W. H. SCHLINGLOFF.

PHONOGRAPH RECORD HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1919.

1,336,382.

Patented Apr. 6, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

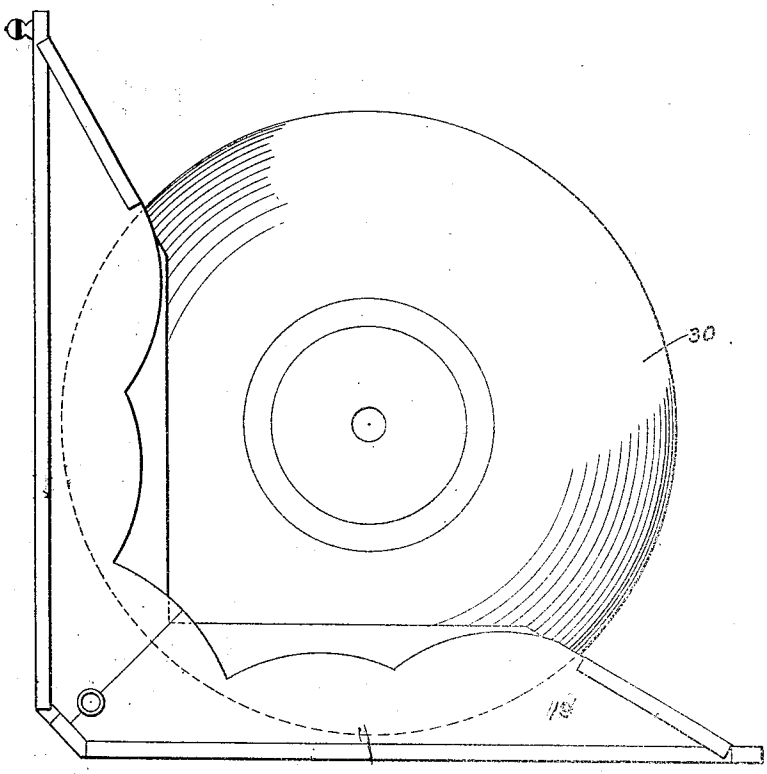


Fig. 2.

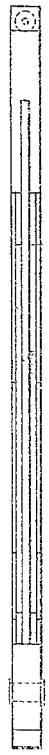
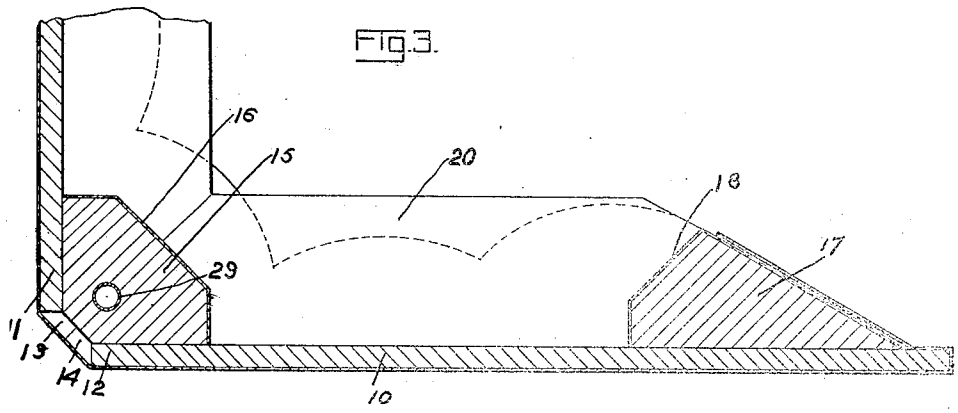


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

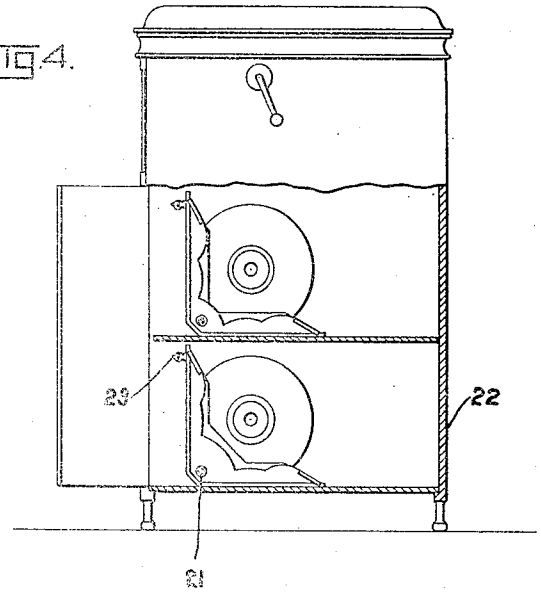


Fig. 5.

