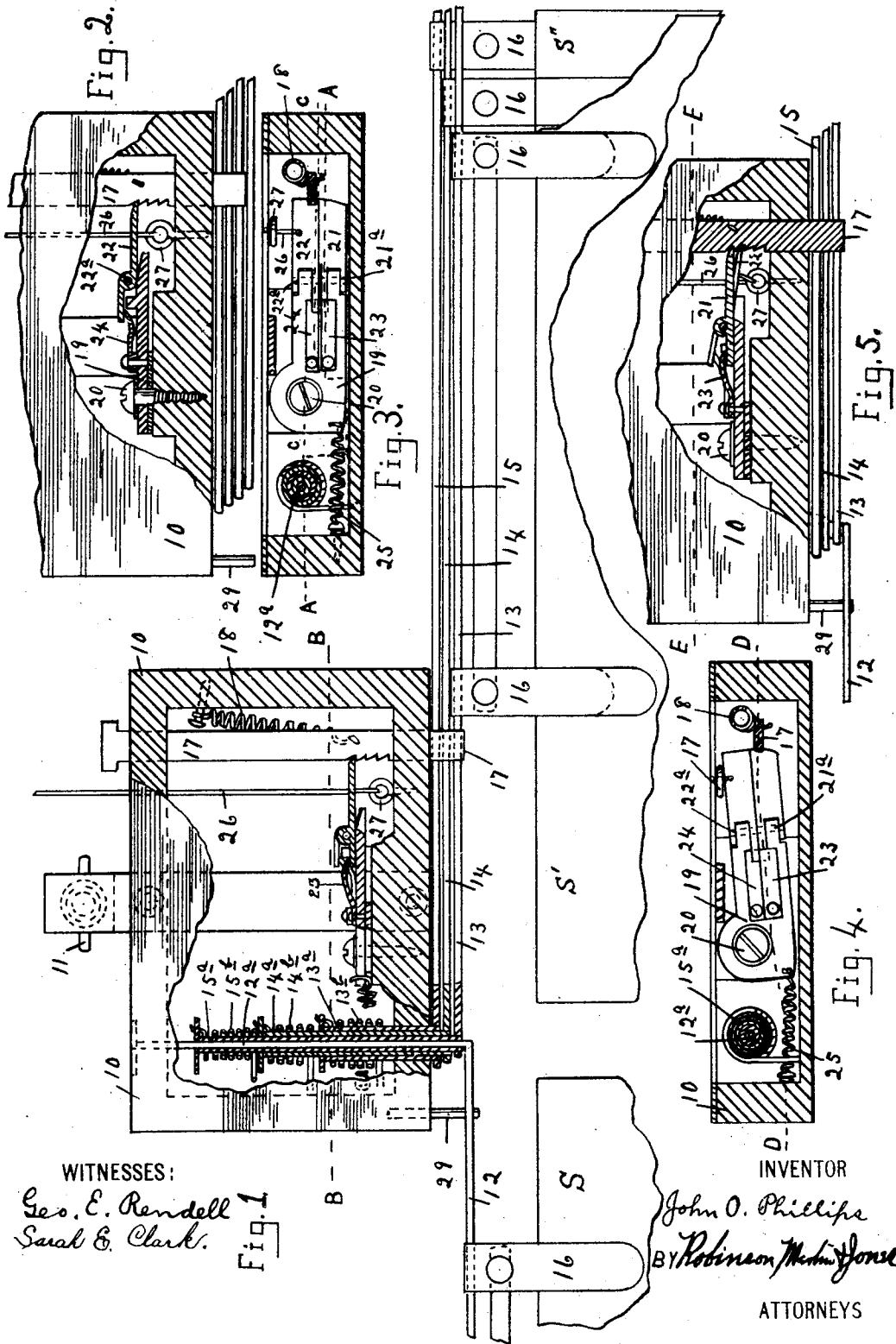


J. O. PHILLIPS.
SHEET MUSIC TURNER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 23, 1908.

957,370.

Patented May 10, 1910.



WITNESSES:
Geo. E. Randell
Sarah E. Clark.

Fig. 1

INVENTOR
John O. Phillips
BY Robinson & Morse
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN O. PHILLIPS, OF CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK.

SHEET-MUSIC TURNER.

957,370.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 10, 1910.

Application filed November 23, 1908. Serial No. 464,004.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN O. PHILLIPS, of Canajoharie, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Music Turners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the characters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

The object of my present invention is to provide a sheet music turner, which is simple and efficient in operation and well adapted to meet the requirements of such a device.

Figure 1 shows a partial front elevation and a partial vertical section as on line A—A of Fig. 3 of the device. Fig. 2 is a partial front view and a partial vertical section taken on line C—C of Fig. 3, with movable parts, however, adjusted to a different position. Fig. 3 is a horizontal cross section taken on line B—B of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal cross section similar to Fig. 3, with movable parts in a different position. Fig. 5 is a partial front elevation and a partial vertical section taken on line D—D of Fig. 4.

