No. 730,015. PATENTED JUNE 2, 1903.

L. P. HALLADAY.

MUSIC STAND.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1902.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

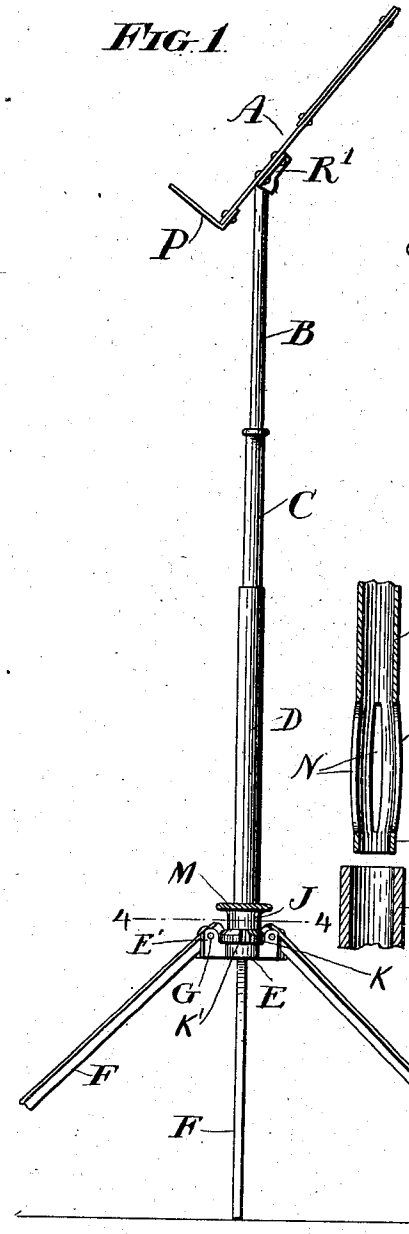


FIG. 2.

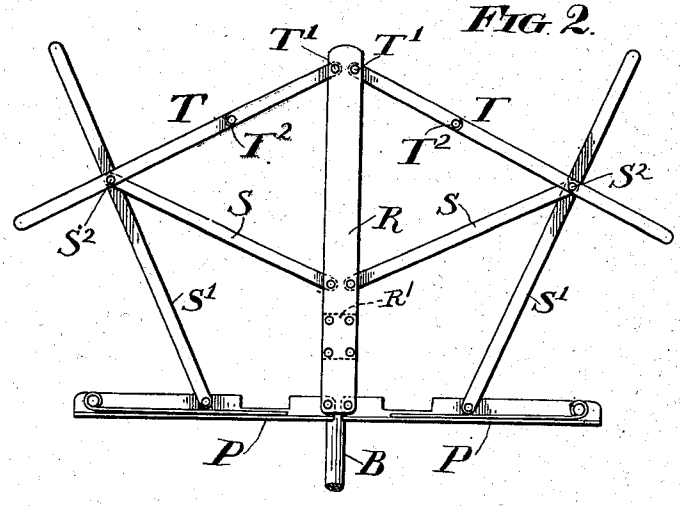


FIG. 6.

FIG. 3.

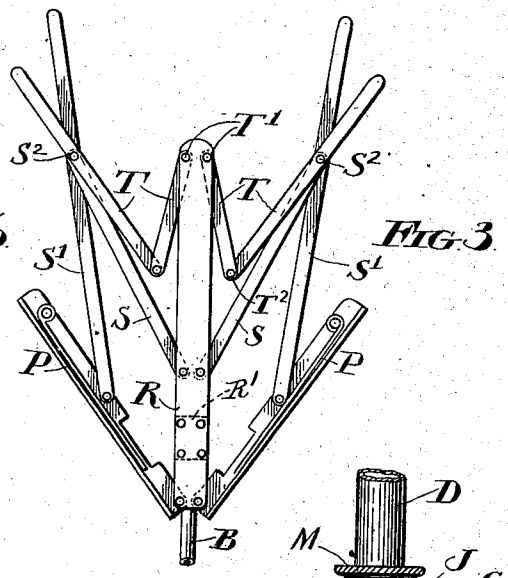


FIG. 4.

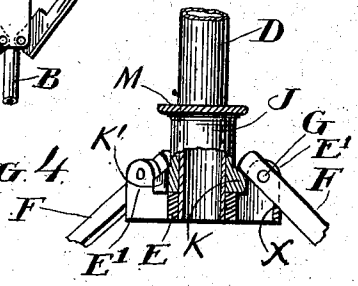
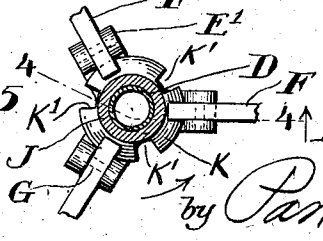


FIG. 5.



