

W. J. MOFFAT & E. A. KNAPP.  
APPARATUS FOR TURNING OVER LEAVES OF MUSIC, &c.

No. 577,143.

Fig. 1 Patented Feb. 16, 1897.

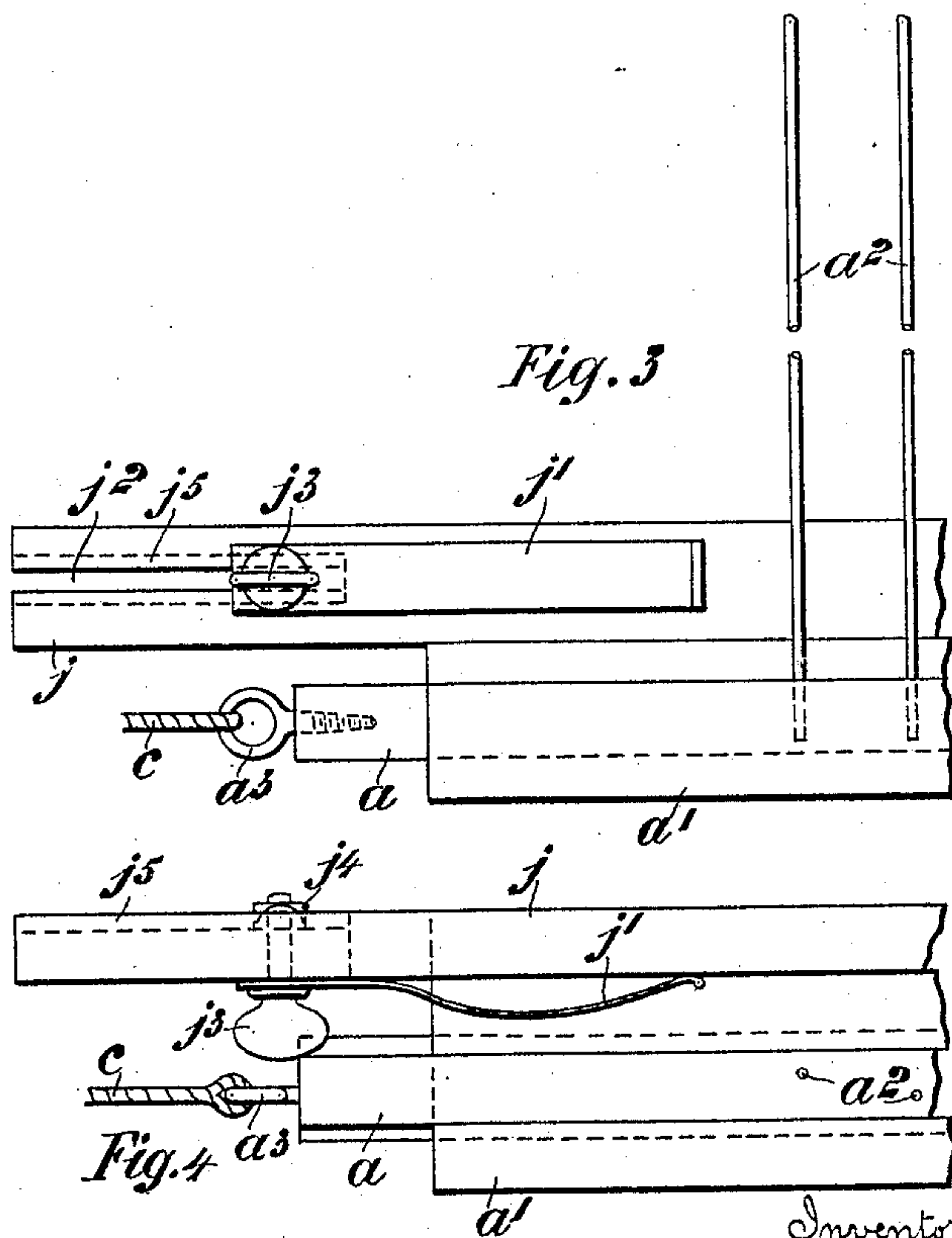
