A. RESTREPO.

COPY HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1919.

1,375,731.

Patented Apr. 26, 1921.

Fig. 1.

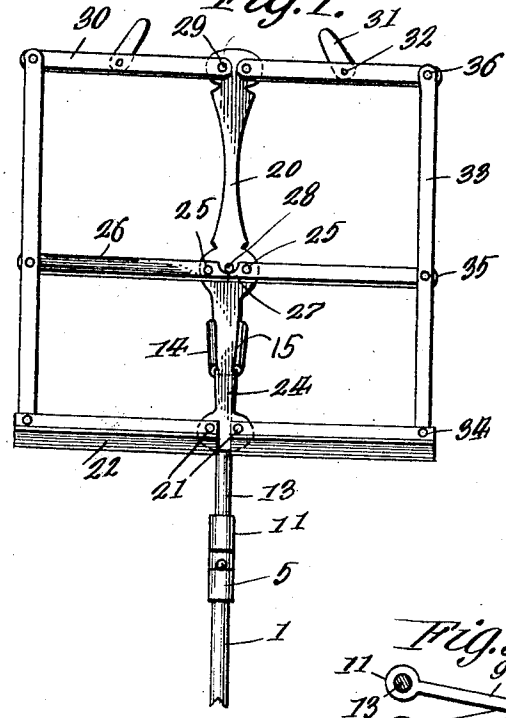


Fig. 2.

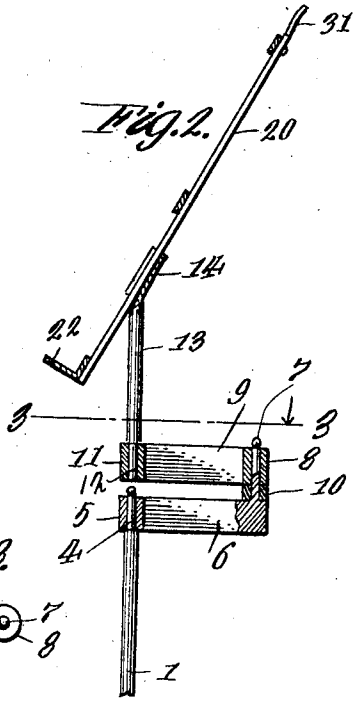


Fig. 3.

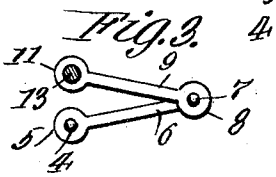


Fig. 5.

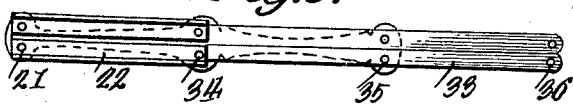


Fig. 6.

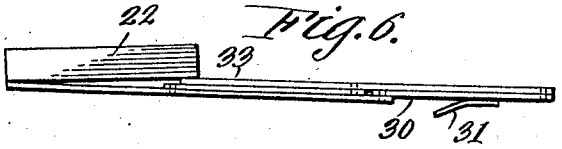
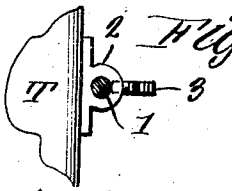


Fig. 4.



WITNESS:

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APOLINAR RESTREPO, OF MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA.

COPY-HOLDER.

1,375,731. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Apr. 26, 1921.**

Application filed July 16, 1919. Serial No. 311,344.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, APOLINAR RESTREPO, a citizen of the Republica de Colombia, residing at Calle de Colombia No. 299, in the Medellin City, Rep. of Colombia, South America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Copy-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to furniture, and more especially to book holders which are portable; and the object of the same is to produce an improved foldable, separable holder for attachment to a typewriter for supporting a copy in front of the operator, although of course the invention may be used for other purposes.

Another object is to provide means within the length of the standard whereby the rack can be swung to various positions without detaching the standard from the support or from the rack itself.

Another object is to provide improved connecting means between the standard and the rack and between parts of the standard itself.

Details are set forth in the following specification and claim.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a front elevation of this device set up and in use, and

Fig. 2 is a central vertical section thereof, showing the lower end of the post as attached to a typewriter frame or other suitable support.

Figs. 3 and 4 are cross sections on the line 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a plan view, and

Fig. 6 an edge view of the rack detached from the standard and folded.

