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(54) **MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STAND**
STÄNDER FÜR EIN MUSIKINSTRUMENT
SUPPORT POUR INSTRUMENT DE MUSIQUE

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(56) References cited:
DE-C1- 4 205 143 FR-A- 2 011 027
FR-A- 2 642 211 US-A- 4 407 182
US-A- 4 572 050

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to musical instrument stands, and more particular, to collapsible stands adapted for supporting musical instruments having a portion comprising keys, which portion is substantially vertical when held in a normal playing orientation, and furthermore having a bell extending substantially vertically from the bottom of said portion. Such musical instruments are e.g. saxophones and bass clarinets. Hereinafter, when the expression "saxophone" is used, all such instruments having the above explained configuration are meant. The straight versions of the soprano and soprano saxophones are excluded, though.

PRIOR ART

[0002] The discomfort of carrying around not only the instrument or instruments, but also a music stand, the sheet music and furthermore a music instrument stand, which are all needed in many cases of music performance is well known to musicians.

[0003] Numerous inventions have attempted to provide a musical instrument support, which is collapsible, light and easily portable. However, these inventions have only succeeded in a good result regarding certain musical instruments. None of them has solved said problem regarding saxophones.

[0004] Musical instrument stands for e.g. flutes, clarinets or trumpets are relatively easy to provide, since such instruments can be supported by directing the end opening of the flute or the bell of the clarinet or the trumpet to a support on the floor. A trumpet support of this kind is disclosed in FR-A-2 011 027. Having such a stand, the trumpeter can easily and readily reach for the trumpet while e.g. being on stage.

[0005] The stand according to FR-A-2 011 027 can, however, not be used for the saxophone, since saxophones are provided with a substantially upright bell, when held in their normal playing orientation, which bell cannot be turned against the floor, since the middle part of the instrument, which bears all the keys, extends further beyond the bell, so that such a stand cannot even be reached by the bell. Even if it were possible to reach the stand, e.g. by placing the stand at the edge of a stage, in order to place the middle part of the saxophone beyond the edge of the stage, the stand of FR-A-2 011 027 could still not be used, since the position of the centre of gravity of a saxophone is such, that the saxophone would fall off the stage. Furthermore, the saxophonist would not be able to reach for the saxophone easily and readily, since he or she would have to turn it around before playing on it.

[0006] FR-A-2 642 211 discloses a saxophone stand, which requires a holding device in the shape of a hook, which carries the weight of the saxophone, and a further holding device, which solely supports the bell of the saxophone for keeping it in a position of equilibrium. This saxophone stand is certainly collapsible, but it cannot be easily carried by the saxophonist.

ophone for keeping it in a position of equilibrium. This saxophone stand is certainly collapsible, but it cannot be easily carried by the saxophonist.

[0007] Another saxophone stand is documented by the document US-A-4 572 050, in which the saxophone is stood in an upright position. This stand solves the problem of holding the saxophone in such a position, that a strap around the neck is not necessary. Though the stand solves the problem of supporting the instrument, and though the stand is collapsible, it is not collapsible to such an extent that it is easily portable. It is also not light.

[0008] US-A-4 407 182 discloses a musical instrument stand, which can be stored in the bell of e.g. a trumpet. This stand could, however, never be used for a saxophone for the same reasons as given above concerning the document FR-A-2 011 027.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0009] It is the main object of this invention to provide a musical instrument stand, in particular for musical instruments having substantially the shape of saxophones, whereby the stand can be easily and comfortably transported.

[0010] It is another object of the invention to provide an instrument support, which is collapsible, light and easily portable.

[0011] It is a further object of the invention to provide a musical instrument stand, which is easy to assemble.

[0012] Yet another object of the invention is to provide a musical instrument stand, which is easy and cheap to manufacture.

[0013] These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to accompanying drawings forming part thereof, wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0014] The invention is defined by the appended independent claims 1 and 3, with the dependent claims giving advantageous embodiments.

[0015] Thus, at least the base and the support of the musical instrument stand according to the invention can be easily transported in the bell of the saxophone.

[0016] The following detailed description is for the purpose of fully disclosing the invention without placing limitations thereon.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017]

FIG 1 is a perspective view of a musical instrument stand in accordance with the invention, having a saxophone supported thereon.

FIG 2 is a front elevation of the stand, as illustrated in figure 1.

FIG 3 is a side elevation of a collapsed stand in accordance with the invention, having a saxophone indicated in broken lines.

FIG 4 is a side elevation of a first embodiment of a collapsed stand, in accordance with the invention.

FIG 5a is a side view of a second embodiment of a collapsed stand, in accordance with the invention.

FIG 5b is an enlarged view of the legs as illustrated in figure 4a.

FIG 6 is a side view of a third embodiment of a collapsed stand, in accordance with the invention.

FIG 7 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of the bell rest fitted onto a stand.

FIG 8a is a perspective view of a second embodiment of the bell rest fitted onto a stand.

FIG 8b is a perspective view of the support for the bell rest according to figure 8a.

FIG 9a is a perspective view of a third embodiment of the bell rest fitted onto a stand.

FIG 9b is a side elevation cross-sectional view of the bell rest as shown in figure 9a.

FIG 10a is a perspective view of a fourth embodiment of the bell rest withdrawn into the stand.

FIG 10b is a cross-sectional view of the bell rest illustrated in figure 10a.

FIG 10c is a cross-sectional view of the bell rest illustrated in figure 10a.

FIG 11a is a perspective view of a fifth embodiment of the bell rest fitted onto a stand.

FIG 11b illustrates the bell rest as shown in figure 11a as it has been disconnected from the stand.

FIG 11c illustrates the bell rest as shown in figure 11a fitted into the stand in a collapsed condition.

FIG 11d illustrates the bell rest as illustrated in figure 11a.

FIG 12 illustrates a first embodiment of an additional lower bell rest.

FIG 13 illustrates a second embodiment of an additional lower bell rest.

FIG 14 is a cross-section of the base with mounted leg, illustrating a bayonet coupling therebetween.

FIG 15a shows a fourth embodiment of a collapsed stand, in accordance with the invention.

FIG 15b is a cross-sectional view along the line XVI B-XVI B in figure 15a.

FIG 15c shows the same view as figure 15b, but with the stand in an erected state.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] A saxophone fitted onto a music instrument stand 1 in accordance with the invention is shown in FIG 1. A saxophone consists of a bell A, a middle part B, which bears the keys, and a mouthpiece holder C.

[0019] Saxophones are made in different standard sizes, namely - starting from the largest - bass saxophone, baritone saxophone, tenor saxophone, C-saxophone, alto saxophone, soprano saxophone and sopranino saxophone. All of these are made curved, but the soprano and the sopranino saxophones are also made in a straight version, looking like a clarinet. The stand according to the invention is thus only applicable to curved saxophones, disregarding size, but not to straight ones. The stand in accordance with the invention can also be used for other types of instruments that are "saxophone-like" in form, i.e. which have a bell that extends upwards, when held in their normal playing orientation, from the bottom of a substantially vertical middle part which bears the keys. The bass clarinet belongs to the group of "saxophone-like" instruments.

