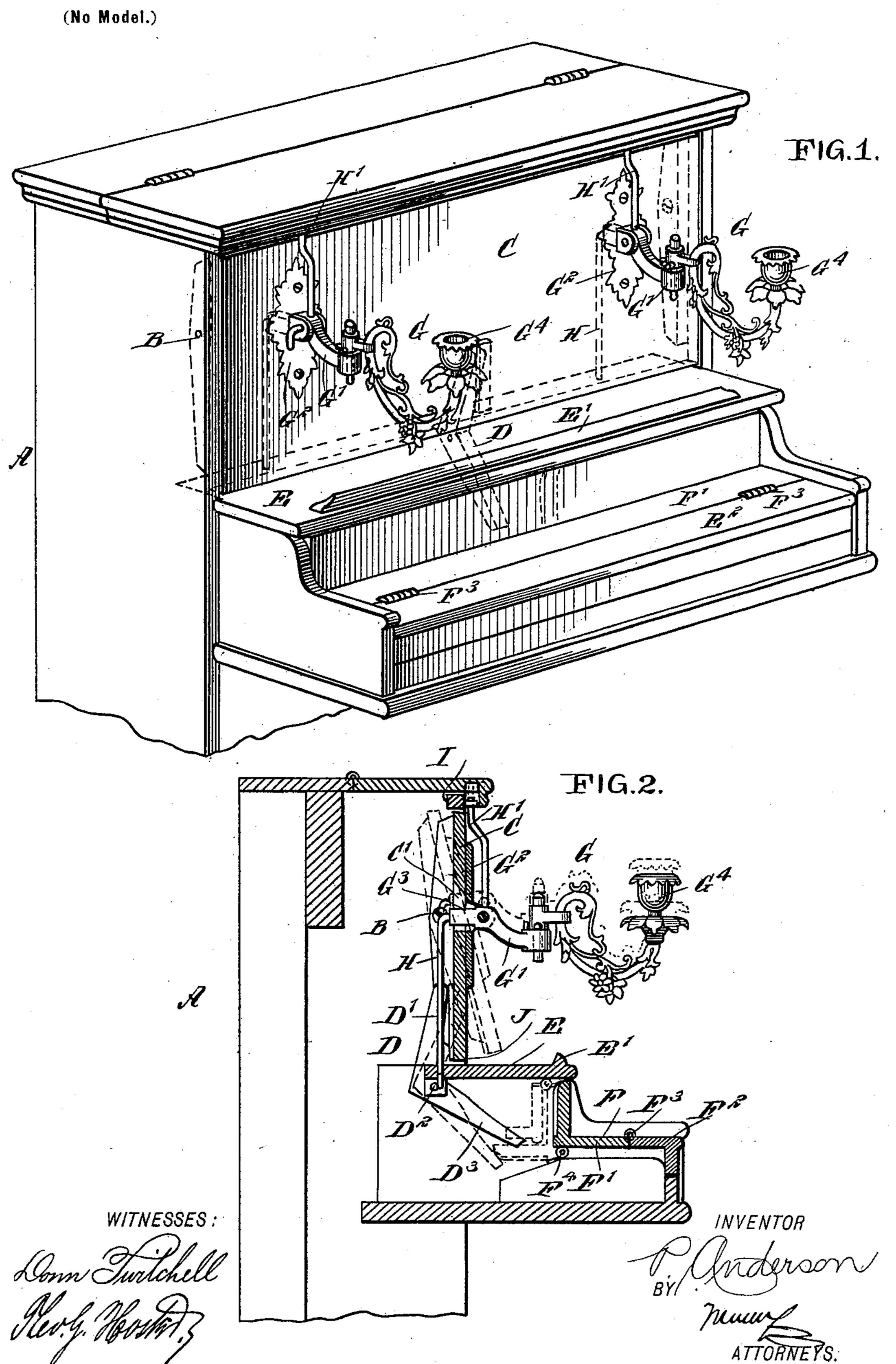
P. ANDERSON. CHANDELIER FOR PIANOS.

(Application filed Oct. 26. 1898.)



United States Patent Office.

PETER ANDERSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHANDELIER FOR PIANOS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,765, dated January 31, 1899.

