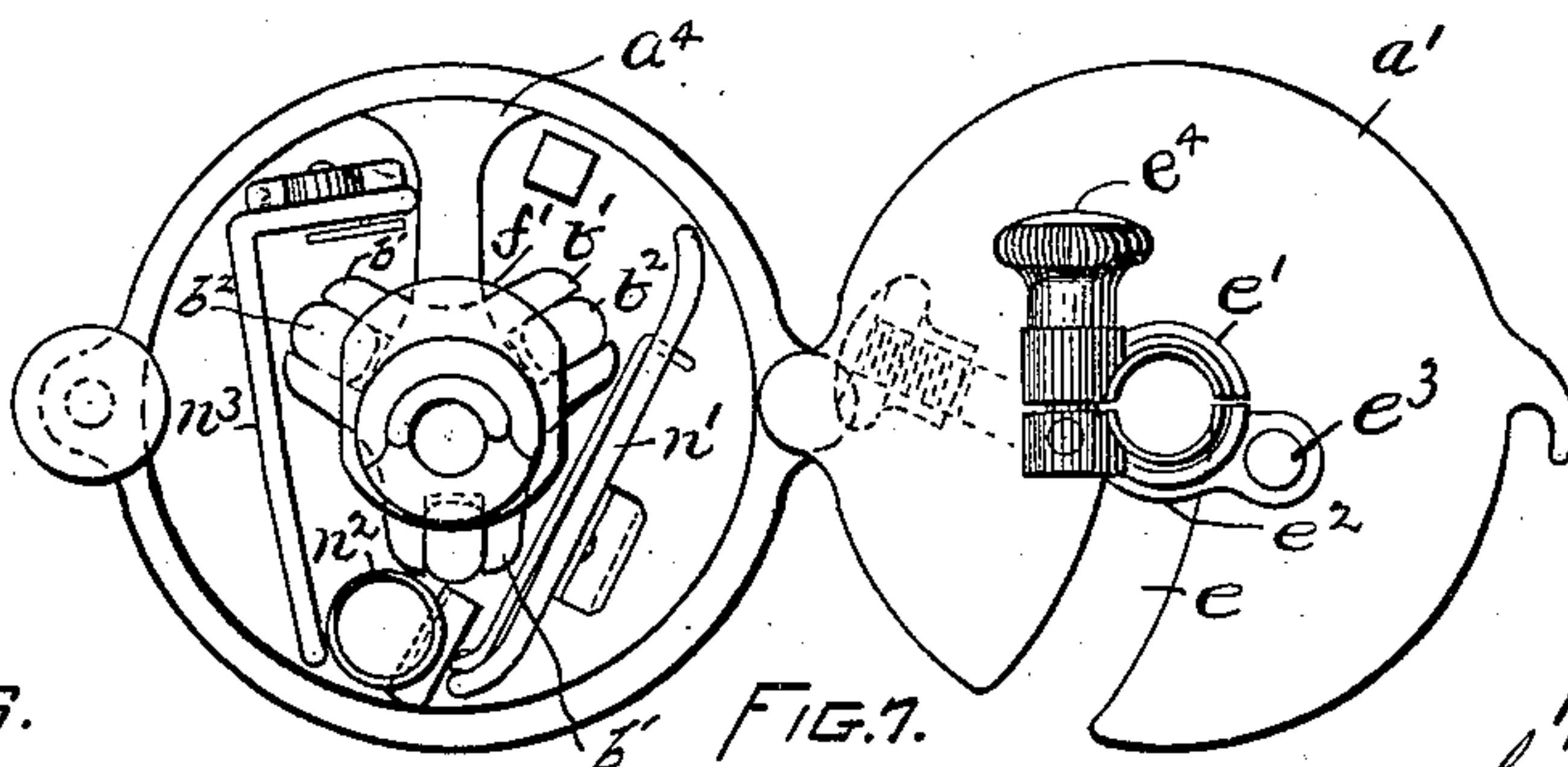