[0020] The stand 1 (see FIGS 1 and 2) according to the invention consists of a base 2, which is additionally supported by legs 3. The number of legs needed depends on the size of the saxophone. When only two legs are used, a substantially flat surface of the base 2 constitutes one supporting point. When more than two legs are used, the base can either be made such that the stand rests against a substantially horizontal surface, e.g. the floor, or it can be made such, that the base is not in contact with the surface at all, i.e. the stand rests solely on the legs.

[0021] The stand 1 is furthermore provided with a support 4 which is arranged at an angle, which may be determined by two factors:

[0022] The angle α between the support 4 and the substantially flat surface of the base 2 (see FIG 3) should be chosen such, that when the base 2 is fitted into the opening b of the bell of the saxophone, the thereon mounted support 4 should be able to fit into the bell A as well. The angle α is not the same for all sizes of saxophones, since e.g. the angle between the bell opening b and the bell on

the tenor saxophone is smaller than that of the alto saxophone.

[0023] Secondly, the angle β between the assembled support and the horizontal surface, e.g. a floor, should preferably be chosen such that the saxophone leans on the bell, when mounted on the stand, i.e. the centre of gravity should be biased to the direction to the bell.

[0024] Certainly, the base 2 need not be provided with a flat surface. Instead, the base may have any suitable shape, e.g. spherical or conical, as long as it fits into the bell opening of the saxophone.

[0025] The maximum length 1 of the base 2 together with mounted support 4 is, of course, equivalent to the depth of the bell A. Certainly, the length could be chosen shorter.

[0026] It should be noted, though, that the support 4 may consist of two or more pieces arranged telescopically within each other. As will be more clearly explained below, a telescopic support 4 may require telescopic legs 3.

[0027] Most saxophones of different brands are made in a relatively similar shape within the respective sizes. For this reason, the stand can be made to fit into most brands on the market. It should be noted, though, that a stand for e.g. the tenor saxophone which has a non-telescopic support 4, will certainly not fit into the bell of the smaller alto saxophone, but the alto saxophone can certainly be rested on the stand for the tenor saxophone. This is advantageous for a saxophonist, who e.g. plays both the tenor saxophone and the alto saxophone and has to change between the instruments every now and then on stage.

[0028] Moreover, a stand 1 having a telescopic support 4 may fit into both the tenor and the alto saxophones, respectively, and may be used for both. In this case, the legs 3 must be telescopic, since the stand for a tenor saxophone needs relatively long legs. Therefore, if the legs should fit into the bell of the alto saxophone, the legs must be telescopic.

[0029] It should be noted that the shape of the base 2 as shown in the figures is only a rough outline. On the contrary, the shape thereof depends on the size of saxophone, to which the stand is supposed to be adapted. Hence, it is the shape of the opening b of the saxophone that determines the shape of the base. When forming the base 2, the bottom of the base could align with the opening of the saxophone, and the rest could be made to smoothly align with the narrowing tapered inner surface thereof. Even though such a form of the base 2 is advantageous, the base 2 may have, as mentioned before, any suitable form, such as spherical, conical etc.

[0030] Furthermore, there is a bell rest or holder means 5 provided, which grips the outer surface of the bell underneath the widening portion a of the saxophone.

[0031] Figure 4 shows a first embodiment of a collapsed stand in accordance with the invention. The support 4 is solid or hollow and is mounted into the base 2. The legs 3 and optionally also the bell rest or holder

means 5 are placed in lumens 6 in the base 2 but outside the periphery of the support 4. The exact position for the lumens 6 is chosen differently for different sizes of saxophones, since the angle between the bell and the bell opening differs from size to size. The base 2 is furthermore provided with recesses 32 or any other suitable mounting means for the legs 3 for the erected state of the stand.

[0032] Figure 5a illustrates a second embodiment of a collapsed stand in accordance with the invention, whereby the support 4 mounted on the base 2 is hollow for receiving the legs 3 and optionally also the bell rest or holder means 5, either within the hollow legs 3, as shown in figure 5a, or adjacent the legs within the support (not shown).

[0033] Figure 5b shows one possibility of joining two legs. One leg is provided with one end, which has an enlarged diameter, for receiving the other leg. Of course, the legs 3 can alternatively be fitted loosely into the support 4.

[0034] Figure 6 shows a third embodiment of the invention, whereby one leg 3 is fitted completely into another, hollow leg 3 and is placed in a hollow support 4.

[0035] In some cases three or four legs may be desirable. If three legs are chosen, it is preferable that one leg is fitted into another hollow leg, which has been connected to the hollow or solid leg, or vice versa.

[0036] In the case of four legs, it is preferred to provide two hollow legs having an outer diameter smaller than the inner diameter of the support 4 but a larger inner diameter than the outer diameter of the two remaining legs. Hence, the two legs having the smallest diameter are fitted onto each other, according to the principle of figure 5b.

[0037] Of course, the three or four legs 3 can be fitted loosely into the support, either within each other or adjacent to each other, depending on the size chosen for the support 4 and the legs 3, respectively.

[0038] Optionally, one or more legs may be fitted into a lumen or lumens 6 of the base 2 instead. A bell rest or holder means 5 can be fitted either within the legs 3 or in an optional space between the legs and the support 4 or in a separate lumen, as shown in figure 4, or not at all, i.e. it is stored at another place in the saxophone case (cf. the embodiment of figure 14).

[0039] Certainly, one or more legs 3 and the bell rest or holder means 5 can be dropped into the bell A of the saxophone and then the support 4 is fitted in afterwards into the bell A. This solution, however, requires a relatively small diameter of the support 4 to give space for the legs and optionally also the bell rest or holder means 5 outside the periphery of the support.

[0040] Even though it has been implied that the support and the legs have a circular cross-section, it is obvious that also other cross-sections could be used, such as oval, triangular, square, rectangular or any polygonal cross-section would be suitable.

[0041] Figure 7 shows a first preferred embodiment of

a bell rest or holder means 5 according to the invention, mounted on a support 4. The bell rest or holder means 5 consists of two relatively rigid bars or members 9 fitted into front and rear holes 15' 15 of support 4. The angle between the bars or members 9 are chosen such that they will efficiently support a saxophone rested thereon. The bars or members 9 are preferably covered with a coating or a tube 10 of a soft, resilient material, in order to protect the saxophone against scratches.

[0042] Figure 8a illustrates a second preferred embodiment of the bell rest according to the invention. The two relatively rigid bars or members 9 are joined at a hinge joint 11. and a spring 12 may be provided, which keeps the members 9 in such a position that pressure is put on protrusions 14, which fit into holes 15 in the support 4. Since such a bell rest or holder means 5 cannot be pushed through holes 15' according to figure 7, a cutout 16 is made in the end of the support 4 for receiving the bell rest (see figure 8b).

