(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. L. PEAK.

FOLDING MUSIC STAND AND RACK.

No. 359,811. Patented Mar. 22, 1887.

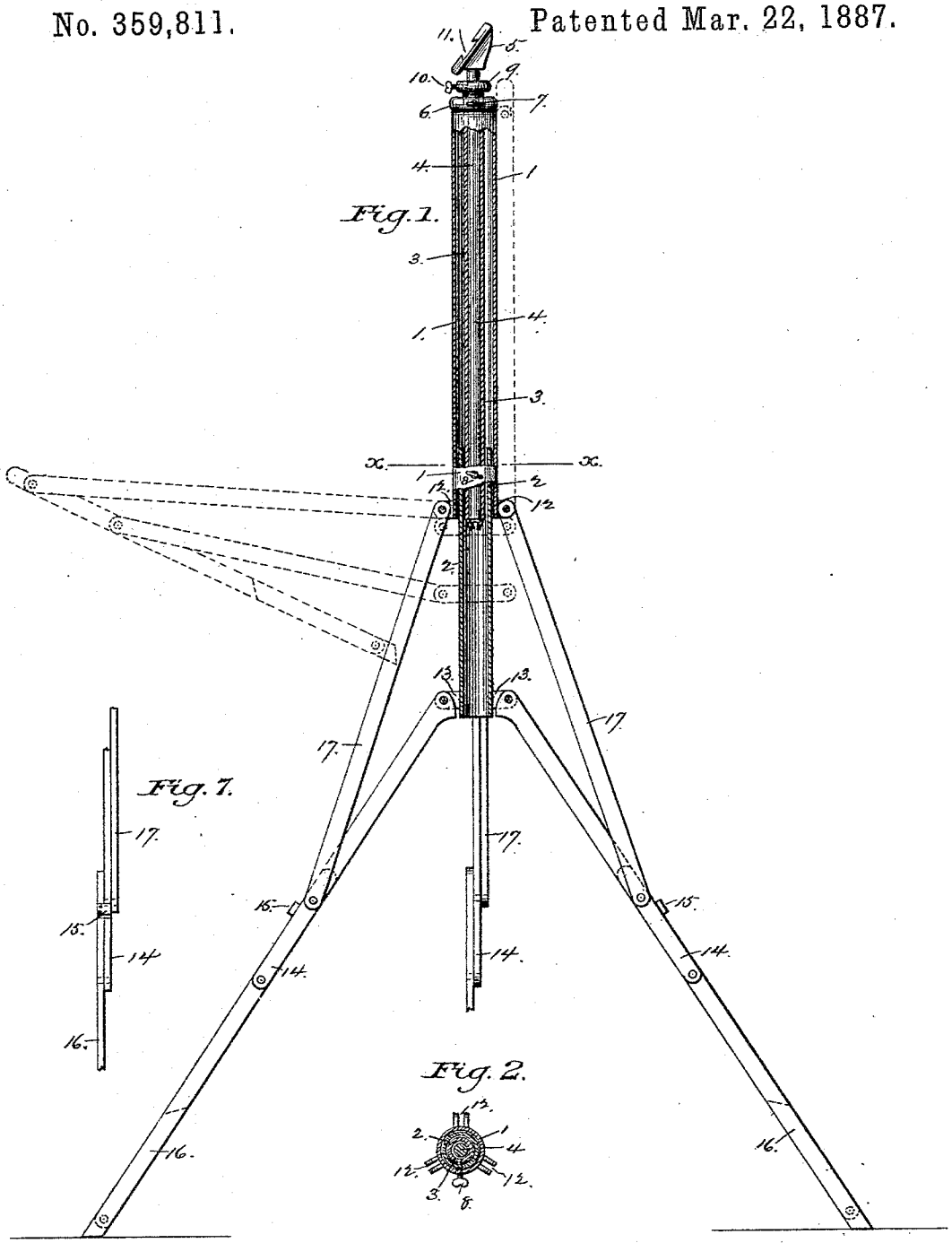


Fig. 1.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

John A. Ellis.

