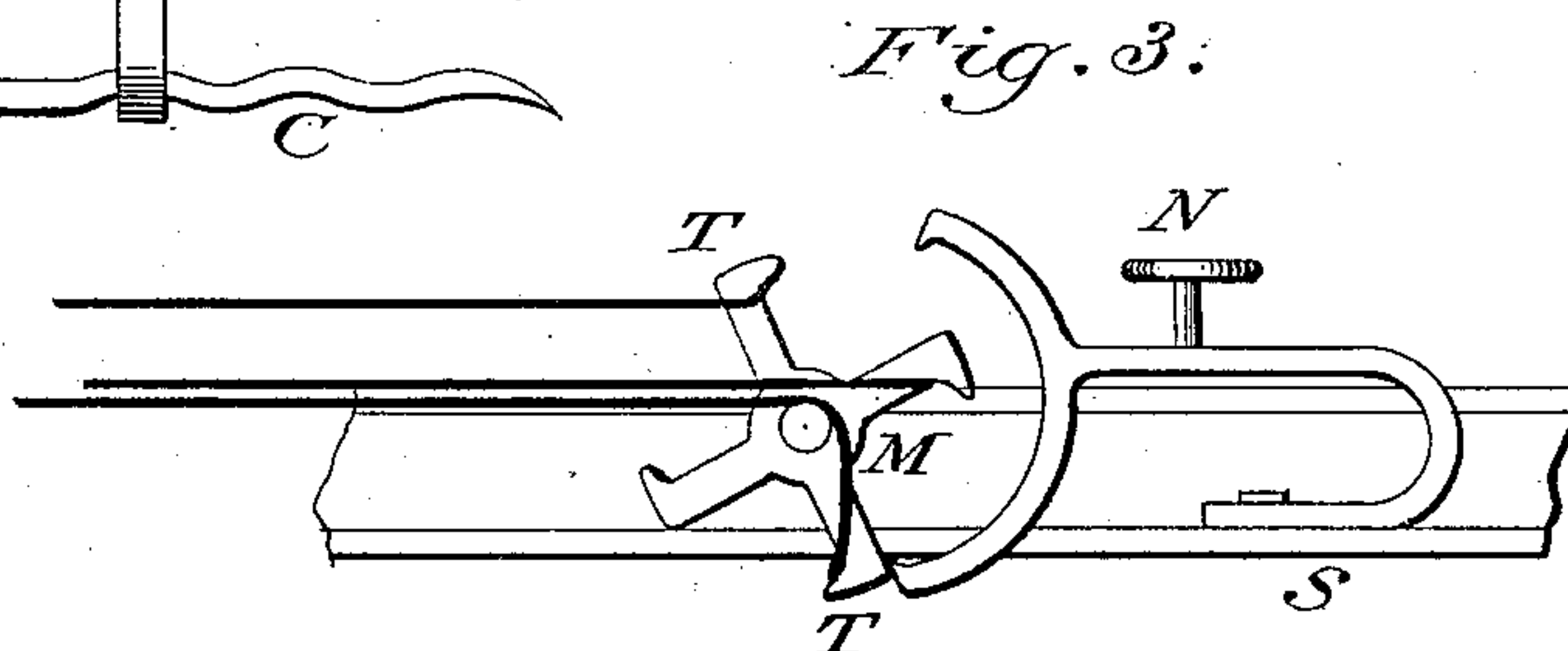
