

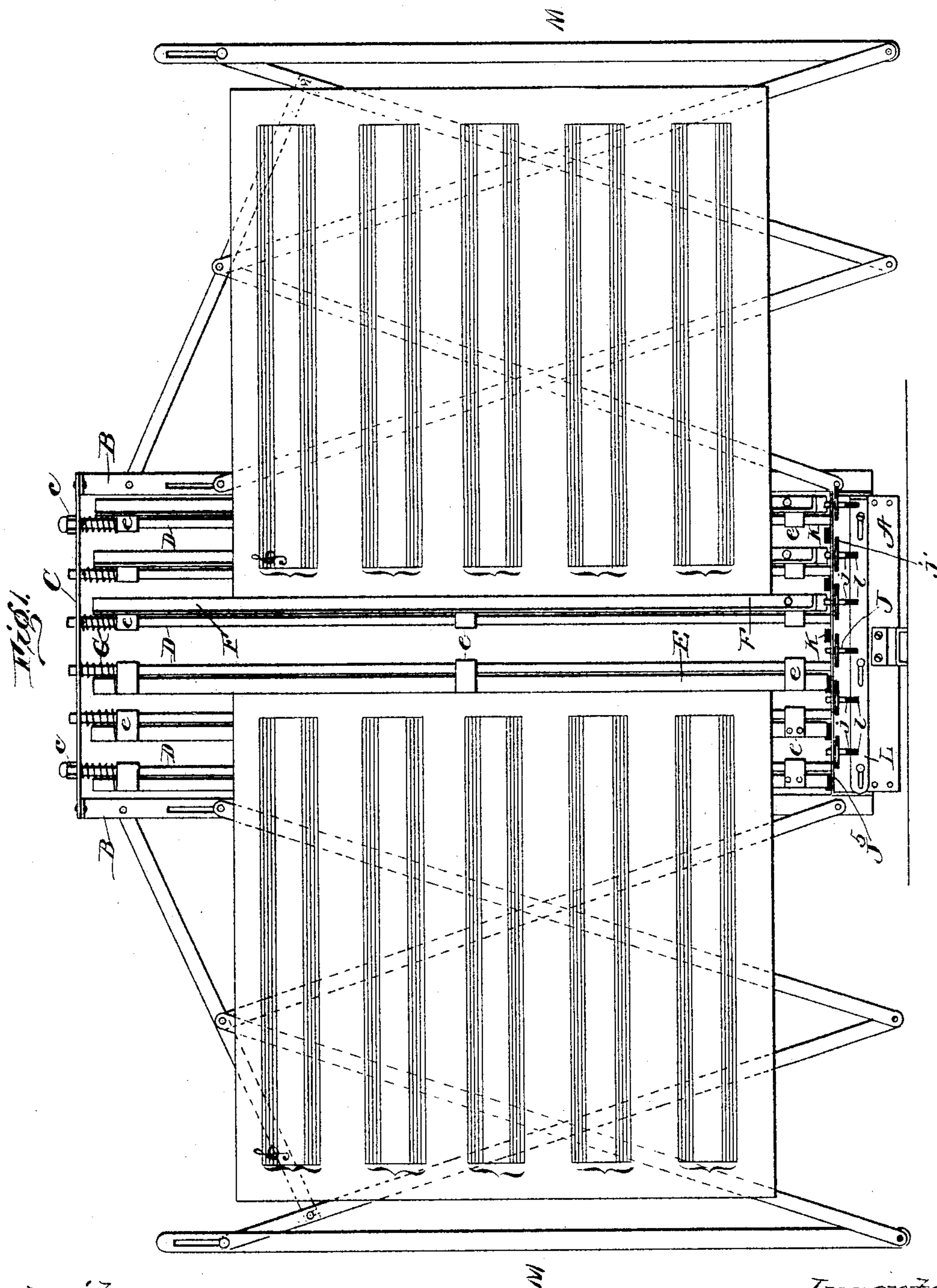
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. WIGAND.  
LEAF TURNER.

