July 5, 1949. K. H. HAAG 2,475,495

PHONOGRAPHIC RECORD CABINET

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Fig. 1

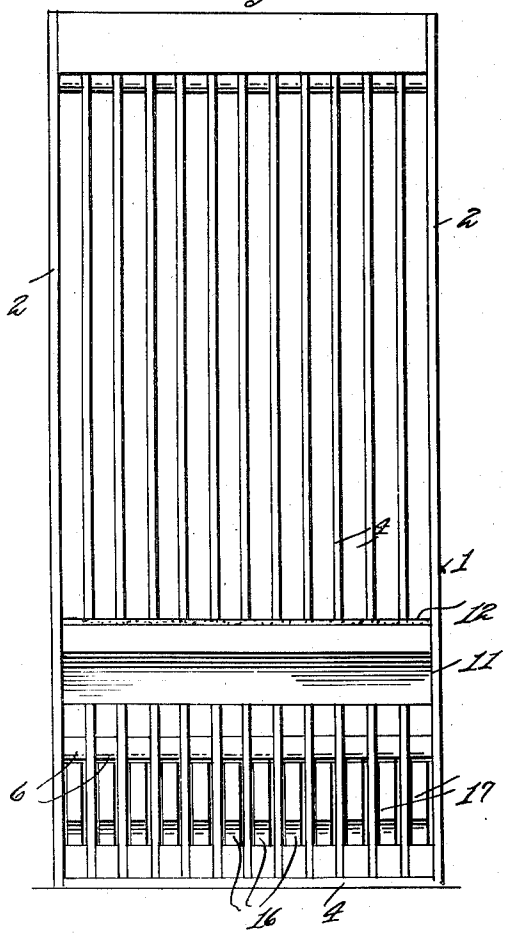

Fig. 2.

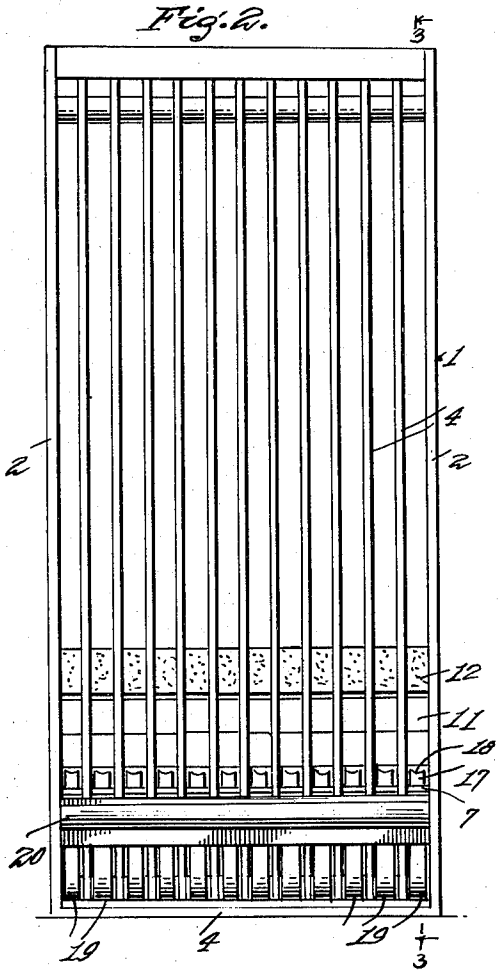

Fig. 5.

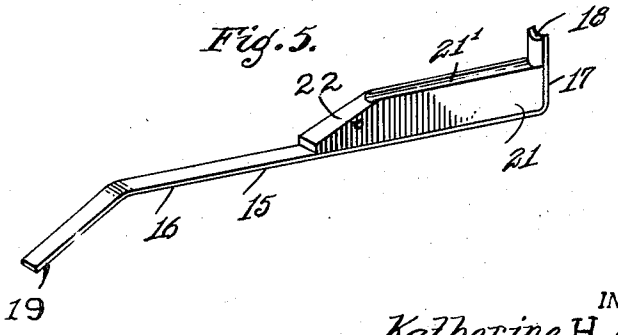

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Fig. 3.

