June 22, 1948. W. W. MONTGOMERY 2,443,745

RADIO CABINET AND INDICATOR

Filed April 30, 1945

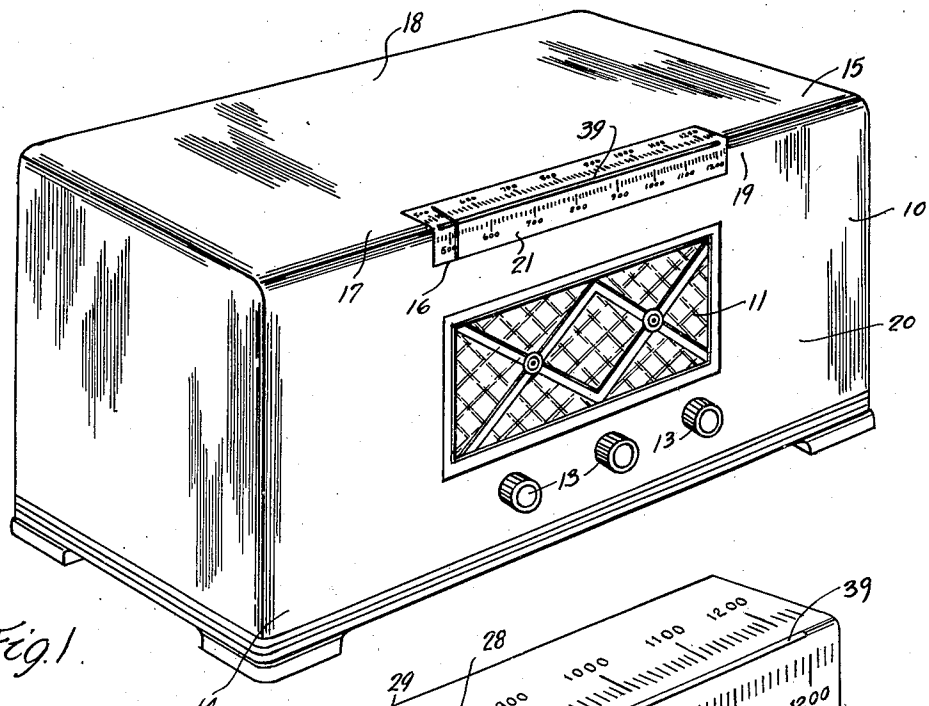

Fig. 1.

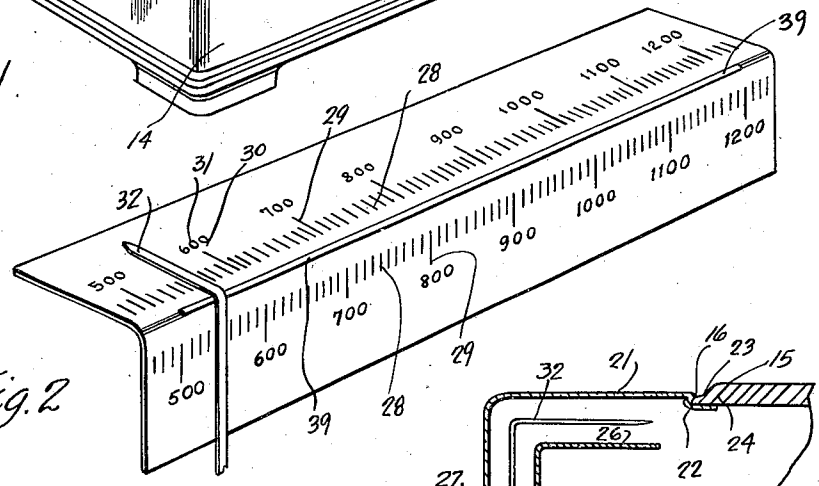

Fig. 2

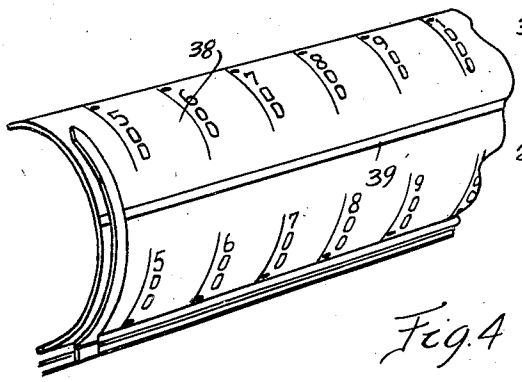

Fig. 4

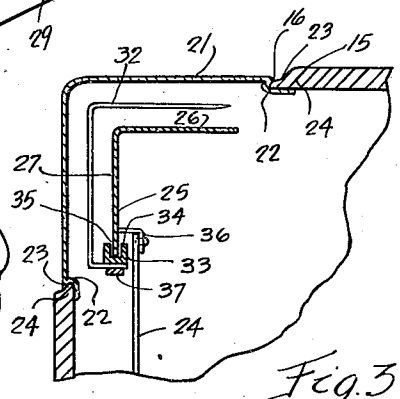

Fig. 3

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RADIO CABINET AND INDICATOR

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2 Claims. (Cl. 116—124.1)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in radio cabinet and indicator. More specifically the invention relates to the dial exposure of the cabinet. In this character the invention has for its provision the arrangement of a dial formed to provide adjacent viewing surfaces arranged in different planes with respect to each other whereby maximum view of the dial may be had.