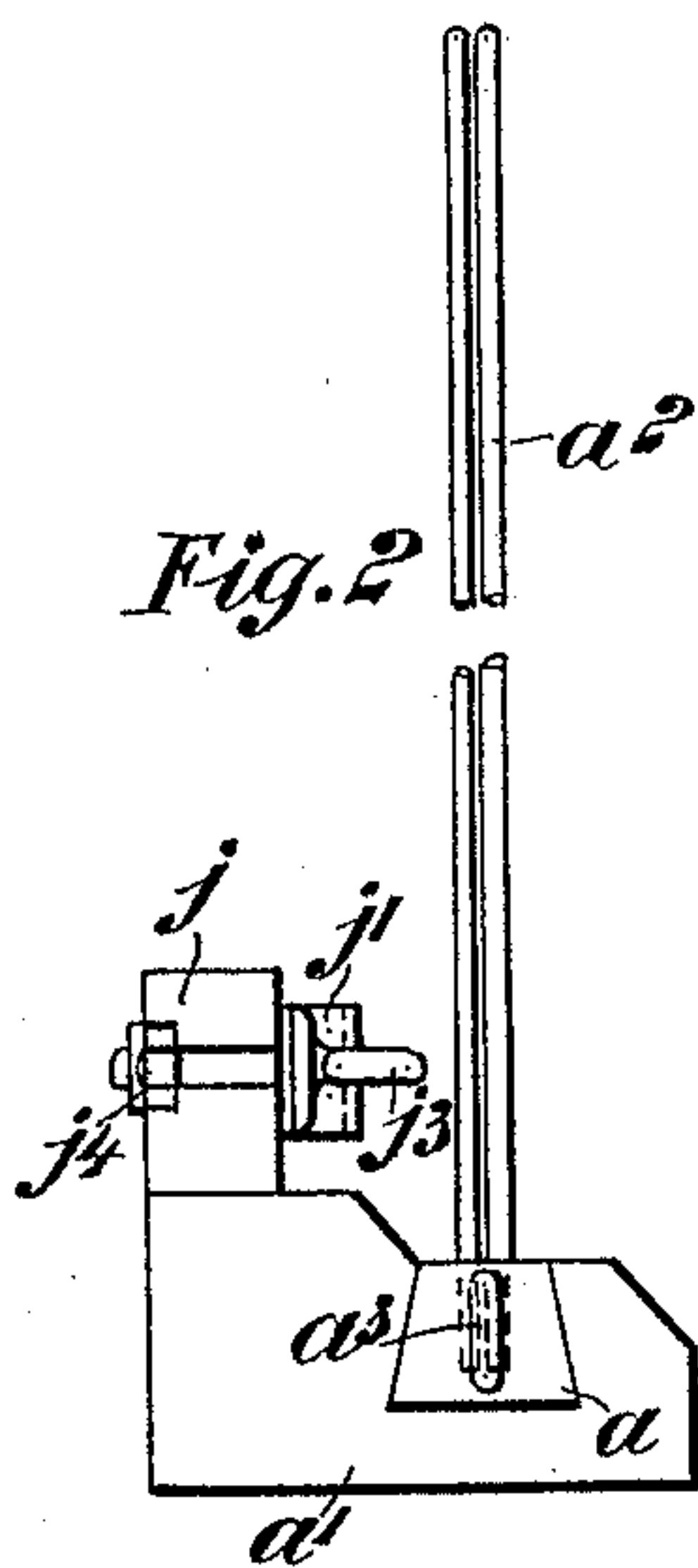
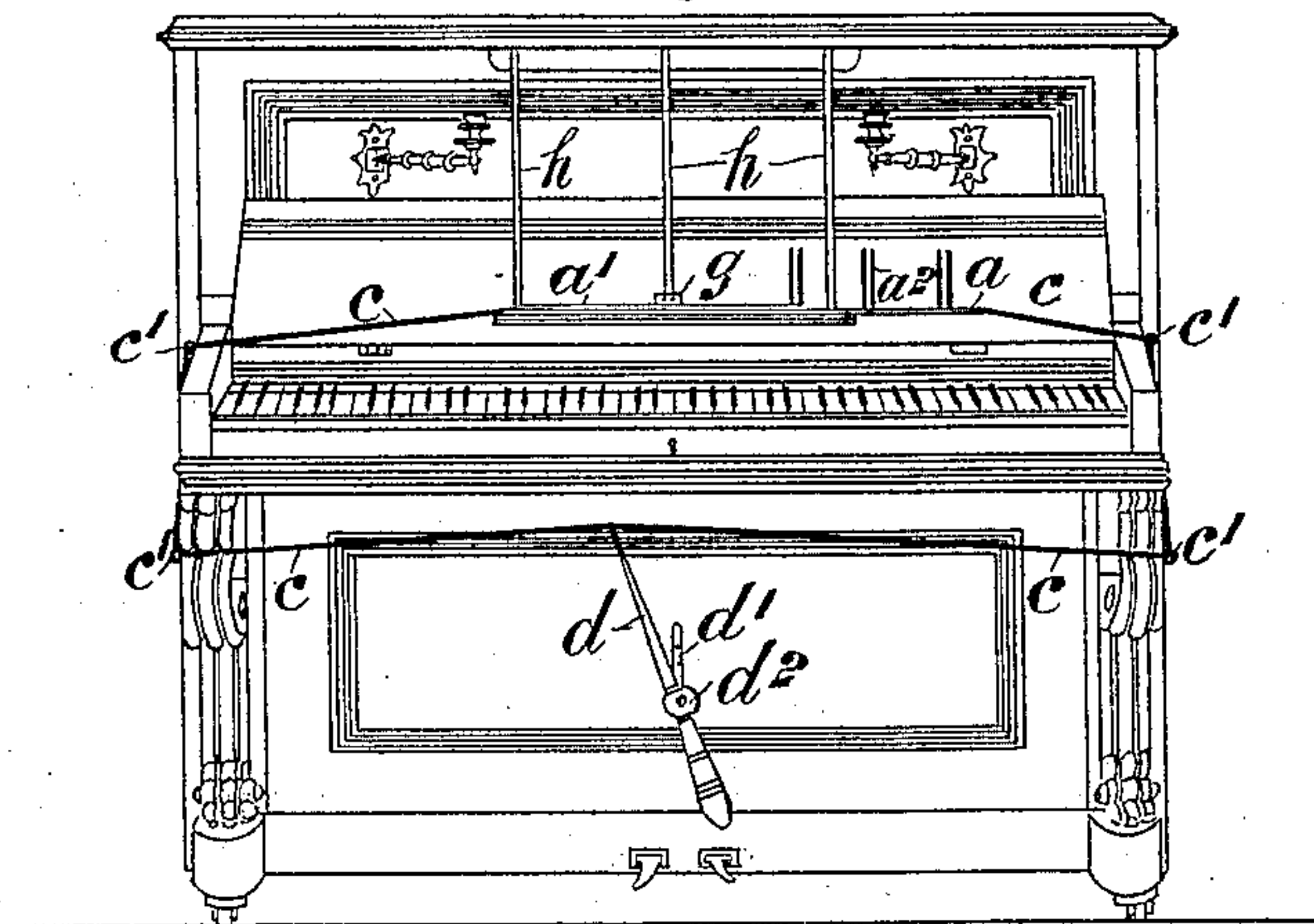


