

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. F. SCANLAN & O. A. DINSMORE.

MUSIC RACK FOR PIANOS.

No. 315,558.

Patented Apr. 14, 1885.

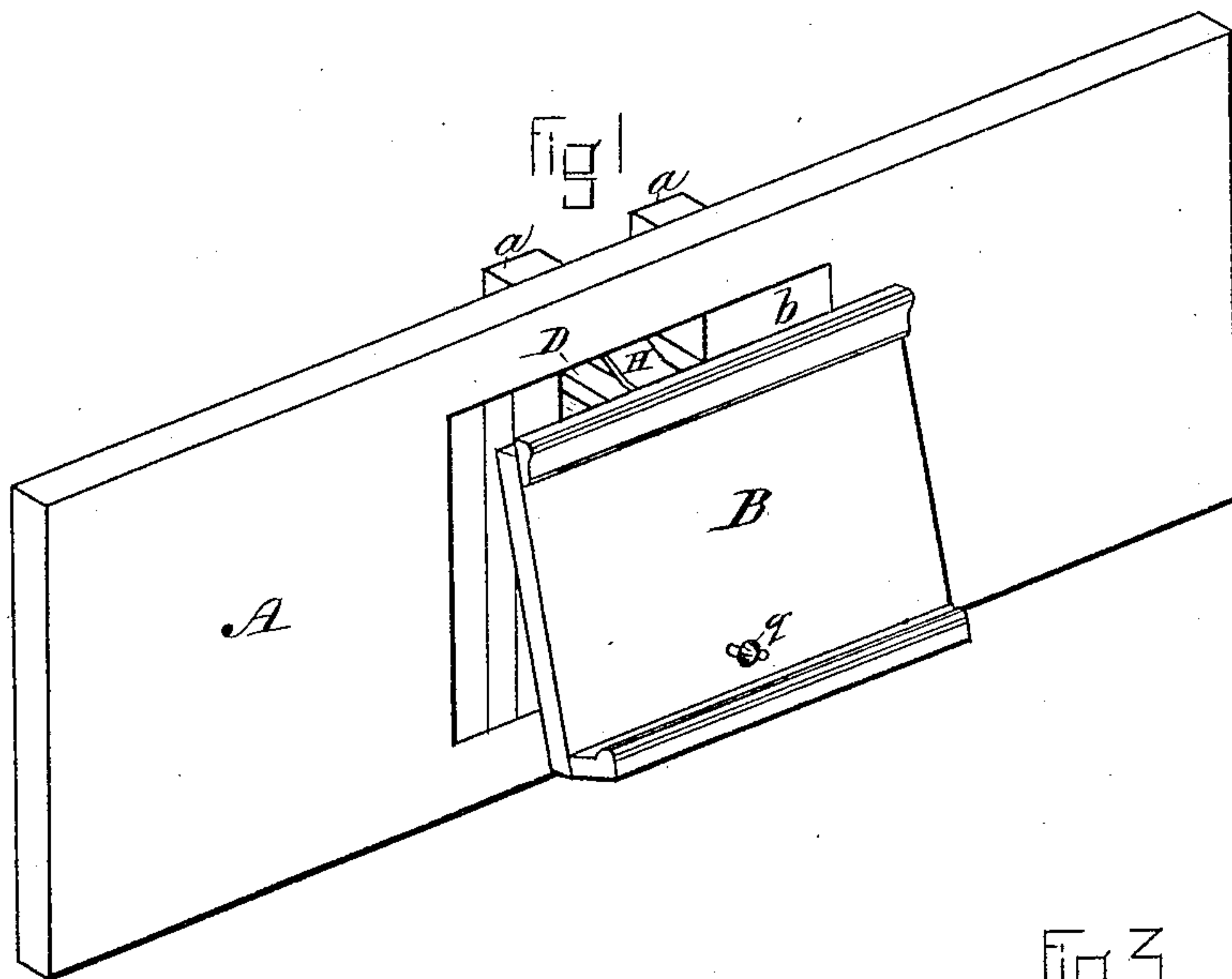
