

1,039,696.

Patented Oct. 1, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

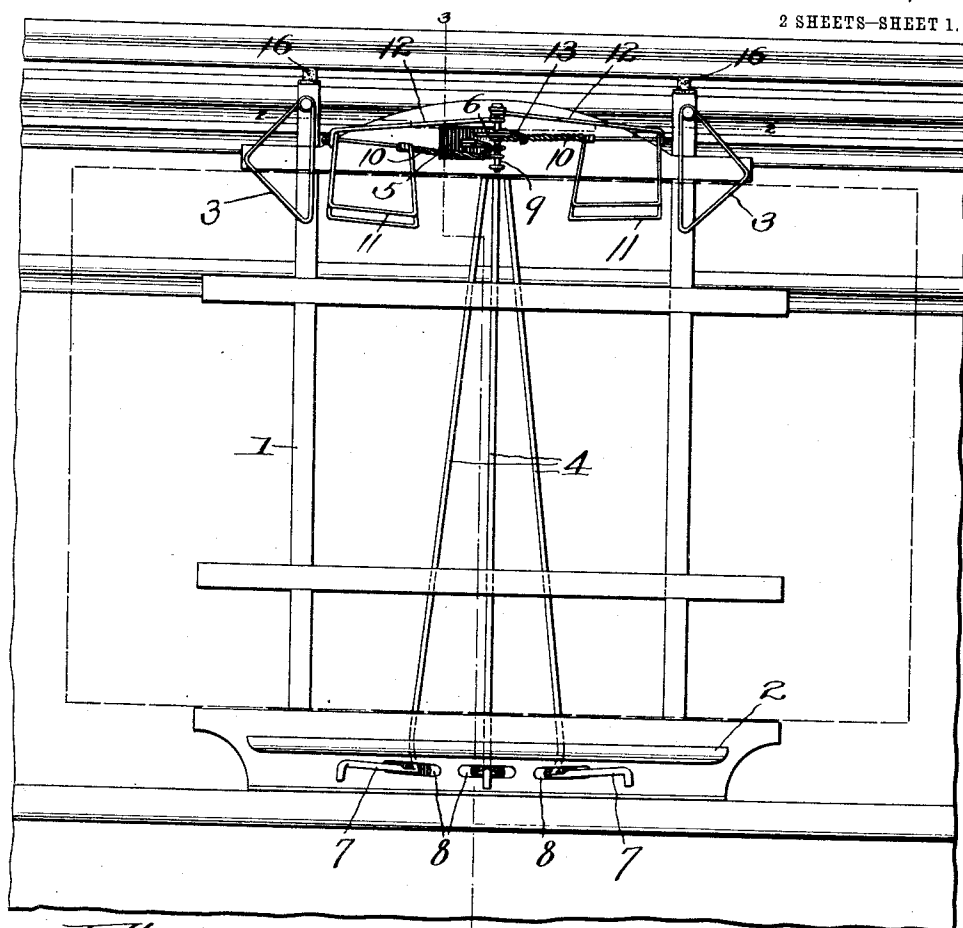


Fig. 1.