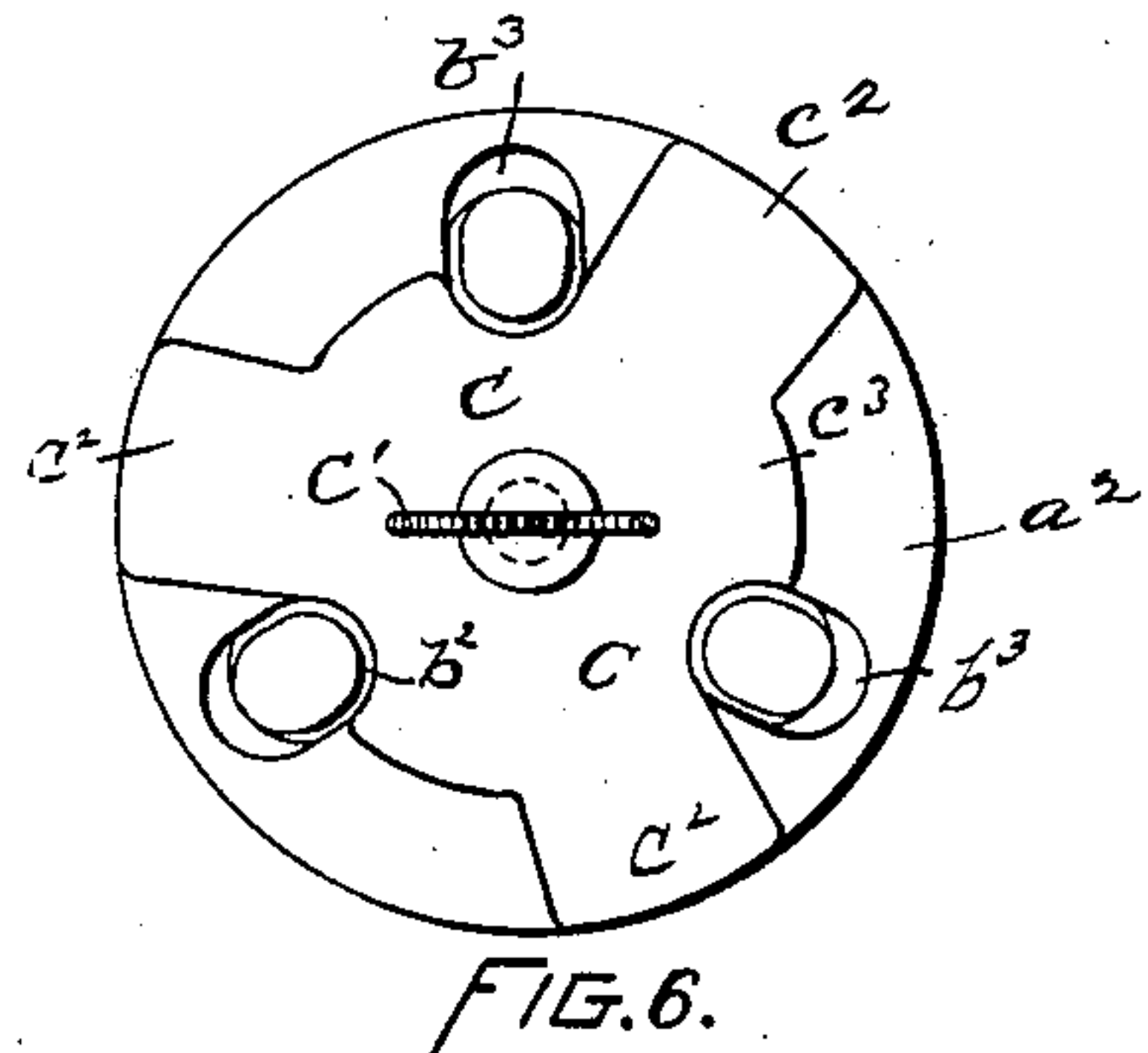
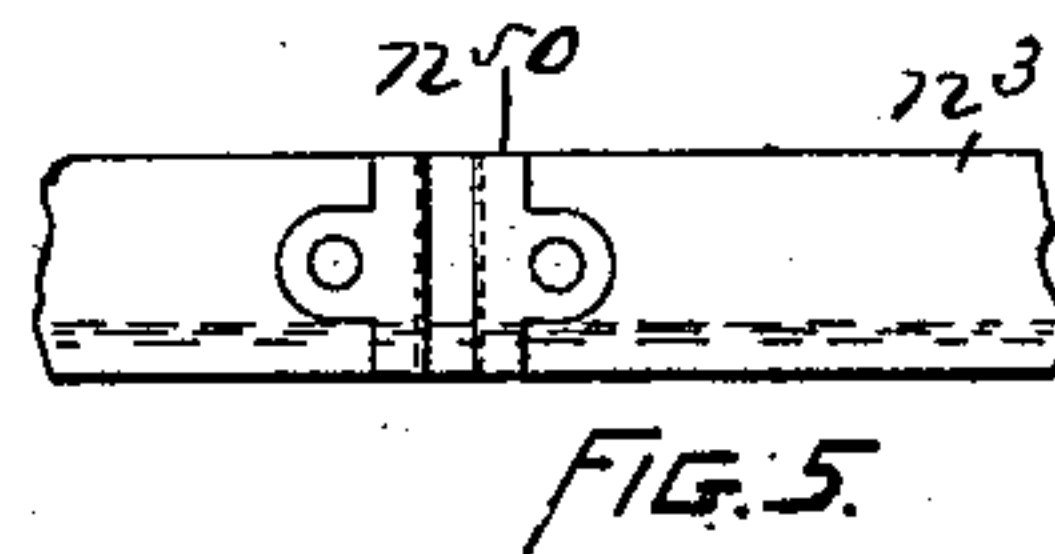