The standard is herein shown as made up of a post, a rod, and a connection between them. The post is numbered 1 and in the present instance it is shown as passing downward through a clip 2 and under a set screw 3 therein, the clip being attached to a support such as the frame of a typewriter T, although of course, the lower end of the post could be mounted in or on a pivotal support and might even carry a tripod. Such would doubtless be the construction if this rack were used for supporting music. I prefer to employ the rack for holding a copy in front of a typewriter operator, and therefore the simplest means for supporting the post is to attach its lower end to a typewriter frame as suggested. At its upper end the post carries a reduced pin 4 entering an eye 5 in a link 6, and at the outer end of the link is an upstanding pin 7 entering an eye 8 in another link 9, a washer 10 being interposed between the outer ends of the two links and around the pin 7. The inner end of the upper link 9 in turn has an eye 11 in which fits a pin 12 at the lower end of a rod 13 whose upper end carries a split sleeve 14 whose axis is preferably slightly oblique to the length of the rod, whose bore is flattened and tapers downward, and whose split 15 is at the front side as seen in Fig. 1. Thus the standard is made up principally of a post and a rod connected by a pair of links. These are pivoted at their front ends to the ends of the post and rod, and are pivotally connected with each other at their rear ends, and normally they stand as seen in Fig. 2. By this construction the lower link 6 may swing around its pivotal support upon the pin 4 and the upper link may swing around its pivotal support on the pin 7, so that the links may be straightened out, as for instance when desired to carry the rod 13 over to a lateral position considerably deflected from the line of the upright 1 whose lower end of course is fastened to a support. This occurs when it is desired to set the rack in another position. For turning the rack, the pin 12 entering the eye 11 affords a support on which the rack is revolubly mounted upon the upper link. All the pins are round and slightly reduced so as to provide shoulders against the eyes, and a washer 10 separates the outer ends of the two links so that the upper may pass freely over the lower in a manner which will be well understood. Moreover, this connection of the two parts of the standard permits them to be disconnected when they must be stored within small compass.

The rack itself is also foldable so that it can be stored away. Like the other parts, it is preferably made entirely of metal, and as light as possible consistent with the uses to which it is put. An upright central shank 20 is provided preferably flattened and enlarged at three points where the pivots occur which are described below, and the lower portion of this shank is made tapering downward as indicated at 24 so that it may be passed through the slit in the front of the sleeve 14 and then moved downward to engage therewith as seen in Fig. 1. Pivoted at 21 to the lower portion of the shank

are two rests 22 L-shaped in cross section, their outstanding leaves constituting feet upon which the copy will stand. Pivoted at 25 to the midlength of the stand are two straps 26 whose inner ends are reduced and shouldered as at 27 and bear upward against a stop 28, when the straps stand substantially horizontal as seen in Fig. 1, thereby preventing the straps from turning around their pivots further than to a horizontal position. Pivoted at 29 to the upper end of the shank is another pair of straps 30 paralleling the straps 26 and of similar construction excepting that they need not have the shouldered inner ends 27 and the stop 28. The upper straps may have fingers 31 pivoted at 32 thereto and capable of being turned upward to enlarge the surface of the rack when the copy is extremely large. Links 33 connect the outer ends of the several elements mentioned, being pivoted to the outer ends of the rests 22 at 34, to the outer ends of the straps 26 at 35, and to the outer ends of the upper straps 30 at 36. Thus the several transverse elements, or pair of elements, are capable of being folded upwardly as seen in Figs. 5 and 6 to greatly reduce the size of the rack, and when folded outwardly as seen in Fig. 1, the knuckle joint of the intermediate straps maintains the rectangular contour of the rack itself. The entire rack is engaged with the split sleeve 14 by passing the reduced portion 24 of its shank down through the split of the sleeves, or pressing it backward through said split into the interior of the sleeve and then moving it downward; and of course the rack is disengaged from the sleeve by a reversed operation. The uses of copy and music holders are too well known to need amplification here.

The foregoing description and drawings have reference to the preferred or approved form of my invention. It is to be understood, however, that I may make such changes in construction and arrangement of parts, materials, dimensions, et cetera, as may prove expedient and fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A copy holder comprising a rack consisting of an upright central shank, a series of transverse members made in pairs pivoted at their inner ends at different points on said shank, means pivotally connecting their outer ends, the inner extremities of one pair of said members projecting beyond their pivot and provided with shoulders and adapted to abut when said members are disposed in alinement with each other, and a stop on said shank against which said shoulders abut as the members are disposed in alinement.

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

APOLINAR RESTREPO.

Witnesses:
JORGE LUIS AREMGO,
HUMBER A. CHANES.