

No. 801,008.

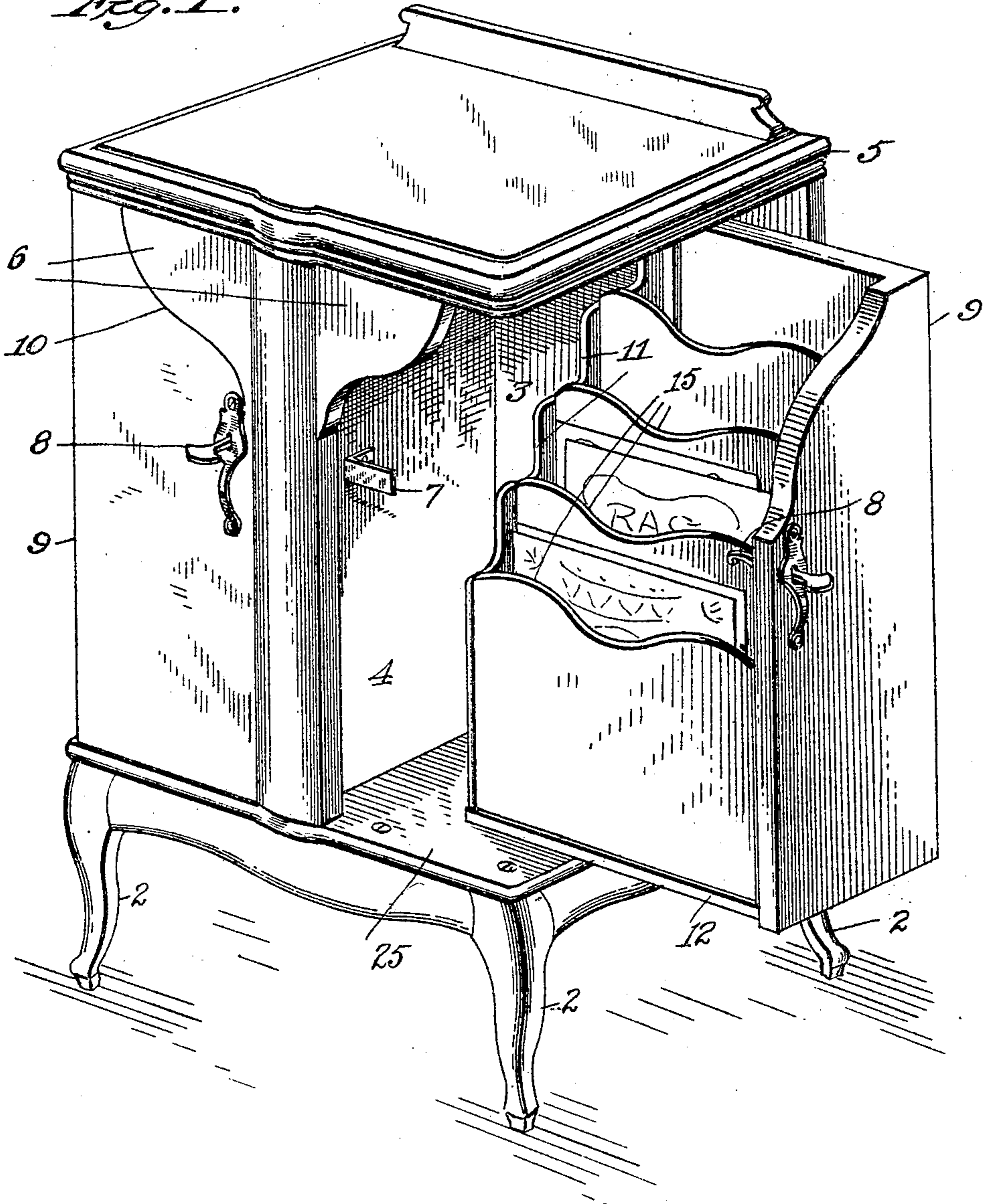
PATENTED OCT. 3, 1905.

