

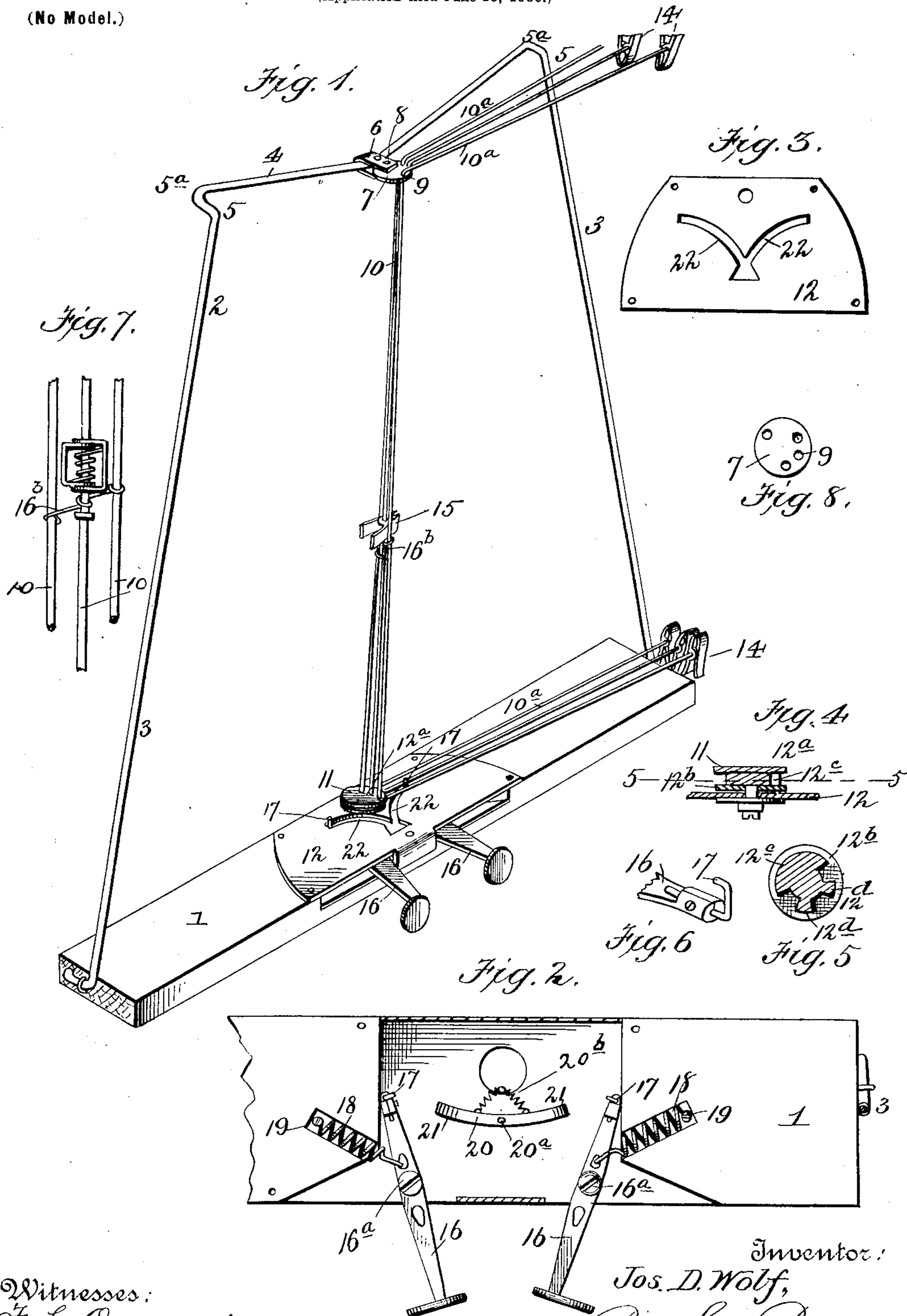
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Patented Sept. 11, 1900.

J. D. WOLF.  
MUSIC LEAF TURNER.

(Application filed June 15, 1900.)

(No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOSEPH D. WOLF, OF NEW BRIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

## MUSIC-LEAF TURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,846, dated September 11, 1900.

Application filed June 15, 1900. Serial No. 20,455. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH D. WOLF, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Music-Leaf Turners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to music-leaf turners; and the object of the same is to provide a device of this character which will combine the several advantages of simplicity, efficiency, and durability.

By the use of my improved turner the music may be readily turned one leaf at a time in either direction without touching and thereby soiling it. This is accomplished by a simple and novel construction to be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings which accompany this specification and of which they form a part, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved music-leaf turner. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a fragment of the same with the plate removed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the plate. Fig. 4 is a detail section of the lower pivoted disk. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5-5 in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a detail of the hook or trigger. Fig. 7 is a detail showing the back clamp and tie-wire. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the upper pivoted disk.

Like numerals of reference denote like parts wherever they occur in the drawings.

