

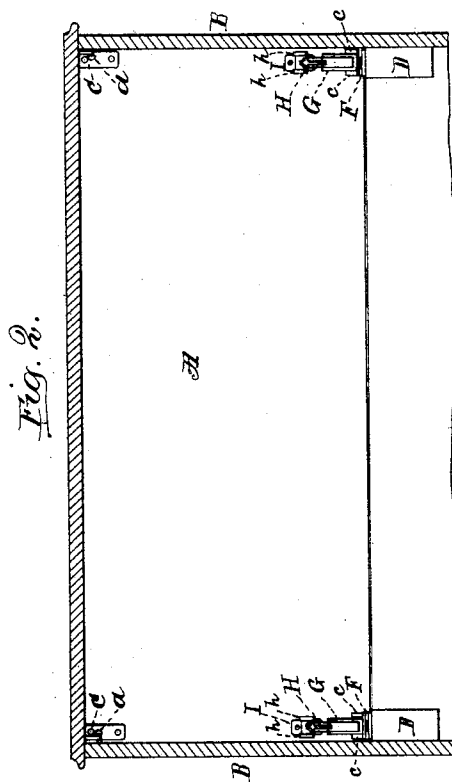
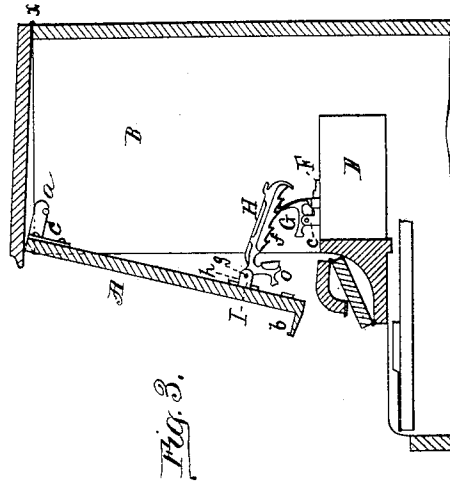
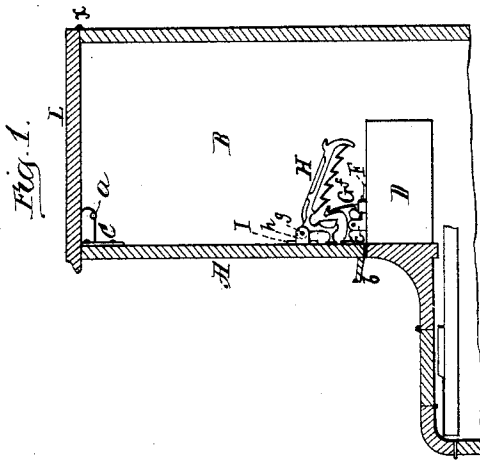
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. M. GUILD.
MUSIC RACK FOR UPRIGHT PIANOS.

No. 426,268.

Patented Apr. 22, 1890.



Witnesses
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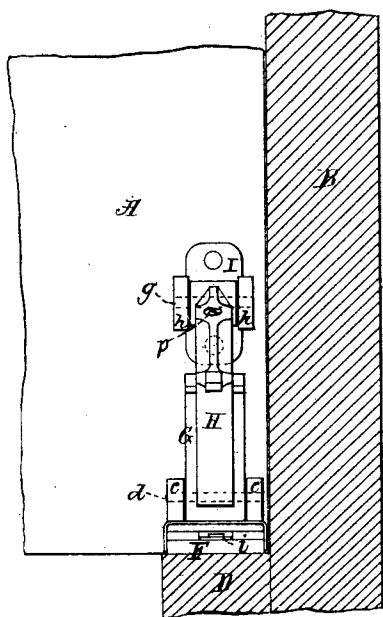


Fig. 6.

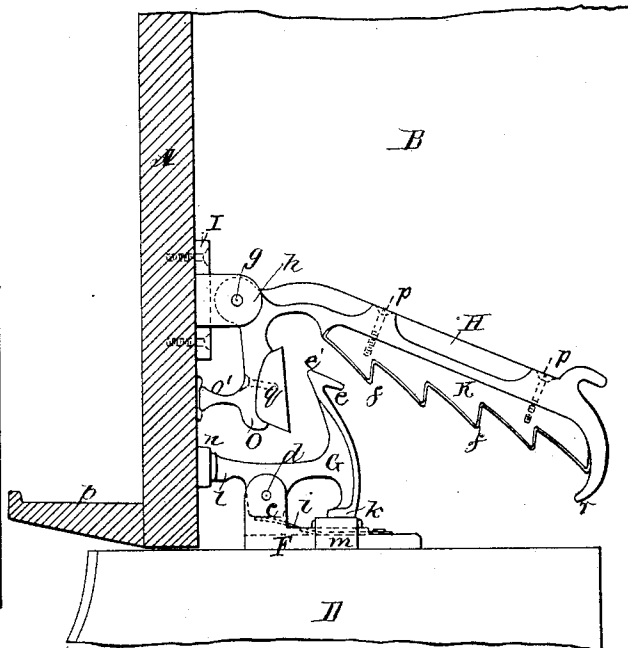


Fig. 4.

