

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. B. ROBINSON.

MUSIC LEAF TURNER.

No. 254,569.

Patented Mar. 7, 1882.



FIG. 1.

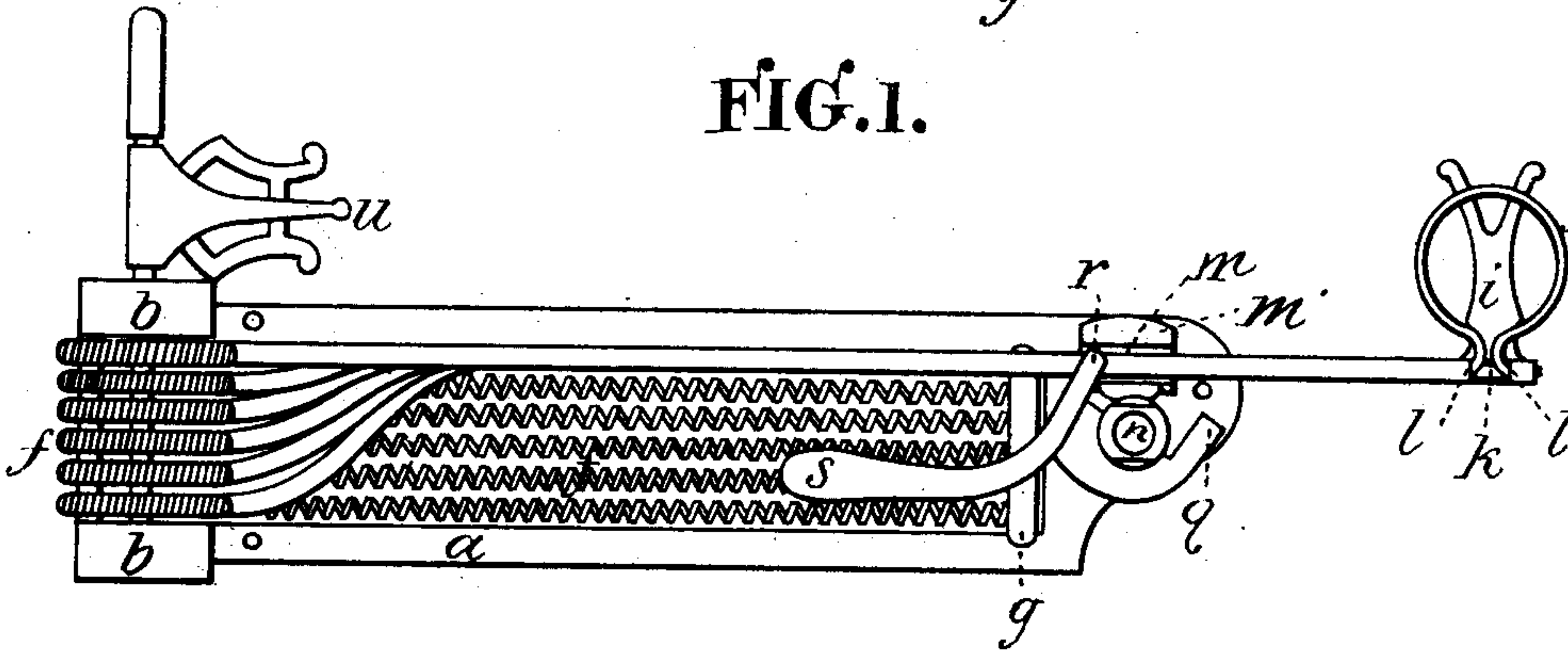


FIG. 2.

