R. D. ALLEN.

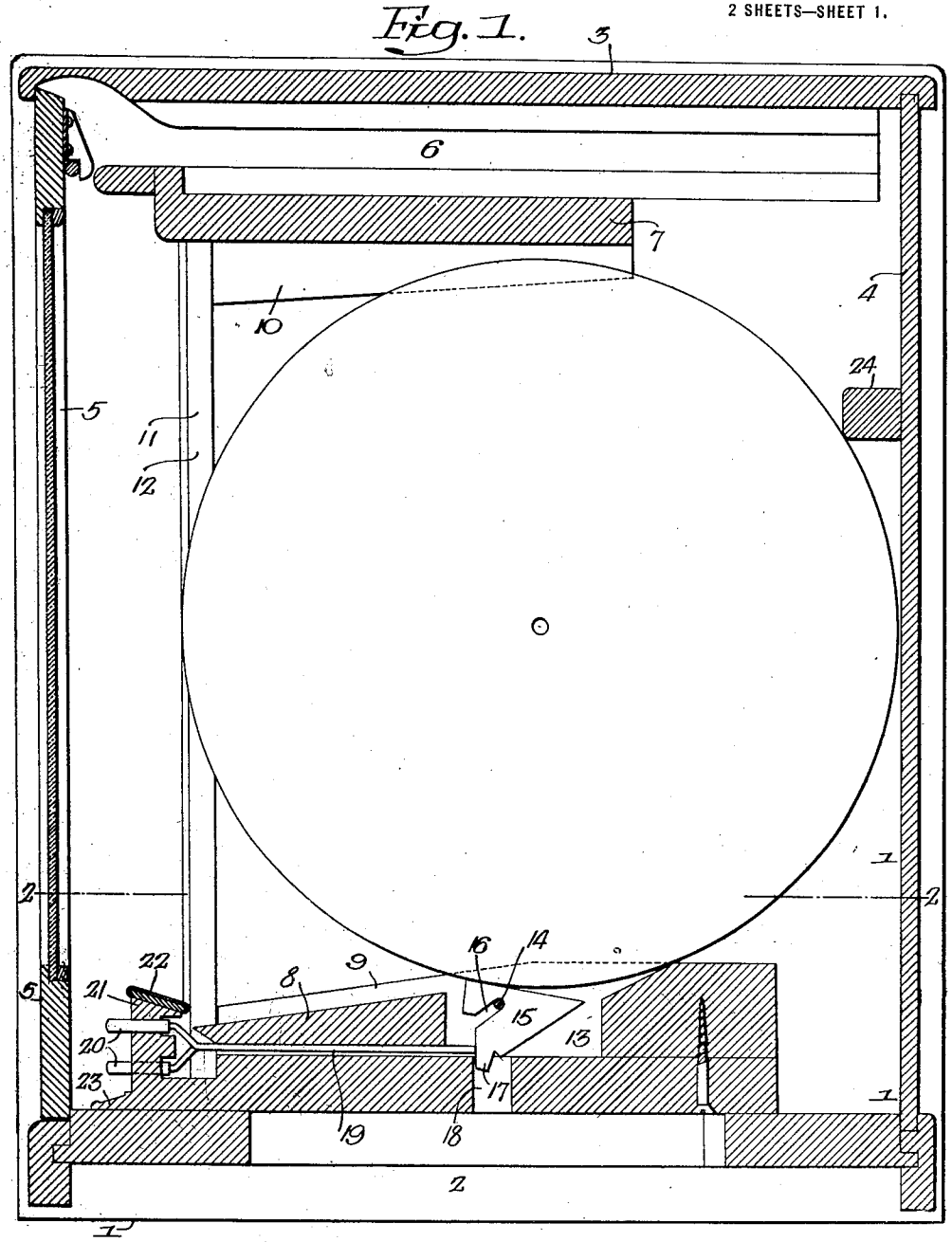
RECORD HOLDING CABINET FOR TALKING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 6, 1916. RENEWED OCT. 7, 1919.

1,337,812. **Patented Apr. 20, 1920.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

