

(No Model.)

A. WARNER.

STAND FOR SUPPORTING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No. 266,231.

Patented Oct. 17, 1882.

Fig. 1.

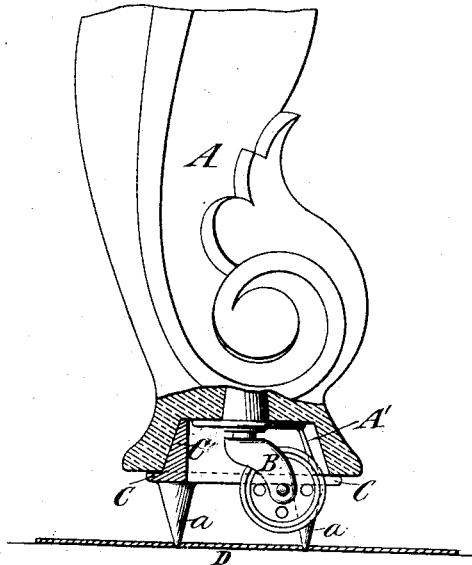


Fig. 3.

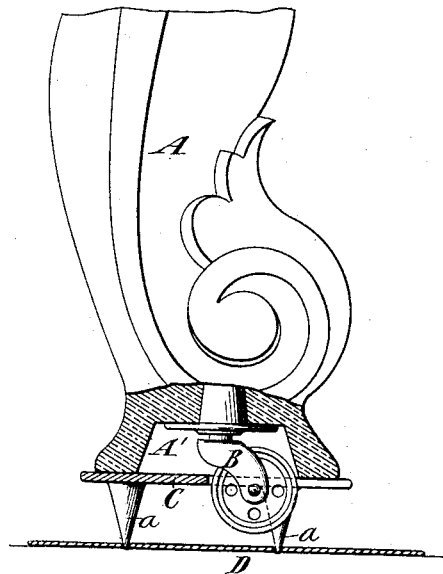


Fig. 2.

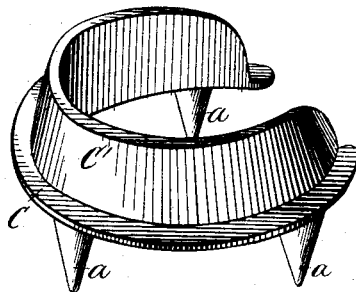


Fig. 4.

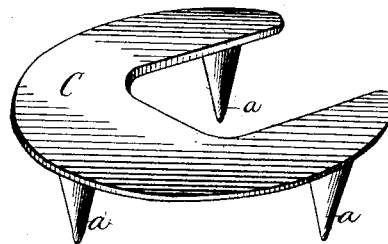
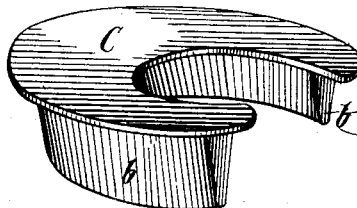


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:-

*Thos. Noyes*  
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Inventor:-

*Alexander Warner*  
*by his Attorneys*  
*Samuel Brown*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER WARNER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## STAND FOR SUPPORTING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,231, dated October 17, 1882.

Application filed November 22, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER WARNER, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Device for Supporting Musical Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

An important object of my invention is to provide a simple and easily-applied device, whereby the legs of a piano or the case of a musical instrument may be connected directly with the wood floor in a room covered with a carpet, and thereby to prevent the checking of the reverberations of sound by the carpet and allow them to pass directly to the wood floor.

To this end my invention consists in a stand for a piano-leg or the case of a musical instrument, comprising a plate, on which the leg or case may rest, and pointed feet or projections, which are adapted to pass through a carpet and penetrate the floor.

The invention also consists in a stand for the leg of a piano or the case of a musical instrument, adapted to support the same independently of its caster, and having an opening extending entirely through one side and adapted to receive the caster, whereby I provide for placing the stand under the leg or case by raising the latter only enough to allow the stand to slip under the leg or case and around the caster.

The invention also consists in a stand of the kind above described provided with a flange projecting upward from it, and adapted to enter the recess in the bottom of the piano-leg against the more solid portion of the wood, at the same time providing a greater surface contact between the leg and the stand and preventing lateral movement of the leg on the stand.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a portion of a piano-leg, partly in section, and a sectional view of a stand supporting the same. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the stand alone. Fig. 3 represents a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a stand of slightly-modified form. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the stand shown in Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of a stand of modified form.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring first to Figs. 1 and 2, A designates the piano-leg, and B designates the caster, which usually fits in a recess, A', in the bottom of the leg. The stand represented consists of a ring-shaped plate, C, which has an opening extending entirely to one side, so as to slip over the caster B, and is provided with an upwardly-projecting flange, C', which is shaped externally so as to fit the recess A'. The flange C', by entering the recess A', prevents the shifting of the stand relatively to the leg, and also affords a larger surface contact between the leg and stand. Upon the under side of the plate C are conical or pointed feet or projections *a*, which project below the caster B and support the piano independently of the caster. D designates the carpeted floor on which the stand rests, and when the weight of the piano falls upon the stands the sharp-pointed projections or feet will penetrate the carpet and indent themselves into the floor, thus establishing a direct connection between the floor and piano. The carpet will not be in the least injured because the pointed feet or projections *a* will crowd aside the threads without cutting them.

In the form of stand represented in Figs. 3 and 4 the flange C' is dispensed with and the leg rests upon the flat surface of the plate C, which is only cut away or recessed on one side sufficiently to receive the caster.

Where a piano is already set up the stand shown in Figs. 3 and 4 can be applied without the necessity of lifting the legs as high as would be necessary to apply the stand shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The stand shown in Fig. 5 is one adapted for a concert hall or uncarpeted room, and it differs from the one shown in Fig. 4 only in that a flange, *b*, is substituted for the pointed feet or projections *a*.

The stand may be made in two pieces, one to be applied on each side of the caster.

In all the modifications of my invention the stand places the piano-leg directly in connection with the floor and supports it independently of the casters.

Although my invention is only shown as applied to a piano-leg, it might be applied to sup-

port the case of an organ or other musical instrument.

The opening in the stand extending entirely to the edge thereof is very desirable, because it provides for applying the stand by simply raising the piano-leg only just enough to allow the stand to slip under it around the caster, while if the opening did not extend entirely to the edge the leg would have to be lifted sufficiently to allow the stand to slip under the 10 caster, and might strain or twist the case of the piano.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. A stand for the leg of a piano or the case of a musical instrument, comprising a plate, upon which the leg or case may rest, and pointed feet or projections, which support the piano-leg or case of the musical instrument inde-

pendently of the caster, and are adapted to 20 pass through a carpet and penetrate the floor beneath, substantially as specified.

2. A stand for a piano-leg, or the case of a musical instrument, adapted to support the same independently of its caster, and having 25 an opening extending entirely to one side and adapted to receive the caster, and allowing the stand to be slipped laterally over the caster, substantially as specified.

3. A stand for a piano-leg, adapted to support the same independently of the caster, and comprising a flange adapted to fit in the recess in the leg, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 30

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Witnesses:

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