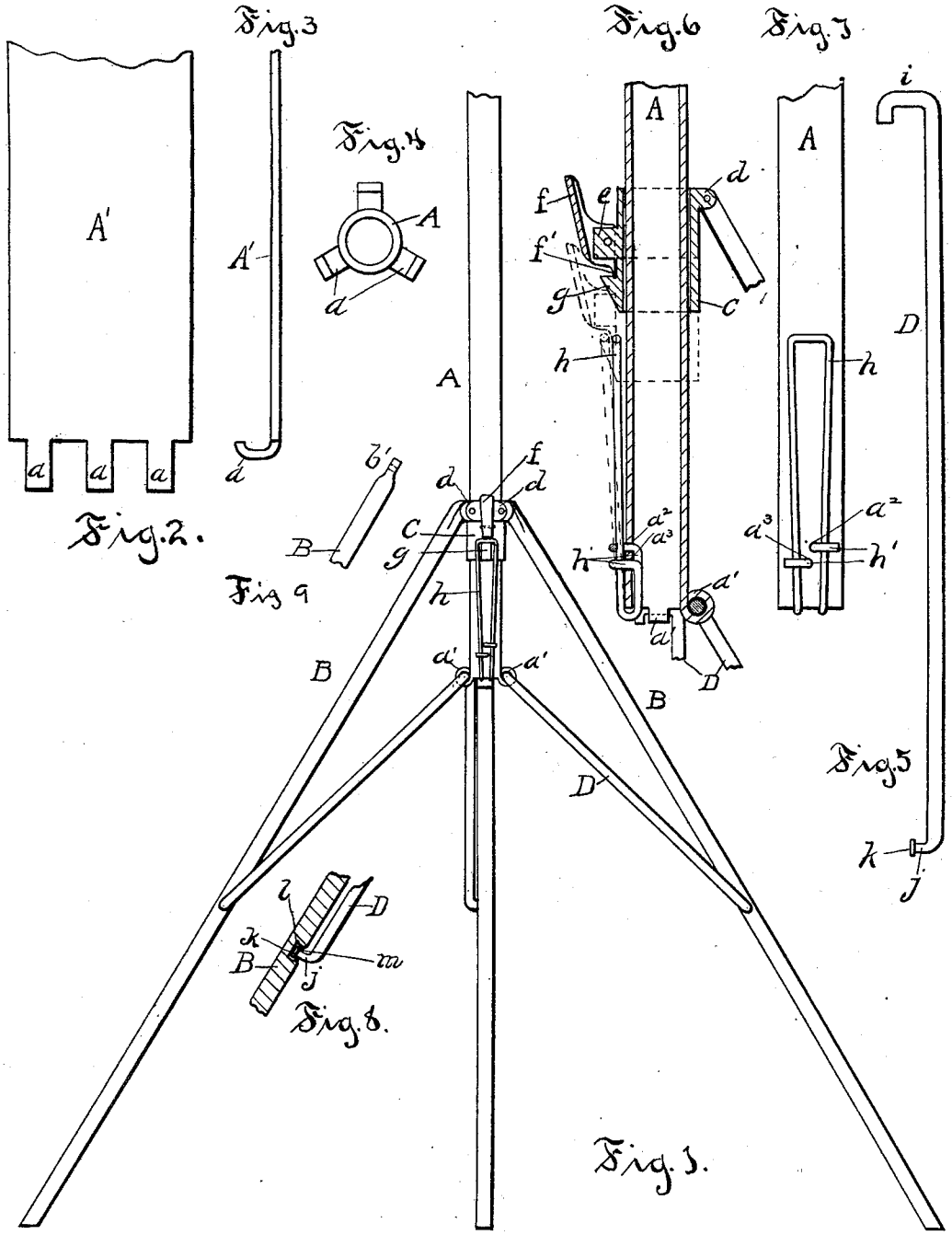
No. 717,131. Patented Dec. 30, 1902.

C. S. STEVENS.

FOLDING STAND.