The numeral 1 designates the base or support of my device. Secured to said base 1 is a frame 2, consisting of inwardly-inclined side members 3 and a cross-bar 4. This frame 2 is integral and is backwardly and transversely curved at 5 and 5<sup>a</sup>, respectively. The object of these curves is to throw the cross-bar 4 backward and out of the plane of the side members 3 for a purpose to be hereinafter pointed out. Clamped on the cross-bar 4, centrally thereof, is a clip 6, which supports a disk 7, pivotally secured by a pintle 8. Perforations 9, formed in the disk 7 near the periphery thereof, provide bearings for a number of frames 10, which serve as leaf-holders. These frames 10 are oppositely journaled in a second pivoted disk 11, secured to a plate 12, attached to the base 1. The pivoted disk 11 is composed of three pieces secured together—viz., a top plate 12<sup>a</sup>, a bot-

tom plate 12<sup>b</sup>, and an intermediate plate 12<sup>c</sup>, having portions cut out of it, thereby forming segments 12<sup>d</sup>. The segments 12<sup>d</sup> serve as partitions to separate the frames 10, keeping them from clashing and entangling, and also enable each frame to carry the disk 11 around through a part of a revolution as it swings around in the operation of turning the leaf. The frames 10 have arms 10<sup>a</sup> formed integral therewith, which arms are provided with clasps 14, mounted thereon to serve for securing the music-leaves one to each arm. Another clasp 15 is mounted on the middle frame to serve for attaching the music at the back. A wire 16<sup>b</sup> ties the three frames 10 together and adds rigidity to the holder.

The turner consists of a pair of triggers 16, pivotally attached at 16<sup>a</sup> to the base 1 and provided with hooked points 17 for engaging the arms 10<sup>a</sup>. Springs 18 are secured at 19 and are adapted to return the triggers to their normal positions after being displaced. A pivoted bridge 20 is provided, which is secured at 20<sup>a</sup> and has beveled ends 21 to enable the triggers to ride up on said bridge, and thus raise their hooked points 17 up to a position engaging the arms 10<sup>a</sup>. This bridge is so positioned that the ends of the triggers will slide off of it after being thrown forward. This action enables the point 17 to pass back to its normal position after being released, as it will slightly turn the bridge and pass beneath the remaining arms. A spring 20<sup>b</sup> is secured to the bridge and serves to hold it against accidental displacement. The plate 12 is provided with curved openings 22, the combination of which form a cusp. These openings 22 are traversed by the hooks 17 as they are carried around by the triggers. This plate 12 protects the trigger mechanism and gives the whole device a neat appearance.

The operation of my device is as follows: I will suppose that a piece of music is secured to the arms 10<sup>a</sup> by means of the clasps 14 and to the middle frame by the clasp 15 and that the arms all extend to the right. The arms will all extend parallel to each other and separated by a slight interval, owing to the intervention of the portions 12<sup>d</sup>. To turn the first leaf, the right-hand trigger is actu-

ated. It will ride up on the bridge 20. The hook 17 will project through the opening 22 and engage the first or uppermost one of the arms 10<sup>a</sup> and that one only, because the others will lie too far in the rear. This arm 10<sup>a</sup> will swing around and come in contact with one of the portions 12<sup>d</sup> and revolve the disk 11, and thereby move the other arms slightly forward. The trigger will now slide off the bridge and when released will contact with the side of the bridge, turning it slightly, and be returned to its initial position by the action of the spring 18. The operation may now be repeated, when the hook 17 will engage the second arm, which in swinging will contact with the portion 12<sup>d</sup>, and thereby bring the third arm forward into position to be folded over by the next operation of the trigger.

It will be understood that the disk 7 will revolve slightly and carry the arms around every time one of them is folded over. This action is possible, because the horizontal bar 4 is placed in the rear of the side members 3, and the support of the disk 7 projects from it.

While I have described my device as having but three pairs of arms, it is obvious that any number may be employed by a very simple change in the structure not involving invention.

I do not wish to be limited as to details of construction, as these may be modified in many particulars without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a music-leaf turner, the combination, substantially as described, of a plurality of pivoted frames, each provided with means

for securing leaves of music thereto, a pivoted bridge beveled at each end, and a pair of triggers each provided with a hooked point and mounted on pivots set parallel to the pivot of said bridge, said triggers being located relative to the bridge, in such a manner, that when actuated the hooked ends ride up on the bridge and engage the frames, one of said triggers being adapted to fold the frames over in one direction and the other trigger to fold them over in the other direction.

2. In a music-leaf turner, the combination, substantially as described, of a plurality of frames, pivoted disks in which said frames are journaled, triggers adapted to actuate said frames and fold them over one at a time, and means for bringing said frames successively into position to be engaged by said triggers.

3. In a music-leaf turner, the combination, substantially as described, with a plurality of pivoted frames each provided with means for securing leaves of music thereto, of a pivoted beveled bridge, and a trigger provided with a hooked point on one end and pivotally mounted with its axis parallel to the axis of the said bridge, and so positioned, that, when actuated the hooked end will ride up on the bridge and engage the frames and fold them over and then snap off of the bridge and return to its initial position by rotating the said bridge on its axis.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH D. WOLF.

Witnesses:

PHILIP SCHUMACHER,  
CHARLES TEA.