

H. C. BROWN
 FILING CABINET FOR TALKING MACHINE RECORDS.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1916.

1,330,301.

Patented Feb. 10, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

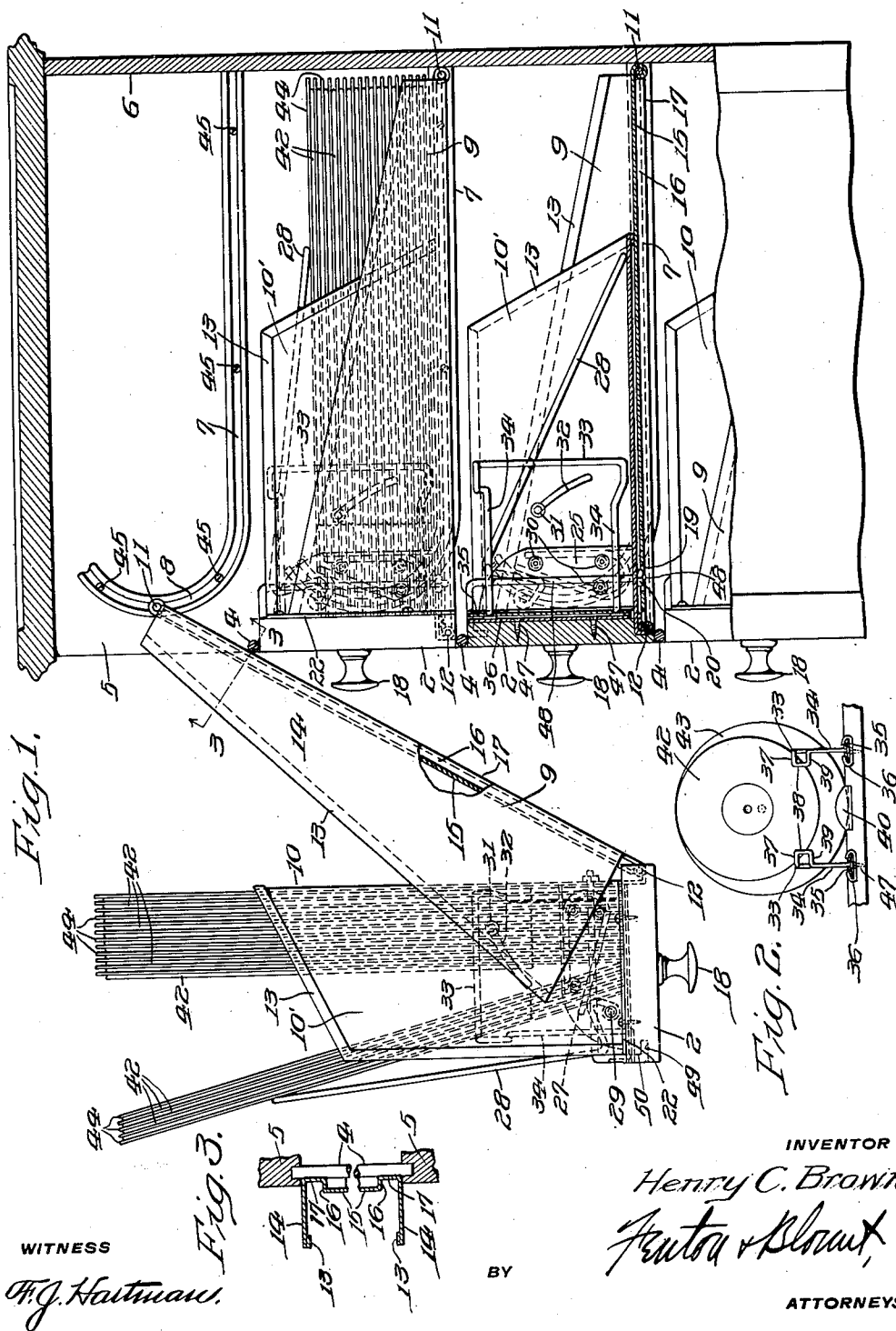


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

WITNESS

H. J. Hartman.

BY

INVENTOR

Henry C. Brown

Fenton & Brown,

ATTORNEYS

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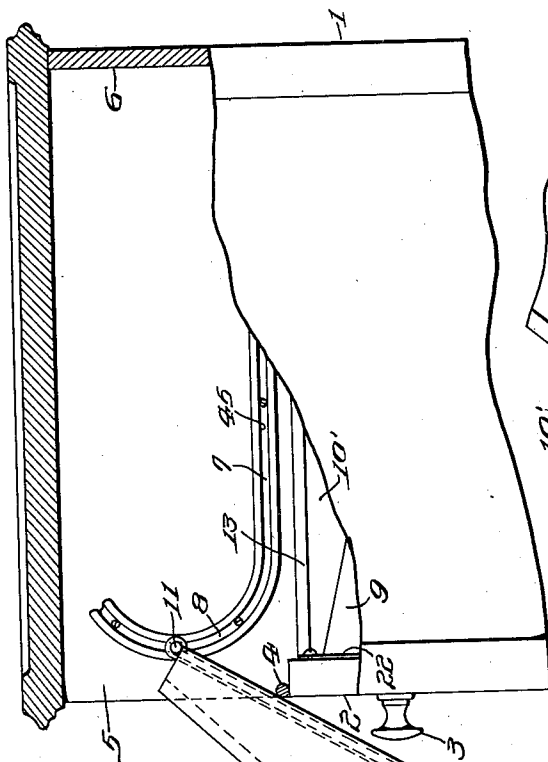


Fig. 4.

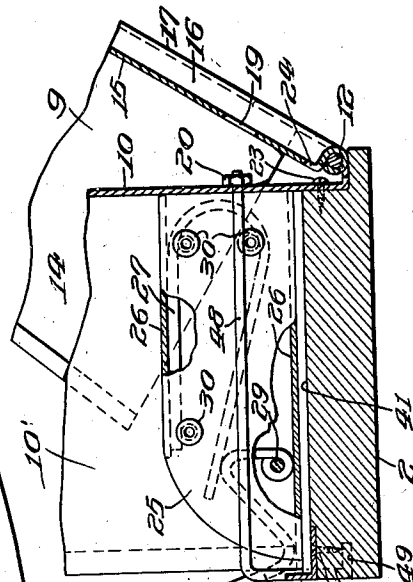


Fig. 5.

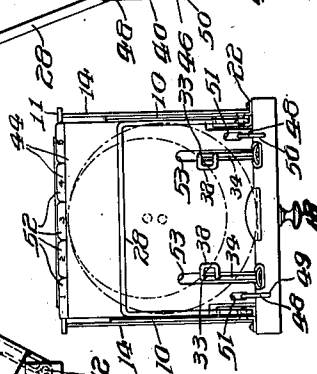


Fig. 6.

WITNESS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FILING-CABINET FOR TALKING-MACHINE RECORDS.

1,330,301.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 10, 1920.

Application filed May 22, 1916. Serial No. 99,112.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, and residing in the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Filing-Cabinets for Talking-Machine Records, of which the following is a specification.

10 My invention relates to and has to do with a cabinet containing a number of drawer-like members in which are contained talking machine records so positioned therein as to be readily accessible. The cabinet
15 is not limited in height, but is commonly made of a vertical dimension such as will accommodate the cabinet to the use of it as a stand upon which certain forms of talking machine apparatus may be placed. Of
20 course, the cabinet is useful with other forms of talking machine apparatus not so related to the record cabinet and in this form is adapted to form a part of the furnishings of a room, together with the other
25 articles of furniture.

The construction of the cabinet which I have evolved and which I will hereafter describe in detail is one in which the drawers are closely positioned to each other and a
30 minimum of vertical space is necessary in the style of cabinet.

I have provided a way to conveniently store the records in a horizontal position best suited for continuous periods of not being used and have made it possible that the
35 records be maintained in place with practically no movement or the rubbing incident thereto, and I have thus positioned them so that a tendency to warp is overcome.