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

C. L. Peak

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

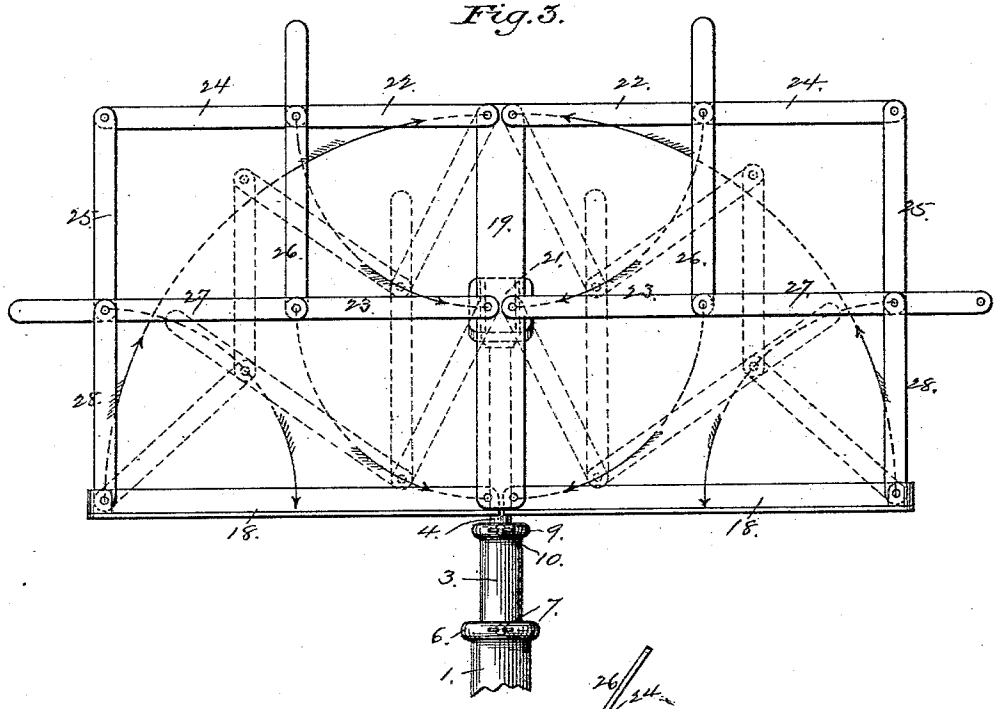


Fig. 4.

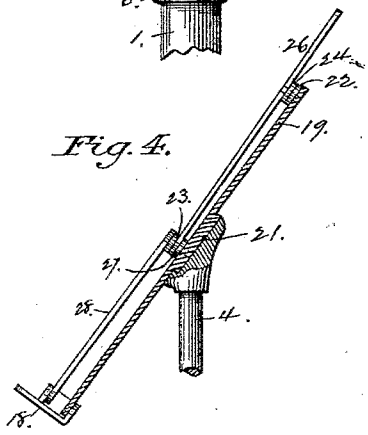


Fig. 5.

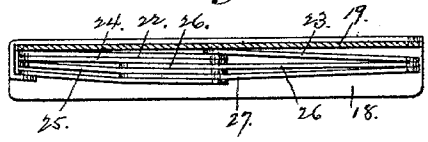
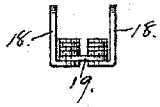


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

John A. Ellis.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
C. L. Peak

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE LORENZO PEAK, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

FOLDING MUSIC STAND AND RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,811, dated March 22, 1887.

Application filed September 27, 1886. Serial No. 214,658. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE LORENZO PEAK, of Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Folding Music Stand and Rack, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to music stands and racks, and has for its object to effect an improvement in the construction of such articles, whereby both the stand and rack may be compactly folded for transportation, and wherein the rack is capable of use independent of the stand.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section through the stand, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the body thereof on line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the rack connected with the stand, parts broken away. Fig. 4 is an end view thereof, parts shown in section. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the rack when folded, and Fig. 6 an end view of the same. Fig. 7 is a detail view illustrating the stops used in connection with the legs of the stand.

The body of the stand, (shown in Fig. 1,) usually constructed of metal, is provided with an outer tubular casing, 1, inner telescopic tubes, 2 and 3, together with a solid rod, 4, having an upper integral rack-support, 5.

The outer casing, 1, is provided with an embossed ring, 6, at the upper end thereof, in which is fitted a thumb-screw, 7, and a second thumb-screw, 8, near the lower end, adapted to hold in position the downwardly-extending telescopic tube 2. The inner telescopic tube, 3, also provided with an upper embossed ring, 9, having a thumb-screw, 10, entered therein, is partially or wholly inclosed at its lower end, which is usually accomplished by bending the tube inward at this point, purposed to retain the rod 4 when not extended within the said inner tube, 3, and to facilitate passage of tube 3 through the end of tube 2 in opening and closing music stand.

The inclined integral rack-support 5 of the rod 4, above referred to, is constructed with a central vertical dovetail slot, 11, adapted to receive a similar dovetailed projection formed upon the rack, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

The outer tubular casing, 1, has attached thereto or formed integrally therewith spaced apertured projections 12, usually three in number, arranged equidistantly upon the outer circumference of said casing, at the lower end. The telescopic tube 2 is provided with similar projections, 13, arranged and positioned in like manner to the said projections 12 of the outer casing, 1. Three legs, 14, are employed, made in two sections, pivoted centrally, and provided with stops 15 upon the outside of one of said sections, as shown in Fig. 7, to keep said legs rigid when used to support the body of the stand. A pivoted extension, 16, is also provided to each leg, adapted when not in use to rest thereon, to elevate the stand, when desired, above the standard height, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

The legs 14 are pivoted in the spaced projections 13 of the tube 2, and are supported and braced through downwardly-inclined rods 17, pivoted at one end to said legs and at the other within the spaced projections of the casing 1. The legs thus supported and attached serve to retain the telescopic tube 2 within said casing 1.

When the body is supported as shown in Fig. 1, and the height is not deemed sufficient, the inner tube, 3, carrying the rod 4, may be drawn wholly or partially upward and secured by the thumb-screw 7, and if the elevation is yet insufficient, the rod 4 and integral rack-holder 5 are then elevated and in turn held in position by the set-screw 10. Additional height is yet attainable through the leg-extensions 16.

