

PHONOGRAPH RECORD CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1911.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.

Technical drawing of a mechanical device, likely a pump or engine component, showing a cross-section and a perspective view. The drawing includes various numbered parts (1-47) and is signed "Peter Schall" and "Jone Bain".

The drawing consists of two main views:

- Top View (Cross-section):** Shows a rectangular block (1) with a central vertical shaft (11) and a horizontal shaft (14). The shafts are connected to a central mechanism (15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47). The central mechanism is a complex assembly of levers, pivots, and springs, with a large, angled, hatched component (15) on the left. The entire assembly is mounted on a base (12).
- Bottom View (Perspective):** Shows the same assembly from a different angle, highlighting the internal components and the connection between the shafts and the central mechanism.

The drawing is signed "Peter Schall" and "Jone Bain" in the bottom right corner.

Fig 7.

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P. SCHOLL.
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1,015,844.

Patented Jan. 30, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

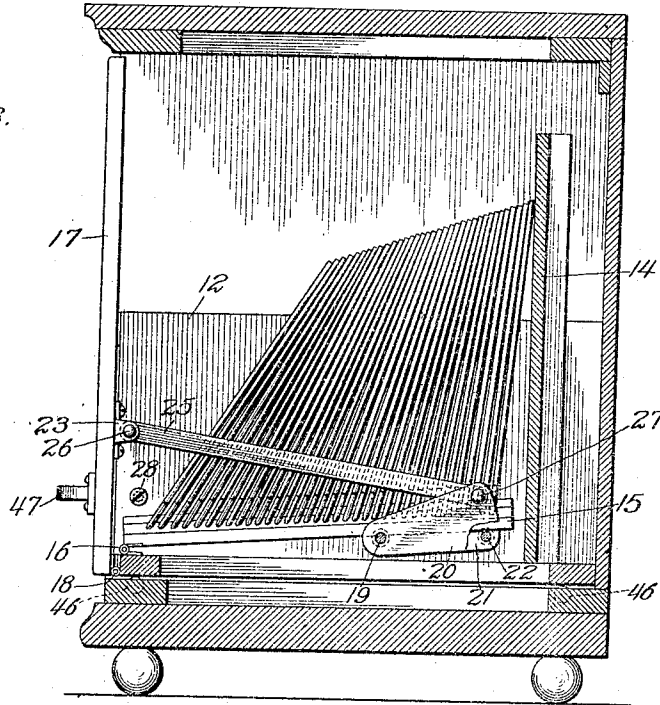


Fig. 4.

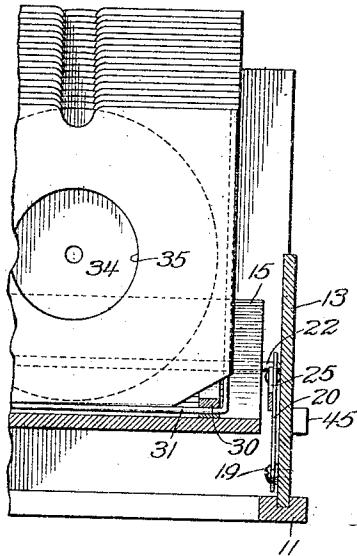


Fig. 5.

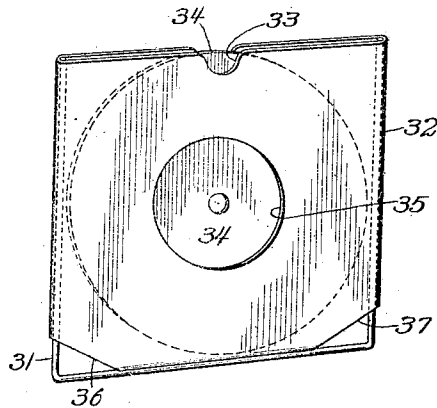
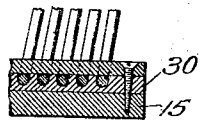


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER SCHOLL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PHONOGRAPH-RECORD CABINET.

1,015,844.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 30, 1912.

Application filed May 22, 1911. Serial No. 628,683.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER SCHOLL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Phonograph-Record Cabinets; of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in phonograph record cabinets, and has especial reference to devices of the character and type disclosed in my previously filed, co-pending application, Serial No. 521,864, filed October 9th, 1909.

My present invention refers more particularly to the specific constructions and arrangements of parts, and to a particular form of envelop for containing the individual records and means of attachment of said envelop to its supporting frame.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification: Figure 1 is a central, longitudinal section of the receptacle, in open position. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view, taken on line 2-2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central, longitudinal section of the receptacle, in closed position. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross-section, taken on line 4-4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the record-containing envelops. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary detail in section, of means for pivotally securing the envelop-supporting frames to the sliding structure.

In all the views the same reference characters indicate similar parts.

A containing cabinet, 10, is adapted to receive and inclose the records and the mechanism directly supporting the envelops, within which envelops the records are individually inclosed. The cabinet is closed except at the front side, which is open and through which opening the record-supporting structure is adapted to be slid, as a drawer. The sliding structure is made up of four plates forming a rectangular, hollow bottom frame 11, provided with vertical side walls 12 and 13, and a rear vertical wall 14, somewhat taller than the side walls, joining said side walls, to thereby provide a three-sided receptacle within which the envelops are directly contained. A false bottom 15, is hinged to the frame 11, as at 16. This bottom occupies a substantially horizontal position when the device is closed, as in

Fig. 3, but when the device is opened the bottom is raised to a larger angle for more convenient presentation of the record-containing envelops, as shown in Fig. 1.