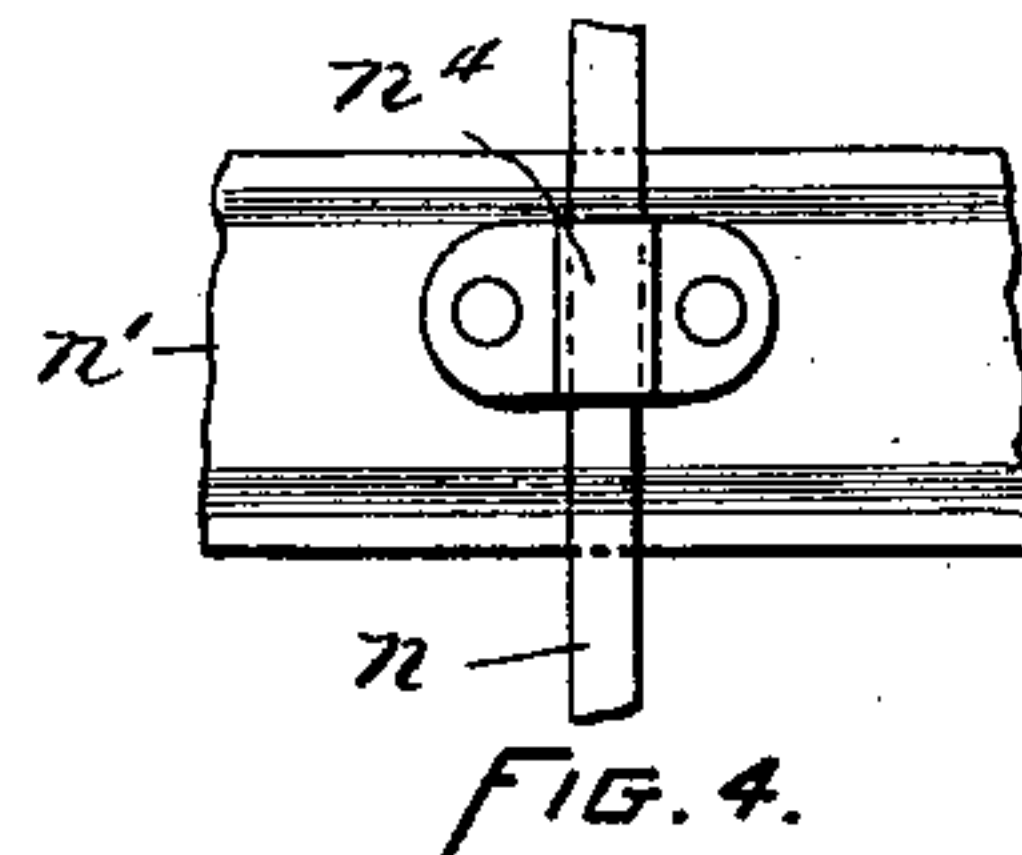
