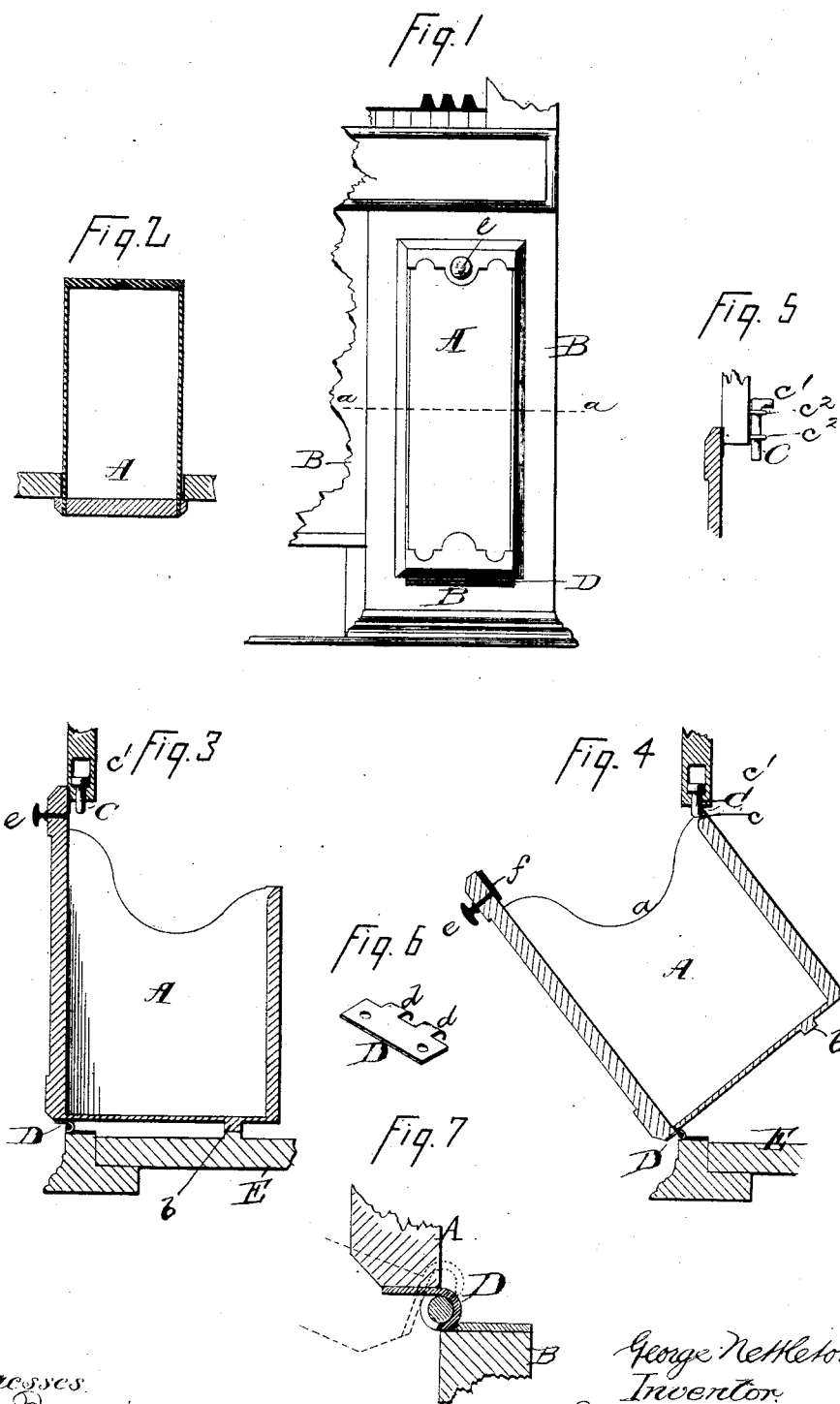


(No Model.)

G. NETTLETON.  
ORGAN CASE.

No. 261,027.

Patented July 11, 1882.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE NETTLETON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## ORGAN-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,027, dated July 11, 1882.

Application filed February 28, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE NETTLETON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tip-Pocket Boxes for Organs or Musical Instruments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such 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, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of pockets or receptacles attached to the cases of organs, pianos, and other similar musical instruments for the purpose of holding sheet and book music.

The improvement consists in utilizing a portion of the case of the organ or other instrument, and in pivoting or hinging the pocket to adapt the same to tilt or tip within and out from the case, and in certain details of construction, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view, partly broken away, of an organ having my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line *a a*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows in longitudinal section the pocket in its closed position. Fig. 4 shows in longitudinal section the pocket when tilted or tipped open. Fig. 5 shows a modified form of bolt for limiting the movement outward of the pocket. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the slip-hinge leaf attached to the pocket. Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view, showing the hinge and in dotted lines the mode of disconnecting the same.

B represents the case of the organ, piano, or similar musical instrument. The improvement is more particularly adapted for application to organs, and I have in the drawings shown a part of an organ-case with my improvement applied thereto.