In transportation the legs are folded up against the sides of the casing 1, as illustrated in dotted lines on the right hand of Fig. 1, which in process of folding telescopes the tube 2 into the casing 1. The thumb-screws 7 and 10 are then disengaged, and the inner tube immediately telescopes also within the said casing 1, and the rod 4 slides down within the telescoped inner tube, 3, whereupon the thumb-

screws are again tightened. The stand thus folded and telescoped occupies but little space, and is readily and conveniently carried.

The music-rack is constructed with two L-shaped pieces forming the base 18, being pivoted at their inner ends by their rear vertical sides to the central perpendicular slat, 19, the said slat being provided with an under central dovetail projection, 21, which projection is adapted to enter the dovetail slot 11 of the rack-supports 5, as shown in Fig. 4. Two short slats, 22 and 23, narrower than the aforesaid central perpendicular slat, 19, are respectively pivoted to each upper side of the wide central slat, 19, the one, 22, at the top and the other centrally, each adapted to extend horizontally inward therefrom. A second horizontal upper slat, 24, of like size, is pivoted to each top slat, 22, at one end, the other being pivoted to a similar downwardly-projecting vertical slat, 25. The pivoted connections of the outer and upper horizontal slats, 24, are made to the front of the upper and inner slats, 22, and to the rear of the outer and upper vertical slats, 25. The central vertical slats, 26, are now pivotally connected over the aforesaid upper horizontal slats, 22 and 24, at their junction, by means of the same pivotal bolt, and, extending downward, are pivoted at their lower ends over the inner central horizontal slats, 23, the said central vertical slats, 26, being usually made to extend a distance above the top of the rack.

To finish the central portion of the rack, slats 27 are pivoted over the central vertical slats, 26, to the inner central horizontal slats, 23, by the one pivotal bolt, to extend in a horizontal plane outward and be pivoted to the upper side of the outer vertical slats, 25. The said outer central horizontal slats, 27, are made of a length equal to that of the central vertical slats, 26, and are adapted to extend beyond the sides of the rack a distance equal to that of the top projections of the said central vertical slats, 26. The purpose of these top and side projections is to extend the compass of the rack without adding much weight.

The rack is completed by pivoting to the inner face of the outer vertical arm of the divided L-shaped base 18 the outer end slats, 28, (of equal length to the rest, with the exception of slats 26 and 27,) which slats 28 are purposed to extend vertically upward and receive the pivotal bolt connecting the upper vertical slats 25 with the outer central horizontal slats, 27. The said side slats, 28, rest in their upper pivotal connection upon the outer face of the slats 27. By the construction above described a complete music-rack is obtained, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, and when the under central dovetail projection, 21, thereof is made to slide and rest in the dovetail groove 11 of the rack-support 5, and the stand adjusted to a proper height, as heretofore described, a perfect stand and rack is had. The rack may be used, if desirable, to engage a dovetail groove formed in or attached to a chair, piano, or other convenient support most convenient to the operator; or other suitable means for attachment may be employed when used independently of the stand.

When not in use or in transportation, the rack is readily folded in a compact manner on and within the divided L-shaped base 18, as illustrated in Fig. 5, and the said divided L-shaped base is then folded upon each side of the central standard, 19, as shown in Fig. 6. In order to accomplish this the divided base 18 is carried upward and inward, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, against the wide central vertical slat, 19, the one on the right, the other on the left, whereupon the said slats gradually assume a parallel vertical position within the divided L-shaped base 18.

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

1. The combination, with music-rack constructed substantially as herein described, having a divided L-shaped base, 18, and central perpendicular slat, 19, pivoted thereto, provided with a central dovetail projection, 21, of the stand-casing 1, having set-screws 7 and 8, the short telescopic tube 2, inner telescopic tube, 3, having a set-screw, 10, and the central rod, 4, provided with an integral rack-support, 5, having a vertical dovetail slot, 11, cut therein, together with the pivoted legs 14, having stops 15 and pivoted braces 17, said legs 14 having pivoted extensions 16, with their upper ends adapted to project under the stops 15, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with the divided L-shaped base 18, of the central vertical slat, 19, having a rear central dovetail projection, 21, the upper and central horizontal slats, 22 and 23, pivoted to said central slat, 19, the upper outer horizontal slats, 24, pivoted to said slats 22, the vertical projecting slats 26, pivoted to said top slats, 22 and 24, and to the inner central horizontal slats, 23, the projecting horizontal slats 27, pivoted at the junction of the vertical projecting slats 26 and the central horizontal slats, 23, at one end and at the other to the upper vertical side slats, 25, which slats 25 are also pivoted to the outer top slats, 24, together with the lower vertical end slats, 28, pivoted at one end to the outer ends of the divided L-shaped base 18, and at the other to the upper end slats, 25, and horizontal projecting slats 27, all arranged to operate substantially in the manner and for the purposes herein set forth.

CLARENCE LORENZO PEAK.

Witnesses:
JAMES W. MANIER,
ARTHUR GRIFFIN.