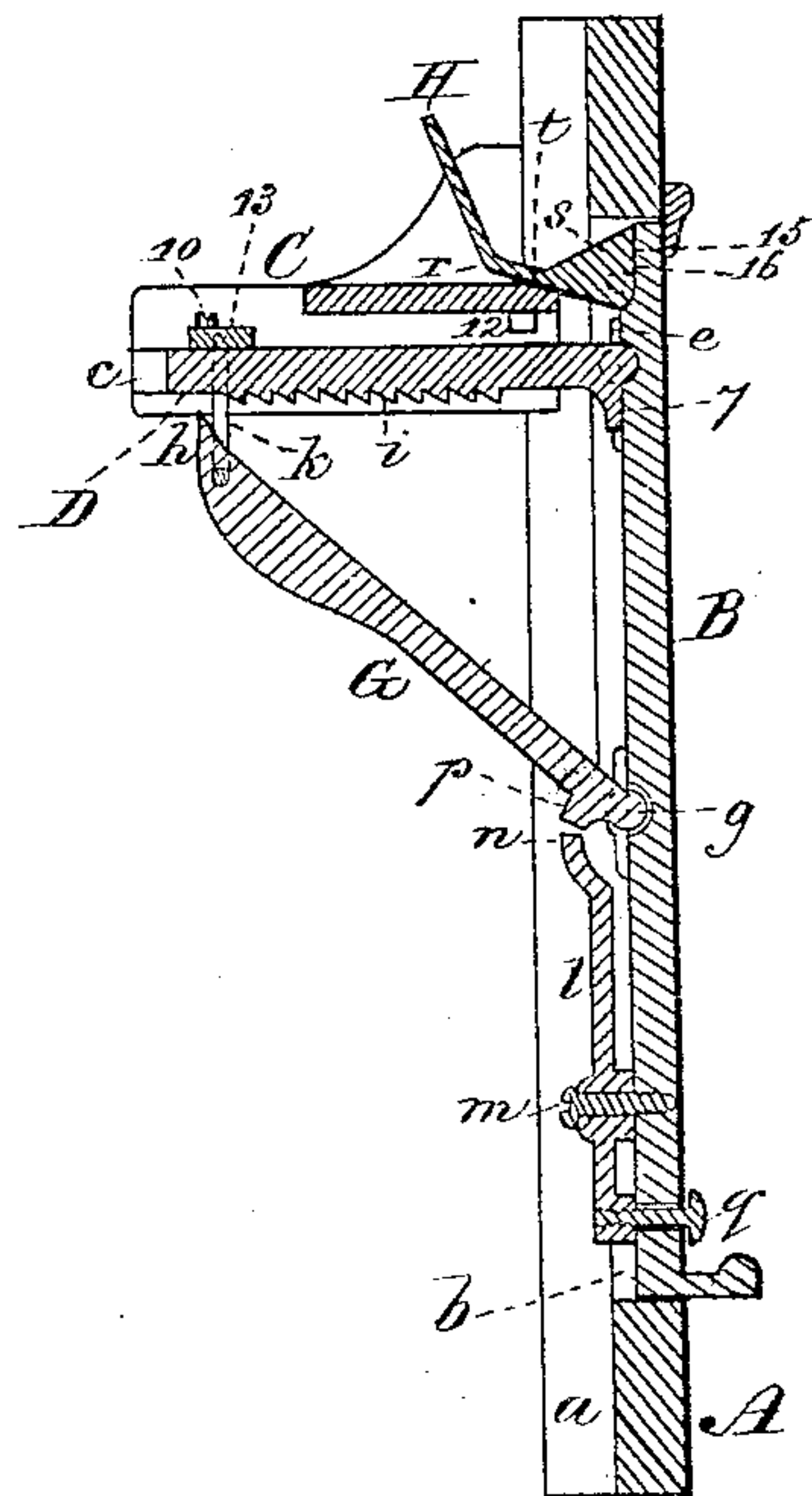
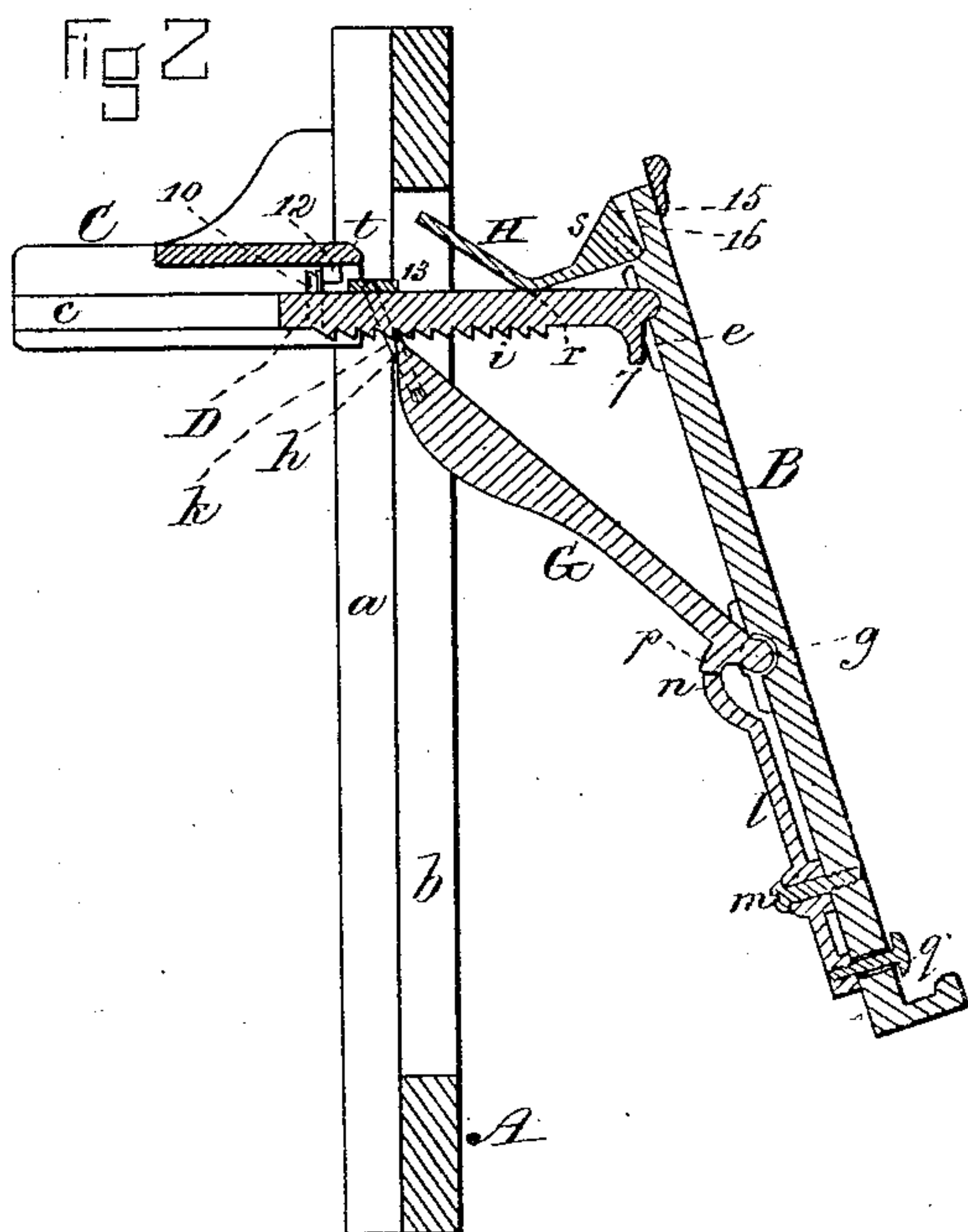