In the construction of organ-cases it is well known that there is on either side of the pedals and within the case some waste room. It is intended to use this space, or a portion of it, as a receptacle for a pocket for containing the sheet or book music used in connection with the instrument. To this end, in constructing

organ and other cases, instead of forming the front panel of the end or ends of the case of a continuous piece of wood, I leave the center thereof open to a depth and width corresponding with the depth and width of the pocket to be used. To the sill of this open space I attach one leaf of a slip-hinge D, with which the other leaf on the bottom front end of the pocket engages, as hereinafter described.

A represents the pocket for receiving and holding the sheet or book music. This pocket is preferably of a shape to adapt it to readily receive the music when inserted end down therein. The top edge of each side of this pocket is scalloped or concaved, as at *a*, to facilitate the grasping and withdrawal of the music.

D represents a slip-hinge one-leaf of which is attached to the upper front face of the sill of the case, while the other leaf of such hinge is attached to the lower front end of the pocket, the hooks *d* of this latter leaf being turned downward in order that they may be readily hooked over the rod of the remaining leaf secured to the casing when it is desired to attach the pocket to the case.

C represents a pin or stud or bolt, which is attached to the case so that it shall have capability of freely sliding vertically in order that its lower end may drop down and engage within a recess, *c*, in the inner rear face of the pocket, and thereby limit the forward movement of said pocket, as shown in Fig. 4. This pin, stud, or bolt may either work in a recess or slot in the casing, as shown at Fig. 4, or it may be attached to said case by staples *c'*, as shown in Fig. 5. In either case the downward movement of said bolt is limited by its head *c'*.

*e* represents a stud or button attached to the front face of the pocket, by which said pocket may be pulled out or pushed back.

*f* represents a cushion, of felt or other suitable material, attached to the upper portion of the inside of the front face of the pocket for the purpose of deadening the noise of closing the pocket or preventing marring the appearance of the front of the case.

E represents a strip of wood extending from front to rear of the case for the purpose of supporting the pocket in its closed position, and *b* represents a striking piece secured to

the under side of the pocket for the purpose of preventing any strain upon the hinge when the pocket is closed.

A' represents a cleat, which is secured to and surrounds the edges of the front face of the pocket for the purpose of excluding dust from entering the recess in the case and covering the music, and also for the purpose of imparting a finished appearance to the pocket.

I am aware that pockets for holding music have already been attached to organ-cases; but in those cases of which I am aware such pockets have been hinged to the case so as to swing outward in a horizontal direction toward the end or side of the case and away from the performer, and in such devices the pocket has either to be secured in position prior to the finishing of the instrument or else applied subsequently. In the latter course the case of the instrument is marred or disfigured by the application of the hinges after the instrument has had the finishing touches applied thereto.

By the use of the slip-hinge D, I am enabled to accurately fit the pocket to the case, then remove it and give the finishing touches thereto and to the whole instrument, and then place the pocket in position without in any way impairing the appearance of either.

The pocket A may be constructed of wood, metal, or any desired material.

The instrument having been finished, the rear of the pocket A is inserted within the recess in the case at an angle corresponding with that shown in Fig. 4, with the hinge-hooks in the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 7. The pin or bolt C, which is then at the rear of the rear face, is then raised either by pushing the same up by a finger or by tilting the case. The pocket will then by its own gravity drop down rearwardly into the recessed case and assume the position shown in Fig. 3. The pin C, immediately on the pocket dropping past the same, will fall to its lowest position and act as a stop to prevent the pocket tipping entirely out of the case, as shown in Fig. 4. When it is desired to remove from or return to the pocket any portion of the music a slight pull upon the button *e* will cause the pocket to tilt forward and outward, as shown in Fig. 4. Then, having removed or returned the music, a slight push against the button or against the front of the pocket will return said pocket to its position within the recessed case, as shown in Fig. 3. The pocket may readily be removed, when desired, by first tilting it forward, as shown in Fig. 4, then pressing the bolt C up-

ward, and then continuing the forward and downward movement of the pocket, as shown in Fig. 7, which will disengage the hinge-leaves.

It will be seen that by thus constructing and arranging a music-pocket to tilt vertically out of and back within the case of an organ or other instrument the music is at all times readily accessible to the performer, the beauty of the instrument is not impaired when opened out, the pocket is not in the way of any of the furniture in the room, and no strain is had upon the hinge connection whatever the position of the pocket.

I am aware that a music-stand has been constructed with a tilting fan-shaped receptacle divided by longitudinal partitions into a number of triangular-shaped pockets forming a series of compartments radiating substantially from a common center; and I am also aware that bins for containing meal and flour have been constructed with bins either pivoted or resting upon rockers, so as to adapt them to swing outward; but in each case the receptacle or bin extends clear across the article to which it is applied, and is not provided with a vertically-sliding stop and a slip-hinge for regulating its forward movement and admitting of the ready withdrawal and replacement of the receptacle possible with my construction. I am not, however, aware of any organ or similar musical instrument having an outwardly-tilting pocket at either front end within easy reach of the performer while seated in front of the instrument, said pocket being adapted to be readily removed and replaced and limited in its outward movement in the manner herein described by me.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. Jointly with the case of an organ, piano, or similar musical instrument, a music-pocket, A, removably secured at its lower front end to the base of the instrument, at either side of the center thereof, and the vertically-sliding inner bolt, C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. Jointly with the music-pocket A, having recess *c*, the detachable hinge D and the vertically-sliding pin or bolt C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE NETTLETON.

Witnesses:

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