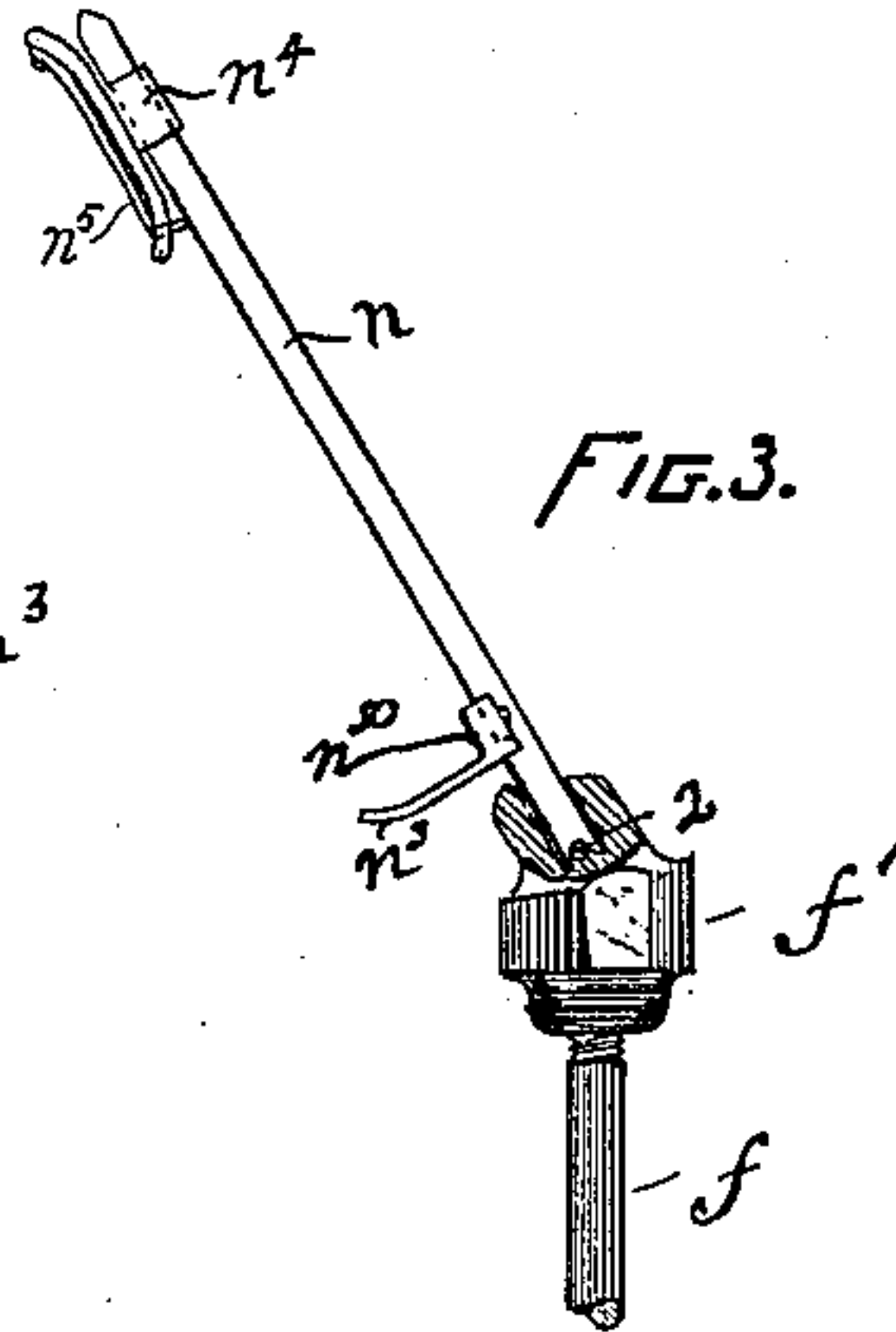
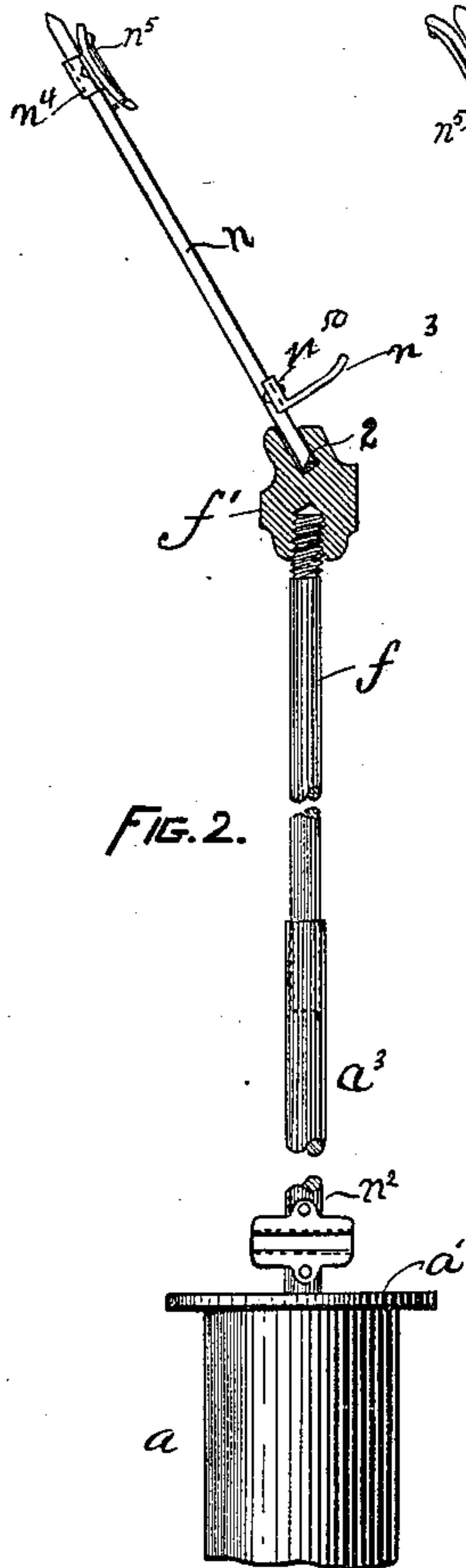