40 While it is true that the best position for talking machine records not in use is in a horizontal position, at the same time it is the more awkward position in which to gain access to a single record among a multiplicity of records and I have therefore devised means for readily and with the minimum expenditure of time and energy, storing records in multiples of say twenty-five
45 and for moving the records from a horizontal position into a vertical or practically
50 vertical position where any of the stack or

file is readily accessible both for the purpose of removing it as well as for the purpose of replacing it in its allotted position.

As most collections of talking machine records consist of two sizes thereof, it is desirable in a cabinet of utmost or greatest utility for record storage to provide means to transform or convert the drawers thereof to adapt them readily for the reception of
55 either size of record because in starting a library of records one cannot tell in advance how many 10 inch or 12 inch records he will accumulate and wish to store in the cabinet. This object is accomplished in the
60 construction explained below, for, by the simple insertion of two cradle members, the tops of smaller records may be brought to the same height as that of the tops of the larger records when the latter are stored in
65 the compartment and to the same level with respect to the index cards. Without this provision, the smaller records would be hard to get at between the index cards which are of a size adapted for use with the larger
70 records.

Another feature of importance is that I have devised a retaining means for maintaining the records in close formation when they are stored and at all other times, except when the restraining means has been
80 forcibly withdrawn from the records and held in another position where it serves as a guard or rest upon which to incline the records while seeking for particular records.
85 The guard in question forms a movable adjustable side of the drawer and even takes the place of a top portion and an end portion for the reason that when it is in place and applied to the records the pressure is
90 such that there is practically no movement of the records out of the drawer. The need for the top and end parts is thus obviated.

In the drawings accompanying this specification and relating thereto, Figure 1
95 shows a cabinet with the improvements of my invention installed therein. Fig. 2 is in a way diagrammatic as it shows a front view of the distance pieces whereby the top of a small record is maintained at the
100 height of the top of a large record. Fig. 3 shows a view broken to save space and

partly in section taken on a plane of the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows the cabinet with one of the drawers in place for the purpose of removing a record. As distinguished from Fig. 1, there is shown the position and arrangement of parts incident to the storage of the large sized records. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view, partly in section, and shows the construction at the end where the inner and outer drawers are hinged the one to the other. Fig. 6 shows a front view of the drawer members removed from the cabinet and positioned in a vertical plane.

The cabinet 1 comprises two side panels 5 and a rear panel 6, suitable top and bottom members being connected thereto, the cabinet as a whole being suitably supported upon short or long legs (not shown) depending upon whether or not it is intended to carry the drawers down to the floor. At the front of the cabinet at the bottom of each drawer there is positioned the rod 4 which extends from side to side of the front of the cabinet and is held at each end in suitable apertures correctly positioned in the panels 5. This rod is practically the only thing which separates one set of drawers from another for when all of the drawers are completely removed the cabinet is practically entirely hollow, there being no horizontal members within the interior of the cabinet.

Fastened to each panel 5 on the sides of the cabinet by means of the screws 45 is the trackway or runway, consisting of the horizontal portion 7 and the curved portion 8. The cross section of the runway is that of a channel member and the distance between flanges thereof is such as to neatly receive the rod member 11 which passes from panel to panel across the compartment. While the horizontal portion of the runway at 7 is continued to the back 6 so that the rod 11 cannot be removed at that point, at the other end of the runway and at the end of the curved portion 8, the rod 11 may be readily removed as the runway is left open at that point. The ordinary movement of the rod 11 is from the position noted in Fig. 1 downwardly and to the back in the runway 7 where the rod 11 may move practically up to the panel 6. When a drawer set is withdrawn the rod 11 takes the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

Except at the extreme ends the rod 11 is encircled by a portion of the drawer member 9 which is seen to consist of the two side pieces 14 whose edges are folded as at 13, and the bottom 15. Thus a three sided outer casing is formed which is attached directly to the rod 11. At the other end of the outer drawer member 9 and between it and the inner drawer member 10, is a

hinged connection whereby the front side 2 of the inner drawer may be moved within limits about the pivot rod 12. The pivot rod 12 is inclosed by portion of the outer drawer member 9 and a portion of the inner drawer member 10 forming a hinged connection.

