

J. B. MOSES.
SOUND RECORD TABLET.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 22, 1909.

1,046,418.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

Fig. 1.

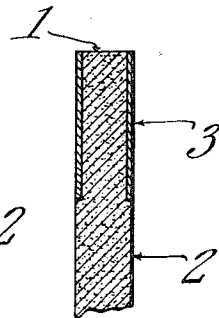
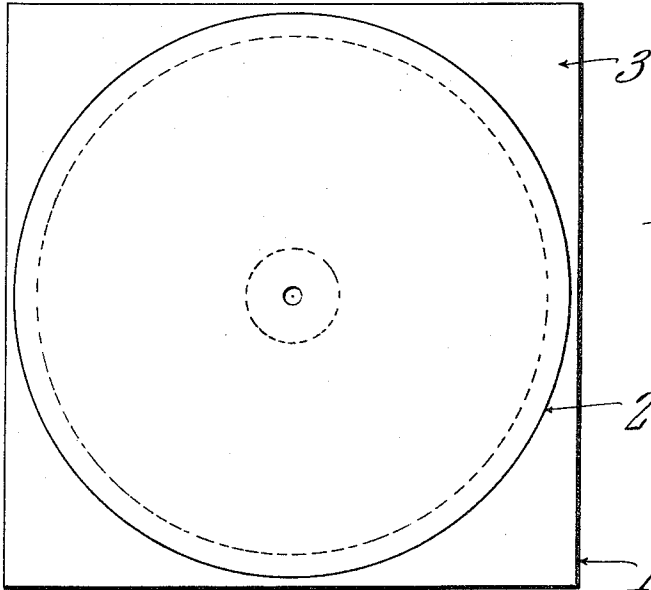


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

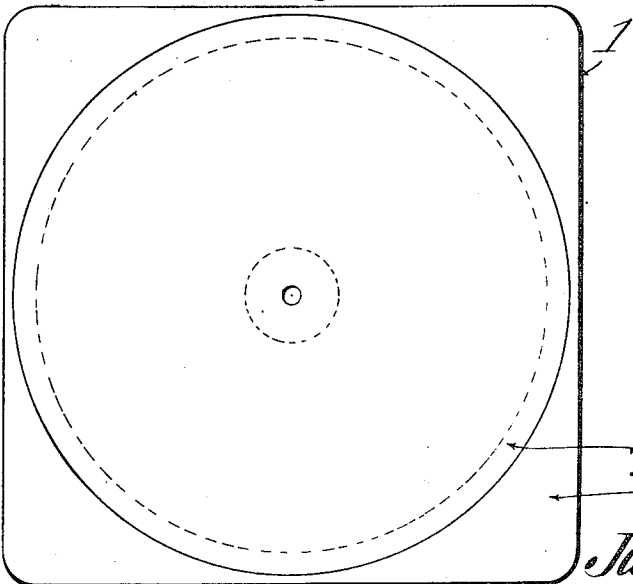
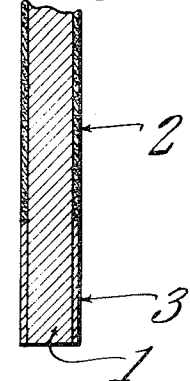


Fig. 4.



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SOUND-RECORD TABLET.

1,046,418.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

Original application filed August 7, 1909, Serial No. 511,804. Divided and this application filed November 22, 1909. Serial No. 529,370.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB B. MOSES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Sound-Record Tablet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in sound record tablets and is designed to provide a sound record tablet in which the sound grooves may be in the form of a volute and in which space for a label is provided without interfering with the extension of the volute groove close to the center of the tablet.

In accordance with the present invention the tablet is made substantially square, that is either with right angle corners or with rounded or cut-off corners while the record receiving surface on either one or both faces of the tablet, which latter is made thin and flat, is so disposed that all the space within a circle nearly or quite reaching the sides of the tablet may be utilized for the sound record groove while the label may be applied to or produced in the spaces between the outer edges of the sound record zone and the corners of the tablet. Such a tablet cannot roll when set on edge and the labels are more readily observable than when located within the inner turn of the sound record groove. The inner turns of the record groove may approach much closer to the axis of rotation of the tablet than is possible with the form of sound record tablet where the label is interior to the sound record groove zone. Such a form of sound record tablet is especially adapted to be lodged in a suitable case or cabinet or other holder, said tablets may be brought into close and parallel relation and by being arranged in spread count order the labels are readily visible at all times making it unnecessary to remove the tablets in order to observe the labels.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detail description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which drawings,

