

(Model.)

S. G. CARPENTER.
CHIN REST FOR VIOLINS.

No. 248,705.

Patented Oct. 25, 1881.

Fig: 1.

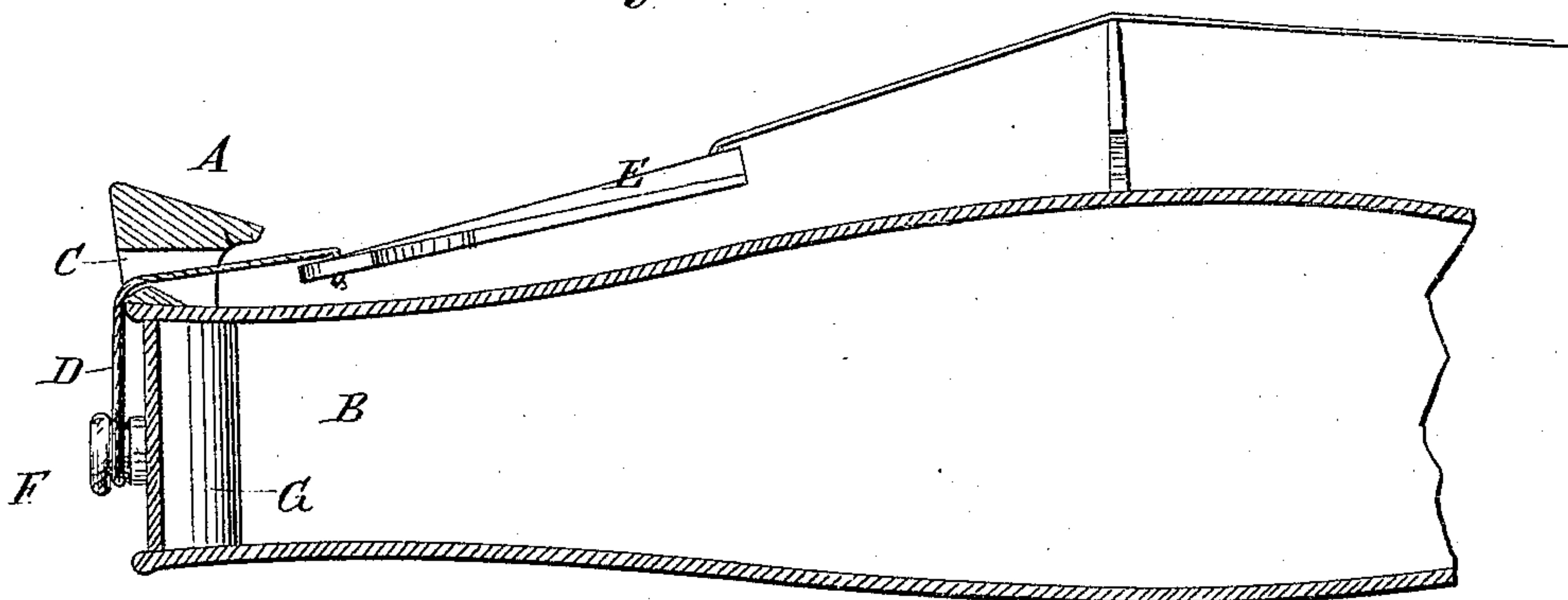


Fig: 2.