Fig. 4

Witnesses  
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(No Model.)

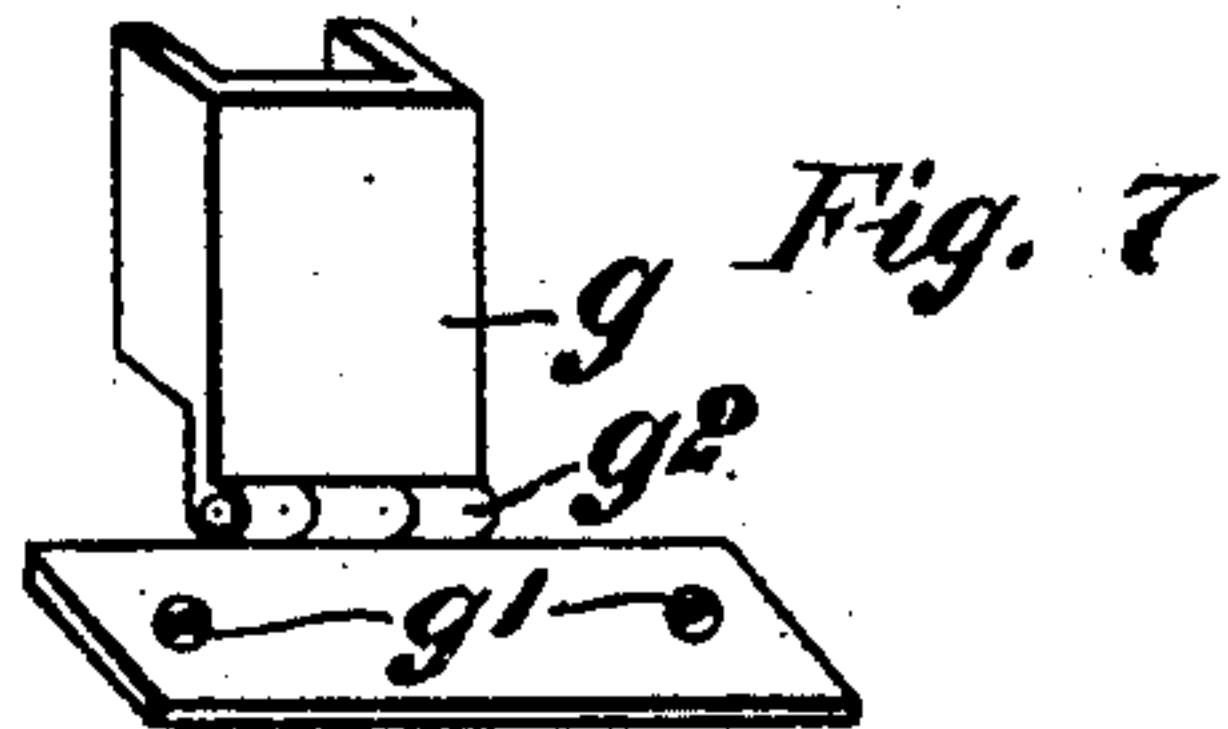
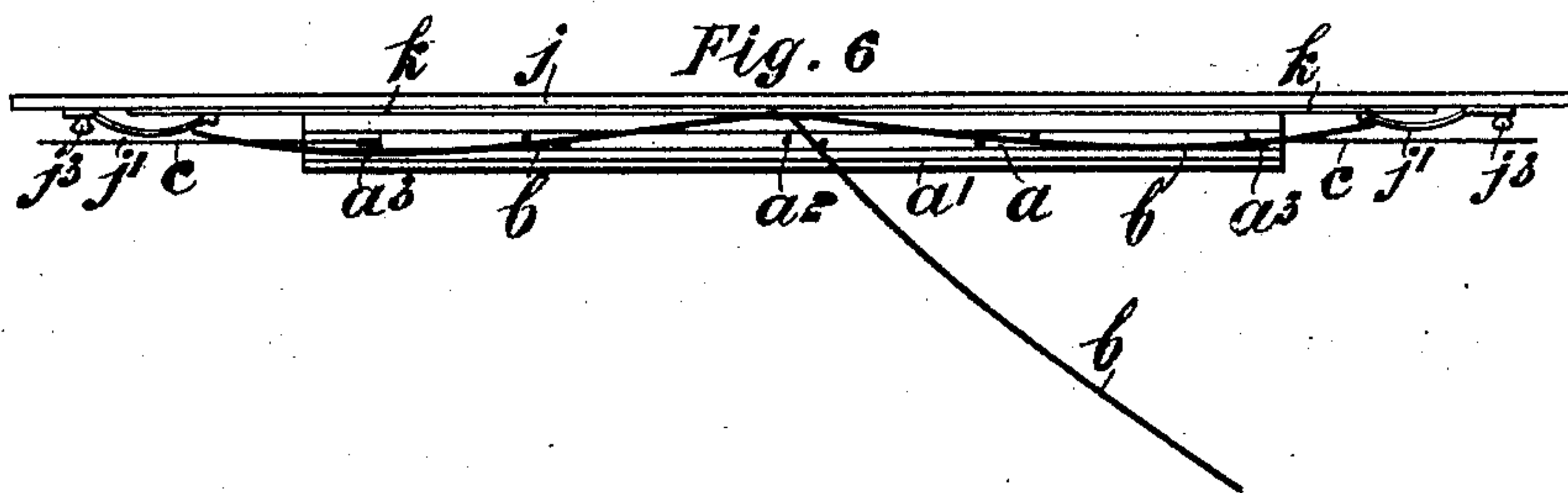
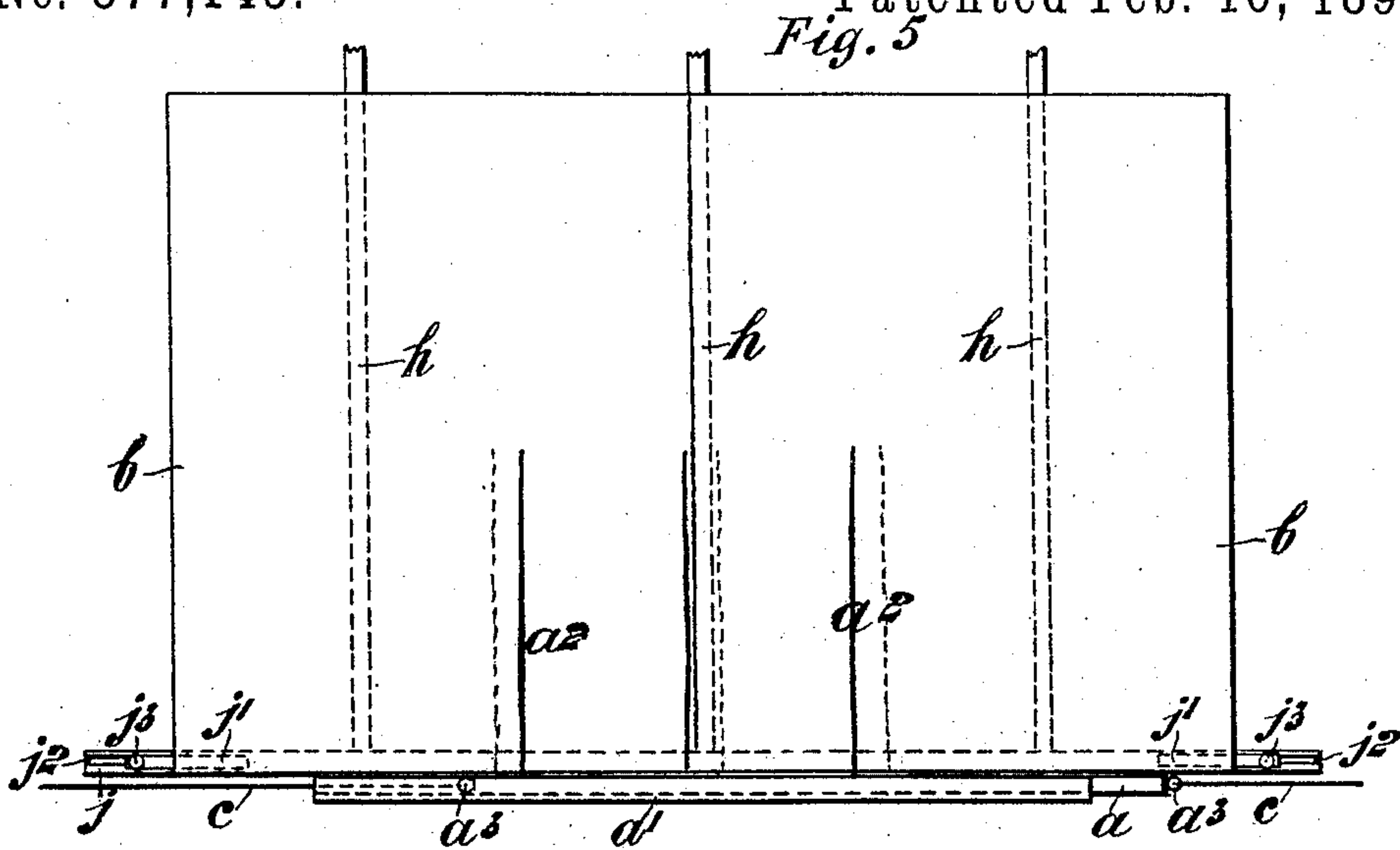
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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## APPARATUS FOR TURNING OVER LEAVES OF MUSIC, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,143, dated February 16, 1897.

