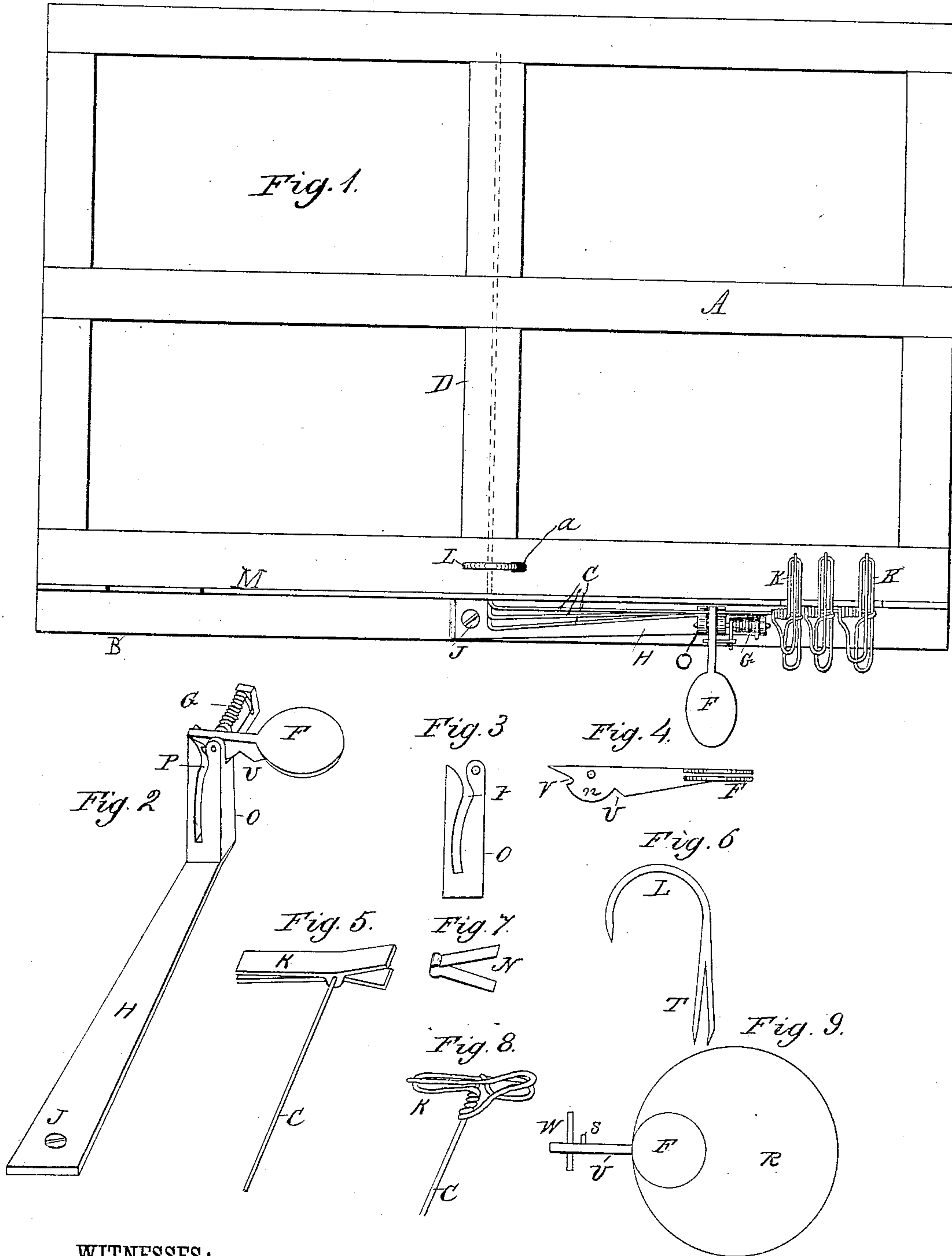


(Model.)

J. M. WITTMAN.
MUSIC LEAF TURNER.

No. 294,298.

Patented Feb. 26, 1884.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN M. WITTMAN, OF ST. MARY'S, PENNSYLVANIA.

MUSIC-LEAF TURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,298, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed March 8, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. WITTMAN, of the borough of St. Mary's, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Music-Leaf Turners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved music-leaf turner, and Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are detail views.

