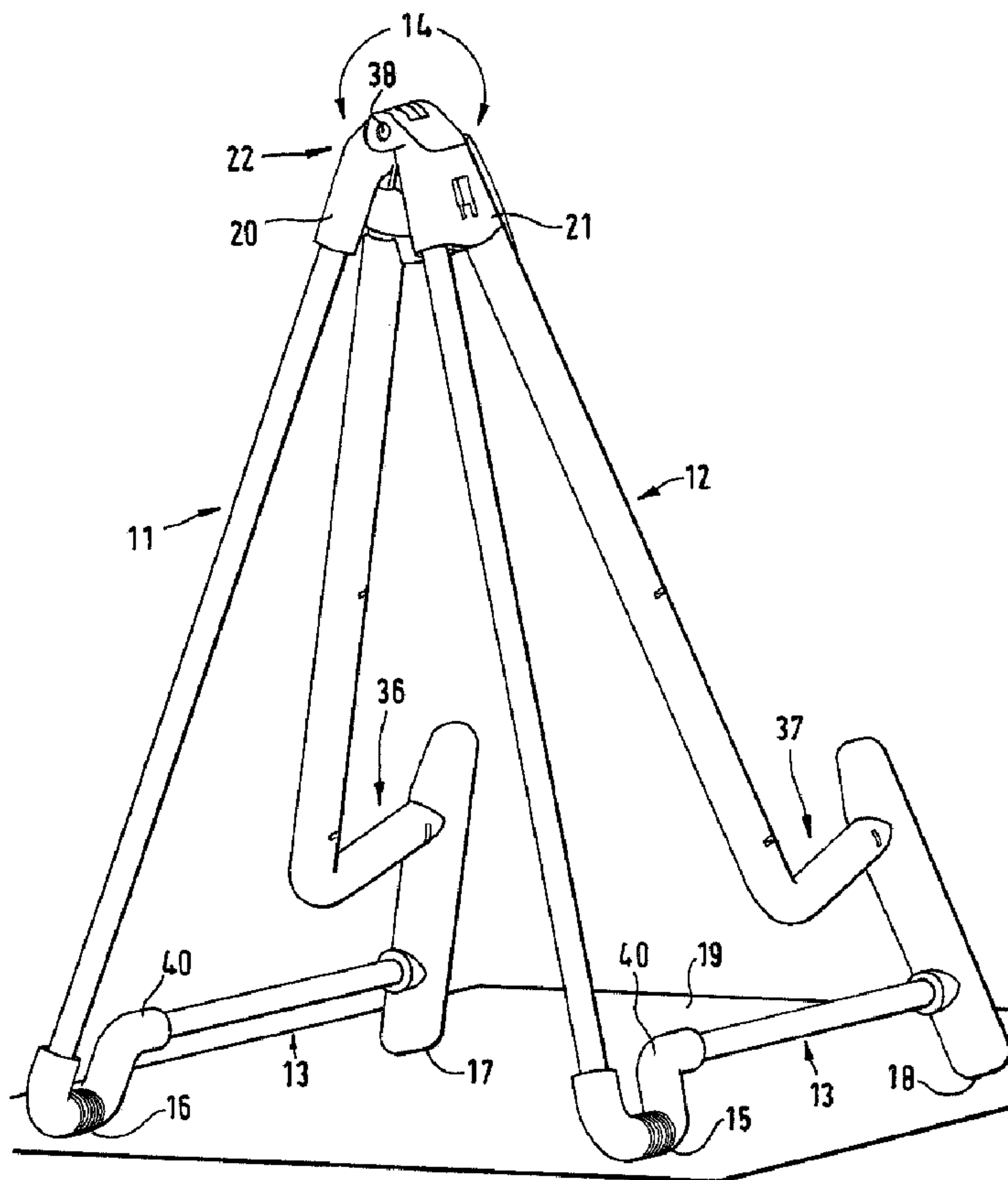




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(54) Titre : SUPPORT D'INSTRUMENT DE MUSIQUE  
(54) Title: MUSICAL STAND



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention relates to a musical-instrument stand, in particular for guitars, comprising a first side part (11) as well as a second side part (12), each of which has an underside (13) and an upper side (14), such that the first and the second side part (11, 12) each comprises foot elements (15 to 18) for setting the guitar stand on a floor surface (19), and the first and the second side part

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

each comprises in the region of its upper side (14) a first or second joint element (20, 21), respectively, which define a pivot joint at which the side parts (11, 12) can be pivoted with respect to one another about a predetermined axis of rotation (S), catch means (23, 24) being provided in the region of the joint elements (20, 21) to lock the guitar stand in at least one pivot position.

