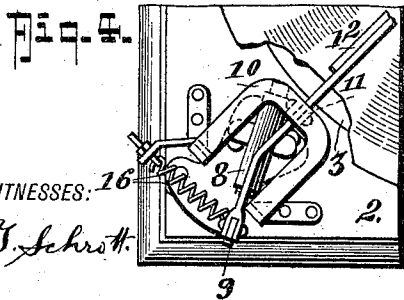
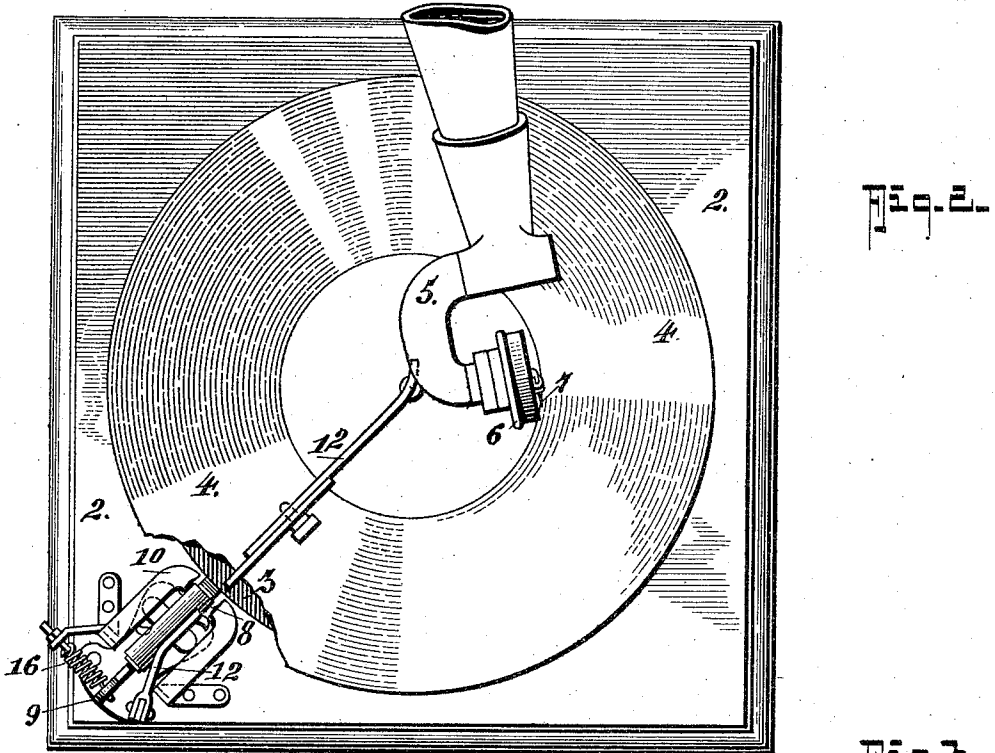
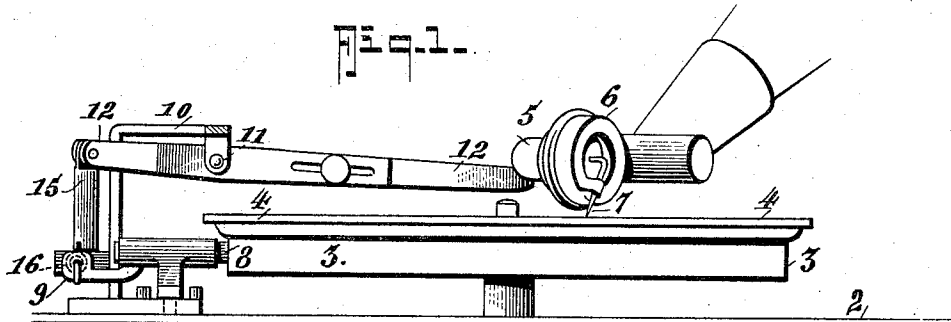


J. BINGHAM.
GRAMOPHONE BRAKE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 24, 1911

1,066,246.