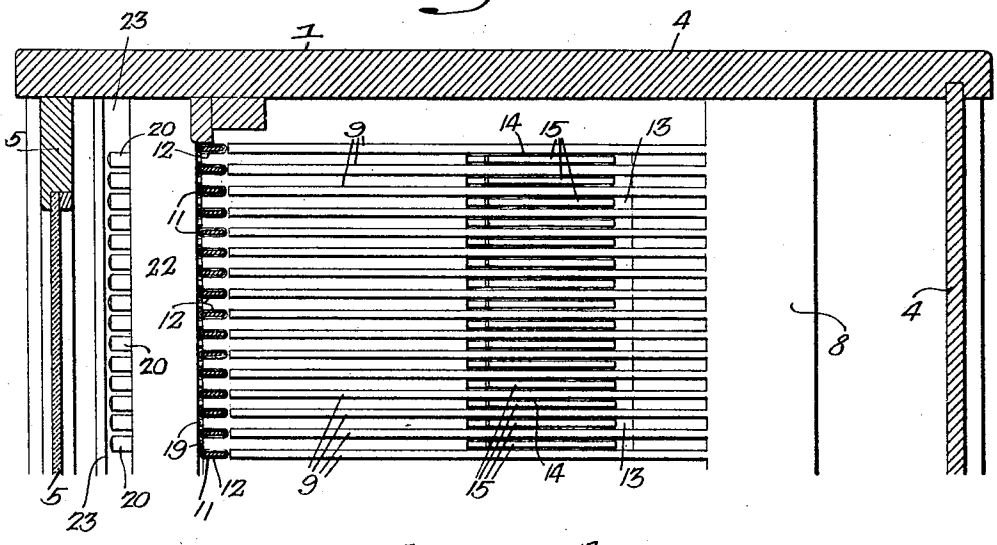


Fig. 3.

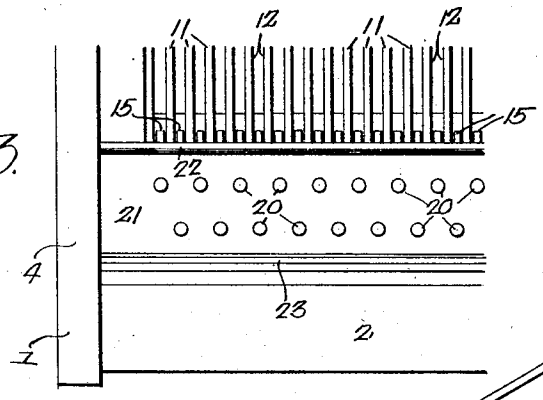


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

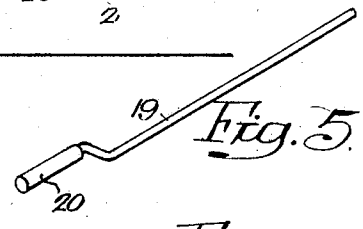


Fig. 6.

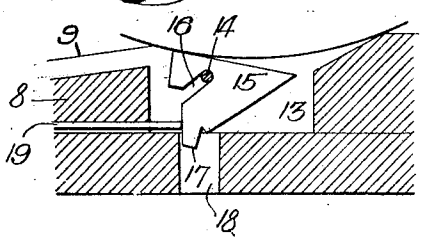
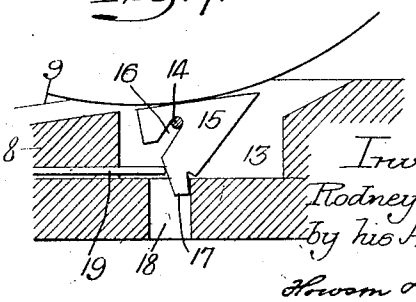


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECORD-HOLDING CABINET FOR TALKING-MACHINES.

1,337,812. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Apr. 20, 1920.**

Application filed December 6, 1916, Serial No. 135,424. Renewed October 7, 1919. Serial No. 329,067.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RODNEY D. ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Record-Holding Cabinets for Talking Machines, of which the following is a specification.

One object of my invention is to make a simple and easily operated holder for the disk records of talking machines in which the records will be properly held in position and in which any particular record can be quickly selected and removed from the holder.

A further object of the invention is to reduce the cost of manufacture of the record holders of this type.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view of my improved record disk holder;

Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view on the line 2—2, Fig. 1, showing one end only of the cabinet in which the disks are mounted;

Fig. 3 is a front view of a portion of the cabinet illustrating the location of the push buttons in connection with the spaces for the disks;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the pivoted tripper;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the pusher rods; and

Figs. 6 and 7 are diagram views showing the two positions of the tripper.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is a cabinet made in any suitable form and having, in the present instance, a base 2, a top section 3, and side and back members 4. 5 is a sliding door, preferably glazed. This door is arranged to close the front of the cabinet when not used and can be arranged so that it can be turned up and pushed into the space 6 between the upper guide members 7 and the top 3, but it will be understood that any suitable door may be used without departing from the essential features of the invention.

Mounted on the base is the lower inclined guide 8 having a series of ribs 9 which correspond to the ribs 10 on the upper guide 7. Both of these guides preferably extend part way past the center of the cabinet, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, and engage the disks only at the top and bottom, leaving the center of the disks, on which are the records, clear of any bearing. At the front of the cabinet is a series of vertical partitions 11, preferably covered with felt 12, or other suitable material. These vertical partitions are narrow as shown, and only engage the outer edge of the disk. The cabinet is so proportioned that the disk, when in position, is located close to the rear wall of the cabinet, since it is desirable to make the cabinet as compact as possible. By making the partitions 9, 10, and 11 comparatively thin, a large number of disks can be placed in a very small space.

