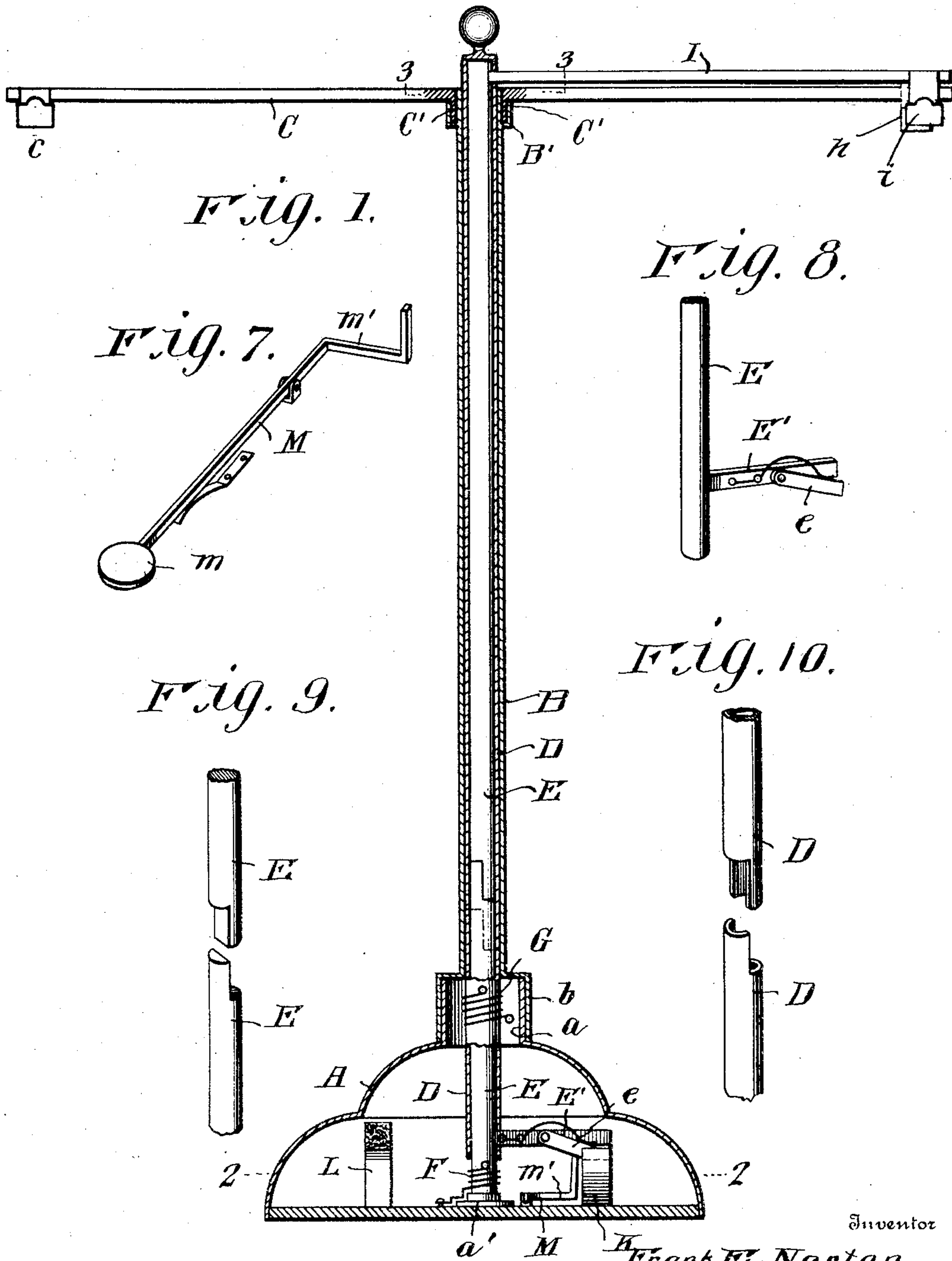


No. 780,905.

PATENTED JAN. 24, 1905.