It is the common practice in the radio art to provide each radio cabinet with a dial. This dial is usually placed either on top of the radio cabinet or in one of its side or end walls. Whether placed on the top or in the side or end walls of the cabinet, there can be had but a minimum degree of view. For instance, when placed in the side or ends of the cabinet, one standing erect and looking down upon the radio cabinet, especially when the cabinet is disposed upon a lower shelf of a table having a plurality of shelves or upon the top shelf of such table, it is necessary to stoop over to a position which will afford a view of the dial. Likewise, if the dial is placed in the top of the cabinet, one whose line of vision is below the top plane of the cabinet will have very little view, if any, of the dial. At any rate, in such position one would not have a view of the dial such as would enable accurate adjustment of the dial.

With these objections to the present type of radio cabinets in mind, it is a principal object of the invention to provide a radio cabinet in which the dial is so situated and is so formed as to provide more than one viewing surface, thereby enabling one to view the dial irrespective of his position, that is, a position erect or a position in which the line of vision is below the top surface of the radio cabinet.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings showing the preferred form of construction, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an illustrative radio cabinet showing my improved dial embodiment associated therewith;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my dial embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary vertical sectional detail view showing the method of attaching the dial to adjacent walls of the radio cabinet; and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of a dial embodiment showing a slightly modified form of construction.

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The drawings illustrate the preferred form of construction by which the several objects of my invention are accomplished. In these drawings, 10 indicates a radio cabinet. This radio cabinet, except as hereinafter pointed out, may be of any approved form or design which includes a loud speaker grille 11 and control knobs 13. While I have shown this loud speaker grille 11 and control knobs 13 located on the front wall 14 of the cabinet, it is obvious that their position may be changed without departing from the spirit of this invention.

In this cabinet 10 there is provided along one edge 15 thereof an elongated opening 16 which opens upwardly through the marginal edge 17 of the top wall 18 and outwardly through the marginal edge 19 of one of the walls 20 of the radio cabinet 10. This opening 16 is preferably closed by a transparent closure 21 hereinafter referred to as the "dial window." The dial window 21 is connected in its position with respect to the radio cabinet 10 in the manner shown in Fig. 3, which includes providing grooves 22 along the longitudinal edges of the window 21, for the reception of ribs 23 provided by reducing the longitudinal marginal edge portions 24 of the walls of the cabinet defining the opening 16. In mounting this window 21 in its position as shown in Fig. 3, the window is slightly compressed so as to snap the ribs 23 into the grooves 22 of the window 21.

A part of the radio chassis is indicated at 24, and this part 24 of the radio chassis supports the dial 25. This dial 25 is bent to present an L-shaped formation in cross section providing a vertical viewing surface 26 and a horizontal viewing surface 27 disposed, as shown in opposite planes with respect to each other. On each of these surfaces 26 and 27, there appears a scale 28 comprising a plurality of markings of equal length and equally spaced from each other and divided into groups by a plurality of markings 29 of a somewhat greater length. At the points 30 of these markings 29, appear the numeral indicia 31.

An indicator or pointer is shown at 32, and this pointer is supported by a U-shaped guide 33 in the groove 34 of which extends the edge 35 of the dial 25, the said dial being connected in any suitable manner to the bracket 36, as shown in Fig. 3. This indicator or pointer is connected to a belt or cord 37, which in turn is connected in a suitable manner (not shown) well known in the art, to the dial-operating knob, which may be any one of the knobs 13, the arrangement being such that upon movement of the belt or cord 37, the

indicator **32** will be moved over the viewing surfaces **26** and **27**.

By the embodiment of a dial construction such as hereinbefore described in a radio cabinet, it is manifest that the angle of view of the dial is greatly increased and that the dial may be read from a position looking down upon the radio or from a position directly in front of it or at an angle with respect to the front of the radio cabinet.

In Fig. 4, I have shown a modified form of construction of the dial. In this form of dial, **38** represents the outer convex field of an area sufficiently large to provide the adjacent viewing surfaces and to accommodate the scales and the numeral indicia. In each form it is preferably intended, although not necessary, that the two viewing fields be separated by demarcation line, which, in the present instance, may be either printed upon the dial or be a narrow metal strip such as indicated at **39**.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction for carrying my invention into effect, this is capable of variation and modification without departing from the spirit of the invention. I, therefore, do not wish to be limited to the precise details of construction set forth, but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as come within the scope of the appended claims.

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

1. A radio cabinet having an opening formed therein at the junction of two right angularly disposed walls, a transparent closure for said opening, a dial formed substantially L-shaped in cross section to provide rectangularly disposed viewing surfaces beneath said closure with each of the surfaces provided with scale indicia thereon with the opposite indicia of the scales being of a common value, an indicator bent substantially L-shaped to provide longitudinally disposed portions conforming to the shape of and movable over the viewing surfaces, and means for moving said indicator.

2. A radio cabinet having an opening formed therein at the junction of two right angularly disposed walls, a transparent closure for said opening, a dial formed substantially L-shaped in cross section to provide rectangularly disposed viewing surfaces beneath said closure with each of the surfaces provided with scale indicia thereon with the opposite indicia of the scales being of a common value, a member at the heel of said L-shaped dial dividing the dial into said viewing surfaces, an indicator bent substantially L-shaped to provide longitudinally disposed portions conforming to the shape of and movable over the viewing surfaces, and means for moving said indicator.

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