My invention relates to improvements in music-leaf turners; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the
15 parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a music-rack, provided near its lower end with
20 a plate, M, which serves to prevent the music from sliding off the rack.

B is a narrow wooden lath, glued to the bottom of the rack A, so that the pages in turning will free the strip of wood found on organs
25 and pianos, and its purpose is also to prevent the trigger F from striking the piano. A narrow groove pierces the center piece, D, from behind, into which are placed the wire arms C, whose ends are bent into the shape of right angles
30 and driven into the wood in such a manner as to cause their elasticity to incline them to the left when bent over to the right. The brass plate M is pierced with as many small holes as there are wire arms, through which the wire
35 arms C are inserted in the wooden center piece, D. The wire arms C are formed with catches, clamps, or snappers K near their ends, which are made out of sheet metal provided with the sheet-spring N, or they may
40 be made of wire, as shown in Fig. 8, either of which kinds of snapper will hold its page firmly. On grasping a page it is laid over to the right, and the snapper holding it is at the same time run down the narrow opening or
45 slot P, Fig. 3, in the upright O of plate H, and the steel trigger F, Fig. 4, is pressed downward to prevent the wire from escaping. Each wire with its page is similarly treated. The wire arms C are of unequal lengths, and are
50 made to overlap in order to pass each other,

the longest being the first to place in the slot P, Fig. 2. When all the arms have been thus inserted, the steel trigger F, Fig. 4, rises by means of the spiral spring G, Fig. 2, which is wound around the metal pin W, Fig. 9, and
55 prevented by the small metal peg S, Fig. 9, from uncoiling, and the top wire arm is caught in the notch V, Fig. 4. But one arm can escape at a time, as the narrow opening P, Fig. 3, is not wider than one wire arm, and is so curved
60 (P, Fig. 3) as to decrease the friction of the other arms against the circle or cam n, (between letters V U, Fig. 4,) and to release the arm from the notch V, Fig. 4, on the least downward movement of the trigger F, Fig. 4.
65 The second notch, U, Fig. 4, is a stop to determine the distance to be traversed by the trigger F, Fig. 4, and prevents it from descending too far. The trigger F, Fig. 4, can be either split or there can be another piece of
70 metal attached to it, according to the kind of metal used to hold the rounded concave card-board R, Fig. 9, by blowing against which the performer raises the notch V, Fig. 4, and releases the upper wire arm with its page. Thus
75 he is enabled to turn the pages of the music before him successively without removing his fingers from the key-board of the organ or piano, &c. This card-board may be removed at the player's option and the pages turned by
80 slightly striking the trigger F, Fig. 4, with a finger. The upright O, Fig. 2, which may be either of steel or brass, is screwed to the narrow steel plate H, which can be raised or lowered by shoving a small metal wedge under
85 it, thus raising the catcher, &c., uprights O to any required height to reach the pages of thick books without bending the wire arms C. Said steel plate H, Fig. 2, is attached to the wooden lath B by means of the screw J, Fig.
90 2. Iron hooks L, Fig. 6, are placed on the rack A, opposite the center piece, D, to hold light sheet-music in position and to prevent its flying from the frame A, Fig. 1, on turning. Holes are made in the margin of the
95 music-sheets, through which the hooks aforesaid are placed. The end of each hook T, Fig. 6, is split so as to fit tightly in the hole on the rack opposite the center piece. The small
100 holes into which the pointed ends of the iron

hooks are inserted are about one-sixteenth of an inch in depth, and merely for the purpose of holding the hooks steady.

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

1. The combination, with rack A, having its center piece, D, grooved upon its rear side, and angular spring-arms C, of unequal length, having clamps on their outer ends, slotted upright O, trigger F, having notches V U and cam *n*, and spring G, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with rack A, having its center piece, D, provided with a narrow groove on the rear side, right-angular spring-arms C, of unequal length, fitting in said groove,

and having clamps on their outer ends, and perforated plate M, of a plate, H, provided with adjustable upright O, having an angular slot, P, trigger F, provided with notches V U and cam *n*, spring G, and card-board R, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with the music-rack A, having holes *a*, of the iron hooks L, having one of the ends of each hook T split, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

J. M. WITTMAN.

Witnesses:

ANTON WIMMER,
ERNEST J. WIMMER.