(No Model.)

S. BRAMBACH.

UPRIGHT PIANO CASE.

No. 334,933. Patented Jan. 26, 1886.

Fig. 1.

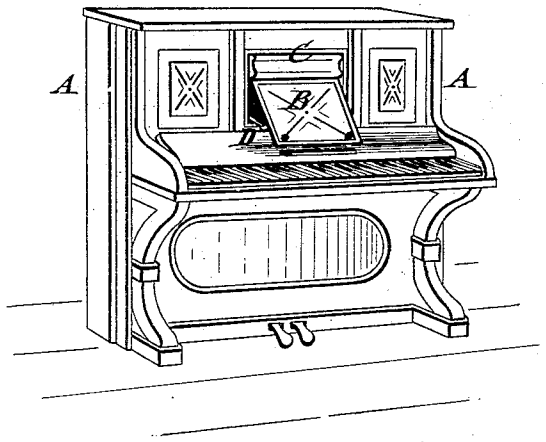


Fig. 2.

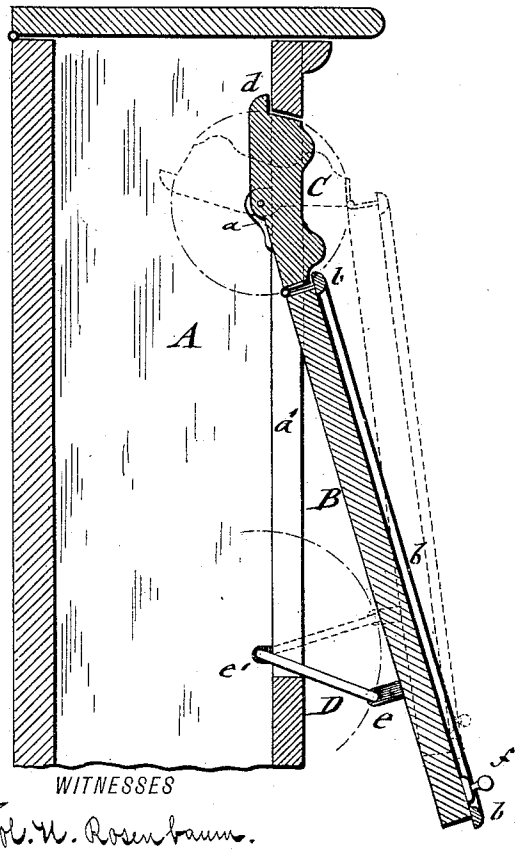
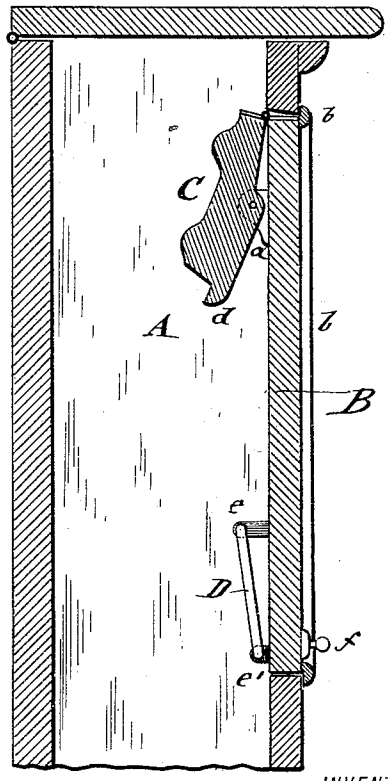


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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STEPHAN BRAMBACH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

UPRIGHT-PIANO CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,933, dated January 26, 1886.

Application filed July 6, 1885. Serial No. 170,680. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHAN BRAMBACH, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Upright-Piano Cases, of which the following is a specification.

Upright-piano cases have heretofore been arranged with hinged music-racks, which formed a panel of the case when closed, and which were moved forward into inclined position so as to receive the music-sheets. These racks had the disadvantage that they supported the music-sheets at too great a distance from the key-board, though they were in other respects convenient, as the opening in the front of the case permitted the escape of the sounds.

