

1,029,502.

J. M. LANDON.

TRUMPET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1910.

Patented June 11, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

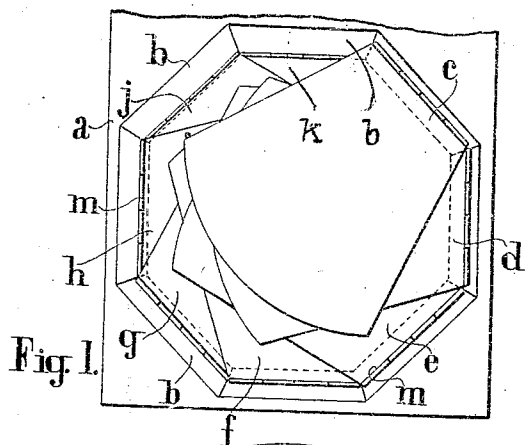


Fig. 1.

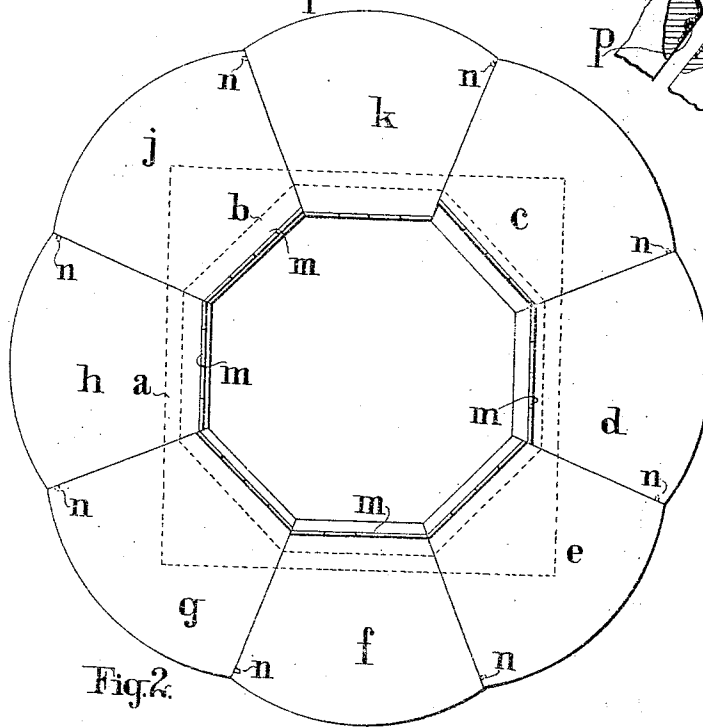


Fig. 2.

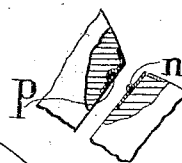


Fig. 3.

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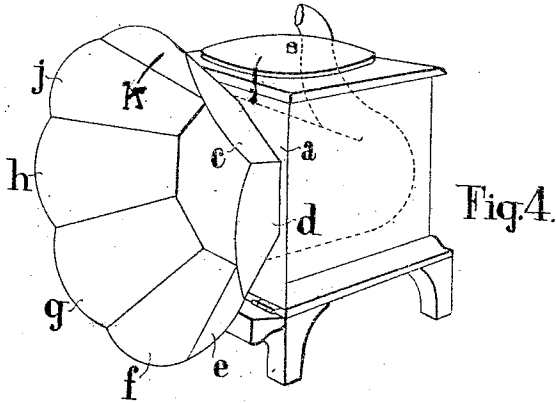


Fig. 4.

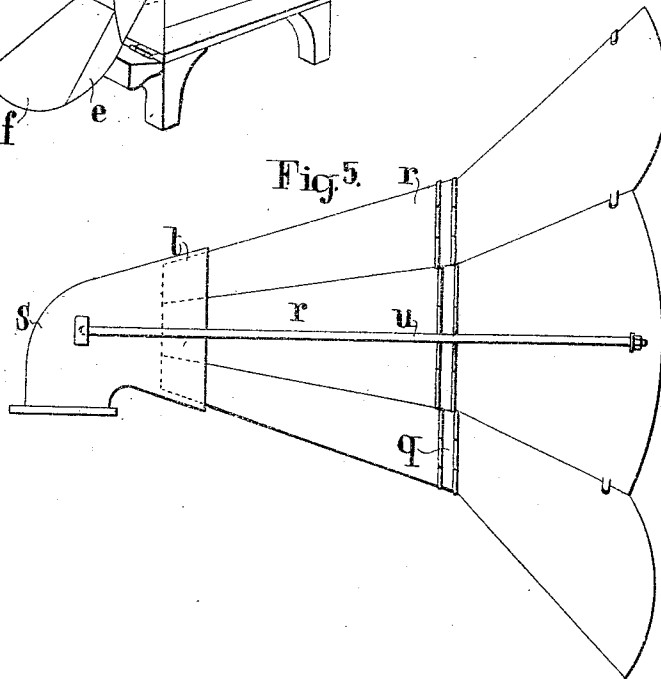


Fig. 5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TRUMPET

1,029,502.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 11, 1912.

Application filed March 11, 1910. Serial No. 548,667.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH MARGULIES LANDON, a subject of the King of England, residing at 20 Central Hill, Upper Norwood, in the county of London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trumpets, and do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention refers to talking machines and relates especially to the horn or sound amplifying device for use in connection with such machine.