[0043] Resilient material 10 and a spring cover 13 may be provided to protect the saxophone from scratches. Even though it has been implied, that the bars or members 9 would be straight, it is obvious that they could be bent, as indicated with broken lines in figures 7 and 8a to better fit the rounded cross-section of the saxophone. It should be noted, though, that different sizes of saxophones require varying sizes of bell rests, a varying angle between the bars or members 9 and also varying bending (as indicated with broken lines in figures 7 and 8a) of the bars or members 9.

[0044] Figure 9a illustrates a third embodiment of the bell rest or holder means 5 of the invention.

[0045] The bell rest or holder means 5 in this preferred embodiment consists of (see FIG 9b) a metal or plastic member 17, which is relatively soft and bendable, a relatively thin, but wide strip 18 made of e.g. sheet metal or a hard, bendable plastic material and a cover 19 of a resilient material, to protect the saxophone against scratches. The rear end of the bell rest or holder means 5 is fitted into a slit 16 in the front of the support 4 and into an opening 30 in the rear of the support.

[0046] The bendable member 17 gives the bell rest or holder means the property of being bendable to any configuration in any direction, whereas the strip 18 restricts the number of bending directions to substantially two, namely transversely to an axis along the width of the cross-section thereof. The strip 18 furthermore helps to carry the saxophone, since the strip is relatively stiff in a direction transverse to the bending direction.

[0047] Figures 10a to c illustrate a further embodiment of the bell rest or holder means, in accordance with the invention. In or inside the wall two lumens 24 are provided. The lumens 24 are covered at a portion 25 closest to the top of the support 3, where outlets 26 are provided. Farther down on the support 4, each lumen 24 is provided with a slit 27 in the outer wall of the support 4, which slit 27 is narrower than the width of the lumen 24. Within the lumen, there is provided a bar or member 9, preferably

made of sheet metal or a hard, bendable plastics material. The bar or member 9 is wider than the slit 27. The cross section of the bar or member 9 could be circular, oval, triangular, square, rectangular or any polygonal shape, even though an oval cross-section (see figure 10b) is preferred for reasons of stability. The bars or members 9 may be covered with a resilient material.

[0048] A button 28 is mounted on the bar or member 9 by means of a portion of reduced cross-section positioned in the slit 27 in such a way that when the bar or member 9 is in its retracted portion, within the lumen, the button 28 is substantially in one of its end positions of the slit 27. When the button 28 is pushed to its other end position, the bars or members 9 are forced through the outlets 26. The openings are arranged at such an angle to one another, that the bars or members 9 will adopt an angle, such that the widening portion a of the bell of the saxophone can be supported thereon.

[0049] Figure 10c is a cross-sectional view of the bell rest illustrated in figure 10a.

[0050] The holder means 5 of the embodiments of figures 9a-b and 10a-c could be provided with a reinforcing cover, which can be mounted on the bars or members 9 while assembling the stand.

[0051] Figures 11a-d illustrate another embodiment of a bell rest according to the invention.

[0052] A plug 20 is provided with threads 21 corresponding to threads inside or outside the wall of the support 3. Bars or members 9 are connected to the plug 20 by means of hinges 22. The plug 20 is provided with two slits 23, so as to accommodate the ends of each bar or member 9 and for enabling swinging thereof from a position where the bars or members 9 can be fitted into the support to a position where the swung out bars or members 9 are locked between the plug and the support 3 to an angle which is suitable for supporting the saxophone. The bars or members 9 can of course be bent to conform with the rounded surface of the saxophone, but only to a limited extent, since there is only limited space within support 4.

[0053] The plug 20 and the support 4 could also be provided with a bayonet coupling or be a press fit one with the other. The bars or members 9 could be provided with a cover of resilient material, for reasons already described.

[0054] Of course, the usual kind of saxophone bell holder, which consists of a U-shape bell rest made of metal or hard plastics material, and being covered with a resilient material (cf. US-A-4 572 050) could be used on the stand according to the invention, but the bell rest would not fit into the bell of the saxophone: it would have to be stored somewhere else in the saxophone bag. Using such a bell rest, the connection between the bell rest and the support 4 could be performed as is shown in the embodiment of figure 8a.

[0055] Optionally an additional bell rest for a lower point of the saxophone may be provided, even though not necessary, since the base 2 can form a lower addi-

tional bell rest in itself. It is, of course, possible to provide the base 2 with a groove for receiving a lower point of the saxophone. If such a groove is not sufficient, a rubber cup 7a (figure 12) or a brace 7b (figure 13) having a substantial U-shape could be provided.

[0056] If the stand is supposed to be used for two or more sizes of saxophones, the stand may be provided with such additional bell rests 7a, 7b at points corresponding to a lower point of each saxophone of a smaller size, than the stand is intended for, in the sense of storing in the bell. The expression "lower point" refers to a point on the bell relatively close to the bottom of the saxophone, when held in a normal playing orientation.

[0057] The additional bell rests 7a, 7b may be fastened to the support 4 by means of a screw 29, a clamp (not shown) or any other suitable fastening means.

[0058] Figure 14 illustrates one arrangement for mounting the legs 3 to the base 2.

[0059] The leg 3 and the base 2 are provided with a bayonet coupling 31 provided on the leg 3 and in recesses 32 in the base, respectively. It is obvious that other kinds of coupling means could be used, such as threads, press fits, expanders or the like. This also applies to the connection between the base 2 and the support 4, even though it is preferred that they are permanently connected to each other, e.g. by gluing or welding. The base 2 and the support 4 could also be formed by moulding in one piece.

[0060] The base 2, the legs 3, the support 4 and the bell rest or holder means 5 can be made of any metal, but in order to achieve a light stand, a light metal, such as aluminium or titanium should be chosen, but also suitable plastics materials could be used.

[0061] Figure 15a shows a fourth embodiment of a collapsed stand according to the invention. Within the hollow support 4, three legs 3 are pivotally connected to a connecting member 34 by means of hinges 37 (see figure 15c).

[0062] As can be seen in figure 15b, the base 2 is provided with recesses 35 and a stop member 36. When the stand is assembled, the legs are pushed or pulled out of the interior of the support 4. The legs 3 can only be moved until the connecting member 34 engages the stop member 36. Now, the legs are pivoted about the hinges 37 to alignment with the recesses 35 (see figure 15c). The recesses 35 may be provided with reinforcement means in order to better withstand the weight of the saxophone. Advantageously such reinforcement means is a part of the support 4, which has been bent to at least partly cover the surface of the recesses 35.

[0063] Even more advantageously, one or more springs may be arranged between the connecting member 34 and the legs 3, such that the legs 3 are biased to pivot about the hinges 37 to the position shown in figure 15c.

OPERATION

[0064] While assembling the stand, the collapsed stand 1 is taken out of the space inside the bell A of the saxophone. The legs 3 are taken away from their preferred storage, as disclosed above. The legs 3 are fitted into the base of the stand 1 and the bell rest or holder means 5 is mounted on the support 4. Optionally, an additional support 7a, 7b is provided to give support to a lower part of the saxophone. The stand is now ready for use.