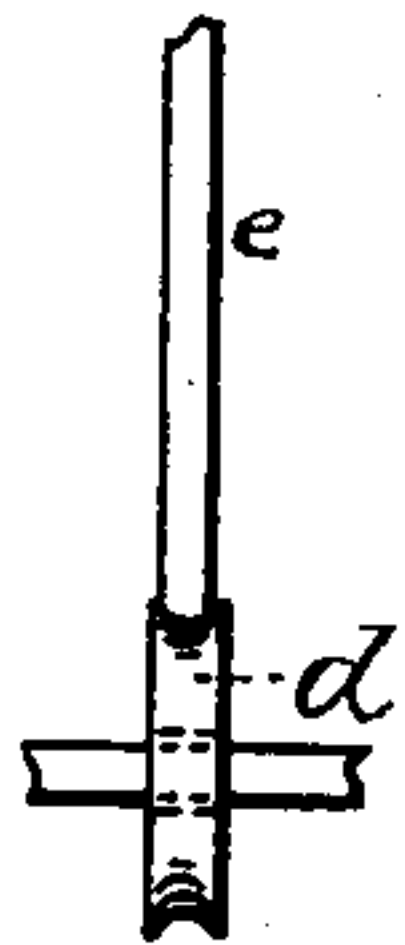


FIG. 3.

