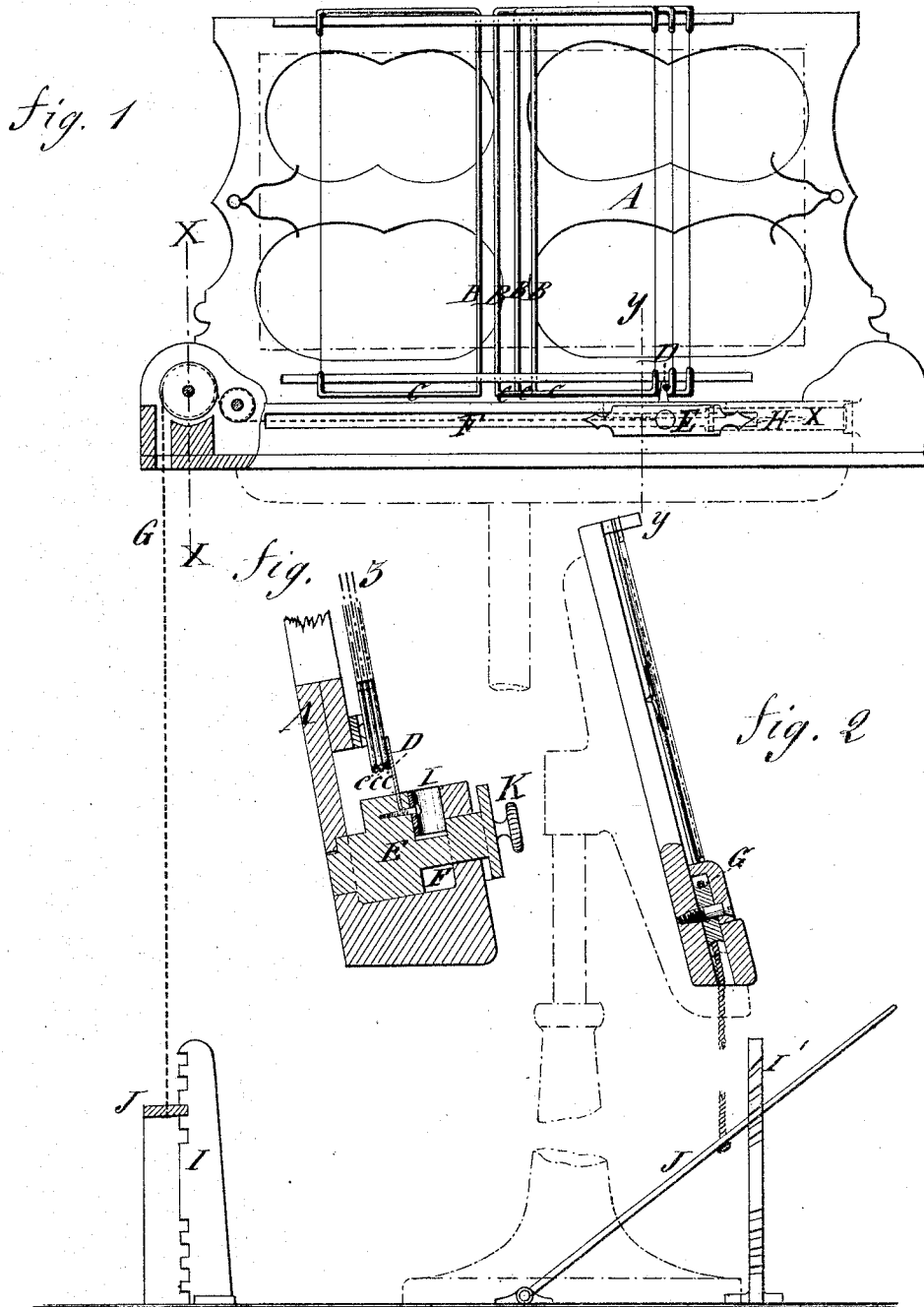


G. W. ROGERS.
Music-Leaf Turners.

No. 154,911.

Patented Sept. 8, 1874.