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MUSIC LEAF TURNER.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 7, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

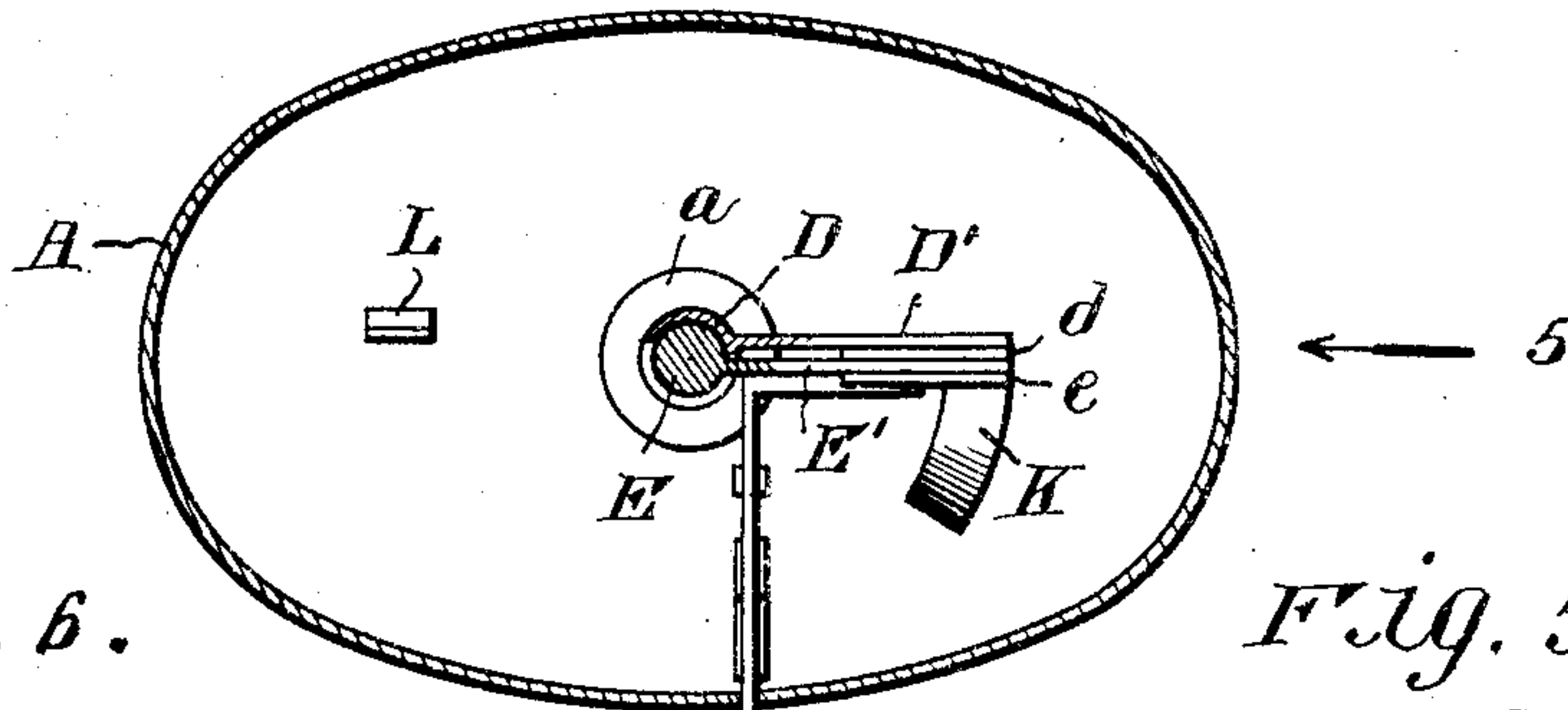


Fig. 6.

