F. E. ALLEN.

MUSIC STAND.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1913.

1,147,589.

Patented July 20, 1915.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

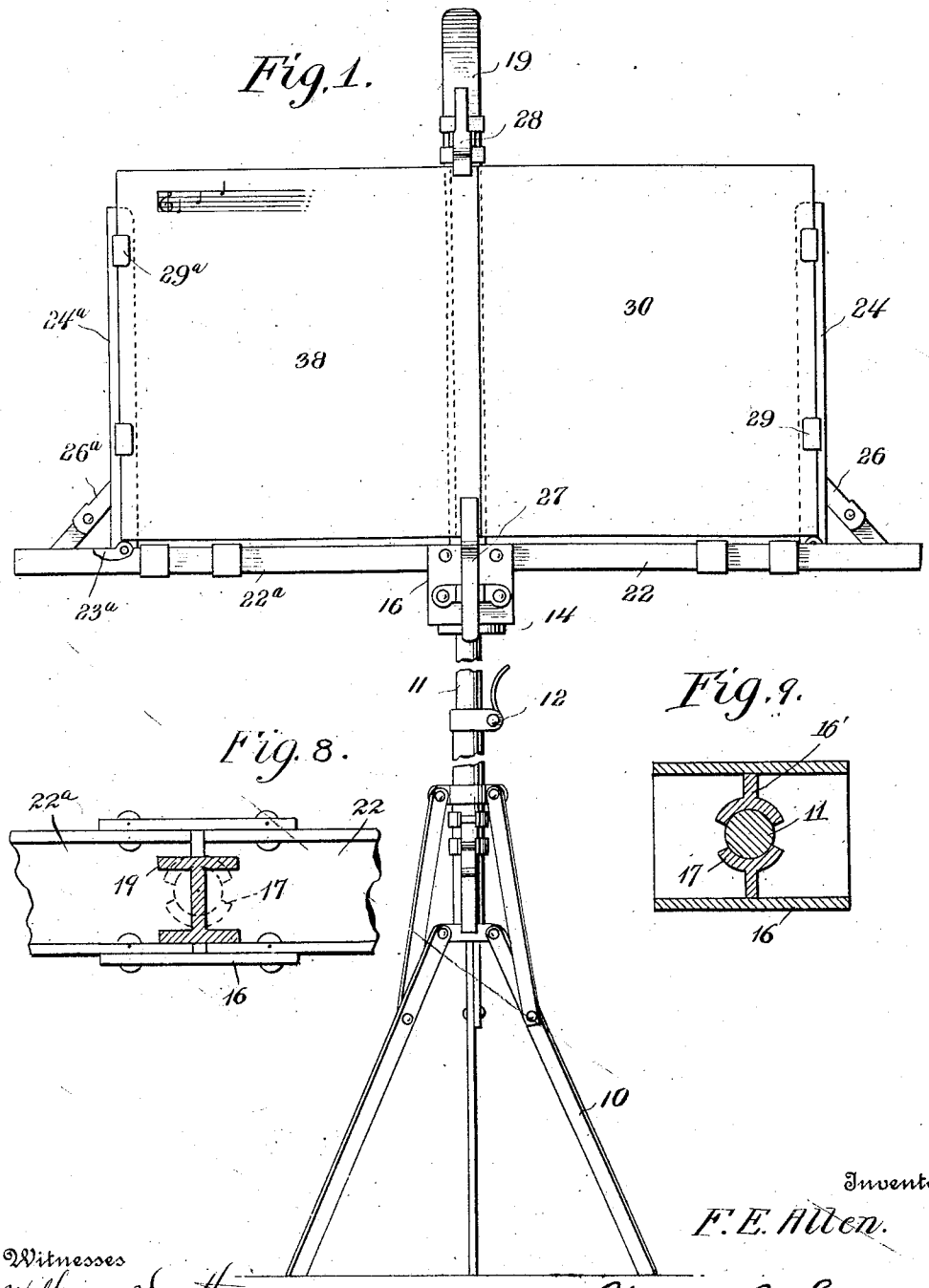


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Witnesses

William Smith

F. N. Wolle

Inventor

F. E. Allen.

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

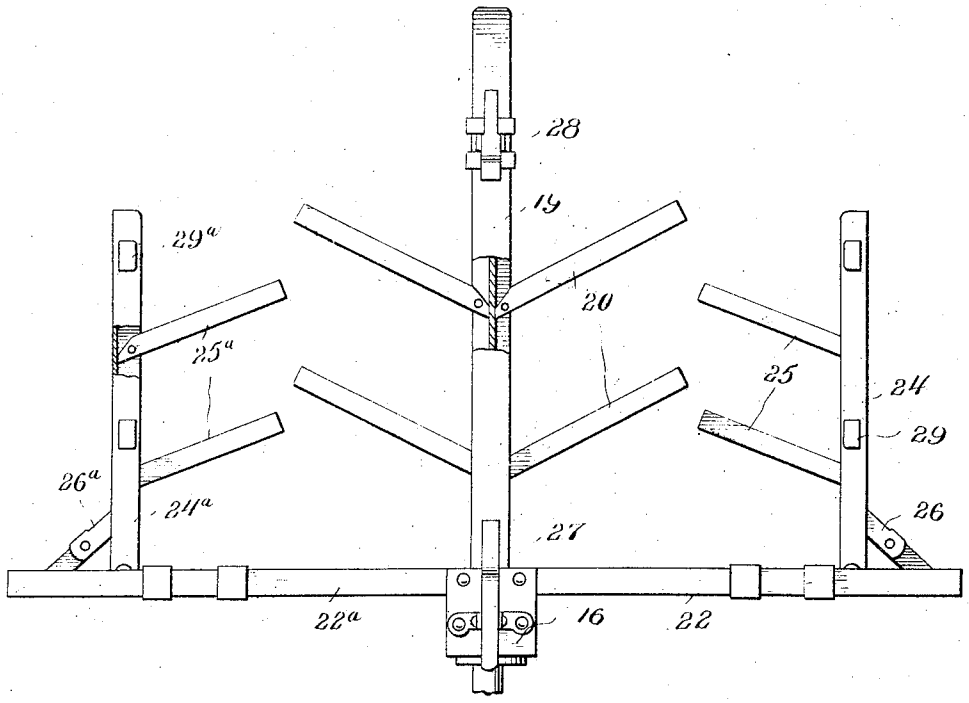


Fig. 7.

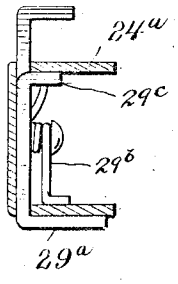
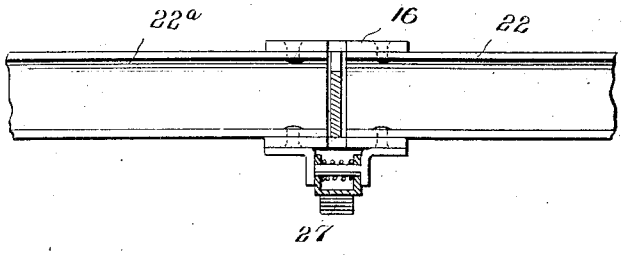


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
William Smith
A. H. Howie

Inventor
F. E. Allen.

By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

F. E. ALLEN.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