[0065] Certainly, a standard clarinet stand or a flute stand consisting of a conical member or a cylindrical member, respectively, and not being part of this invention, may advantageously be arranged on one of the legs 3 where the stand according to the invention is assembled.

[0066] Various structural modifications may be made within the scope of this invention and no limitations other than those imposed by the appended claims are intended.

Claims

1. A collapsible stand (1) for a saxophone of the type having a bell folded back towards the instrument body, the stand comprising:
 - a support means (4) having a first portion (40) and a second portion (42), said second portion (42) being substantially opposed to said first portion (40),
 - at least two legs (3) releasably connected to or movably arranged with said first portion (40) of said support means (4) for supporting said stand on a substantially horizontal surface, and
 - a holder means (5) releasably or unreleasably yet movably connected to said support means (4) at said second portion (42) and being adapted to support the outer surface of the bell of a saxophone,
 - said support means (4) being arranged at an angle (β), other than perpendicular, with the horizontal surface, when the stand is mounted, **characterised in that** the length of said support means (4) is predetermined such that, when the stand is collapsed, the support means (4), including the first portion (40) and the second portion (42), is insertable into and substantially fits in the bell of the saxophone, and **in that** said holder means (5) comprises two hingedly connected protruding members and is adjustable to fit inside said bell.
2. A stand according to claim 1, wherein said support means (4) is hollow, for receiving said at least two legs (3) and/or said holder means (5).

3. A collapsible stand (1) for a saxophone of the type having a bell folded back towards the instrument body, the stand comprising

- a support means (4) having a first portion (40) and a second portion (42), said second portion (42) being substantially opposed to said first portion (40),
 - at least two legs (3) releasably connected to or movably arranged with said first portion (40) of said support means (4) for supporting said stand on a substantially horizontal surface, and
 - a holder means (5) releasably or unreleasably yet movably connected to said support means (4) at said second portion (42) and being adapted to support the outer surface of the bell of a saxophone,
 - said support means (4) being arranged at an angle (β), other than perpendicular, with the horizontal surface, when the stand is mounted,
characterised in that the length of said support means (4) is predetermined such that, when the stand is collapsed, the support means (4), including the first portion (40) and the second portion (42), is insertable into and substantially fits in the bell of the saxophone, said support means being hollow for receiving said at least two legs (3) and/or said holder means (5).

4. A stand according to claim 3, wherein said holder means (5) is adjustable to fit inside said bell.
5. A stand according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said holder means (5) is adjustable to completely fit inside said bell.
6. A stand according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said holder means (5) comprises a pair of protruding members (9) hingedly connected to an interconnection means (20) provided with a pair of slits (23), each slit being adapted to receive one of said protruding members (9), each protruding member (9) being swingable in its corresponding slit, said interconnection means (20) being arranged at the second portion (42) of said support means.
7. A stand according to claim 5 or 6, wherein said holder means (5) is provided with a resilient means (10, 13) having first and second resilient portions (10) arranged on each protruding member (9) and a third portion (13) interconnecting said first and second resilient portions (10).
8. A stand according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said legs (3) are hingedly arranged with respect to said support means (4).
9. A stand according to any one of claims 2 to 8, wherein

at least two of said legs (3) are hingedly connected to a connecting member (34).

10. A stand according to claim 9, wherein said legs (3) and said connecting member (34) are together slidably arranged inside said hollow support means (4).
11. A stand according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said legs (3) are hingedly arranged at said support means (4) when the stand is mounted.
12. A stand according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein additional support means (7a, 7b) is provided at the support means (4) at a point closer to the first portion (40) than the second portion (42) for supporting a lower point of the saxophone.
13. A stand according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said support means (4) is at its first portion (40) provided with a base member (2) releasably or unreleasably connected to said support means (4).
14. A stand according to claim 13, wherein the shape of the base member (2) is adapted to the shape of the inner surface of the bell of the saxophone.

Patentansprüche

1. Zusammenlegbarer Ständer für ein Saxophon, welches einen rückwärts zum Instrumentenkörper zurückgebogenen Schalltrichter hat, wobei der Ständer umfasst:

ein Trägerteil (4) mit einem ersten Abschnitt (40) und einem zweiten Abschnitt (42), wobei der zweite Abschnitt (42) im wesentlichen entgegengesetzt zu dem ersten Abschnitt (40) liegt,

- wenigstens zwei Beine (3), die lösbar mit dem ersten Abschnitt (40) des Trägerteils (4) verbunden oder an dem ersten Abschnitt (40) beweglich angeordnet sind, um den Ständer auf einer im wesentlichen horizontalen Oberfläche abzustützen, und
 - ein Haltemittel (5), welches an dem zweiten Abschnitt (42) lösbar oder unlösbar aber beweglich mit dem Trägerteil (4) verbunden ist und dafür ausgelegt ist, die äußere Oberfläche des Schalltrichters des Saxophons zu halten,
 - wobei das Trägerteil (4) im montierten Zustand des Ständers in einem vom rechten Winkel abweichenden Winkel (β) zur horizontalen Oberfläche angeordnet ist,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Länge des Trägerteils (4) derart vorab festgelegt ist, dass bei zu-

sammengelegtem Ständer das Trägerteil (4) einschließlich des ersten Abschnitts (40) und des zweiten Abschnitts (42) in den Schalltrichter des Saxophons einführbar ist und im wesentlichen dort hineinpasst, und dass das Haltemittel (5) zwei scharnierbeweglich angeschlossene, vorstehende Teile aufweist und so einstellbar ist, dass es in den Schalltrichter hineinpasst.

2. Ständer nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Trägerteil (4) für die Aufnahme der zumindest zwei Beine (3) und/oder des Haltemittels (5) hohl ist.
3. Zusammenlegbarer Ständer für ein Saxophon, welches einen rückwärts zum Instrumentenkörper zurückgebogenen Schalltrichter hat, wobei der Ständer umfasst:

ein Trägerteil (4) mit einem ersten Abschnitt (40) und einem zweiten Abschnitt (42), wobei der zweite Abschnitt (42) im wesentlichen entgegengesetzt zu dem ersten Abschnitt (40) liegt,

- wenigstens zwei Beine (3), die lösbar mit dem ersten Abschnitt (40) des Trägerteils (4) verbunden oder an dem ersten Abschnitt (40) beweglich angeordnet sind, zum Abstützen des Ständers auf einer im wesentlichen horizontalen Oberfläche, und
- ein Haltemittel (5), welches lösbar oder unlösbar aber beweglich mit dem Trägerteil (4) an dem zweiten Abschnitt (42) verbunden ist und so ausgelegt ist, daß es die äußere Oberfläche des Schalltrichters des Saxophons abstützt,
- wobei das Trägerteil (4) im montierten Zustand des Ständers in einem vom rechten Winkel abweichenden Winkel (β) zur horizontalen Oberfläche angeordnet ist,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Länge des Trägerteils (4) vorab derart festgelegt ist, dass bei zusammengelegtem Ständer das Trägerteil (4) einschließlich des ersten Abschnitts (40) und des zweiten Abschnitts (42) in den Schalltrichter des Saxophons einführbar ist und im wesentlichen dort hineinpasst, wobei das Trägerteil (4) zur Aufnahme der wenigstens zwei Beine (3) und/oder des Haltemittels (5) hohl ist.

4. Ständer nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Haltemittel (5) so ausgelegt ist, daß es in den Schalltrichter hineinpasst.
5. Ständer nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Haltemittel (5) so einstellbar ist, dass es vollständig in den Schalltrichter passt.

6. Ständer nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Haltemittel (5) ein Paar vorstehender Teile (9) umfasst, die mit einem Verbindungsmittel (20), welches mit einem Paar Schlitz (23) versehen ist, gelenkig verbunden sind, wobei jeder Schlitz dafür ausgelegt ist, eines der vorstehenden Teile (9) aufzunehmen, wobei jedes vorstehende Teil (9) in seinem entsprechenden Schlitz schwenkbar ist, und wobei das Verbindungsmittel (20) am zweiten Abschnitt (42) des Trägerteils (4) angeordnet ist.
7. Ständer nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, wobei das Haltemittel (5) mit einem elastischen Mittel (10, 13) versehen ist, welches erste und zweite elastische Abschnitte (10) aufweist, die an jedem vorstehenden Teil (9) angeordnet sind, und mit einem dritten Abschnitt (13) versehen ist, welcher die ersten und zweiten elastischen Abschnitte (10) verbindet.
8. Ständer nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Beine (3) bezüglich des Trägerteils (4) gelenkig angeordnet sind.
9. Ständer nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 2 bis 8, wobei wenigstens zwei der Beine (3) gelenkig mit einem Verbindungsteil (34) verbunden sind.
10. Ständer nach Anspruch 9, wobei die Beine (3) und das Verbindungsteil (34) zusammen gleitbar im Innern des hohlen Trägerteils (4) angeordnet sind.
11. Ständer nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Beine (3) an dem Trägerteil scharnierbeweglich angeordnet sind, wenn der Ständer montiert ist.
12. Ständer nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei zum Abstützen eines tieferen Punktes des Saxophons eine zusätzliche Halteeinrichtung (7a, 7b) an dem Trägerteil (4) an einem Punkt vorgesehen ist, der an dem ersten Abschnitt (40) näher als der zweite Abschnitt (42) liegt.
13. Ständer nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Trägerteil (4) an seinem ersten Abschnitt (40) mit einem Basisteil (2) versehen ist, welches lösbar oder unlösbar mit dem Trägerteil (4) verbunden ist.
14. Ständer nach Anspruch 13, wobei die Form des Basisteils (2) der Form der inneren Oberfläche des Schalltrichters des Saxophons angepasst ist.

Revendications

1. Support repliable (1) pour un saxophone du type

ayant un pavillon replié vers le corps d'instrument, le support comprenant :

- un moyen de support (4) ayant une première portion (40) et une deuxième portion (42), la deuxième portion (42) étant sensiblement opposée à la première portion (40), 5
 - au moins deux bras (3) reliés de façon détachable ou agencés mobilement avec la première portion (40) du moyen de support (4) pour maintenir le support sur une surface sensiblement horizontale, et 10
 - un moyen de maintien (5) relié de façon détachable ou indétachable mais mobile au moyen de support (4) au niveau de la deuxième portion (42) et adapté pour servir de support à la surface extérieure du pavillon d'un saxophone, 15
 - le moyen de support (4) formant un angle (β) avec la surface horizontale, différent de 90° , lorsque le support (1) est monté, **caractérisé en ce que** la longueur du moyen de support (4) est déterminée de façon à ce que, lorsque le support est replié, le moyen de support (4), incluant la première portion (40) et la deuxième portion (42), soit insérable et épouse sensiblement l'intérieur du pavillon du saxophone, et **en ce que** le moyen de maintien (5) comprend deux éléments en saillie articulés et est ajustable pour épouser l'intérieur du pavillon. 20 25
2. Support selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le moyen de support (4) est creux pour recevoir les bras (3), au nombre minimum de deux et/ou le moyen de maintien (5). 30
3. Support repliable (1) pour un saxophone du type ayant un pavillon replié vers le corps d'instrument, le support comprenant :
- un moyen de support (4) ayant une première portion (40) et une deuxième portion (42), la deuxième portion (42) étant sensiblement opposée à la première portion (40), 40
 - au moins deux bras (3) reliés de façon détachable ou agencés mobilement avec la première portion (40) du moyen de support (4) pour maintenir le support sur une surface sensiblement horizontale, et 45
 - un moyen de maintien (5) relié de façon détachable ou indétachable mais mobile au moyen de support (4) au niveau de la deuxième portion (42) et adapté pour servir de support à la surface extérieure du pavillon d'un saxophone, 50
 - le moyen de support (4) formant un angle (β) avec la surface horizontale, différent de 90° , lorsque le support (1) est monté, **caractérisé en ce que** la longueur du moyen de support (4) est déterminée de façon à ce que, lorsque le 55

support est replié, le moyen de support (4), incluant la première portion (40) et la deuxième portion (42), soit insérable et épouse sensiblement l'intérieur du pavillon du saxophone, le moyen de support étant creux afin de recevoir les bras (3), au nombre minimum de deux et/ou le moyen de maintien (5).

4. Support selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le moyen de maintien (5) est ajustable pour épouser l'intérieur du pavillon.
5. Support selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de maintien (5) est ajustable pour pénétrer entièrement à l'intérieur du pavillon.
6. Support selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de maintien (5) comprend une paire d'éléments (9) en saillie reliés de manière articulée à un moyen d'interconnexion (20) muni d'une paire de fentes (23), chaque fente étant adaptée pour recevoir l'un des éléments en saillie (9), chaque élément en saillie (9) pouvant pivoter dans sa fente correspondante, le moyen d'interconnexion (20) étant situé au niveau de la deuxième portion (42) du moyen de support (4).
7. Support selon la revendication 5 ou 6, dans lequel le moyen de maintien (5) est muni d'un moyen élastique (10, 13) ayant des première et deuxième parties (10) élastiques agencées sur chaque élément en saillie (9) et une troisième partie (13) interconnectant les première et deuxième parties élastiques (10). 35
8. Support selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les bras (3) sont articulés par rapport au moyen de support (4).
9. Support selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 8, dans lequel les bras (3), au nombre minimum de deux, sont articulés à un moyen de connexion (34). 40
10. Support selon la revendication 9, dans lequel les bras (3) et le moyen de connexion (34) sont agencés ensemble à l'intérieur du moyen de support creux (4) de façon coulissante.
11. Support selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les bras (3) sont articulés au niveau du moyen de support (4) lorsque le support est monté.
12. Support selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel un moyen de support additionnel (7a, 7b) est prévu sur le moyen de support 45 50 55

(4) en un point plus proche de la première portion (40) que de la deuxième portion (42) pour servir de support à un point inférieur du saxophone.

