

(No Model.)

A. H. HAMMOND.
OCTAVE COUPLER FOR ORGANS.

No. 344,041.

Patented June 22, 1886.

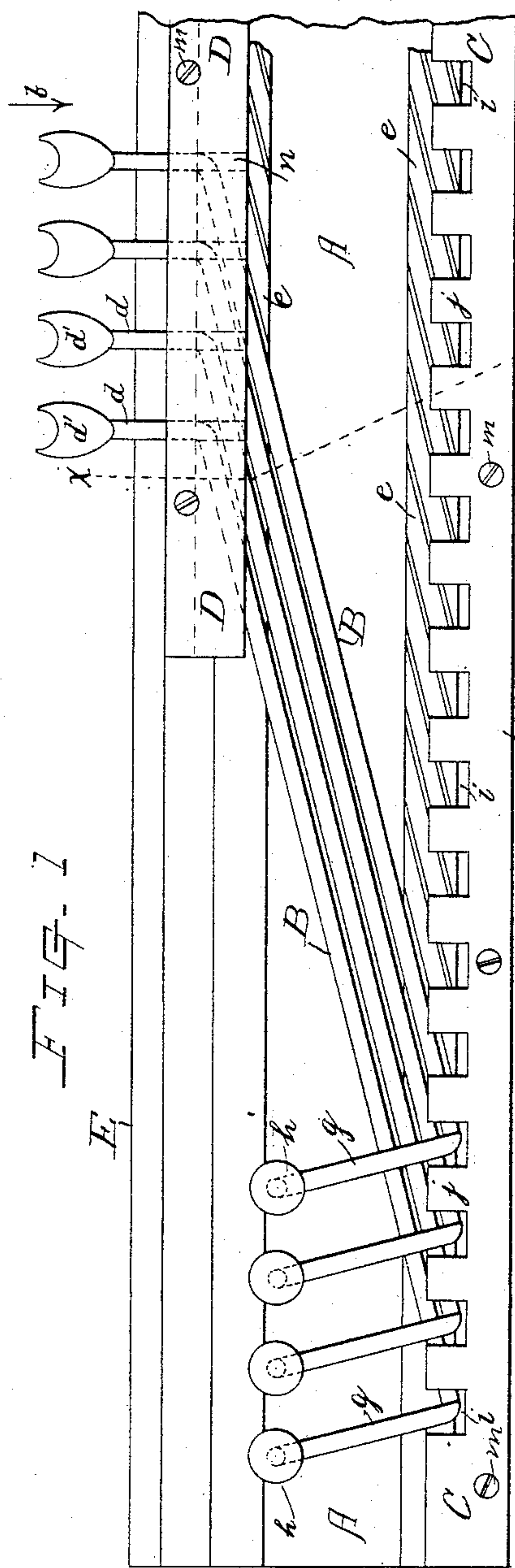


