V. SIMKINS.

FOLDING MUSIC RACK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1909.

966,250.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

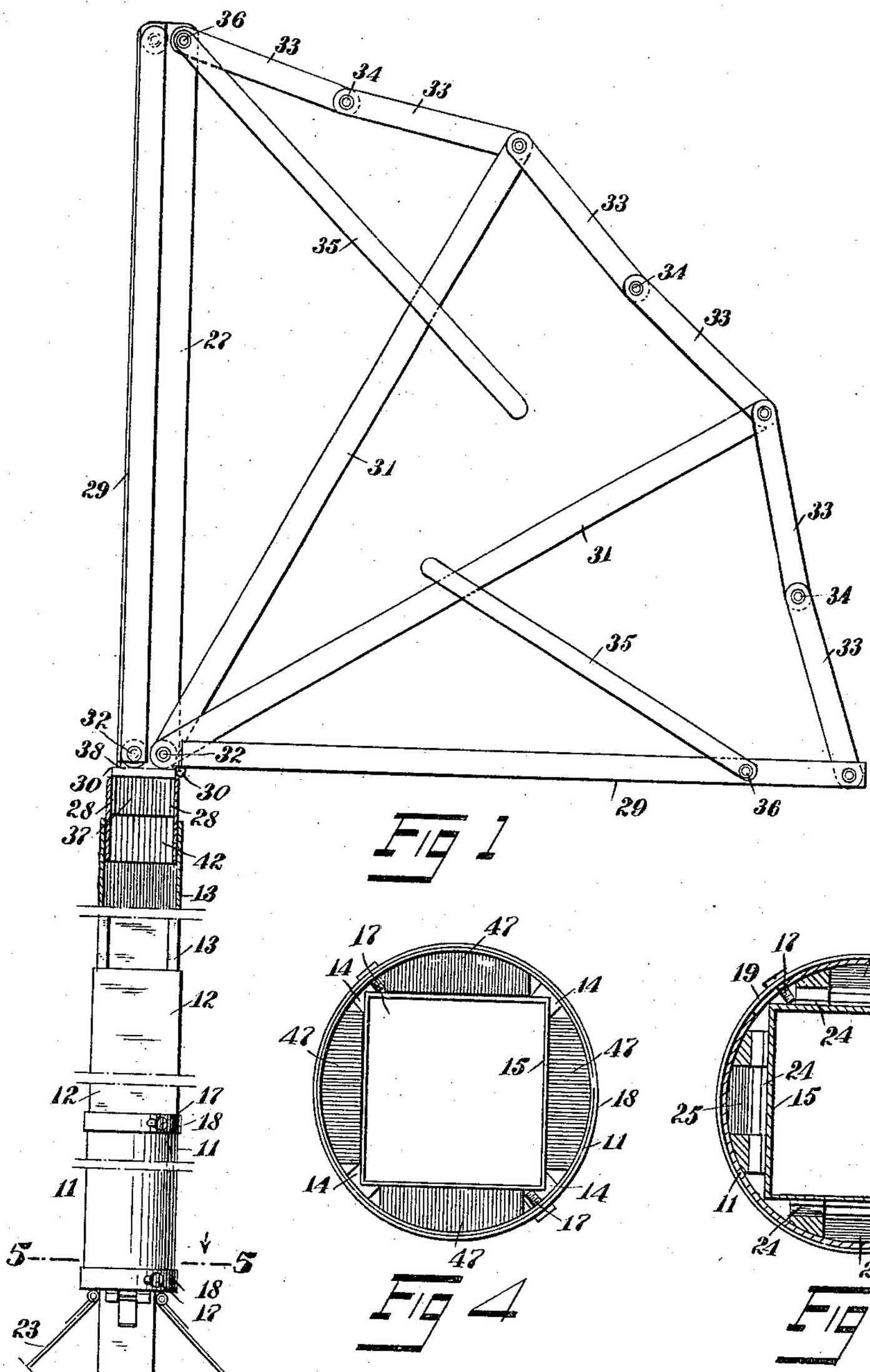

FIG 1

FIG 4

FIG 5

WITNESSES

H. L. Murdock.

A. Hodgins

INVENTOR

Verne Simkins

BY

ATTORNEYS.