## ABSTRACT

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The invention relates to a musical-instrument stand, in particular for guitars, comprising a first side part (11) as well as a second side part (12), each of which has an underside (13) and an upper side (14), such that the first and the second side part (11, 12) each comprises foot elements (15 to 18) for setting the guitar stand on a floor surface (19), and the first and the second side part each comprises in the region of its upper side (14) a first or second joint element (20, 21), respectively, which define a pivot joint at which the side parts (11, 12) can be pivoted with respect to one another about a predetermined axis of rotation (S), catch means (23, 24) being provided in the region of the joint elements (20, 21) to lock the guitar stand in at least one pivot position.

20 (Fig. 1)

## DESCRIPTION

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The invention relates to a stand for a musical instrument, in particular for a guitar, comprising a first side part and a second side part, each of which has an underside and an upper side, so designed that each of the first and second side parts  
10 comprises foot elements for setting the guitar stand on a floor surface, and the first and second side parts also comprise in the region of the upper side a first and a second joint element, respectively, which define a joint such that the side parts can be pivoted with respect to one another about a  
15 predetermined axis of rotation.

A musical-instrument stand of this kind has previously been disclosed in the patent GB 2 276 314 A. This known guitar stand is relatively complicated, being designed with a large number of parts that can move with respect to one another. In  
20 addition, it would be desirable for the guitar stand to be easier to set up than is the known stand, while simultaneously ensuring that the erected stand will remain stably in position.

Another guitar stand of this generic kind is known from the patent DE 44 37 200 C2. The procedure of setting up the guitar  
25 stand described there is also cumbersome, because after the first and second side parts have been pivoted so as to be in position for erection, a connecting iron in the region of the foot elements must be put into an effective position between the first and second side parts, which introduces an additional  
30 complication into the erection process.

The objective of the present invention consists in creating a musical-instrument stand of this generic kind which, in comparison to the known state of the art, can be set up considerably more simply and moreover is comparatively easy to

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manufacture. This objective is achieved with a musical-instrument stand having the characteristics given in Claim 1. Advantageous further developments are given in the subordinate claims.

5 A central idea of the present invention is that the two side parts of the musical-instrument stand are arrested in a predetermined rotational position solely by catch means, these catch means being disposed in the region of the joint elements. The musical-instrument stand so constructed can be set up and  
10 folded together in a considerably less complicated manner and nevertheless remains simple to manufacture.

In an advantageous further development the guitar stand designed as proposed in the invention can also be fixed in a plurality of different rotational positions. This is achieved  
15 by constructing the catch means so that a plurality of engagement positions are defined, which are preferably spaced equal distances apart, so that the apparatus can be fixed in corresponding angular positions.

With the measures proposed in the invention a guitar stand can  
20 be created that is especially easily transported, is lightweight and can be rapidly set up and taken down. It can be made particularly compact for transport by rotating the first and second side parts into a position such that they are substantially parallel to one another (resting position) and at  
25 the same time a minimal distance apart. The result is an extremely flat unit that can readily be stored in order to be transported.

In a special embodiment there are provided, in addition to the catch means in accordance with the invention, means for  
30 limiting the angle of rotation in the region of the joint elements, in particular at the catch means or at the bearing elements of the pivot joint, which make it impossible for the guitar stand to be opened out beyond a predetermined maximal

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opening angle. In principle the construction of the catch means in itself ensures that the musical-instrument stand is sufficiently stable when arrested in a selected pivot-angle position. The pivot-angle-limiting means provides an  
5 additional, insurmountable barrier to opening beyond a specified maximal angle of rotation.

In a specific preferred embodiment at least one of the catch means is constructed and disposed so that it extends along an arc of a circle concentric with the axis of rotation. In this  
10 case the catch means can define several engagement positions, each of which can be accessed by means of an associated catch counterpart when the side parts are pivoted.

In the specific embodiment proposed here, the catch means comprise a receiving catch means with at least one catch recess  
15 and an extending catch means with at least one catch projection.

In an especially preferred embodiment the catch means provided with catch recesses is constructed as a catch channel, and the catch means provided with catch projections is constructed as a  
20 catch nose, the catch nose being guided in the catch channel. This design achieves a very well-defined engagement. Furthermore, such a design can reinforce the stability of the joint.