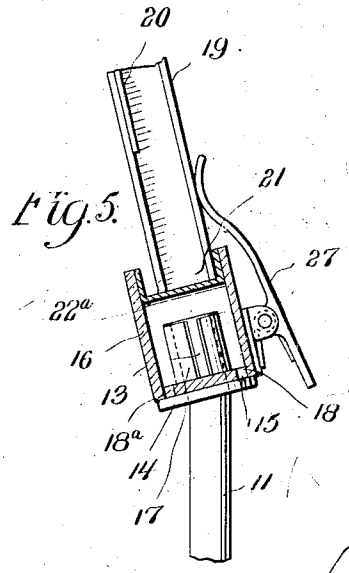


Fig. 5.

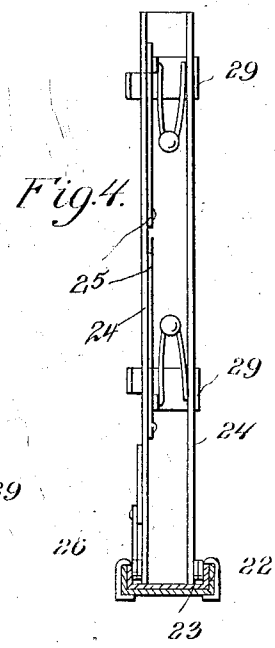


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

William Smith.

H. A. Hooter

Inventor

F. E. Allen.

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. ALLEN, OF PORT HURON, MICHIGAN.

MUSIC-STAND.

1,147,589. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 20, 1915.

Application filed May 21, 1913. Serial No. 769,013.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Port Huron, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Music-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to music and has for an object to provide a stand for accommodating sheets of music in reading position for the player.

