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X. CUKIER.

CABINET FOR HOLDING PHONOGRAPH DISK RECORDS.

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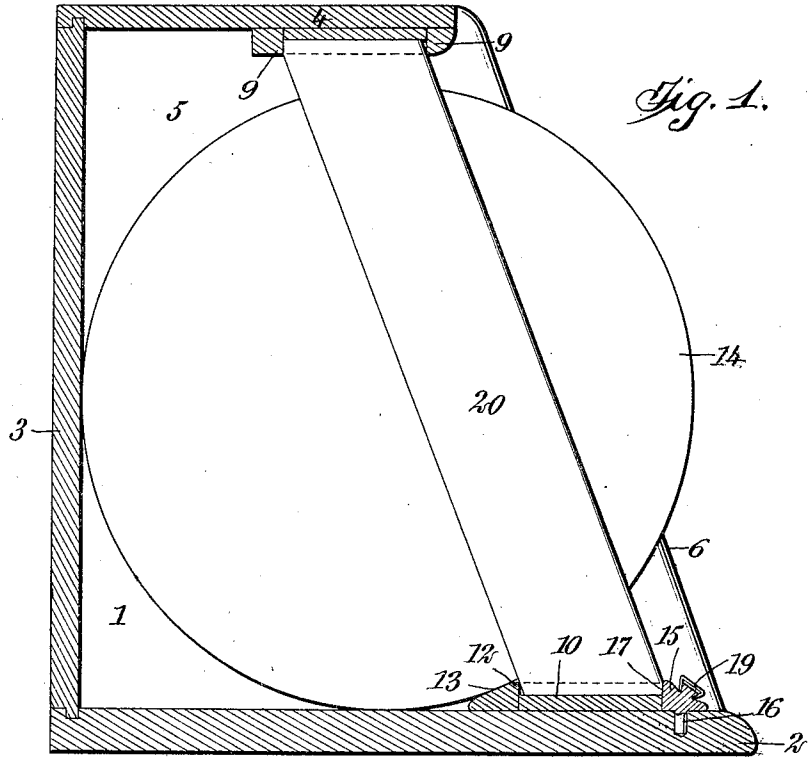
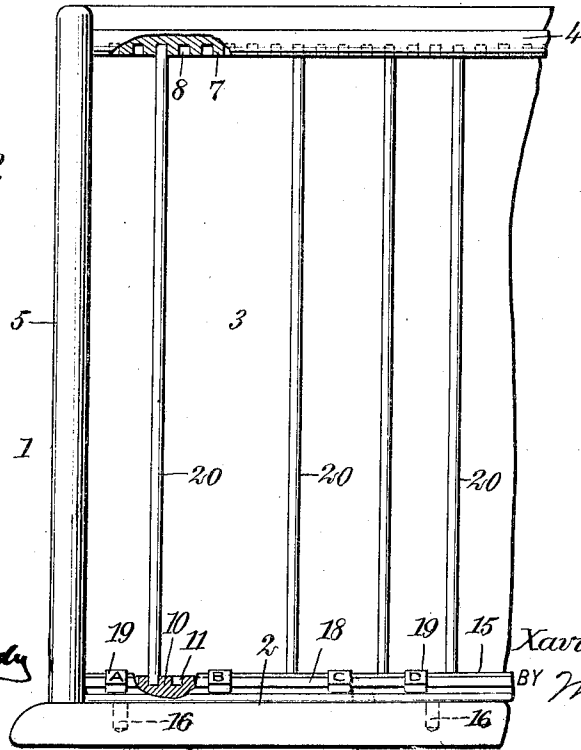


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



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CABINET FOR HOLDING PHONOGRAPH DISK-RECORDS.

No. 877,832.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 28, 1908.

Application filed May 13, 1907. Serial No. 373,335.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, XAVIER CUKIER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cabinet for Holding Phonograph Disk-Records, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to cabinets for holding phonograph records that have the form of disks.

The object of the invention is to produce a cabinet which can be used conveniently for the purpose described and which will enable the records to be arranged in alphabetic order.

A further object of the invention is to construct the cabinet in such a way as to enable its alphabetic divisions to be readily changed so as to allow of an extension or enlargement of a particular division.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a vertical cross section through the cabinet; and Fig. 2 is a front elevation of one end of the cabinet, certain parts being broken away and shown in section.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the body of the cabinet, which is adapted to be formed of wood or similar material. It presents a bottom 2, a vertical rear wall 3, a cover 4 and side walls 5.