No. 584,440.

Patented June 15, 1897.



witnesses:

J. M. Hawley Jr.

Thomas Duant

Inventor:

Ferdinand Wigand,  
by Church & Church  
his Attorneys.

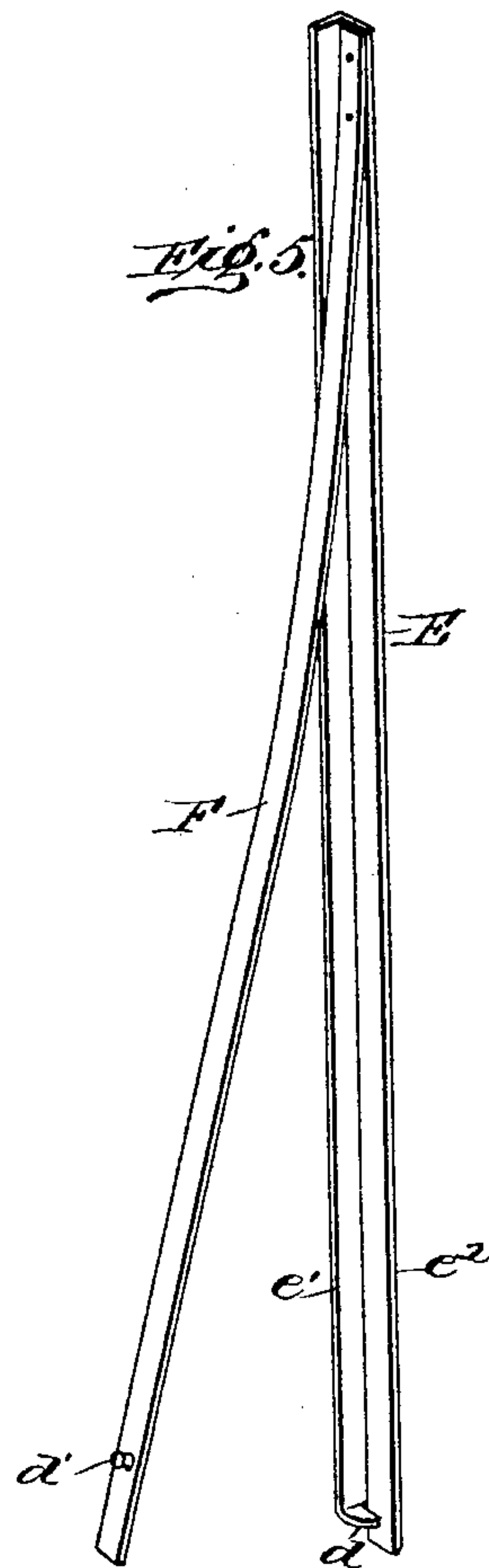
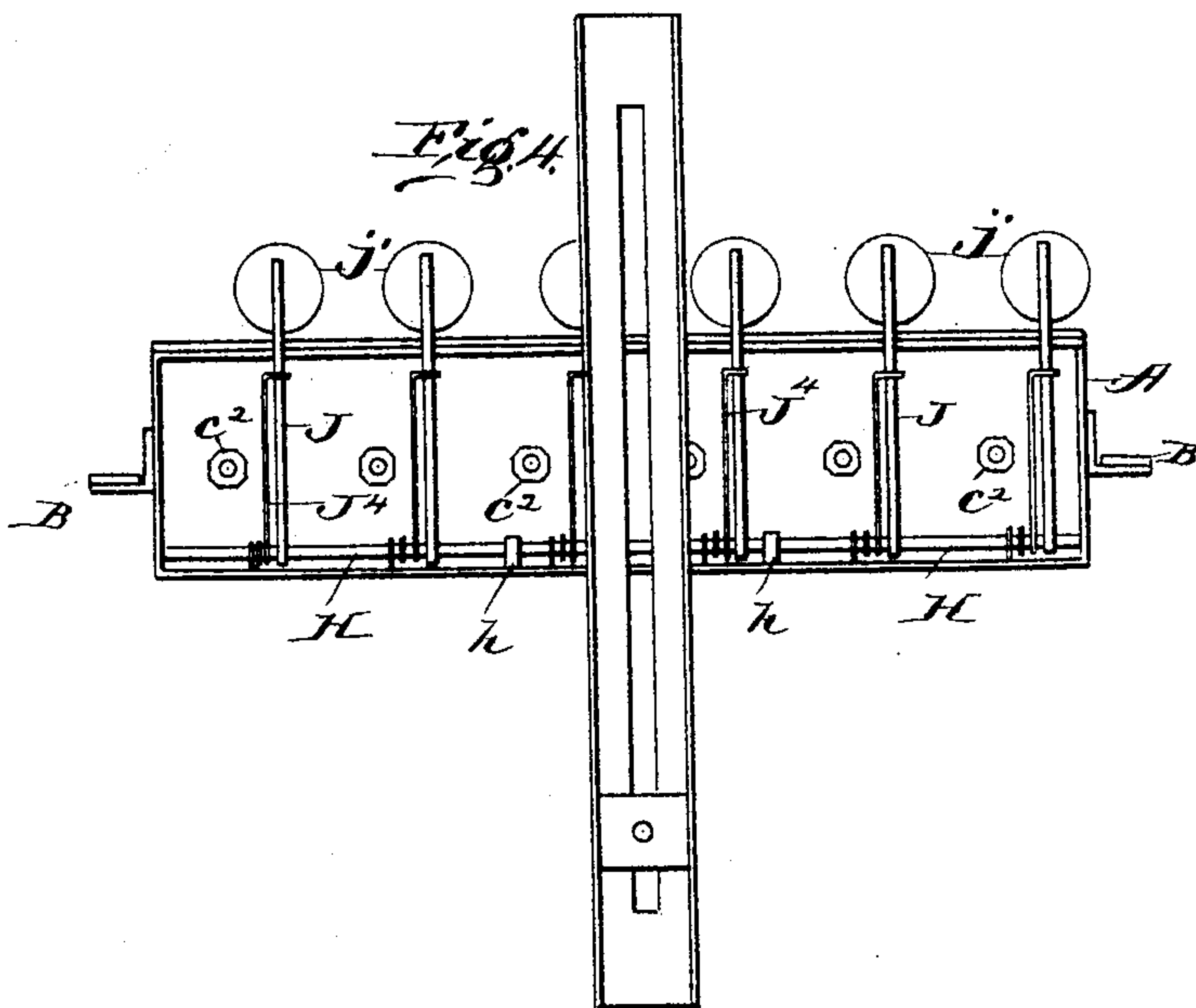
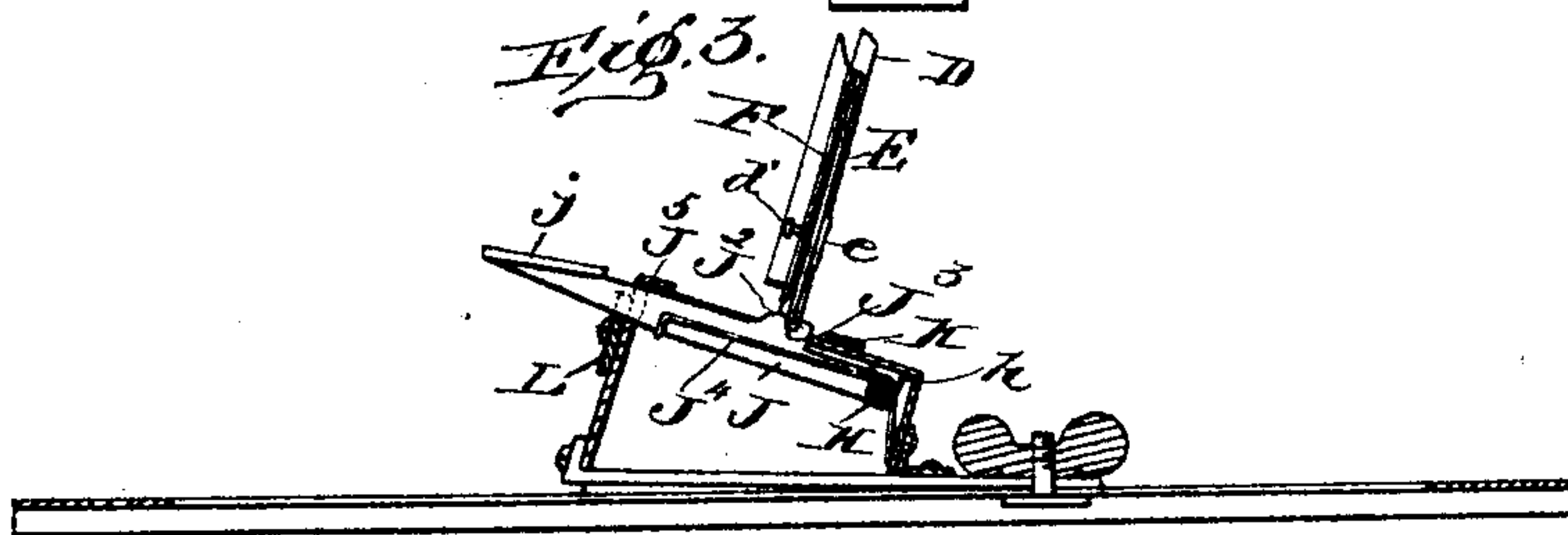
