

(Model.)

J. F. CONOVER.

LAMP BRACKET FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No. 303,987.

Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

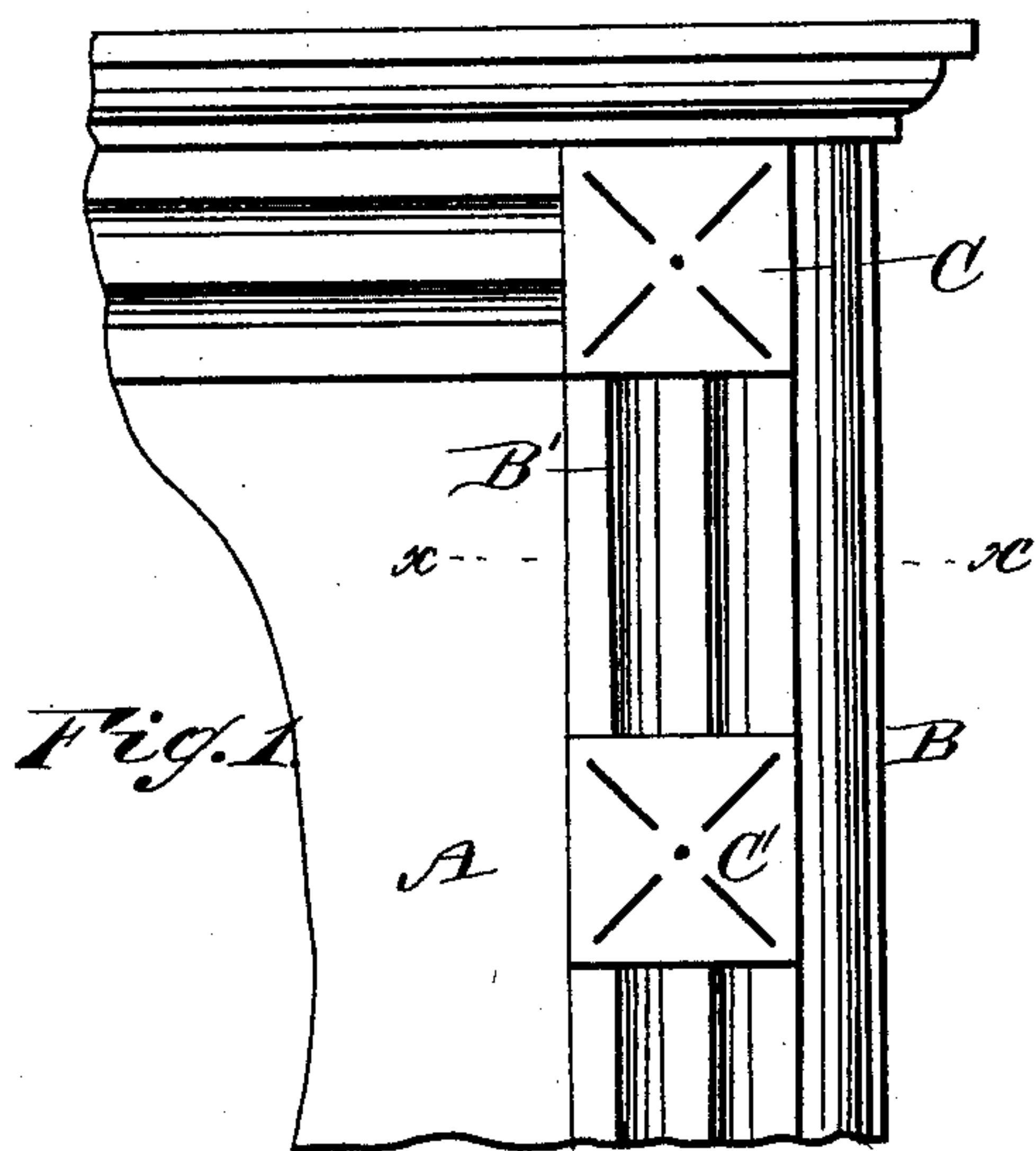


Fig. 1.

