March 5, 1929. G. P. LEE ET AL 1,704,570

SUSPENSION PARTS

Filed Sept. 20, 1926

Fig. 1

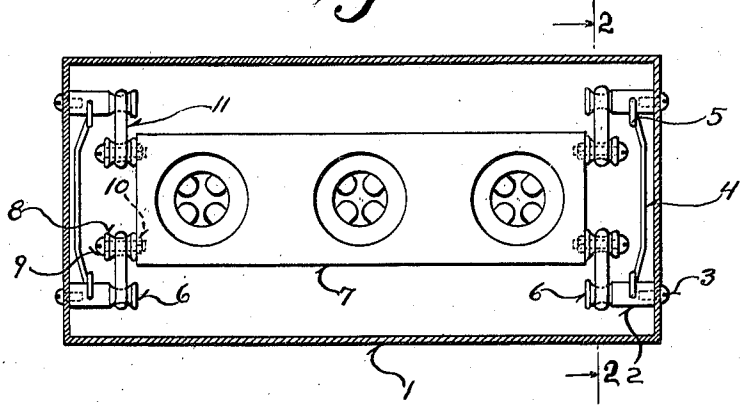
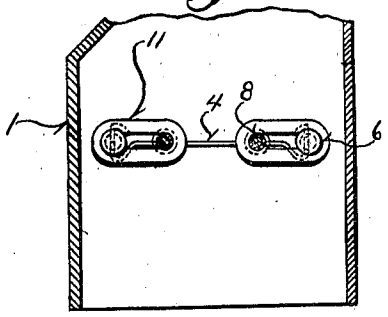


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SUSPENSION PARTS.

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This invention relates to a suspension device.

Although this invention is adapted for a great number of different uses it, nevertheless, is eminently suited to the support of radio parts or similar members such, for example, as radio sockets or socket strips, but it is to be understood that the invention is capable of use in other capacities where a shock-proof support is desired.

Objects of this invention are to provide a novel form of mounting which is so constructed that the parts carried thereby are supported against shocks or jars, so that very fragile and delicate instruments can be readily carried in an ordinary housing or framework and supported against any jars that may be imparted to this housing. Most specifically, this invention has as its objects the provision of a novel form of yielding support in which a plurality of continuous rubber or other type of resilient rings are employed, and are looped over stationary pulleys or fixtures carried by the frame work, and over pulleys or fixtures carried by the socket strip or member to be supported so that there is no possibility of injuring the rubber by gripping jaws or fastening means cutting into or passing through the rubber. Instead, this invention is designed to provide a support in which no injury to the rubber-band can result, and in which the rubber-bands may be renewed with the utmost ease.

An embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a horizontal sectional view through a radio cabinet, showing a gang socket strip carried by the shock-proof support;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

In describing this invention a radio gang socket has been chosen as the device to be supported, and the description will accordingly be given, although it is to be distinctly understood that the invention is capable of other applications, and the description and drawings are, therefore, not to be interpreted in a limiting sense, but merely as illustrative of the invention.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the cabinet comprises a frame work 1 to which a plurality of inwardly projecting posts 2 are held by means of screws 3. These posts are prevented from turning by means of a relatively stiff wire 4, whose ends 5 are passed through apertures in the post 2. These posts carry pulleys 6 at their outer ends.

The gang socket strip 7 is illustrated as provided with a plurality of tube receiving sockets. This member carries at its ends a plurality of small pulleys 8, corresponding to the pulleys 6. These pulleys are pivotally carried by means of screws 9 which extend into the panels 7 and are locked in place by means of nuts 10, or in any other suitable manner.

Small rubber rings 11 are slipped over the pulleys 6 and 8, as illustrated in the drawings, and by their tension hold the gang socket strip 7 in place. However, any jars transmitted to the frame work or casing 1 will be cushioned by the rubber rings 11 and, consequently, the tubes will not be subjected to jars. This jarring of the tubes in the ordinary types of sets produces deterioration in the tubes and, in addition, materially hinders a clear rendition of music or speech, as the metallic jar is usually amplified by the action of the tube. However, with this invention the tubes are cushioned and the jars transmitted to the casing are not passed on to the tubes.

It is to be distinctly understood that the posts 2 may be merely grooved at their outer ends, if desired, and may not necessarily carry pulleys, and similarly, the members 8 may be fixed, grooved posts carried by the gang socket 7, if desired, although it has been found that the pulleys are highly satisfactory, as they allow the rubber-bands to even up the tension on opposite sides thereof, when they are slipped over such pulleys.

Further, it is apparent that one only of each of the members may carry pulleys. For example, the members 8 could be pulleys, while the portions 2 and 6 could be integral, as the pulleys would even up the strain on opposite sides of the rubber-bands.

It will be seen that the rubber rings or bands may be most easily renewed by merely removing the old band and slipping a new band over the pulleys in place of the old one.

It will be seen further that no clamps or fastening means which injure the rubber, are needed, and instead, a very simple and easily applied construction is utilized.

Although the invention has been described in considerable detail, such description is intended as illustrative rather than limiting as

the invention may be variously embodied and as the scope of such invention is to be determined as claimed.

We claim:

1. In a radio receiving device the combination of a casing, a plurality of posts secured to the inner side of said casing and provided with grooves at their outer ends, a socket positioned within said casing and having outwardly projecting grooved pulleys and continuous rubber bands slipped over the grooved posts and the grooved pulleys, whereby said socket is supported in a cushioned and yielding manner from said casing, whereby said pulleys will rotate to even the tension in all portions of each of said rubber bands.

2. In a radio receiving device, the combination of a casing, a plurality of posts secured to the inner side of said casing and provided with grooves at their outer ends, a socket positioned within said casing and having outwardly projecting grooved members, continuous rubber bands slipped over the grooved posts and the members to yieldingly cushion and support the said socket, said posts having transverse apertures therethrough, and a relatively stiff wire passed through said apertures and joining said posts in pairs, whereby undesirable rotation of said posts is prevented.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands at Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin.

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