J. HERZOG.  
MUSIC CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Fig. 1.*



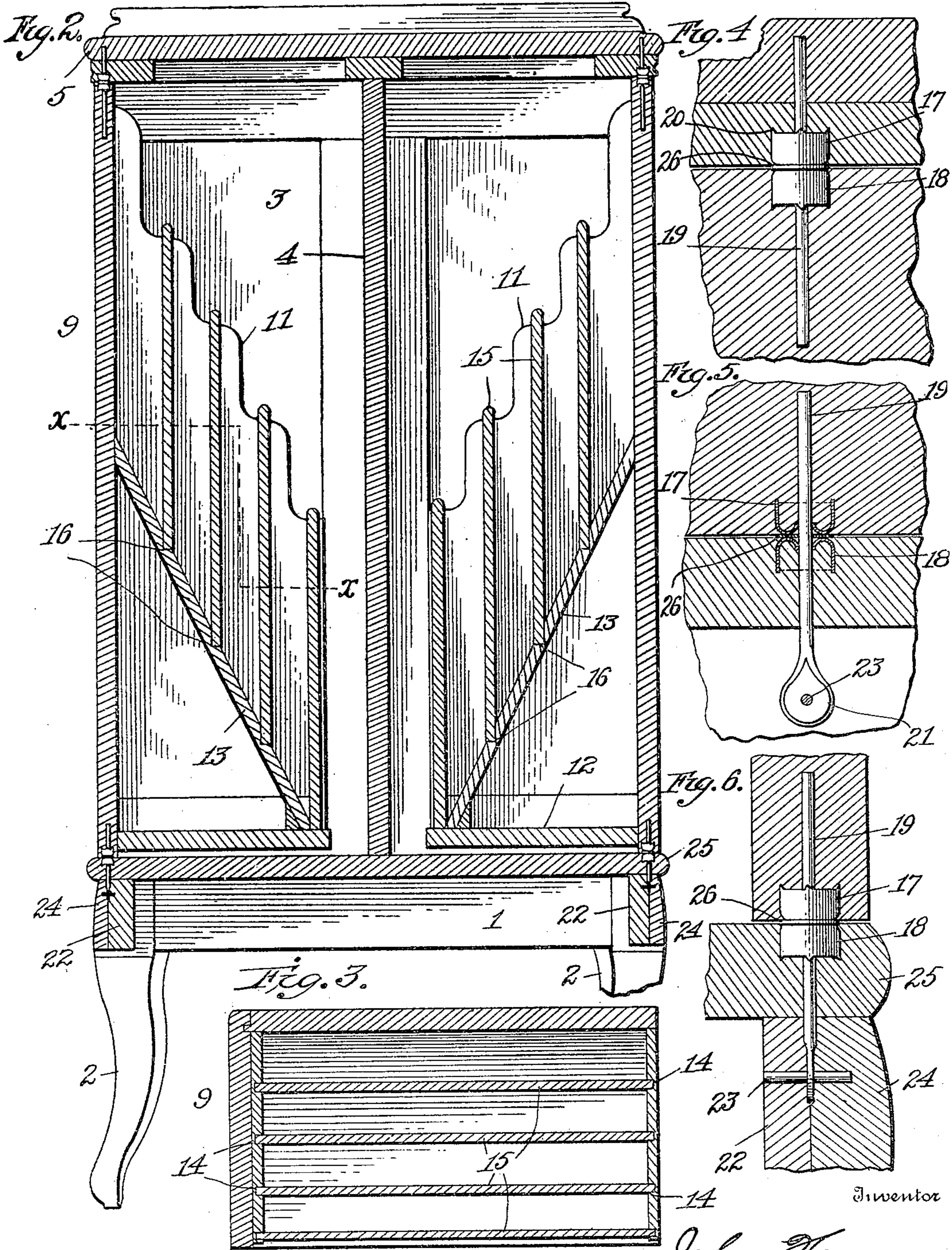
Witnesses  
*Edmond L. Jewell*  
*C. D. Davis*

Inventor  
*John Herzog*  
By *R. W. Bishop*  
Attorney

J. HERZOG.  
MUSIC CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses  
 Edwin L. Jewell  
 C. B. Davis

By

John Herzog  
 A. V. Bishop  
 Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HERZOG, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO HERZOG ART FURNITURE CO., A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

## MUSIC-CABINET.

No. 801,008.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 3, 1905.

Application filed May 24, 1905. Serial No. 261,943.

*To all whom it may concern*

Be it known that I, JOHN HERZOG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Music-Cabinets, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

This invention relates to improvements in music-cabinets, and has for its object the provision of a cabinet in which sheet-music may be held in an upright position and will be readily accessible and in which a large quantity of the music may be stored in a comparatively small space.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel means for drawing the music into view, and, finally, the object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient means for supporting the swinging music-holding compartments.

With these several objects in view the invention consists in certain novel features of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as will be hereinafter first fully described and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, which fully illustrate the invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a music-cabinet embodying my improvements, one side of the cabinet being shown closed and the other opened. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the cabinet, taken through the plane of the pivotal supports of the music-holding compartments. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detailed view showing the pivot inside elevation. Fig. 5 is a view showing the bearing-cups of the pivot in vertical section, Fig. 4 showing the upper pivot and Fig. 5 showing the lower pivot. Fig. 6 is a view of the lower pivot, taken at a right angle to Fig. 5.

