June 14, 1949. M. M. GARCIA 2,473,199

MUSIC STAND

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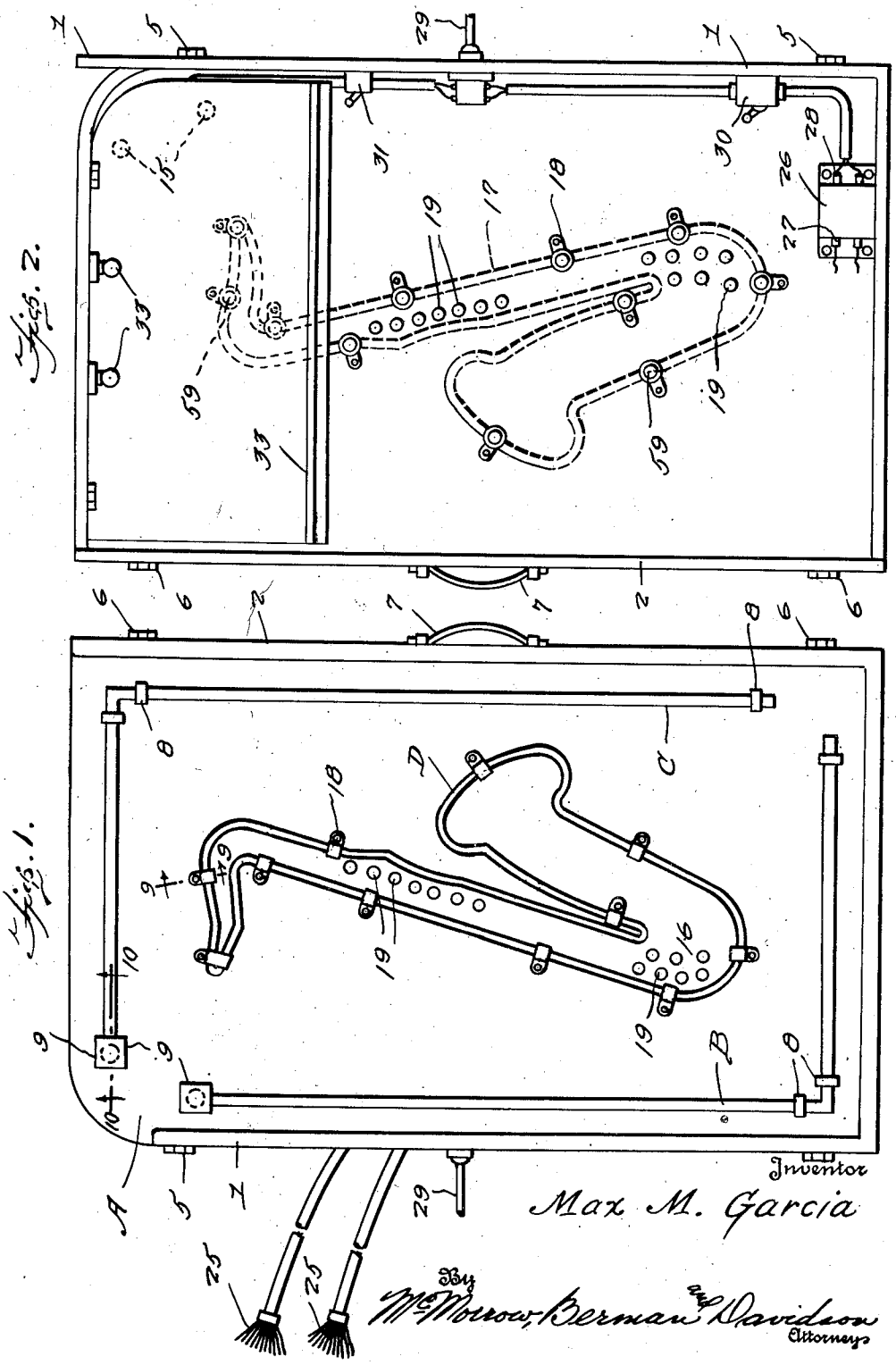