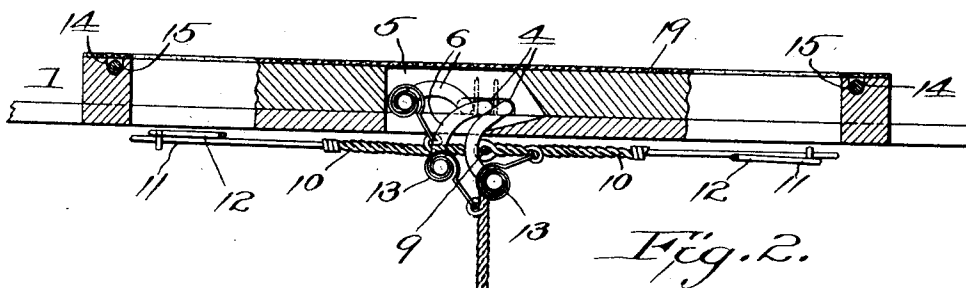


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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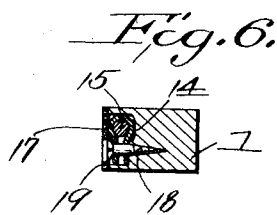
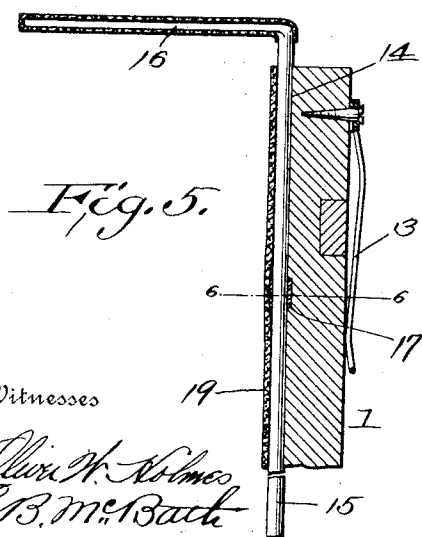
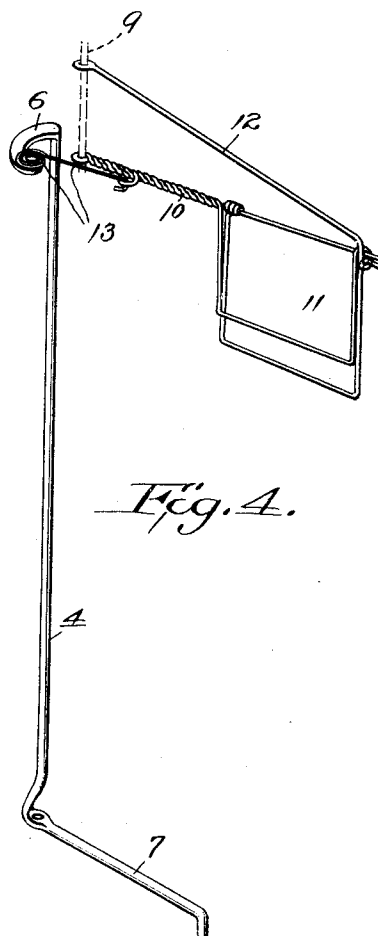
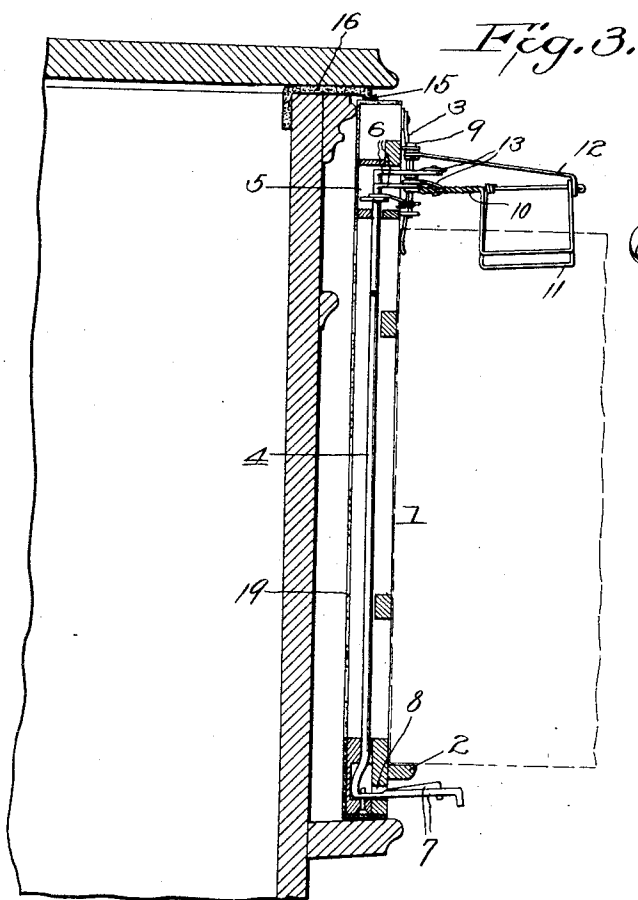
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S. D. CASE.
MUSIC LEAF TURNER.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1911.

Patented Oct. 1, 1912.
2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MUSIC-LEAF TURNER.

1,039,696.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 1, 1912.

Application filed October 27, 1911. Serial No. 657,078.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SANFORD D. CASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rock Hill, in the county of Sullivan and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Music-Leaf Turners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a music leaf turner and while the same can be employed in connection with music racks or stands of various kinds, it is especially adapted for a convenient attachment to the usual upright piano.

The object of the invention is to turn successively the inside pages of a piece of music, holding stationary the first and last page or the cover and back of an ordinary composition printed in sheet form.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device in which all of the leaf holders can be turned back at one operation, thus again presenting the first page of the composition to the performer.

A still further object of the invention is to improve and simplify the spring feature whereby the pages when turned will be securely held in adjusted position, whether turned forward or backward.

In carrying out these various objects, the invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter described, pointed out in the claims and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the device applied to an upright piano. Fig. 2 is an enlarged horizontal section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the leaf turning and holding devices detached. Fig. 5 is an enlarged vertical section through an upper end portion of the rack, and, Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

