T. JUST.

MUSIC CLIP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 22, 1909.

1,016,274.

Patented Feb. 6, 1912.

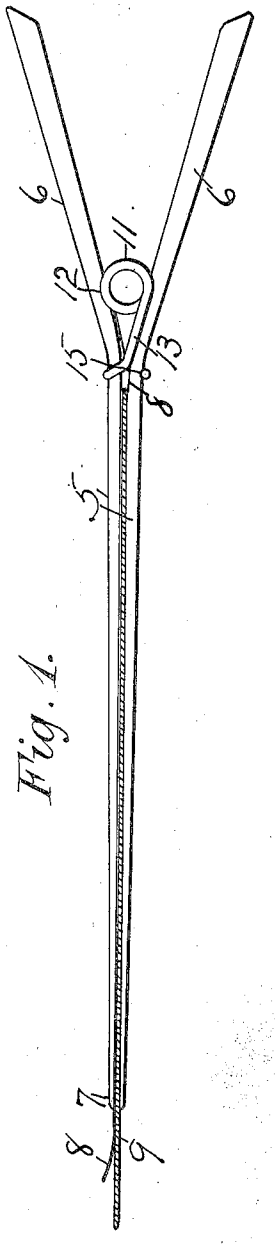

Fig. 1.

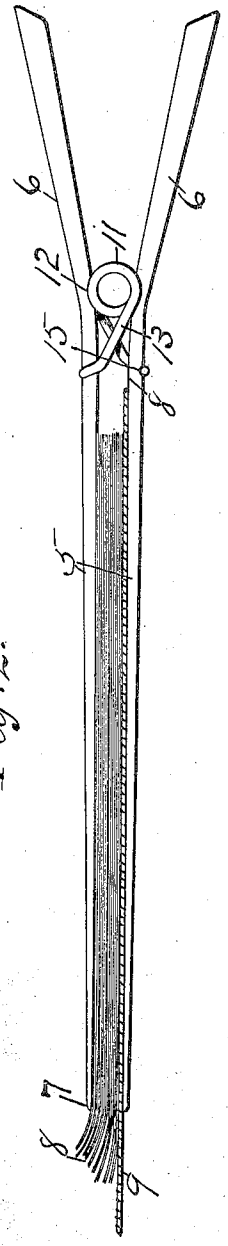

Fig. 2.

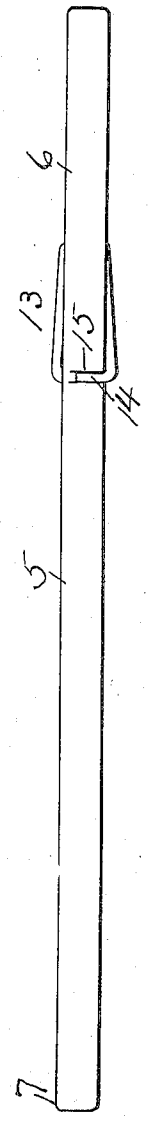

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

R. E. Burkowitch.

L. Freimendall

INVENTOR.

Thomas Just.

BY

Arthur B. Jenkins.

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS JUST, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MUSIC-CLIP.

1,016,274. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 6, 1912.

Application filed November 22, 1909. Serial No. 528,243.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS JUST, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and a resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Music-Clip, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the class of devices for retaining sheets of music or the like upon a music rack, and the object of the invention among others is to provide a device of this class having novel features of advantage and utility.

A music clip embodying my invention and in the construction and use of which the objects sought may be attained is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in section through a portion of a music rack and a single sheet of music showing the action of my improved clip in holding the music in place. Fig. 2 is a like view but showing the clip holding a number of sheets of music. Fig. 3 is a view of the clip turned at right-angles to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

It frequently happens that musicians are required to play in the open air where currents of greater or less force are common, and it thus becomes necessary that means shall be employed for securely holding the music in place on a rack so that it shall be maintained in flat form and free from movement or flapping by reason of the action of the wind. My improved clip embodies these advantages, the clips being so constructed that a minimum number is required to effect the desired purpose and without obscuring the music.

Such a device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which the numeral 5 indicates blades and 6 handles secured thereto. The handles are preferably integrally formed with the blades and project at an angle therefrom, and these parts may be composed of any suitable material, as metal or wood, the latter being preferred. The blades 5 are extremely long as compared with the length of the handle and possess considerable flexibility. They are made quite narrow, so that they will lie between the lines of notes and thus not obscure them.

By reason of the flexibility of the blades they are caused to lie closely in contact with the sheet or sheets 8 of music for the whole length of the blade from the point 7 to the heel 8 whether a single sheet be clamped between the blades or a number of sheets. This feature is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. These figures illustrate only a single clamp, which extends lengthwise of the rack 9 and crosswise of the sheet of music thereon, in use four clips being ordinarily employed, one at the top and one at the bottom of each edge of a sheet of music. In Fig. 1 a single sheet of music is shown as clamped by the holder, the blades of which owing to their flexibility lie in contact with the sheet along the whole length of the blade from the point to the heel, this owing to the flexibility of the blade which is forced into contact with the sheet by the action of a spring to be hereinafter described. In Fig. 2 a number of sheets of music constituting a pile of greater thickness is held by the blades, which are in contact with the sheets along the whole length of the blades, as in the case of a single sheet.

Were the blades made rigid the contact with the single sheet would be only at the point of the blades, and the sheet would thus be caused to flap under the action of air currents at those parts located back of the point of the blades, and were the blades made short to clamp the sheets of music at the edge, then the air currents would cause the sheets to flap at those portions between the ends of the clamps upon the opposite edges of the sheets, so that it is important in order to hold the sheets securely that the blades shall be of a length to extend for a greater part of the distance across the sheets of music and to hold them from the edge of the sheet or heel of the blade to the point of the latter, there being comparatively little distance between the points of the blades located at opposite edges of the sheet of music.

The pivot for the blades is formed by the coil 11 of a spring, this coil being of a length equal to the width of the blades and located in recesses 12 on the adjacent faces of the blades near the heel. Arms 13 extend from opposite ends of the coil, the ends of these arms being bent as at 14, which bent ends rest against the outer surfaces of the blades or are located in recesses 15 on the outer surfaces of the blades. The action of the spring is such that the arms 13 are forced toward each other, thus causing the blades to be pressed together, and this spring action owing to the flexibility of the blades, causes the blades to be held in contact with each other from the points to the heels, as above

described. I am aware that this method of uniting two members is old and I make no claim herein to such feature of itself, my invention residing in the long, narrow, flexible blades so joined that they are normally forced together and by reason of their flexibility lie in contact from the point to the heel thereof.

I claim—

A holder including two blades composed of flexible material and pivotally united, said pivot being arranged to separate the blades at the heel to permit initial engagement at the points, and means between the pivot and points for forcing the blades together.

THOMAS JUST.

Witnesses:
ARTHUR B. JENKINS,
LENA E. BERKOVITCH.