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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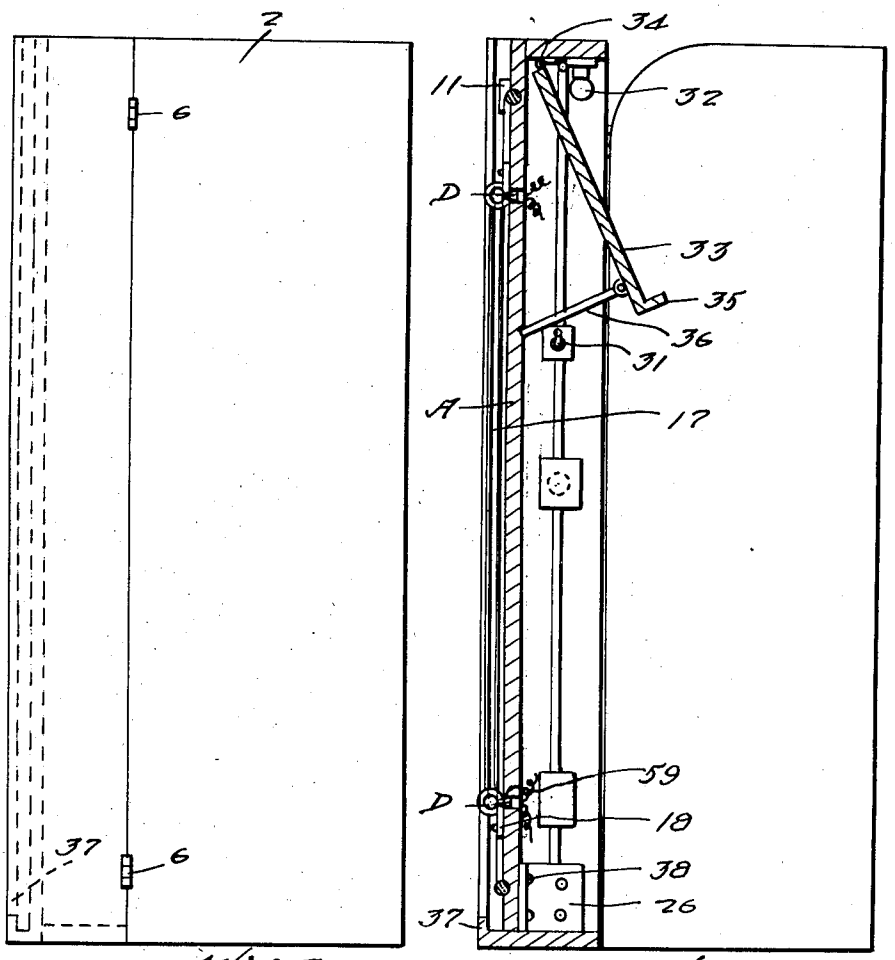


Fig. 3.

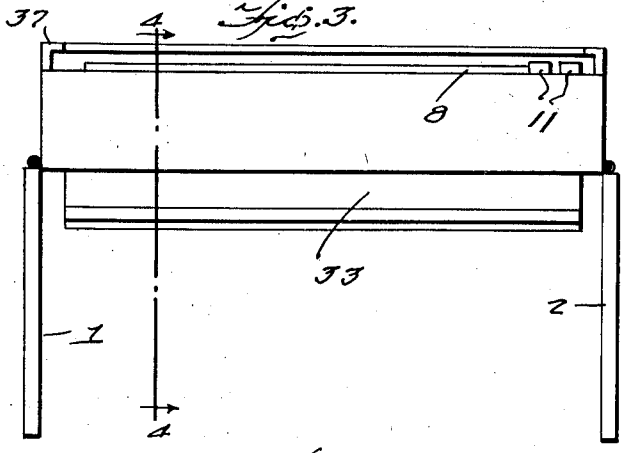


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

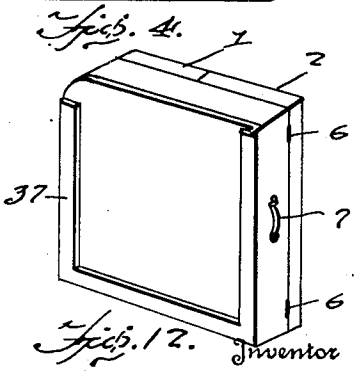


Fig. 12.

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Fig. 7.

