No. 703,764. Patented July 1, 1902.

L. H. CHAPMAN.

GRAPHOPHONE ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Feb. 20, 1901.)

(No Model.)

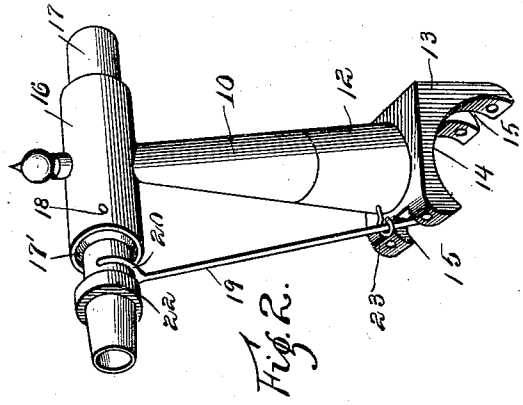


Fig. 2.

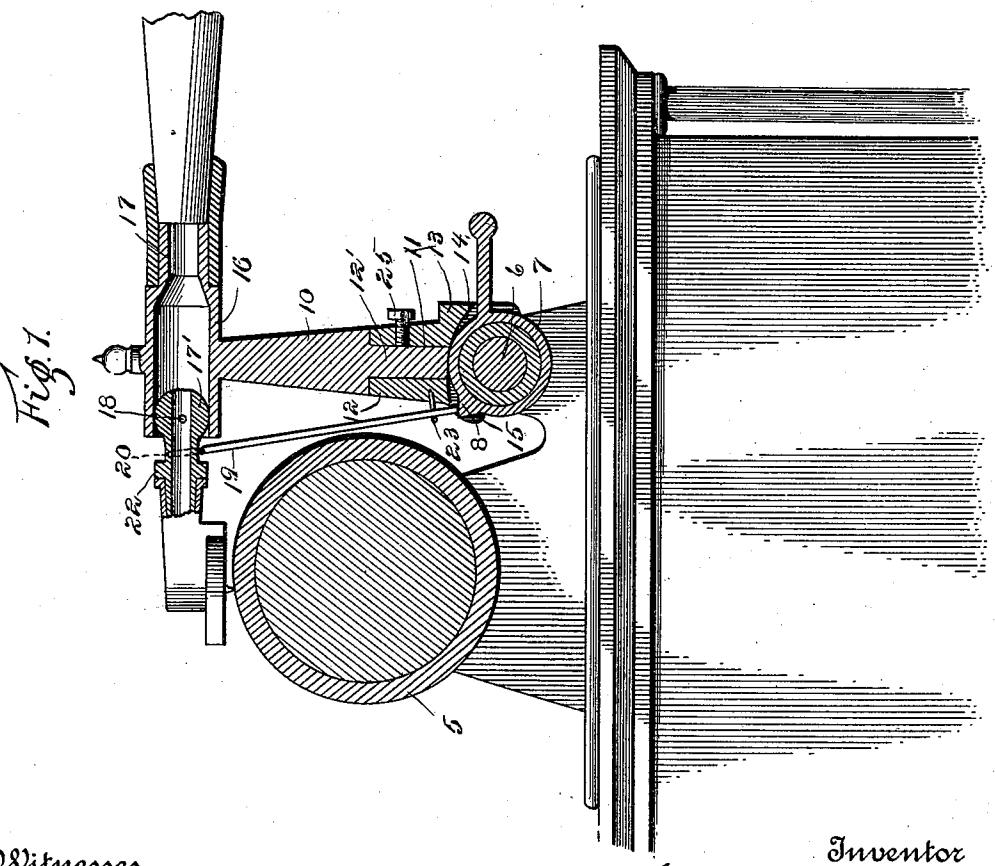


Fig. 1.

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GRAPHOPHONE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 703,764, dated July 1, 1902.

Application filed February 20, 1901. Serial No. 48,128. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS H. CHAPMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Littlefalls, in the county of Herkimer, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Graphophone Attachments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to graphophones wherein the sound-box is held in position with the sound-tube practically horizontal; and it has for its object to provide means for raising and lowering the sound-box from the usual finger-piece.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the two views, Figure 1 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation and showing the bracket in its operative position on a graphophone. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bracket detached.