Application filed October 26, 1898. Serial No. 694,608. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Peter Anderson, of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Chandelier for Pianos, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved chandelier for upright pi10 anos or organs and arranged to hold a candle in proper vertical position when the front panel carrying the chandelier moves into an inclined position.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement as applied, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same.

The piano on which the improvement is applied is provided with a casing A, in the sides of which is hung on pivots B a movable front panel C, extending from one side of the frame to the other above the keyboard, as is plainly

30 shown in the drawings. On the inner face of the front panel C, preferably at the middle thereof, near the bottom, presses the upper end of the arm D' of a bellcrank lever D, fulcrumed at D² to the under 35 side of a rest E, extending from one side of the frame to the other and provided with the usual ledge E', against which rests the lower edge of the book or sheet-music, resting against the front panel C when the latter is 40 in an inclined position. The downwardly and forwardly extending arm D³ of the bellcrank lever D is adapted to be engaged by the cover F of the keyboard, so that the weight of said cover imparts a rearward-swinging 45 motion to the arm D³ of the bell-crank lever D and a consequent forward-swinging motion to the arm D' to swing the front panel C into the inclined position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The front panel in swinging into this 50 position forms a proper support for the book or sheet-music and at the same time opens

the front of the casing sufficiently to permit

a ready escape of the sounds issuing from the instrument when performing on the keyboard in the usual manner. The keyboard-cover 55 F is preferably made in two L-shaped sections F' and F², connected with each other by a hinge F³, so that the section F² readily folds upon the section F', the latter being connected by hinges F⁴ with the piano-frame to 60 permit of swinging this section, with the folded section F², into a rearmost position under the rest E to cause the cover to engage and move the arm D³ of the bell-crank lever by the weight of the cover F for the purpose previ- 65 ously mentioned. Thus when the cover F is folded and swung rearward, as described, the keyboard is exposed and at the same time the front panel C is moved into an inclined position by the action of said cover.

On the front panel C and near the ends thereof are arranged chandeliers G for supporting candles or the like, each chandelier being provided with an arm G', pivoted on a bracket G², secured to the front face of the 75 panel C, the pivot for the arm G' extending transversely in a horizontal position. The arm G' is extended rearwardly beyond its pivot to form an extension G³, which projects through an opening in the bracket and in the 80 panel C, as plainly shown in Fig. 2, and this rearward extension G³ carries a downwardlyextending guide-rod H, fitted to slide in a bearing in the rest E, and a similar guide-rod H' extends from the fulcrum of the arm G' in 85 an upward direction to slide in a suitable bearing in the top rail I of the piano-frame.

It is evident that when the front C swings into the inclined position mentioned the chandeliers G move bodily in an upward direction 90 without changing their angle relatively to the piano-casing, but standing at angles to the front panel, owing to the guide-rods H H' sliding in fixed bearings. Thus a candle supported by the chandelier remains in a perported by t

The pivots of the front panel are located above the middle thereof, so that the panel 100 by its own weight and that of the chandeliers readily swings back into a vertical closed po-

sition on closing the cover F, and thus relieving the bell-crank lever D of the load.

The lower end of the panel C rests with its inner face against suitable stops J, secured to the rest E, and the movement of the panel into an inclined position is limited by the extension G³ abutting against the upper wall of the slot C', through which passes said extension. (See dotted lines in Fig. 2.) The candle-holder G⁴ of the chandelier G is preferably mounted to swing horizontally in a socket in the arm G'.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A piano or like instrument, provided with a front panel adapted to swing into an inclined position, a chandelier on said panel, and comprising a bracket attached to the panel, an arm for supporting a candle and pivoted on said bracket, and guide-rods extending from said arm and fitted to slide in fixed bearings on the piano-casing, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with a casing or support, of a panel mounted to tilt thereon, an arm carried on the panel, and two guide-rods 25 pivotally connected with the arm and having a sliding connection with the casing or support, whereby to maintain the arm in a proper position irrespective of the movement of the panel.

3. The combination with a casing or support, of a panel mounted to tilt thereon, an arm extending through an orifice in the panel, and two guide-rods pivotally connected with the arm and located respectively at opposite 35 sides of the panel, the guide-rods having sliding connection with the casing or support, whereby to maintain the arm in its normal position irrespective of the movement of the panel.

PETER ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
Theo. G. Hoster,
JNO. M. RITTER.