

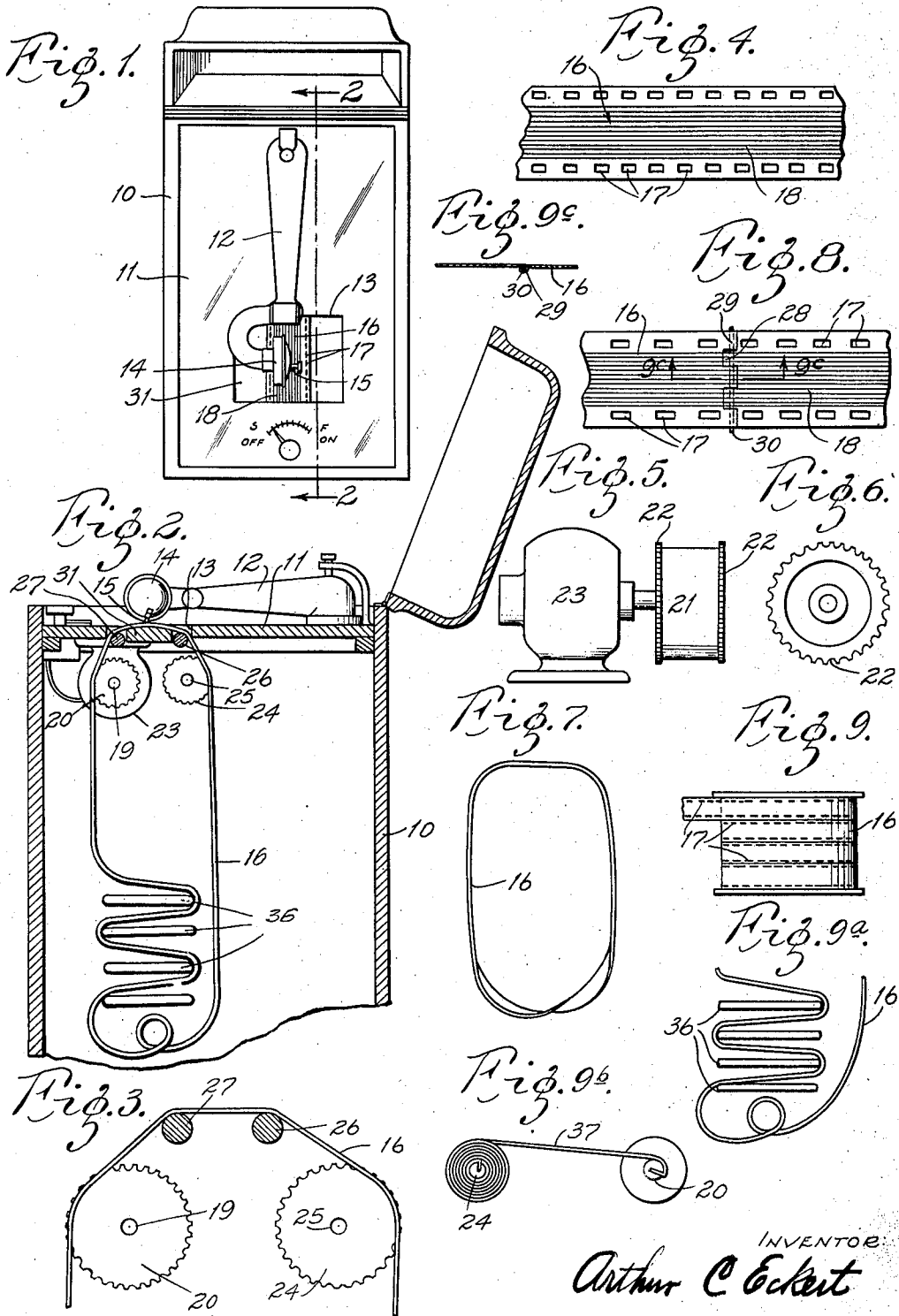
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TALKING MACHINE AND RECORD THEREFOR

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TALKING MACHINE AND RECORD THEREFOR

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The object of my device is to make a talking machine such as the modern graphophone, in which a record tape will be used instead of the conventional record. This is a divisional application, divided out of applicant's patent application for talking machines and records therefor, filed November 2, 1928, serial No. 316,763.

In the use of the conventional record it becomes necessary after one side of the record is played to reverse the record in order to play the other side. There is likewise a definite particular limitation in the diameter of records. For this reason it is not practical in the conventional machine to play continuously for a great length of time without breaking the continuity and without the effort of reversing and changing records. In addition, the storing of numerous records is quite a problem on account of their necessary size and weight, etc. With the device herein described, it will be possible to play for many hours without any interruption whatsoever, and without any manual effort. It will be possible to play a complete opera continuously without any manipulation.