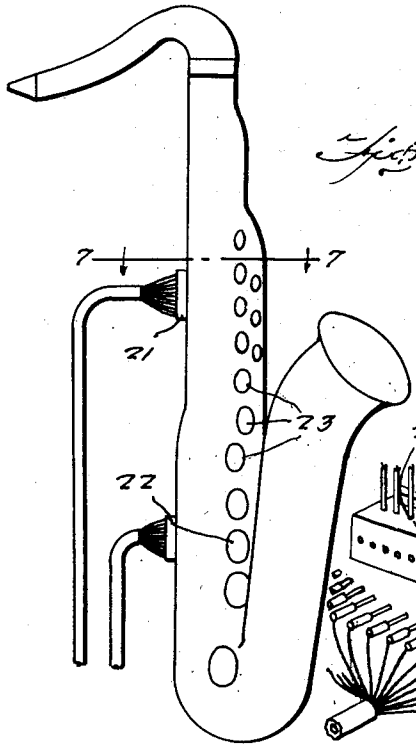
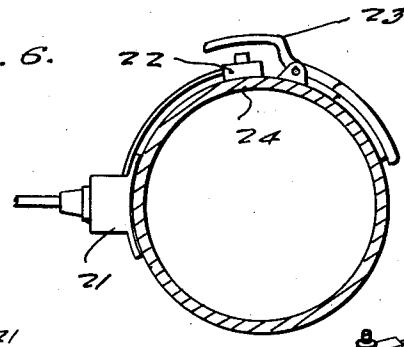


Fig. 6.



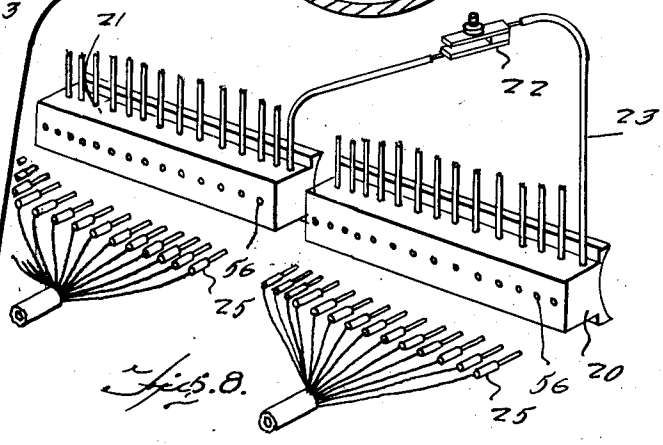


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

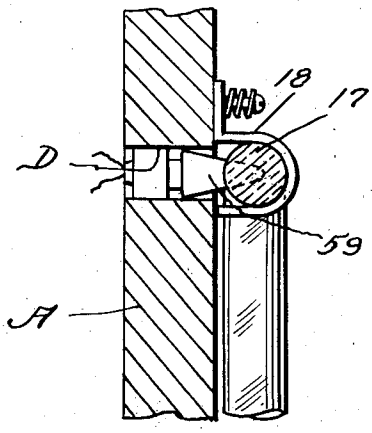
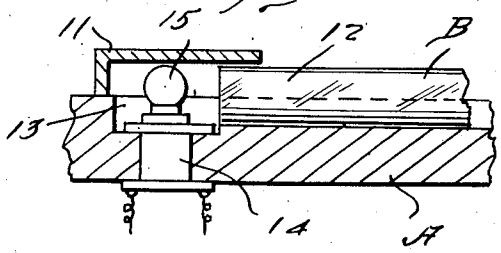


Fig. 10.



