H. L. FREEMAN.

MUSIC RACK AND SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1908.

951,273.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

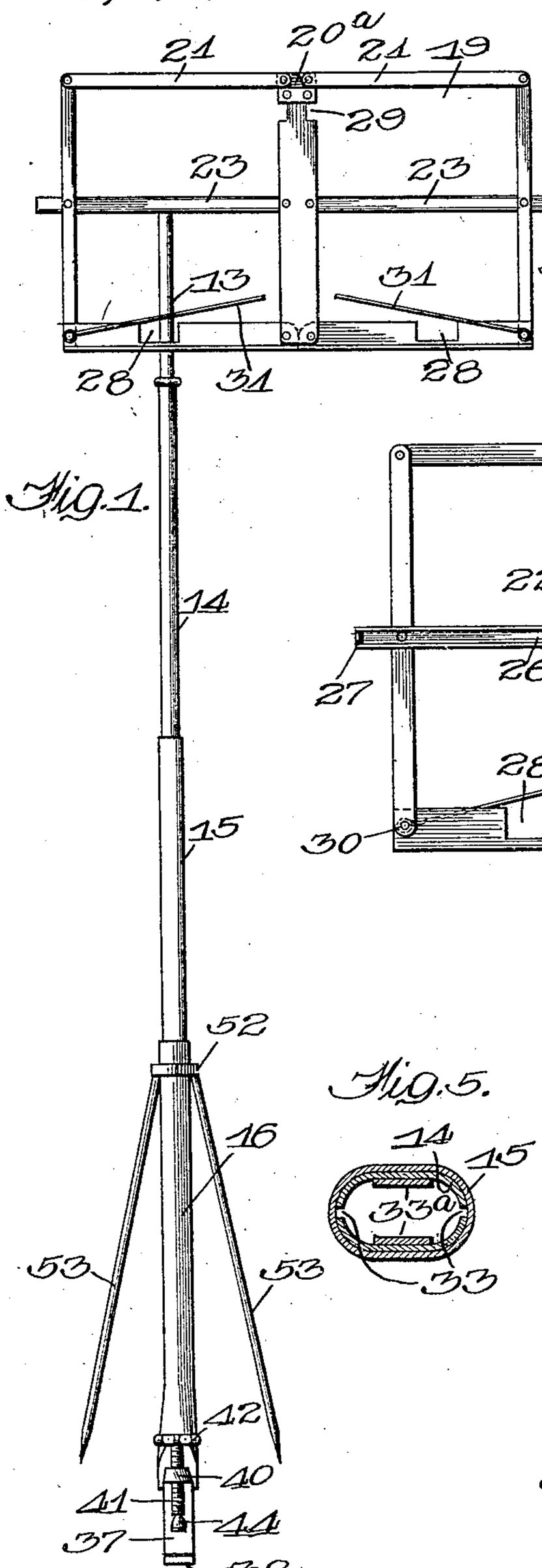

Fig. 1.