FIG. 2

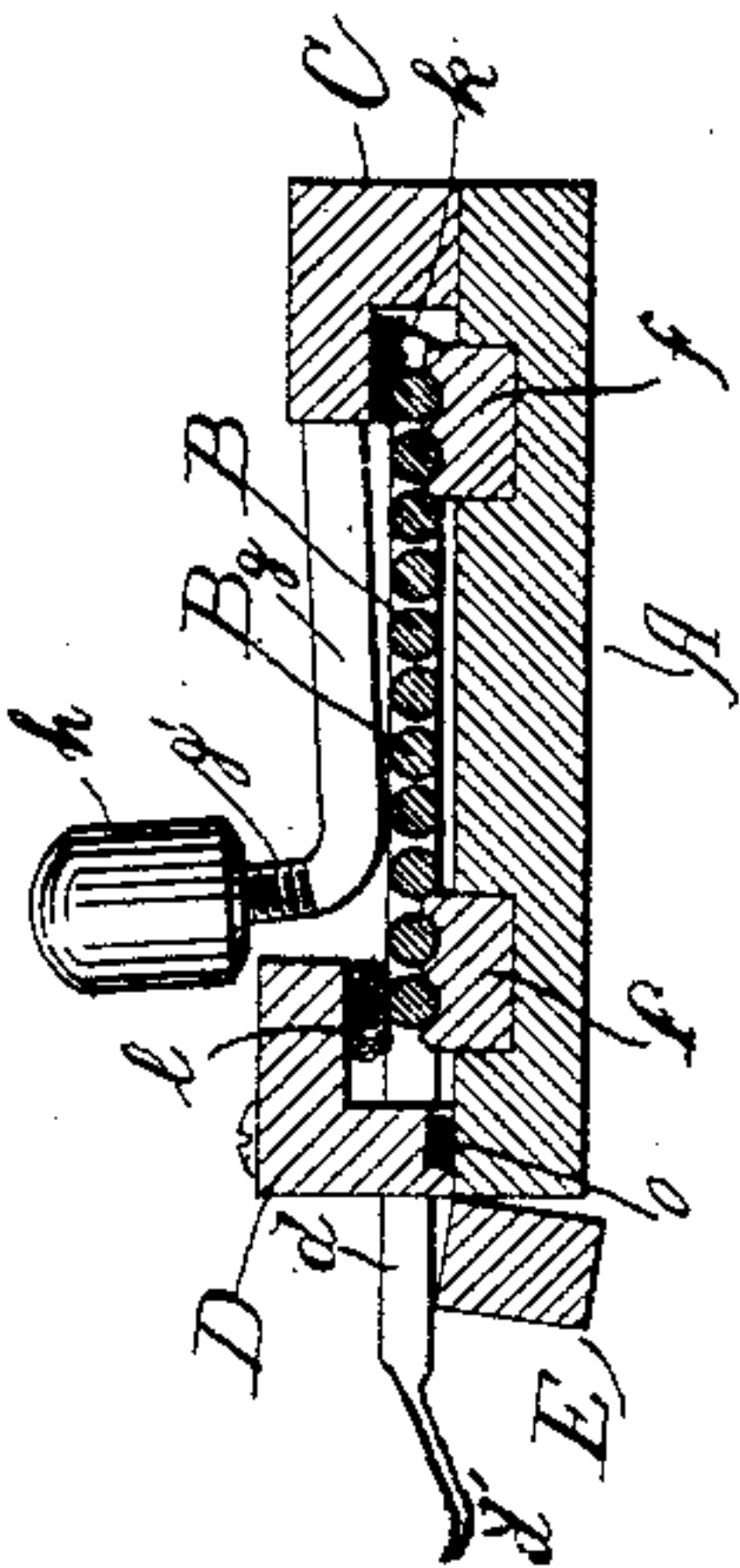


FIG. 4

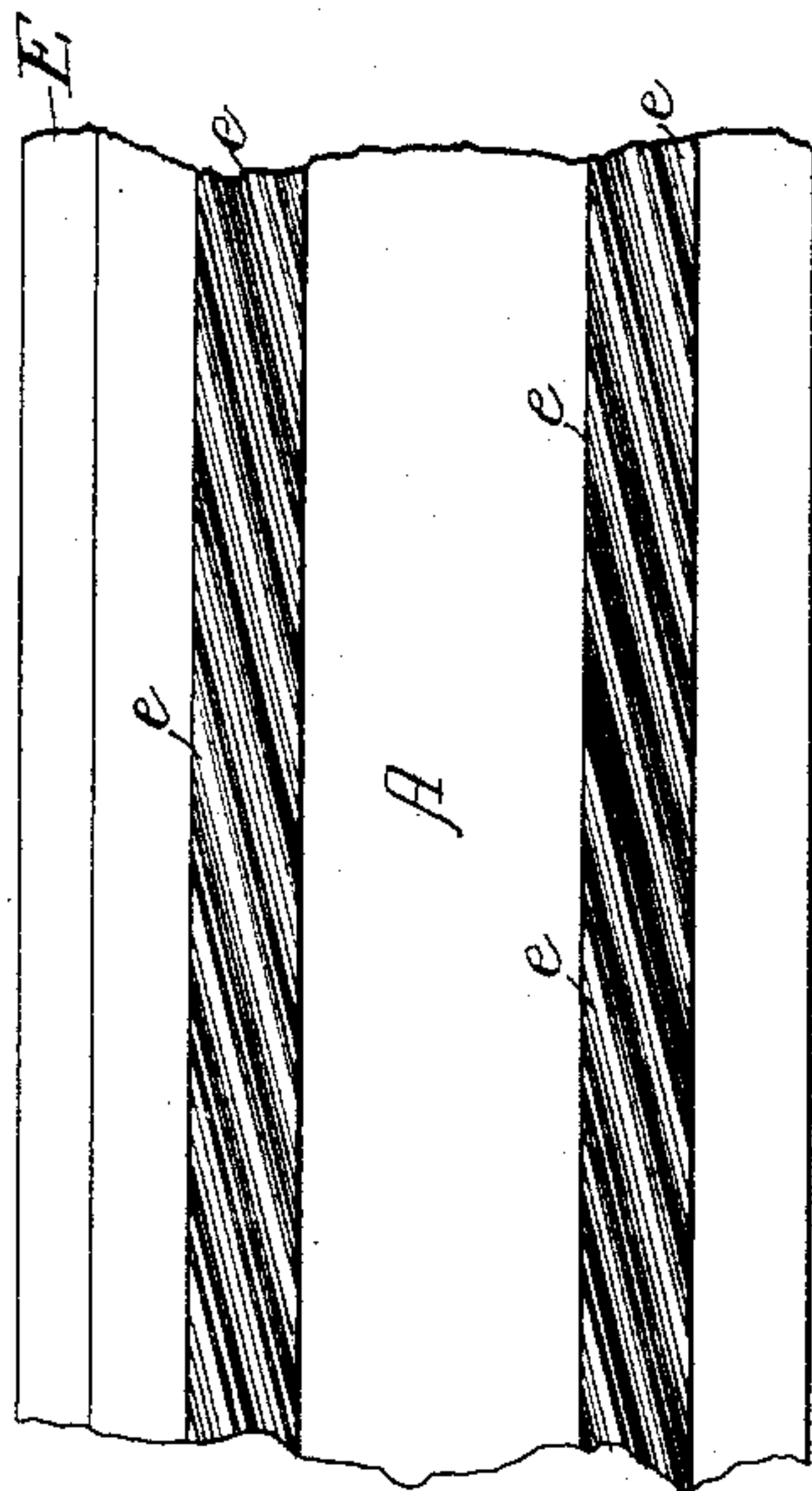


FIG. 3