Application filed August 7, 1896. Serial No. 602,074. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WALTER JOHN MOFFATT and EDWARD ARTHUR KNAPP, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and residing at High Street, Motueka, Nelson, in the Colony of New Zealand, have invented an Improved Apparatus for Turning Over the Leaves of Music and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a simple apparatus which may be attached to the usual music-rests of pianos or to music stands or desks for the purpose of turning over the leaves of music and the like by a movement of the foot.

We carry out the object of our invention by providing a slide onto which pins or pegs are fixed in pairs, and between these the leaves of music are passed. To each end of the slide a cord is attached, which, passing around the keyboard, meet beneath and are tied to the upper end of a lever. This lever may oscillate upon a suitable bracket and its lower end be operated by the foot of the player.

In order that our invention may be most easily understood, we have illustrated the same in the accompanying drawings and will now proceed to describe the same in detail.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a piano with our apparatus in position. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the slide and fixed pins on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of one end of the same. Fig. 4 is a plan of the same. Fig. 5 is a front view of the slide, showing leaves of music in position. Fig. 6 is a plan of the same. Fig. 7 is a view of catch for use on folding rests.

Referring to the drawings,  $a$  is the slide, capable of free lateral movement in the grooved batten  $a'$ , and  $a^2$  are the fixed vertical pins for receiving the leaves  $b$ , as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. These pins have positions, as shown in plan on Fig. 4, so that the leaf may be flat upon the next with the pin between. To each end of slide  $a$  we attach a cord  $c$  and pass the same around the keyboard to meet at and be securely tied to lever  $d$ . (See Fig. 1.) A bracket  $d'$ , fixed to a panel of the piano, has a

forwardly-projecting pin  $d^2$  as fulcrum to lever  $d$ , and upon which the latter may oscillate when its lower end is moved by the foot of the operator in either direction as required to turn the leaves forward or backward, as desired.

We provide eyelets  $a^3$  upon the ends of slide  $a$  for the convenience of attaching cord  $c$  and eyelets  $c'$ , through which cord  $c$  may run smoothly around the keyboard.

When our slide is attached to a folding rest, as illustrated on Fig. 1, we provide a catch  $g$ , which, being fixed by screws  $g'$  to the batten  $a'$ , may clasp one of the upright bars  $h$  of such rest and securely hold the same from moving when slide  $a$  is actuated. When it is required to fold the rest, the upper part of catch  $g$  is folded back by means of hinge  $g^2$ .

The music or other leaves are placed in position in the following manner: Batten  $a'$  having been securely attached to the rest in any ordinary manner the outer leaves  $k$ , Fig. 6, are passed beneath clip-springs  $j'$  on bar  $j$  and there retained, the bolt  $j^3$  sliding in slot  $j^2$  to provide for different widths of leaves. Nut  $j^4$  fits into recess  $j^5$  to prevent it turning while bolt  $j^3$  is being screwed tight.

Where fixed pins  $a^2$  are used, the slide  $a$  is passed to the right hand until all the said pins are on that side of the center division of the leaves, and the leaves to be turned over are now placed one between each pair of such pins. Fig. 5 shows in elevation the position of the pins when one leaf has been turned and two more are ready to be turned. Fig. 6 shows in plan one leaf turned over, one in the act of being turned, and a third ready to be turned.

It will be obvious that our invention may be used in positions other than on a piano; as, for example, upon stands used for violinists, or for holding a book when the hands are not at liberty.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is—

1. A music-leaf turner comprising a slide, pins carried thereby at different points to engage the leaves, a way for the slide to move

in and operating means for the slide, said pins being fixed to the slide, substantially as described.

2. A music-leaf turner comprising a slide-  
5 way, the slide thereon with operating means therefor, and pairs of fixed pins on the slide each pair being adapted to engage a leaf, substantially as described.

3. In combination, in a music-leaf turner,  
10 a slideway, the slide, pins carried thereby for engaging and operating the leaves and adjustable clasps  $j'$  movable in slots  $j^2$  with means for fixing the same in position, said  
15 slots being formed in the stationary frame-work, substantially as described.

4. In combination in a music-leaf turner the folding rest having an upright portion, the slideway, the slide movable therein and having pins to engage the levers and the connection between the folding rest and the slide- 20 way consisting of the plate secured to the slideway, the clasp  $g$  engaging the upright part of the folding rest and the hinge connecting the clasp and plate, substantially as described.

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