

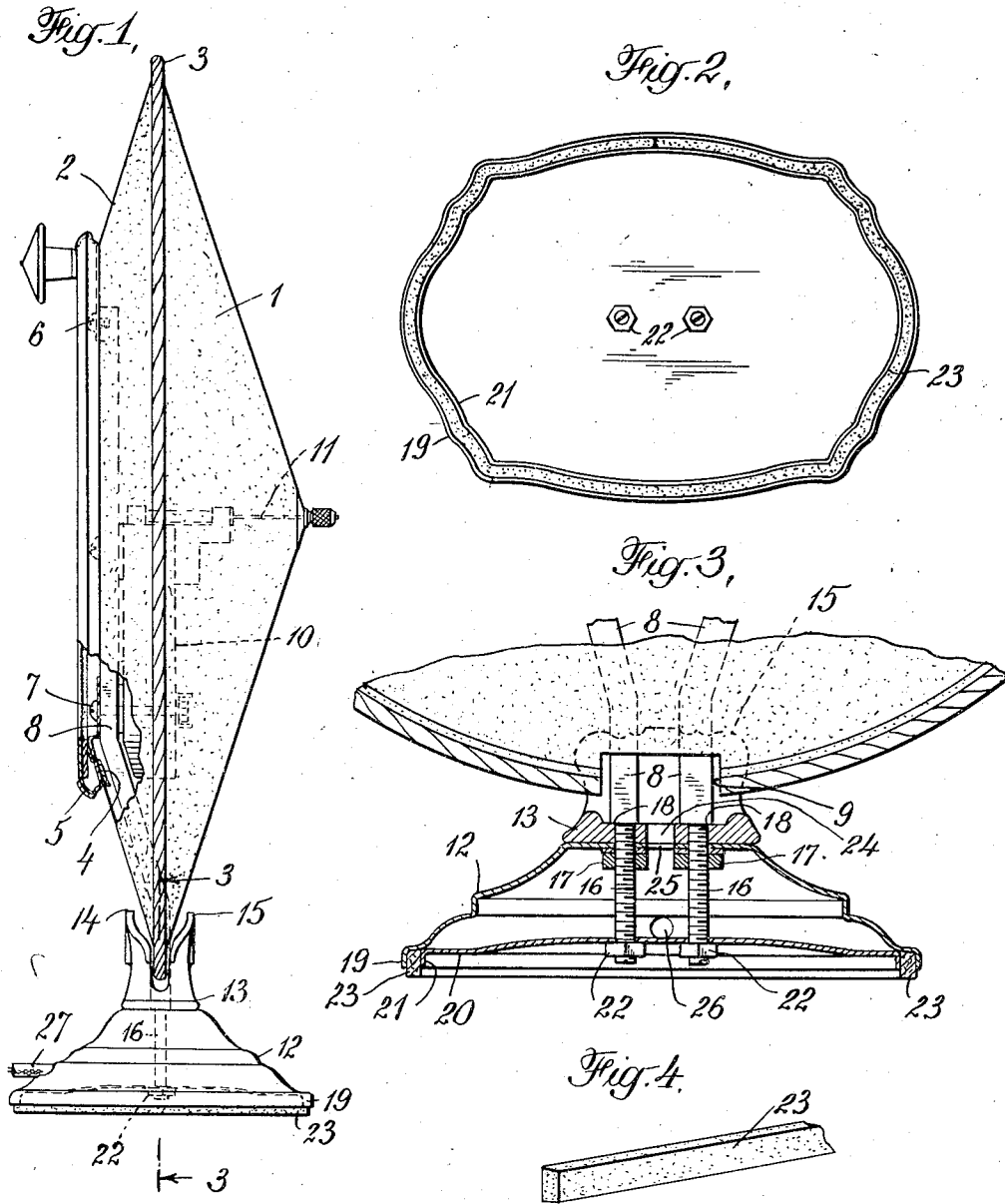
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PEDESTAL CONSTRUCTION FOR LOUD SPEAKERS AND THE LIKE

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PEDESTAL CONSTRUCTION FOR LOUD-SPEAKERS AND THE LIKE.

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This invention relates to the construction of pedestals or bases for supporting various devices such for instance as the diaphragm and electromagnetic actuating mechanism of radio loud speakers.

While the improved pedestal construction to be hereinafter described may be used in various relations, it was designed especially for use as a base for radio loud speakers and this application of the invention will therefore be specifically described as an illustration of one of the uses of the invention.

One object of the invention is to provide a pedestal construction which is inexpensive to manufacture and neat in appearance.

Another object is to provide an improved pedestal or base for radio loud speakers.

The invention has for an additional object the provision of a pedestal or a supporting base having cushioning means such as felt associated with its lower surface in an improved manner.

A radio loud speaker having a supporting base constructed in accordance with the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the loud speaker;

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the supporting base;

Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 4 is a detail broken perspective view showing the shape of the strip of felt used in the supporting base.

The loud speaker illustrated in the drawing is of that type ordinarily known as a double cone speaker, but the invention is applicable to any type of loud speaker and in fact to any other device which it is desired to support on the base.