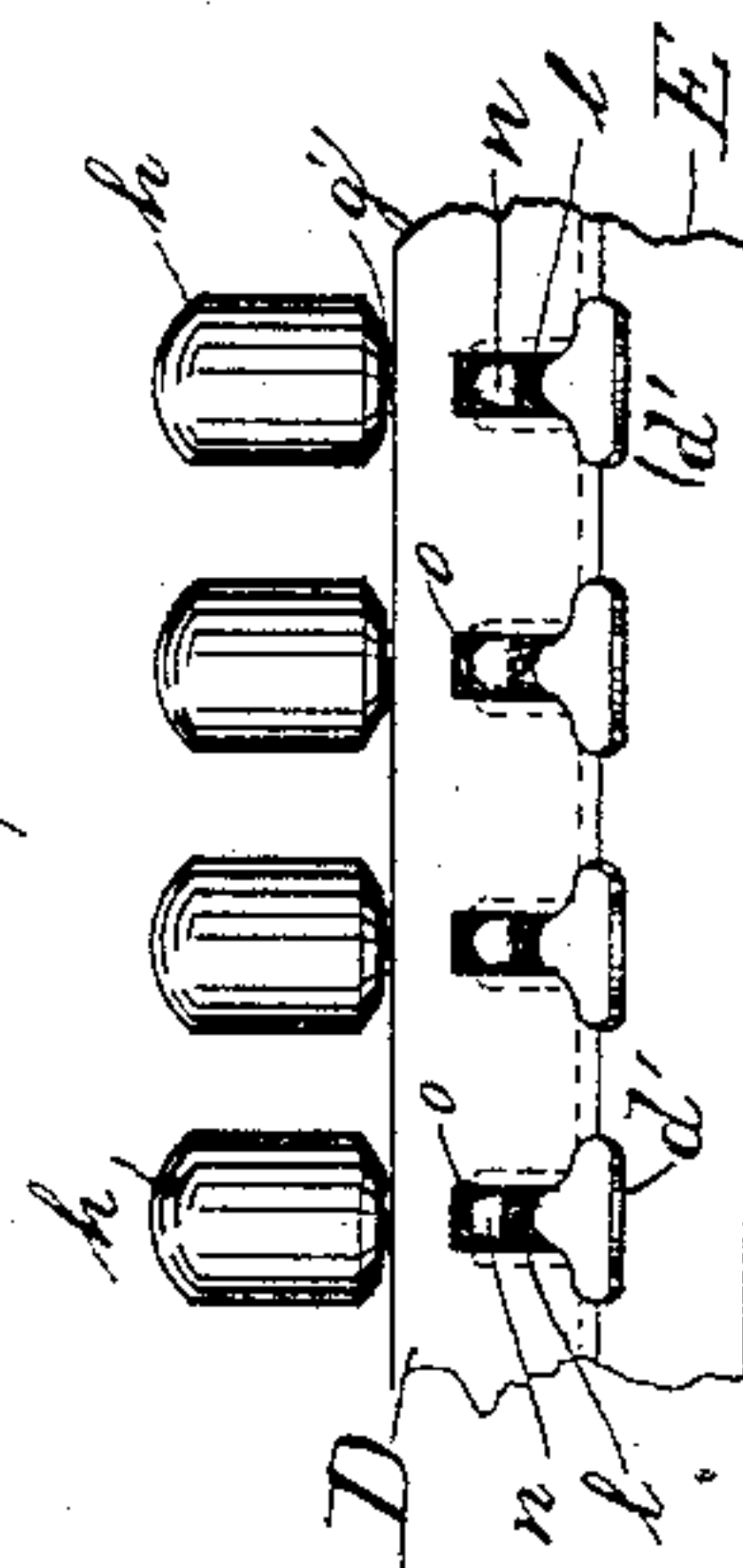
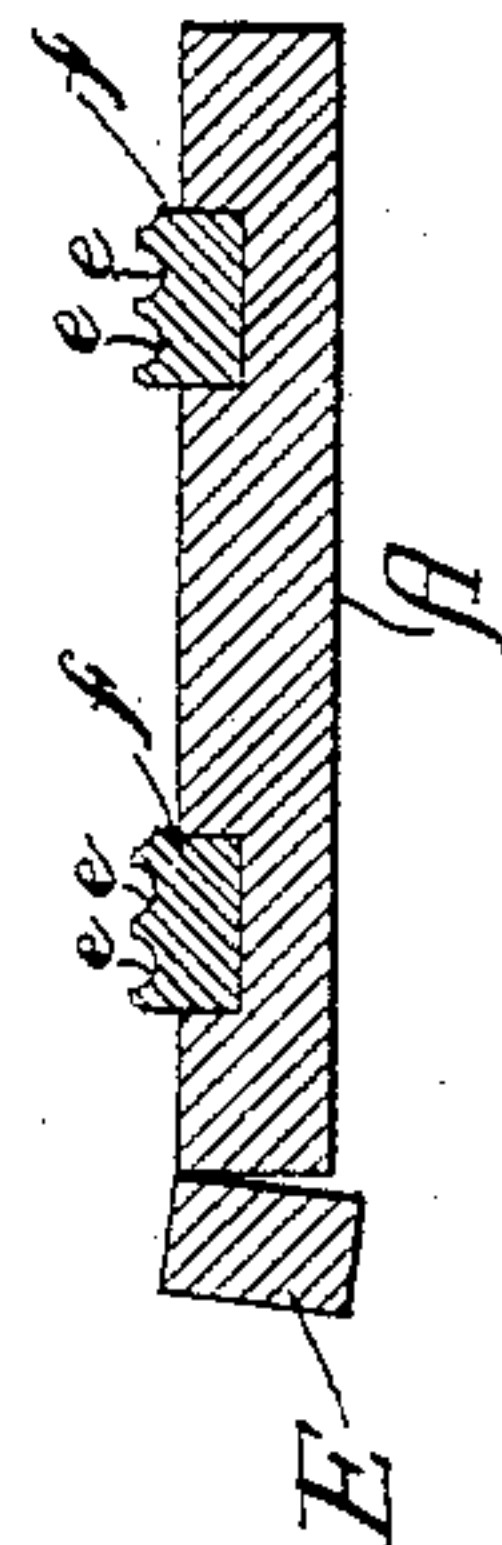


FIG. 5



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OCTAVE-COUPLER FOR ORGANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,041, dated June 22, 1886.