Considerable inconvenience has been experienced with talking machines of all classes owing to the fact that a large trumpet has to be used in order to secure the best results, which trumpet is unsightly and also extremely cumbersome when it is required to transport the machine from place to place. Various machines have already been devised fitted in cabinets, with a sound conduit located in the cabinet, but it is found that the reproduction from a machine of this type is not so satisfactory as when the ordinary trumpet or horn is used owing to the restricted dimensions of the trumpet and to the lack of a proper bell portion.

My present invention refers to a method of constructing a trumpet either alone or in connection with the cabinet containing the talking machine in such a way that the whole trumpet or the bell portion can be folded into a very small compass and yet when opened a full-sized trumpet or one of any required dimensions is formed.

It will be understood that in carrying out my invention any polygonal arrangement may be employed and the invention is not limited in this respect nor to the exact details shown and described; still for the purpose of disclosure, reference is had to the accompanying drawings illustrating practical embodiments of same and to the following description referring, for simplicity only, to an octagonal aperture with a corresponding number of trumpet sections, but it will be understood that the following disclosure is merely by way of example and the constructional form may be varied largely to suit the requirements of special cases, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In order that my said invention may be

more clearly understood, I will now proceed to describe by way of example various methods of carrying out the same by making either the bell portion or the whole trumpet from a number of sections capable of being folded into a small space, and attachable either to a cabinet or to an ordinary or special elbow in connection with the sound arm of the talking machine.

In the drawings Figure 1 is an elevation of the bell portion of a trumpet formed from folding flaps with the flaps closed; Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the flaps open; Fig. 3 is a detail of the fastening of the flaps together. Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view showing a device such as that illustrated at Figs. 1 and 2 attached to the front of the cabinet of the talking machine. Fig. 5 shows a whole trumpet built up from hinged flaps.

Referring to the method of carrying out the invention shown at Figs. 1 to 3, *a* is a square board or framework having an octagonal hole cut therein. Each of the faces of this hole is beveled off at *b*, the angle of the beveled portion depending upon the angle at which the flaps are to open out. *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i* and *k* are eight flaps. These flaps are of such size and shape, as will be seen clearly from Fig. 2, that when they are opened out and rest against the beveled portions *b* of the framework *a* their edges exactly meet. In order that they may fold over one another as shown in Fig. 1, each flap is shorter at the bottom than the preceding flap, and the flaps are attached on the sloping edges *b* by means of hinges *m*, each hinge being placed slightly higher up the slope than the hinge on the preceding flap. It will thus be observed that the hinge *m* on the flap *c* is higher than that on the flap *d*, so that when the last flap *k* is reached this is considerably lower than its corresponding slope *h*. This enables the flaps to be all folded over one another as shown at Fig. 1, as before stated, and yet when open the outer curved portions of the flaps all correspond, forming a regular trumpet bell when in position. In order to hold the flaps in the open position any suitable fastening device may be provided, for instance the one shown at Fig. 3, where each flap is provided with a projection *n* taking into a corresponding notch or cavity *p* in the next flap.

Referring to Fig. 4 this shows a diagrammatic view of a device such as that de-

scribed with reference to Figs. 1 to 3 attached to the front of a cabinet of a talking machine. It will be understood that the tone arm connected with the sound box is prolonged into or communicates with a trumpet which is bent in such a way as to avoid the motor and opens at the side of the cabinet at the bottom of the flaps at the octagonal aperture in the frame *a*.

10 Referring to Fig. 5 this shows a method of constructing an entire trumpet according to my invention. In this case *g* is an octagonal frame made with a series of steps, so that the flaps may fold flat over one another as before explained. The outer flaps forming the bell are similar to the flaps *c*, *d*, *k* already described. To the other side of each step is hinged another flap, of diminishing taper, *r*. These flaps *r* are of such taper that when opened out and their edges meeting, they form a portion of a trumpet. *s* is an ordinary elbow joint provided with a socket *t*, into which the smaller ends of the flaps *r* take. *u* is a stay extending from the elbow *s* to one of the flaps of the bell portion to steady the whole and help to sustain the weight, one of such stays *u* being preferably provided at each side of the finished trumpet.

30 Having thus described a practical and preferred embodiment of the invention, the particular features of novelty will now be pointed out more succinctly in the following claims:

35 1. A trumpet comprising a support having a polygonal aperture therein and a plu-

40 rality of sectional trumpet flaps, each flap pivoted at its inner edge to said support adjacent an edge of said aperture and in a position offset from the position of its adjacent flaps, whereby said flaps may be folded into a flat position and opened to form a complete bell, substantially as described.

45 2. A trumpet comprising a support provided with a polygonal aperture having beveled edge faces, and a sectional trumpet flap pivotally connected to each beveled face at a position varying from the pivotal position of its complementary flaps, substantially as described.

50 3. A trumpet comprising a central support having a polygonal aperture therein, a plurality of sectional trumpet flaps, each flap pivoted to said support adjacent an edge of said aperture on one side of said support, forming the bell portion of the trumpet when assembled, and a plurality of sectional flaps similarly connected to the opposite side of said support and forming a continuation of the bell portion of the trumpet, the whole arranged so that both sets of said flaps may be folded into a flat superposed position, substantially as described.

65 In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

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Witnesses:

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