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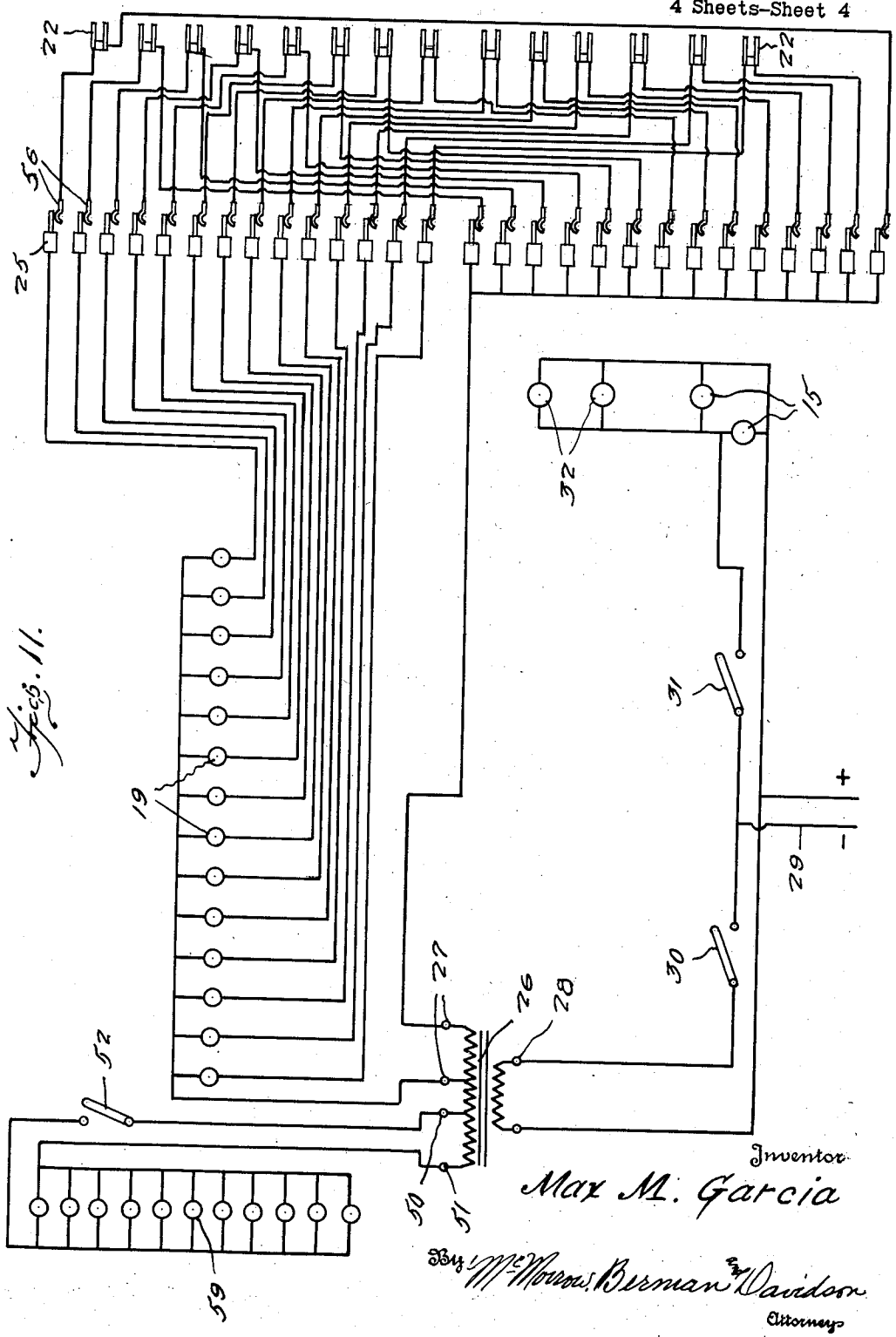


Fig. 11.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,473,199

MUSIC STAND

Max M. Garcia, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application January 24, 1947, Serial No. 724,131

2 Claims. (Cl. 84—464)

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This invention relates to an improved and novel synchrolite music stand which is a modern music stand for the modern dance orchestra which has as its primary object the provision of a music stand which is a unique, novel, and attractive stand, to be used by a modern dance orchestra and a stand which will be especially desirable with performance for television and the currently popular slot machine movies, as well as theater appearances and in motion pictures.

Another object of this invention is the provision of an electrically decorated music stand of the character described which is especially adapted for use with key operated musical instruments, such as saxophones and trumpets, which will be synchronized therewith to provide a pleasing and unique design and decoration operated therefrom.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a music stand of the character described which may be easily and quickly electrically connected and disconnected from the instrument with which it is coordinated and which may be so connected so as not to interfere with the playing of the instrument, and which may be disconnected from the instrument in a manner so that the instrument may be carried in its conventionally designed case.

Still another object of this invention is the provision of a music stand of the character described in which the parts are portable with the stand, the stand and parts being simple in design and operation and of a relatively low cost of construction.

