E. D. BLOOD & I. E. SHEPARDSON.

Music Stand.

No. 218,854. Patented Aug. 26, 1879.

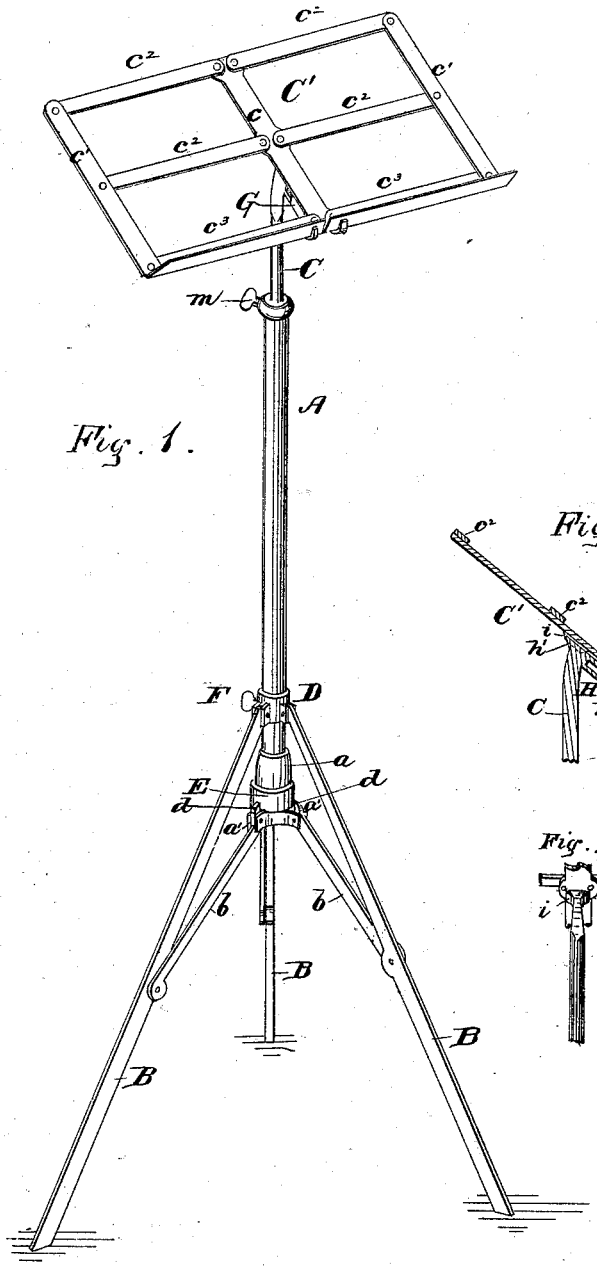

Fig. 1.

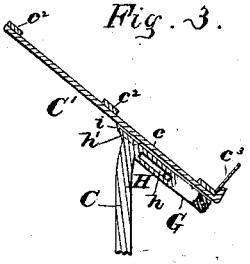

Fig. 3.

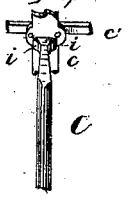

Fig. 4.

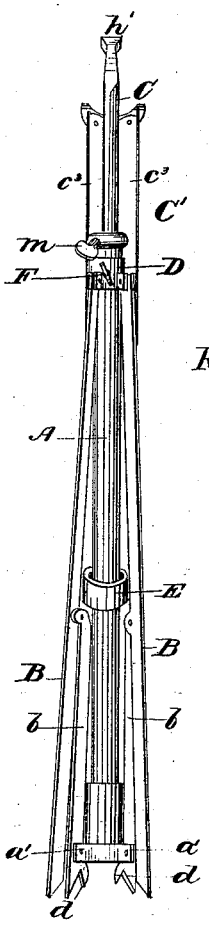

Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBEN D. BLOOD AND ISAAC E. SHEPARDSON, OF TAUNTON, MASS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MUSIC-STANDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,854**, dated August 26, 1879; application filed February 4, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EBEN D. BLOOD, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, and ISAAC E. SHEPARDSON, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and Improved Music-Stand; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention; Fig. 2, a view showing the same folded up; and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views, showing the manner of securing the rack in position for use.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

This invention has for its object to provide for the public a light and portable music-stand, that can be adjusted at any desired height to suit the user, and that can be folded up into small compass for convenience in transportation.

To this end the invention consists in a novel construction and combination of devices, which we will now proceed to particularly describe.

In the drawings, A represents the main staff or body of the stand; B, the supporting-legs thereof; C, an adjustable rod or staff, working within the main staff; and C′, the rack for holding the music.

The main staff A is preferably constructed of tubular metal of as light a character as is consistent with the proper degree of strength. Its lower end is provided with a socket, *a*, formed with three pairs of ears, *a′*, between which are pivoted the inner ends of brace-rods *b*, whose opposite ends are articulated near the middle of the legs B. The upper extremities of the legs are jointed to a sliding collar, D, on the main staff A.

The brace-rods, at their inner ends, near their pivots, are provided with short projecting arms or shoulders *d*, which, when the legs are extended, as shown in Fig. 1, stand out from the socket *a*, and allow a ring or band, E, to be slipped down between them and the socket, and thus prevent the raising of the brace arms.

The sliding collar D may, if preferred, be locked to the main staff by means of a set-screw, F, thereby more firmly securing the whole supporting arrangement.

The rack C′ is composed of a central bar, *c*, end strips, c^1, and horizontal strips c^2 c^3, all jointed together and adapted to be folded up, as shown in Fig. 2. The bottom horizontal strips, c^3, are preferably made angular, to afford a proper ledge upon which to support the music. The lower end of the central bar, *c*, of the rack C′, is connected to the staff C by means of a link, G. This link is allowed considerable play in a slot, *h*, formed in an oblique extension, H, on the upper end of the staff C, so as to admit of the engagement of a dovetailed socket, *i*, on the bar *c* of the rack, with a correspondingly-formed projection, *h′*, on the top of the staff C. By this construction a very simple and effective connection is made between the rack and the staff, and the parts are held firm and steady when in use. The staff C, it will be observed, can be adjusted vertically within the main staff A, and secured by the set-screw *m*, so as to accommodate the stand to the height or position of the user.

In order to compact the device into small compass for convenience in transportation, the socket on the rack is disengaged from the projection on the upper extremity of the staff C by an upward-sliding movement of said rack, and the jointed members of the latter are then folded in together and turned down against the main staff. The inner staff is next shoved within the main staff as far as it will go, and the screw *m* tightened to hold it in that position. The screw F, which confines the sliding collar D, is then loosened, and the loose ring or band E slid up off the socket *a*. This movement of the ring releases the shoulders *d* of the brace-rods, and allows said rods, together with legs B, to be turned up alongside the staff A, the whole device then assuming the compact form shown in Fig. 2. If desired, a sheath or case may be slipped over the stand when thus folded up, in order that it may be carried about from place to place more conveniently.

We are aware that a music-stand consisting of a staff composed of detachable jointed sections, folding supporting-legs, and a folding rack, has been heretofore devised, as will be seen by reference to the patent of L. V. Brown,

dated August 6, 1872, No. 130,186, and such construction we do not therefore broadly claim herein.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new—

1. In a music-stand, the main staff A, having the socket *a* at its lower end, in combination with the brace-rods *b*, having the shoulders *d*, the ring or band E, the legs B, and the sliding collar D, all constructed and arranged substantially as described.

2. The folding rack C′, having the socket *i*, in combination with the link G and the staff C, having the slotted extension H and the projection *h′*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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