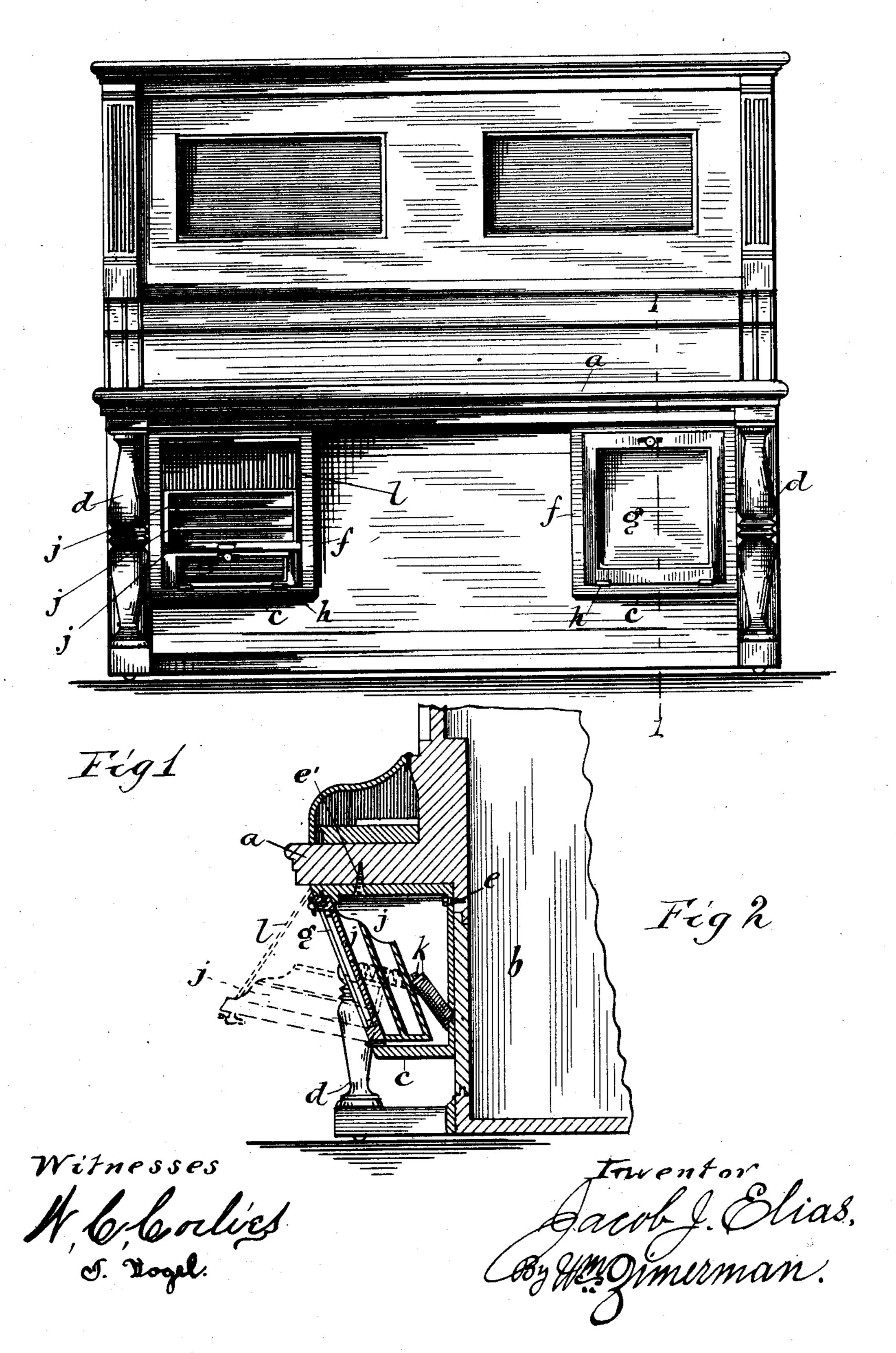
J. J. ELIAS.

ATTACHMENT FOR PIANO CASES.

No. 430,571.

Patented June 17, 1890.



United States Patent Office.

JACOB J. ELIAS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE PICK SISTERS, OF SAME PLACE.