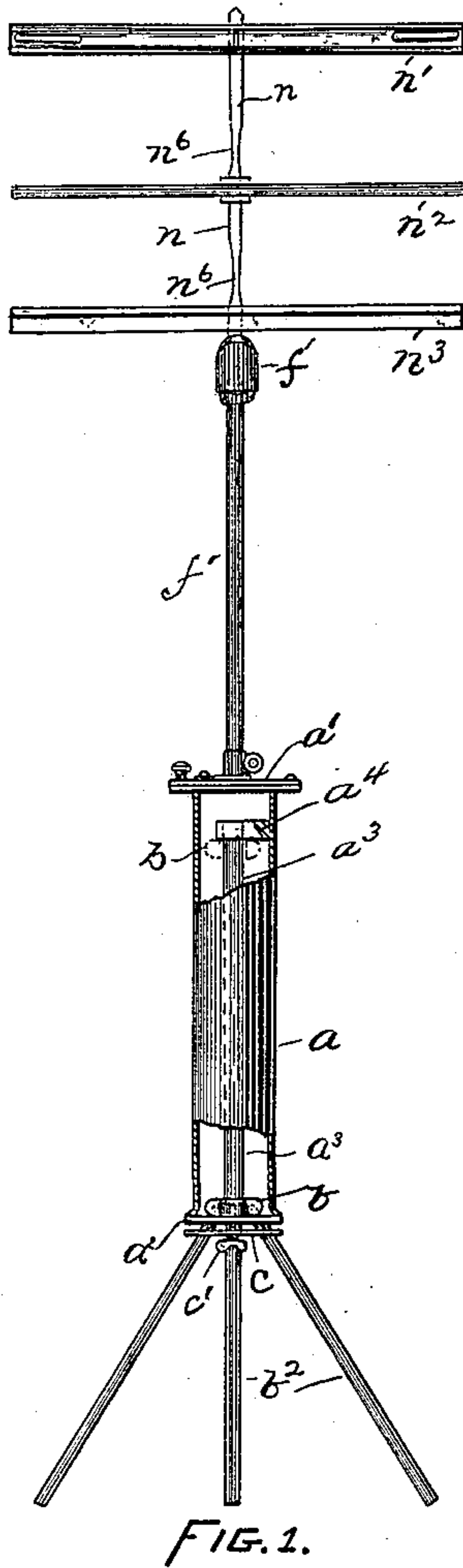