966,250.

V. SIMKINS.

FOLDING MUSIC RACK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1909.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

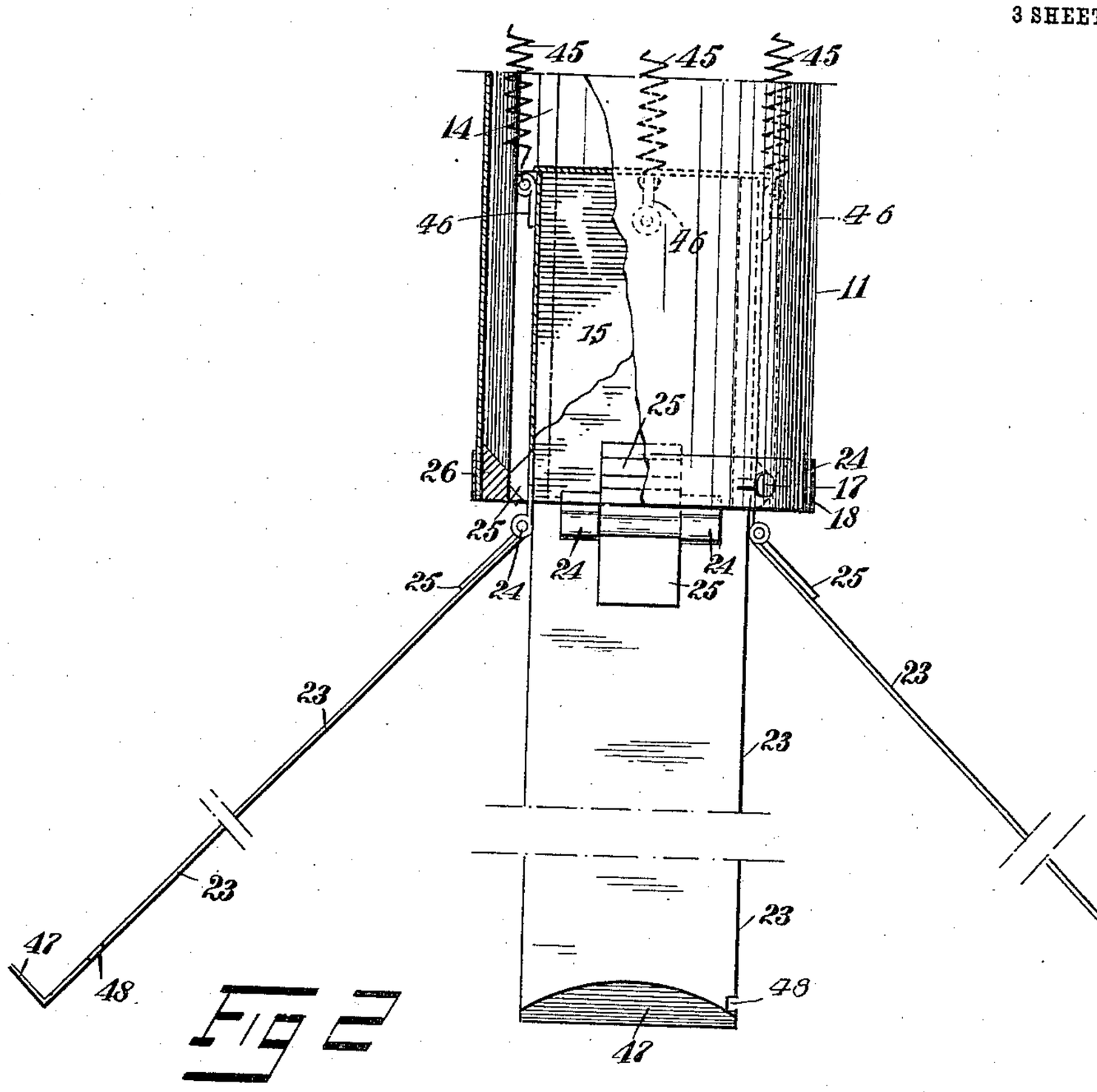

Fig 2