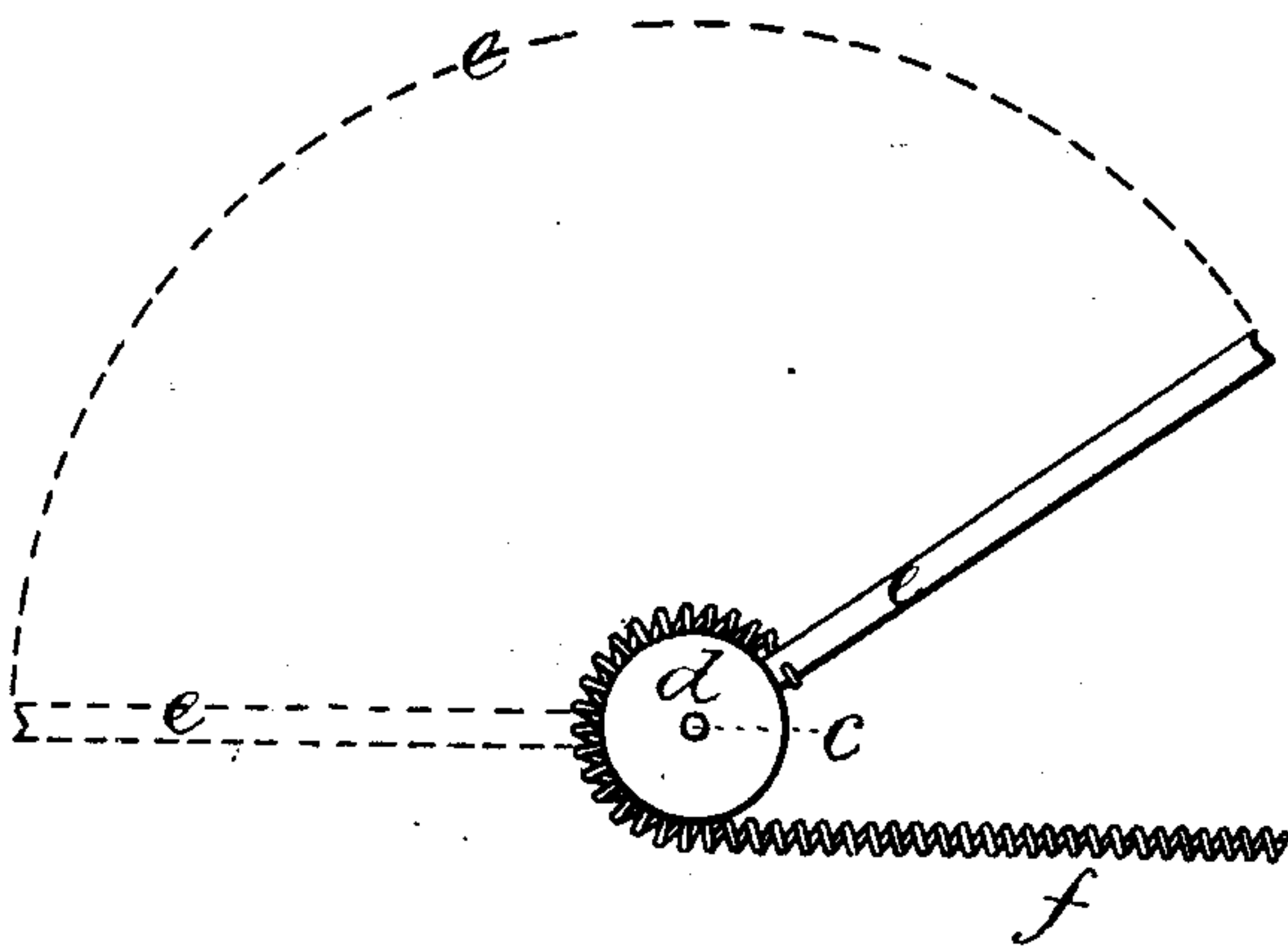


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES:

Chas. H. Kimball
John P. Kerrigan.

INVENTOR:

E. B. Robinson

Per attys

Clifford & Clifford