- 13.** Support selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de support (4) est muni, au niveau de sa première portion (40), d'un élément de base (2) relié de façon détachable ou indétachable au moyen de support (4).
- 14.** Support selon la revendication 13, dans lequel la forme de l'élément de base (2) est adaptée à la forme de la surface intérieure du pavillon du saxophone.

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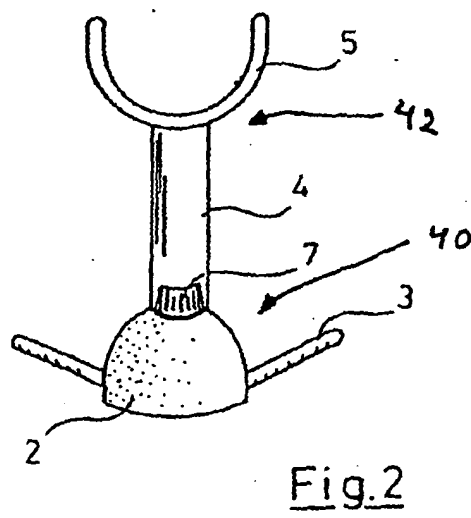
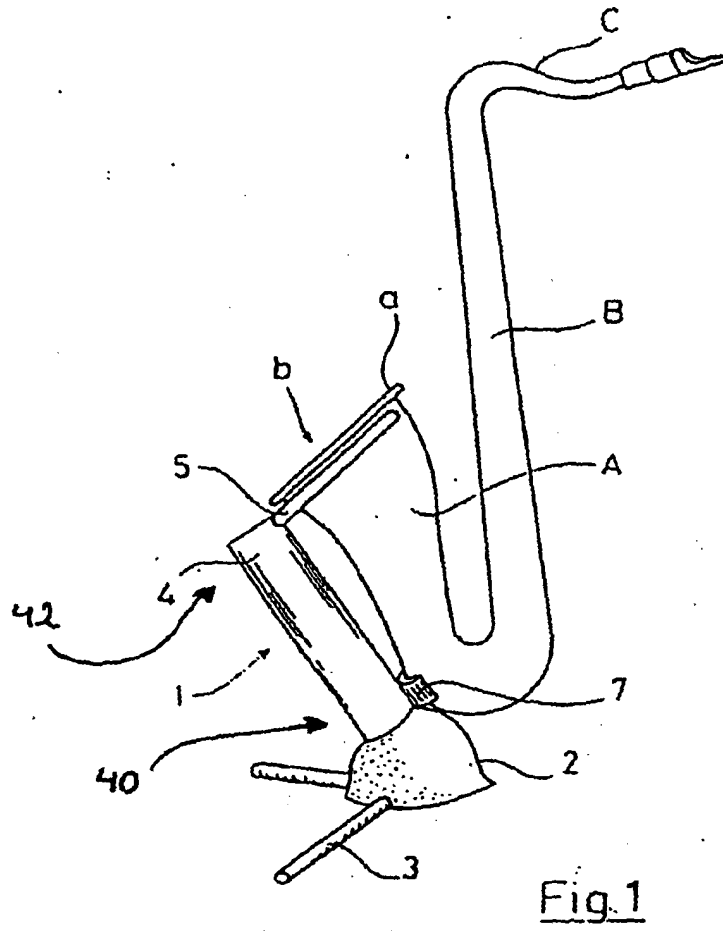
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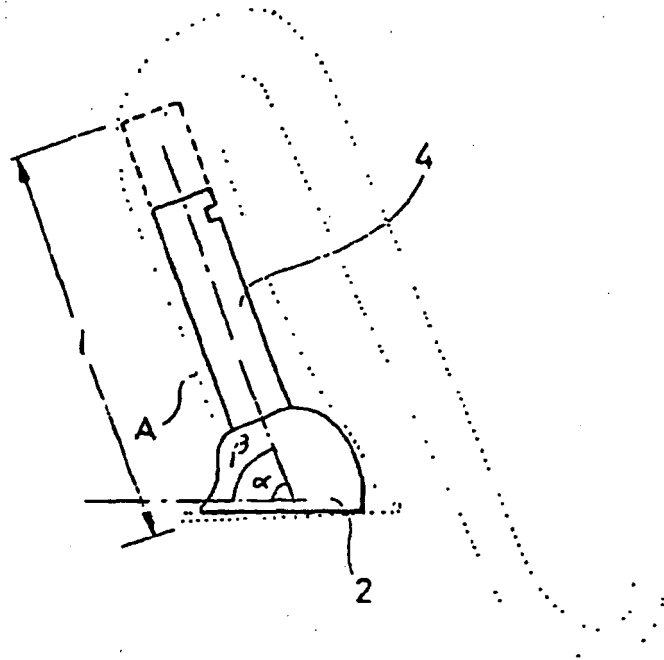