To the front end of the sliding structure, 60 or to the front edge of the frame 11, is pivoted a closure 17, as by a hinge 18. This closure is of proper size and shape to close the opening in the front of the cabinet, as shown in Fig. 3. In open position the closure lies at such an angle as to conveniently support the envelops as they are turned from a substantially vertical to a substantially horizontal position, and it acts as a means for automatically restoring the envelops to a substantially vertical position, preliminarily to the closing of the cabinet.

Pivoted to the side walls 12 and 13, as by screws 19, are angulated arms 20, 21, respectively. The arms 20, 21 are connected together by means of a cross-rod 22, which serves as a means for lifting the false bottom 15 when the arms are turned upwardly on their pivots.

At a point near the pivoted end of the closure 17, on each side thereof are clips 23, secured thereto as by screws 24. A link 25, of which there is one on each side of the structure, is pivoted to the clip 23 as at 26 and to the arms 20, 21, as at 27, and serve as means for oscillating or raising and lowering the arms 20, 21, when the closure is moved from the vertical toward a horizontal position.

A pin or screw 28, is secured to and projects from the vertical walls 12 and 13, there being one in each vertical wall, are within the paths of the links 25, and serve as rests or supports for the closure 17, to prevent its further movement toward horizontal position, and to position the closure at a proper angle for conveniently supporting the envelops.

Secured to the false bottom 15, is an overlying strip 30, provided with notches for the reception of a series of U-shaped wires 31, which are pivoted therein with their forked, free ends extending upwardly. There are as many wires as envelops, a single wire structure being required for the support of a single envelop.

The envelops 32 may be made of any suitable material, but for the purpose of cheapness, cleanliness, and their self-supporting property, I prefer to make them of paper.

They are made in the ordinary manner without the sealing flap. At the open end they are provided with a notch 33, for access to the inclosed record 34. They are also perforated centrally, as at 35, thereby exposing the central portion of both sides of the record, upon which the names or other particulars of the record are printed. The lower corners of the envelop are cut away, as at 36 and 37, to provide openings through which the limbs of the U-shaped supporting wires may be readily and quickly inserted, thus providing an easily and quickly operable means for renewing the envelops as they become soiled or worn out.

Fixed to the side walls 10' of the cabinet 10 is a supporting strip 38 upon which rests a slide 39 provided with an underlying tongue 40, overlain by a strip 41, secured to the side wall 10' to retain the slide 39 in place but to permit its free sliding movement. Near the rear end of the slide 39 is an abutment or enlargement 42, which acts as a stop and limits the forward movement of the slide. A cooperating stop 43 is provided on the strip 41. The slide 39 is provided, near its forward end, with a notch 44 for the reception of lugs 45-45, that are secured to the side walls 12 and 13 of the sliding structure. The sliding structure may be removed from its association with the slide 39 by lifting it free from its bearings on the slide 39. When the sliding structure is pushed inwardly the projections 45 are first slid in the notches 44-44 until they are brought into contact with the inner limit of the notches, after which the slide 39 is moved inwardly until the parts assume the positions shown in Fig. 3.

For easy movement of the sliding structure, I provide rollers 46, upon which the rectangular frame 11 has substantially frictionless bearings, thereby reducing the effort necessary for sliding the structure into and out of the cabinet.

As a convenient means of moving the sliding structure, I provide a handle 47 on the closure 17, near the lower hinged edge thereof, so that the sliding structure may be moved to its extended, outward position,

before the closure is moved to position approaching horizontal.

In returning the parts to their normal, inclosed positions, pressure is first applied to the closure whereby it is raised to a vertical position and the hinged carrier frame 15 is simultaneously depressed, in a manner to be clearly understood from a consideration of the drawings in connection with the foregoing description.

It is evident that the cabinet may be extended vertically so as to contain a greater number of sliding structures than that shown in the drawings, and it is also evident that many other changes may be made within ordinary skill without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is;

1. In a device of the character described, a cabinet open on one side, a sliding structure adapted to be slid into and out of said cabinet, a closure for the cabinet hinged to said structure, a handle on said closure, an envelop-supporting carrier hinged at its front edge to said structure, and means connecting said closure and frame whereby said carrier is inclined and the envelops raised as the structure is withdrawn from the cabinet.

2. In a device of the character described, a cabinet open on one side, a sliding structure comprising a hollow frame, rear and side walls, adapted and arranged to be slid into and out of said cabinet, a closure for the cabinet, hinged at the bottom edge to the front edge of said sliding structure, arms pivoted to the side walls of said sliding structure, connected to a rod underlying the envelop supporting structure, said rod connecting said arms, and links connecting said arms and the closure for raising the rear end of said envelop-supporting structure when said closure is depressed.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

PETER SCHOLL.

In the presence of—
W. LINN ALLEN,
MARY Y. ALLEN.