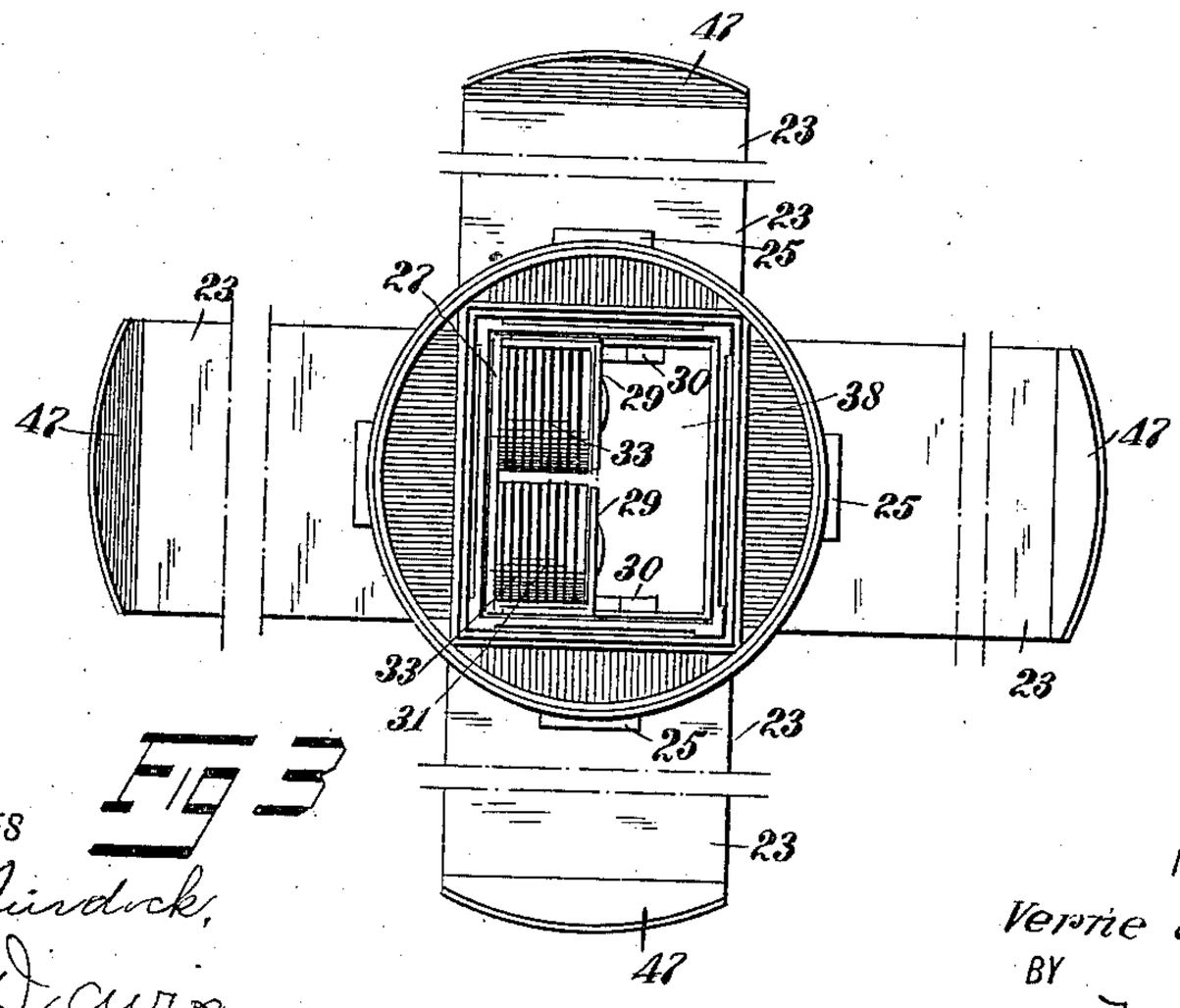

Fig 3

WITNESSES

H. L. Murdock,

A. H. Davis

INVENTOR

Vernie Simkins

BY

ATTORNEYS

V. SIMKINS.

FOLDING MUSIC RACK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1909.