Fig.3

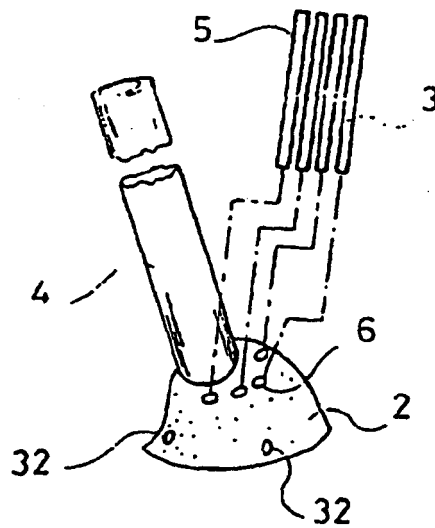


Fig.4

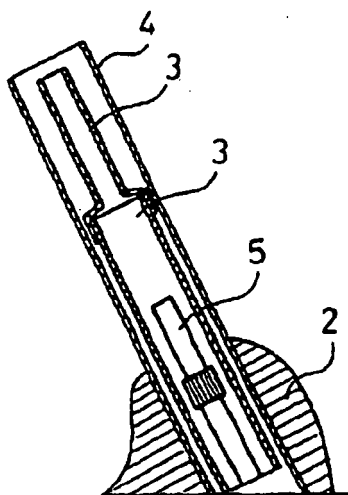


Fig. 5a

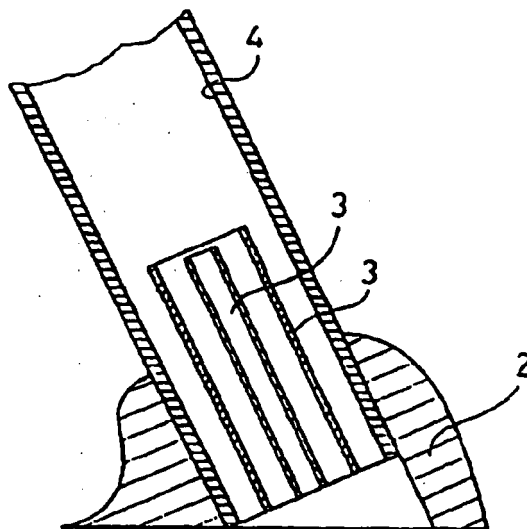


Fig. 6

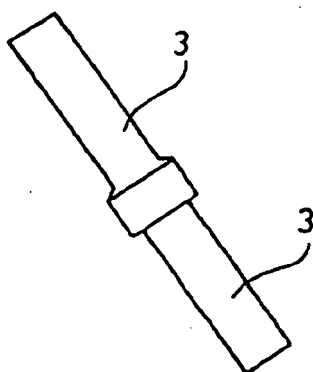


Fig. 5b

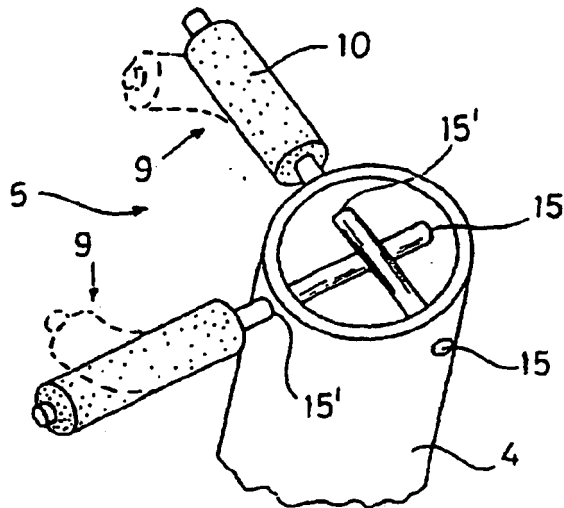


Fig. 7

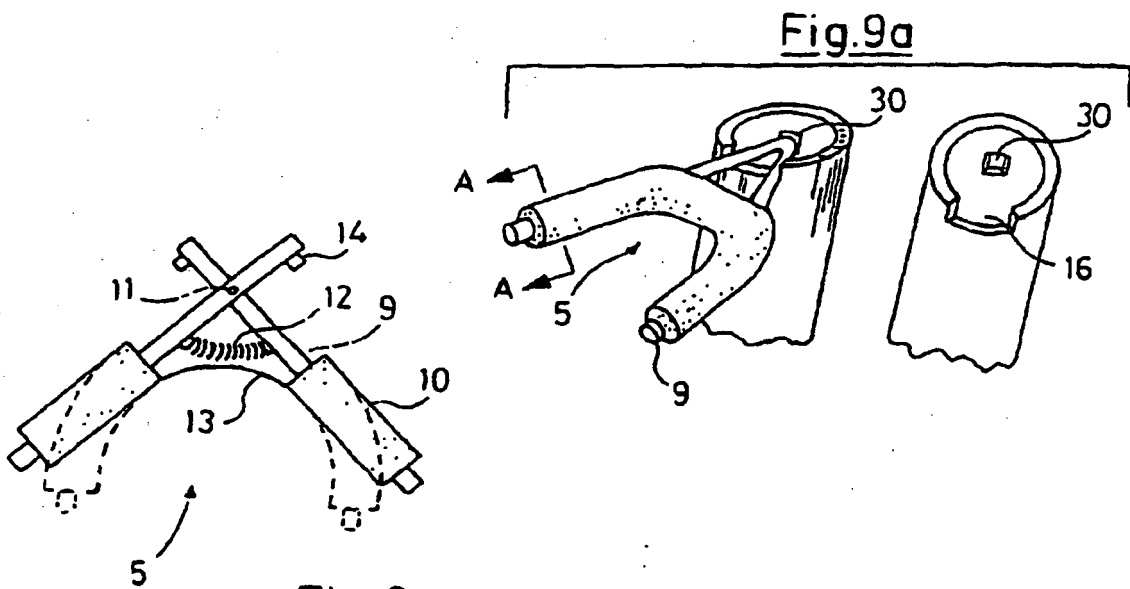


Fig. 8a

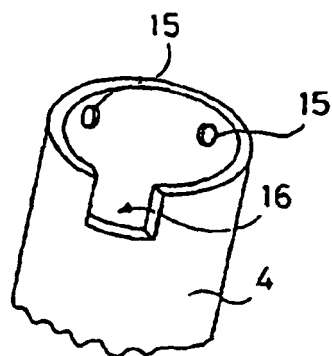


Fig. 8b

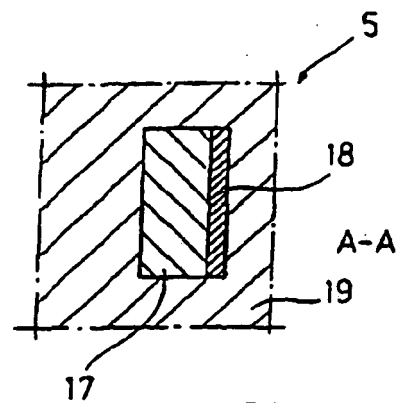


Fig. 9b

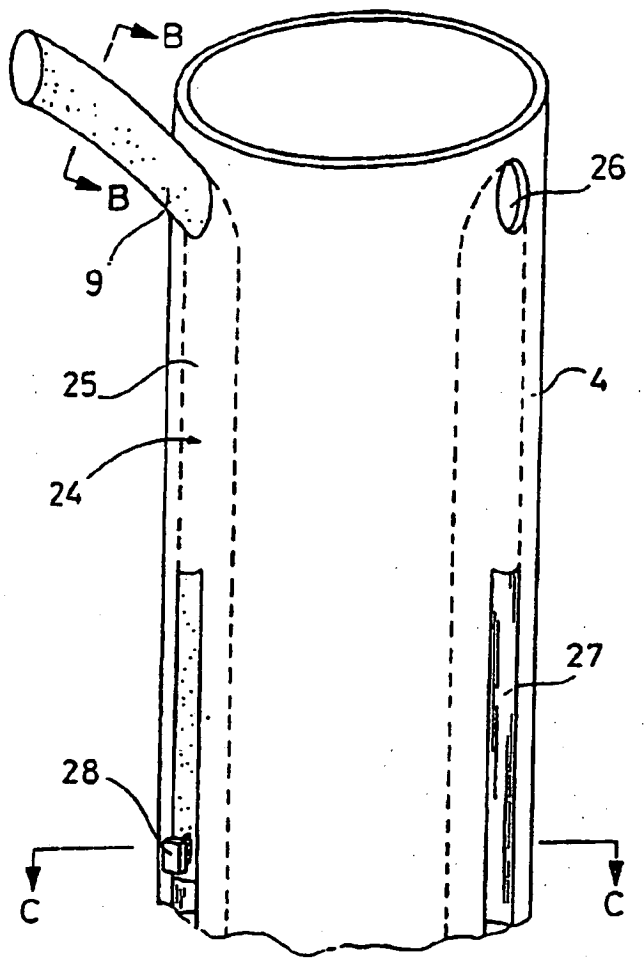


Fig. 10a



Fig. 10b

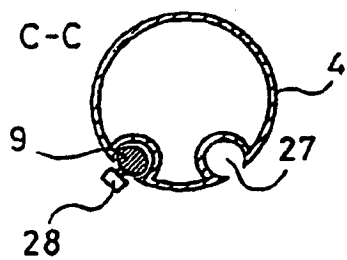


Fig. 10c

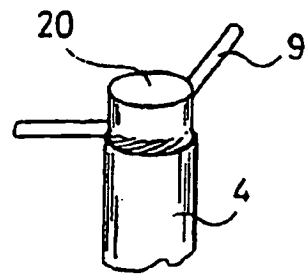


