

J. HERZOG.
LID SUPPORT FOR TALKING MACHINES.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1919.

1,352,602.

Patented Sept. 14, 1920.

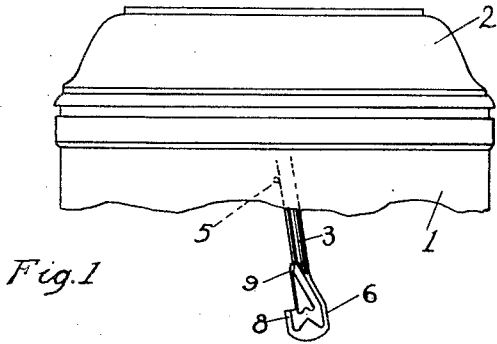
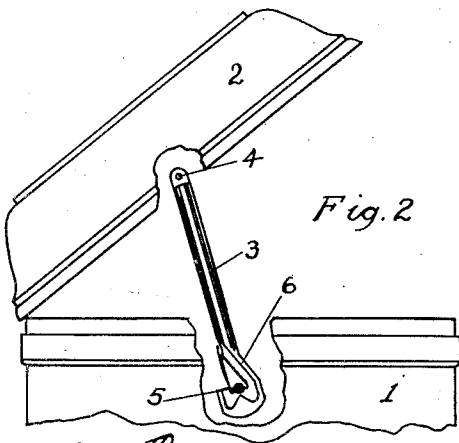
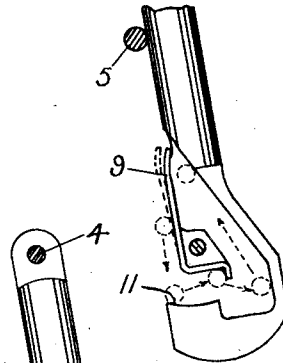
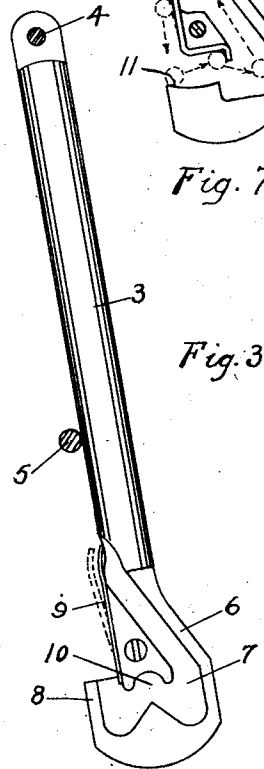
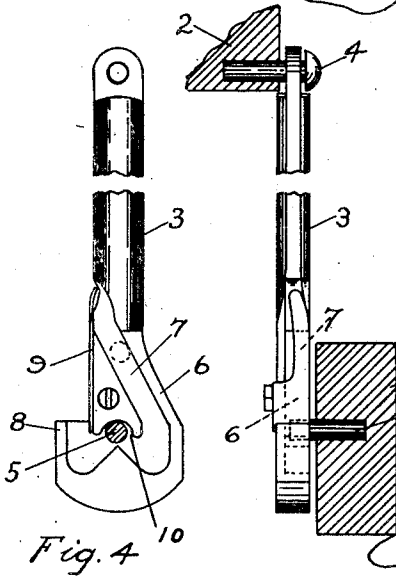
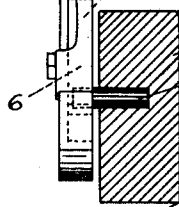
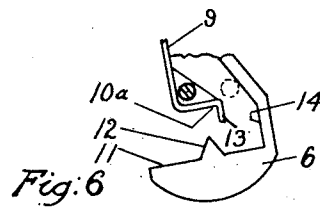


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HERZOG, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO SONORA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LID-SUPPORT FOR TALKING-MACHINES.

1,352,602.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1920.

Application filed January 15, 1919. Serial No. 271,219.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HERZOG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lid-Supports for Talking Machines; 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 boxes having hinged lids, such as cabinets of talking machines and the like and pertains more particularly to an improved means for holding a hinged lid in open position and for releasing the holding device to permit the lid to be closed, the functions of supporting the lid in open position and of releasing it and permitting it to be closed being performed by merely opening and closing the lid itself, without separately manipulating the device by which the lid is locked or released.

A further object is to provide a lid support having but one pivoted part capable of performing the foregoing functions without noise or rattling.

With these and other objects in view which will appear later in the specification, my invention consists in the devices described and claimed, and the equivalents thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view, broken away in part, showing the lid and upper part of a talking machine cabinet with my lid-holding device attached, the device being shown in its closed position.

Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the lid in its open position and supported by the said device.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged side view of the lid-supporting arm.

Fig. 4 is a similar view, broken away in part, showing the position of the arm relative to the stop pin when the lid is locked in its open position.

Fig. 5 is an edge view, showing the device attached to the lid of a cabinet, the parts of the lid and cabinet body being indicated in cross section.

Figs. 6 and 7 are fragmentary side views of modified forms of heads, the successive positions of the stop pin with relation to the head of the arm being indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 7.

As is clearly shown in the drawings, the device consists in the usual body 1 with its hinged lid 2. On the lid and near one edge thereof, as indicated in Fig. 2, is an arm 3 pivoted at one end to a pintle 4.

A projecting supporting-pin or stop-pin 5, which may be of any suitable cross-sectional shape is fixed on the body 1.

The other end of arm 3 is enlarged to form a flat head 6, a preferred form of which is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, in which the head 6 is formed with an irregular-shaped groove or channel 7, or its equivalent, the walls of the channel forming a series of suitably disposed cam-acting guides and stops, whereby the desired successive longitudinal and lateral movements of the arm 3 are controlled when the lid is raised and lowered.

Head 6 may be offset to form a projection as 8, in which one end of groove 7 may terminate, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The pintle 4 and stop-pin 5 are preferably so located with respect to each other that the arm 3 normally presses by gravity or otherwise against and slides along the stop pin 5. Thus arm 3 normally tends to move toward the pin, that is, toward the left in Fig. 3 as and when permitted by the said guides and stops on head 6, and its lateral movements take place automatically.

In the operation of the preferred form—Figs. 1 to 5—the lid is opened almost to its fullest extent, the stop-pin entering groove 7 at the projection 8. The pin is automatically guided into a niche 10, as indicated in Fig. 4, by the automatic lateral movement of arm 3. The lid is then released by the operator and is held open by pin 5.

When the lid is again opened slightly the niche 10 leaves the pin 5 and arm 3 automatically swings laterally until the wall of the upwardly extending part of groove 7 engages the pin. Then upon closing the lid the side wall of the groove 7 slides along the pin until the pin passes out at the upper end of the groove. Arm 3 then rests against the pin, as shown at 5 in Fig. 3, and slides along the pin while the lid closes.

During the initial lid opening movement of the arm 3 the pin is prevented from entering the upper end of groove 7 by a spring 9 or its equivalent carried by head 6, the free end of the spring 9 overlapping the exit opening of groove 7. During the closing

movement of the lid, when the arm 3 is lowered and the pin is in the upper part of groove 7, the spring yields, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, to permit the pin to
 5 leave the groove at the exit end thereof, as described previously.

In the foregoing description of the preferred form of my device I have referred to 7 as a groove or its equivalent, and in
 10 practice I prefer to form it by rabbeting the face of the head 6, as shown in Fig. 3. However, I may dispense with certain non-operating parts of the groove walls, utilizing only such walls as actually operate as guides
 15 and stops for pin 5, to properly control the successive longitudinal and lateral movements of arm 3, as in the modified form illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7.

In the form shown in Fig. 6, 11 is a stop
 20 that checks the lid-opening movement of the arm and 12 is a projection that checks the succeeding automatic lateral movement of the arm and guides the pin into niche 10*, a side of which is formed by a downward
 25 projection 13. The lid is thus supported in raised position by the pin. Subsequent opening of the lid lifts projection 13 clear of the pin and the arm 3 swings laterally until the guide wall 14 strikes the pin and
 30 checks the lateral movement of the arm. Upon closing the lid, wall 14 slides along the

pin with a cam action until the pin emerges from beneath the free end of spring 9.

The modified form shown in Fig. 7 is like that of Fig. 6, except that the stop 11 is so
 35 located that projection 12 may be dispensed with.

In practice, I prefer to make the arm 3 and head 6 of wood or other suitable material to avoid metallic rattling sounds.
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Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A lid support for cabinets and the like comprising in combination, a projecting pin
 45 on the body of said cabinet, a depending arm pivotally attached to the lid and yieldingly pressed against and slidably engaging said pin, a flat head on said arm, said head formed with an offset, a spring secured
 50 to the head at one side thereof and above said offset, said head formed with a channel in one face thereof, adapted to receive the end of said pin, said channel of irregular
 55 shape, one end terminating in the offset and the other end terminating under the spring, the walls of the intermediate part of the channel forming guides for the pin and including a niche to receive said pin when the
 60 lid is in its raised position.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.
 JOHN HERZOG.