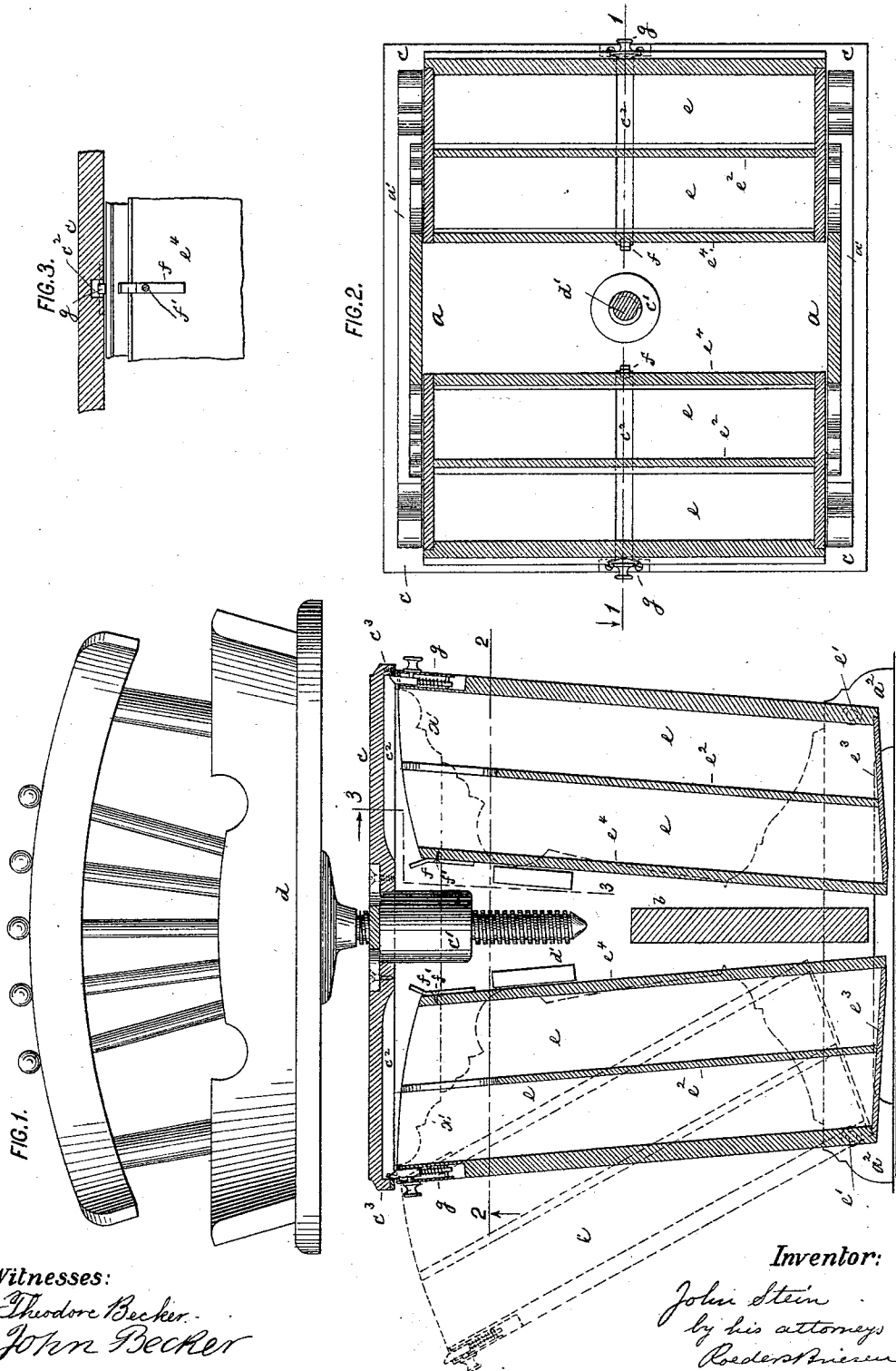


(No Model.)

J. STEIN.
MUSIC STAND.

No. 539,556.

Patented May 21, 1895.



Witnesses:

Theodore Becker.
John Becker

Inventor:

John Stein
by his attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN STEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MUSIC-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,556, dated May 21, 1895.

Application filed March 6, 1895. Serial No. 540,701. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN STEIN, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Music-Stand, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a music stand which is adapted to constitute the base of a stool or tabouret and which is provided with a pair of tilting pockets adapted to hold the music. In this way the player can select and change his notes with very little trouble and without rising from his seat.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved music-stand on line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on line 2 2, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a section on line 3 3, Fig. 1.

My improved music stand is composed of a pair of parallel uprights a , which are expanded at the top to form the heads a' , and at the bottom to form the feet a^2 , (dotted line Fig. 1.) The uprights a , are connected at their lower half by a central transverse partition b , the whole constituting the frame of the stand. The heads a' , support a fixed top plate c , having a central downwardly extending tapped socket c' . This socket receives the screw stem d' , of a revolving piano stool or tabouret d .

To the outer ends of the feet a^2 , are pivoted at e' , the outer corners of a pair of pockets e , which are placed on opposite sides of the stand. These pockets may be subdivided into compartments by partitions e^2 , and their upper edges should be curved so that they are free to tilt outward and inward without colliding with the top plate c . The front and rear sides of the pockets are inclined to the base e^3 , so that the pockets when closed, taper from

top to bottom (Fig. 1). To the rear wall e^4 of each pocket there is secured at f' , a tongue f , which engages a groove c^2 , formed in the lower face of the top plate c . This groove is closed at its front end as at c^3 , and thus limits the outward motion of the pocket by limiting the motion of the tongue f . A suitable spring catch g , holds the pockets in their closed position.

The operation of my improved music stand will be readily understood. The player seated upon the stool d , depresses one of the catches g , to release the pocket which may then be readily tilted into its open position. In this position of the pocket, its contents are properly exposed and in full reach of the player who can thus select his music without rising and in fact without changing his pose. A slight pressure against the pocket will at once close the same to conceal and protect its contents.

The advantages connected with my improved music stand are that it permits ready access to the music, effectively protects the same against dust and that it economizes a complete article of furniture.

What I claim is—

A music stand composed of a pair of uprights, a perforated top plate supported thereby, a socket depending from the top plate, a pair of diverging pockets hinged to the uprights at opposite sides of the socket, and stops f , secured to the rear walls of the pockets, substantially as specified.

JOHN STEIN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM SCHULZ,
F. V. BRIESEN.