966,250.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

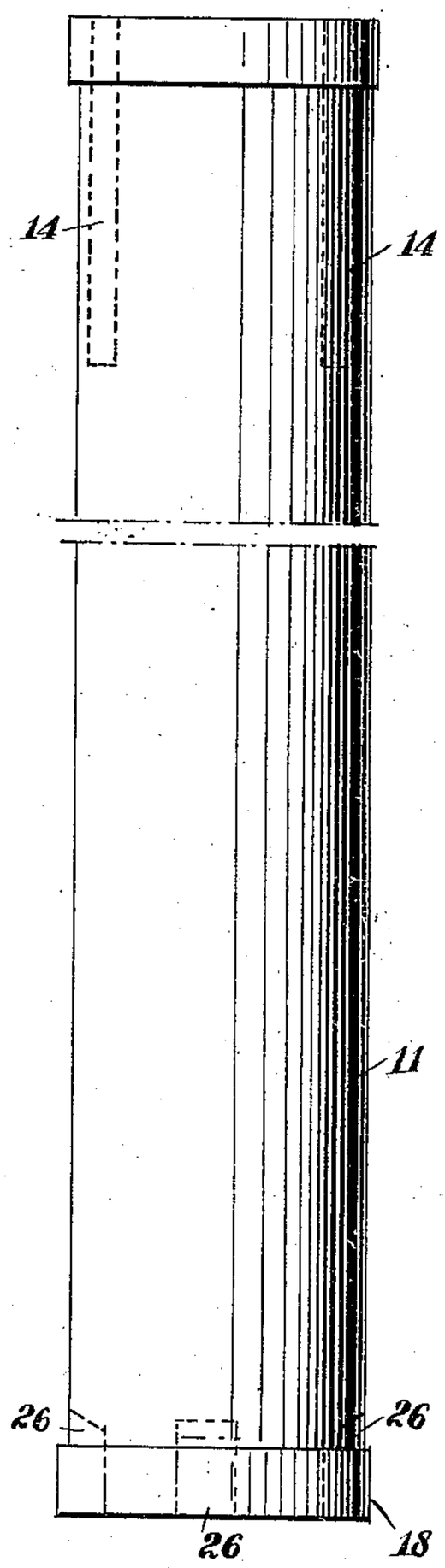

Fig 6

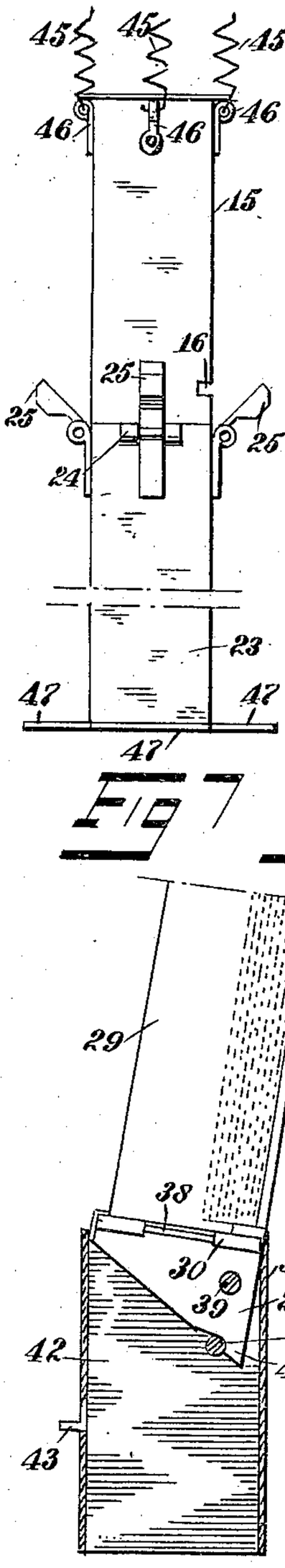

Fig 7

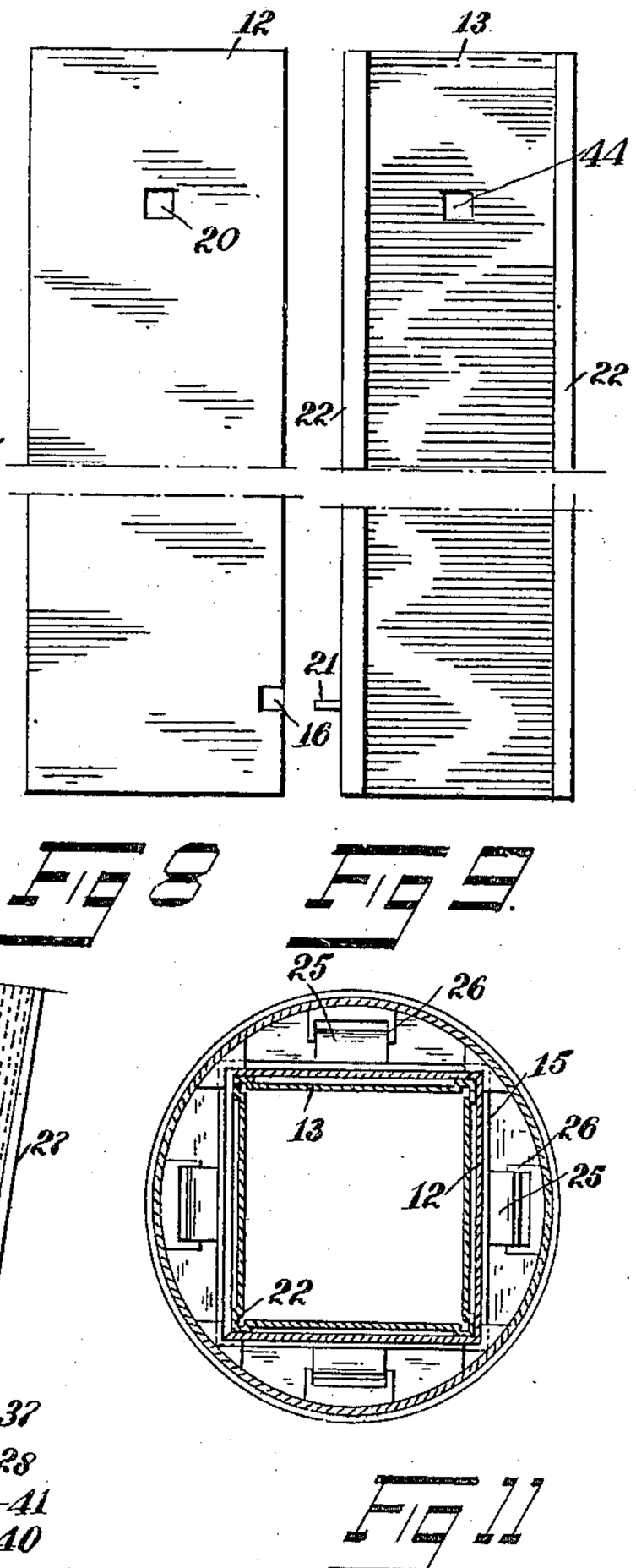

Fig 8

Fig 9

Fig 10

Fig 11

Witnesses
H. L. Murdock.
A. H. Davis

Inventor
Verne Simkins

By Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VERNE SIMKINS, OF AGAÑA, ISLAND OF GUAM.

FOLDING MUSIC-RACK.

966,250. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed August 31, 1909. Serial No. 515,484.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VERNE SIMKINS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Agaña, Island of Guam, Mariana Islands, have invented a certain new and useful Folding Music-Rack, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to provide a structure which may be folded within a small compass to form a neat and compact parcel; and to provide means for locking the various members in their folded and extended positions.

One embodiment of the present invention is disclosed in the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a music stand constructed in accordance with the present invention, the illustration of the various parts thereof being separated and contracted longitudinally; Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of the lower end of the outer and cylindrical member of the rack standard; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the rack, showing the shelf members folded and telescoped within the standard; Fig. 4 is a top view of the outer cylinder and the leg carrying section; Fig. 5 is a cross section of the outer member and leg carrying section, taken on the line 5—5 in Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the outer member of the standard; Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the leg bearing section; Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the middle extension member of the standard; Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the top extension member of the standard; Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the shelf holding device mounted within the shelf-carrying section; and Fig. 11 is a cross section of the telescopic members constituting the present invention, the shelf-carrying section being removed.