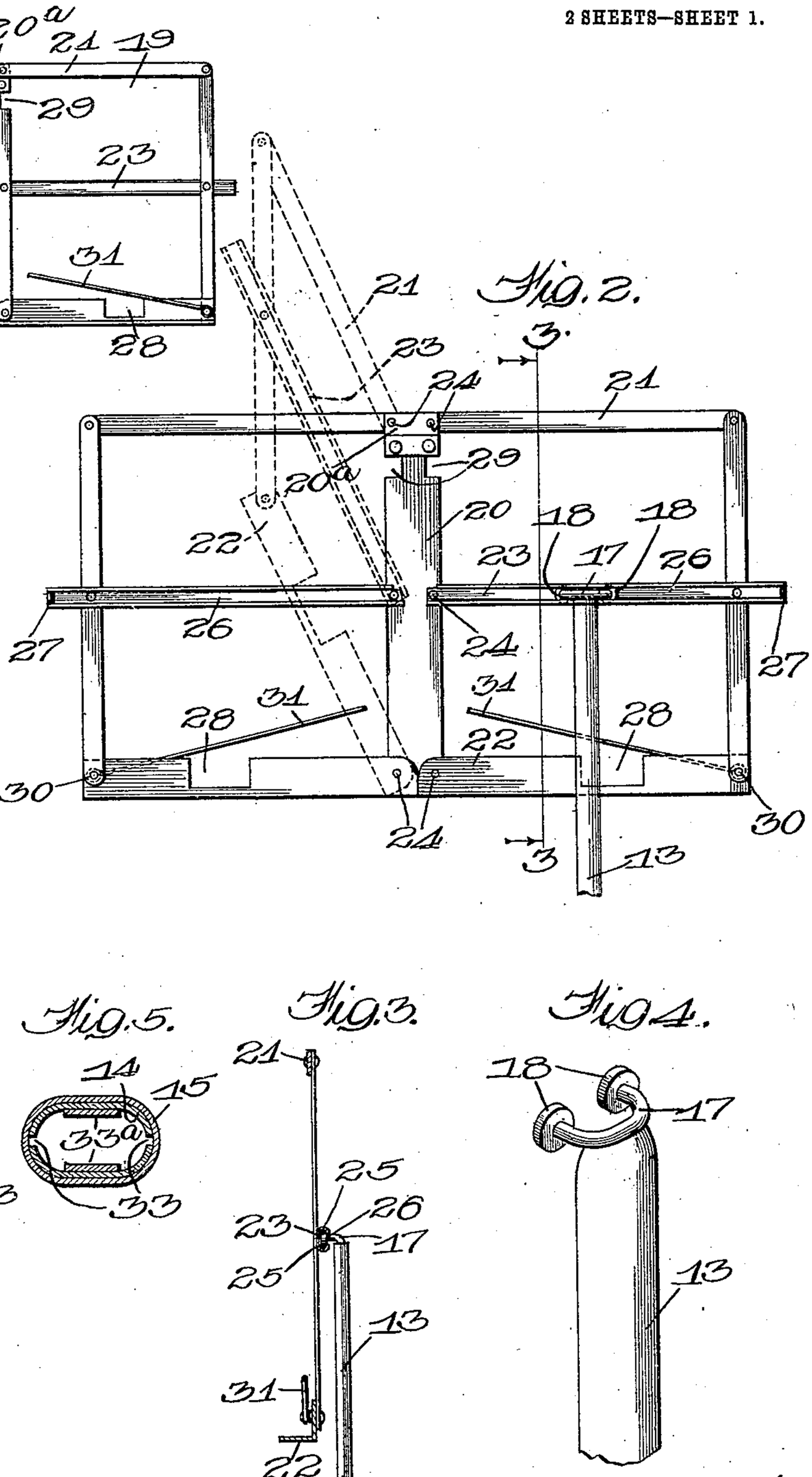

Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

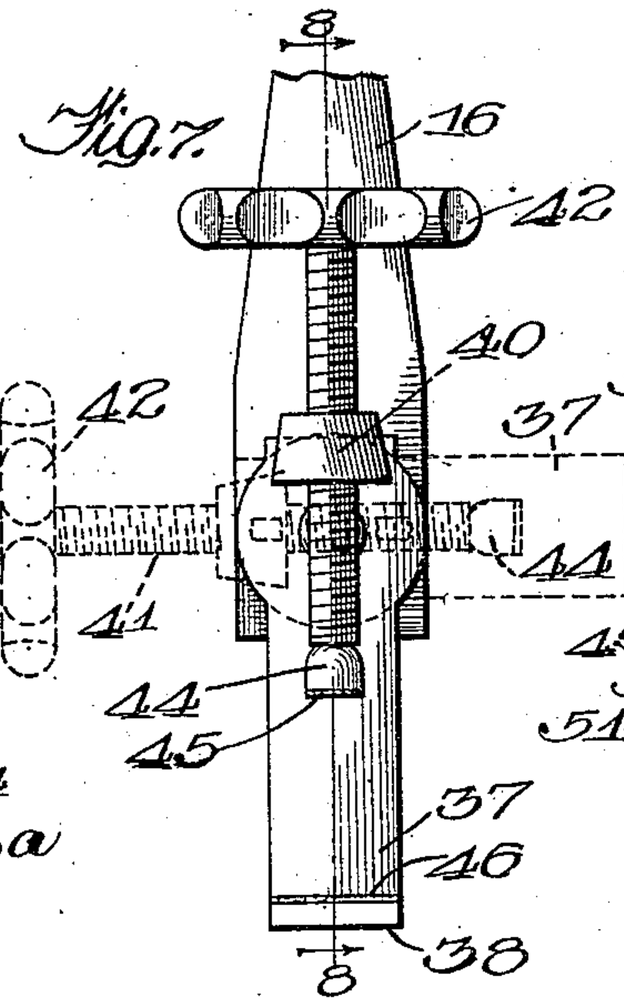


Fig. 8.