The bottom 2 projects a considerable distance beyond the forward edge of the cover 4, as shown, and the side walls 5 of the cabinet are formed with rearwardly inclining forward edges 6. In the under side of the cover 4 near the forward edge thereof, a continuous rack 7 is formed by means of notches or recesses 8 which are disposed a short distance apart, as shown. The ends of these notches are closed by the sides of the rack, so that shoulders 9 are formed, for a purpose which will appear more fully hereinafter.

On the upper side of the bottom 2 near the forward edge thereof, I provide a rack 10 which is similar to the rack 7, and similarly formed with a plurality of notches or recesses 11. These notches 11 extend to the

forward edge of the rack 10, but at the rear edge of the rack the material of the rack is extended upwardly so as to form a shoulder 12, as shown in Fig. 1. This portion of the rack is formed with a rounded face 13, against which the edges of the phonograph disks or records 14 are adapted to rest, as illustrated. The notches 11, as shown, are open on their forward ends; that is, at the forward edge of the rack, and at this point I provide a removable batten or keeper 15. This batten rests upon the upper face of the bottom as shown, and is formed on its lower side with downwardly projecting spurs 16 which are received in openings formed in the bottom 2. This batten 15 is of substantially triangular form, having a vertical face or shoulder 17 presented against the forward edge of the rack. On the upper or inclined face of the batten 15 a longitudinally disposed tongue 18 is formed, and this tongue is preferably of dove-tailed form so as to facilitate the attachment of sliding clips 19 formed of small metal plates, so as to conform to the shape of the tongue, as shown. These plates are provided with alphabetically arranged letters, with the names of composers, or with other characters, according to which the records are to be classified.

The notches 8 and 11 are arranged opposite to each other in a vertical plane so as to facilitate the attachment of dividing slats 20 which are disposed in an inclined position as indicated. The ends of the slats are cut on an inclined line so that they are adapted to engage in the recesses 8 and 11, as indicated in Fig. 1. In order to set the slats in position, the batten 15 is first removed and the upper ends of the slats are set into the notches 8; the lower ends of the slats are then moved rearwardly and set into the corresponding notches below, and the batten is then replaced. In this connection, attention is called to the shoulders 9 and 12, which prevent any movement of the slats after they are set in position, as described. In this way the entire interior of the cabinet can be divided into a plurality of compartments or divisions, as indicated in Fig. 2. In this figure I have represented the slides 19 carrying letters indicating an alphabetical arrangement of the divisions. All of the records the titles of which begin with "A" will be placed in the first compartment; those having titles beginning with "B" will be in the second compartment, and so on.

As suggested above, instead of using letters, it may be desired to classify all of the works of one composer in one division, in which case the names of the different composers will appear upon the slides instead of the letters. If it should happen that an increased number of records having the title beginning with "C" should accumulate, the "C" compartment may be enlarged simply by moving the slats which divide it off from the rest of the cabinet, so as to increase its capacity. In this way a cabinet is produced having a certain elasticity or adaptability to the requirements or particular circumstances.

For convenience in enabling the records to be removed, the forward upper edges of the records should project slightly from the interior of the cabinet, as indicated in Fig. 1.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A cabinet for phonograph disks, having a cover with a rack formed on the under side thereof, said rack having recesses with shoulders at the inner ends thereof, a bottom, a rack formed on the upper side thereof, inclined slats having their lower ends held in said bottom rack and their upper ends in said recesses abutting said shoulders whereby said shoulders support said slats, and removable means for holding said slats in position at said bottom rack.

2. A cabinet for holding phonograph disks, having a cover and a bottom, a plurality of slats arranged between said cover and said bottom, means for retaining said slats on the under side of said cover and on said bottom, a removable batten on said bottom disposed before said slats on said bottom, and slides mounted on said batten and carrying characters indicating the classification of the records in said cabinet.

3. A cabinet for holding phonograph disks having a cover with a rack formed on the under side thereof, said rack having notches with shoulders formed at the ends thereof, a second rack on the bottom of said cabinet and having notches open at the forward ends thereof, inclined slats having their upper ends inserted in said first-named notches and abutting the said shoulders whereby said shoulders support said slats, a removable batten adjacent to said second rack and retaining said slats in the notches thereof, and slides mounted on said batten and having characters indicating the classes of the records in said cabinet.

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

XAVIER CUKIER.

Witnesses:

FRED HALPEM,
FRED HARTS.