The members 11, 12 and 13, are telescopically arranged each within the other, in the order named. The member 11 is cylindrical in form, and may be covered at the outside with leather or decorated in any desired manner; that most preferred by myself is to cover the cylinder with leather in semblance of a music roll. At the upper end, the member 11 is provided with guides 14 being rabbeted fillets similar to those shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The member 12 is square in form, the corners whereof are adapted to run in the rabbets of the guides 14. This member 12 is guided beyond the guides 14 by resting within a leg-bearing section 15 which, when collapsed, is inserted within the member 11 from the bottom upward, to rest against the guides 14. The member 12 is provided at the two opposite corners with the recesses 16. When the member 12 is extended outward from the member 11, the recesses 16 rest within the path of screws 17 which are fixedly set in rings 18 mounted at the upper and lower ends of the member 11. The screws 17 slide within slots 19 with which the member 11 is provided at the upper and lower ends. The member 12 is provided near the top with a square hole 20. The member 13 is adapted to telescope within the member 12 and when extended, the hole 20 receives a clip 21 protruded from the side of the member 13 and in line with the hole 20. The member 13 is provided with protruding corners 22 caused by receding the body portion of the member out of contact with the side of the member 12 confining the frictional contact to the corners 22 (see Fig. 11 of the drawings).

In their extended positions, the members 11 and 12 are locked by screws 17, being engaged with the recesses 16 of the member 12, and the member 13 is held in extended position from the end of the member 12 by the engagement of the clip 21 with the hole 20. These three members constitute the mast of the music stand. The mast is supported by legs 23 which are hingedly mounted at 24 on the leg-bearing section 15. The section 15 is square in cross section, and rests, when in the extended position, within the guides 14 provided at the lower end of the member 11. The legs 23 are flat members, which when folded together constitute a continuation of the square tube-like construction of the section 15. Set fixedly upon the legs 23 are brackets 25, which in the collapsed position of the legs 23, extend outward from the side of the section 15 as shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings. In the lower edge of the member 11 are mounted blocks 26 in the path of the brackets 25. Both the brackets and the blocks are provided with inclined faces, adapted to throw the brackets against the side of the section 15 and thereby extend the legs outspread as seen in Fig. 1. The section 15 is provided

with recesses 16 similar to those mounted in the member 12 to receive the screws 17, mounted in a ring 18 at the lower end of the member 11 when the said ring is rotated to lock the section 15 in position. In the locked position of the section 15, the brackets 25 are maintained by the blocks 26 in such position as to hold the legs 23 outspread.

The shelf for the music consists of a back 27 mounted upon a bracket 28, to which shelves 29 are hingedly connected at 30. Supporting rods 31 are pivotally mounted at 32 upon the lower end of the back 27. The supporting rods 31 are connected at their outer end by links 33 provided to maintain the said supporting rods in related positions, said links being pivoted each to a supporting rod, and at 34 to each other.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings, the music shelf is shown as having one half extended, the other half being folded in the position it assumes when the structure is to be telescoped. The shelf 29 and the back 27 are each provided with spring blades 35 pivotally mounted at 36 and adapted to rest over and hold the sheets of the music when the same are held on the shelves 29.

The brackets 28 are shaped as shown in Fig. 10 of the drawings, and are joined to a back 37 and to a top 38. It is to the top 38 that the shelves 29, 29, are hinged, and to the back 37 that the back 27 is secured. The brackets 28 are rigidly mounted upon a shaft 39 and are recessed to form a lower extension 40 adapted to engage a pin 41 when the bracket 28 is drawn to the position shown in Fig. 10 of the drawings. When the members constituting the music rest are drawn to an upright position, the extension 40 is disengaged from the pin 41.

The shaft 39 and the pin 41 are rigidly mounted in the sides of a shelf-carrying section 42, adapted to rest within the member 13 and to telescope within the same. The length of the combined back 27 and shelves 29 with the section 42, is slightly less than the length of the member 13 and the member 11. When the music rest is withdrawn to be outspread, as shown in Fig. 1, the clip 43 set out from the side of the section 42 falls within and engages a square hole 44 provided in the side of the member 13.