Fig 3



WITNESSES

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(No Model.)

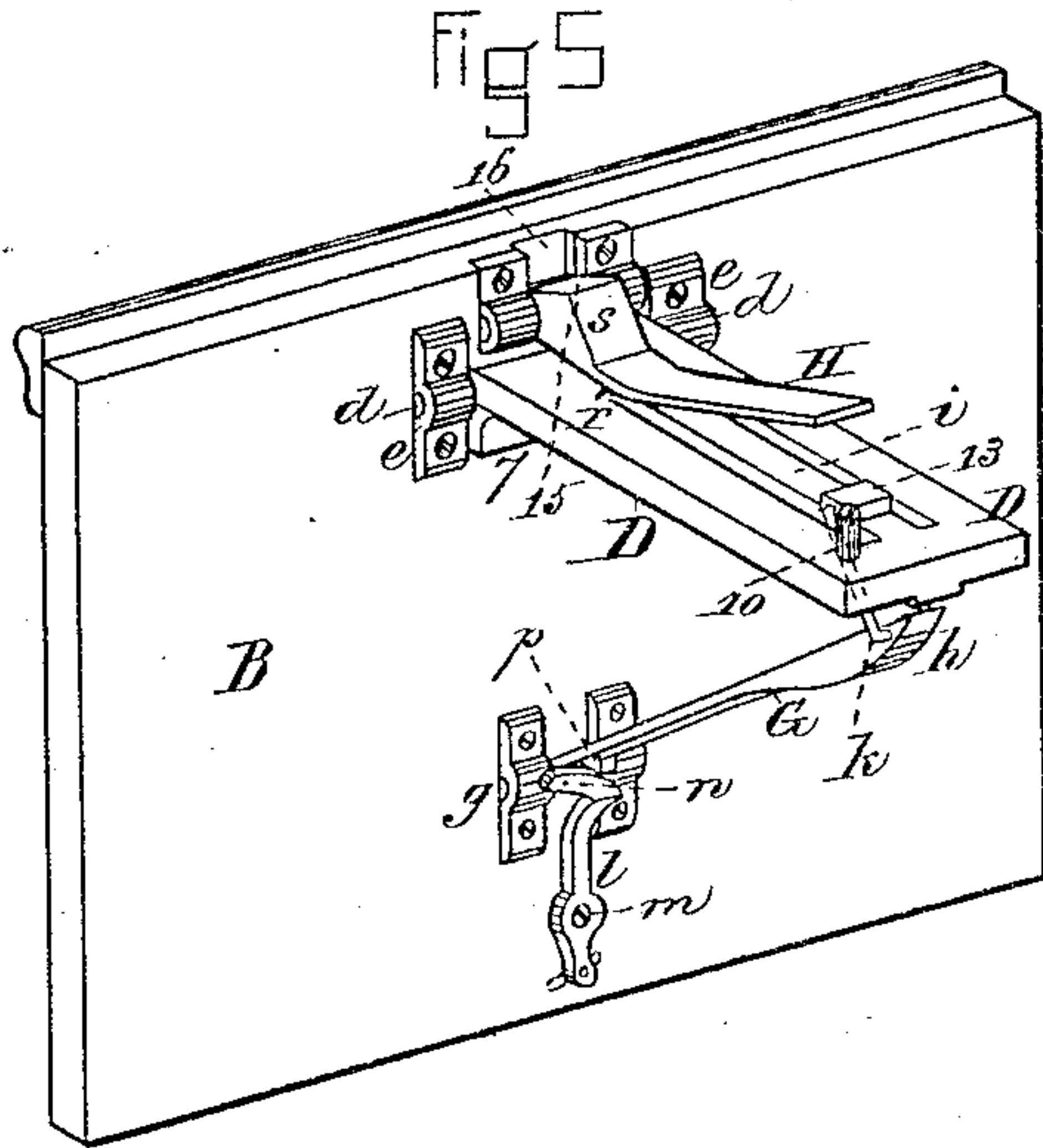
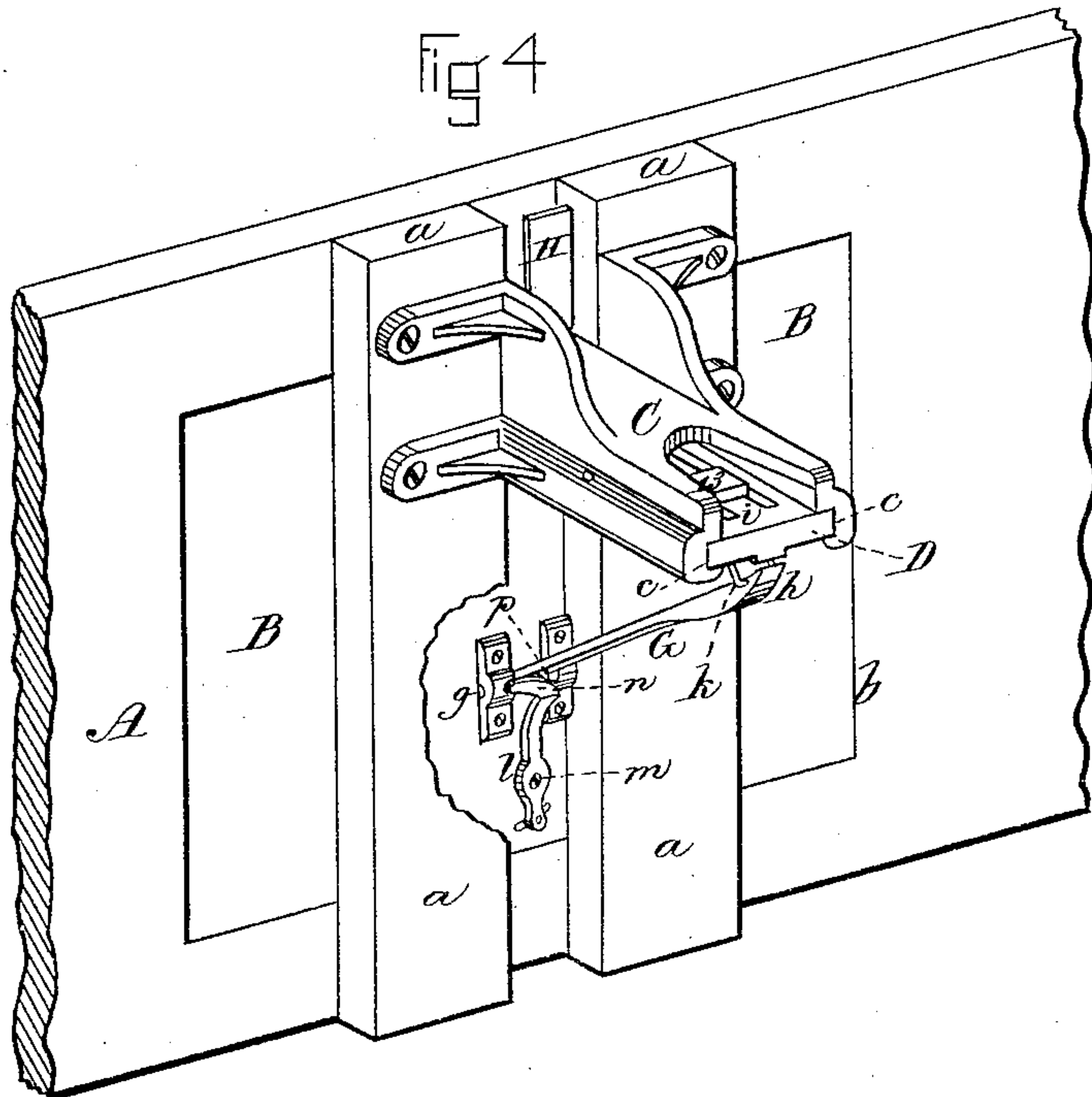
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. SCANLAN AND OLONZO A. DINSMORE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO SAID SCANLAN.