The loud speaker illustrated in the drawing comprises a cone shaped diaphragm 1 and a frustum of a cone 2, the bases of the cone and the cone frustum being united, as by cementing them together. An ornamental cord 3 is placed around the structure so formed at the meeting edges of the cone 1 and the cone frustum 2. The edge portion of the cone frustum 2 is gripped in the ring structure which comprises inner and outer clamping rings 4 and 5 the detail construction of which is immaterial so far as the present invention is concerned. The ring struc-

ture is supported at 6 and 7 on a pair of rods 8 which pass downwardly through an opening 9 in the lowermost portion of the cone structure and are secured at their lower ends to the base or pedestal which forms the subject matter of the present invention. The rods 8 also serve to support an electromagnetic actuating device 10 having an actuating rod 11 connected to the apex of the cone 1.

The pedestal or supporting base comprises an upper sheet metal stamping 12 which may have any suitable configuration to give the base an ornamental appearance. The sheet metal member 12 supports a casting 13 which is provided with two upstanding lips or projections 14 and 15 forming between them a pocket for receiving the lower edge portion of the cone structure. The lips 14 and 15 also serve to conceal the opening 9 formed in the lower part of the diaphragm structure. In the particular embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawings the lower ends of the rods 8 are reduced in diameter and are threaded as shown at 16. The bottom of the casting 13 as well as the adjoining part of the sheet metal member 12 are provided with openings to receive the threaded portions 16 of the rods 8. A pair of nuts 17 threaded on to the reduced end portion 16 of the rods 8 serve to clamp the sheet metal member 12 and the casting 13 against the shoulders 18 on the rods which are formed as a result of reducing the diameter of the lower ends of the rods. The sheet metal member 12 has a peripheral flange 19 of ornamental configuration as shown in Fig. 2. A sheet metal bottom member 20 has a similar flange 21 of the same general configuration as the flange 19, but the flange 21 is so located that when the bottom member 20 is in place the flanges 19 and 21 form between them a continuous groove or recess. The sheet metal bottom member 20 is provided with a pair of openings to receive the extreme lower ends of the rods 18 and a pair of nuts 22 serve to hold the bottom member in place. Before the sheet metal bottom member is positioned a strip of felt or similar cushioning material 23 is positioned against the flange 19 of the upper sheet metal member 12. This strip of felt is of such width that when the bottom sheet metal member 20 is positioned in place the strip of felt will be tightly clamped between the flanges 19 and 21. The vertical

height of the strip of felt is such that it will project slightly below the lower edges of the flanges 19 and 21 as shown in Fig. 3 so that no metal part of the base will come in contact with the surface on which the base is supported. The lower face of the strip of felt 23 constitutes a soft cushion surface on which the entire device is supported. The strip of felt therefore performs its function of protecting the supporting surface just as well as if the entire lower face of the pedestal were covered with felt. Heretofore, especially in loud speaker construction, it has been customary to secure a flat piece of felt to the horizontal lower face of the base by means of adhesive or the like, but the construction herein described is less expensive and more efficient. No adhesive is necessary as the strip of felt is mechanically clamped between the flanges of the two sheet metal members of the base. Furthermore, the amount of felt that is required to form the soft cushion supporting surface is reduced to a minimum. The base may be quickly and readily assembled as it is only necessary to insert the lower member 20 in the sheet metal member 12 and to clamp the two together with the strip of felt located between their peripheral flanges.

As stated above a base of this construction may be used for supporting various devices. The rods 8 may be used as intermediate means for supporting the device on the base or if desired the device to be supported may be attached directly to the base without the interposition of the rods 8 in which case the sheet metal members 12 and 20 may be clamped together by bolts and nuts of the usual construction. In fact the lower ends of the rods 8 when constructed as shown in the drawings are nothing more than ordinary bolts which are continued upwardly to form the rods 8. The casting 13 may also be omitted or changed to suit circumstances

when the base is used for purposes other than that herein disclosed.

As the base shown in the drawings was designed for use on a radio loud speaker the bottom of the casting 13 is provided with an opening 24 and the adjoining portion of the sheet metal member 12 is provided with a corresponding opening 25 through which the electric wires from the electromagnetic actuating mechanism may pass into the base. The rear wall of the sheet metal member 12 is provided with another opening 26 through which the electric wires may pass from the interior of the base to its exterior as shown at 27 in Fig. 1.

The members 12 and 20 may be made of any suitable metal, and instead of stamping them as above described they may be cast if so desired. The base may be painted, japanned or finished in any desired way.

We claim:

A supporting base for loud speakers comprising an upper member and a bottom member adapted to be clamped thereto, and means for clamping said members together and for supporting a loud speaker on the base, said means comprising at least one rod having an end portion of reduced diameter extending through said members, said portion of reduced diameter forming a shoulder to limit the upward movement of the upper member, a nut threaded on the portion of reduced diameter and engaging the lower surface of the bottom member to clamp the two members to said rod, an integral portion of said rod extending upwardly from the base to the point where the loud speaker is supported.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

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