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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No. 254,569.

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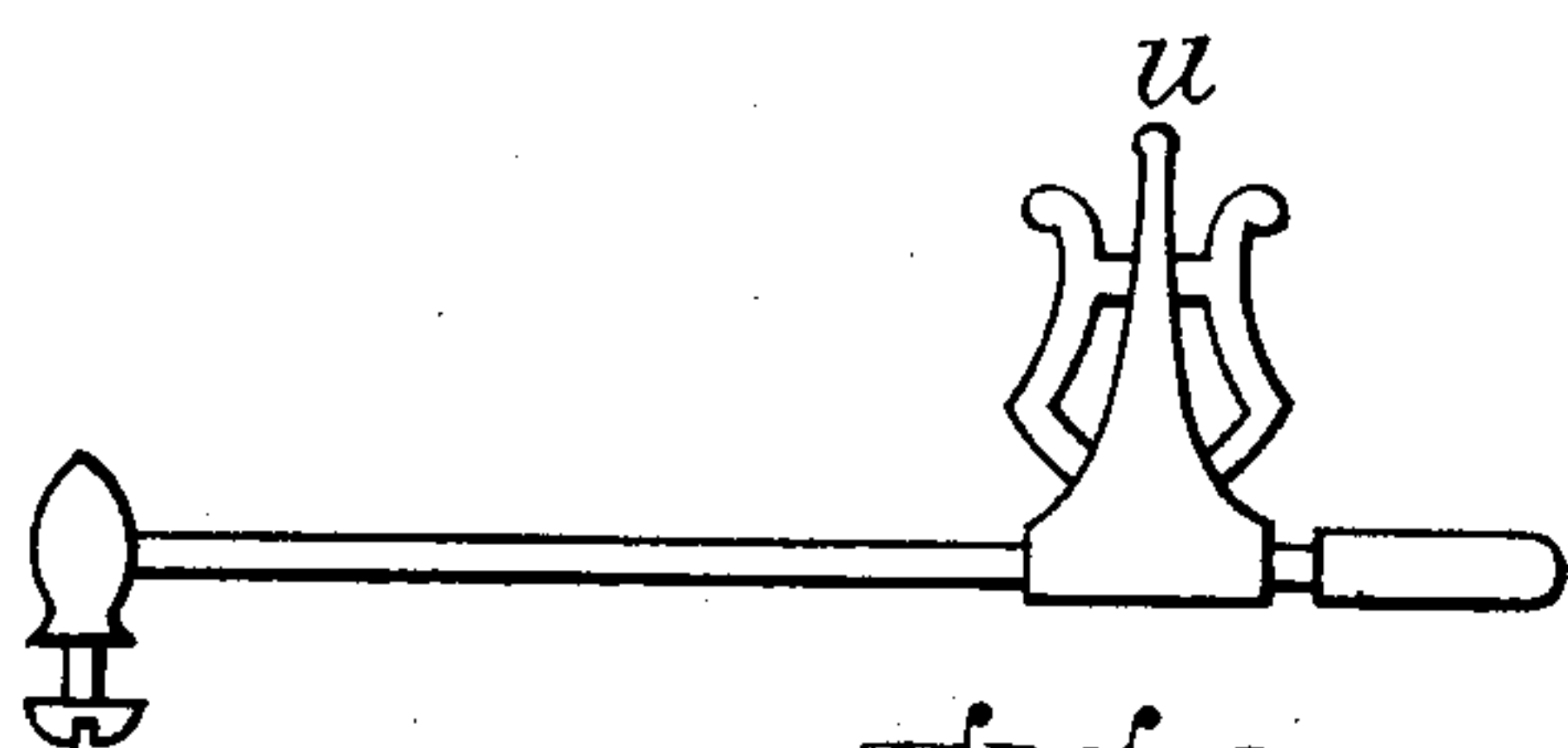