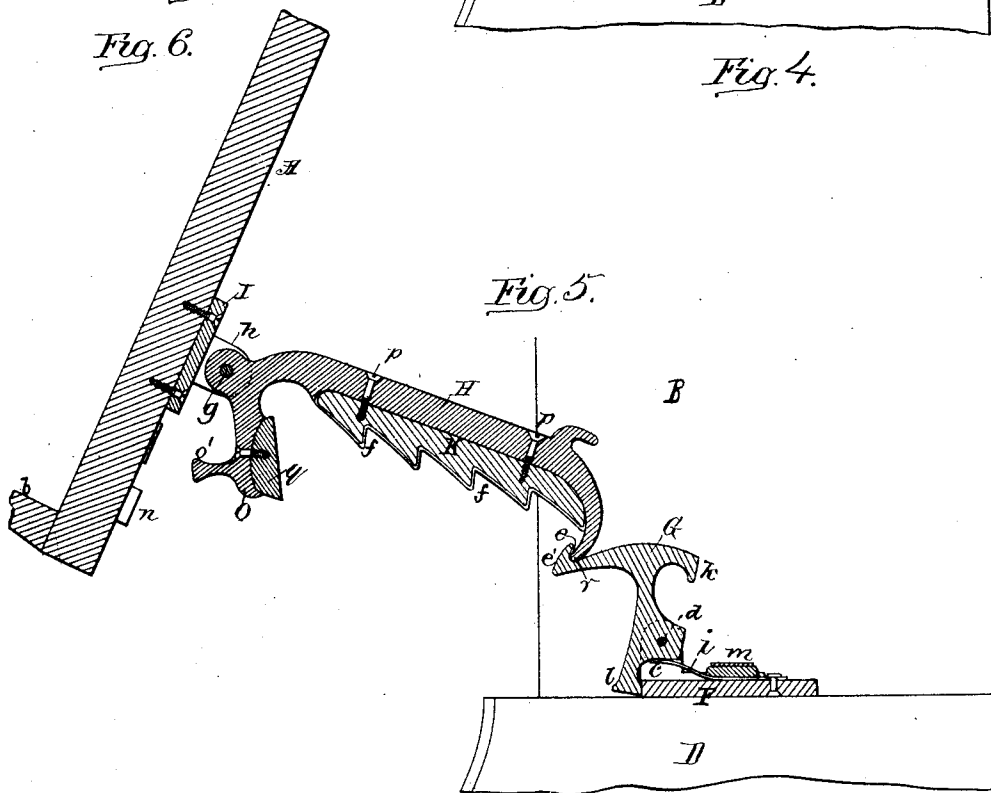


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE MORSE GUILD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO H. E. GUILD, OF SAME PLACE.

MUSIC-RACK FOR UPRIGHT PIANOS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,268, dated April 22, 1890.

Application filed August 23, 1889. Serial No. 321,761. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE MORSE GUILD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Music-Racks for Upright Pianos; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a vertical and transverse section, and Fig. 2 a vertical and longitudinal section, of the upper portion of an upright-piano case provided with my invention, the music-rack, which constitutes the entire vertical front of the case above the fall-board, being shown as in a vertical position. Fig. 3 is a vertical and transverse section of said upper portion of the case, showing the music-rack as in an inclined or forward position. Fig. 4 is a vertical and transverse section of the lower part of the rack, showing in side view the devices for supporting the said rack as they appear when it is closed or vertical. Fig. 5 is a vertical and transverse section showing the rack as forward in the position into which it is drawn previous to the closing of it. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of a portion of one end of the case, showing in rear view a part of one end of the music-rack and its supporting devices.

The object of my invention is to render the music-rack of the piano capable of adjustment and support at different distances from the player, in order to adapt it to the difference in the sight of the various persons who may use the instrument, and also to provide means whereby the openings for the emission of the tones of the instrument may be increased or diminished when desired, the nature of my invention being defined in the claim or claims hereinafter presented.