The invention embodies, among other features, a music stand which is particularly adaptable for accommodating sheets of music known as professional copies and which have notes on both sides thereof so that when the player has finished with one side of the sheet it is ordinarily necessary that he manually turn the page or sheet over in order to read the notes on the other side thereof, thus causing him to desist from playing while he performs the operation of turning the sheet over in order to see the notes on the other side, particularly when the instrument played upon is one requiring the use of both hands. My device aims, therefore, to produce a music stand including a revoluble sheet-supporting member and wherein, when the notes on one side of the sheet have been played, the entire member can be readily revolved upon a base or stand proper to bring the other side of the sheet of music in position to enable the player to read the notes thereon so that the time taken by the player in exposing the opposite side of the sheet to reading position will be very short compared with the time it ordinarily takes the player to turn the sheet of music around on the stand or sheet-supporting member.

A still further embodiment of the invention resides in a sheet-supporting member which rigidly grips the sheet of music so that the same cannot be blown off of the sheet supporting member when the player is out of doors, and where a current of wind would ordinarily cause a sheet of music supported on the ordinary stand to be blown therefrom or necessitate a reattachment of the sheet to the stand after the player has manually turned the sheet over to expose the notes on the other side.

In the further disclosure of the invention reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, constituting a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the device used with sheet music. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the sheet supporting fingers in operative position for use with book music. Fig. 3 is a view showing the supporting bars partly folded. Fig. 4 is a view of one of the supporting bars showing the sheet supporting fingers folded therein and the manner of mounting the spring clamps. Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view through the turning element. Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view through the same. Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view through the spring clamps carried by the supporting bars. Fig. 8 is a detail sectional view of the central upright. Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view of the turning member.

Referring more particularly to the views, I provide the usual base 10 including an extensible member 11 slidable on the base and adapted to be secured in an adjusted position thereon by means of a suitable clamp 12 arranged in any convenient manner on the base to grip the extensible member 11 and secure the same rigid with respect to the base. The upper end of the extensible member 11 is bent to provide an offset bearing 13, and carried on the extensible member immediately beneath and adjacent to the bearing is a plate 14 carrying a locking member 15 in the shape of a pin.

A turning member 16 includes an element 17 provided with a plurality of oppositely arranged notches 18, 18ª adapted to receive the locking member 15 therein to lock the turning member 16 in rigid position with respect to the extensible member 11, it being readily apparent that when the locking member 15 extends through the notch 18, the turning member will be in normal position, whereas when the turning member has been rotated on the plate 14 so that the locking member 15 extends into the notch 18ª, the turning member will be in a reverse position. The turning member 16 is substantially U-shaped, and integrally connected with the parallel walls thereof are alined webs 16′ terminating centrally of said member in semi-cylindrical portions 17 forming a socket loosely embracing the up-

per end of the rod 11, so that the turning member whether in normal or reverse position will be supported at a proper inclination away from the player positioned in front of the base 10.

A centrally arranged upright 19 in the form of an eye beam in cross section is carried by the element 17 and is provided with the usual sheet-supporting fingers 20, mounted to swing on the upright 19 and foldable relatively thereto as shown in the views, the lower end of the said upright 19 being cut away on both sides thereof adjacent the element 17 to form stop flanges 21.

Mounted to swing on the element 17 on both sides of the upright 19 at its point of connection with the socket are similar channel-like plates 22, 22ª the said plates having their inner ends adapted to engage the stop flanges 21 so that when the plates are in lowered position they will lie in a horizontal plane, it being readily seen that the said plates can be swung upwardly against the sides of the upright 19, this being the folded position of the plates when the turning member 16 is not in use.

Slide members 23, 23ª are adjustably arranged upon the channel-like plates 22, 22ª respectively, and mounted to swing on the members are supporting bars 24, 24ª provided with the usual sheet-supporting fingers 25, 25ª, similar to the sheet-supporting fingers 20, and arranged upon the supporting bars 24, 24ª in the same manner as the sheet-supporting fingers 20 are arranged upon the uprights 19, it being thus apparent that the sheet-supporting fingers 25, 25ª of the supporting bars 24, 24ª can be folded relatively to the supporting bars when the device is not in use. The slide members 23 and 23ª are formed with clamps 23ᵇ which embrace the opposite side walls of the channel-like plates 22 and 22ª as clearly shown in Fig. 3. Pivotally connected link members 26 have pivotal connection with the member 23 and with the supporting bar 24 in order to retain the supporting bar in an upright position when the same is unfolded, and, similarly, link members 26ª have pivotal connection with the slide member 23ª and the supporting bar 24ª to accomplish the same result.

