J. David.

Book Support.

No. 50,460. Patented Oct. 17, 1865.

Fig. 1.

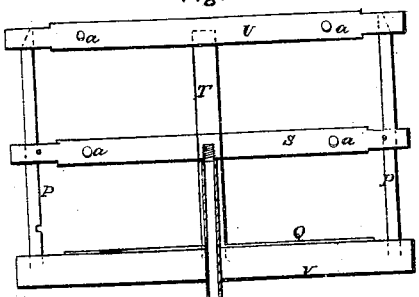


Fig. 2.

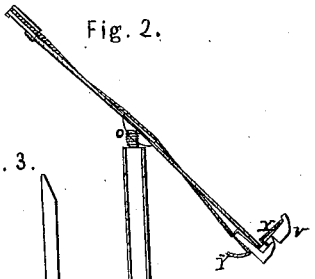


Fig. 3.

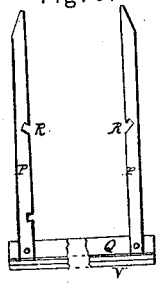
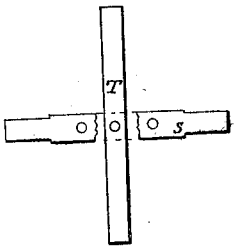


Fig. 7



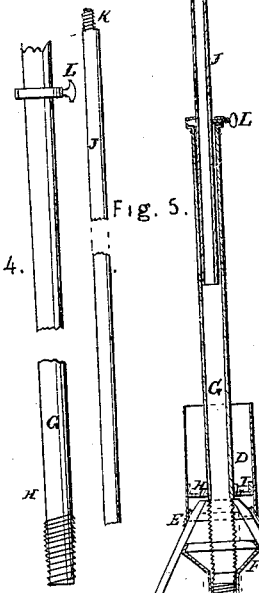


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 8

Fig. 9.

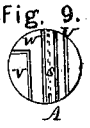


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

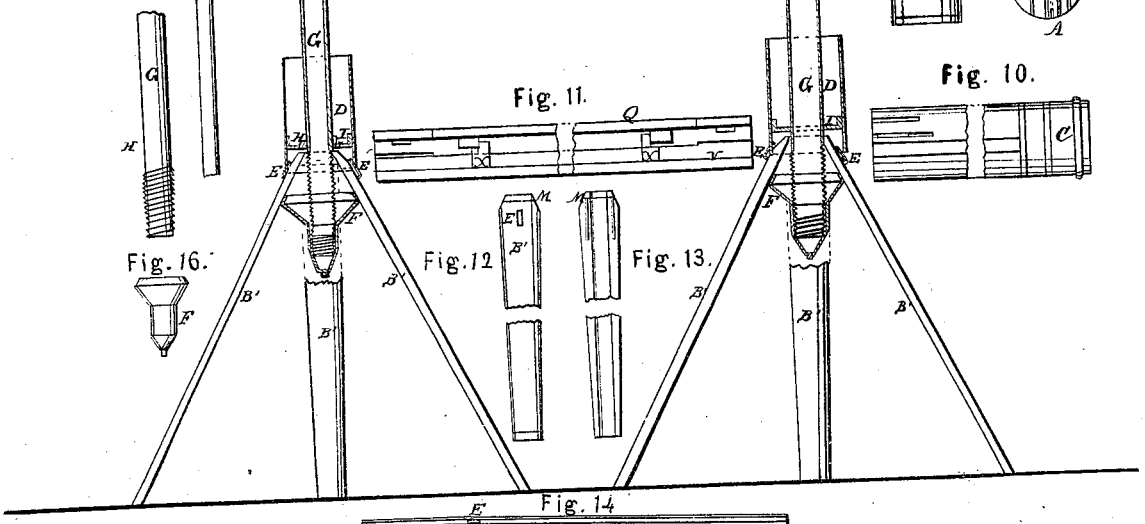


Fig. 16.

Fig. 12

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14

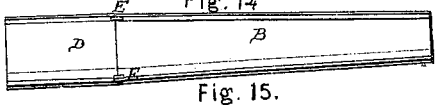
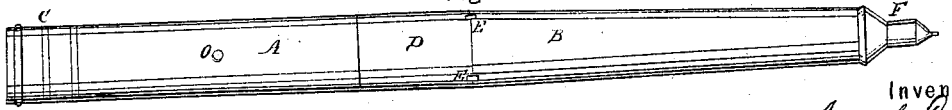


Fig. 15.



Witnesses.

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Thos. Tusch.