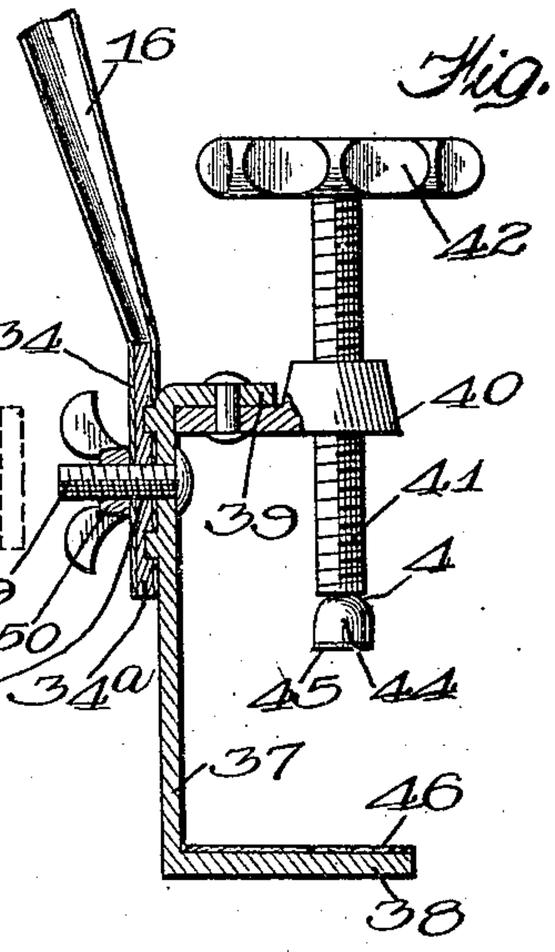


Fig. 6.

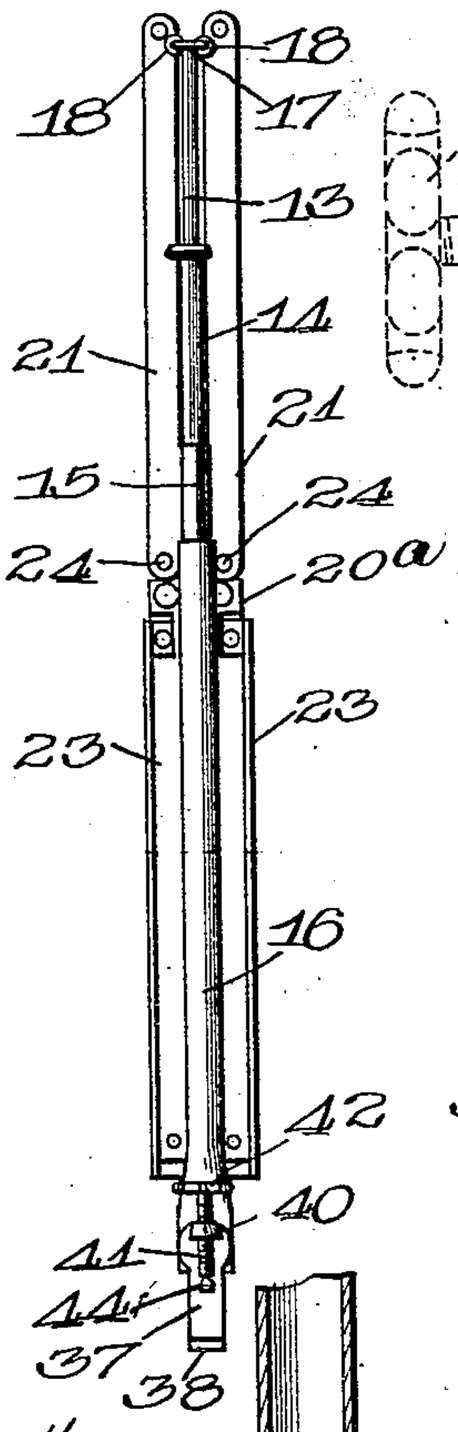


Fig. 9.