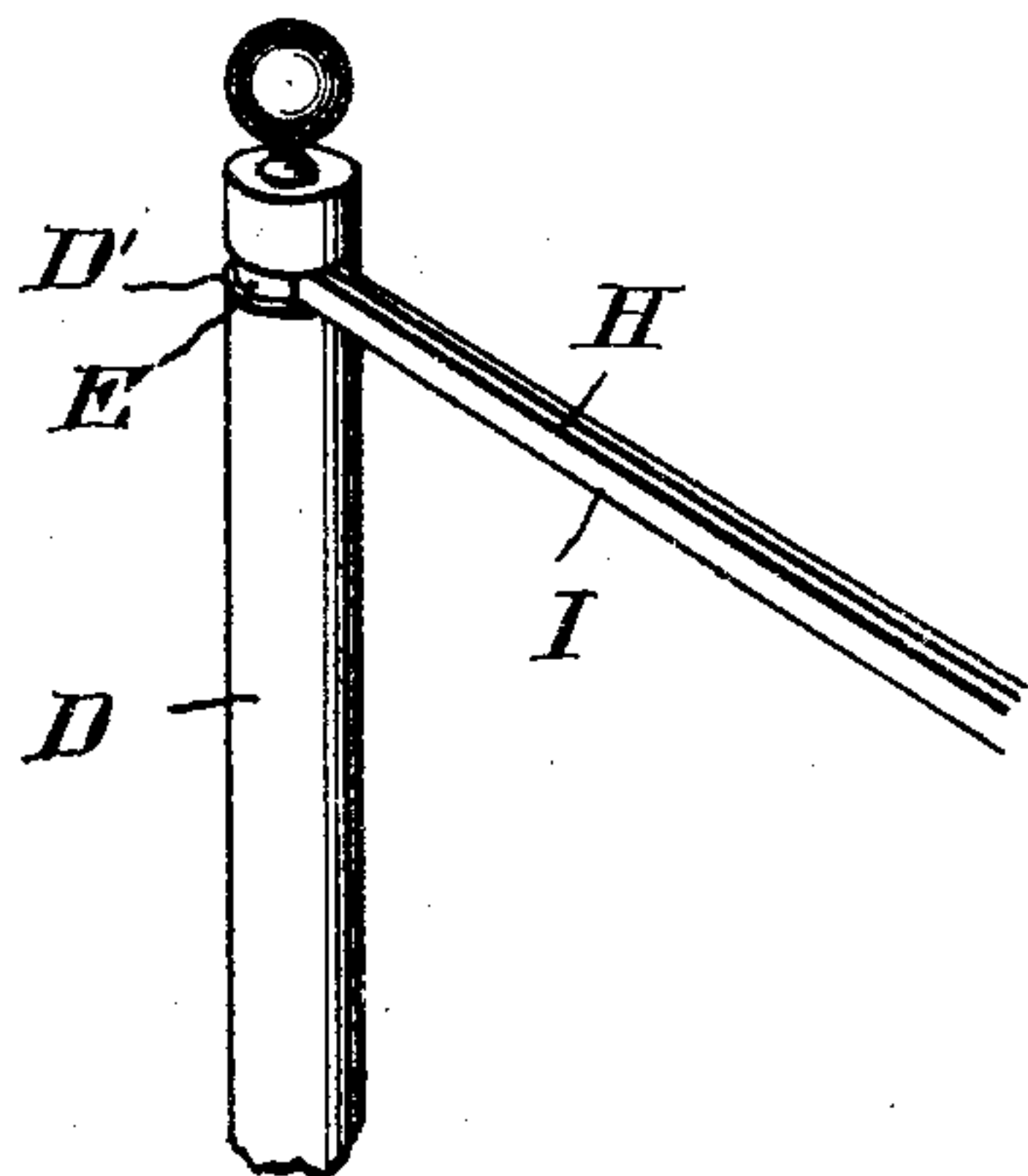


Fig. 5.