(No Model.)

C. STICKNEY.  
MUSIC STAND.

No. 564,397.

Patented July 21, 1896.



WITNESSES.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALEB STICKNEY, OF NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF  
ONE-HALF TO GEORGE E. STICKNEY, OF SAME PLACE.

## MUSIC-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,397, dated July 21, 1896.

Application filed March 2, 1896. Serial No. 581,473. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CALEB STICKNEY, of Newburyport, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Music-Stands, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object to construct a "knockdown" music-stand which is very light, and when assembled for use is very stable, and when "knocked down" can be inclosed in a small-sized case, which may be, for instance, about the size of an ordinary music-roll, and may thus be conveniently carried about.

In accordance with this invention the hollow case, which may be made as a hollow cylinder, is adapted to itself form the standard or post, or a coöperative part of the standard or post, of the stand, and from the lower end of said case the legs project and at the upper end of said case the rack is supported when the parts are assembled for use. This hollow case is made large enough to receive and hold all the other parts of the stand. The several legs, of which there may be three, are arranged to be drawn into or out of the case, as desired, and means are provided for holding them in the case and for locking them rigidly when they are drawn out.

The music-rack, which when the stand is assembled is supported at the upper end of the hollow standard or post, is composed of a central vertical supporting-bar and several horizontal bars detachably connected thereto, said supporting-bar being obliquely arranged at the upper end of a rod or bar which slides in bearings provided for it in the hollow standard or post. The oblique supporting-bar is connected with the sliding rod or bar in such a manner that the rack may be readily reversed whenever desired to bring the opposite side of the sheet of music to view.

Figure 1 shows, in front elevation, a music-stand embodying this invention; Fig. 2, an enlarged side view of the upper part of the stand, showing the reversible connection of the supporting-bar for the rack; Fig. 3, a detail similar to Fig. 2, showing the rack re-

versed; Fig. 4, a detail of the upper cross-bar of the rack; Fig. 5, a detail of the lower cross-bar of the rack; Fig. 6, a view of the lower end of the hollow case, showing the locking or retaining device for the legs; and Fig. 7, a view of the upper end of the hollow case, the lid being turned to expose the parts contained therein.

The hollow case *a*, made as a hollow cylinder, is closed at the upper end by a circular lid *a'*, pivotally connected to one side of the case to swing in a horizontal plane, and is closed at the lower end by a plate *a''*.