In carrying out my invention I employ a base 1, supported on suitable legs 2, which are preferably of an ornamental construction, and upon this base I secure a back 3 and a central vertical partition 4, extending from the back to the front edge of the base, the back and the vertical partition extending to the desired height. Upon the back of the said

partition is supported a top 5, which is preferably ornamented along its edges, and secured to the front edge of the top and the upper portions of the partition are substantially triangular brace-plates 6, the inclined edge of the said brace-plates being of an ogee shape, so as to impart a somewhat ornamental appearance to the front of the cabinet. Just below the lower corners of these brace-plates I secure upon the partition 4 locking lugs or brackets 7, which are adapted to be engaged by latches 8 on the front sides of the music-holding compartments 9. These music-holding compartments are supported vertically within the frame formed by the base, the top, and the back and are arranged to swing from the partition outward beyond the sides of the cabinet to permit access to the music-sheets. The upper edges of the fronts are given the same shape as the inclined edges of the brace-plates 6, so as to form a close joint with the same when the cabinet is closed, as shown at 10. The back or innermost wall of each music-holding compartment is stepped, as shown at 11 in Fig. 2, and extends from a point near the top of the side of the compartment to a point above the bottom 12 of the compartment a distance about equal to the usual height of a sheet of music. A false bottom or inclined shelf 13 is arranged between the front and rear walls of the compartment and is arranged at a distance below the top edge of the back wall a distance about equal to the height of a sheet of music, so that if the music-sheets be placed on end upon the said inclined shelf or false bottom 13 the upper ends or tops of the sheets can be easily manipulated to read the titles and permit the withdrawal of the desired selection without disturbing any other sheets or requiring the withdrawal of a big bundle of the music, as is the case with the music-cabinets in ordinary use. In order to facilitate the handling and arranging of the music, the front and rear walls are provided with vertical grooves 14 in their inner faces, and in these grooves are fitted vertical partitions 15, the lower ends or edges of which rest in grooves or seats 16 in the false bottom or inclined shelf 13, as shown most clearly in Figs. 2 and 3.

The music-holding compartments 9 are secured in position by means of pivots fitted in the upper and lower edges of the side walls of the compartments and in the base and top of

the frame, the pivots being arranged at points in advance of the rear edge of the side of the compartment, so that when the compartment is swung outward on its pivots the greater portion of the compartment will swing outward away from the frame; but the rear wall of the compartment will swing in the space between the base and top of the frame, so that the arc described by the front swinging portion of the compartment will not pass out into the room to an excessive degree, and thereby interfere with the disposition of other furniture, while at the same time the compartment can be swung around to the extent necessary to give the desired access to the music. The pivots comprise bearing-cups 17 18 and a retaining-pin 19. The cups 17 18 are formed each in a single integral structure, preferably stamped out of sheet metal and having their edges provided with spurs 20, and also having central openings to engage the retaining-pin 19, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. A cup is forced into the upper edge of the compartment 9 and another cup into the lower edge of the same in the same vertical plane, and other cups are driven into the base and top of the frame at points to register with the cups in the compartment 9, the teeth 20 in the edges of the cups serving to prevent the rotation of the cups in the body of the wood. The pin 19 at the lower pivot is constructed with an enlarged flattened head 21, through which and the inner rail 22 of the base a retaining-pin 23 is inserted to prevent the said pin from dropping. In assembling the parts the lower pin 19 is secured in position by inserting the pin 23 through the flattened head 21 of said pin and the inner rail 22 of the base, after which the outer polished veneering 24 is secured in place. The top of the base, or what we might term the "floor" of the cabinet 25, is then slipped over the pins 19 and secured in position, the pins passing up through the cups 18 in the base, as will be readily understood. Washers or bearing-plates 26 are then slipped over the pins and rest in the cups 18. The compartments 9 are now mounted upon the upper ends of the pins 19, the cups 17 having been previously secured in the lower edges of the side walls of said compartments and the upper pins 19 with the cups 18 having

been secured in the upper edges of the said side walls of the compartments. The top, having been previously fitted with the upper cups 17, is now slipped over the pins 19, a washer or bearing-plate 26 having been first fitted over each pin upon the cup 18, as will be readily understood. By this construction and arrangement of parts it will be seen that the horizontally - swinging compartment is supported between two flat bearing-surfaces, (the bearing-plates 26,) so that there will be no possibility of the edges binding or sticking, while the compartments are maintained in their vertical positions by means of the vertically-disposed pins 19, as will be readily understood.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a cabinet of a very simple construction in which any desired piece of music can be obtained instantly and in which a large number of pieces of music may be arranged in a small space.

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

1. A music-cabinet comprising a frame having an open front and side, a music-holding compartment arranged to fill the said open front and side, and pivot-pins fitted in the top and bottom of the frame and the music-holding compartment in advance of the back of the same whereby said compartment may swing horizontally and will extend partly into the frame when swung to the open position.

2. A music-cabinet comprising a frame having an open front and side and a brace-plate secured to the top and the upper portion of the closed side, and a music-holding compartment arranged to swing horizontally in said frame and filling the open side and front of the same, the front wall of said compartment being shaped to fit close against the brace-plate.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN HERZOG.

Witnesses:

RUTH BENJAMIN,  
THEO. F. GAENSBAUER.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 801,008, granted October 3, 1905, upon the application of John Herzog, of Saginaw, Michigan, for an improvement in "Music-Cabinets," an error appears in the printed specification requiring correction, as follows: In line 54, page 1, the word "of" should read *and*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 10th day of October, A. D., 1905.

[SEAL.]

F. I. ALLEN,  
*Commissioner of Patents.*