Figure 1 is a face view of a square sound record tablet made in accordance with the present invention showing the corners of right angle shape. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the corners rounded. Fig. 3 is a detail section through a portion of a tablet

of one form. Fig. 4 is a detail section through a portion of a tablet of other construction than that shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown a tablet 1 which is square in outline and is provided on one or both surfaces with a circular zone 2 designed to receive the sound record groove in the form of a spiral or volute, and preferably of the gramophone type. This tablet may be made in any of the many ways now known in the art so far as the composition of the tablet and the production of the sound record groove is concerned. The tablet may be made of solid or homogeneous sound record receiving material such as is commonly used for the circular type of sound record tablet, or any of the known forms of composite tablets may be employed. In the structures shown in Figs. 1 and 2 it is to be observed that the sound record receiving zone 2 is of less diameter than the distance between opposite sides of the tablet, but it will be understood that this zone may reach entirely to the sides of the tablet if so desired. The tablet is provided with a label 3 which may be in the form of a paper sheet equal in size to the tablet with the center punched out conformable to the sound record receiving zone 2, but when this zone reaches the opposite edges of the tablet then the label sections will simply fill the corners of the tablet, however since it is customary to extend the record material somewhat beyond the outer turns of the sound record groove, it is usually preferable to make the sound record receiving zone of somewhat less diameter than the distance between opposite sides of the tablet. The label or labels may be applied to the tablet when the latter is impressed with the sound record groove in the usual manner so that the labels become embedded in the material of the tablet and therefore are anchored therein and flush with the surface of the tablet. The labels will usually have the titles imprinted thereon and may also be provided with suitable spaces for filling in numbers and locations either in pencil or ink as the owner may desire.

In Fig. 1 the tablet is shown as square with right angle corners. In Fig. 2 the tablet is shown as provided with slightly rounded corners and this may be taken as indicative of any shape corners other than right

angle. Whatever the special form of the tablet may be, it is evident that generally the tablet is of square shape and the term "square" is to be understood as indicating a tablet where the corners are right angles or where the corners are rounded or otherwise shaped.

It is feasible to form a tablet with a fibrous body and apply the record receiving material in a circular zone such as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2 and the record groove will be impressed in this zone. Of course it will be understood that both sides of the tablet may be treated alike and record grooves may be impressed in both sides at once thus producing a double faced tablet like those commercially produced except that the body of the tablet is of square contour instead of round contour.

In Fig. 3 the body of the tablet is assumed to be made of homogeneous material with the label 3 embedded therein at the exterior of the sound groove receiving zone.

In Fig. 4 the body of the tablet is assumed to be made of some fibrous material with a film of record material applied to each face thereof to form the sound record receiving zone 2 and the label 3 is also applied to the body or under-structure of the tablet, the whole being united into one tablet under heat and pressure when the record groove is formed in the record receiving surface from a suitable matrix.

By placing the labels at the corners of the tablets instead of at the centers thereof, the titles of both sides of a double faced tablet may be displayed on each face so that the owner or user may see at a glance and without the necessity of reversing the tablet what the titles of both selections are and both titles may be produced upon each side of the tablet, and if desired at the four corners. Two corners may be used for the two titles of a double faced record and the other two corners may be used for advertising purposes or for such information as may be found desirable. Since there is no label about the axis of rotation of the tablet the sound record groove may be carried as close to the axis of rotation as may be found feasible and the closeness of approach of the inner turn of the record groove is not at all limited by the necessity of reserving space for a label.

The square form of tablet cannot roll if accidentally placed on edge or if purposely stored on edge and for any reason the support be inclined. A circular tablet will readily roll down an incline and is often broken

or marred by so rolling. Furthermore the square tablet may be laid flat upon a support and then moved to spread count position when the labels are readily observable and the tablet will maintain such position indefinitely. The square tablet will occupy no more space than a circular tablet and in view of the increased record receiving surface a longer record may be produced upon a square tablet than can be produced upon a circular tablet. Another advantage of the square record plate over one that is circular or of oblong contour is that it can be placed on the disk of the graphophone and taken off while the latter is in full motion, and this to users of a graphophone will prove a great convenience. Where the round record plate is used it is absolutely necessary to stop the disk of the graphophone from rotating before the record can be removed. It is also more or less difficult to position a round record on the disk while in motion. To stop the graphophone and start it again means a loss of time of from thirty to forty-five seconds, as it takes that length of time for the disk to attain the proper speed, and the result is an unnecessary loss of time which can be avoided by employing a square record.

To place a square record on the disk of the machine is a simple procedure, as there will be no trouble to gage the position of the record relatively to the stem at the center of the disk. To remove the record, it is only necessary to hold a finger, preferably the thumb, somewhere within the arc of the circle described by the points of the plate, and this of course will check its movement, and then it will be only necessary to take the corner between the thumb and finger and raise it from the disk, and this can readily be done while the disk is in full motion.

This application is a division of application Serial Number 511,804, filed by me on August 7, 1909, for improvements in sound record tablets and holder.

What is claimed is:

A record for graphophones, consisting of a square block of fibrous material, both faces of which are formed with record receiving depressions and disks of record material seated in said depressions.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB B. MOSES.

Witnesses:

J. T. MAYFIELD,
F. W. SCHAUB.