Contained within the hollow case or cylinder *a* is a tube *a'''*, which is secured centrally therein by means of a bracket *a''''* or otherwise. This tube is adapted to receive upon it a sliding collar *b*, having three pairs of ears *b'*, which form bearings for the upper ends of the legs *b''*, said tube thereby serving as a guide upon which said collar slides.

The lower end plate *a''* of the hollow case has three holes *b'''* through it, through which said legs *b''* will project when they are drawn out. The holes *b'''* are located near the outer edge of the end plate *a''*, and when the collar *b* is moved along the tube *a'''* from the dotted-line position shown in Fig. 1 to the full-line position therein shown, said legs passing out through said holes will gradually spread to form a tripod. The collar *b* descends until it strikes the lower end plate.

A locking or retaining plate *c* is connected with the lower end plate *a''* by means of a thumb-screw *c'*, said plate being designed to hold the legs in the case when they are drawn in, and also to lock them spread when they are drawn out. This plate therefore has three projections *c''* arranged to cover the openings *b'''* when the plate is turned into proper position, and the legs, drawn into the case, will be thus prevented from coming out. This plate also has curved portions *c'''*, which, when turned into proper position, may be brought to bear against the inner sides or faces of the projecting legs, and when the plate is so disposed the thumb-screw may be turned to rigidly secure it in place, and thereby rigidly hold the legs spread.

The lid *a'* at the upper end of the hollow



case is formed with a slot  $e$ , extending from one edge inward to the center, and it has a clamping-ring comprising the fixed semicircular portion  $e'$  and the semicircular portion  $e^2$ , pivoted at  $e^3$  to the lid, and a thumb clamping-nut  $e^4$  loosely connected to the extremity of the pivoted part  $e^2$ , and adapted to enter a notch formed at one side of the fixed part  $e'$ . A rod or bar  $f$  is provided, which, when the parts are assembled, may be firmly held by this clamping device or ring, as represented in Fig. 1, and when the parts are knocked down may be inserted into the tube  $a^3$ , and thereby entirely concealed within the hollow case. By means of this clamping device the height of the music-stand may be varied at pleasure, as, for instance, if it is desired to lower the rack the thumb clamping-nut  $e^4$  is loosened and the rod  $f$  is pushed into the hollow case  $a$  any desired distance and then clamped; but if the rack is in its extended position, as in Fig. 2, the rod  $n^2$  will be pushed into said hollow case  $a$  the required distance when it is desired to lower the music-stand, and said rod  $n^2$  will be clamped in the same manner as the rod  $f$ . The slot  $e$  in the end plate or lid  $a'$  is provided so that the hollow case  $a$  can be quickly made ready for the reception of the several pieces when knocking down the stand, for by the use of this slot the clamp  $e^4$  may be opened and the rod  $f$  permitted to slide down into the guide-tube  $a^3$ , and the lid  $a'$  then swung on its pivot into the position shown in Fig. 7 without the necessity of removing said rod  $f$  from the hollow case  $a$ . This rod or bar  $f$  has at its upper end a block  $f'$ , which is formed with an oblique hole or socket adapted to receive and hold in a more or less upright position, as shown in Fig. 2, a supporting-bar  $n$ , said bar rearwardly inclining to correspond to the obliquity of the socket. This bar  $n$  is formed at its lower end with a transverse or diametrical slot or groove which receives a horizontal pin 2, located at the bottom of the oblique hole or socket formed in the block  $f'$ , and fixed to said block, so that said bar  $n$  while bottoming in the socket rests on or embraces the pin 2. By slightly raising the bar  $n$  it may be caused to disengage said pin 2, and when so lifted its position in the socket may be reversed. The rack is composed of this obliquely-arranged supporting-bar  $n$  and several cross-bars  $n'$   $n^2$   $n^3$  thereon. The cross-bar  $n'$  is provided with a clip  $n^4$ , which embraces the supporting-bar  $n$ , and a spring  $n^5$ , secured to said cross-bar  $n'$  on its front side opposite said clip  $n^4$ , projects through an opening in said cross-bar  $n'$ , and, bearing on the supporting-bar  $n$ , serves to hold the cross-bar  $n'$  in any position of vertical adjustment. The cross-bar  $n^3$  is provided with a grooved block  $n^{50}$ , which may be placed upon the supporting-bar  $n$ , and by embracing said bar will be held in place thereon. The cross-bar  $n^2$  has a similarly grooved block. In order that the cross-bars  $n^2$   $n^3$ , thus provided with grooved blocks, may be placed upon the

