by means of the screw eye 26, the opposite end of each of these coiled springs having connection with the record supporting means as at 27. The coiled springs are of lengths to permit the record supporting means to be moved to a position in close proximity with the transversely extending bar 9, before the same are put under tension, whereupon further movement of the record supporting means operates against the tension of the spring to retard the movement of the record supporting means to prevent the record supporting means from being closed too suddenly to cause the records supported therein to be moved within their respective compartments.

From an observation of Fig. 1 of the drawings, it will be evident that when the record supporting means is moved to a position within the cabinet, the spring pressed plungers 11 normally secure the record supporting means within the cabinet.

The stop 28 is provided along the front of the cabinet, and lies within the path of travel of the movable wall 12 of the record supporting means and provides an abutment for limiting the movement of the record supporting means within the cabinet, while the stops 29 provided at the rear of the record supporting means contact with the inner surfaces of the corner members 8 to limit the movement of the record supporting means, when the same is moved to an open position.

In view of the foregoing disclosure, it is believed that a detail description, step by step, of the operation of the device, is unnecessary.

It might be further stated that the cabinet is provided with the usual supporting legs 30, and the usual hinged cover common in phonograph cabinet construction, the cover being omitted however from these drawings.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

In a phonograph record cabinet, a record supporting means including a hinged door, a base forming a part of the record supporting means and having connection with the hinged door, said base extending inwardly and being curved rearwardly and upwardly, partitioning members having one of their respective ends connected to the hinged door, a bar embracing the upper edge of the inwardly extending base, said partitioning members having connection with the bars, and means disposed within the cabinet and connecting the hinged wall and base for supporting records at various levels.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ADAM KESSLERING.

Witnesses:
W. F. HENNING,
FRANK HUSEMAN.