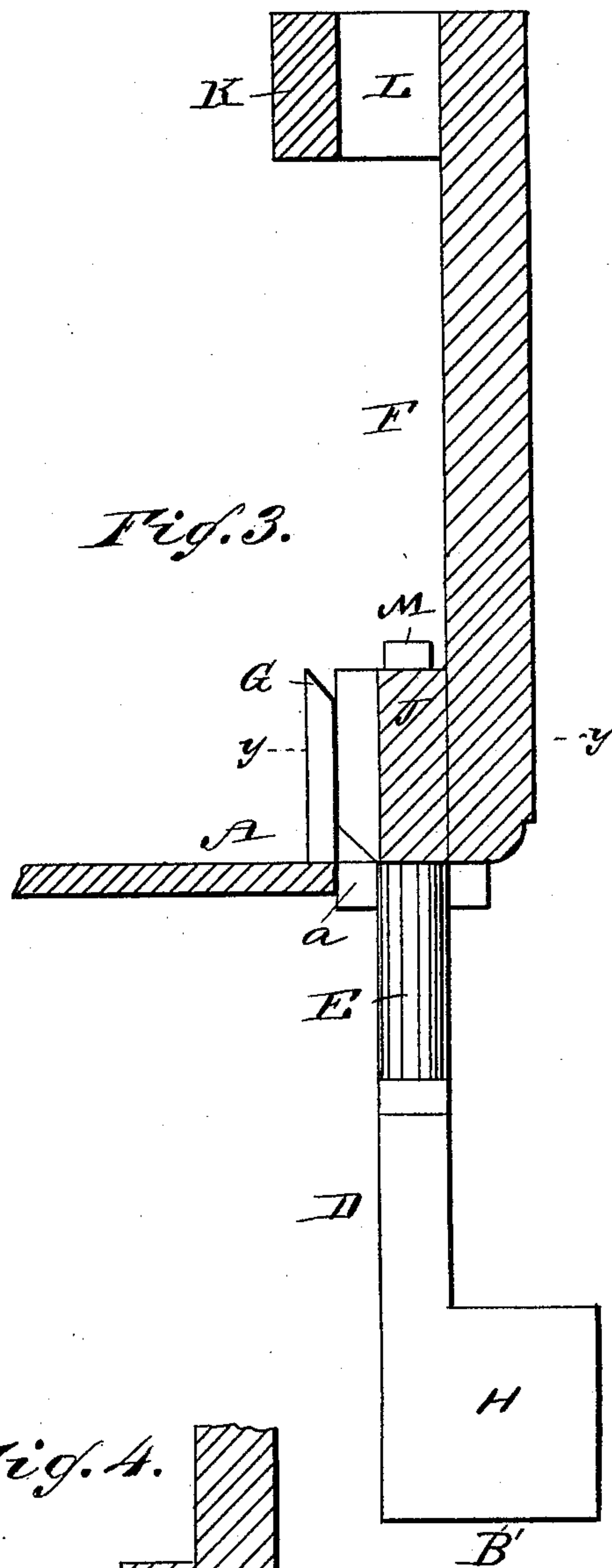


Fig. 3.

