

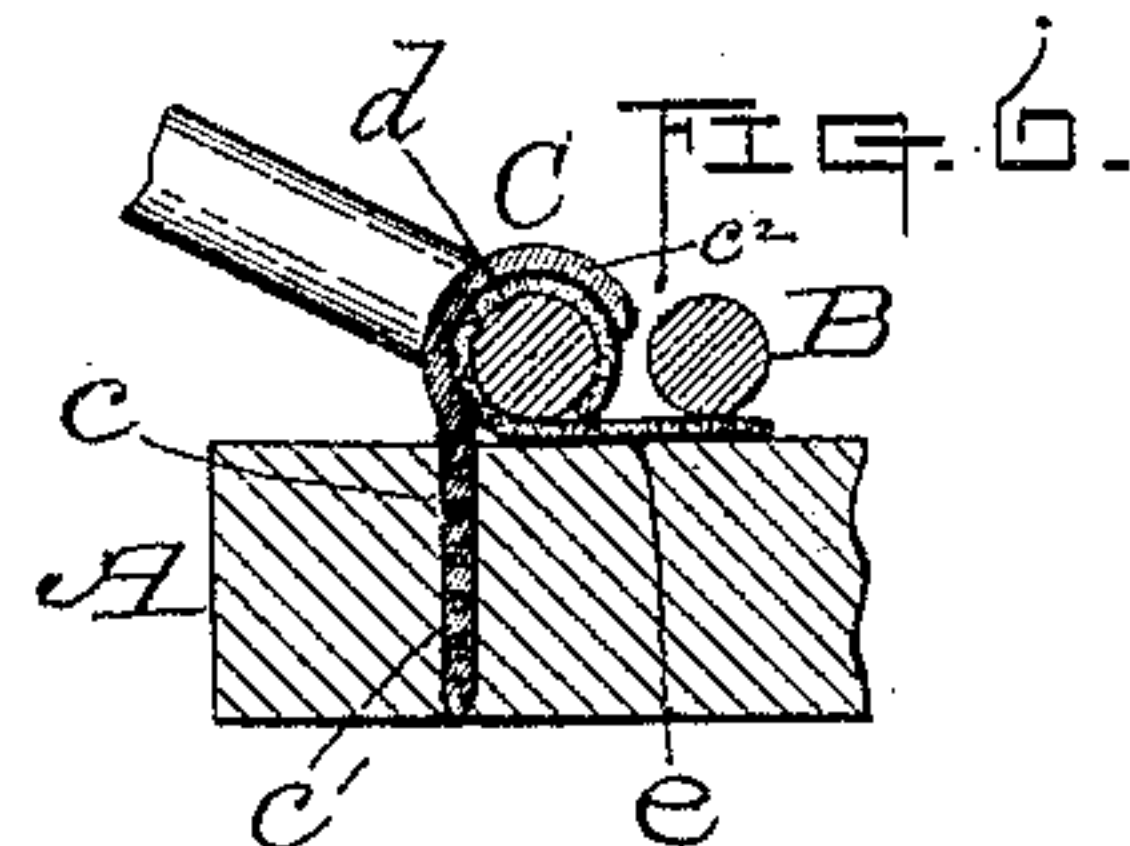
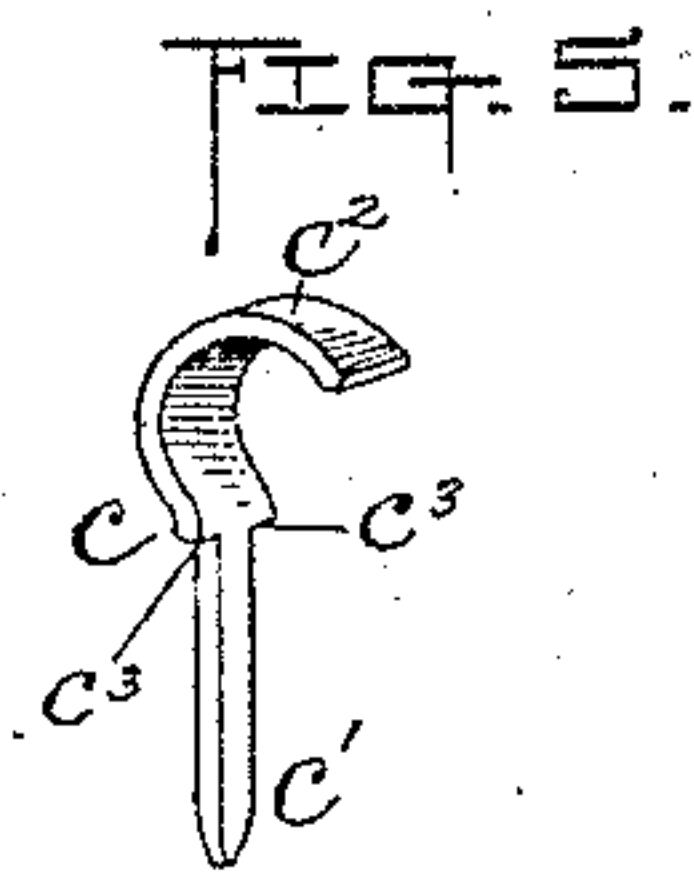