In the drawings, A denotes the music-rack, which constitutes the entire vertical front of the case of the instrument above the fall-board and shuts or swings in between the

ends B B of the case, as shown, and is provided on its outer face and at or near its bottom edge with a ledge *b*, of equal length, or nearly so, with said front for sustaining the books or sheets of music applied to said rack. Against the inner surface of the front or rack and at or near its top edge are secured arms C C, which project rearward and are each notched in their under edge to receive or hook onto a pin *a*, fixed in each of the ends B B of the case and on which the rack swings when operated. The top L is hinged to the case at *x*, and on drawing the music-rack outward it will rise and lift the said top, as shown in Fig. 3.

D D represent the cheeks of the case, and on the upper edge of each is secured a plate F, provided with vertical ears *c c*, between and to which is pivoted at *d* a catch-lever G, having a hooked end *e*, the point *e'* of which operates with the serrations *f* of a lever H, pivoted at *g* between and to the ears *h* of a plate I, secured to the inner face of the music-rack to sustain said rack in an inclined position. (See Fig. 3.)

The catch-lever G is maintained in position by the free end of a spring *i*, secured to the plate F, which spring bears against said lever sufficiently to prevent it from turning on its pivot while the serrations *f* are being moved against and past its hooked end during the outward movement of the music-rack A. Said catch-lever also has two stops *k l*, and when it is in the position shown in Fig. 4 the former stop *k* rests on a cushion *m*, secured to the plate F, and the latter stop *l* furnishes a bearing for the music-rack when said rack is in a vertical position.

The shorter arm *o* of the toothed lever II extends downward and has a stop *o'*, which, when the teeth of said lever are out of contact with the catch-lever G, bears against the inner face of the music-rack (see Fig. 4) and supports said lever in position. The said toothed lever H, in order to give to it proper weight, is constructed mostly of metal; but the part K, provided with the teeth *f*, is made of wood, the serrated side being covered with soft leather secured thereto and carried over the ends of said part, it being fixed to the

said lever by screws *p p*. The teeth, being covered, move against the hooked end *e* of the catch-lever with little, if any, noise. The shorter arm *o* of the lever *H* has a block of wood *q* secured to it, as shown, which works against the point *e'* of said hooked end *e* of the lever *G* when the music-rack is moved inward and turns said lever on its pivot. The inner end of said lever *H* has a hooked nose *r*, as shown.

On drawing the music-rack outward to a convenient distance from the player, it will be supported in an inclined position by one of the teeth *f*, catching on and bearing against the point *e'* of the hooked end *e* of the catch-lever *G*. (See Fig. 3.) When desired to close the rack, it should first be drawn still farther outward, and the nose *r* of the lever *H*, catching in the hooked end *e* of the catch-lever *G*, will turn said catch-lever on its pivot into the position shown in Fig. 5. Next push the rack inward, and on the block *q* coming in contact with the point *e'* of the said hooked end *e* and the music-rack still moving, it will turn the catch-lever *G* on its pivot back into the position shown in Fig. 4, the cushion *n* on the inner face of the music-rack bringing against the stop *l* of said catch-lever. It will be noticed that the spring *i* holds the lever *G* so that the point *e'* of its hooked end *e* will not catch in the teeth *f* while the lever *H* is moving back during the closing of the music-rack to a vertical position.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an upright piano, for operating the music-rack thereof, the lever *H*, having the

series of teeth, the nose *r*, the arm *o*, and stop *o'*, and pivoted to the inner face of the said rack, combined with the catch-lever *G*, having the hooked end *e*, the stops *l* and *k*, and pivoted to ears extending from a plate secured to the case, said plate provided with a spring to hold said catch-lever in position while the lever *H* is moving against it, essentially as shown and set forth.

2. The catch-lever *G*, provided with the hooked end *e*, the stops *k l*, in combination with the plate *F*, having ears to which it is fulcrumed, the spring *i*, fixed to the said plate and bearing against said lever, the lever *H*, pivoted to ears fixed to said rack and provided with the series of teeth, the hooked nose *r*, the arm *o* and stop *o'*, and block *q*, said lever operating with the catch-lever *G* to hold the rack in different positions, as may be desired, for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the hinged or pivoted piano front, the toothed lever pivoted to said front and having a stop to sustain it in position therewith, an arm *o* and a hooked nose, the catch-lever provided with a hooked end and with stops to limit its movement on its pivot, the fulcrum-plate *F*, and the spring *i*, to govern the movements of the catch-lever, all arranged and to operate essentially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

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

GEORGE MORSE GUILD.

Witnesses:

S. N. PIPER,
C. F. DANIELS.