Referring to the reference characters in a more particular description, 10 indicates the body which is, in fact, an open-back case, supporting and containing the working parts of the device and provided with a thumb-screw clamp 11, by means of which it may be secured to the music rack of a piano or other musical instrument or to any other desirable support. Mounted in bearings in one end of the case are the several sheet supporting arms 12, 13, 14 and 15, four of such being shown, although more or less may be obviously provided. The hinged end of the arms 13, 14 and 15 are secured on and supported by the telescoping sleeves 13^a, 14^a and 15^a, while the pintle 12^a of the arm 12 has a bearing in the sleeve 13^a and in the top of the case. The sleeves 13^a, 14^a and 15^a are respectively provided with coil springs 13^b, 14^b and 15^b, one end of each being secured to its respective sleeve and the other end supported in the case, and they are tensioned to swing the arms 13, 14 and 15 from the position shown at the right of Fig. 1 to a position parallel with the arm 12 at the left of Fig. 1. No spring is provided for swinging

the arm 12, for ordinarily the first sheet of music is carried by this arm, and it may well be turned by the operator. Each of the arms 12, 13, 14 and 15 is provided with spring clamps 16 for grasping the upper edge of a sheet of music. For securing the three swinging arms 13, 14 and 15 against the tendency of their respective springs and on the right-hand side, as the device is shown in Fig. 1, there is provided a sliding stop bar 17 having bearings in the upper and lower sides of the case and adapted to be projected at its lower end into the path of these arms. A spring 18 is provided secured at its lower end to the stop bar 17 and at its upper end of the case and tensioned to move the stop bar upwardly, and particularly to withdraw its lower projecting end upwardly into the case. An escapement device is provided consisting of a rocking plate 19 mounted upon a fixed pivot 20 in the frame, and having a pair of catch plates or dogs 21 and 22 adapted at their operative ends to engage with a set of ratchet teeth in the edge of the stop bar 17. The two dogs 21 and 22 are pivoted on the swinging end of the plate 19, as indicated at 21^a and 22^a, in such manner as to allow both to swing downwardly below the plane of the plate 19, but are limited in their upward swinging movement at a point substantially in the plane of the upper face of the plate 19. A spring 23 serves to normally hold the dog 21 in its horizontal projecting position, while a spring 24 serves to normally hold the dog 22 in its downwardly inclined position. These two positions of the dogs 21 and 22 make them register respectively with two adjacent notches between the ratchet teeth of the stop bar 17.

A spring 25 secured at one end to the case and at the other end to the plate 19 at one side of its pivot serves to normally swing the plate 19 with its dogs into the position shown in Fig. 3. For manually operating the escapement device, consisting of said plate 19 and dogs 21 and 22, there is provided a cord or flexible connection 26 secured at one end to the dog 22 and passed through an eye 27 in order to change the direction, and thence out of the top of the case. This cord can be continued to a treadle if desired.

Several sheets of music being secured in the clamps of the arms 12, 13, 14 and 15, at least three of the sheets will be swung to the right-hand position, as shown in Fig. 1, and

secured there against the tension of the springs 13^b, 14^b and 15^b by the operator sliding down stop bar 17, so that the lower end projects into the path of these three arms. The arm 12 may be also swung around and caught by the slide bar if desired. It may be here noted, also, that the arm 12 may be provided with a spring to actuate it, same as the other three shown, if desired. As the device is shown, however, the operator will by hand swing the arm 12 carrying one sheet of music around in the left-hand position and against the stop 29. By drawing on the cord 26 the escapement mechanism and particularly the dogs 21 and 22 will be swung over into the position shown in Fig. 4. In so doing, the dog 22 becomes free from the stop bar and under the influence of the spring 24 is swung into its lower position. When tension on the cord 26 is relieved, the escapement mechanism will be swung back into normal position by the spring 25. In so doing, the dog 21 is withdrawn from the ratchet teeth of the stop bar, while the dog 22 is moved into engagement therewith at the lower notch. As the dog 21 is finally withdrawn, the stop bar 17 is moved up one notch under the influence of the spring 18. The distance between the teeth of the stop bar 17 will be made to equal or substantially equal the distance between centers on the arms 13, 14 and 15. It will thus appear that each time that the cord 26 is pulled and released, the stop bar 17 will be moved up one position, releasing one of the swinging arms, and that when released the arm carrying a sheet of music will be swung around into the left-hand position. The musician is thus relieved of any trouble in turning the sheets of music, further than to trip the escapement, which, as before suggested, can be readily done by means of a treadle. The spring 23 supporting the dog 21 in its normal position enables the stop bar 17 to be forced down-

wardly, even when engaged with this dog, without interference or danger of injuring the escapement mechanism.

It is evident that numerous changes in and from the construction herein shown and described can be made without departing from the invention hereinafter set forth in the claim.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a sheet music turner a case having a set of spring actuated arms hinged in the case and arranged in different contiguous planes, a sliding stop bar mounted in bearings in the case and adapted to have one end projected into set position across the path of the several swinging arms and having a set of ratchet teeth, a spring for actuating said stop bar in its retracting movement, a manually operated and pivotally mounted escapement operating on the teeth of the sliding stop bar and having two adjacent spring tensioned dogs, the first dog holding the sliding stop bar in set position and yielding to allow said stop bar to be forced to a lower set position without manipulating the escapement and tensioned to move upon disengagement from the stop bar to be in line at its operating end with the next lower notch in said stop bar and to be raised upon engagement therewith, the second dog tensioned to be normally on a line with the upward position of the first dog but to yield to downward pressure of the stop bar, and a spring swinging the escapement back after each operation into position where the first dog engages the stop bar, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof, I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this fifth day of Nov., 1908.

JOHN O. PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:

PETER MORFORD,
HENRY A. HENRY.