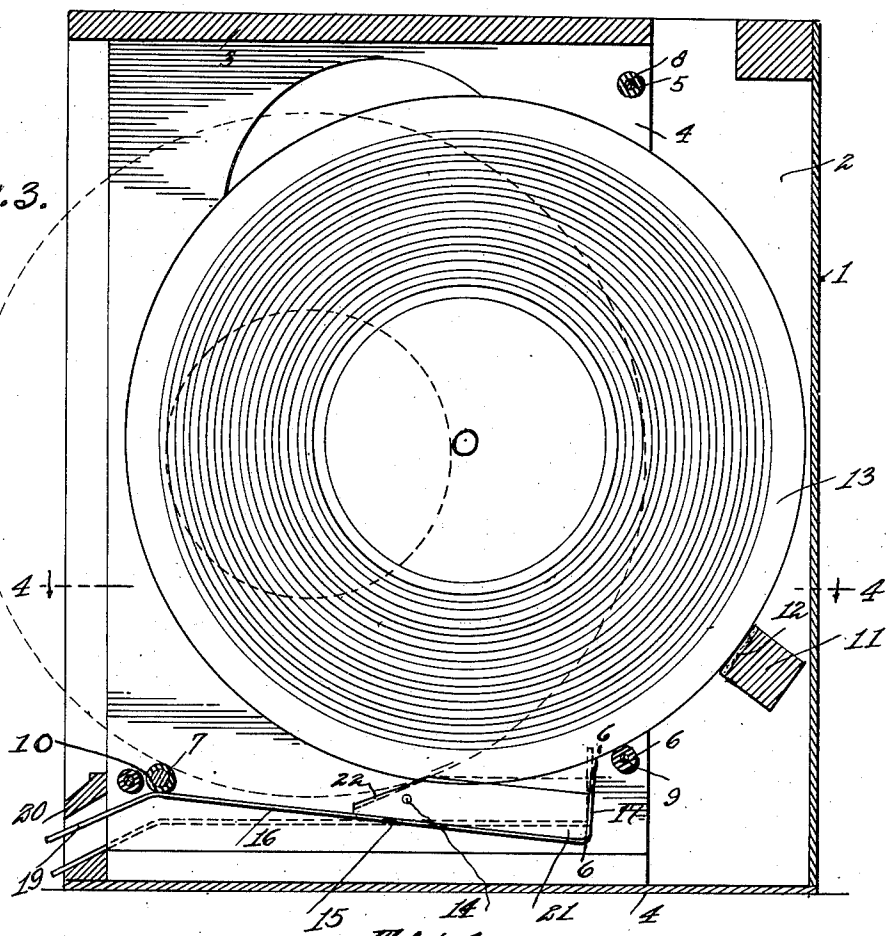


Fig. 4.

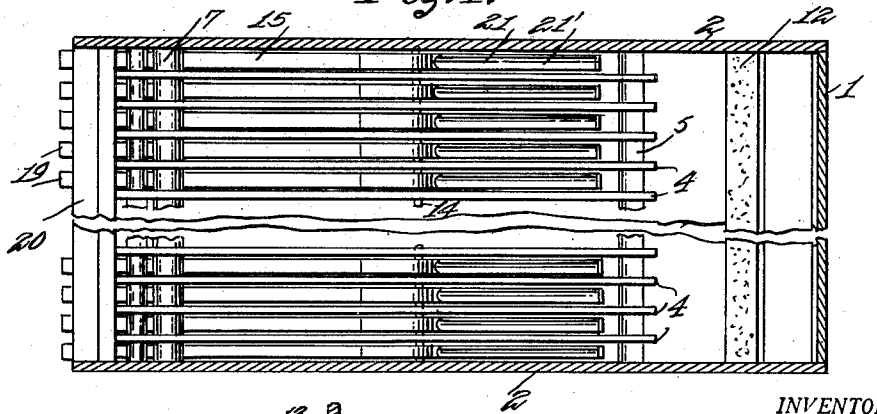
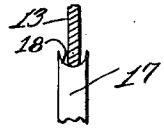


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PHONOGRAPHIC RECORD CABINET

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Application August 6, 1947, Serial No. 766,751

2 Claims. (Cl. 312—15)

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The present invention is directed to improvements in phonographic disk record cabinets.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a device of this nature constructed in such manner that a plurality of disk records can be stored within the cabinet in close relationship when not in use, but may be selectively ejected from the cabinet for use in a simple and efficient manner.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cabinet of this character so constructed that the disk records will be maintained in spaced relationship in compartments defined by a plurality of partitions spaced such distances apart that each record compartment will freely receive the disk when placed therein, and permit the free ejection thereof for use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cabinet of this kind that may be economically constructed and readily assembled.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the cabinet.

Figure 2 is a front view thereof.

Figure 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a sectional view on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of one of the ejecting levers.

Figure 6 is a sectional view on line 6—6 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates generally the cabinet which consists of sides 2, a top and bottom 3 and 4, respectively. The upper ends of the sides 2 are secured to the side edges of the top and bottom in any suitable manner, and between the sides are vertically disposed partitions 4 maintained in spaced relation by sleeves 5, 6 and 7, mounted on cross rods 8, 9 and 10, respectively, which have their ends suitably connected to the sides 2.