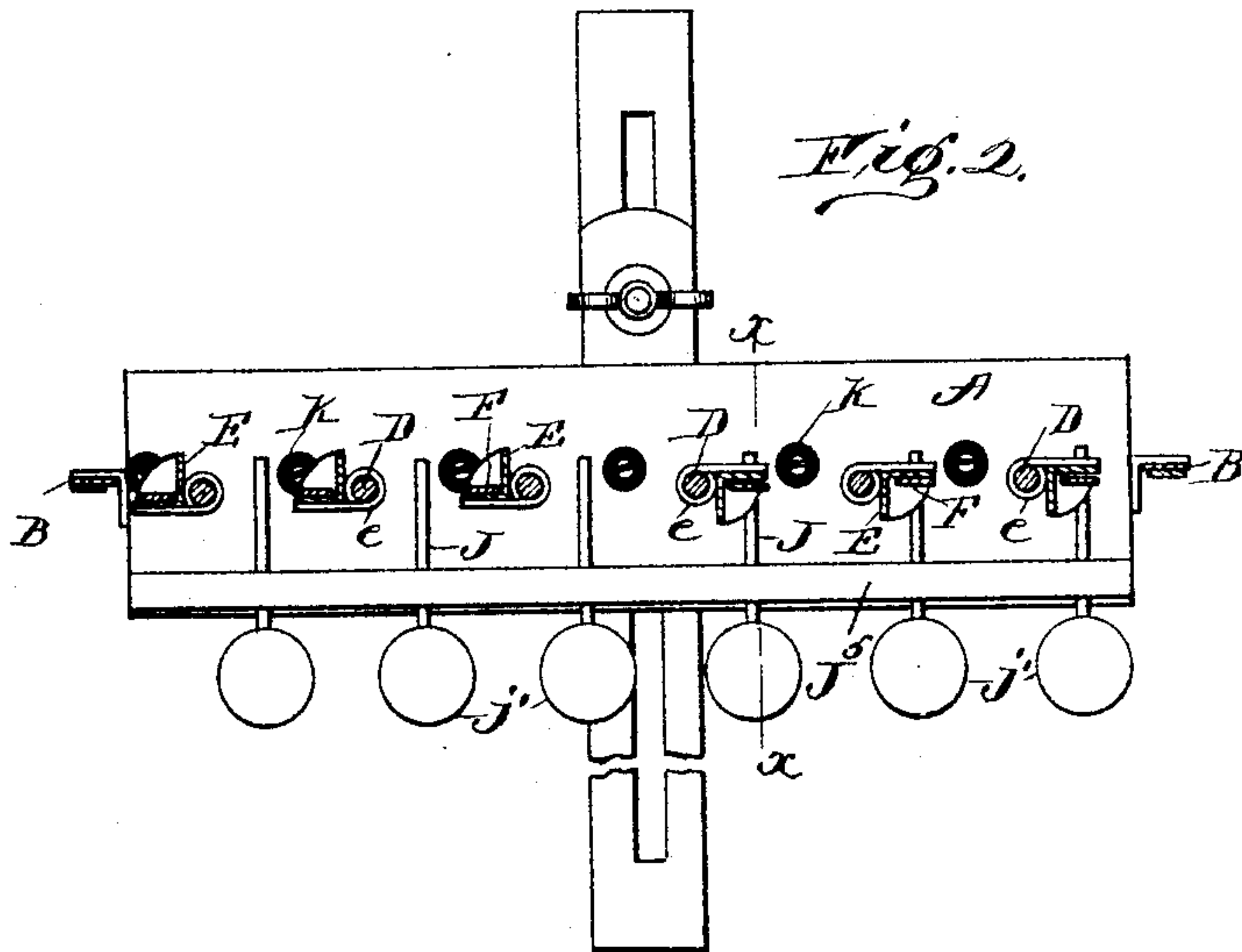
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. WIGAND.  
LEAF TURNER.