The front 2 has fastened to it by means of the screws 21 and 23 a three sided inner drawer 10. Upon the sides 10'—10' of the inner drawer member 10, flanges 22 are provided through which screws 21 are inserted and serve to attach the inner drawer to the front member 2 and by reference to Fig. 5 it will be understood that by the extension of the inner drawer 10 a connection is made by the screws 23 and the front member 2. Openings 24 in the bottom 15 of the outer casing may be provided for the free passage therethrough of the head of the screws 23. In this way the inner drawer 10 is formed of a three sided metallic part having sides 10' 10' and a front wooden portion 2, as shown in the drawings, the metallic portions of the inner drawer and the outer drawer 9 being hinged together by their encircling the pivot rod 12. By means of the said hinged connection about the rod 12 the inner drawer 10 may swing from within the outer drawer 9, and this swinging movement is limited in extent by the arcuate slot 32 in which is positioned the rivet 31 fastened to the outer drawer 9 and having an enlarged head which retains the rivet within the slot 32 as seen in Fig. 1. When the inner drawer 10 is withdrawn from the outer drawer 9 to the extent of its movement, the inner drawer 10 will be in practically a vertical position while the outer takes an oblique position depending upon the contact of the outer drawer with the rod 4, and as influenced by the rod 11 in the runway at the curved portion 8.

The inner drawer 10 contains several features which require explanation in detail. For instance, at the center of the front piece 2 is a slot 41 and at the outer end thereof is a clip 40 secured to the front piece 2 by screws 46. (See Fig. 5). The slot 41 serves for the purpose of preventing sidewise movement of the large records and the clip 40 acts with the slot 41 to prevent the large records 43 from slipping off the edge of the front piece 2, the clip 40 and slot 41 thus cooperating to maintain the records 43 upon practically the same line of contact. On each side of the center as best shown in Fig. 2 there are positioned the cradle pieces 33. These are symmetrically placed about the center and as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 extend from near the front of the inner drawer 10 to the rear thereof.

Referring again to Fig. 2 at the front of the cradle pieces 33, a short horizontal bend

37, a vertical bend 38, and another horizontal bend 39, serve to form the cradle piece so that each one shall serve, as does the clip 40, namely, to prevent the small records 42 from slipping off the front end of the cradle pieces, and out of position. At the bottom of each cradle piece 33 there is a foot 35 which is fastened to the vertical portions 34 of the cradle pieces 33. The foot 35 is snugly inclosed and held by the slotted member 36 secured to the front piece 2 by screws 47 and it is thought to be apparent from Fig. 2 that the cradle pieces 33 with the foot 35 fastened thereto may be manually withdrawn from position in the member 36 or inserted in position in said member very readily, the contact between foot 35 and shoe 36 being such as to allow ready withdrawal and insertion without such looseness as would permit accidental displacement of the said parts in engagement with each other. In order to more permanently secure the foot 35 in position, the outer ends of the member 36 may be bent downwardly so that the passageway therein is restricted.

Referring to Figs. 5 and 6, the rods 48 are seen fastened at the front by insertion of a short bent portion into a suitable hole 49 and slot 50 in the front 2. Extending upwardly and bending to the rear, the rod 48, extends through the rear wall of the inner drawer member 10 and by use of a nut 20 upon the threaded end of the rod 48, the said rod 48 is drawn into position and is held by means of the hole 49 and slot 50 at the front 2 from movement horizontally and vertically. The bottom 15 of the outer drawer member 9 may be provided with a hole 19 affording free passage of the nut 20 therethrough. Two of such members as 48 are supplied to each inner drawer and are placed near the outer ends of the front 2 where they extend through openings 51 in the distance cards 44 between which are placed the records 43.