Supported between the sides 2 near the lower edges thereof is a bar 11 rectangular in cross section and to one of its faces is secured a felt strip 12, the purpose of which will appear later.

Obviously the spaces between the partitions constitute independent compartments, each serving to receive a disk record 13 of conventional size.

Having its ends secured to the sides 2, and extending through the partitions 4 is a shaft 14, which serves to pivotally support the disk ejecting levers 15 in a manner to be later set forth.

Since the ejecting levers are identical in construction the description of one will suffice for

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all, and each lever comprises a metallic bar 16, which terminates at its rear ends in a vertical arm 17. The upper end of this arm has formed therein a seat 18 for engaging the edge of a disk record when in its compartment defined by the partitions 4.

The bar 16 terminates at its forward end in a downwardly inclined finger piece 19, which will be aligned with appropriate indicia on a cross bar 20 in order that the disks may be indexed, as desired.

Fixed to the upper surface of the bar 16, and having its rear end abutting the arm 17 is a block 21, preferably formed from wood or other suitable material, and formed in the upper surface thereof is a channel 21', and in which the edge of the disk rests when in the cabniet. This block has formed on its forward end an inclined seat 22, and upon which the edge of the disk rests when in its ejected position, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 3. When the disk is in this position one point of its edge rests on the sleeve 7 preferably formed from rubber to absorb shock when contacted by the disk edge.

As shown in full lines in Figure 3 a disk 13 is confined in its compartment, and at which time the edge thereof at one point rests against the felt strip 12 of the bar 11 and at another point in the channel 21'. At this time the weight of the disk holds the outer end of the strip 16 against the sleeve 7.

To eject a disk it is only necessary to press lightly on a selected finger piece 19, whereupon the ejecting lever is rocked slightly which causes the arm 17 to move upwardly to enable the seat 18 thereof to contact the disk edge, and upon exerting further pressure upon the finger piece the disk will roll from the channel 21' onto the seat 22. As soon as the disk edge engages the seat 22 the momentum caused by so doing will cause the disk to roll outwardly until a point of its edge contacts the sleeve 7, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 3. When this occurs a portion of the disk will be extended from its compartment, and may be grasped for complete removal from its compartment.

To return a disk to its compartment it is inserted therein until the edge engages the sleeve 7 and seat 22, and upon exerting pressure upon the now exposed portion of the disk it will roll upwardly on the seat 22 and into the channel 21', and the weight thereof passing beyond the pivotal connection of the ejecting lever causes the rear end of the lever to swing downwardly, thus permitting the disk to roll rearwardly into the

channel until its edge contacts the felt strip of the bar 11.

Since the sleeve 7 and seat 22 are in alinement a seat, in effect, is formed therebetween so as the disk rolls from the seat 22 and contacts with the sleeve 7 the forward rolling movement of the disk is arrested, and at which time a part of the disk extends from the compartment to enable the same to be grasped for complete removal from the cabinet.

What is claimed is:

1. A disk record cabinet comprising a plurality of disk receiving compartments, a disk ejecting lever pivotally mounted in each compartment, and including a bar having a block on its inner end, said block having a longitudinal channel formed therein, a downwardly inclined seat on the forward end of the block and alined with the channel, a sleeve disposed transversely of the cabinet and disposed above the forward end of the lever, a bar disposed transversely of the cabinet for engagement with a disk seated in the channel, an arm on the inner end of the first named bar adapted to impart movement to a disk engaged in the channel when the lever is rocked to impart initial rolling movement to the disk until the weight thereof passes beyond the pivotal connection of the lever, whereby further movement of the lever causes the disk to roll from the channel and onto the seat to impart impetus to the disk before contacting said sleeve, after which the disk rebounds and settles in the space between said sleeve and seat.

2. A disk record cabinet comprising a plurality of disk receiving compartments, a disk ejecting lever pivotally mounted in each compartment, a block mounted on the inner end of the lever, a downwardly inclined seat on the forward end of the block, a sleeve disposed transversely of the cabinet and disposed above the forward end of the lever, a bar disposed transversely of the cabinet for engagement with a disk resting on the block, an arm on the inner end of the lever adapted to impart movement to the disk when the lever is rocked to impart initial rolling movement to the disk until the weight thereof passes beyond the pivotal connection of said lever, whereby rocking movement of the lever causes the disk to roll from the block and onto the inclined seat to impart impetus to the disk before contacting said sleeve, after which the disk rebounds and settles in the space between said sleeve and inclined seat.

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