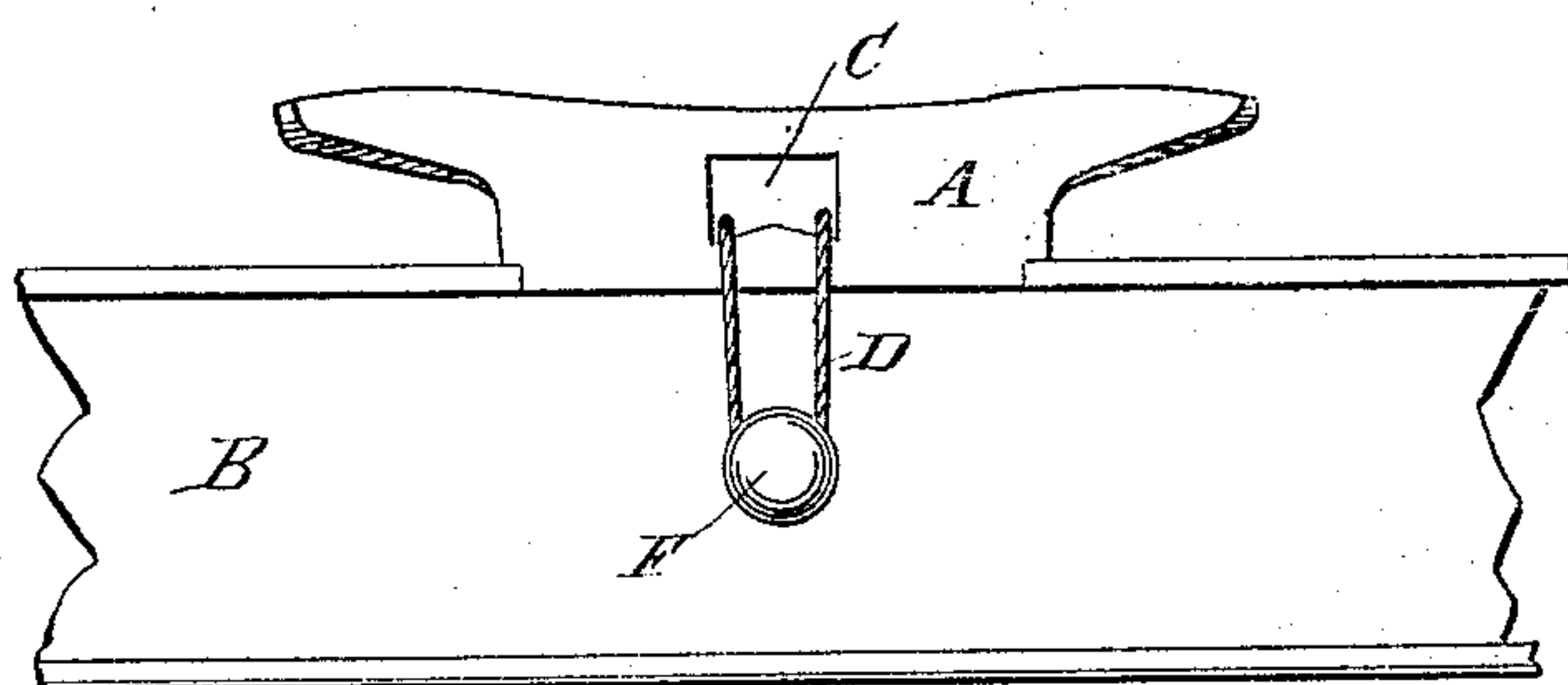
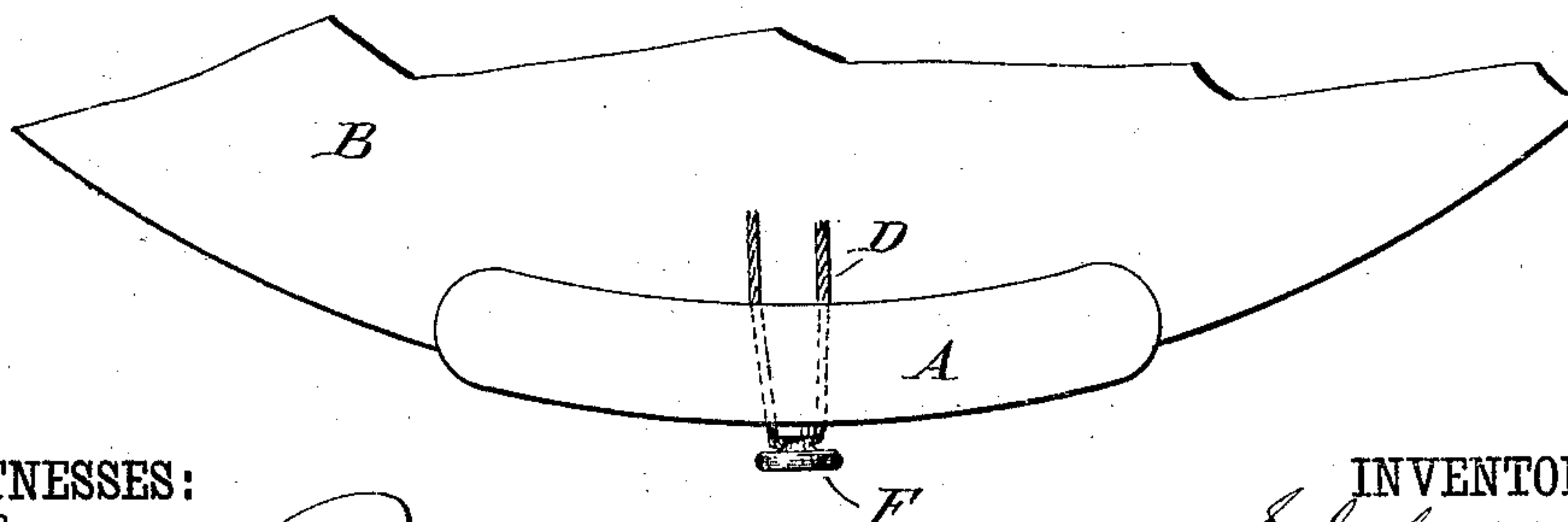