In the corners formed by the front piece 2 and the side members 10'-10' of the inner drawer 3 there are positioned the casing members 25 made channel shaped as shown in Fig. 5. The web of the casing 25 is set away from the side 10' of the inner drawer member 10 so that a space is formed between the member 25 and the inner drawer 3, the edges of the flanges 26 contacting with the inner surface of the inner drawer 10. Rivets 30 fasten the casings 25 in place.

The purpose of the casing 25 is to cover or inclose the U-shaped spring 27 which is positioned by the rivets 30 and contacts at one end with the guard and pressing member 28 formed as shown pivoted upon stud 29.

The relation of the parts is such that the guard or pressing member 28 is always in contact with the spring 27 and influenced thereby, the extent of the movement being

from the position shown in the middle drawer space in Fig. 1 and including the position of the said member 28 in the drawer space just above, and also including the position shown in the drawer set shown as withdrawn in Fig. 1.

Finally, in Figs. 4 and 5, the member 28 is shown at the other and outer limit of its movement. When in this latter position, the relation of the U-shaped spring to the member 28 is such that the member 28 is locked in position and the spring cannot move it. It is necessary to manually move the member 28 from the positions shown in Figs. 4 and 5 to that shown in Fig. 1 (drawer withdrawn) in order to permit the spring to return it to the position similar to that shown in the closed drawer spaces of Fig. 1.

It should be noted that on each end of the front piece 2 and in the corner of the inner drawer 3, there is disposed the channel piece forming casings 25. The guard or pressing member 28 extends from a pivot stud 29 on one side, is bent across the front of the drawer to the other side, to the other corner, and to a similar channel section forming a casing 25 within which is a pivot stud 29. Thus, the guard and pressing member 28 is pivoted on each side of the inner drawer 3, extends across the front of the drawer and is acted upon at each end by a U-shaped spring 27, the springs 27 and pivoted ends of the member 28 being inclosed by the cover or housing 25.

As the outer drawer member 9 is one which is subjected to considerable stress, I have introduced into the construction thereof certain strengthening features. Referring to Fig. 3, I have shown the rod 4 extending from side to side, and positioned in recesses 4' in the panels 5. The sides 14 of the outer drawer member 9 have upon their upper edges the bent over portion 13 which forms a rib and stiffens the edge of the said member 9. The bottom 15 of the outer drawer 9 extends practically from one side to the other of the outer drawer 9 and at the opposite corners of the said bottom 15 where the sides 14 join the same, I have stiffened the said member by forming at this place two channels 17-17 in the bottom 15. As shown in the drawings, the wall 16 of the channel 17 joins the bottom of the channel 17, the bottom of which channel extends from the wall 16 to the side 14 of the outer drawer 9. This construction introduces another advantage, namely, while stiffening the back or bottom 15 of the outer drawer, it also forms a limited bearing surface for the drawer 9 upon the rod 4 and also positions this bearing surface at the ends of the rod 4 where the least bending of the rod can occur. Thus, a very rigid and uniform contact is made between the outer drawer 9

and the rod 4; at the same time, the rod is not disfigured so as to be objectionable and the same may be said of the surface of the back of the outer drawer member 9.

5. Referring to diagrammatic Fig. 2, the cradle pieces 33 are shown in place. This figure should be considered with Fig. 1 and Fig. 4, for Fig. 1 shows the cradle pieces 33 in use. The guard rod 28 is placed so as to permit the records to take an inclined position, while Fig. 4 shows the large records 43 inclined against the guard rod 28 at the limit of its outward adjustment. When the drawer is used to store large records, the said records rest in the groove 41 and are maintained parallel to each other or are partly separated so as to permit the ready removal of a record or records. When the drawer is used to store small records, the cradle pieces 33 are inserted and the records rest upon the cradle pieces and may be separated to permit of ready removal.