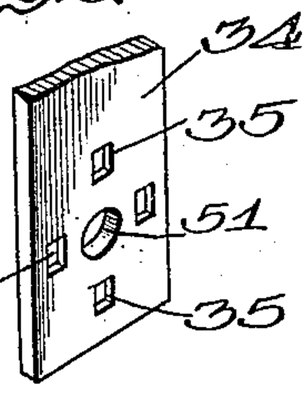


Fig. 10.

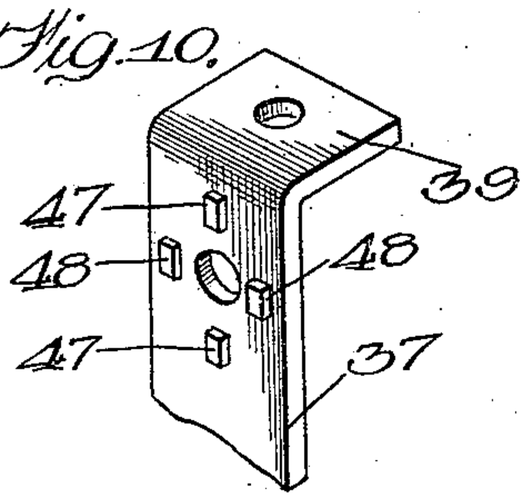


Fig. 12.

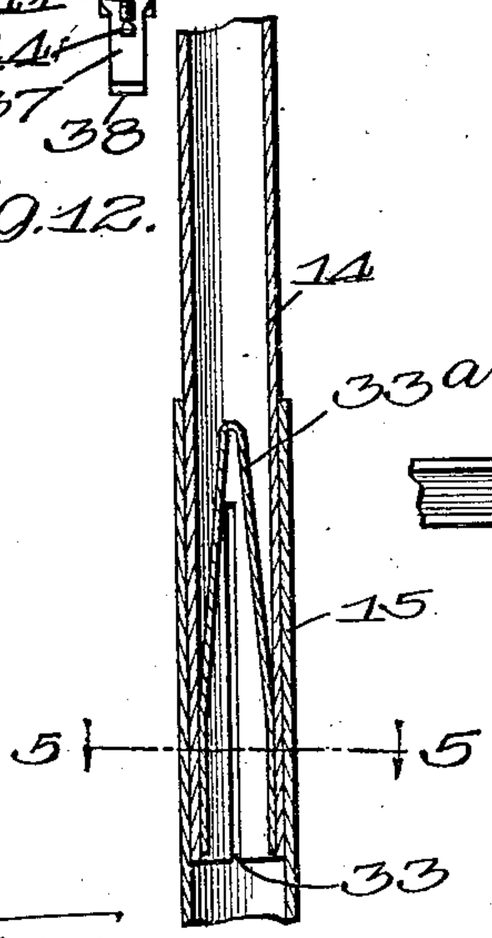
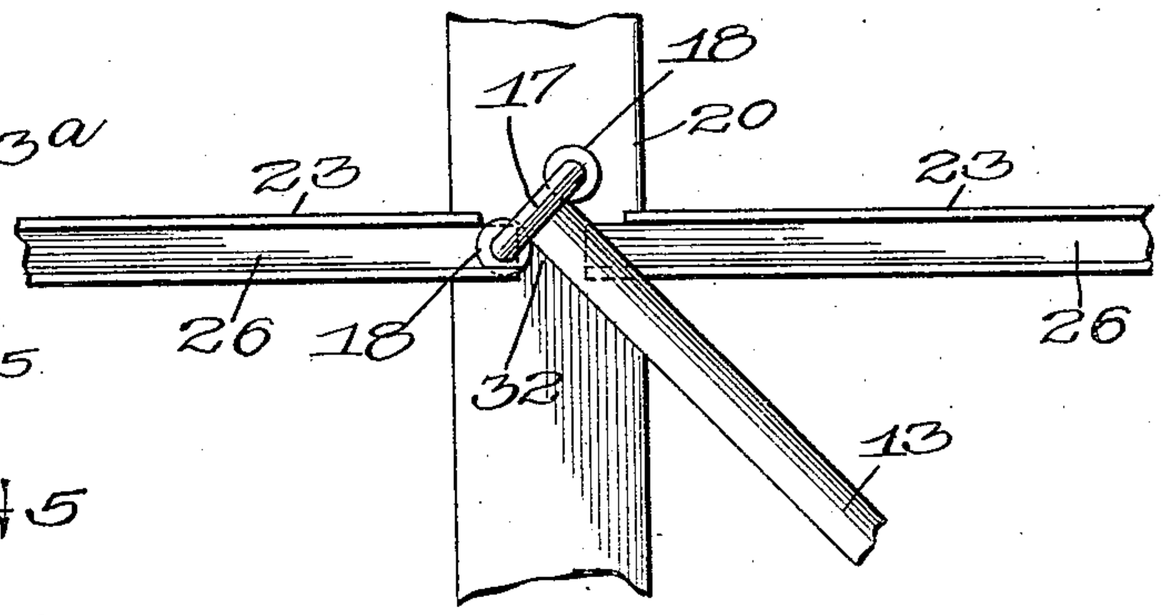