(Application filed Feb. 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAYTON S. STEVENS, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

FOLDING STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 717,131, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed February 20, 1899. Serial No. 706,141. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAYTON S. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New Britain, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Stands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of articles which are designed to support sheets of music and the like in a position convenient to the user, and has for its objects to produce a stand that shall be inexpensive to manufacture, simple, and easily assembled, and one that can be folded into a compact package for convenience in transportation. These objects are preferably accomplished in the manner shown in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a part of a music-stand, showing my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the blank from which the tube is made Fig. 3 is an edge view of the blank, showing fingers partly rolled up. Fig. 4 is a plan view of finished tube before the fingers are rolled into finished shape. Fig. 5 is a view of the leg-brace. Fig. 6 is a side view in section of the lower end of the base-tube, showing locking means for the runner. Fig. 7 is front view of same. Fig. 8 is a view of one of the legs in section through the socket. Fig. 9 is a view of the upper end of one of the legs.

In the drawings, A denotes the base-tube of a music-stand, into which the necessary upper tubes for adjustably supporting the rack telescope.

B denotes the legs.

C is the sliding collar, having lugs to which the legs are pivoted at their upper ends and hereinafter called the "runner," and D denotes the braces.

The base-tube A has at its lower end pivot-bearings formed up out of metal of the tube, preferably in the following manner, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4: A blank of sheet metal A of proper size is cut away at one end to form the fingers a. These fingers are then partly rolled into the position they will ultimately occupy, as shown in Fig. 3, while the blank is still flat. The next operation is to form the blank A into a tube, as shown in Fig. 4.

The brace D is bent at both ends at an angle to the body portion. The U-shaped end i is placed on the fingers a when they are in the position shown in Fig. 4, and they are then rolled into their finished shape, forming bearings, as shown at a', Fig. 1, holding the braces pivotally, but not removably. The opposite end of the brace has an attenuated neck j and headed end k, Fig. 5. The legs B, flattened at their upper ends b', are pivoted between lugs d on the runner C. At a point on each leg determined by the requirements of the case a socket is formed, as shown at l, Fig. 8. The headed end k of the brace D is placed in the socket, the edges of which are then forced down to form the lip m by any well-known means, as spinning, and thus hold the brace against removal. The advantages of this form of construction over anything now in use are very great, giving a stronger leg, a much cheaper construction, a more finished appearance, and at the same time being more firm and steady than the stands now on the market.

The locking means by which the runner C is secured and the legs held open is both simple and effective. On the runner C is a lug e, to which the trip f is pivoted, and a lug g, having a shoulder that engages the catch h and locks the runner. The catch is preferably of wire formed into a loop to engage the lug g, its free ends h' being bent up into the tube and out through the holes a^2 a^3 in the wall thereof and there clenched one over each arm of the loop h to hold it in position. The form of trip used is shown in Figs. 1 and 6. It is pivoted to lug e on runner C and has points f', which lie under the catch h when the runner is locked in position. On applying pressure to the finger-piece of the trip the points f' lift the spring-catch h out of engagement with the lug g and release the runner, allowing the legs to be folded up against the base-tube A.

It will be perfectly clear that the sockets a' at the bottom of the base-tube may be formed directly from a tube rather than from a flat blank afterward shaped into a tube, as hereinbefore described, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a music-stand in combination with the legs pivotally connected with the base-tube

and braces supported at one end by the legs, a base-tube having integral projections arranged about its lower end turned outwardly and rolled up to form the sole pivot-support for the other end of the brace.

2. In a music-stand, a base-tube having integral projections arranged about its lower end turned outwardly and rolled up to form the sole pivot-supports for one end of the braces, a runner sliding on the base-tube, legs pivoted to the runner, having sockets, and braces having one end bent to U shape and located in the pivot-bearings in the base-tube, the other end being bent and terminating in an enlargement located in a socket in the legs.

3. In a music-stand the combination with a base-tube having integral projections arranged about its lower edge bent to shape to form the sole pivot-support for the leg-braces, a runner sliding on said base-tube, legs pivoted to the runner at their upper ends and having sockets to hold one end to the brace, of a brace having one end bent to U shape and supported in the pivot-bearings on the base-tube, the other end bent and terminating in an enlargement to be located in the socket in the leg, and a lip formed in the socket in the leg after the insertion of the headed end of the brace to hold it in position.

4. In a folding stand, a base-tube, a spring-catch secured at one end thereto and having a loop at the other end to engage a lug on the runner; a runner provided with a lug, and a trip device with one end underlying the loop of the catch when the runner is locked.

5. The combination in a locking means for the runner of a folding stand, with a tube having holes in the walls thereof, of a spring-catch whose free ends are bent into the tube out through holes in the wall thereof and over the arms of the loop; a lug on the runner to be engaged by the loop and a trip with one end lying under the catch and adapted to raise it out of engagement with said lug, substantially as shown and described.

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