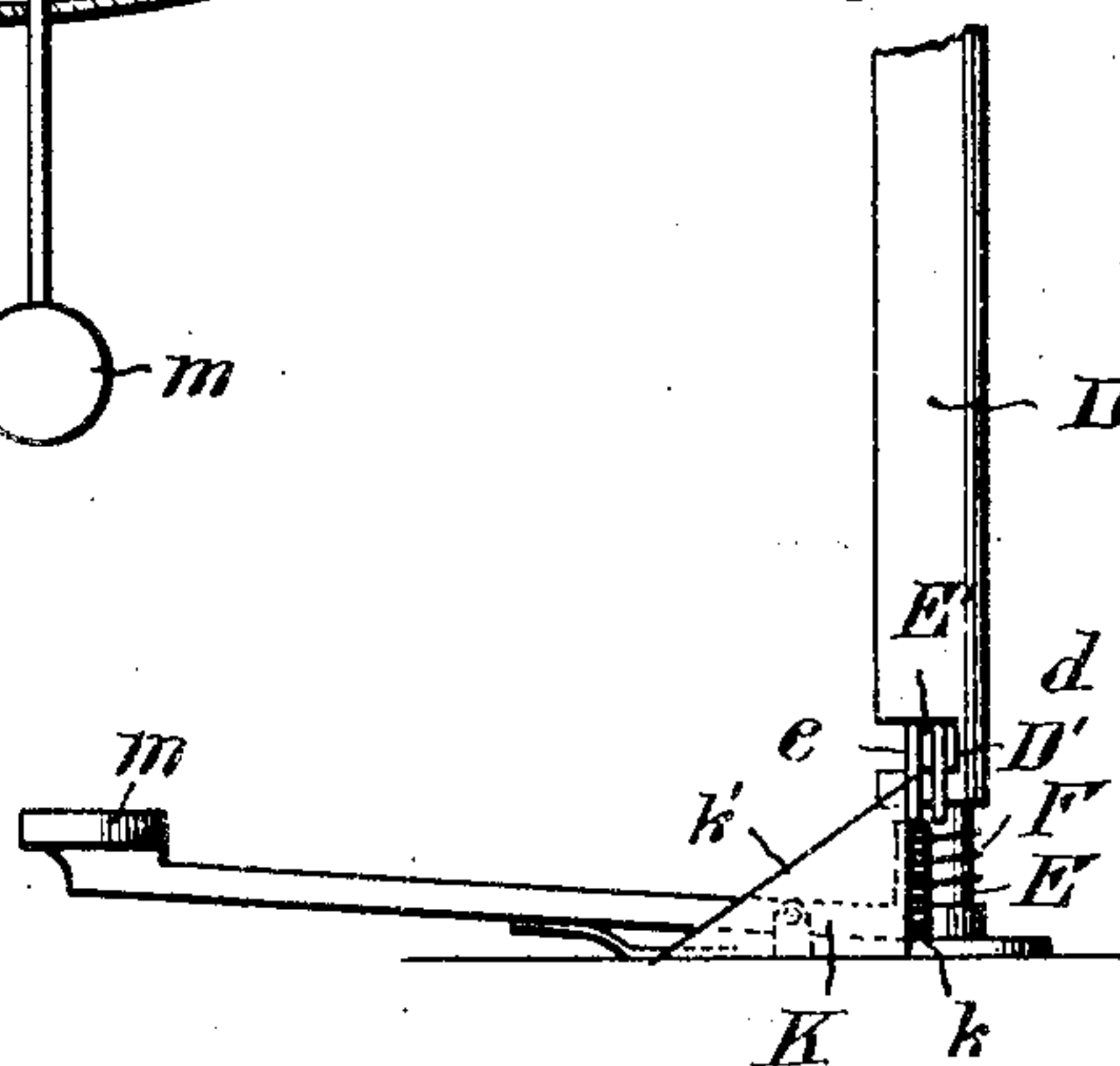


Fig. 3.