In the specific, preferred embodiment of the present invention  
25 the catch means are spaced apart from the axis of rotation of the pivot joint by less than 20 cm, preferably less than 15 cm. The result is a relatively simple, ergonomic structure of the musical-instrument stand. The musical-instrument stand requires fewer movable parts than are provided in the state of the art  
30 as presented above.

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In a specific embodiment catch projections and catch recesses are provided that engage one another in a direction radial to the axis of rotation of the pivot joint.

5 Additionally or alternatively thereto, catch projections can be provided that engage catch recesses in a direction parallel to the axis of rotation.

10 In a specifically proposed solution, catch recesses are provided at two side surfaces of the catch channel so that corresponding catch projections at associated side surfaces of the catch nose can engage with the said catch recesses. With appropriate dimensioning of the catch channel, the force tending to press the the catch projections at the side surfaces of the catch nose toward the catch recesses in the catch channel is always substantially the same, so that with this  
15 solution involving an inserting or enclosing engagement, well-defined holding forces are ensured even after the musical-instrument stand has been in use for many years.

20 In a specific preferred embodiment the catch means are made predominantly or entirely of plastic. To construct the catch means of plastic proves to be useful and economical during manufacture. At the same time, catch means made of plastic allow simple and reliable handling.

25 In a specific embodiment an indented region is provided on each of the side parts, and these regions together define a supporting surface for a musical instrument to be set on the stand. Therefore even to support the instrument no additional, separate components are needed, so that the musical-instrument stand is altogether handy to use, lightweight and reliable in construction and employment.

30 In the following the invention is explained in greater detail, also with respect to additional features and advantages, by a

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description of exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings, wherein

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of a musical-instrument stand in accordance with the invention, in particular a guitar stand;

Fig. 2 shows a detail of the stand represented in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows a partial section in perspective of the musical-instrument stand according to Fig. 1 to make clearer the function of the catch means.

10 In Fig. 1 an embodiment of the musical-instrument stand in accordance with the invention is shown in perspective. The musical-instrument stand comprises a first side part 11 and a second side part 12. The first side part 11 and second side part 12 each have an underside 13 and an upper side 14. The  
15 first and second side parts 11, 12 here each consist of a tubular frame that is very approximately triangular in shape, and in each frame there is an indented region 36, 37; when the musical-instrument stand is in its opened-out position, which will be described in detail below, the two indented regions  
20 together define a supporting surface for a musical instrument, in particular for a guitar.

The first and second side parts 11, 12 each comprise on the underside 13 foot elements 15 to 18, which can either be part of the basic tubular frame or be formed by separate components.  
25 The foot elements 15 to 18 are designed to rest on a floor surface 19 and can be provided with a rubberized cover 40 to improve adherence and simultaneously compensate to a slight extent for unevenness in the floor and/or serve as an impact absorber.

30 The first and second side parts 11, 12 each comprise on the upper side 14 a first and a second joint element 20, 21



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respectively. The first joint element 20, on the first side part 11, together with the second joint element and a joint shaft 38, which here is provided as a separate component, forms a pivot joint 22 about an axis of rotation S, as a result of which an axial pivotability is defined between the first side part 11 and second side part 12. The joint shaft 38 in the present embodiment is a separate component; appropriately constructed, however, with corresponding modification of the element serving as counterpart in the joint, it could instead be an integral component of the first or second joint element 20, 21. In this case the counterpart joint element could be fixed in position, for example, by clipping it into place to form a kind of snap-in connection.

In the specific embodiment presented here a catch channel 24 is formed integrally with the first joint element 20 and, when the musical-instrument stand is in its assembled state, extends around a catch nose 23 formed integrally with the second joint element 21. The nose 23 and channel 24 constitute catch means with various engagement positions 25 to 29 that define the various joint-angle positions that can be occupied, in each of which the musical-instrument stand is kept in a predetermined angular position by a predetermined retaining force. When the predetermined retaining force is overcome, the engagement at the fixed position 25 to 29 can be released and the pivot angle of the musical-instrument stand changed, for example the stand can be opened further or folded shut.

