Sept. 11, 1934. C. F. GRAESSER 1,973,378

RADIORECEIVER

Filed Sept. 2, 1932

Fig. 1.

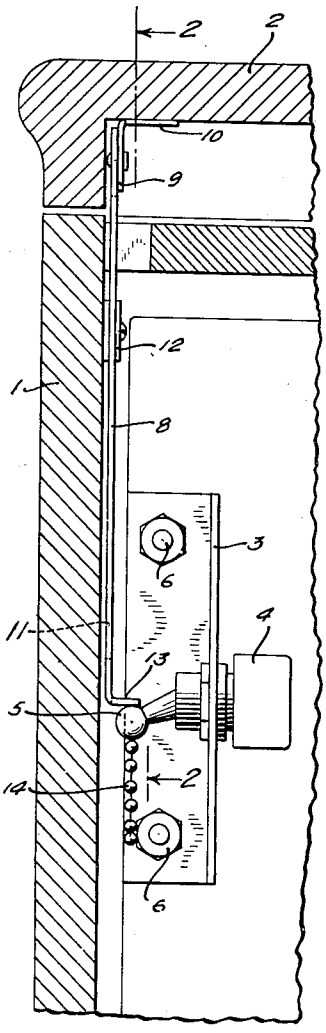
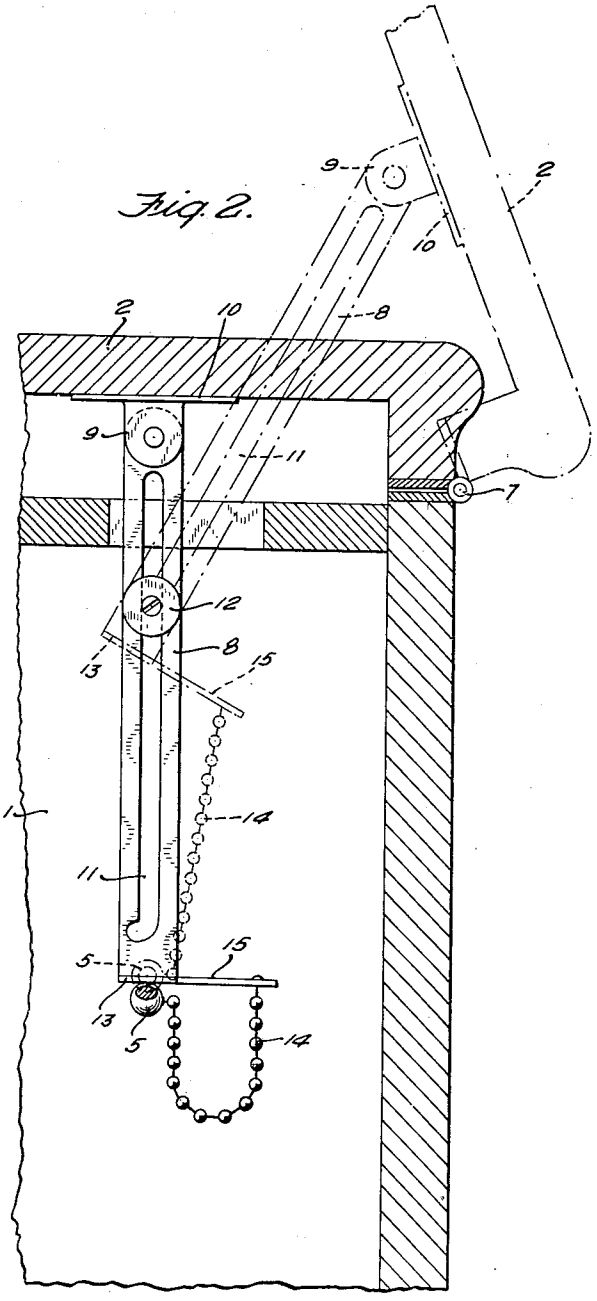


Fig. 2.



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RADIORECEIVER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 250—14)

This invention relates to improvements in radio receivers and especially to radio receivers of the popular make intended for use in homes and the like and equipped with a convenient switch to enable one or more of the supply circuits to be closed or opened.

Radio receivers of this type are frequently assembled in cabinets for the purpose of giving the receiver an ornamental appearance and likewise for convenience in enabling the receiver to be handled when shipped and by the owner when the latter decides where it shall be placed in his dwelling. The cabinet is usually built to include a lid or closure which can be opened to enable a program to be more easily heard. To make use of such a receiver the owner swings the closure to open position and then turns the switch to close the circuit. Then if the receiver is properly tuned, the reception will at once be afforded.

However, it often happens that the owner will forget to move the switch to open circuit position and thus turn off the power when a program is finished or when he wishes to retire for the night. If the receiver is tuned in so as to continue to give audible sounds the owner will thus of course be apprised of the fact that he has not switched the radio receiver off; but if the receiver should happen to be untuned with respect to any particular sending station the owner may inadvertently go to bed at night or leave the receiver at some other time with the power circuits closed and thus electrical energy will be consumed to no purpose.