No. 584,440.

Patented June 15, 1897.



witnesses:  
J. M. Fowler  
Thomas Durant

Inventor:  
Ferdinand Wigand.  
by Church & Church  
his Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND WIGAND, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## LEAF-TURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,440, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed October 26, 1896. Serial No. 610,134. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FERDINAND WIGAND, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leaf-Turners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in music-leaf turners specially designed for turning single leaves of sheet-music as distinguished from sheets bound up in book form; and it has for its object to provide a device that shall be simple in construction and quick in action, and one which will permit the performer to turn his music so hastily and promptly as to prevent any interruption in time or execution.

The invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as I will now proceed to describe in the following specification, and set forth the particular features of novelty in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the device, showing some of the music-leaves turned and others ready to be turned. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view. Fig. 3 is a section on the line  $xx$ , Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view looking at the under side of the base. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the leaf-holders.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

In the drawings the letter A indicates a box or casing constituting a base upon which the device stands and in which are located some of the working parts of the device.

Mounted on this base is a frame consisting of the two uprights B B, united at the top by the cross-piece C.

D D are a series of rods, preferably circular in cross-section, whose upper ends extend through holes in the cross-piece C, and may, if desired, be secured by nuts  $c$ , the lower ends of the rods being slightly reduced and passed through the top of the base and held on the under side by nuts  $c^2$ . Connected to these rods, so as to turn freely thereon and also have a slight vertical movement, are a series of leaf-holders E, the connection con-

sisting, preferably, of metal strips  $e$ , secured to the leaf-holders at one end and at the other bent about the rods D, as shown, three of such connections being employed on each holder.

The leaf-holders are substantially L-shaped in cross-section and are formed of metal strips of suitable length bent longitudinally along a central line, thus forming the two sides  $e' e^2$ .

Secured at one end to one of the sides of the holder E is a spring holding finger or plate F, whose free end is adapted to be held down against the face of the holder by being slipped behind a catch on the other face of the holder. A simple manner of forming such a catch is by slotting the face of the holder at the lower end and turning up the end at right angles, as shown at  $d$ . The spring-fingers may be provided with a knob or button  $d'$ , which may be grasped to aid in locking and unlocking it.

Wound about the upper end of the rods D are springs G, one end of which is secured to the rods and the free end of which bears against the holders E, the effect of the springs being to turn the holders from left to right about the rods.