FIG. 9.

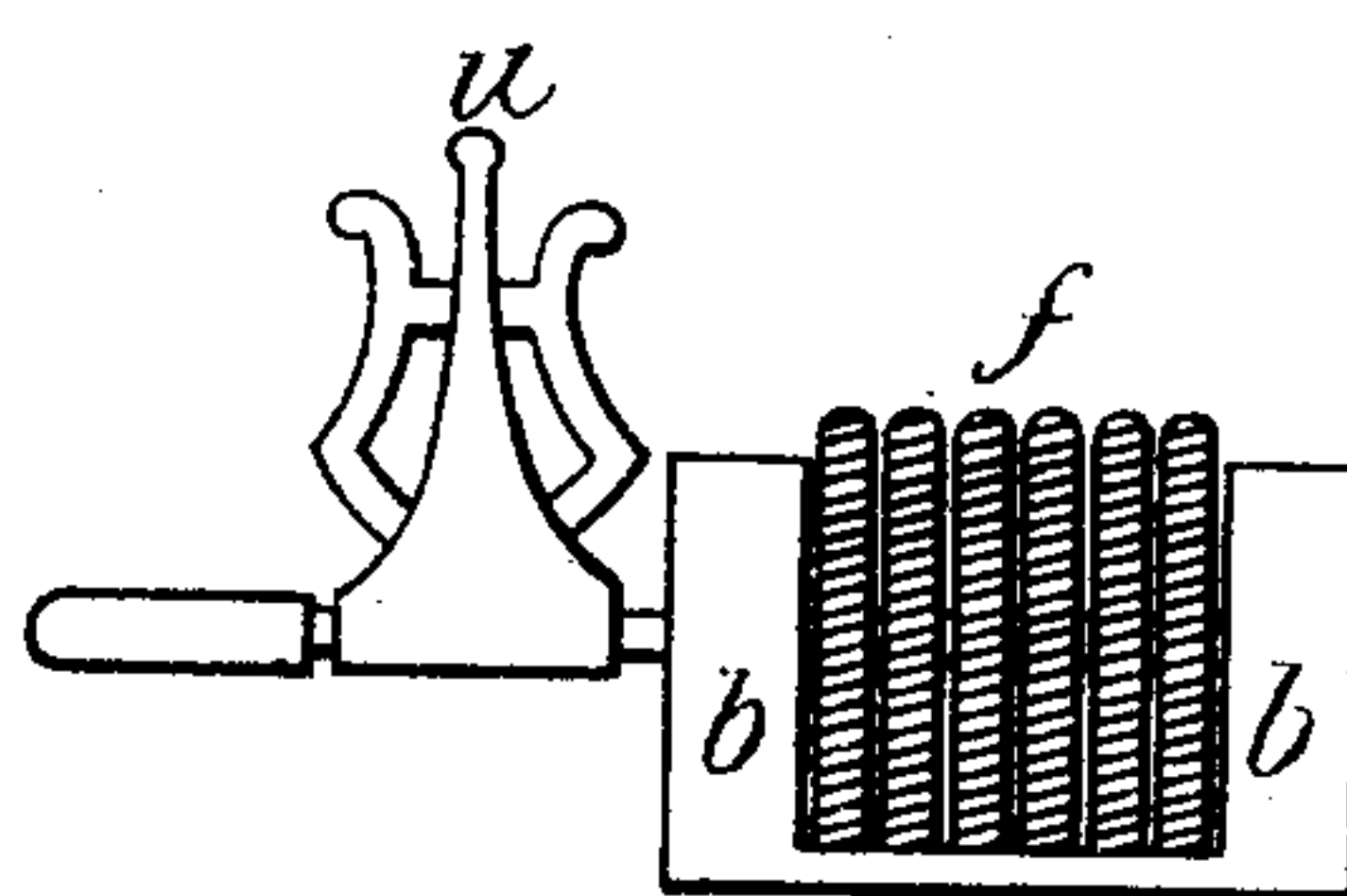


FIG. 7.

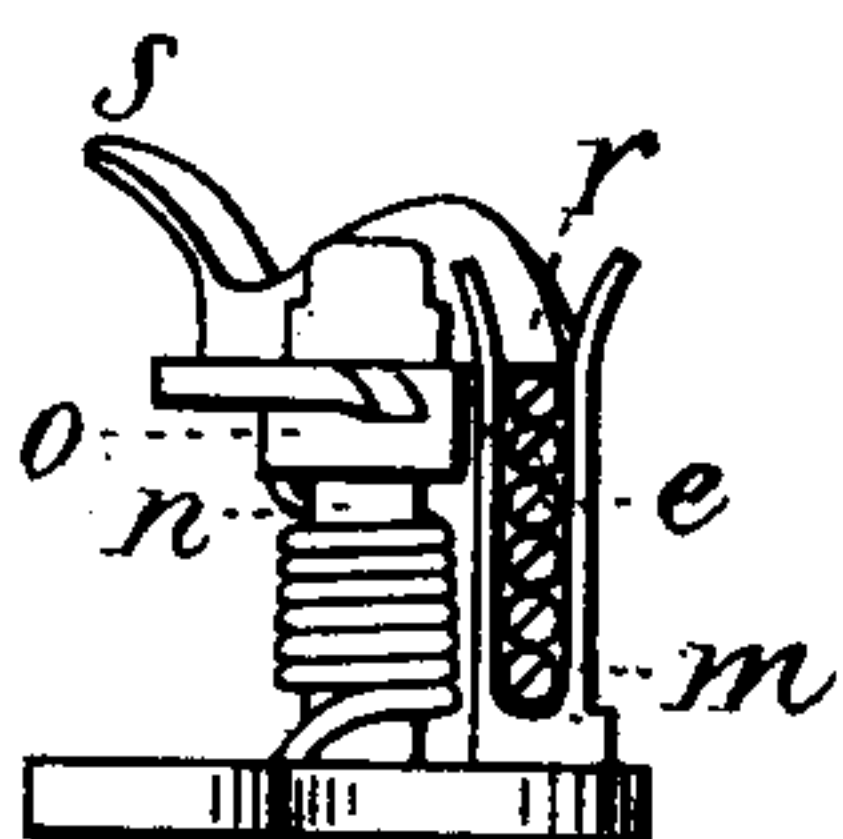


FIG. 5.