It is to aid in both the telescoping and the extension of the leg-bearing section 15 that I have provided springs 45, which are secured to the said section 15 by eyelets 46, and are secured to the inside of the member 11 and about midway thereof. The eyelets 46 are placed in line with the brackets 25 which, it will be remarked, are out of line with the guides 14. There is, therefore, considerable space between the squared sides of the section 15 and the cylindrical sides of the member 11 and it is within this space that the springs 45 operate. At either extreme of the positions assumed by the section 15, the springs 45 are extended. When the retaining devices holding the sections in these positions, are released, the springs 45 exert a pull upon the said sections to advance them to the desired positions.

With a rack constructed as above described, the operation is as follows: For carrying, the various members are telescoped, and the entire structure presents the appearance much as that shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings. When it is desired to arrange the members to form the music stand, the feet 47 of the legs 23 are clasped, and the legs 23 bearing the section 15 are drawn out of the member 11. When the brackets 25 come in contact with the blocks 26, the legs 23 are spread as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The ring 18 is then revolved to cause the screws 17 to set within the recesses 16 in the lower end of the leg-bearing section 15.

The members 29 and 27 together with the shelf-bearing section 42, are drawn from within the member 13 until the clip 43 engages the hole 44, arresting the section 42 in fixed position, relatively to the section 13. Continuing the pull, the section 13 is drawn from within the section 12, and this continues until the clip 21 engages the square hole 20, when the relative position of the members 13 and 12 becomes fixed. Continuing the pull, the member 12 is drawn from engagement with the member 11 until the recesses 16 are brought within the path of the screws 17 in the ring 18 at the top of the member 11. The ring 18 at the top of of the member 11 is then rotated to insert the screws 17 within the recesses 16 of the member 12. The shelf members 29 are now drawn to the horizontal position shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the links 33 opening, and moving the supporting rods 31 to their position. The back 27 is inclined from the front of the stand, until the extension 40 of the bracket 28 engages the pin 41; the device is now in position to be used as a music stand.

It will be understood that should the full height of the stand not be desired, it is not essential to the operation that the member 12 should be extended from the member 11. When the member 13, alone is extended, the stand is conveniently high for a seated person, while when the member 12 is extended, the height of the stand accommodates a standing person. The lower end of the member 13 is partially severed on the side bearing the clip 21, and any convenient form of spring member is so placed in the structure as to exert an outward pressure on the wall, to cause the same to contact firmly with the inner surface of the wall of the member 12.

When the leg-bearing section 15 is extended within the member 11 to the full extent, the feet 47 of the legs 23 rest against the lower end of the member 11, and the recess 48 in the legs is brought in line with the screws 17, which engage the same.

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

1. A folding music rack, comprising a plurality of tubes telescopically arranged, fastening devices for securing the tubes each to the other in extended position, a leg-bearing section rectilinear in form and having leg extensions hingedly attached thereto, adapted when folded to constitute the rectilinear form of said section, lifting devices adapted to automatically draw the said leg-bearing section within said tubes, and locking devices for maintaining said legs in spread relation.

2. A folding music rack, comprising a plurality of tubes telescopically arranged, fastening devices for securing said tubes each to the other in extended position, a shelf-bearing section adapted to telescope within said tubes and having a tilting member pivotally secured therein, shelf members hingedly attached to said tilting member, a back rest embodying a plurality of supports connected each to the other and to said shelf members, and means for setting the said tilting member in position to incline the said shelf members and supports.

3. A folding music rack comprising a plurality of tubes telescopically arranged, fastening devices for securing the tubes each to the other in extended position, a leg-bearing section having leg extensions hingedly attached thereto, lifting devices adapted to draw the said leg bearing section within said tubes, and locking devices for maintaining said legs in spread relation.

4. A folding music rack comprising a plurality of tubes telescopically arranged the outer of said tubes being cylindrical in form, a leg-bearing section having leg extensions hingedly attached to the sides thereof said leg extensions having feet adapted to fill the said cylindrical outer tube, and locking devices for maintaining the said leg bearing section in folded position within the said cylindrical tube.

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

VERNE SIMKINS.

Witnesses:

ELMER L. GAY,

A. J. PALLANSCH.