The configuration of catch nose 23 and catch channel 24 specifically employed in the present, preferred embodiment can be more clearly seen in Fig. 2, which gives a detail view of the pivot joint including channel 24 and nose 23. The channel 24 extends along a section of a circular arc that is centered on the axis of rotation S. It is positioned below the axis S on the first joint element 20, on the first side part 11, and extends toward the second joint element 21, on the second side part 12. Correspondingly, the catch nose 23 is disposed on the

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second joint element 21, associated with the second side part 12, and extends toward the first joint element 20 on the first side part, so that the catch nose 23 projects into the catch channel 24 and is guided within the latter. The engagement positions 25 to 29 mentioned above are defined within the catch channel by a plurality of catch recesses 30, 31, 32, so designed that a catch projection 33, 34 disposed on the catch nose 23 can plunge into, i.e. engage with, each one of the plurality of catch recesses 30, 31, 32.

10 As can be discerned in Figs. 2 and 3, various groups of catch recesses 30, 31, 32 are provided, namely the (central) catch recesses 30 in the base surface of the catch channel 24 and lateral catch recesses 31, 32 in the side surfaces of the catch channel 24. The central catch recesses 30 are engaged by a  
15 catch projection 33 disposed on the catch nose 23, and the lateral catch recesses 31, 32 are engaged by correspondingly positioned side catch projections 34 (cf. Fig. 3).

In addition, an initial engagement position 39 can be provided, in which the catch nose 23 is pushed all the way into the catch  
20 channel 24 and the first side part 11 and second side part 12 are disposed parallel to and a minimal distance apart from one another. By this means the side parts 11, 12 are prevented from spreading apart when the musical-instrument stand is in the transport position. When the musical-instrument stand is in the  
25 initial engagement position 39 it is kept in the transport position with a prespecified retaining force.

It will be evident that the specific implementation of the catch means illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 is only one of many possible ways to construct in the region of the pivot joint 22  
30 catch means capable of locking the guitar stand in at least one pivot position.

List of reference numerals

|    |        |                             |
|----|--------|-----------------------------|
|    | 1      | First side part             |
|    | 12     | Second side part            |
|    | 13     | Underside                   |
| 5  | 14     | Upper side                  |
|    | 15-18  | Foot elements               |
|    | 19     | Floor surface               |
|    | 20     | First joint element         |
|    | 21     | Second joint element        |
| 10 | 22     | Pivot joint                 |
|    | 23     | Catch means, catch nose     |
|    | 24     | Catch means, catch channel  |
|    | 25-29  | Engagement positions        |
|    | 30     | Catch recesses              |
| 15 | 31, 32 | Side catch recesses         |
|    | 33     | Catch projection            |
|    | 34     | Side catch projections      |
|    | 36, 37 | Indented region             |
|    | 38     | Joint shaft                 |
| 20 | 39     | Initial engagement position |
|    | 40     | Rubberized cover            |
|    | S      | Axis of rotation            |

## CLAIMS

- 5 1. Musical-instrument stand, in particular for guitars,  
comprising a first side part (11) as well as a second side  
part (12), each of which has an underside (13) and an upper  
side (14), such that the first and the second side part  
10 (11, 12) each comprises foot elements (15 to 18) for  
setting the guitar stand on a floor surface (19), and the  
first and the second side part (11, 12) each comprises in  
the region of its upper side (14) a first or second joint  
element (20, 21), respectively, which define a pivot joint  
that allows the side parts (11, 12) to be pivoted with  
15 respect to one another about a predetermined axis of  
rotation (S),  
characterized in that  
in the region of the joint elements (20, 21) catch means  
(23, 24) are provided that lock the guitar stand in at  
20 least one pivot position.
2. Musical-instrument stand according to Claim 1,  
characterized in that the catch means (23, 24) define a  
plurality of engagement positions (25 to 29) such that the  
guitar stand can be fixed in a plurality of different  
25 pivot-angle positions, preferably equidistant from one  
another.
3. Musical-instrument stand according to Claim 1 or 2,  
characterized in that in one pivot position (resting  
position) the first and second side parts (11, 12) are  
30 minimally separated from and substantially parallel to one  
another.