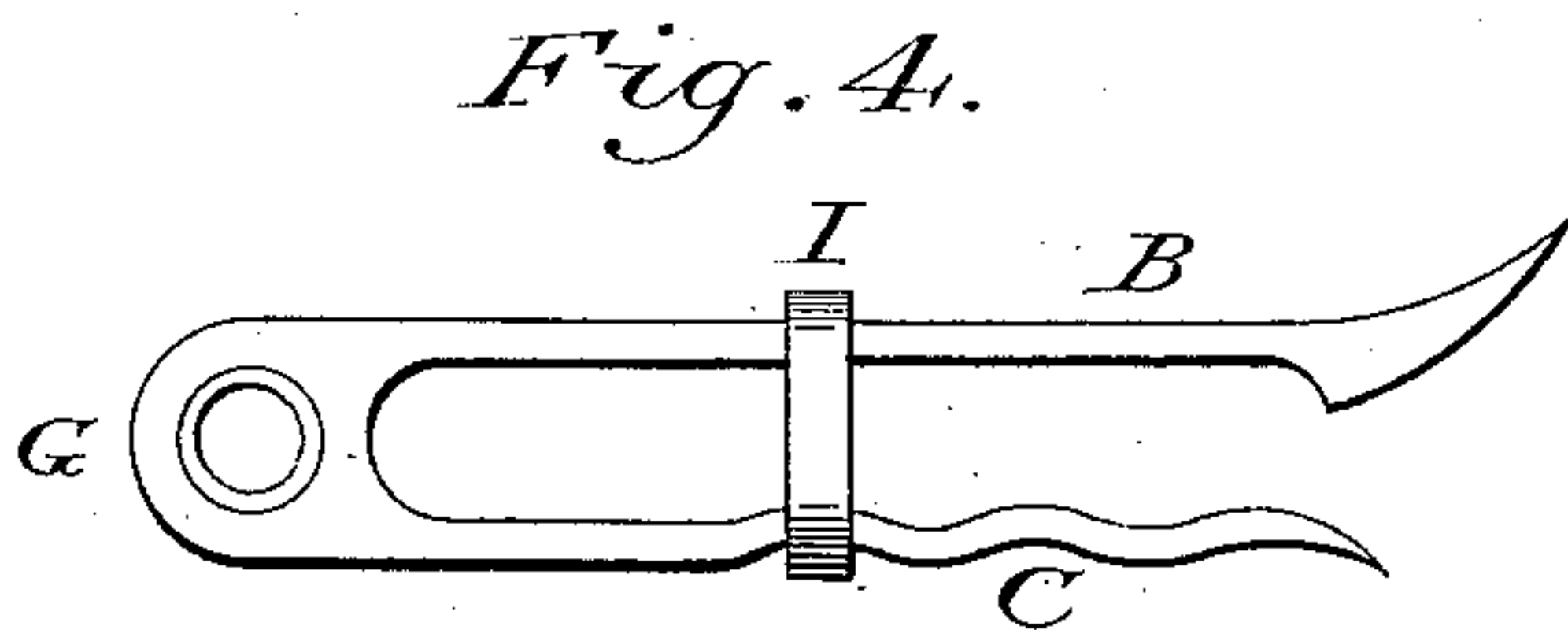
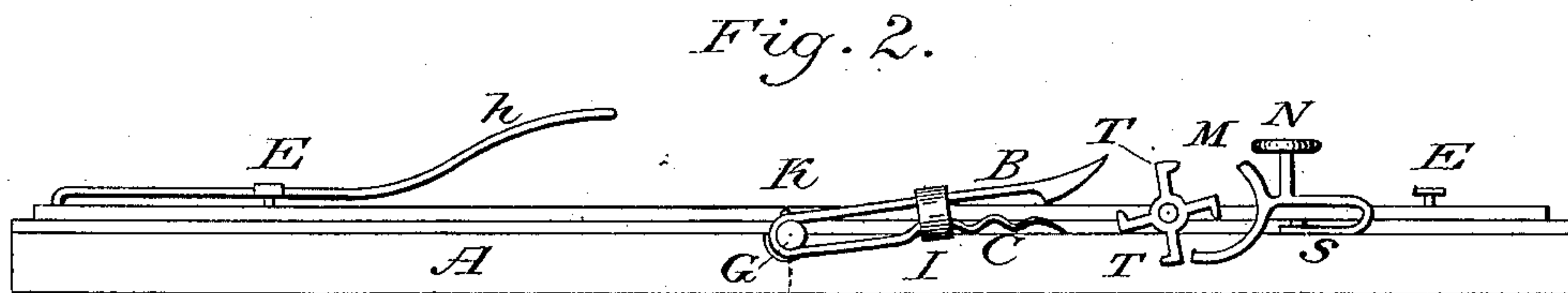