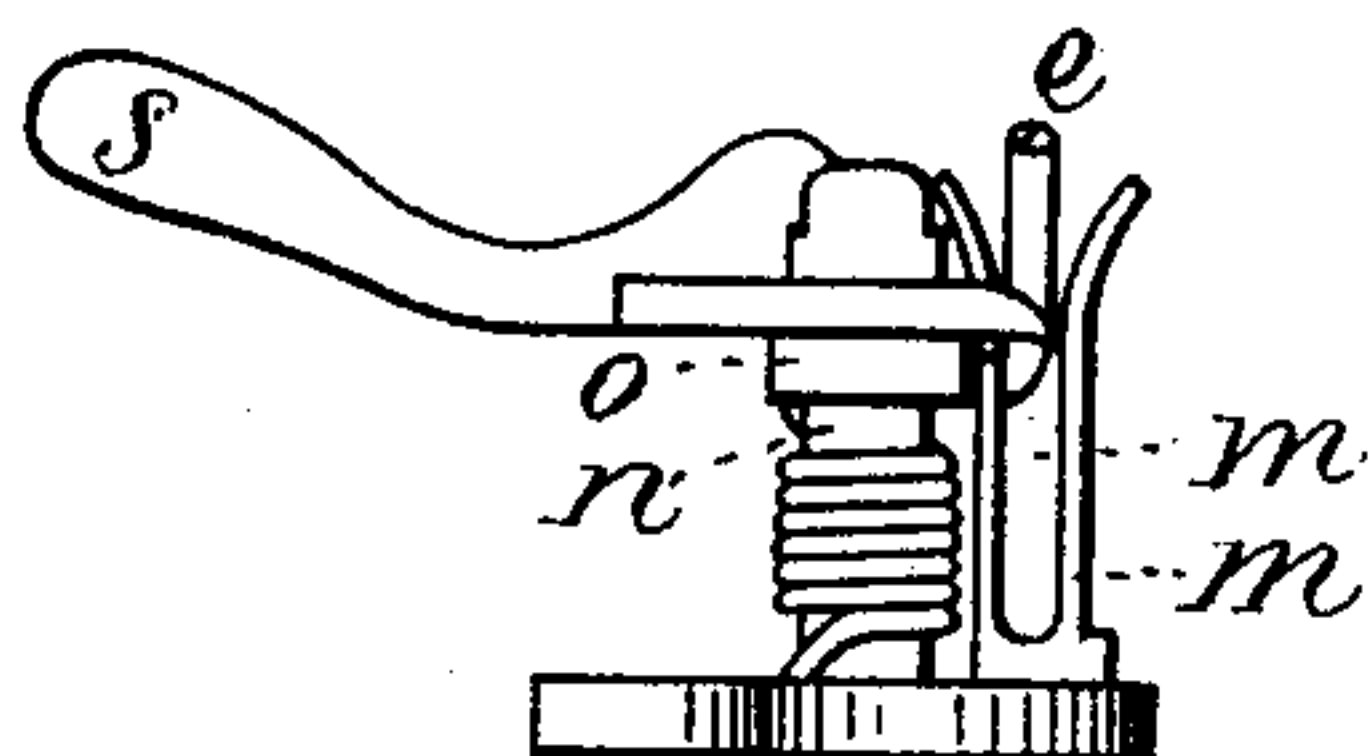


FIG. 6.