WITNESSES:

C. Kevoux
Obidquick

INVENTOR:

G. W. Rogers

BY

M. W. Rogers

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. ROGERS, OF SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO IDA RAUTENBERG, OF NEW YORK CITY.

IMPROVEMENT IN MUSIC-LEAF TURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **154,911**, dated September 8, 1874; application filed July 11, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. ROGERS, of South Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Music-Leaf Turner, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists of a slide for moving the swinging wires for turning over the leaves, the said slide being arranged to run in a race a little below, and partly in front of, the lower arms of the leaf-turning wires, and having a little tongue rising a little higher than the arms, that springs behind each arm when it passes the outer end, and swings the arm around as it moves back, and passes the axis of the arm, said slide being worked in one direction by a foot-treadle and cord, and in the other direction by a spring, and the leaf-turning wires being pivoted side by side in a row parallel with the slide-race, so that whichever way they may be turned the front wire will swing a little short of the next at the outer end, whereby when the tongue passes off the front wire to spring behind to swing the wire forward, it will strike against the next wire, and thus be prevented from engaging it. A notched bar or standard is arranged alongside of the foot-treadle, to engage and hold it against the spring at any point.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved music-turner, with a part sectioned. Fig. 2 is a section on line *x x*, and Fig. 3 is a section on line *y y*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the book-rack for holding the music, which may be of any approved kind, and adapted to any instrument. B represents the pivots, and C the arms of the wires for turning the leaves of the music. These pivots are arranged side by side, in a row, a little distance apart, so that each front wire will not extend quite as far as the next behind, as shown at the right hand of Fig. 1, in order that the tongue D, for throwing the wires, may engage only one at a time, always taking the one at the front. This tongue is mounted on a sliding block, E, which runs in a race, F, extending along the bottom of the

rack from side to side, to carry the tongue along and beyond the ends of the arms to return behind them, and thus swing them around from one side to the other. The slide is connected by a cord, G, with a foot-treadle, for pulling it in the direction for turning the leaves, and it is also connected with a strong spring, H, (dotted,) of rubber or other material, for moving it back, and it has a spring, I, at its front, which yields for letting it come forward when passing over the arms C, and instantly throws it back after passing off the end of an arm to run behind it. The treadle J ranges along the notched standard I', the notches of which are arranged to hold the slide at any required point until it is required to shift. For example, in Fig. 1, the second arm is represented as the next one to be turned, and the tongue D is held just beyond the end of it, and to the left of the end of the next arm, so that its next movement to the left will only swing the second arm, whereas if it were allowed to swing beyond more than one arm, it would cause more to swing. The treadle is moved into and out of the notches by the foot giving it a little swing laterally, and may thus be engaged with any notch, the position of the tongue along the slide being an indicator to the eye of the performer when the treadle is in position for entering the notch it is desired to.

When all of the arms have been turned to either side, they may be turned back one by one or all together. For turning them all back at once, the tongue is allowed to slide beyond all the arms before being reversed.

Instead of notching the standard I', so as to hold the tongue in a special position for each arm, it may be held always in advance of the end of the arm to be turned by one intermediate notch, and then moved over the arm just before or at the time of turning, and held by the foot until returned to the notch; but in order to turn the leaf with the least possible delay at the moment necessary, it is better to have the tongue ready for instantaneous action, as shown in the drawing. The thumb-stud K is attached to the block for pulling the tongue forward, to move it backward over the

ends of the arms, which may sometimes be required.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of a sliding tongue, D, with a series of leaf-turning wires pivoted in a row, as described, the said sliding tongue being also arranged to spring back of the ends of the wires, substantially as specified.

2. The sliding and forward and backward

shifting block E, spring H, foot-treadle J, and cord G, combined and arranged to work the tongue D, substantially as specified.

3. The notched standard I', combined with the foot-treadle J, cord G, slide E, tongue D, and wires B C, substantially as specified.

GEORGE W. ROGERS.

Witnesses:

A. P. THAYER,

T. B. MOSHER.