MUSIC-RACK FOR PIANOS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,558, dated April 14, 1885.

Application filed November 28, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS F. SCANLAN and OLONZO A. DINSMORE, citizens of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Adjustable Swinging Rack or Support for Piano, Organ, or other Desks, and for other purposes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the front or upper panel of a piano having our adjustable swinging rack or rest applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse vertical section through the center of the same, the rack or rest being drawn out and inclined at an angle. Fig. 3 is a similar section with the rack or rest shut in. Fig. 4 is a view of the rear side of the front panel and the adjustable swinging rack or rest and mechanism connected therewith. Fig. 5 is a view of the rear side of the rack or rest and parts attached thereto.

Our invention has for its object to provide a convenient adjustable swinging rack or rest for piano, organ, or other desks, or for use in supporting or displaying articles of any description; and it consists in a swinging rack or rest capable of being inclined and secured at any desired angle, and which may also be adjusted horizontally by sliding the bar or piece to which it is pivoted in and out in a suitable guide, which compound adjustment enables the rest or support to be readily brought into the exact position required for use.

In the said drawings, A represents the front or upper panel of an upright piano or organ, or the front of a desk, to a rectangular opening, *b*, in which is fitted the rack or rest B, for supporting the music, book, or other article.

To the rear side of a pair of braces, *a a*, on the inner side of the panel A is secured a horizontal box or frame, C, having grooves *c c* in its opposite sides, in which is fitted a horizontal slide or bar, D, which is pivoted at its outer end to the inner face of the rack B near its top by means of gudgeons *d*, Fig. 5, resting in boxes *e*, secured to the rack. The slide D

thus forms a support for the rack B, which latter can thus be extended or drawn out in a horizontal plane to vary its distance from the front A, and by moving the slide D backward or forward the music or other article on the rack can be brought to the exact distance required to suit the vision of the person in front thereof. The bar D is provided with a stop pin or projection, 10, which is adapted to come into contact with a shoulder or projection, 12, on the box C, for the purpose of limiting the outward movement of the slide, and the bar D is also provided at its front end with a lip or flange, 7, which forms a stop for the rest B to strike against when in a vertical position, and holds it rigidly while being closed up into the front A. The rack B is swung outward on the gudgeons *d* as a center by taking hold of the lower edge, and is held securely at the desired angle by an arm or supporting-brace, G, which is pivoted at *g* to the rack, and is adapted to engage at its point or upper end, *h*, with inclined teeth formed on the under side of the central bar, *i*, of the slide D, whereby the rest B is held at the required angle, as seen in Fig. 2. The upper end, *h*, of the arm G is caused to drop by its own gravity out of contact with the toothed bar *i*, and is supported at a short distance below the same by a link, *k*, which prevents it from dropping down too far. This link runs on the central bar, *i*, of the slide D as the arm G is moved along the teeth on the under side of the same, and is preferably provided or clothed at the top with a piece of leather or other suitable material, 13, to prevent friction or chattering, and enable it to slide easily and smoothly on the upper surface of the bar. The end *h* of the arm G is thrown up into engagement with the toothed bar *i* when it is desired to support the rack or rest B at an angle, by means of a lever, *l*, pivoted at *m* to the inside of the rest B, and having a cam or incline, *n*, at its upper end, which acts on a projection, *p*, on the arm G, the lever *l* being provided at its lower end with an operating button or knob, *q*, made accessible from the front of the rest B. When the rack B is raised slightly to disengage the arm G from the toothed bar *i*, the arm G will

drop as far as allowed by the link *k*, when the rack B is free to be adjusted at any other angle, and secured by again moving the button *q*.