Application filed December 9, 1885. Serial No. 185,100. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW H. HAMMOND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Octave-Couplers for Organs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which, in connection with the drawings forming a part of this specification, will enable others skilled in the art to which it belongs to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an organ-coupler or octave-coupler device for organs and other similar instruments; and it consists in certain novel features of construction of the coupling device, as will be hereinafter fully described, and the nature thereof indicated by the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a top or plan view of a section or part of the coupling device embodying my improvements, only four of the coupling-wires being shown. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken on line *x x*, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of arrow *a*, same figure, the several coupling-wires not shown in Fig. 1 being shown in this figure. Fig. 3 is a view of the rear side of the right-hand end of the coupling device shown in Fig. 1, looking in the direction of arrow *b*, same figure, the coupling-wires left off in Fig. 1 being shown in this figure. Fig. 4 is a top or plan view of a section of the board for supporting the coupling-wires shown in Fig. 1, the coupling-wires and other parts being removed therefrom to more clearly illustrate one feature of my invention, to be fully described hereinafter; and Fig. 5 is an end view of the section shown in Fig. 4, looking in the direction of arrow *c*, same figure.

In the accompanying drawings, the part marked A is a table or board, upon which the coupling-wires are arranged and supported. It is intended to be applied to organs of different construction, and similar musical instruments, in any suitable and well-known manner, occupying the space under the keyboard, so that the projecting ends *d'* of the coupling-wires B will come in contact with the upper side of the buttons or projections on the pitman-rods, which open the valves when the board A is raised, all in the usual and well-known manner employed in reed-organs provided with octave-couplers.

The board A possesses certain novel features of construction, which I will now proceed to describe. It consists of a strip of wood having corrugations or grooves *e e* formed or made upon or in its upper surface, as shown in Fig. 4. These corrugations or grooves may extend the full width of the board, running diagonally lengthwise of the board, or may be made, as shown in the drawings, extending only along near the two edges of the board. The corrugations or grooves *e e* may be made in the top surface of the board itself, or may be made in separate strips or pieces, which are then secured to the board A in any suitable manner—in this instance by setting the strips *f f* into corresponding channels cut in the face of the board. (See Figs. 2 and 5.)

One main object and purpose of providing the upper side or surface of the board A with corrugations or grooves is to space off said board, so that the coupling-wires B may be very accurately and uniformly placed in their proper relative positions on said board, each coupling-wire B lying in one of said corrugations or grooves, which serves not only to hold it in place and in its proper position, but also serves as a bearing, in which the coupling-wire turns.

The coupling-wires B are all made alike and placed and operated independently of each other, there being one of said coupling-wires for each key which it is desired to couple. A description of one of the coupling-wires shown in the drawings will therefore suffice for all.

The coupling-wire B is made with its two ends or arms, *g* and *d*, bent at substantially right angles to the body of the coupling-wire, and substantially parallel with each other, the arm *g* being raised up so as to pass over the next coupling-wire in front of it, as shown in Fig. 1. The outer end, *g'*, of the arm *g* is turned or bent up in this instance, and provided with a thread, as shown in Fig. 2, on which a button or knob, *h*, is screwed. Said knob may be adjusted up or down on the end *g'* of the arm *g*, as may be desired, so that the under side of the key, pressing upon the top of the button *h*, will properly operate the coupling-wire when the coupler is used.

I have described and shown the arm *g* of the coupling-wire B, having its end *g'* bent or turned up and provided with a knob, *h*, to be

adjusted up and down thereon; but, if preferred, the arm *g* of the coupling-wire B may be made in the usual and well-known manner, having its end flattened or otherwise, the regulating knob or button being secured upon the under side of the keys in the usual and well-known manner, instead of on the arm *g*.

The arm *d* of the coupling-wire B has its end *d'* flattened and cut out, as shown in Fig. 1, and it is also bent or curved, as shown in Fig. 2. The object of cutting out the end *d'* and bending or curving it is to present a greater and better bearing-surface to rest upon the top or upper side of the button on the pitman-rod, and to bring the bearing-surface near the center of said button, to press down the pitman-rod and open the valve when the coupler is used.

I do not wish to limit myself to the cutting out of the end *d'* of the arm *d*, as shown, for the end *d'* may be simply flattened in the usual and well-known manner, to press upon the buttons on the pitman-rods, and used in connection with my improved coupler device.