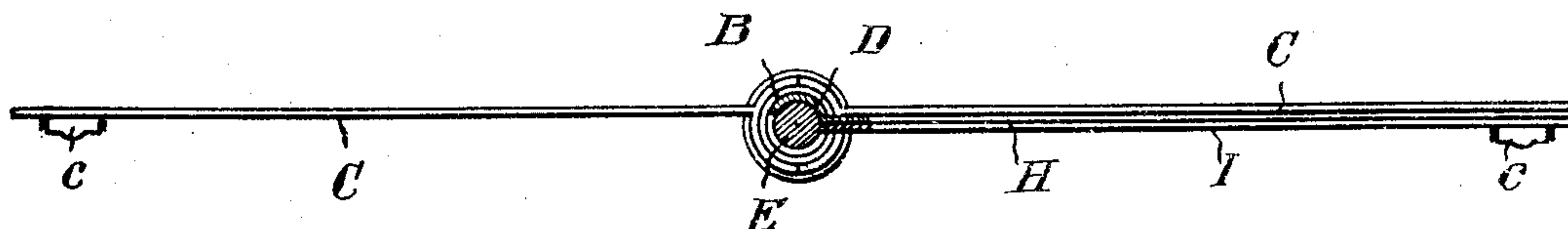
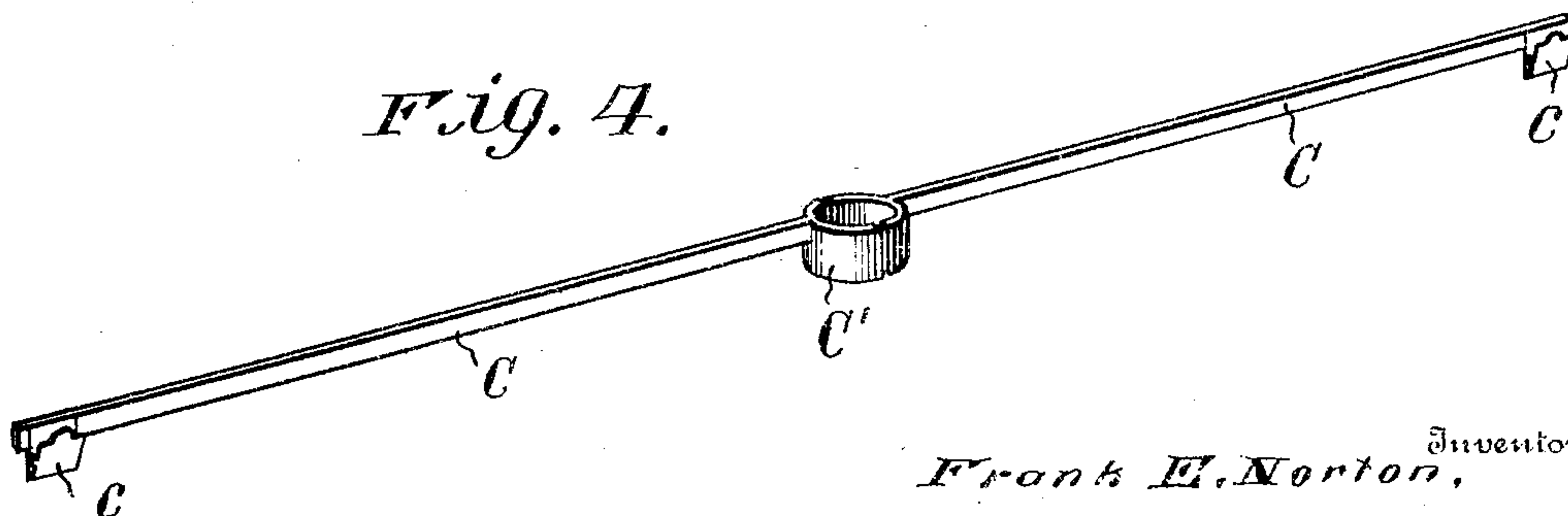


Fig. 4.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. NORTON, OF SIDNEY, NEW YORK.

## MUSIC-LEAF TURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,905, dated January 24, 1905.

Application filed May 7, 1904. Serial No. 206,966.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK E. NORTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sidney, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Music-Leaf Turners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a music-leaf turner of that type wherein the depression of a finger-key releases certain holding devices and permits a vertical rod, to which a leaf of music is attached, to make a semirotation, thereby presenting to the sight a new page of music.

The invention is designed to be placed on the music-rack of a piano or organ in front of a player and in convenient position to be quickly operated by either hand.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of the improved music-leaf turner. Fig. 2 represents a horizontal section of the same, taken on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the music-cover-supporting arms. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the escape mechanism looking in the direction of the arrow 5 on Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the upper ends of the leaf-turning rods and portions of their attached arms. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the finger-key. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the lower end of one of the turning-rods and its detent-pawl. Figs. 9 and 10 are perspective views of the turning-rods, showing their sliding connections.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts on all the figures.

A indicates the base of the music-leaf turner, elliptical in form that it may be placed with safety on the ordinary music-rack of a piano or organ and containing the mechanism by means of which the leaf-turning arms are caused to operate.