My device employs the conventional sound box and tone arm and needle and may be either spring or motor operated. It is made of few and simple parts, that lend themselves readily to multiple production and may be easily and cheaply made and easily and cheaply replaced.

A further object is to so construct the record tape that both sides may be used for the sound depression and that all points of both sides will be presented to the needle without any changing or turning of the tape.

A still further object is to motivate the tape, so as to preserve the proper tension on the tape over the area in which the tape comes in contact with the needle.

A still further object is to put a twist or turn in the tape and have the twist or turn at the dependent suspended end and to provide means for easily and simply loosening the ends of the tape, because in operation the tape is endless.

A still further object is to provide means

for the facile storing of the tape with the greatest possible space efficiency.

With these and other objects in view my invention has relation to certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, pointed out in the claims, and illustrated in the drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the top of a talking machine with the tonal arm sound box and needle illustrated, as well as the operative and externally visible portion of the record tape.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a schematic view of the record tape showing the driving spool and tension spool together with the rollers that hold the externally visible portion of the record tape in operative position.

Fig. 4 is a section of the record tape showing the spirally shaped sound depressions and the lateral slots for engagement with the driving and tension spools.

Fig. 5 is a front elevation of said spool together with the shaft and a conventional motor attached to the shaft.

Fig. 6 shows an end elevation of the driving spool.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the record tape showing the turn in the tape.

Fig. 8 is a fragment of the tape ends showing their jointure.

Fig. 9 is a storing spool for the tape with the tape shown in position. Fig. 9a is a modified form of a construction that will permit the use of a tape at greatly increased length.

Fig. 9b is a schematic view of the driving and tension spools together with the record tape 16 when the latter is of the non-continuous type, showing a simple method of attaching the tape ends to the core of each spool.

Fig. 9c is a cross section taken on the line 9c—9c of Fig. 8.

Numeral 10 designates the talking machine cabinet having the top plate 11, the oscillating tone arm 12 and the rectangular tape opening 130.

Numeral 14 designates the sound box and the needle. The parts thus far described

with the exception of the tape opening 13 are conventional.

Numeral 16 designates the record tape, which is rectangular in shape and has the lateral slots 17 formed therein. Numeral 18 designates the sound depression, which may be either of the vertical or lateral type and when the ends of the record tape are joined together, as will be subsequently described, the sound depressions 18 will be formed spirally, i. e., they will proceed from one side around the entire tape and on both sides of it to the other side of the tape. Mounted within the cabinet 10 on the shaft 19 is positioned the driving spool 20. This driving spool 20 is best illustrated in Figures 5 and 6 and is formed of the core 21 and the serrated disks 22, which are symmetrically secured at the ends of the core 21. Mounted within the machine cabinet 10 is the motor 23, which may be either a spring motor or an electric motor, the driving shaft of which is connected directly to the shaft 19. It will be seen, therefore, that when the motor 23 is operated that the driving spool 20 will be rotated. Numeral 24 designates a tension spool, which is rotatively mounted on the shaft 25, which shaft is mounted in the machine cabinet 10, as indicated in Fig. 2. The tension spool 24 is of the same shape and size as the driving spool 20 and has serrated disks having teeth of the same pitch as the teeth on the serrated disks 23. Numeral 26 designates a roller rotatively positioned in the machine cabinet 10 immediately adjacent one end of the tape opening 13 and extending across the opening and being slightly greater in width, than the width of the record tape 16. Numeral 27 designates a roller similarly positioned in the machine cabinet 10, but at the opposite end, of the tape opening 13. The record tape 16 is positioned over the rollers 26 and 27 and over the tension spool 24 and the driving spool 20, so that the teeth of the serrated disks of the tension spool 24 and of the driving spool 20 are in mesh with the lateral slots 17 of the record tape 16. The ends of the record tape 16 are not joined directly, but a simple turn is made in the tape before the jointure is effected. This turn is particularly shown in Fig. 7. The ends of the record tape 16 are then joined as are the ends of a power belt, but preferably so that there is a positive continuity between the surfaces of the belt ends. This may be accomplished by having eyes 28 secured to one end and perforated projections 29 secured to the other end. Numeral 30 designates a pin, which passes through the eyes 28 and the perforated projections 29, thereby securing the jointure between the record tape ends without making the jointure rigid and permitting the efficient passing of the tape, over the driving spool 20 and the tension spool 24.