ATTACHMENT FOR PIANO-CASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,571, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed December 21, 1889. Serial No. 335,174. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB J. ELIAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, ; have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Pianos, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in 10 which—

Figure 1 is a front view of an upright piano, showing the same provided with my attachment, one on each end of the piano, and whereof one is shown in an open and the other 15 in a closed position. Fig. 2 shows a crosssection of my device on a plane 11 of Fig. 1, taken at right angles to the plane of the paper.

Like letters of reference denote like parts

throughout.

The object of my invention is to provide pianos, and particularly upright pianos and organs, as well as other constructions of similar instruments, with a device to hold a quantity of sheet-music where it shall be most 25 conveniently accessible, and which at the same time shall not be in the way of the player, and also be ornamental, or at least not unsightly, on an instrument, and to attain the said desired ends I construct my new at-30 tachment for said purposes in substantially the following manner, namely: Under the projecting shelf or part a of an upright piano b. and near its outer ends and within the pillars or legs d, I attach a portfolio or cabinet c, made 35 either so as to be a fixed and permanent part of the instrument, or preferably, as here shown, so as to be removable. In the latter case the said device is either provided with a back and top, or one of said parts, from which 40 fastening devices pass into the instrument, as dowel-pins or screws e, as here shown. Between the sides f is placed a door g, secured on hinges h attached to the outer edge of the base of the cabinet, said base preferably be-45 ing made so as to project less than the upper end, thereby placing the door, when closed, at an angle, as shown. To the said door are attached pockets j, to receive the sheets of music which they are designed to hold. A spring 50 k is attached to the door g, which helps to l

raise and close or hold the door closed. Suitable stops of any well-known form, as shown at l, are so placed as to hold the door at the proper angle when open, and a spring lock or catch or other suitable device is placed at 55 the upper edge of the door to hold and lock it.

This device may also be attached to the well-known square or grand piano, either in this form or slightly modified, as by making it much shorter and placing the door at a cor- 60 respondingly greater vertical position, so that the parts g and j practically become drawers

within the case c.

I am aware that there are piano attachments of somewhat similar form; but their 65 doors extend across the entire front of the instrument, and such attachments form a part of the piano-case. The door or lid of such attachments cannot be left open when the player is seated at the instrument, because it 70 is in the way of the necessary free use of the feet and legs of the person when playing, and the lid is in such position and form as to be cumbersome and difficult to manage, objections from which my device is free. It being 75 on each side of the player the cabinet may be left open, and is then exceedingly convenient and useful, and on account of its lightness. as well as convenient location, which fact, together with the help of the internal spring 80 k, makes the operations of the parts very easy. By making the door g and its pockets j inclined, so that its upper edge is directly under the front edge of the board a, the lower parts of the cabinet are out of the way of the legs 85 of the player when moving out of his seat sidewise, who is therefore far less liable to injure himself. Another advantage of this construction is that the upper edge of the door need not be opened so far as it would be 90 if it were a part of the vertical and front wall of the instrument, and therefore necessarily much farther back, and, finally, when the door of the cabinet is inclined, as shown, it does not disfigure the piano as a vertical door 95 to a removable cabinet would do; but, on the contrary, it becomes an ornamental as well as useful article-features which no other device heretofore made for similar purposes possesses.

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I am aware that there is a device for like purposes in the front wall and under the keyboard of a piano; but this is a part of the instrument and must be made with it, and cannot be made as a separate part which may be removed at any time; that it is for these reasons, also, far more expensive as well as inconvenient, because the door will have to be opened far more to the horizontal position than in my device to get into the cabinet, and thus its contents are brought inconveniently close to the floor, whereby its use becomes far more laborious than when constructed on my plan.

What I claim is— In combination with a piano having the hori-

zontally-projecting shelf a, and a vertical wall at the rear edge of said shelf, so as to form a right-angled corner under said shelf, an uninclosed cabinet c, having fixed top and back 20 walls adapted to fit into said corner, whereof said walls are provided with fastening devices, a bottom to said cabinet narrower than the top, to which is hinged an inclined door held between walls f, of which the front edge is inclined in the same plane as said door, a spring k to hold and actuate said door, and a check l to stop its motion, substantially as specified.

JACOB J. ELIAS.

Witnesses:

WM. ZIMMERMAN, T. E. F. VOGEL.