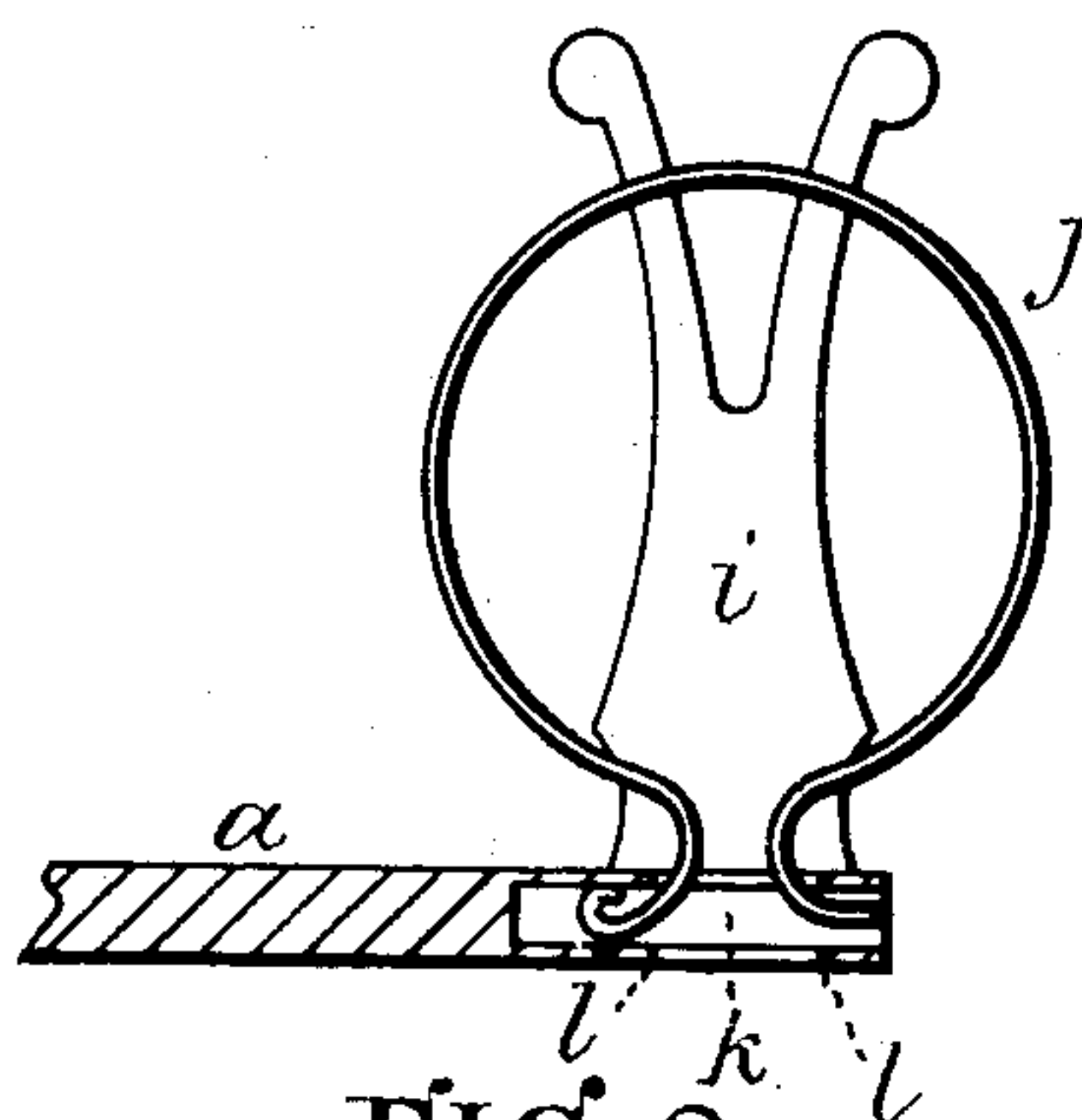


FIG. 8.

WITNESSES:

Chas. H. Kimball.
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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD B. ROBINSON, OF DEERING, MAINE.

MUSIC-LEAF TURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 254,569, dated March 7, 1882.

Application filed December 12, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD B. ROBINSON, of Deering, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Music-Leaf Holders; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a top plan. Fig. 3 is an edge view of one of the wheels to which the arm is attached. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same, showing the spiral spring and a part of the arm. Fig. 5 is a view of the spring catch and holder and connected parts, as holding the arms down. Fig. 6 is a view of the same when it has been so moved as to release one of said arms. Fig. 7 is an end view, showing the wheels with the coiled wires around them. Fig. 8 shows the device on the end of the arms for holding the sheets. Same letters show like parts.