Witnesses:

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 730,015. Patented June 2, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS P. HALLADAY, OF MARION, INDIANA.

MUSIC-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,015, dated June 2, 1903.

Application filed April 21, 1902. Serial No. 103,841. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS P. HALLADAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marion, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Music-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to music-stands or devices of that general class and nature; and it consists of certain improvements relating to the music-holder, the telescopic stand, and the leg-supporting features. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a music-stand containing my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the music-holder in extended position. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same partially folded up. Fig. 4 is a detail of the leg-supporting device. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 6 is a detail of the telescopic portions.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter in all the figures.

A is the music-holder; B, the upper end of the telescopic support; C, the middle portion, and D the lower portion thereof. E is a lower part, rigid on the part D and provided with outwardly-projecting portions E′ E′. Each of these portions is bifurcated at its upper end to receive the upper end of the leg F, which leg is pivoted at G in such bifurcated part. The lug E′ at its bifurcated part is provided with a bearing at X for the leg F and the upper end of the leg F projects beyond the pivot G.

J is a ferrule arranged to rotate on the part D and having a lower outwardly-projecting upwardly-inclined ring-like part K, which is slotted at K′ K′. Such slots are arranged to register simultaneously with the upper ends of the several legs. At the upper part of the ferrule J is a thumb-ring M. When the ferrule J is turned to the proper position, the slots K′ register with the upper ends of the legs F and they may then be folded up on the pivots G. When the ferrule is rotated so that the ring K comes beneath the upper end of each of the legs F, the leg is held in rigid position, because it has two points of support beneath and on opposite sides of the pivot G, one of these at the point X in the part E′ and the other on the upper surface of said ring. It is obvious that this ferrule J may be greatly varied without departing from the spirit of my invention; indeed all that is necessary is some portion which moves along or about the part D, so as to come beneath the leg ends. This rotating or moving part may be locked or held in any desired position; but when the parts have been brought to the position shown in Fig. 4 if the stand is then put in the position shown in Fig. 1 the weight thrown upon it will tighten the parts, so that the ferrule J will remain securely in the position shown in Fig. 5 and hold the parts together.

In Fig. 6 I have illustrated the friction device whereby the several parts of the telescoping support are secured together. In the lower part of one of these telescoping pieces I make a series of slots N N, which slots are relatively of considerable length, but not open at their lower ends. The lower end of the part C in this case terminates in the ring O. The walls of the part C between these several slots are outwardly bulged, as indicated in Fig. 6, so as to have a frictional contact with the inner surface of the part in which said tube C slides. The tube C is of course preferably of spring material, so that this frictional contact is spring-acting, and the parts are thus held together in whatever position they may assume.

P P are the two parts of a shelf-like lower ledge, and they are pivoted together at their inner ends to an inclined central bar R. This bar is provided on its rear face with a socket R′ to receive a rigid portion which is inserted in the upper tubular part B. To this part R are pivoted two links S S, and to the two parts P P are pivoted two links S′ S′. These links are pivoted together in pairs at S^2, as indicated. Two jointed extension-bars T T are provided, each composed of two parts and pivoted at T′ T′ to the central bar R and to the links at S^2 and the two parts pivoted together at T^2 T^2, as indicated.

It is needless to describe the operation of these several parts. It is sufficiently shown in Fig. 3. The form and arrangement of these several parts may of course be greatly varied without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim—

1. In a music-stand, a music-holder, com-

prising a central bar, a lower ledge, two links pivoted one to the ledge between the bar and the end of the ledge and the other to the central bar intermediate its ends and both pivoted together, and a jointed extension-bar consisting of two pieces pivoted together and pivoted at one end to the central bar and at the other end to the two links, the highest pivot being that which unites the jointed extension-bar to the central bar.

2. In a music-stand, a music-holder, comprising a central bar, a ledge, two links and a jointed extension-bar, all these pivoted together at one point so that they may fold, said links connected one to the ledge and one to the central bar and the extension-bar connected with the central bar, the point connecting the links and the extension-bar being, when the music-holder is extended, in a vertical line beyond the pivotal connection between the link and the ledge and on a horizontal line between the connection between the extension-bar and the central bar and the connection between the link and the central bar.

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Witnesses:
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