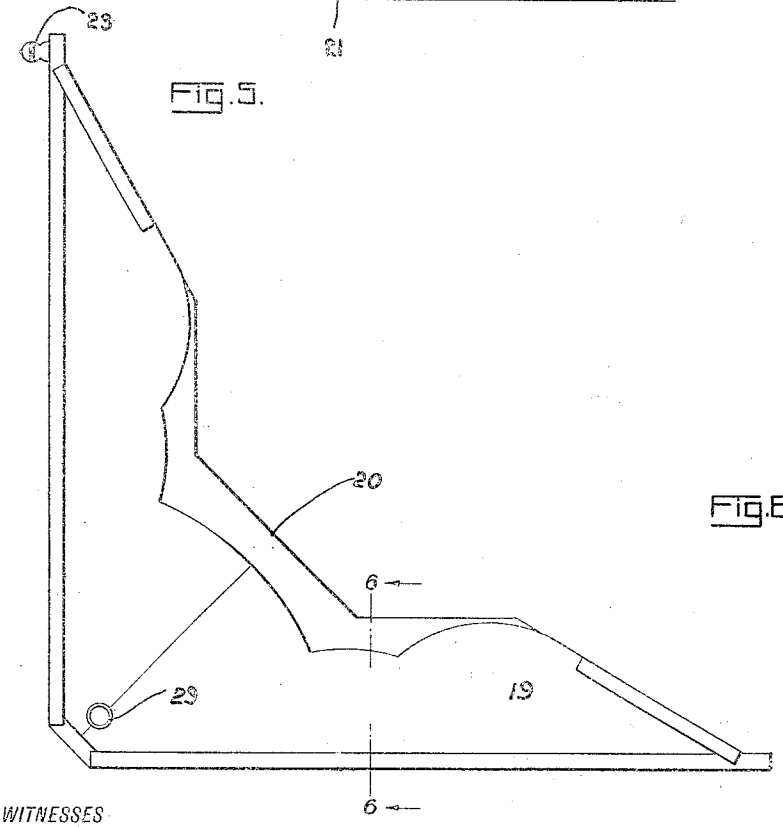
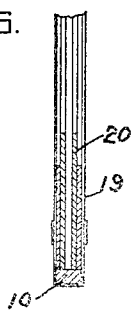


Fig. 6.



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WILLIAM HENRY SCHLINGLOFF, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

PHONOGRAPH-RECORD HOLDER.

1,336,382. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Apr. 6, 1920.**

Application filed March 18, 1919. Serial No. 282,314.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SCHLINGLOFF, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Phonograph-Record Holder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The present invention relates to new and ful improvements in holders for graphophone tablets, and has for its primary object to provide an individual holder therefor.

A further object of the invention is to construct a device of this character which is capable of attachment to any type of cabinet to convert the same into a record holding cabinet.

A further object of the invention is to pivot a device of this character within a cabinet in such a manner that the entire holder is capable of being swung within the cabinet when not in use.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is capable of swinging sufficiently clear of the cabinet when it is desired to remove the records therefrom.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is simple in construction and cheap of manufacture.

With the above and other objects in view, reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device with a record in place;

Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a cabinet showing the holder in place therein;

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a slightly modified form of the invention;

Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the device comprises two rigid members 10 and 11, which are spaced at right angles to each other, with their adjacent ends 12 and 13, respectively, spaced as at 14. Secured to the adjacent ends of the rigid members 10 and 11, and retaining the same in spaced relation, is a block 15, said block being secured to the rigid members 10 and 11 in any suitable manner. The outer face 16 of the block 15 is angular as shown in Fig. 3, and forms one of the supporting members for the record.

Secured to the outer end of each of the rigid members 10 and 11, is a block 17, each of said blocks 17 having an inwardly-disposed inclined face 18. These inwardly-disposed inclined faces 18 are adapted to engage the record to aid in supporting the same.

After the several blocks 15 and 17 have been secured to the rigid members 10 and 11, pieces of cardboard or fiberboard 19 are secured to the opposite sides of the rigid members 10 and 11. The upper edge of each of these side pieces 19 is scalloped or provided with any suitable design as shown. Secured within the side pieces 19 and projecting slightly beyond the free edge thereof, are friction-producing elements 20, which are preferably formed of fiber covered with satin, silk, or other material which is not injurious to the recording surface of phonograph records. These inner friction-producing elements 20 are secured to the inner faces of the cardboard pieces 19 by means of suitable adhesive.

After the parts have been assembled in the heretofore described manner, the several exposed edges are covered with passe partout binding to produce a finished appearance, and the block 15, which secures the rigid members 10 and 11 together, is pierced by means of a metal eyelet or the like 29. In use, a rod 21 may be extended transversely of a suitable cabinet 22, and the record holders may be threaded thereon as shown in Fig. 4, the rod being slightly spaced from the bottom of the cabinet to permit of movement of the record-holding members thereabout. The record-holding members are provided on the outer face of one of the rigid members, with a suitable operating handle 23, which serves the means for rocking the same within the cabinet.

When not in use, the device with a record 30 therein, is adapted to occupy the position shown in Fig. 4, within the cabinet 22. When it is desired to remove one of the records, the operating handle 23 of its holder is grasped and the same is rocked about the rod 21 until the holder assumes the position opposite to that shown in Fig. 4, in which position the record is free to be removed from the holder.

The modified form shown in Fig. 5 is different from the other forms only in the fact that the friction-producing elements 20 are wider and therefore present a greater gripping surface to the phonographic records.

Claims:

1. A disk record holder comprising a substantially L-shaped member formed of suitable stiff material, a block secured to the end of each leg of the L-shaped member, a block for securing the adjacent ends of the legs of the L-shaped member together, record-holding means secured to the opposite side edges of the legs of the L-shaped member and in spaced relation to each other, and friction-producing means carried by the inner face of the record-holding means and adapted to frictionally engage the opposite side faces of a record to contain the same within the L-shaped member substantially as described.

2. A record holder comprising a substantially L-shaped member formed from strips of rigid material, a block secured to the free end of each of the legs of the L-shaped member, a block for securing the adjacent ends of the legs of the L-shaped member together, record-retaining means substantially L-shape in form and secured to the opposite sides of each of the legs of said L-shaped member, friction-producing means secured to the inner face of said record-retaining means and adapted to frictionally engage the opposite sides of a record, and means for pivotally mounting a plurality of said L-shaped members for independent movement.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHLINGLOFF.