Aug. 9, 1927. 1,638,277

E. C. SMITH

RADIO RECORD

Filed April 7, 1926

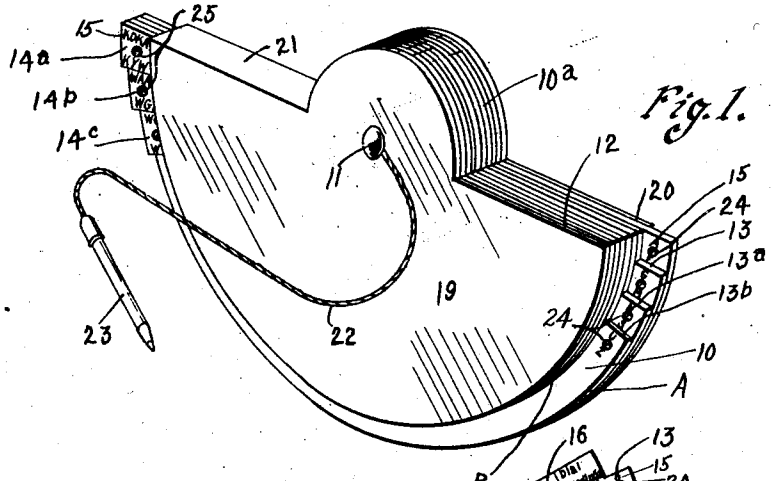


Fig. 1.

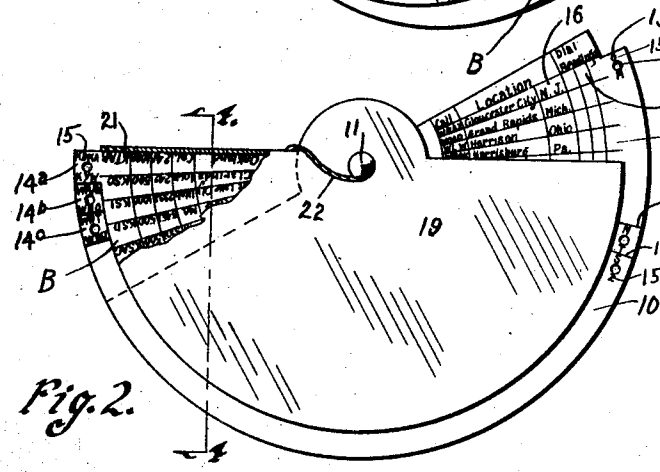


Fig. 2.

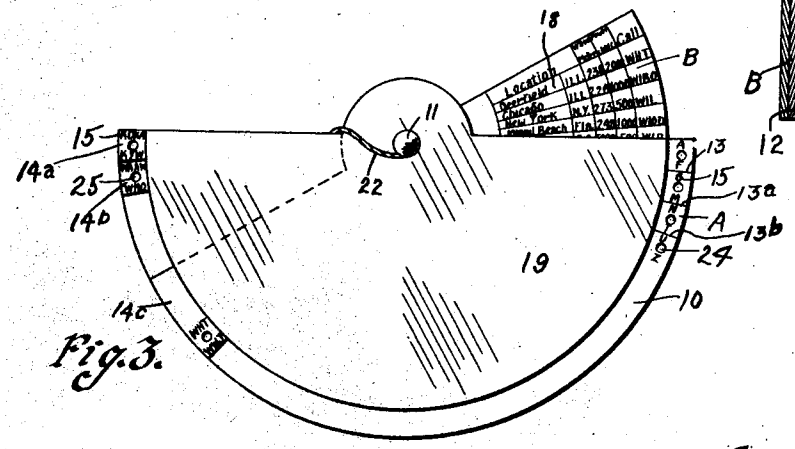


Fig. 3.

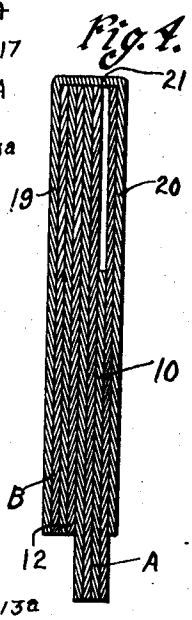


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RADIORECORD.

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The object of my invention is to provide a radio record of simple and inexpensive construction, which may be used by those employing radio receiving sets for conveniently recording certain data in connection with radio sending and reception in such manner that the records will be quickly and easily accessible for reference.

More particularly, it is my object to provide a radio record having a plurality of series of sheets arranged in superposed relation and conveniently connected together in a case.

This device has a number of novel features of construction and arrangement, which facilitate the making of records and the convenient reference thereto.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my radio record, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a radio record embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view, certain parts being shown in section and other parts being broken away, one of the sheets being adjusted to a different position from the position illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the record showing another of the sheets adjusted to a different position from the position illustrated in Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a detail, sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

My radio record includes a series of semi-circular sheets, the series being indicated generally by the reference character A and the separate sheets by the reference numeral 10. These sheets are superposed on each other, and at the central part of their substantially straight edges are provided with the projections 10^a for a pivot pin or the like 11, by which they are connected together in superposed relation.

Resting on the series A is a second series B of sheets 12 of the same shape but of slightly shorter radius. The sheets 12 of the series B are likewise mounted on the pin 11.

Extending circumferentially from the straight edge of one side of the sheets 10, the sheets are provided at their outer edges with successive longer notches 13, 13^a, 13^b and so forth. At the opposite sides, the sheets 12 are provided with radially extending tongues 14^a, 14^b, 14^c and so forth, which are successively longer circumferentially, or have their lower edges spaced from an upper edge at successively greater distances.

On the sheets 10 on the portions exposed through the notches 13 and so forth, I mark index matter 15. Arranged inwardly from the index matter 15 in radial lines on the sheets 12, I arrange indicating matter 16, such for instance as the call letters of sending stations and the addresses of such stations. The circumferential columns thus formed may be headed by the words "Call" and "Location".

In the radial lines are left spaces 17 for the insertion of dial readings, and the column formed by such spaces may be headed by the words "Dial reading".

On the tongues 14^a and so forth, I arrange indexing matter, such for example as the call letters of certain stations and radially inwardly from the indexing matter on the tongues 14^a and so forth, I arrange indicating matter 18, such for instance as call letters, addresses of sending stations, the numerals indicating the wave meter length on which such stations broadcast, and the power of the stations in watts.

The circumferential columns, as thus formed, may be headed, as shown in Figure 3, by the words "Location", "Wave meters", "Power watts", and "Call".

Supported on the pivot pin 11 and receiving the sheets 12 and 10 is a casing comprising a top member 19, bottom member 20, and a connecting wall 21, extending from one edge of the casing inwardly toward the center on one side of the center only, as shown in Figure 1. Thus when the sheets 10 and 12 are all in superposed position, their straight edges on one side of the center formed by the pivot pin 11 will snugly rest against the wall 21.

It will be noted that the casing portion 19 is of such radius as to leave exposed the outer edges of the sheets 10 and the tongues 14^a, etc., of the sheets 12.

The utility of having the notches on the series of sheets A and and the tongues on the series of sheets B is to enable a considerable number of sheets to be indexed without making the index members have

letters relatively too small to be of service and also to enable the index characters to be located adjacent the top of the record device where they are most easily found. Different kinds of index characters are readily provided for without interference with each other. This is accomplished by placing the different kinds substantially opposite each other.

Connected with the pin 11 by means of a string or the like 22 is a pencil 23 for the convenience of the user of the record.

The portions of the sheets 10 exposed below the notches 13 and so forth are provided with holes 24, and the tongues 14ª and so forth are provided with similar holes 25, which will receive the small end of the pencil 23 for the convenience in manipulating the sheets.

In the practical use of my improved radio record, the index matter 15 is placed, as shown. For example, I use the letters of the alphabet, and then radially inwardly from the appropriate index matter, I place the call letters of the stations and the names of such stations, coming under the index matter on the particular sheet. Then as the dial readings are ascertained, they may be placed on the proper sheet.

On the tongues 14ª and so forth of the sheets 12 of the series B, I place index matter, such for instance as call letters, and then in the radial lines of the sheet, the address, call letters, wave length records and power records.

One advantage of a record of this kind arises from the fact that it can be completed by additions as the user may desire.