In the drawings, 1 represents a suitable rack adapted to support the music and also to carry the leaf turning and holding devices. This rack comprises a suitable horizontal ledge 2, upon which the music rests and at its upper corners it is provided with spring clips 3 between which the first and last pages are secured. Arranged substantially vertically in said rack and journaled in its upper and lower end portions are a series of rods 4, the number of said converging rods being equal to the number of leaves which the device is adapted to turn, and any

reasonable number of such rods may be employed. It will be obvious that three of these rods will be sufficient for the average composition as these would turn the inside sheets and with two pages of music held by the clamps 3 would allow for the turning of the leaves of a seven or eight page composition. The upper ends of the rods 4 extend into a suitable recess 5 formed in the top member of the rack 1. At their upper ends each rod carries a slightly curved finger 6. At their lower ends the rods are angled to form outwardly extending portions 7, said portions projecting and swinging in suitable slots 8 formed in the base of the frame 1. Upon the front of the top member of the frame is mounted a small vertical rod 9 upon which are pivotally mounted arms 10 and said arms carry at their outer ends suitable spring clips 11, adapted to grip the upper marginal portions of the pages to be turned. A brace wire 12 extends from the outer end of each arm and is also pivotally mounted upon the vertical rod 9. The arms and clips may all be formed of wire as shown, although any suitable form of clip may be employed which it may be desired to use. A spring 13 is coiled about a suitable pin upon the end of each finger and the free end of each spring is then connected to one of the arms 10. By means of this construction each rod 4 is connected by a suitable spring to one of the arms 10. It will be obvious that when all of the arms are thrown by rotation of the rods 4 upon the same half of the rack that they will lie one over the other, and consequently they can be moved from one side of the rack to the other successively or by rotating that rod 4 to which the under arm 10 is connected all three of them will be carried to the opposite side of the rack together.

In use the pages to be turned are fitted into the clips 11 and as the successive pages are played the performer presses the foot portions 7 in succession thus turning in regular succession the arms 10, the clips 11 and the pages held by them. It is not necessary that the performer do more than bring the foot portion through a small arc, as it will be obvious that after the finger 6 has passed a certain point the spring 13 will throw the arm through the remainder of its travel, and it will also be obvious that when the finger is resting in the recess in

the top member of the rack that its pull contends to hold the arm against the left hand side of the rack. But as soon as the finger is moved outwardly and has traveled
 5 through a sufficient arc to throw the coiled portion of the spring in advance of the upper member of the rack, that it will act oppositely and will throw the arm into engagement with the right hand side of the
 10 rack.

In order that the device may be readily attached and held in place upon an upright piano I groove the rear face of the side members of the rack and in said grooves
 15 14 are slidably held rods 15, which carry rearwardly projecting angled brackets 16, which are adapted to rest over the upper edge of the upper front panel of the piano, the top lid of the piano resting upon said
 20 brackets. These brackets are formed of a thin metal so that they can be readily bent and it is my intention that they be furnished to the user straight as shown in Fig. 5, and when attached to the piano the inwardly
 25 projecting portions are bent downwardly, thus forming the complete angled bracket. The reason for this is that pianos of various makes are provided with front panels of
 30 different thicknesses. The height of the front panel also varies in different pianos and in order to allow for such variation the brackets are vertically adjustable by
 35 sliding the rods 15 in the grooves 14. To lock said rods and brackets in their adjusted positions I employ a split sleeve 17 for each rod, and a suitable screw 18 works
 40 through the parallel ends of the split sleeve, so that when said screw is tightened the ends of the sleeve will be drawn together, thus clamping the rod 15 to the sleeve and
 45 also clamping the sleeves to the side members of the rack. It will be understood however that other means for locking the rods 15 in adjusted position could be employed without departing from the spirit of this invention.

It is of course understood that the rear face and the base of the rack is covered with felt as shown at 19 as is also brackets
 50 16 in order to avoid marring or scratching any portion of the piano.

What I claim is:—

1. A device of the kind described comprising a rack, a vertically arranged rod
 55 carried by the upper portion of the rack,

rotatable rods carried by the rack, said rods having outwardly extending portions at their lower ends, curved fingers carried by their upper ends, leaf gripping arms pivotally mounted upon the first mentioned rod, 60 and springs secured respectively to said fingers and to said arms.

2. A device of the kind described comprising rotatable vertically arranged rods, a vertical fixed rod arranged adjacent the 65 upper ends of the first mentioned rods, arms pivotally mounted on the fixed rod, means carried by said arms for gripping leaves, laterally extending fingers carried by the rotatable rods and springs secured at one 70 end upon said fingers and at their opposite ends to said arms, respectively.

3. The combination with a rack having a base portion and a top member, said top member being recessed upon its front face, 75 rods rotatably journaled in said base and in said top member and extending into said recess, curved fingers carried by said rods, said fingers being adapted to normally rest within said recess, arms pivotally supported 80 at the upper portion of the rack, leaf gripping devices carried by the arms, and springs connected respectively to said fingers and to said arms, said fingers projecting out of said recess when the rods are rotated. 85

4. A device of the kind described comprising a rack, fixed leaf gripping members carried by the corner portions of the rack, rotatable rods journaled in the top and bottom members of the rack, movable leaf gripping members pivotally mounted upon the 90 upper portion of the rack, the said upper portion being recessed, fingers carried by the said rods and adapted to move into and out of said recess, springs connected respectively to the said arms and to the said 95 fingers, the point of connection between the springs and the fingers resting to the rear of the pivotal point of the arms when the said arms are in one position and being in 100 advance of said pivotal point when the arms are thrown in their other position, and means carried by the lower ends of said rods and projecting outwardly by which they may be rotated.

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Witnesses:

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