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4. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1 to 3,  
characterized in that means for limiting the pivot angle are provided in the region of the joint elements (20, 21),  
5 in particular at the catch means or at bearing means (30, 31) of the pivot joint (22), in order to make it impossible for the guitar stand to be opened out by more than a prespecified maximal angle.
- 10 5. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1 to 4,  
characterized in that at least one of the catch means (23, 24) is so constructed and oriented that it extends along an arc of a circle concentric with the axis of rotation (S).
- 15 6. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1 to 5,  
characterized in that the catch means (23, 24) comprise a receiving catch means (24) with at least one catch recess (30, 31, 32) as well as an extending catch means (23) with at least one catch projection (33, 34).
- 20 7. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1 to 6,  
characterized in that the catch means provided with catch recesses (30, 31, 32) is constructed as a catch channel (23) and the catch means provided with catch projections  
25 (33, 34) is constructed as a catch nose (24), the catch nose (24) being guided in the catch channel (24).
- 30 8. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1 to 7,  
characterized in that the catch means (23, 24) are spaced apart from the axis of rotation (S) of the pivot joint (22) by less than 20 cm, preferably by less than 15 cm.

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9. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1  
to 8,  
characterized in that the catch projections (33) and the  
catch recess (30) engage one another in a direction radial  
5 to the catch recess (S) of the pivot joint (22).
10. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1  
to 9,  
characterized in that the catch projections (34, 35) and  
the catch recesses (31, 32) engage one another in a  
10 direction parallel to the axis of rotation (S) of the pivot  
joint (22).
11. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1  
to 10,  
characterized in that the catch means (23, 24) consist  
15 predominantly or entirely of plastic.
12. Musical-instrument stand according to one of the claims 1  
to 11,  
characterized in that at each of the side parts (11, 12) an  
indented region (36, 37) is formed, the two of which  
20 together define a supporting surface on which to place a  
musical instrument.