Any suitable device which can be operated from the front of the rest B for throwing up the arm G may, however, be employed instead of the lever *l*, if preferred.

To prevent the molding at the top of the rest B from binding against and marring the finish at the upper edge of the aperture *b* when the rest B is swung outward, we employ the following device:

H is a weighted arm which is pivoted at its inner end to the rest B immediately above the slide D, and is bent upward, forming an elbow or angular portion at *r*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. At the inner end of this arm H is a V-shaped weight or projection, *s*, the side 15 of which rests against the adjacent wall 16 of a recess in the rack B when the arm is in an upright position, as seen in Fig. 3, and serves as a stop to prevent the further movement of the arm in that direction. If, now, when the rest or rack B is pushed back into the front or panel A, as in Fig. 3, it is swung outward from the bottom, the outside of the angular portion *r* of the arm H will be brought into contact with the upper edge, *t*, of the box C, and as the arm H is held rigidly by the contact of its side 15 with the surface 16 it must follow the movement of the rack B, which causes the lower inclined portion, *r*, to act on the edge *t* in such a manner as to instantly move the slide D outward, and thus throw out the upper edge of the rest B from the adjacent edge of the opening *b*, thus avoiding any liability of the finish being marred or injured by the contact therewith of the molding at the top of the rest. After the top of the rest has been thus thrown out by the action of the arm H, it can be easily taken hold of by the hand for the purpose of drawing out the slide D, and thus extending or bringing out the rack B as far as may be desired from the front A. It will be seen that the arm H occupies very little space, and when the rack is shut in close is in an upright or nearly upright position and entirely out of the way.

The above-described adjustable rack or support is particularly well adapted for use as a music-rest for pianos and organs, but may be applied equally as well to reading or writing desks or to stands for supporting and displaying goods or articles of any description.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An adjustable support having a compound swinging and horizontal sliding movement, consisting, essentially, of the rack or

rest B, pivoted at or near its upper edge to a horizontal slide, D, in combination with the pivoted supporting arm or brace G, for holding the rest when inclined at different angles, all operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the swinging rack or rest B, pivoted at or near its upper edge to a suitable support, of the pivoted arm or brace G, the toothed bar *i*, a device for supporting the upper end of the arm G in close proximity with the bar *i*, and a device, substantially as described, accessible from the front for raising the upper end of the arm G into engagement with the bar *i*, all operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the horizontal slide D, the box or support C, having the guide-ways *c*, the swinging rack or rest B, pivoted to the outer end of the slide D, the arm or brace G, pivoted at its lower end to the rack B, and adapted to engage with the toothed bar *i*, a device for supporting the upper end of the arm G in close proximity with the bar *i*, and means, substantially as described, for raising the arm G, to bring it into contact with the bar *i*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with the swinging rack or rest B, pivoted at or near its upper edge to the horizontal slide D, and means for holding the rack at any desired angle, of the bent arm H, pivoted to the rack B above the slide D, and having an inclined portion, *r*, and the box or support C, having an edge or surface, *t*, against which the portion *r* bears when the lower edge of the rack is swung upward, whereby the upper edge of the rack is automatically thrown outward at the commencement of its swinging movement, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. The combination, with the swinging rack or rest B, pivoted at or near its upper edge to the horizontal slide D, of the bent arm H, pivoted to the rack B, and provided with an inclined or angular portion, *r*, and having a portion, 15, bearing against the surface 16, whereby the rack B and arm H are caused to move together when the former is swung up on its pivots, and the box or support C, having an edge or surface, *t*, against which the portion *r* bears, all operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

Witness our hands this 25th day of November, A. D. 1884.

THOMAS F. SCANLAN.
OLONZO A. DINSMORE.

In presence of—

P. E. TESCHEMACHER,
W. J. CAMBRIDGE.