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attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB DAVID, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

MUSIC-STAND.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **50,460**, dated October 17, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB DAVID, of No. 10 St. Felix street, in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Music-Stands; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my music-stand set up for use. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a view of a portion of the note-board. Fig. 4 represents the main rod. Fig. 5 represents the upper rod, which screws into the note-board. Fig. 6 is a top view of the socket D, the main rod G, and the rod J. Fig. 7 shows the middle bar of the note-board, with its spring-board T. Fig. 8 is a separate view of the cap C, which confines the various pieces composing the note-board. Fig. 9 is an end view of the note-board when folded. Fig. 10 is a peripherical view of the cap C applied to the note-board after it has been folded. Fig. 11 is a plan view of the bottom pieces which form the rest of the note-board. Figs. 12 and 13 are an outside and an inside view of one of the legs of the stand. Fig. 14 is a detailed view of the socket D and that part of the apparatus which forms the legs B′. Fig. 15 represents the apparatus folded together in the form of a walking-cane. Fig. 16 is a detailed view of the ferrule F which forms the bottom of the cane.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

The object of this invention is to produce a music-stand which shall be capable of being folded into a small compass, so that it can be carried in the hand from place to place with convenience and ease; and it consists in constructing the several parts of the stand so that when placed together they present the appearance of a cane, in which form it can be carried by a musician to the place where he is to perform.

The apparatus, when folded up, presents the appearance shown in Fig. 15, where A designates the part that forms the note-board, and B the part that forms the pedestal.

One end of the part A is inserted into the socket D, and its other end is confined by a cap, C, which is formed like a cane-head. The lower end of the part B is confined by a ferrule, F, while its upper end is inserted into the socket D, to which its several divisions B′ are connected by hinges E. The divisions B′ are three in number, and each is a segment of a hollow cylinder. Therefore when they are brought together they form a hollow cylinder, which receives the main rod G, on whose lower end is received the ferrule F, both when the divisions are brought together, as in Fig. 15, and also when separated, as in Figs. 1 and 2. The upper ends of the legs or divisions B′ are severally hinged to the lower edge of the socket D, within which socket the said ends are also inserted. The said ends, when the legs are stretched outward, come against the main rod G, and in order to enable them to endure the wear and strain which will come upon them, I shoe them by inserting into their edges metallic pieces M, whose upper parts protrude from the ends of the divisions and come in contact with the outside of the rod G.

The socket D has a diaphragm, I, near its lower end, through which the rod G is free to move. This diaphragm has a notch, *b*, on its side, through which a projection, H, on the lower end of the rod G, is passed when it is desired to lock the rod to the socket. At such times, after the projection has passed the notch, the rod is turned partly round, so as to bring the projection over an unbroken part of the diaphragm, as seen in Fig. 6. The ferrule F is next screwed on the end of the rod until its widest part has crowded the legs B′ outward to the greatest extent allowed by the metal shoes M, which is when the ends of the shoes rest firmly against the rod G. It is evident that when the ferrule is thus screwed up and the projection H is on the upper side of the diaphragm the rod G will be held rigidly in place and the legs B be kept apart and held stiffly and securely, the bearing-points of said legs being three in number, to wit: the ends of the shoes M, which press against the sides of the rod G, the place of the hinge E where the outside of the legs come against the lower edge of the socket D, and the place where the insides of the legs are pressed against by the broad part of the ferrule.

The upper end of the tubular rod G has a set-

screw, L, by means of which the small rod J is held at any desired height in the rod G. When the apparatus is packed and folded up the small rod is allowed to run down within the other; but when the apparatus is to be set up it is drawn out, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and its end *k* is screwed into a socket, O, made for it in the back of the bar S of the note-board, thereby supporting the note-board.

The note-board, when folded, presents the appearance seen in Fig. 15, where it is designated by the letter A. It is composed of four sections, one section, S, which is part of the periphery of the portion A, and which is therefore convex on one side, said convex side being that into which the end K of the rod J is screwed. The other side of the bar S is flat, and carries a metallic spring-bar, T, on its face. Another section, V, also half-round, forms the base of the rest of the note-board, and it is hinged at X X to another section, Q, the hinges being so placed as to allow the sections Q V to take a position at right angles to each other. The fourth section, U, is flat, and is confined between the sections S and Q when the note-board is folded. The ends of the sections U S are mortised, as seen at the left-hand end of Fig. 10, to receive the metal rods P P, which, when folded, lie over each other on the face of section Q, to which they are pivoted, and when extended at right angles form the ends of the note-board, and furnish the means of connecting sections S and U to the rest of the note-board, as seen in Fig. 1. The ends of bar T are brought behind sections U and Q respectively by rotating it on its pivot.

It is evident that the note-board can be adjusted to any desirable height by securing the rod J at a higher point than that shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The parts A and B of the apparatus are in this example made of wood, and the other parts of metal.

When it is desired to fold up the music-stand the musician lifts the bars or sections U S from the note-board, in the meantime unscrewing the rod J from section S, folds down the bars T P P and lays the several sections V, Q, S, and U together, the rods Y from the back of section Q passing through holes *a* in the sections U S, and places the cap C on one end of the body thus formed. He then lowers the rod J within the rod G, unscrews the ferrule F, so as to release the legs B′, rotates the rod G until its nib or projection H articulates with the notch *b*, when it is slipped through the notch, and the socket H is drawn up on the rod until the free ends of the legs have cleared the upper edge of the ferrule, when the latter is screwed up on the rod so as to embrace and confine said legs, as seen in Fig. 15. The left-hand end of the socket is next slipped over the right-hand end of the post A, when the transformation of the music-stand into a cane is completed.

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

A folding music-stand, constructed substantially as above shown.

JACOB DAVID.

Witnesses:
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C. L. TOPLIFF.