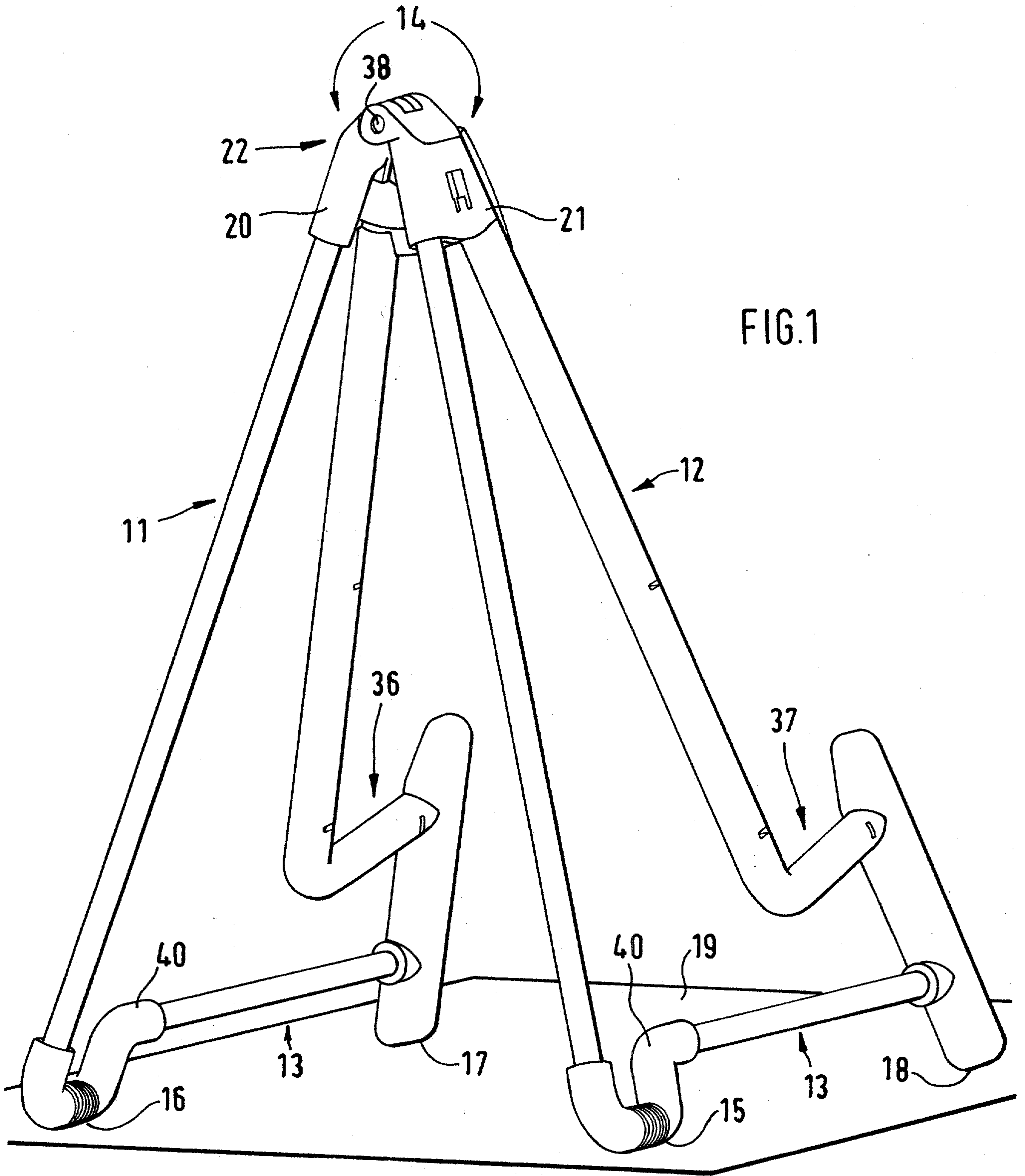


FIG.1

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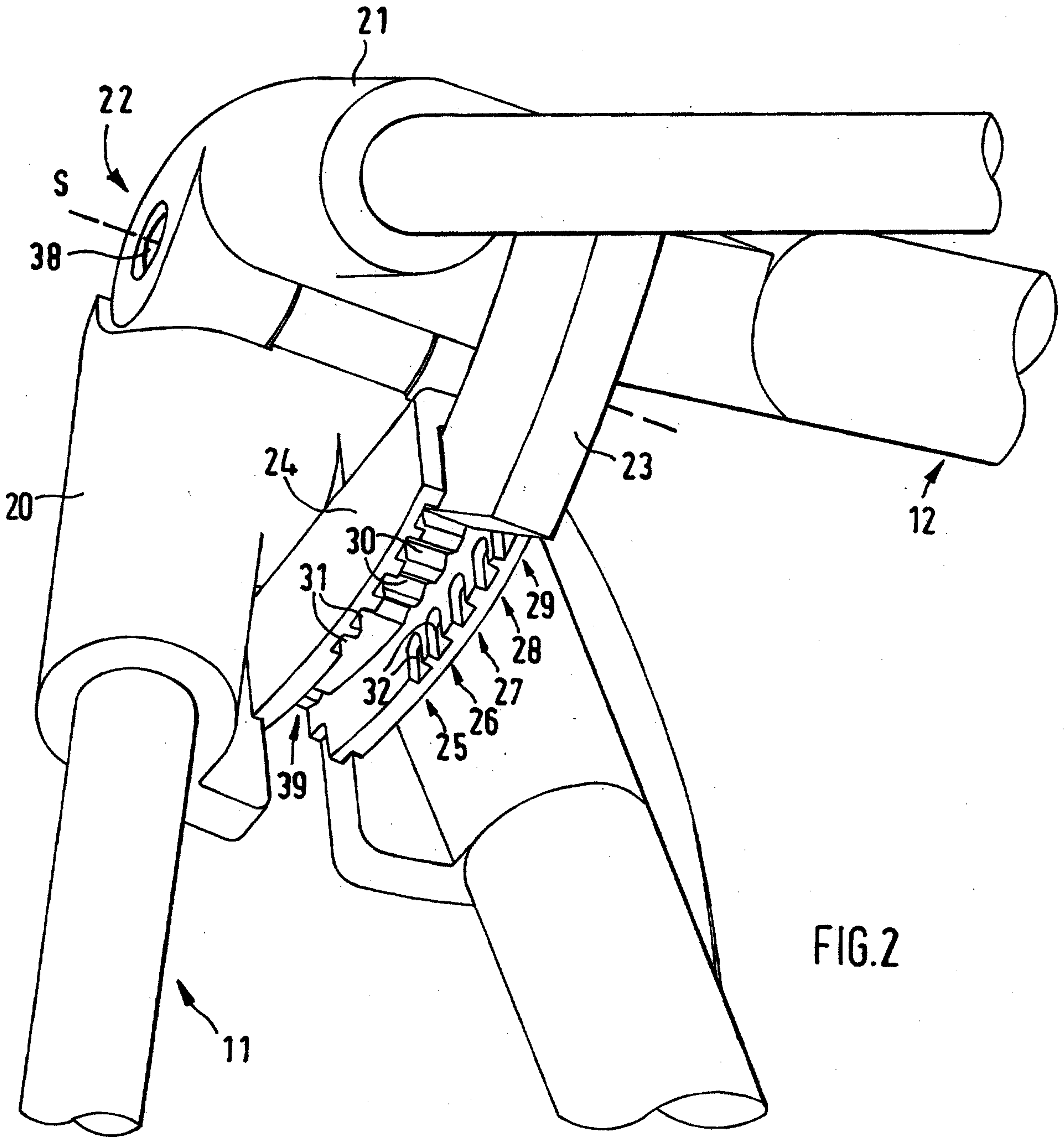