In order to hold the coupling-wires B in place upon the board A, and in their grooves or channels, I provide strips or binders C and D. The binder C is cut out upon its under side, as shown in cross-section, Fig. 2, and has slots *i* cut in its upper part, to allow the arms *g* to rise and fall therein, and has projecting parts *j*, which are provided with felting or other pliable material *k* upon their undersides, to extend over each coupling-wire, the felting *k* bearing or pressing upon the top of each coupling-wire B, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. The binder C is secured upon the board A by means of screws *m*, or other equivalent means. The binder D is also cut out upon its under side, as shown in cross-section, Fig. 2, and a continuous strip of felting or other pliable material, *l*, is secured upon the under side, to rest and bear upon the top part of the coupling-wires B. (See Fig. 2.) Slots *n* are also cut in the under side of the binder D, through which the arms *d* of the coupling-wires B extend, said slots *n* being but a little wider than the diameter of the wire of which the coupling-wires B are made, thus allowing the arms *d* to move freely up and down in said slots, and at the same time preventing any lateral or side movement of the coupling-wires B upon the board A.

I have shown the binder C placed along the edge of the board A, with the projecting parts *j* extending in toward the center of the board; but it will be readily seen that the position of the binder C may be reversed, so that the uncut and continuous edge will be toward the center of the board A and the projecting parts *j* will extend toward the edge of the board, the binder being attached to the board in any suitable manner. In this case it would only be necessary to leave off the downward projection of the binder. (Shown in Fig. 2.)

What I have stated above in regard to the binder C is equally true in regard to the

binder D, which may be made in the same manner to serve the same purpose; but in practice I prefer the construction shown in the drawings, as being more efficient and desirable.

In order to more surely prevent any rattling, I have shown in the drawings a piece of felt or equivalent material, *o*, placed in a shallow channel or groove cut in the lower part of the binder D, where said binder comes in contact with the top of the board A. (See Fig. 2.) Said felt extends up on each side of the slots *n* and across the top thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The use of the felt *o* in the manner described may be dispensed with, if preferred.

The part marked E in the drawings is a strip hinged or fastened to the board A, by means of which the board is secured in its place under the key-board and raised or lowered in the usual and well-known manner.

I have shown in the drawings and described two binders, C and D, for holding in place the coupling-wires B; but it will be readily seen that by making the binder D wider, so that it will extend out farther over the coupling-wires B, the use of the binder C may be dispensed with, as the binder D alone will serve to hold the coupling-wires down in their proper positions and prevent them from being raised out of the corrugations or grooves *e*, in which case the arms *g* should be raised up a little higher than shown in the drawings, to allow of their extending over the binder D. I prefer to use both binders C and D; but I do not limit myself to the use of two binders, as only one binder, D, may be used, if preferred.

As the application and use of octave-couplers in organs is old and well known, and as my present invention relates only to my improved coupling device, which is designed to be used in connection with organs of different construction, I have not thought it necessary to show in the drawings or describe any of the parts of an organ, as the nature and scope of my invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art without so doing.

Having described my improved coupling device, what I claim therein as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The coupling-wire B, having the arm *g*, provided with an adjustable button, *h*, substantially as and for the purpose stated.

2. The coupling-wire B, having the arm *d*, flattened and cut out at its outer end, substantially as shown, and for the purpose stated.

3. The coupling-wire B, having the arms *g* and *d*, said arm *g* being provided with an adjustable button, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the board A, provided with corrugations or grooves *e*, and coupling-wires B, of the binder C, provided with slots *i* and felting *k*, and binder D, provided with slots *n* and felting *l*, and means for attaching said binders to the board A, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination, with the board A and

coupling-wires B, having arms *g* and *d*, the
arm *g* being provided with an adjustable but-
ton, *h*, of the binder C, provided with slots *i*
and felting *k*, and binder D, provided with
5 slots *n*, felting *l*, and felt *o*, all constructed
substantially as shown and described.

6. The combination, with a coupling-board
and coupling-wires, of the binder C, pro-

vided with slots *i* and felting *k*, and binder D,
provided with slots *n* and felting *l*, and means 10
for attaching said binders to the coupling-
board, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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