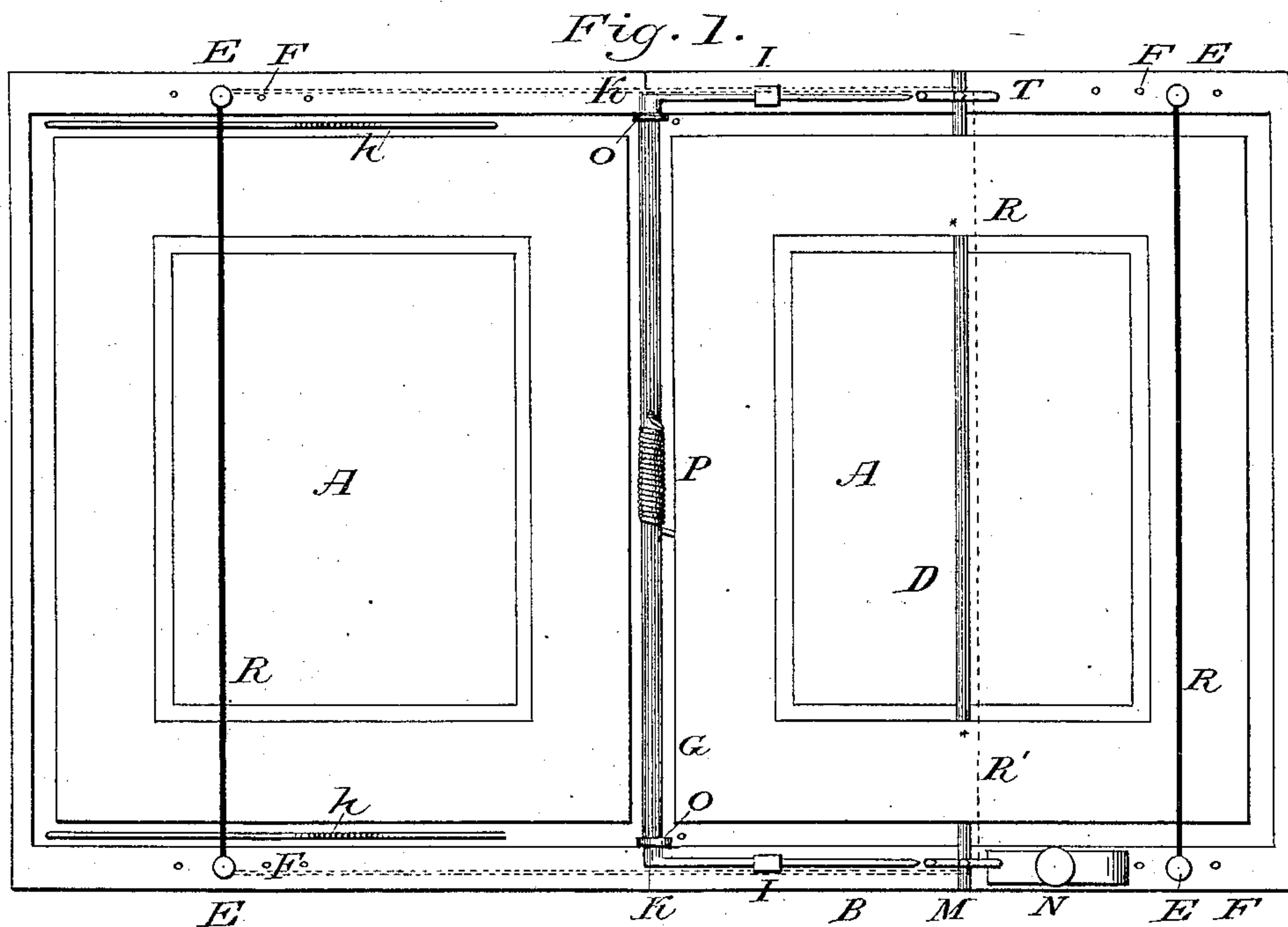