Further improvements and advantages of this invention will readily appear to those skilled in the art when the following description is read in the light of the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the music stand.

Fig. 2 is a back elevation of the music stand.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the music stand.

Fig. 4 is a vertical cross section taken on line 4—4 looking in the direction indicated.

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the music stand.

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the instrument with the stand connected and attached thereto.

Fig. 7 is a horizontal cross section taken on line 7—7 looking in the direction indicated.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view illustrating the instrument connecting means.

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Fig. 9 is an enlarged view of the section indicated by lines 9—9 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 10 is a horizontal section taken on line 10—10 looking in the direction indicated.

Fig. 11 is a complete wiring diagram of the electrical connection.

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the assembled stand in its portable condition.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings in which like numerals indicate similar parts throughout the drawings, A designates the front member of a music stand constructed of ply wood or the like having a box-like construction formed by short rearwardly extending side and end pieces and having two back members 1 and 2 hinged to the side members as at 5 and 6 which are adapted to be positioned at right angles to the front member A to maintain it in an upright position. These members 1 and 2 are also adapted to be closed behind the member A in end adjacent positions and to be secured in this position to form a substantially rectangular box as pictured in Fig. 12 which is provided with a handle 7 on one vertical side thereof so that the stand may be easily transported from place to place.

Secured by conventional clips 8 in a bordering position on the front of board A are two Lucite CH_3 bands B and C, bent at the corners, which each have at one end thereof, and at adjacent ends 9 and 10, fastening means, as illustrated in Fig. 10, comprising a rectangular glass box 11 securing one end 12 of the rods B and C flush against the board A. An aperture 13 in board A is positioned directly behind the glass member 11. Secured, from the rear of board A, in this aperture 13, is a socket 14 supporting a light 15 therein which, when the stand is in use, is energized causing radiation within its accompanying Lucite (CH_3) rod thus giving a lighted border effect to the front of the stand, because of the property of Lucite (CH_3) which adapts it to radiate light around corners.

Secured on the front face of the board A by the eleven spring seated clamps 16, which also act as a shield, is a Lucite band 17, or D, jigged out to conform to the outline of the instrument on the front of the stand. This band is secured on the face of the stand in an attractive position by the eleven spaced clamps thereabout which are spring retained by the spring clamp X to

the face of the board A thus holding the band and protecting it from fracture. Small 2.5 to 3.5 volt pencil type bulbs **59** are secured in nose imbedded position in the Lucite band through provided apertures from the back of the board A, one behind each of the clamps **18**. These lights **59** are energized from the positive terminal **50** of the transformer **26** and are also tied into the negative terminal **51** thereon. A snap switch **52** which is in series with the lights **59**, which are in parallel in the circuit, controls the energizing of these eleven lights from the transformer **26**.

Secured to the saxophone in two convenient positions so as not to interfere with the playing of the instrument are two terminal boxes **20** and **21** which carry fourteen circuits apiece. One of these boxes acts as the positive carrier and the other box the negative. A wiring of fourteen of the main keys of the saxophone is accomplished by taking a lead from the positive terminal box into a switch **22** which is positioned beneath the valve key **23** adjacent to the saxophone body **24**. The negative lead **23**, from this switch, is taken to the second terminal box. Each of the terminal boxes is provided with fourteen pin plug contacts **25** which are adapted to receive the pin plugs **56** each of which completes a separate circuit through the terminal boxes and through an individual key on the instrument. These pin plugs are connected in series through one of the lights **19**, these lights being positioned on the front of the cut-out design in positions corresponding to the placement of the corresponding notes on the saxophone with which that particular stand is synchronized, and which are connected in parallel to the transformer **26**, being connected to the secondary terminal thereof. This arrangement provides for fourteen circuits originating at one secondary terminal of the transformer and passing in parallel one through each of the fourteen lights to one of each of the pin plugs **56**. These pin plugs are inserted one in each of the fourteen contacts in the positive terminal box. The corresponding leads from the terminal box for each of these pin plugs are tied into the individual switch on the key for their individual circuit. The negative lead from each of these keys is tied into the negative terminal box and the pin plugs corresponding to each of these leads are taken in parallel to the negative secondary terminal on the transformer **26**. Thus by the operation of one of the instrument keys **23** the switch **22** is closed completing the circuit through the one light of the fourteen lights on the corresponding circuit with said key thereby energizing said light.

