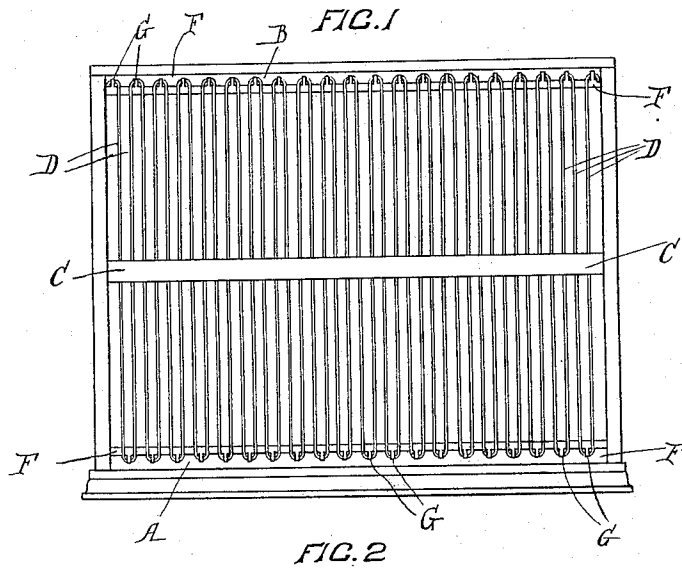
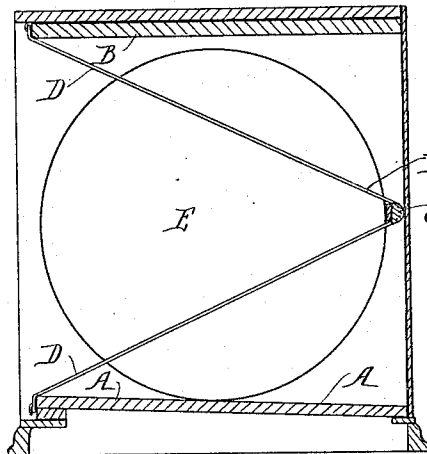
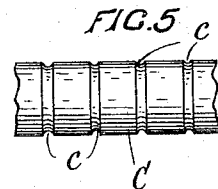
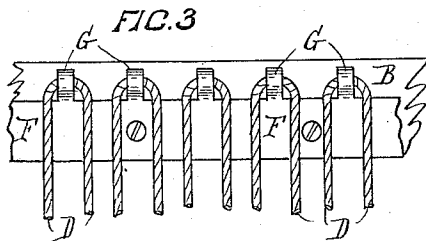
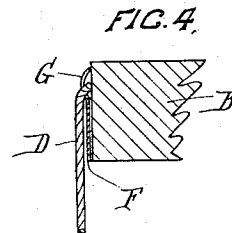


W. J. SHARPLES.
GRAMOPHONE RECORD HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1916.

1,229,330.

Patented June 12, 1917.



Inventor:
William Jensen Sharples
by Arthur H. H. Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM JEMSON SHARPLES, OF GISBORNE, NEW ZEALAND.

GRAMOPHONE-RECORD HOLDER.

1,229,330.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 12, 1917.

Application filed December 11, 1916. Serial No. 136,213.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JEMSON SHARPLES, subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 474 Aberdeen road, Gisborne, New Zealand, have invented a new and useful Improved Gramophone-Record Holder; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

10 This invention relates to an improved construction of holder for storing the disk records of gramophones and other like machines, that has been devised in order to provide for any desired number of the records
15 being stored in a neat manner within a small compass and so that any particular record may be quickly found and removed for use. The holder is so designed that it may form part of an inclosed cabinet, or may stand
20 on a shelf or other fixture.

According hereto the holder is formed by a shelf upon which the disk edge is adapted to rest, and side supports formed by flexible
25 cords or wires extending rearward and upward from the front edge of the shelf to above the back of it and then forward and upward to the front edge of a top board arranged at a height above the shelf such
30 as to allow for the disks passing edge-on between them. The shelf has its surface sloping downward to its rear end, so that when a disk is placed upon it, the disk will roll to the back of the holder and will be normally
35 retained in position. The flexible cords or wires are spaced at the proper distances apart to permit of the disks lying between them and, they will by reason of their rearward and forward inclinations, serve to hold the disks upright and at the same time
40 from coming into surface contact with one another.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

45 Figure 1 is a front elevation, and

Fig. 2 a cross sectional elevation of a holder constructed in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 3 is a front elevation, and

50 Fig. 4 a cross sectional elevation, on an enlarged scale, of suitable means for connecting the cords or wires respectively with the shelf and top board of the holder.