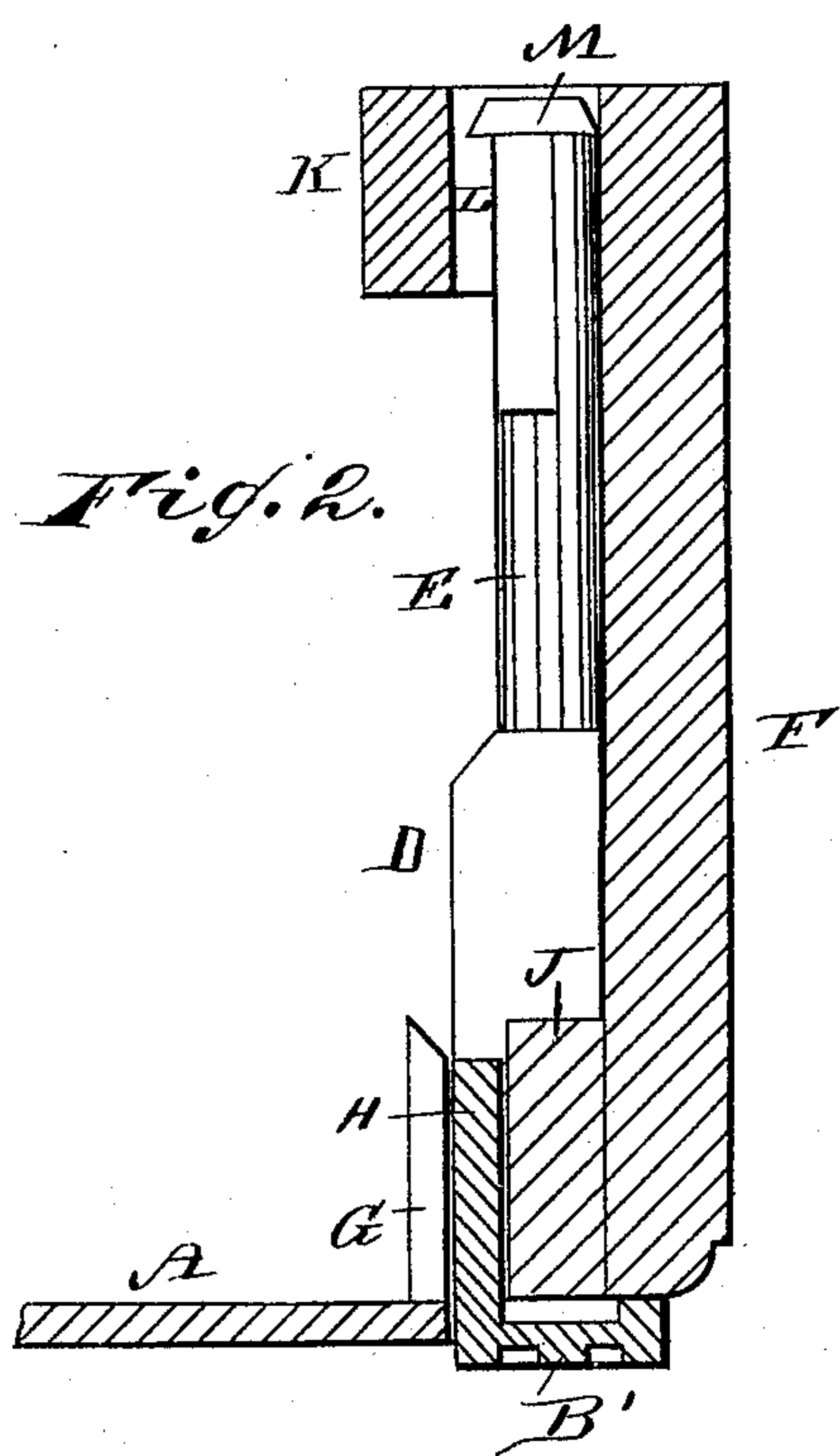


Fig. 2.