Referring now to the drawings, the record of the graphophone is shown at 5 and the feed-screw at 6, this screw having the usual feed-nut, upon which is loosely mounted a collar 7, at one side of which projects a finger-piece and at the other a lug 8. The collar is adapted for limited rotary movement under the influence of the finger-piece to raise and lower the lug.

The bracket, which is mounted upon the feed-nut, consists of a stem portion 10, the lower end of which is reduced, as shown at 11, and is engaged slidably with a socket 12′ in a base 12, which latter has an enlarged lower end 13, in which is formed a semicircular recess 14, adapted to fit over one side of the feed-nut, to which latter it is held by means of screws. In the face of this semicircular recess is formed a groove 15, which passes through both the front and the rear of the enlarged lower end of the base, the slot through the front portion—that is, the portion adjacent the record—receiving the lug of the collar 7, while the slot through the rear receives the finger-piece. The upper portion of the collar moves in that portion of the slot lying between the front and rear of the lower end of the base, so that by manipulating the finger-piece the collar may be easily operated freely of the bracket.

Upon the upper end of the bracket is fixed a tubular head 16, or it may be formed integral therewith, this head lying at right angles to the stem and having one end reduced, as shown at 17, to receive the sound-funnel. In the opposite end of the head 16 there is disposed the end of a tube-section 17′, which is formed as a ball, so that a tight joint will be made irrespective of the angle at which the tube-section may lie to the head, it being understood that this ball forms a universal connection between the tube-section and the head. It is only necessary, however, that the tube-section have a pivotal movement in a plane at right angles to the axis of the record to permit the sound-box to move toward and away from the record, and as a means for holding the tube-section in the head pins 18 are passed through the sides of the head and pivotally engaged with the ball in the line of its transverse diameter.

In order that the tube-section 17′ may be raised and lowered through the medium of the finger-piece upon the collar 7, a rod 19 is provided. This rod 19 has a yoke 20 at its upper end, in which rests the tube-section 17′ at a point exterior to the head 16 and between it and an annular flange 22 on the tube-section, and the lower end of the rod 19 is passed through a guide-eye 23 upon the base 12 and in which it is adapted to reciprocate, this eye acting to hold the lower end of the rod in the path of upward movement of the lug 8 of the collar 7. Thus it will be seen that as the finger-piece is depressed the rod will be moved upwardly and will raise the tube-section. The end of the tube-section 17′ is formed for the reception of the sound-box in the usual way, and hence as the tube-section moves upwardly the sound-box is raised. It will be seen upon reference to the drawings that the bracket is of such height as to support the sound-box, with its stylus, in contact with the uppermost portion of the record, and in order to adjust the height of the box to the proper degree a set-screw 25 is engaged with the base 12 and passes into the socket 12′, so that it may engage the lower reduced end 11 of the stem 10 and hold

the stem at different points of its sliding movement in the base.

It will be seen that the box may be properly adjusted to the record, it may be raised and lowered readily, and the sound will pass out directly from the box. This construction is found to prevent the metallic sounds usually heard in graphophones, and the sounds are clear and pure in tone.

In the manufacture of the bracket it may be made of wood or of metal or of any other material that is suitable, and I may modify its construction.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A sound-box bracket comprising a base adapted for connection to the feed-nut of a graphophone and having a slot to receive the collar thereof, a tubular head having a stem connected to the base adapted for attachment of a sound-funnel at one end, a tube-section pivotally connected with the opposite end of the head, an eye carried by the base and a rod exterior to the stem and base, and passed through the eye, said rod having a yoke at its upper end in which the pivoted tube-section rests and having its lower end disposed in the slot of the base for engagement by the lug or lifting-finger of the collar.

2. A sound-box bracket comprising a base adapted for connection to the feed-nut of a graphophone and having a slot to receive the collar thereof, a tubular head having a stem connected to the base and adapted for attachment of a sound-funnel at one end, a tube-section pivotally connected with the opposite end of the head, an eye carried by the base and a rod exterior to the stem and base, and passed through the eye, said rod having a yoke at its upper end in which the pivoted tube-section rests and having its lower end disposed in the slot of the base for engagement by the lug or lifting-finger of the collar, the head and base being adjustable toward and away from each other.

In testimony whereof I affix my name in the presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS H. CHAPMAN.

Witnesses:
P. H. McEvoy,
Adam H. Lever.