When it is desired to inspect the record, such inspection is easily made. For instance, if the user desires to look up the station at Grand Rapids, Michigan, he refers to the index matter 15 under "G," puts the end of the pencil in the appropriate hole 24, and rotates the sheet for exposing it. In the appropriate column, he finds "Grand Rapids" and the call letters and the dial readings, if they have been placed on the record.

Similarly if the user has the call letter of the station, and desires to look up the data with regard to that station, he uses the point of the pencil 23, inserted into one of the holes 25 in one of the tongues 14ª and so forth, for moving one of the sheets 12 out of the pile, as illustrated in Figure 3, to make visible the data concerning location, wave meter length, and so forth.

It will be noted that when the sheets are superposed in normal position, there is an imperforate portion of a sheet below each hole, so that when the pencil is inserted into one hole for moving a sheet, it is stopped by the next sheet, so that only the desired sheet will be moved out.

In pushing the sheets back into position, the wall 21 serves as a stop, so that they may all be easily and conveniently moved to position in the stack superposed one above the other. It also serves as a stop or gauge which is engaged by the edges of the sheets, for properly holding the indexes in alignment and visible.

It will be seen that I have provided a record, which is of a very simple construction, to which data may be added from time to time as may be desired, and which makes all of the data readily available in an inexpensive compact device.

Some changes may be made in the details of the structure of my radio record, without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a device of the class described, a series of superposed substantially semi-circular sheets having successively longer circumferential notches terminating at one straight edge, index matter on the portions of the lower sheets exposed through said notches, indicating matter on each sheet arranged in radial lines, a second series of similarly arranged sheets of less radius than the first sheets overlying the first series, having successively longer circumferential tongues, terminating at the other straight edge, overlying the corresponding outer portions of the first sheets, and a common central pivot for the sheets.

2. In a device of the class described, a series of superposed substantially semi-circular sheets having successively longer circumferential notches, terminating at one straight edge, index matter on the portions of the lower sheets exposed through said notches, indicating matter on each sheet arranged in radial lines, a second series of similarly arranged sheets of less radius than the first sheets, overlying the first series, having successively longer circumferential tongues, terminating at the other straight edge, overlying the corresponding, outer portions of the first sheets, index matter on said tongues, indicating matter on each sheet of the second series arranged in radial lines, and a common central pivot for the sheets.

3. In a device of the class described, a series of superposed substantially semi-circular sheets having successively longer circumferential notches, terminating at one straight edge, index matter on the portions of the lower sheets exposed through said notches, indicating matter on each sheet arranged in radial lines, a second series of similarly arranged sheets of less radii than the first sheets, overlying the first series,

having successively longer circumferential tongues, terminating at the other straight edge, overlying the corresponding, outer portions of the first sheets, index matter on said tongues, indicating matter on each sheet of the second series arranged in radial lines, a common central pivot for the sheets, a semi-circular case for said sheets supported on said pivot, having a top and a bottom member, and a connecting wall extending from the center to the circumference along the straight edge.

4. In a device of the class described, a series of superposed, substantially semi-circular sheets, having successively longer circumferential notches terminating at one straight edge, index matter on the portions of the lower sheets exposed through said notches, a second series of similarly arranged sheets of less radius than the first sheets and overlying the first sheets, said second series having successively longer circumferential tongues terminating at the other straight edge and overlying the corresponding outer portions of the first sheets, index matter on said tongues, means for rotatably mounting said sheets on a common pivot, and a case mounted on said pivot having top and bottom walls, and a connecting wall extending substantially from the center of the device toward one circumferential edge thereof to act as a stop for limiting the pivotal movement of all of the sheets in one direction.

5. In a device of the class described, a series of superposed substantially semi-circular sheets having successively longer circumferential notches, terminating at one straight edge, index matter on the portions of the lower sheets exposed through said notches, indicating matter on each sheet arranged in radial lines, a second series of similarly arranged sheets of less radius than the first sheets, overlying the first series, having successively longer circumferential tongues, terminating at the other straight edge, overlying the corresponding, outer portions of the first sheets, index matter on said tongues, indicating matter on each sheet of the second series arranged in radial lines, and a common central pivot for the sheets, said tongues and the portions exposed below said notches and all the sheets that are in superposed position being provided with openings to receive a sheet actuating device.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 30, 1926.

EDWARD C. SMITH.