FIG. 2



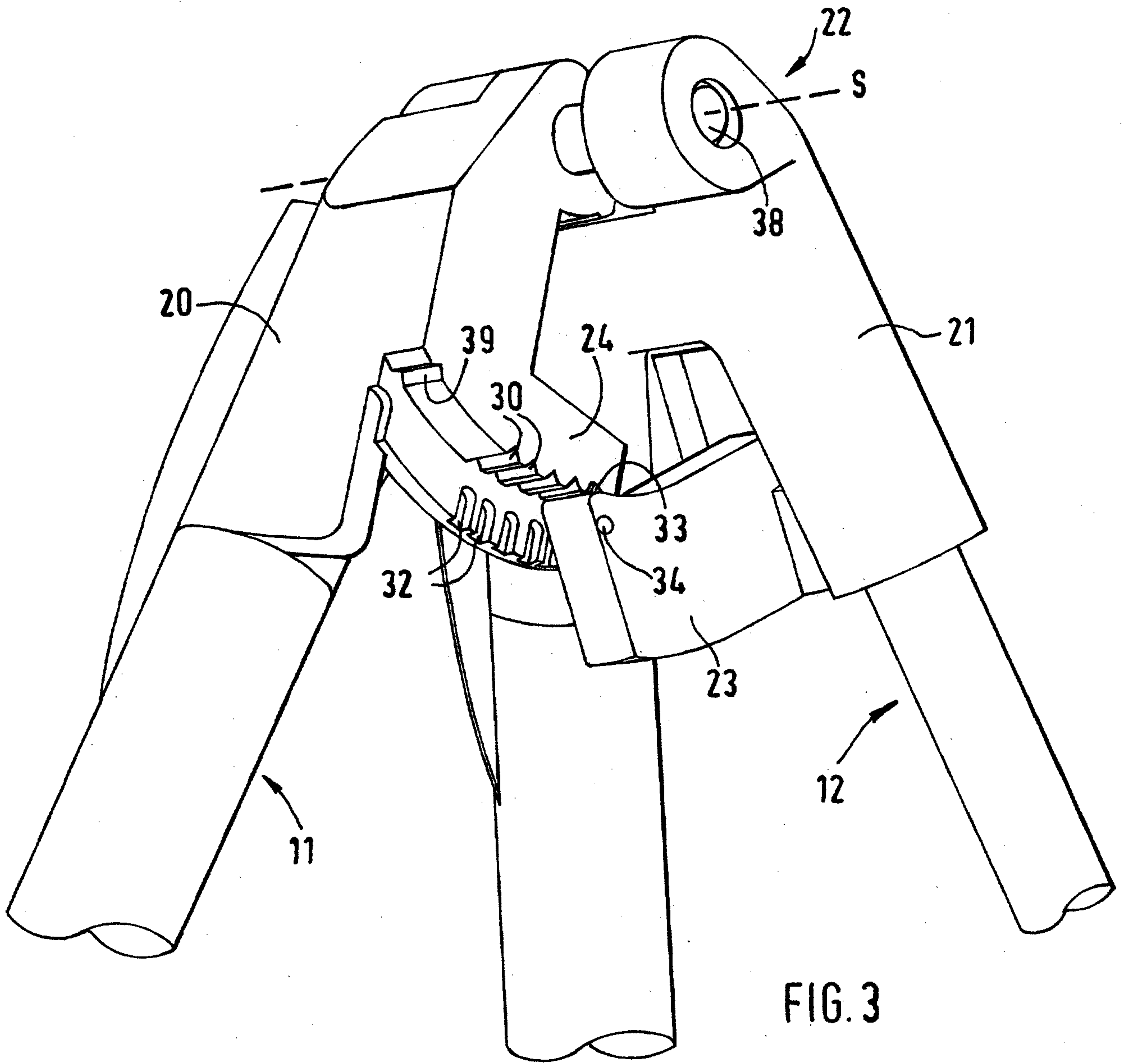


FIG. 3