Within the base A, supported at each end in the ends of the box, is a rod or shaft H, the rod being also centrally supported by the lugs  $h$ , secured to the top of the base. Upon this rod are pivotally supported a series of key-levers J, the number corresponding with the number of leaf-holders, in the present instance six, which work in slots  $j$  in the casing. At their outer ends the levers are provided with finger-pieces  $j'$  and on the upper sides are formed with the extensions  $J^2$ , having an upwardly-curving front face and slotted or recessed, as at  $J^3$ . The key-levers are normally held elevated by means of the springs  $J^4$  and are prevented from rising too far by a bar or plate  $J^5$ , extending across the top of the casing.

To prevent the holder being carried too far, a series of stops K are provided, against which the holders strike, and these stops are so positioned as to permit the holders to turn but a half-revolution, which is sufficient to turn the leaf far enough. When the sheets have all been turned and it is desired to bring them back to starting position, this can be



done by grasping the holders and turning them from left to right, the lower end of the holders riding up the upwardly-curved extension on the key-lever and dropping in the  
5 recess, in which position it will be held until the key is again depressed.

Sliding across the front of the base is a bar L, formed with slots l, which when in line with the slot in base permit the keys to be  
10 depressed far enough to release the holders, but when the bar is moved to the right the slots are brought out of line and the key-levers cannot be depressed far enough to release the holders, whereby the sheets may  
15 not be accidentally turned.

As before stated, the holders are loosely connected to the rods, and therefore will be permitted a slight vertical movement on the rods, compressing the springs at the top of  
20 the rods. This vertical movement is sufficient to permit the end of the holder to clear the stops and permit the holder to be turned about the rod to increase the tension of the springs when this is necessary, as will be readily  
25 understood.

Connected to the upright at each side are extensible supports M for supporting the sheets of music that extend beyond the holder.

The operation of the device will now be understood.  
30

The holders being turned to the right are held in that position by reason of the lower end of the holder dropping in the recess in the finger-key. The sheets of music are then  
35 placed in the holders with the inner edges square against the face or side of the holder and the holding-plate clamped tightly upon the sheet and locked. It will of course be understood that the first sheet of music is placed  
40 in the first holder on the left, the second in the next to the right, and so on. Now when it is desired to turn the sheet of music all that is necessary to be done is to strike the key corresponding to the holder having that  
45 sheet, the holder is released from the recess in the key-lever, the spring at the top of the rod asserts itself and turns the holder to the left, carrying the sheet of music with it.

The device, it will be noted, is simple, quick

in action, and compact in form and will accommodate sheets of music of different sizes.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a music-leaf turner the combination with the base, the rods carried thereby, the  
55 holders L shape in cross-section pivotally mounted on said rods, springs for rotating said holders from right to left and finger-keys for locking the holders against rotation; substantially as described. 60

2. In a leaf-turner for turning single unbound leaves of music, &c., the combination with the base, the rods mounted thereon, the leaf-holders, right-angular in cross-section and provided with a spring holding-finger,  
65 substantially as long as the holder, and also provided with a catch for holding the finger against the face of the holder, the springs for rotating the holders, and the finger-keys; substantially as described. 70

3. In a leaf-turner for turning single unbound leaves of music &c., the combination with the frame, the rods carried thereby, the holders mounted loosely thereon, to turn  
75 freely about the rods, and also have a slight vertical movement thereon, the springs encircling the upper portion of the rods, for turning the holder from right to left about the rods and for depressing them when raised, the key-levers formed with the recesses into  
80 which the lower edge of the holder will be forced by the spring and locked when turned to set position; substantially as described.

4. In a leaf-turner for turning single unbound leaves of music, the combination with  
85 the frame, the rods carried thereby, the holders mounted thereon, formed of metal and right-angular in cross-section, of the spring holding-finger secured at one end at or near the upper end of the holder, and a catch for  
90 holding the finger against one face of the holder formed by slotting and bending up the lower portion of the opposite face; substantially as described.

FERDINAND WIGAND.

Witnesses:

HENRY HERDLING,  
JOHN L. BURLEIGH.