supporting-bar  $n$ , said bar is formed with reduced portions  $n^6$ , as shown in Fig. 1.

When a higher stand is desired than can be made by the parts shown in Fig. 1, assembled as therein shown, the horizontal cross-bar  $n^2$  may be detached from the supporting-bar  $n$  and used to extend the bar  $f$ , as shown in Fig. 2, wherein it will be seen that said cross-bar  $n^2$  is formed with a tubular or socketed end to receive the lower end of the rod or bar  $f$ .

The three cross-bars  $n'$   $n^2$   $n^3$  may be placed in the hollow case around the central guide  $a^3$ , as represented in Fig. 7.

I claim—

1. In a music-stand, the combination of the hollow case  $a$ , a clamp at its upper end, a rack, and supporting-rod therefor adapted to be held by said clamp, a tubular guide  $a^3$  contained within said hollow case, adapted to receive within it said supporting-rod, the legs  $b^2$ , and a sliding collar  $b$  on the guide  $a^3$  with which said legs are pivotally connected, and means for holding said legs confined within the hollow case, and for holding them spread when they are projected, substantially as described.

2. In a music-stand, the combination of the hollow case  $a$  adapted to support a rack at its upper end, the guide  $a^3$  contained within it, legs  $b^2$ , and sliding collar  $b$  on the guide  $a^3$  with which said legs are pivotally connected, the lower end-plate  $a^2$  having holes  $b^3$  through which said legs project, and the locking or retaining plate  $c$ , having projections  $c^2$ , and curved portions  $c^3$ , and thumb-screw  $c'$  for securing said plate  $c$  to the end-plate  $a^2$  and holding it in its different adjusted positions, to cover the holes  $b^3$ , or to hold the legs spread, substantially as described.

3. In a music-stand, the hollow case  $a$  having legs  $b^2$  movable into and out of the case, and means for spreading them, and the pivoted lid  $a'$ , combined with the detachable rod or bar  $f$ , and the separable rack adapted to be connected therewith and made reversible thereon, substantially as described.

4. In a music-stand, the hollow case  $a$  having legs  $b^2$  movable into and out of the case, and means for spreading them, and the pivoted lid  $a'$ , combined with the detachable rod or bar  $f$  having a block  $f'$  at its upper end formed with an oblique socket, and the separable rack having as a coöperative part of it a central supporting-bar  $n$ , the lower end of which is adapted to enter said socket, substantially as described.

5. In a music-stand, the hollow case  $a$  having legs  $b^2$  movable into and out of the case, and means for spreading them, and the pivoted lid  $a'$ , combined with the detachable rod or bar  $f$  having a block  $f'$  at its upper end formed with an oblique socket, and the separable rack composed of the central supporting-bar  $n$  and detachable cross-bars  $n'$   $n^2$   $n^3$ , substantially as described.

6. In a music-stand, the hollow case  $a$  hav-



ing legs  $b^2$  movable into and out of the case, and means for spreading them and the pivoted lid  $a'$ , combined with the detachable rod or bar  $f$  having a block  $f'$  at its upper end  
5 formed with an oblique socket, and the separable rack composed of the central supporting-bar  $n$  and detachable cross-bars  $n', n^2, n^3$ , one of which as  $n^2$  is formed with a tubular or socketed end to serve as an extension of

the rod  $f$  when desired, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CALEB STICKNEY.

Witnesses:

JAMES V. FELKER,  
FRANK B. IRELAND.