It is an object of this invention to avoid an eventuality like this by constructing the receiver in such a manner that when the cabinet is closed the switch is automatically operated to open the mains of the supply circuit. With the closure of the cabinet open, the receiver is in receptive condition whether audible sounds are emitted or not; and a mere glance at the receiver will then serve to remind the owner that the main circuits thereof are consuming electrical energy whether sounds are being sent forth or the receiver is silent. Since most owners of radio receivers in their homes are in the habit of tidily closing up the receiver at bed time or some other hour when the receiver is not to be used, the sight of the cabinet with the closure, be it lid or door, in open position will be enough to prevent the neglect of the receiver in the manner above set forth.

With objects like these in view the invention comprises the novel features of construction described below and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, but the disclosure is explanatory only and changes may be made in details without departing from the principle of the invention or exceeding the scope of the appended claims.

On the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a vertical section through part of a receiver according to this invention; and

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

The same numerals identify the same parts throughout.

On the drawing numeral 1 represents a part of the cabinet of a radio receiver; this cabinet having a closure 2 for the top. It of course contains all the parts of the receiver; and affixed to the inside of one of the walls thereof is a suitable bracket 3 in the form of an angle-plate to mount the small casing 4 of a switch 5 which is connected to open and close the electrical supply circuit of the receiver. This bracket 3 may be secured in place by any suitable fastening means, such as bolts and nuts 6. In the position of the parts shown when the switch handle or lever 5 is depressed, the supply circuit is broken and when it is moved upward the supply circuit is closed.

The bracket 3 and the switch may conveniently be mounted in the cabinet 1 at the front and the closure 2 may be hinged at the rear as shown at 7. Attached to the closure 2 and preferably on the inside thereof is a link 8 which is pivotally connected to a lug 9, having an angle-shaped projection 10 to enable it to be affixed to the inside face of the top of the closure so as to keep the link 8 in operative position. This link is designed to engage and move the switch lever 5; and it is provided with a longitudinal slot 11 which receives a fixed guide stud 12 mounted on the inside of the cabinet 1. At its lower extremity the link 8 has a projection 13 in line with the end of the lever 5 and whenever the closure 2 is lowered the projection 13 will press down upon the switch lever 5 and open the supply circuit.

Obviously the position of the switch and the link 8 with respect to the hinge 7 may be varied without changing the mode of operation of the device.

I may also connect the switch lever 5 by means of a cord or chain 14 to the lower end of the link 8. Preferably the bent extremity 13 of the link has an extension 15 to which one end of the cord or chain 14 is secured, the other end being connected to the switch lever 5. With this construction whenever the closure 2 is

lifted and held in raised position by the usual means, the link 8 is pulled up and through the cord or chain 14 actuates the switch lever 5 to close the supply circuit. Whenever the closure 2 is lowered the bent extremity 13 engages the switch lever 5 when the closure 2 reaches the end of its downward movement and opens the supply circuit. By connecting the cord or chain 14 to an extension 15 of the extremity 13, this extension 15 projecting to one side of the link 8 and the lever 5, the likelihood of the cord or chain becoming knotted or tangled is entirely obviated.

With this construction the probability that the owner of the set may inadvertently neglect to turn off the supply current is virtually removed, because whenever the set is not needed the closure 2 in lifted position will indicate that the electric power is turned on, even if no sounds come from the receiver, and remind the owner that the closure 2 must be lowered to open the switch and put the receiver out of operation. At the same time the necessity of separately actuating the switch is eliminated because the supply circuit is closed by the actual lifting of the closure 2 to enable sounds emitted by the receiver to be more easily heard; and when the cabinet is closed, as it should be to protect it from dust when reception is not desired, the act of letting down the closure 2 opens the supply switch.

Of course the principle of the invention could be embodied in a cabinet of a different type having instead of a top closure 2 a side closure consisting of one or more doors or swinging panels.

The invention is further very simple in construction and attains its object with the use of very few additional parts and at practically no additional cost.

Having described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A radio receiver comprising a cabinet, a bracket in the cabinet, a controlling switch mounted on the bracket, said switch having a projecting lever, the cabinet having a closure, a link depending from the closure and pivoted thereto to engage the lever and open the switch when the closure is moved to seal the container, and an elongated flexible connection between said link and said lever of the switch.

2. A radio receiver comprising a cabinet, a pivoted closure for the cabinet, a controlling switch in the cabinet, said switch having a projecting lever, a link pivotally connected to the closure, said link having an elongated slot, a guide stud in the body of the cabinet engaging the slot in the link, the link having a projecting extremity on its inner end and an elongated flexible connection between said extremity and the lever, the closure when moved into position to seal the container causing its projecting extremity to engage the lever to open the switch, and when moved in the opposite direction operating the flexible connection to move the lever to close the switch.

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