Fig. 5 is a back elevation, on an enlarged scale, of the rear bar around which the cords
55 or wires are passed.

In the drawings a holder formed of a sin-

gle tier is shown, but it will be readily understood that any number of tiers may be arranged within a frame or casing one above the other, or holders may be made in sections adapted to fit into frames or to be built
60 up one upon the other on the well known principle of sectional book cases.

Each holder or section is formed with a bottom shelf A made to slope downward to
65 its back end; a top board B arranged at a height above the shelf sufficient to allow of a disk record being passed between them while held vertically; a rear bar C arranged
70 to extend horizontally along the back of the holder and situated in height about midway between the shelf and the top board, and series of cords or wires D that are arranged to extend from the front edge of the shelf A,
75 rearward around the bar C and then forward to the front edge of the top board B. These cords or wires are arranged in parallel lines extending uniformly at right angles with the front edges of the holder and are
80 arranged at sufficient distances apart to permit of disk records being inserted edge-on between the several cords or wires. The rear bar C is arranged a sufficient distance
85 from the front edge of the holder to allow of the records being completely housed within the holder and its back surface is rounded and formed with grooves *c* (Fig. 5) to receive and properly space the cords or wires.

A record thus placed within the holder
90 will by reason of the rearward downward inclination of the shelf A, roll to the back of the holder and will remain there with its edge resting against the bar C. It will be retained in a vertical position by the cords
95 or wires D between which it is inserted, and which pass across its faces at tangents in the manner shown in Fig. 2, where E represents the record disk. The cords or wires also
100 serve to divide each disk from contact with those on both sides of it.

The front face of the bar C may, if desired, be padded to prevent any damage to the records as they roll back into the holder.

The approved manner of constructing the
105 holder consists in forming all the divisions from a single length of cord or wire, in order that each section may be properly tautened with a minimum of trouble, and also that the whole holder may be made quickly and economically. With such a construction special
110 means have been devised for attaching the

cord respectively to the shelf and top board, such means consisting in a metal bar F that is secured along the front edge of such shelf or top board, as the case may be, and which bar is formed with a number of teeth G (Figs. 3 and 4) extending laterally from its outer edge, spaced apart the requisite distances to accord with the spaces between the different divisions of the holder. In forming the holder, the one end of the cord or wire is made fast to one end of the top board. The cord or wire is then passed around the first tooth of the bar F, down across the face of the bar, then is carried rearward and around the first groove *c* in the rear bar C and then forward and around the first tooth of the bar F on the front of the shelf, again back around the second groove in the rear bar C and forward and around the second tooth of the top bar F, and so on continuously to the other end of the holder, where its other end is made fast. The cord or wire is drawn taut as it passes around each tooth G, which is bent out to allow of the cord or wire passing behind it, and after this it is bent inward so as to clench the cord or wire and hold it firmly against any loosening. The teeth of the upper bar F will be intermedially spaced with those of the lower bar, as shown in Fig. 1 in order that the cord or wire may run from one to the other in true parallel lines.

Each division of the holder may be numbered by numbers arranged along the edge of the shelf A and thereby to provide for the proper indexing or cataloguing of the records stored within the holder.

It will be apparent that when the holder

is made with two or more tiers, the top board of each tier may form the shelf of the one above it, being given the rearward downward inclination of the shelf.

I claim:—

1. A gramophone disk record holder constructed of a rearwardly and downwardly sloping shelf, a top board arranged at a distance above such shelf, a bar fixed about medially between the shelf and top board at the rear of the holder and cords or wires extending in parallel lines from the front edge of the shelf around the said bar, and forward to the front edge of the top board, substantially as specified.

2. A gramophone disk record holder constructed with a bottom shelf, a top board arranged at a distance above such shelf, a bar fixed medially between the shelf and top board and at the rear of the holder, metal bars secured respectively along the front edges of the said shelf and top board and each formed with teeth projecting laterally from its outer edge and spaced at regular intervals apart and a cord or wire extending from the front of the top board rearward around the rear bar and then forward to the front of the shelf and looped around the teeth of the respective bars upon the fronts of the said top board and shelf, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM JEMSON SHARPLES.

Witnesses:

W. ALEXANDER,

M. E. BROWN.