The index or distance cards 44 preferably extend for the full width of the inner drawer 3 and rest upon the inner face of the front member 2 when the inner drawer 3 is withdrawn and the same is in a vertical position. These distance cards 44 are also made so that the top thereof, excluding the tabs 52, are substantially on a line with the tops of the large records 43 when they are contained within the compartment.

The rods 48 pass through elongated holes 51 in the cards 44 and are thus permanently retained in position within the inner drawer. The cards 44 are also provided with open slots 53 extending from the front piece 2 upwardly (when the inner drawer is withdrawn) to a position well above and clear of the tops of the cradle pieces 33. Said slots 53 are in vertical alinement with the horizontal run of the cradles 33 and, therefore, by reason of this construction, the cradle members 33 may be withdrawn from the slotted holding member 36 without any interference whatever with the cards themselves and conversely, the cradle members 33 may be inserted in position in the slotted holding member 36 whenever it is wished to convert the drawer to hold smaller records 42.

By reason of this construction it is to be observed that the distance pieces 44 substantially cover the entire recorded face of a record and in inserting a record into place between the distance cards 44 or withdrawing it from its allotted place, the record being inserted or withdrawn is prevented from coming into engagement or rubbing over the recorded face of an adjacent record. This is accomplished by providing the card 44 with the narrow slots 53 as above described instead of cutting away the card between the cradle members 33.

The height of the horizontal run of the

cradles 33 is such that when a small record is supported upon the cradles, its top will be substantially flush with the top (excluding the tab) of the distance card 44 and consequently the top of a small record when supported upon the cradle members 33 will be at the same height from the front of the drawer as that of a large record inserted in such a drawer when the cradle members 33 are withdrawn for the purpose of using the drawer to contain the larger records.

The operation of my invention is as follows:

Referring to Fig. 1, wherein the cabinet contains the drawer members; by grasping the knob 18, the drawers are pulled from place and readily take the inclined position of the outer drawer 9. By grasping the inner drawer member 10 that part of the drawer is given a vertical position and in the vertical or in the inclined position the top card 44 is referred to as an index of the position of the record in question, each of the cards 44 being numbered, the record is easily located and is withdrawn after the guard 28 has been positioned as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. As the records are returned to their respective places and the inner drawer is filled with the records which belong therein, the guard 28 is manually returned to place, the inner drawer is swung upwardly into position within the outer member 9 and the unit is then pushed rearwardly into the cabinet. It will be noted that the entire unit may be withdrawn from the curved portion of the track 8 by simply raising the drawer members until the rod 11 slides out of the end of the slot. The drawer members are of course replaced similarly.

I claim:

1. In a cabinet for talking machine records the combination of a casing, a record-holding unit adapted to be positioned in said casing, a rod at the front of said casing upon which said record holding unit rests substantially constantly, two continuous track ways for holding one end of said unit therebetween, said unit comprising a hinged member and means in said hinged member to hold said records in a horizontal position when said unit is in place in said casing and also to permit the records to be held without restraint in a vertical and forwardly tilted position.

2. In a cabinet for holding talking machine records, the combination of a unit composed of two articulated parts, one part inclosing the other part, a series of distance cards contained in said other part, spring controlled means adapted when moved into one position to maintain said cards and the records included between them in firm contact and when moved into another position to remain fixed and without restraint on said

cards and records, and means detachably secured to said other part to contain records of less height than said distance cards and to maintain the top edge of said last mentioned records at about the top of said distance cards and means on said detachable means to prevent said last mentioned records from slipping off the end of said detachable means.

3. In a cabinet for talking machine records, the combination of outer and inner drawers, the outer drawer being attached at one part thereof to the cabinet and movable in and out of said cabinet, a relatively fixed pivotal connection at another part of the outer drawer between said outer and said inner drawer, and means connected to the inner drawer adapted in one position to yieldably contact with the contents of the inner drawer and in another position to be rigidly positioned outside of said inner drawer to act as a rest for the contents thereof.