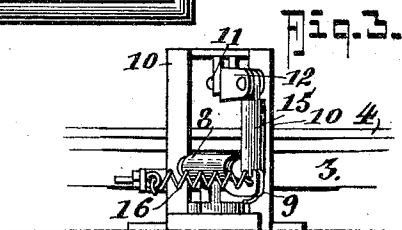
Patented July 1, 1913.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BINGHAM, OF REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

GRAMOPHONE-BRAKE.

1,066,246.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 1, 1913.

Application filed November 24, 1911. Serial No. 662,106.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BINGHAM, subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Revelstoke, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, have invented a new and useful Gramophone-Brake, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a provision for automatically applying the brake by which rotation of the disk carrying turn table of a gramophone is arrested when the stylus of the sound producing box has reached the end of a record, and my object has been to provide a device that may be readily applied to existing machines without change in their mechanism, and that at the same time is so sensitive in the mechanism by which release is effected that, while it is operative by the supporting arm of the sound producing box, it practically imposes no check on the movement of its stylus or diverts it from its path on the record.

The invention is particularly described in the following specification, reference being made to the drawings by which it is accompanied, in which:

Figure 1 is an elevation of the brake releasing mechanism, a portion of the support being removed. Fig. 2, a plan, and Fig. 3, an end view of the brake lever and its spring. Fig. 4 is a detail top plan view showing the position of the parts when the brake is released from the turn table 3 and held by the lever 12 and pin 15.

In these drawings 2 represents the top of the gramophone box, 3 the turntable, which carries the record disk 4 and 5 is the hollow arm by which the sound producing box 6 is sustained with its stylus 7 on the record.

The brake, which is commonly used to arrest rotation of the turntable 3, is represented by 8, and 9 is the lever by which it is thrown in and out of contact. Any type of brake which employs a pivoted setting and releasing arm may be employed in connection with my invention, and therefore a detail description of the same is believed to be unnecessary.

Secured on the top of the gramophone box 2, and extending upward over the brake 3 is a support 10 on which is fulcrumed at

11 a light lever 12, the longer arm of which is adjustably extensible over the record disk toward its center, and this end is curved slightly, as shown in the plan and beveled to be engaged and depressed by the underside of the hollow arm 5, which carries the sound producing box 6 when the stylus 7 of that box has completed its travel over the record.

Pivottally connected to the shorter arm of the lever 12 is a member 15, which should be made heavy to counterbalance the greater length of the other end. The lower end of this member 15 is notched to fit onto the end of the brake lever 9 and when in such engagement will retain that lever in the released position of the brake against the resistance of a light coiled spring 16 by which the lever is connected to the support 10. This spring 16 tends to draw the brake lever 9 into position to apply the brake and when the free or longer end of the operating lever 12 is depressed by the hollow arm 5 as it approaches the end of the record toward the center of the disk, and the notch of the member 15 is lifted off the lever 9, that lever is drawn over by the spring and applies the brake 8 to the edge of the turntable 3.

It must be noted that owing to the length of the lever 12 and to the fact that its end is engaged by the rounded underside of the arm 5, which has a wedgelike downward action on the end of the lever, the operation of releasing the brake lever and allowing the spring to apply the brake imposes no appreciable effort on the arm 5, which carries the sound producing box, and the action does not displace the stylus on the record.

The device is exceedingly simple in construction and has the further advantage of being readily applicable to existing machines without change in their mechanism.

Having now particularly described my invention and the manner of its use, I hereby declare that what I claim as new and desire to be protected in by Letters Patent, is:

In a gramophone brake mechanism, the combination with the pivoted brake actuating lever and the spring that continuously tends to move the brake actuating lever to the brake setting position, of a support, a

second or releasing lever pivoted to said support, a member pivoted to said pivoted lever and notched to fit over said brake operating lever when in its "off" position to
5 hold said brake operating lever in the "off" position against the action of said spring.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses.

JOHN BINGHAM.

Witnesses:

B. M. GROVE,

C. E. GILLAN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