The object of this invention is to so improve the music-racks of upright-piano cases that the rack is lowered while being moved forward, so that the music can be supported close to the key-board; and the invention consists of a case for upright pianos having a front opening and a movable music-rack for closing the same, said rack being hinged to a centrally-pivoted auxiliary panel at the upper part of the front opening and connected by pivot-links at its lower part to the front wall of the case, so as to turn the auxiliary panel while opening or closing the rack.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of an upright piano with my improved adjustable music-rack. Figs. 2 and 3 are vertical transverse sections through the case and rack, drawn on a larger scale, and showing the rack respectively in lowered and raised position.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents an upright-piano case, and B a central panel of the same, which also forms a music-rack, and which is fitted into a front opening of the case A. The rack B is hinged at one edge to an auxiliary panel, C, which is centrally pivoted to interior lugs, *a*, at the upper part of the front opening, *a'*, of the case A, so as to swing on said pivots bodily back into the case, as shown in Fig. 3, or into line with the front wall of the same, as shown in Fig. 2. The auxiliary panel C is provided with a lip, *d*, at the edge opposite to that to which the rack B is hinged, which lip abuts against the edge of the front wall of the case when the rack is opened. When the rack is closed, a projecting strip, *b*, extending around the edges of the same, laps over the edges of the front opening. The strip *b* also serves to cover the joint between the music-rack B and the auxiliary panel C when the rack B has been lowered into position for use. The lower part of the music-rack B is connected by pivot-links D D with the front wall of the case A, said pivot-links being pivoted to lugs *e* of the rack and to inwardly-projecting lugs *e'* of the front wall of the case, so as to swing with the rack B and retain the same in raised or lowered position, as shown in Figs. 3 and 2. When the music-rack is to be raised, it is moved on the pivot-links D D and the auxiliary panel C in upward direction, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, until the rack and panel close the front opening of the case. The pivot-links are moved thereby back of a vertical line passing through the pivôts of the lugs *e'* of the case, so as to exert thereby a locking action on the rack. To secure this result, the lugs *e* of the rack are made longer than the lugs *e'* of the case. The rack B has front buttons or studs, *f f*, at its lower corners, by means of which the rack is readily handled when raising or lowering the same, and by which the resistance of the links to the rack in opening is readily overcome. When it is desired to lower the rack, the buttons or studs *f f* are taken hold of and pulled in forward direction, whereby the rack is moved forward, and then lowered by the tilting of the auxiliary panel C on its axis until the latter assumes a position in line with the front wall of the case, while the rack is supported in an inclined position by the pivot-links. For closing the rack the operation is reversed. By the lowering of the rack the music is supported nearer to the key-board, so that it can be read off with greater convenience than heretofore.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of an upright-piano case having a front opening, a pivoted auxiliary panel within said opening, and a music-rack hinged to said panel and adapted to swing into an inclined position below the panel or

into a position to close the front opening of the case, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of an upright-piano case having a front opening, an auxiliary panel pivoted by center pins to the upper part of said opening, and a music rack hinged to said panel, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of an upright-piano case having a front opening, an auxiliary panel pivoted by center pins to the case, a music-rack hinged to said panel, and pivot-links connecting the rack and case, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of an upright-piano case having a front opening, an auxiliary panel pivoted by center pins to the upper part of the front opening, a music-rack hinged to the auxiliary panel, and pivot-links connecting the rack and case, said pivot-links exerting a locking action on the rack when closed, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of an upright-piano case having a front opening, an auxiliary panel applied by center pivots to the upper part of said opening and provided with a stop-lip at one edge, a music-rack hinged to the opposite edge of the panel, and links pivoted to lugs of the rack and case, the lugs of the rack being longer than those of the case, so as to move the links over the center of the lugs of the case, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STEPHAN BRAMBACH.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,

ERNST WOLFF.