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY L. FREEMAN, OF DUNDEE, ILLINOIS.

MUSIC-RACK AND SUPPORT.

951,273. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Application filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 426,690.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY L. FREEMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Dundee, Kane county, Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Music-Racks and Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in music racks and stands therefor, and has for its object the production of a device that can be quickly set for attachment to a table or chair or caused to stand upon the floor.

A further object is the production of a device that can be readily folded in a compact form.

A further object is the production of a device that can be secured to any desired object regardless of the fact whether the object has a horizontal or a vertical bearing support.

A further object is the production of a device of simple, cheap and strong construction, and one that is not liable to get out of order.

These and such other objects as may hereinafter appear are attained by my device, an embodiment of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an elevation of my device open. Fig. 2 represents an enlarged view of the rack portion of my device. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by arrows. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the top of the upright support. Fig. 5 represents a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 12, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 6 is an elevation of my device in closed position. Fig. 7 is an enlarged view showing the bottom support of my device. Fig. 8 is a sectional view on line 8—8 of Fig. 7, looking in the direction indicated by arrows. Figs. 9 and 10 represent the clamping details. Fig. 11 is an enlarged detail showing means of inserting the support in the rack. Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional detail of a portion of the support.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

Referring now to the drawings, my device comprises a telescoping support shown as consisting of four sections, 13, 14, 15 and 16. At the top of the upper section 13 is a yoke or support 17, on the ends of which are rolls or sliding members 18 adapted to engage the rest 19. This rest (more clearly shown in Fig. 2) comprises a central fixed member 20 to which are hingedly secured a pair of upper members 21 and a pair of lower members 22, and a pair of central carrying members 23. All of these members are pivotally secured at points 24 to the central member and the rest as a whole may be folded up as shown in Fig. 6. On the upper portion of the upright member 20, a stop 20^a is placed, preventing the sides of the rack from falling below a horizontal position. The lower portion of the inner ends of the members 21 strike against the stop, thus preventing the sides of the rack from assuming a position below the horizontal. The upper member 23 is turned over at the top and bottom, as shown in Fig. 3, forming a groove 25 with a central opening 26. This carrying member is provided with a stop 27 at each end. The lower members 22 are formed preferably from L-shaped bars of sheet metal, as shown in Fig. 3, and having portions thereof cut away at 28, in order to receive the inner ends of the members 23 when the rack is folded. The vertical member 20 is also provided with cut away portions at 29, in order to receive the pivot 30 when the rack is in closed position. Secured to the pivots 30 are spring members 31 adapted to be used to hold open the pages of a book or sheets of music when the same are mounted upon the rack.