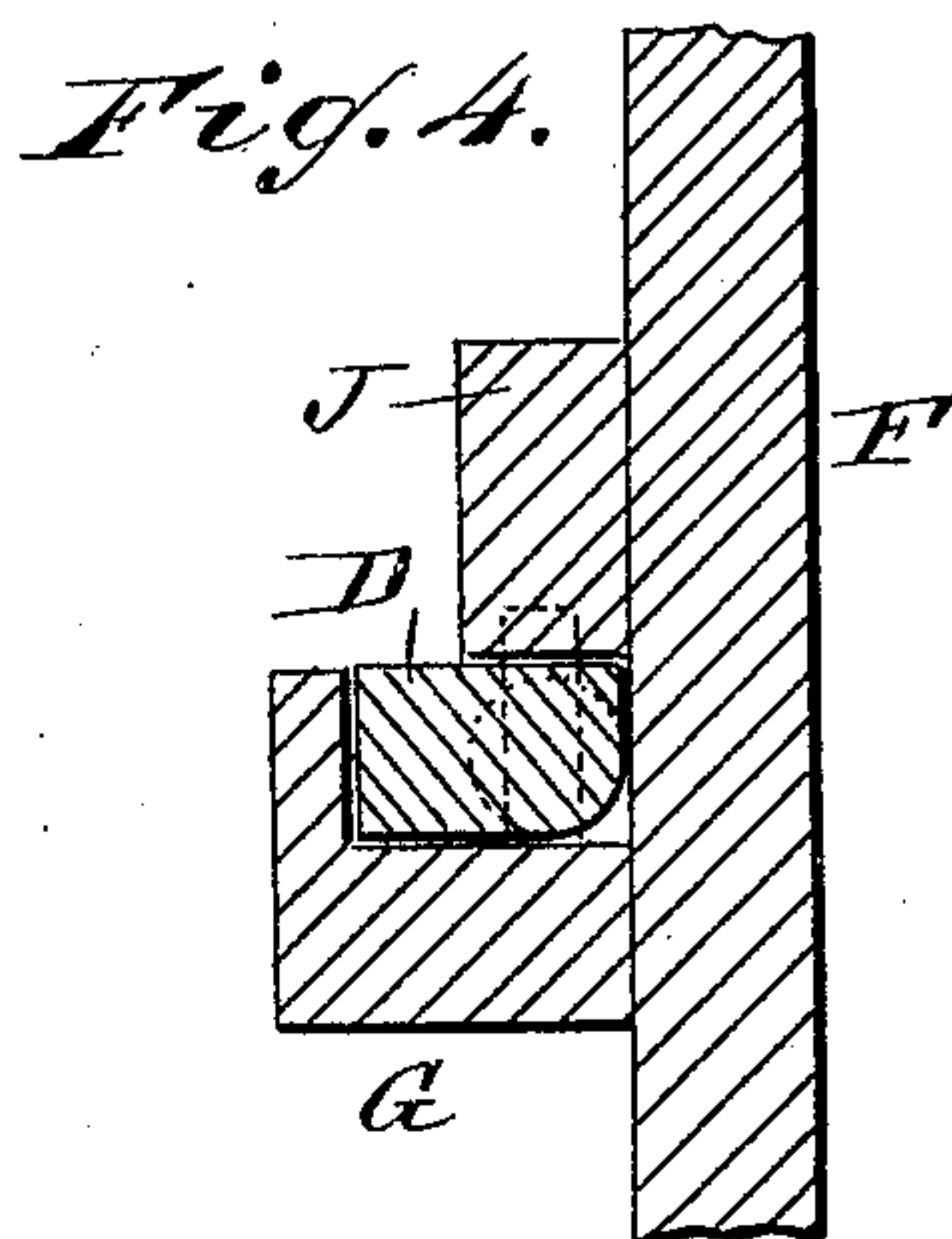


Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. CONOVER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LAMP-BRACKET FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,987, dated August 26, 1884.

Application filed March 14, 1883. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES F. CONOVER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Lamp-Bracket for Musical Instruments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved bracket or arm for supporting a lamp on an upright piano or organ, which bracket, when not in use, is contained within the instrument and concealed.

The invention consists in a bar held to slide into a piano-casing at the end of the front of the same, which bar is guided by suitable blocks, and is provided at its outer end with a plate, upon which a lamp can be placed when the bar is withdrawn from the casing, and given a quarter-turn to bring the said plate into a horizontal position.

The invention also consists in certain parts, details, and combinations of the same, as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter.