4. In a cabinet for containing talking machine records, the combination of a drawer unit comprising inner and outer drawer members, a pair of tracks extending substantially parallel to the bottom of said outer drawer member when said drawer members are in the cabinet, means extending from the outer drawer member and slidable in said tracks to hold said outer drawer member suspended from said tracks in an inclined position when said drawer members are withdrawn from the cabinet, means for pivotally securing said inner drawer member to said outer drawer member, means to limit the swing of said inner drawer member about its pivotal connection with said outer drawer member from a position parallel to the bottom of said outer drawer member to a position parallel to the front of said cabinet when the said drawers are withdrawn from within said cabinet, a plurality of index cards attached at one end to the front of said inner drawer member yieldable at one point and fixed at another point and means secured to said inner drawer member tending when in a position normal to the front of said inner drawer member to press against said index cards and when moved in a direction away from said index cards to form a fixed support against which said cards may rest in an inclined position with respect to the bottom of said inner drawer member.

5. In a cabinet for talking machine records, the combination of a drawer unit comprising inner and outer drawer members, a pair of spaced tracks extending on opposite sides in said cabinet with the greater part of their length parallel to the bottom of said outer member when located in the cabinet and having their ends nearest the front side of said cabinet extending in an upwardly curved form, a connection between said outer drawer member and said tracks

whereby, when said drawer unit is withdrawn from within the cabinet said connection moves upwardly along said curved portions of said tracks and is adapted to hold said drawer member suspended from said curved portions at an inclination and with said outer drawer member resting against the front of said cabinet, said inner drawer member being pivoted to said outer drawer member to swing from a position lying against the bottom of said outer drawer member to a substantially vertical position and means within said inner drawer member adapted in one position to yieldably press upon the contents thereof and in another position to form a rest for said contents when outside of said cabinet.

6. In a cabinet for talking machine records, outer and inner drawer members, the outer one of which is connected to the cabinet and movable therein, a connection at another portion of the outer drawer member movably connecting the inner drawer member thereof, a series of distance cards contained in the inner member, means for holding said cards in said member and spring controlled means which normally hold the distance cards and the contents of the inner member in close relation with each other independent of the variation of the contents in said inner member, said spring controlled means also being capable of being moved to fixed position where it is deprived of its yieldable adjustment whereby it serves as a guard or rail upon which to loosely position the said distance cards and contents of said inner member.

7. In a cabinet for talking machines, the combination of outer and inner drawer members, adapted to be located within said cabinet, track members supported in said cabinet upon opposite sides of said drawer members, means supported in the lower portion of said cabinet upon which the outer drawer member rests, said outer drawer member cooperating with said track members to control the position of said outer drawer member, a hinged connection between said inner and outer drawer members, coacting means upon the inner and outer drawer members whereby when the outer drawer member is in operative position, the inner drawer member is limited to a substantially vertical position, a guard member within the inner drawer member and connected thereto so as to yieldably press the contents of said inner drawer member in its inner position and to support the contents of said inner drawer member when moved to its outermost position, distance cards within the inner drawer member adapted to receive talking machine records, spaced removable bracket members in said inner drawer member for supporting records of smaller size, means within the inner member for retaining the distance

cards in place and a retaining means carried by the inner drawer member whereby the larger records are restrained from slipping from said inner drawer member.

- 5 8. In a cabinet for holding talking machine records, the combination of a record containing section, a compartment therefor, a track member disposed upon opposite walls thereof comprising a straight and a curved
10 portion, a guard member extended across the end of said compartment, said record containing section comprising an outer portion and a hinged inner portion which may be
15 hinged guard member yieldably controlled in position at one portion of its movement and fixedly held at another, whereby the

records are restrained thereby at one time and positioned thereupon at another time.

9. In a cabinet for talking machine records, the combination of tiltable outer and inner drawers, said outer drawer slidably attached to said cabinet, a relatively fixed pivotal connection between said inner and outer drawers, and means connected to the inner drawer adapted in one position to yieldably contact with the contents thereof and in another position to be rigidly held out of contact with said contents but against which said contents may be rested.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of May, 1916.

HENRY C. BROWN.