Thus it may be seen that in operation of the instrument as the fourteen major keys of the instrument are operated the fourteen lights positioned on the stand face will be caused to flash on and off as their respective keys are operated thereby giving a novel and decorative effect to those persons who are in front of the music stand and able to view the same.

The double outlet transformer **26** receives its energy at its primary terminals **28** from an external source **29** through a throw or snap switch **30**.

Also receiving its energy, in parallel, from the source **29** through a second throw or snap switch **31** are the border lights **15**, and two lights **32** which are placed on the upper back side of the music stand so as to light the music score which is placed on a shelf **33** which is pivoted as at **34** to the upper back side of the music stand

and which is adapted by a lower lip **35** to hold the score thereon. This shelf carries a pivoted arm **36** adapted for engagement with the stand to hold the shelf in an angular position away from said stand while in use, and adapted to allow the shelf to come to rest in a vertically adjacent position to the stand when the same is in a portable condition.

For protection of the border lights and Lucite rods secured to the front of the stand A while the same is being transported, small guides **37** are placed at the lower end and along the side of the front of the stand which are adapted to slidably receive a cover of stiff board or the like to prevent the breakage of said rods and lights. These guides, being set out from the front of the stand, also act as bumpers and prevent the breakage of the rods and lights on the front of the stand should the stand accidentally fall forward on its face while in use or while uncovered.

The transformer **26** is secured as at **38** within the base of the stand and a small additional box, not pictured, could also easily be secured within the stand base providing a place to carry the pin plugs and lines therefor while the stand is in transit.

It can be seen from the construction and wiring of this music stand that through use of the switches **30** and **31** the border light or the instrument light circuits, may be used individually, and it can also be seen that by the insertion of a conventional flasher in the switch **31** the border lights may be caused to flash on and off in operation.

The means of connection of the terminal boxes to the instruments may be made permanent by soldering or similar methods, or they may be made temporary by the use of small suction discs or the like, depending on the desired method.

It may be seen from the above description that a construction and arrangement of a stand of the character described will provide a novel and attractive music stand which may be designed in many different manners for different bands, and a stand which will be attractive and unique for use with any modern dance orchestra.

It is to be understood that the music stand described may be adapted for use with any instrument in the band, the saxophone used in the description being merely for the purpose of illustration, and it may also be seen that any design such as the band leader's initials or the like may be used on the front of the stand and similarly lighted.

Having thus described this invention and with full belief that any modifications in design and arrangements would not be a departure from the spirit of the invention, I claim:

1. A decorative music stand for dance bands and the like, comprising an upstanding panel, sides hingedly connected to the panel to be arranged at the rear of the same, Lucite border elements mounted upon the front face of the panel and arranged near and following the marginal edge of the panel, light bulbs disposed adjacent to the ends of the Lucite border elements, means to supply current to the light bulbs, a Lucite frame design simulating a musical instrument and mounted upon the front face of the panel, light bulbs mounted upon the panel behind the Lucite frame design, opaque clips securing the Lucite frame design to the panel and covering the light bulbs of the Lucite frame design, means to supply current to the last named light bulbs, a

plurality of light bulbs mounted upon the front face of the panel and arranged within the Lucite frame design, selective means to cause the last named bulbs to intermittently glow independently of the illumination of the Lucite frame design, and means mounted upon the rear face of the panel to support sheet music.

2. A decorative music stand for dance bands, comprising an upstanding panel, sides hingedly connected to the panel to be swung rearwardly of the same to hold the panel upright, means mounted upon the rear face of the panel to support sheet music, Lucite border elements mounted upon the front face of the panel near its marginal edge, light bulbs disposed adjacent to the ends of the Lucite border elements to illuminate the same, means to supply current to the light bulbs, a Lucite frame design simulating a saxophone and secured to the front face of the panel, light bulbs mounted upon the panel behind the Lucite frame design to illuminate the same, means to supply current to the last named light bulbs, a plurality of light bulbs mounted upon the front face of the

panel and disposed within the Lucite frame design in positions corresponding to the positions of the keys of a saxophone, and selective circuit closing means to cause the last named bulbs to glow intermittently and independently of the Lucite frame design.

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