The lower guide 8 is slotted at 13. Mounted on a pin 14 extending transversely of the cabinet, and at a point forward of the center of the disks, is a series of trippers 15 made as clearly shown in Fig. 4. There is a tripper located in each slot of the cabinet so that each disk rests on its own tripper. Each tripper, in the present instance, has a slot 16 through which passes the rod 14, and by this means the trippers can be assembled in position after the partitions and the top are in place. The tripper has a depending portion 17 which extends into a slot 18 in the base 2 and the walls of the slot form abutments to limit the movement of the tripper in its two directions, as clearly illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7. The rear portion of the tripper forms a part of the rest for the record so that, when the record is placed in the cabinet, it will roll past the line of the pivot and tilt the tripper which will remain in position until actuated by a push rod.

19, 19 are push rods mounted in grooves in the lower portion of the guide 8 and there is one rod for each tripper. In order to accommodate the enlarged push buttons 20 on the ends of the rods, I bend the alternate rods up, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, and the other rods are bent down, so that the alternate buttons are in one plane and the other buttons are in another plane, thus allowing sufficient room for the finger to push a button without the liability of pushing two buttons at the same time. The buttons extend through a guide board 21, which not only spaces the buttons apart, but also holds the rods rigidly against turning laterally. On this guide board is an inclined cushion bar 22, which forms a stop for the disks when they are tripped and roll out of their grooves. At the base of the guide board is a number plate 23 on which the numbers are placed that indicate the particular records. In some types of holders the num-

bers may be on the ends of the push buttons and in that case the plate is dispensed with.

It will be noticed that there is a space between the upper edge of the disk and the upper guide when the disk is in place and this corresponds to the elevation of the tripper when it is moved from the position illustrated in Fig. 6 to that illustrated in Fig. 7. This arrangement enables me to place a bar 24 at the rear of the cabinet some distance above the center of the disk and against which the disk comes in contact.

By locating the bar 24 in the position shown, the disk as it is received is pushed forward by the bar so that it is given its initial forward movement in order to insure its being projected a proper distance out of the guides to enable a person to grasp a record and remove it from the cabinet, and, consequently, the tripper not only allows the record to travel in the inclined guide 8, but it also raises the record bodily so that it will come in contact with the bar 24, or other abutment.

It will be seen by the above construction, that there is a space in the cabinet for each record and that each record has its own tripper. This tripper is governed by an individual push button so that, on pushing the button, the tripper is turned on its pivot raising the disk in contact with the abutment which gives the disk its initial forward movement, and the upper surface of the tripper acts as a continuation of the inclined guide 8 down which the record rolls until it comes in contact with the stop bar 22, the record being projected sufficiently to allow for its withdrawal from its special recess. When the record is returned to the cabinet, it is simply placed in its particular recess and when it has passed the center of the pivot rod 14 its weight will move the tripper to the position illustrated in Figs. 1 and 6, and the record will drop into position and will remain in this position until raised by the movement of the tripper.

It will be seen by this construction that the parts are merely duplicated. The cabinet can be made of any length desired and one set of record holders can be mounted above another set in a suitable cabinet without departing from the spirit of the invention. One set can be arranged to receive records of one diameter and another set can be arranged to receive records of another diameter.

I claim:

1. The combination in a holder for disk records, of a cabinet having a series of partitions forming spaces for the records; upper and lower guides; a pivoted tripper mounted at the base of each space; a push rod for each tripper extending at the front of the cabinet; and an abutment at the rear of the cabinet above the center of the disk so that when the tripper is actuated it will lift the record against the abutment which will move the record forward, giving it its initial movement.

2. The combination in a holder for disk records, of a cabinet having a series of partitions forming spaces for the records; upper and lower guides, the lower guides having inclined upper surfaces; a pivoted tripper located in each of the lower guides and pivoted at one side of the center of the disk in its normal position, each tripper having a depending portion; stops in the path of the depending portion of each tripper and arranged to limit the movement of the tripper in its two positions; a push rod for each tripper and an abutment at the rear of the cabinet located above the center of the disk and arranged to force the disk forward as it is raised by the tripper.

3. The combination in a cabinet for holding disk records, of upper and lower guides for the records; partitions at the front alining with the upper and lower guides, the lower guides being arranged on an incline and recessed directly under the center of the disks when in their normal position; a transverse pivot rod located in the recess; a series of trippers for elevating the record disks, said trippers being mounted on the rod and forming a continuation of the base of the lower guide; means for limiting the movement of the trippers in their two positions; and push rods extending to the front of the cabinet and arranged to actuate the several trippers so that, when one push rod is forced in, it will cause a tripper to turn on its pivot and elevate a disk and allow it to roll forward.

4. The combination in a holder for disk records, of a cabinet having a series of partitions forming spaces for the records; upper and lower guides alining with the partitions, the base of the lower guide being inclined and recessed; a pivoted tripper mounted in each recess, the pivot of the tripper being at a point forward of the center of the disk in its normal position so that when the tripper is tilted in one position the weight of the disk will hold the disk in position; means for limiting the movement of the tripper in its two positions; push rods extending to the front of the cabinet and arranged to actuate the tripper; an abutment located at the rear of the cabinet and above the center of the disks so that when a tripper elevates a disk it will come in contact with the abutment and will be forced forward past the pivot point of the tripper when rolling toward the front of the machine; and a stop for limiting the forward movement of the disk.

RODNEY D. ALLEN.