An upright hollow standard B is fitted at its lower end over a neck *a* on the base and provided at its upper end with a cup-like socket B', which supports the arms C for holding open the covers of sheet and other forms of music. The inner end of each supporting-arm C is attached to a half-ring C', (see Fig.

4,) which latter when inserted in the socket B' hold the arms C in a straight line. Spring-clips *c* are attached to the outer ends of the arms C for holding the music steady. Within the standard B is a tubular rod D, while within the rod D is a second rod E. These rods D and E, which may be turned independently of each other and of the standard B, extend from the interior of the base A to and slightly above the top of the standard B. The rod E has a bearing in a step *a'* on the bottom plate of the base and within the rod D, which latter rod turns between the standard B and rod E. A finger E' on the rod E projects laterally therefrom near its lower end within the base A, on which a spring-actuated dog *e* is pivoted. The rod D is provided with a similar finger, D', and dog *d* immediately behind the finger *e*. A spring F, fastened to the rod E and to the base A, will when the dog *e* is released turn the rod. A similar spring G is placed around the rod D for the same purpose. To the upper ends of the rods D and E arms H and I are respectively attached, their outer ends carrying spring-clips *h i* to hold the leaves of music to be turned. The rod D is slotted at *d'*, as clearly shown in Fig. 6, to give passage to the arm I.

The arms H and I are normally held on the right-hand side of the standard B by a catch-block K, fixed to the bottom of the base A, having a vertical face *k*, against which the dogs *d* and *e* rest, and an inclined surface *k'*, upon which they ride when the arms H and I are turned to the right. L is a stop against which the fingers D' E' strike and arrest the movement of the leaf-turner at the proper point.

A finger-key M is pivoted to the base A for raising the dogs when the device is to be operated. The outer end of the key has a button *m* thereon, by which it is depressed. Its inner end *m'* is shaped to stand just below the dog bearing against the catch-block K.

When the key is depressed, its inner end will lift a dog—say *e*—until the said dog is raised sufficiently high to be above the catch-block K. The spring F will immediately cause the rod E and its arm I to make a half-



turn to the left, its further movement being prevented by the finger *E'* striking the stop *L*. The leaf of music held in the clip *i* will of course be turned with the arm *I*. At the moment the dog *e* escapes from the catch-block the dog *d* is brought against it by the spring *G*.

It is sometimes desirable to separate some of the members that the device may be placed in a more convenient shape for transportation. For this purpose the rods *D* and *E* are made in two parts, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, and unite them by a slip-joint of any simple form, that shown in the drawings serving all purposes. The disassociation of parts is effected very quickly by removing the arms *C* from the socket *B'*, withdrawing the upper portions of the rods *D* and *E* from the standard, and then disconnecting the standard *B* from the neck *a*.

It is to be understood that while means are described and shown for turning but two leaves of music this number may be increased by adding other tubular turning-rods and their appurtenances.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a music-leaf turner, the combination of a base, a standard separably attached thereto and having a socket at the upper end, arms each having a half-ring on its inner end adapted to enter said socket, and means within the base and extending through said standard for turning the leaves.

2. In a music-leaf turner, the combination of a base, a standard attached thereto, arms attached to said standard and projecting in opposite directions, a plurality of concentrically-

disposed rods extending through the standard and into the base, an arm on the upper end of each rod, a dog on the lower end of each rod, and means for turning the rod when the dog is released.

3. In a music-leaf turner, the combination of a base, a standard attached thereto having removable arms at its upper end, a plurality of concentrically-disposed rods extending through said standard and into the base, an arm on the upper end, and a finger on the lower end of each of the said rods, dogs on said fingers, a key for consecutively raising said dogs, and means for turning said rods.

4. In a music-leaf turner, the combination of a base, a standard removably attached thereto and having removable arms at its upper end, separable concentric rods within the said standard and extending into the base, a leaf-turning arm on each upper section of said rods, and detent mechanism in operative engagement with the lower ends of said rods.

5. In a music-leaf turner, the combination of a base, a standard removably attached thereto and having removable arms at its upper end, concentric rods extending through said standard from said base, the upper portions of said rods made separable from their lower portions, and means for imparting at will a semirotation to said rods.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK E. NORTON.

Witnesses:

T. F. PRUETT,  
WM. SHARP.