Referring now to the method of mounting the rack upon the support, reference to Fig. 11 shows that the sliding or rolling members 18 are best inserted within the opening 26 by tilting either the rack or the support and passing one of the wheels 18 within the opening 32 between the members 23. The rest and the support are then gradually turned until they are at right angles to each other, and the other wheel or slide can be slipped within the opening. It will be noted that the opening 32 is of considerably less width than the external length of the slides or rolls 18, thus avoiding any liability of the rack and support becoming disconnected when the rack is shifted from side to side. The telescoping members 13, 14 and 15 are adapted to fit snugly within each other, the lower end of each member

being slotted at 33, as shown in Fig. 5, and a spring 33ª inserted to force the members closely together.

Referring now to Figs. 7 and 8, the lower member 16 terminates in a flattened end 34 with a reinforced center piece 34ª. This flattened end and reinforcing piece are provided with a series of openings or depressions 35, 36, arranged in vertical and horizontal lines respectively, the purpose of which will be explained later. The clamping member 37 comprises a lower jaw 38 and an upper jaw 39. This upper jaw is provided with a threaded collar 40, through which passes a threaded nut 41 provided with a handle 42, and having secured at its lower end, by means of a universal joint 43, a clamping member 44. This member 44 is provided with a cushion 45 and the lower jaw 38 is provided with a cushion 46, preventing the wearing or scratching of any article to which the rest is attached. The vertical portion of the clamping member 37 is provided with a series of bosses or protuberances 47, 48, arranged in vertical and horizontal relation, respectively. A bolt 49 passes through this clamping member in the center of the bosses 47, 48, on which is mounted a thumb-screw 50. The flattened end of the telescoping member 16 is provided with a bolt-hole 51 through which the bolt 49 passes. It will thus be seen that when the lower end 34 of the member 16 is mounted upon the bolt, and made to assume an upright position with respect to the clamping member, the bosses 47 and 48 will register with the openings 35, 36, and enter therein when the thumb-screw is turned home, thus insuring an absolutely vertical position for the rack. This is the position the device is supposed to occupy when it is attached to a horizontal surface such as the top of a table or the back or arm of a chair. When it is desired, however, to attach the rest to a vertical surface, the thumb-screw is loosened and the clamping member turned through an angle of ninety degrees, the bosses 47 fitting within the openings 36 and the bosses 48 assuming a vertical position fitting within the openings 35. Of course, either the clamping member itself may be turned or the telescoping member turned. The result attained is the same in either case.

In Fig. 1, I have shown a collar 52 secured about the lower telescoping member 16, to which are secured the upper ends of the folding legs 53. These legs acting with the base of the lower member 16 or the clamping member, serve to retain the rest upon the floor without clamping it to any support. Of course, its use in this connection is somewhat limited, as in the position shown in Fig. 1, if a heavy book of music were to be placed on the outer edge of the rest, the frame would be very apt to tip over.

It will be noted that a musician having this device can secure the combined rest and support to a chair, and by operating the telescoping members regulate the height at which the music is to rest. At the same time, without changing the position of the device itself upon the support, the rest may be slid from one side to the other through a distance amounting to the entire width of the rest. The fact that the device is adapted for attachment to either horizontal or vertical surfaces is a very important feature. At the same time, by a multiplication of the recesses and lugs or bosses, the position of the telescoping member may be regulated so that it can be placed in any angle desired. The use of the cushions 45 and 46 protects against defacement any article of furniture to which or on which the device is secured, while at the same time the device is held in any desired position. The size of the telescoping members being so regulated that each member fits snugly within the next lower member, renders it possible to reduce the device, when folded, into very compact form. The telescoping members are also flattened, as clearly shown in Fig. 5, thus eliminating all danger of the upper member turning within the next lower member, as would be the tendency if the telescoping members were cylindrical.

I claim:

As a new article of manufacture, a music rack comprising an upright supporting member, means for securing said member rigidly in any desired position, a rack-retaining member mounted on the top of said support, a rack, a channeled track mounted on said rack extending throughout its entire length, said rack-retaining member fitting loosely within said track, whereby said rack may be free to move laterally in a horizontal direction throughout its entire length.

Signed by me at Dundee Kane Co. Ill. this 11th day of Mar. 1908.

HENRY L. FREEMAN.

Witnesses:
HERMAN F. FREEMAN,
FRED. FREEMAN.