In the event that it is desired to have the

tension spool 24 and driving spool 20 as well as the rollers 26 and 27 removable, it is not necessary to have a selective juncture between the belt ends. The juncture may then be made by gluing or other methods, which will not disturb the continuity of the sound depressions 18 to any extent. It will be seen that when the motor 23 is operated that the driving spool 20 will pull the record tape 16 by virtue of the contact of the teeth of the serrated disks 22 in the slots 17 over and around the rollers 27 and 26 and will rotate the tension spool 24 by virtue of a similar contact. By a proper positioning of the record tape 16 on the tension spool 24, the tension of the record tape between the rollers 26 and 27 may be regulated. If it is desired to have a positive support for the record tape while it is passing over the tape opening 13, a plate 31 may be secured to the machine cabinet 10 leaving slots for the ingress and egress of the record tape in and out of slots in the top plate 11. It will be noted that owing to the turn in the record tape 16, which turn will always remain below the tension spool 24 and the driving spool 20 that every point on both sides of the record tape 16 will pass over the tape opening 13. When this tape is rotating, and the sound box, oscillating arm and needle are placed in their operative position with the needle in one of the sound depressions 18, all of the sound depressions on both sides of the record tape will come in contact with the needle 15, since the sound depressions are continuous and are of spiral formation and on account of the turn in the record tape 16. The oscillating tone arm 12, will then be oscillated in the conventional manner by the travel of the needle 15 in sound depressions 18.

Since there is practically no limit to the length that the record tape may have in the talking machine cabinet, and since both sides are utilized, it is easily seen that there is no particular limit to the linear extent of the sound depressions 18. The record tape may be made of celluloid, rubber, or any like material, which is thick enough and stable enough to receive the sound depressions 18 and which still will permit the slight bending that is necessary around the spool and rollers indicated.

A tape that does not have its ends joined together may be used. In this event one end of the tape may be secured to the core of the tension spool 24 in any conventional manner, as in the case of the conventional photographic films, which are secured to a spool and the tape wrapped around the spool, as shown in Fig. 9b. The free end will then be passed over the rollers 26 and 27 as was the case in the continuing tape heretofore described, and then secured to the core of the driving spool 20. When the motor 23 is actuated, the tape will be drawn under the needle

as in the case hereinbefore described and wrapped on the driving spool 20 and unwound from the tension spool 24, as is the case in the music rolls in player pianos. The spools 20, and 24 in this instance must be removable from the shafts 19 and 25 or the shafts must be secured to their respective spools, in which instance they will be removed with the spool. In this form of my device, only one linear sound depression need be made on the tape. When the tape has been wound on the driving spool 20, the spool 20 may be replaced with the spool 24 and the process repeated on a second sound depression that may be made on the same side of the same tape. In this manner the operation may be repeated for as many linear sound depressions as appear on one side of the tape. The driving spool may then be removed so that the reverse side of the spool will be presented to the needle 15. It will be observed that the same amount of music may be played from the non-continuous tape as from the continuous tape, but in the former it becomes necessary to reverse the spools at the end of every linear sound depression, while in the latter all the sound depressions may be played that appear on both sides without any interruption and without any manual operation.

The term tape has been used here, but it is not intended thereby expressly or implicitly to limit its width. A wide tape or sheet may be used. The length of the spiral sound depression varies directly with the width of the tape and with its length.

In the instance of a non-continuous tape, the sound depression may be linear and need not be spiral in form. The continuous tape need not interfere with the horn in the conventional talking machine cabinet for it may be suspended on the sides of the horn and the twist may be suspended below the horn.

For lengthening the tape that is used, it is not intended to be limited to the method disclosed with the idler rollers 32 and 33. Another method that may be used is the following: The tape may be made to pass over and under baffle plates, as is shown in Fig. 9a in which the record tape 16 is made to pass under and over the baffle plates 36 which plates may be secured in the cabinet 10 in any conventional manner.

It is not intended to limit the disclosure herein to the use of lateral slots 17 and serrated disks such as 22 for positive driving of the record tape 16. Any other conventional method may be used as spools without serrated disks or tapes having elevations laterally positioned for engagement with depressions in the spools 20 and 24.

Numerals 37 indicate a non-continuous record tape; each of the spools 20 and 24 has a diametrical slit formed longitudinally in its core. The tape ends are inserted through these slits and the tape wrapped

around the core for several turns. This secures a positive selective attachment between the tape ends and the spools.

What I claim and mean to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A phonograph cabinet, spools rotatively mounted therein, plates mounted therein, a continuous record tape passing over said spools and over and around and between said plates for increasing the length of said continuous record tape.

2. A phonograph cabinet, spools rotatively mounted therein, plates mounted therein, a continuous record tape having a twist therein passing over said spools and over and around and between said plates for increasing the length of said continuous record tape.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ARTHUR C. ECKERT.