The purpose of my invention is to produce a new and improved music-leaf holder.

My invention consists, first, in the combination of certain grooved wheels with arms and spiral springs and a holding device and let-off; second, a let-off consisting of a double-pointed spring-pivoted catch, with its arm and standard; third, in a device to hold the sheets of music to the turning-arms—to wit, a plate and spring of peculiar construction.

a shows a base-plate to be connected with any proper music-holder, like a cover of stiff material in book form, or to the inside of a common temporary binder, such as are now in common use for various purposes. This plate is riveted to the device to which it is connected.

b b show supports for the pivot or shaft *c*. On this shaft are grooved wheels *d*. Attached to these wheels at their peripheries, at certain points, are the arms *e*. To these arms are fastened the spiral springs *f*. These spiral springs go around, or nearly around, the wheels *d*, along the length of the plate *a*, and are attached to the cross-bar *g*. The elasticity of the springs tends to throw the arms over, as indicated by

the dotted line *e* in Fig. 4. When thus going over an arm turns a leaf of music by carrying such leaf with it as it turns. On the ends of the arms are the plates *i*, with spring-rings *j*.

The sheet is placed between the plates and spring-rings. The spring-rings are fastened to the arms, as seen in Fig. 8, where there is a notch, *k*, cut down into the arm, so as to form two shoulders, *l*. These shoulders have open places under them, so as to allow the wire to be turned up, as seen in Fig. 8. Thus when the wire ring is raised from the plate it will spring back again. This pressure of the ring against the plate holds the music-leaf. *m* shows the holder or socket for the arms that turn the leaves of the music-sheet. It is simply two upright flat pieces of metal, with a space between them wide enough to admit the arms *e*.

On the side of the device *m* is the standard *n*. Around this standard is the collar *o*. To this collar is attached one end of the helix *p*, the other end of which is fixed at the bottom of the standard *n*. This standard is the pivot of the let-off *r* and catch-point *q*. The helix *p* tends to keep the catch-point *r* pressed against the outer plate, *m'*, of the device *m*, and thus hold the turning-arms down in the socket. Pressing on the arm *s* toward the person draws back the let-off *r*, so that one arm is at liberty to be drawn over by its spiral spring. This turns a leaf of the music-sheet. At the same time the other or catch point, *q*, passes over the remaining arms and holds them in the socket and prevents their turning and carrying with them the leaves attached to them. The instant the finger is removed from the arm *s* the helix *p* throws the catch-point *r* back over the remaining arms before they have time to rise out of the socket. The helix *p* acts on the arm *s* much more quickly than the coiled springs do on the turning-arms.

When a performer is playing on a piano a mere instantaneous touch on the arm *s* is enough to release an arm, turn the music-leaf, and retain the other leaves. Thus the device is very useful in rapid music. It prevents any falling down from the music-rack of the sheet-music, turns rapidly and with certainty, and occasions no loss of time on the part of the performer.

Fig. 9 shows the two rods under which the

10 folds of the double sheets pass. *u* are the clasps to hold the loose leaf.

5 Instead of having the spirals or coils attached to the turning-arms in the manner shown in the drawings, they may be of the same piece of wire as the arm and coiled around a shaft. The turning-arms may also be thrown over when turning a leaf by a flat spring pressing up against them while held down by the hold-
10 ing-catch.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The double-pointed spring-pivoted catch

q r, with its arm, helix, and standard *n*, as here- 15 in set forth.

2. In combination with the double-pointed spring-pivoted catch *q*, its arm, helix, and standard *n*, the grooved wheels *d*, arms *e*, spiral springs *f*, and socket *m*, as herein set forth. 20

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD B. ROBINSON.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM HENRY CLIFFORD,
ALBERT H. GILMAN.