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON G. CARPENTER, OF CHESTER, NEW YORK.

CHIN-REST FOR VIOLINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,705, dated October 25, 1881.

Application filed March 1, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON G. CARPENTER, of Chester, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Chin-Rest for Violins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in chin-rests for violins; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of a cleat fastened to the end of a violin and provided with a slot deeper at its ends than in the middle, through which the loop connecting to the tail-piece passes, as hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the rear end of the violin, with my improvement attached. Fig. 2 is an end view, and Fig. 3 a plan view, of the same.

In these figures, B represents the body portion of the violin.

G is the end block, and F the pin, around which is secured the loop D, which connects with the tail-piece E.

A represents my attachment, constituting a chin-rest. This is formed in the shape of a cleat with a broad base, that is securely glued to the end of the violin, just above the end block, and has on each side, at its upper edge, short stiff horns, which give a broad bearing for the chin. Through the cleat is formed a slot, C, which is made deeper at its ends than it is in the middle. The loop passes through this slot, so that the cumulative tension of all the strings serves to bind the cleat to the violin, and prevents it from ever getting loose and rattling. The object in making the slot deeper at its ends than it is in the middle is as follows: If the player's chin rests nearer one end of the cleat than the

other, the pressure has a tendency to lift the other end of the cleat away from the violin and roll both sections of the loop toward the point of pressure. To obviate this the sections of the loop are held always at their extreme limit of distance away from each other by resting in the deeper portions of the slot, and thus binding more firmly the cleat to the violin.

I am aware that a chin-rest for a violin has been connected to the violin by the tension of the loop, which is made to pass through an opening in the chin-rest, as shown in Fig. 16 of the Patent No. 217,330. In such case, however, the opening is oval, which has a tendency to throw both of the sections of the loop together, in which position they are least able to resist the tilting strain which a long chin-rest and small base involve, and which movement is objectionable, for the reason that it chafes the loop and is liable to make the violin rattle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A chin-rest for a violin, made with a broad base at the point where it rests upon the violin and a slot through the same which is deeper at its ends than in the middle, combined with the violin-body, the pin F, and the loop arranged in said slot, as described.

2. The chin-rest A, made in the form of a cleat with a broad base, oppositely-projecting horns, and a slot through the same which is deeper at its ends than in the middle, combined with its loop passing through said slot, the pin F, and the violin-body, as described.

SOLOMON G. CARPENTER.

Witnesses:

FRANK DURLAND,
JOSEPH DURLAND.