(No Model.)

C. ONSLOW.  
MUSIC LEAF TURNER.

No. 282,110.

Patented July 31, 1883.



Witnesses:

*J. H. Griffiths*  
*Am. Hass Brouck*

Inventor:

*Charles Onslow*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ONSLOW, OF PORT EWEN, NEW YORK.

## MUSIC-LEAF TURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,110, dated July 31, 1883.

Application filed January 23, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES ONSLOW, of Port Ewen, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Music-Leaf Turners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in music-leaf turners; and it consists in the novel use of elastic bands, in combination with a pair of springing arms, said arms being pivoted to a folding frame, whereby the music may be held in position to be read, and the leaves of music turned in succession, when desired, by pressing upon a finger-piece. When not in use, the frames or covers can be closed to contain the music-leaves and protect them.

The mechanism is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of a music-leaf turner embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of certain of the parts.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The frames A A are hinged at *k*, to fold together when not in use. In the middle of the frames a shaft, G, is placed, having bearings O, in which it turns. A pair of open arms, B and C, are fastened at each end of the said shaft, so as to turn with it. A spring, P, acts to keep it at the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but is not to be strong enough to resist the action of the bands R. Upon the arms B and C a sliding stop, *i*, is placed, which can be moved out or in from the shaft, the lower arm, C, being indented to keep said stop from moving too easily.

A revolving shaft, D, having fingers or catches, T T, upon each end, is placed as shown in Fig. 1, passing through a part of the frame A at *x*, which forms its bearings. A spring finger-piece, N s, allows the fingers T T to turn toward the left, only one being able to pass each time the spring is pressed. In Fig. 3 a view is given showing the action just mentioned. Fig. 4 is a view showing the arms B and C and the stop *i*.

Upon the upper and lower edges of the frame A are studs E E, which are to be moved into other places when required, the holes F F being for the purpose of changing the said studs

to other points. Elastic bands R R pass over the studs E E at each side of the frames. The bent wire guides *h h* are to carry the bands R down to the frame, if they should escape too soon from the arms B and C.

It will be noticed that the arm B has a catch or bend to hold the band until it is nearly to the frame.

The method of using this improvement is as follows: When the music-leaves are placed on the frames, the bands R R hold them open to read. When it is required to turn a leaf, the band R is stretched from the stud on the left side of frame to the revolving catch M and passed over a finger at the top and another finger at the bottom of the frame on the revolving catches. The position of the band R when in position to turn a leaf is shown by the dotted line R'. The music-leaf to be turned is then laid over the band R and held down by the other band at the extreme right of the frame. If another leaf is to be turned, the fingers T T are turned to the right until the next fingers are ready to receive another band. The fingers are prevented from turning to the left by the finger-piece N. Another band, R, is then stretched as the first one was and passed over the catches or fingers, and so on if more leaves are to be turned. When a leaf is to be turned to the left, the finger-piece N is pressed, which allows the catches to turn to the left, the strain of the bands R causing them to turn in that direction. When the band escapes from the catches, it contracts into the space between the arms B and C until it reaches the stops *i i*, when the arms turn to the left by the contraction of the bands R until the band can escape and regain its place in a line with the studs E E. The spring P returns the arms to the right when the band R leaves it. The music-leaf that lay over the band before it was set free from the fingers is lifted by the band and turned over by it and the arms B and C, and is smoothed out toward the left by the band as it contracts to a line with the studs, which can be placed so that the band will only hold the leaf near the end and so as not to interfere with reading the music.

The stops *i i* may be simply rubber rings. Small wheels on the necks of the studs would aid in reducing the friction of the bands on



them. The shaft D projects past the catches at M, for the bands to wind over on.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters  
5 Patent of the United States, is—

1. A music-leaf turner provided with the revolving fingers T T, spring-bands R R, and finger-piece N, having a spring-catch, all combined and arranged as shown and specified.

10 2. In a music-leaf turner having the frames A A, the guides *h h*, arranged on one of the

frames, in combination with the spring-bands R R, as shown and specified.

3. In a music-leaf turner having the frames A A, the two pairs of spring-arms B C, having stops *i i*, and pivoted to said frames, in  
15 combination with the spring-bands R R, as shown and specified.

CHARLES ONSLOW.

Witnesses:

JOHANNIS SLEIGHT,  
S. LE GRAND ABBEY.