Fig. 11a

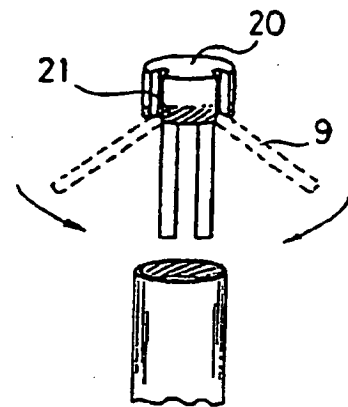


Fig. 11b

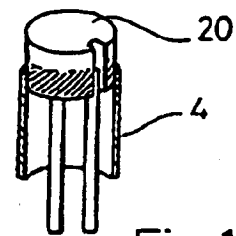


Fig. 11c

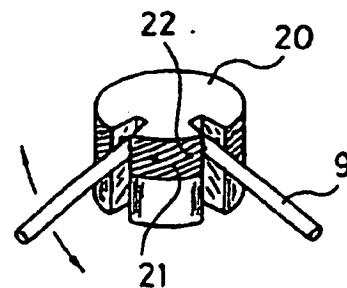


Fig. 11d

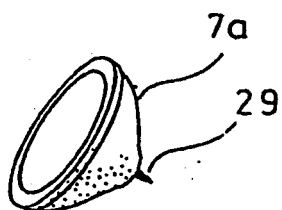


Fig.12

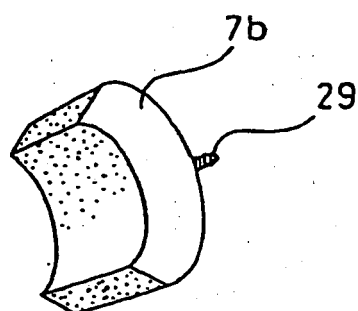


Fig.13

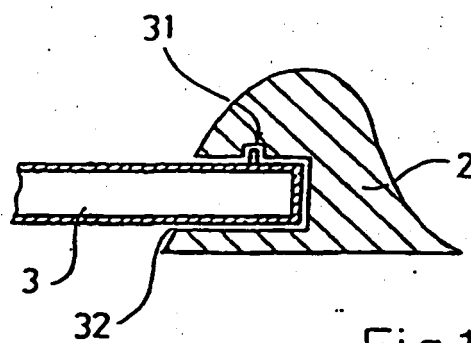


Fig.14

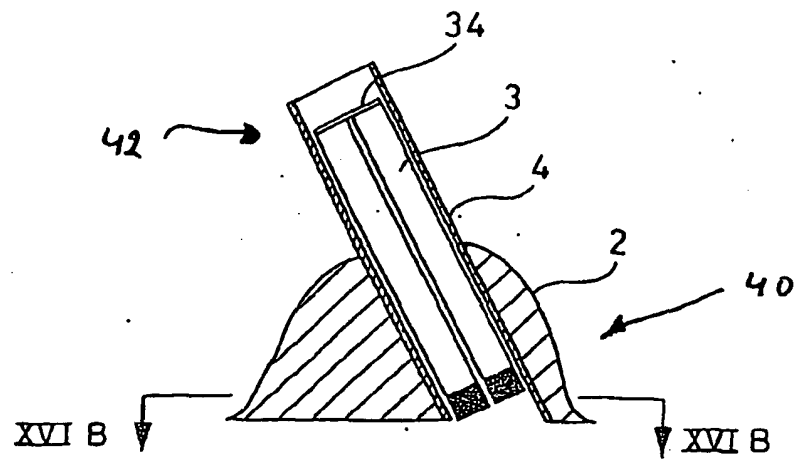


Fig.15 a

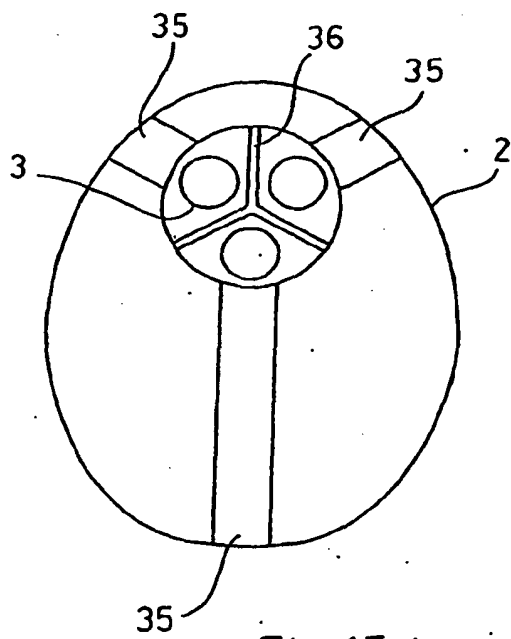


Fig.15 b

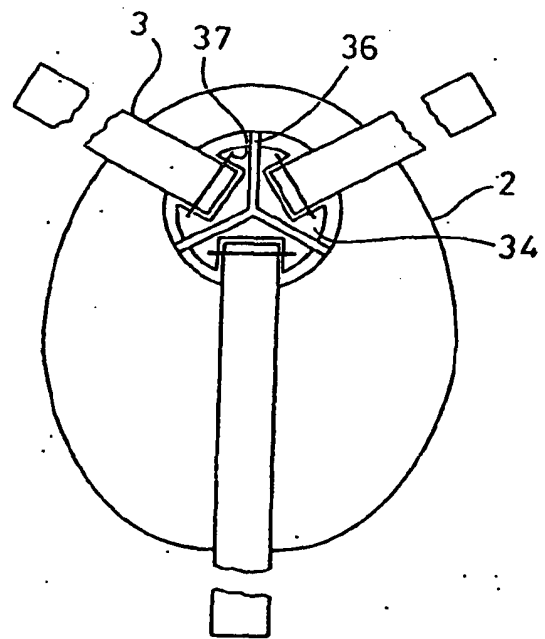


Fig.15 c

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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