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

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the upper corner of the casing of an upright piano, provided with my improved lamp-bracket, with the bracket within the casing. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing the bracket within the casing. Fig. 3 is a like sectional elevation showing the bracket withdrawn from the casing. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same on the line *y y*, Fig. 3.

The casing of an upright piano or organ is provided at the end of its front with a vertical molding, B, which generally has a rosette, C, or a bracket attached to its upper end. A rosette, C', is arranged on the molding B a short distance below the rosette C, which distance is equal to the desired width of the lamp-supporting plate—for instance, from two and one-half to four inches. The part B' of the molding B, between the rosettes C C', is attached to the outer end of a bar, D, which has the outer and inner ends squared, and is provided with a rounded part, E, between the squared ends. The bar D slides parallel with

the end F of the piano-casing in a rabbet formed in the block G, attached to the inner surface of the end of the piano-casing, or to the surface of the front A of the casing, the upper surface of the rabbet of which block is flush with the upper edge of the rosette C'. A plate, H, is attached edgewise to the upper surface of the bar D at the inner edge of the same, and is also attached to the back of the piece of molding B, as shown in Fig. 2, which strip H is of the same height as the piece of molding B', and is preferably made square. The front of the piano-casing must be provided with a slot, *a*, through which the said strip can pass into the casing. A guide-block, J, is secured to the inner surface of the side F of the piano-casing at the outer edge of the same, and against the rear of the front A of the casing, directly above the upper edge of the bar D, so that the bar D slides between the rabbeted block G and the guide-block J, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, which block J is of such width that when the bar D is pushed into the piano-casing the inner or lower surface of the plate H will rest against the outer surface of the block J, as shown in Fig. 2. A standard, K, of the piano-casing is provided with an aperture or recess, L, for receiving the inner squared end of the bar D, which inner squared end is provided with a cross-piece or button, M, which strikes against the inner end of the blocks J and G when the bar is withdrawn, and prevents the bar from being withdrawn entirely from the casing. The central rounded part, E, of the bar D permits the said bar being turned to change the bracket-plate H on its free end from a vertical to a horizontal position, or vice versa, and its inner square end prevents it from turning after the said plate has been adjusted to a horizontal position for holding a lamp.

The device is used in the following manner: When not in use, the bar D is contained within the piano-casing, as in Figs. 1 and 2, the piece of molding B' fitting the space between the rosettes C and C', as shown. If the lamp-bracket is to be used to support a lamp, the same is withdrawn from the casing until the rounded part E is between the blocks J and G, and when in this position the bar D is turned



on its longitudinal axis outward, so that the top of the plate H will project toward the end of the casing, and will be in a longitudinal position, and then the bar is withdrawn until the squared part is held between the grooved block G and the block J, and the bar projects from the casing, as shown in Fig. 3. A lamp can then be placed on the plate H. If the bracket is to be pushed back again, it is pushed inward until the rounded part E is between the blocks G J. The plate H is then turned upward and the bracket is pushed back into the casing. The blocks J G hold the bracket firmly when the same is withdrawn.

The bracket does not mar the appearance of the casing, and is entirely concealed from view when not in use.

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

1. The combination, with a piano-casing provided with a recess and guideways, of a bracket provided with a bar fitted to said ways, the said ways, bar, and bracket being constructed substantially as described, whereby the bracket may be made to occupy said

recess when not in use, and withdrawn and turned into a horizontal position when required, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with a piano-casing, of the bar D, having squared ends, and rounded central portions between them, a plate attached to the outer end of the bar, and a piece of molding attached to the outer end of the bar and the outer edge of the above-mentioned plate, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a piano-casing, of the bar D, having squared ends, and rounded central part, E, between the ends, the plate H, attached to the outer end of the said bar, the rabbeted block G, in which the bar slides, the block J above the bar D, and the standard K, provided with an opening, L, for receiving the inner end of the bar, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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