The turning member 16 carries a spring-actuated clip 27 and mounted to slide on the upright 19 is a similar spring-actuated clip 28. For the same purpose as the clips 27 and 28, spring-actuated clips 29 are carried on the supporting bar 24 and similar spring-actuated clips 29ª are supported on the supporting bar 24ª. As shown in this particular instance the clips 29 and 29ª are substantially U-shaped and mounted to slide through slots formed in the side walls of the supporting bars 24 and 24ª. Arranged between the side walls of the bars 24 and 24ª are springs 29ᵇ of the type shown, and the limbs of which bear against one of the side walls of the bars and the lip 29ᶜ formed on the clips extended within said bars. By reason of this arrangement it will be noted that one of the parallel members of the clips 29 normally engages one of the side walls of the bars as clearly shown in Fig. 4, and adapted to be moved against the tension of the spring in spaced relation thereto to receive the edge of the music sheet for clamping the same.

Now as mentioned heretofore, a professional copy of sheet music has the notes on both sides thereof and when the player has finished with the notes on one side, it is necessary to turn the copy over in order to expose the notes on the other side. Therefore, in applying a sheet of music 30 of the character mentioned to the device described, the sheet is arranged to lie between the upright 19 and the supporting bar 24, with the edges of the sheet overlapping the upright and supporting bar so that the same can be gripped by the clips 27 and 28 on the upright 19 and the spring-actuated clips 29 on the supporting bar 24, thus supporting the sheet of music in playing position, with the front face thereof facing the player who stands in front of the base 10. Now when the player finishes with the notes on the front face of the sheet of music 30, with one hand he moves the turning member 16 upwardly to disengage the same from the locking member 15, and then by a slight movement of one of the fingers rotation is imparted to the turning member to turn the same upon the plate 14 a half revolution, thus resulting in the locking member 15 projecting through the opposite aperture 18ª and locking the turning member in its reverse position, thus exposing the rear face of the sheet of music 30 which, in the turning operation, has not been removed or disturbed on the turning member, but remains in the same position in which it was gripped initially, except that by turning the member in the manner mentioned the rear face of the sheet of music is exposed to playing position.

It will be apparent that by having a device of this character for supporting the sheet of music the usual discomfort of a sheet of music blowing off of the stand when playing out of doors is done away with and the sheet of music need not be removed and regripped after being turned around to expose the other side, it being further apparent that by having the offset bearing 13 arranged to loosely extend into the element 17, as mentioned heretofore, the element 17 when either in normal or reverse position, will be inclined away from the player so that he can easily discern the notes on either the front or rear face of the sheet of music.

In the same manner that the sheet of music 30 is supported between and upon the upright 19 and supporting bar 24, a second sheet of music 38 can be arranged upon the turning element to be supported thereby upon the upright 19 and the supporting bar 24^a, with the same clips on the upright which secured the first sheet adapted to secure the second sheet thereto, while the clips 29^a of the supporting bar 24^a secure the second sheet of music to the supporting bar 24^a.

By providing an adjustment of the slide members 23, 23^a upon the channel-like plates 22, 22^a, it will be readily apparent that sheets of music of various sizes can be accommodated on the turning member and that, furthermore, by providing the usual sheet-supporting fingers 20, 25 and 25^a on the upright 19 and supporting bars 24 and 24^a respectively the turning member can be used to accommodate the ordinary sheets of music in book form wherein the pages are turned in the same manner as the pages of a book, it being simply necessary to clamp or grip the covers of the book of music by means of the clips 29 and 29^a carried on the supporting bars 24, 24^a.

As shown in the drawings the turning member can be folded into a compact form by first swinging the supporting bars 24 and 24^a downwardly to lie in the plane of the channel-like plates 22 and 22^a respectively, and then sliding the respective slide members 23, 23^a inwardly on the channel-like plates 22, 22^a so that the supporting bars 24, 24^a will lie substantially within the channel-like plates, after which the channel-like plates are swung upwardly to lie against and inclose the upright 19, it being understood that the sheet-supporting fingers 20 have been previously folded upon the upright and that the sheet-supporting fingers 25 and 25^a have been previously folded upon the respective supporting bars 24 and 24^a.

Although I have shown a particular form of my invention it will be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise construction disclosed in the drawings and that various departures may be made from the disclosures without departing from the spirit of the invention and which primarily provides a turning element adapted to support sheet music and which is revoluble upon a base to expose opposite sides of the sheet of music.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A music stand comprising a bar having an annular flange adjacent the upper end thereof, lugs rising from said flange at diametrically opposite points, a turning member comprising a U-shaped element rotatably mounted on said flange, the cross piece of said element having a central opening for the reception of the upper end of the bar, and a plurality of notches for the reception of said lugs, alined webs integrally connected with the parallel walls of said element and terminating in semicylindrical portions forming a socket centrally disposed within the element and loosely embracing the upper end of the bar for supporting said turning member at the proper inclination, channel shaped sheet music supporting arms pivotally connected to the said parallel walls of said element, and a bar integrally connected with said webs and rising therefrom.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK E. ALLEN.

Witnesses:
LE ROY PEARSON,
E. J. CARAHER.