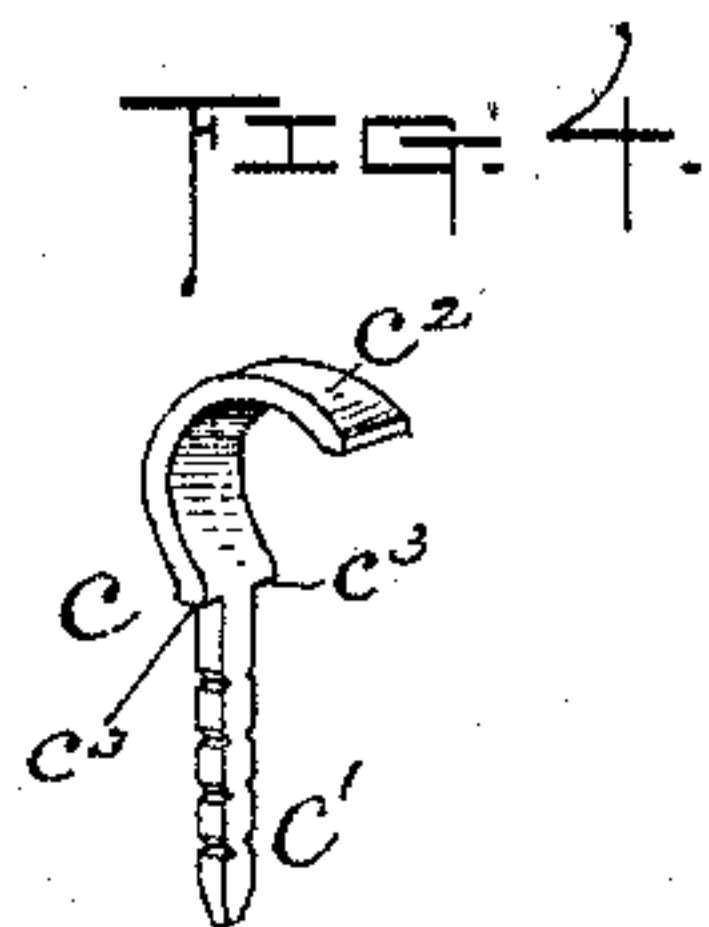
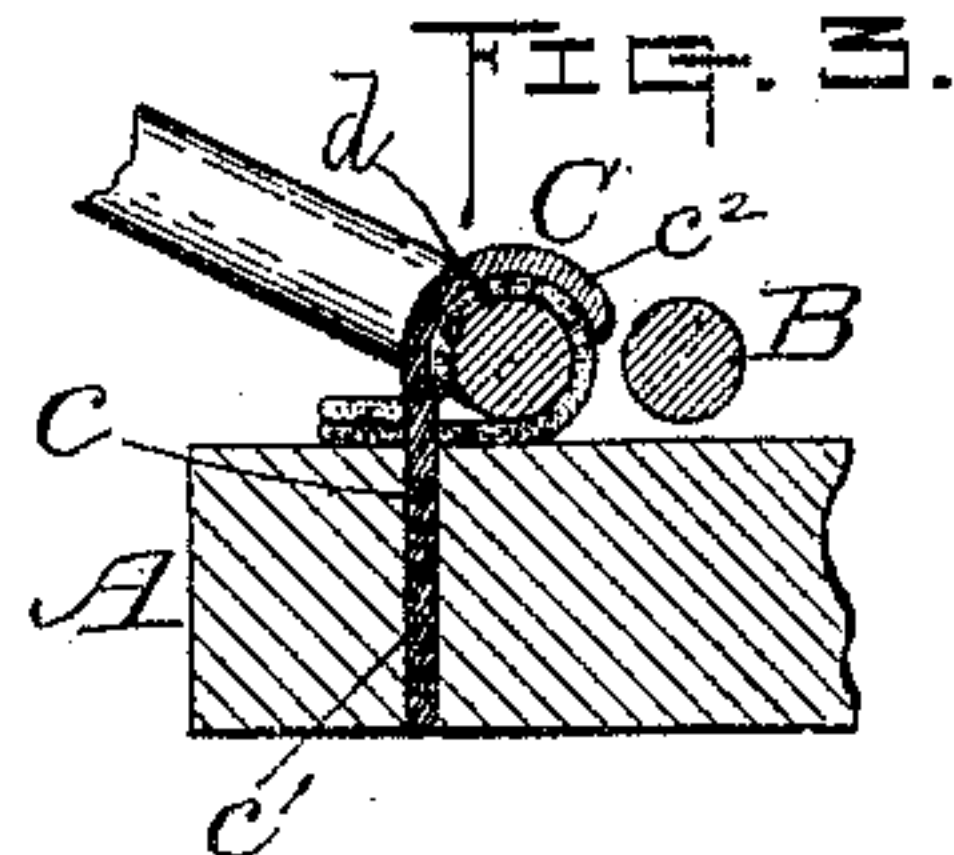
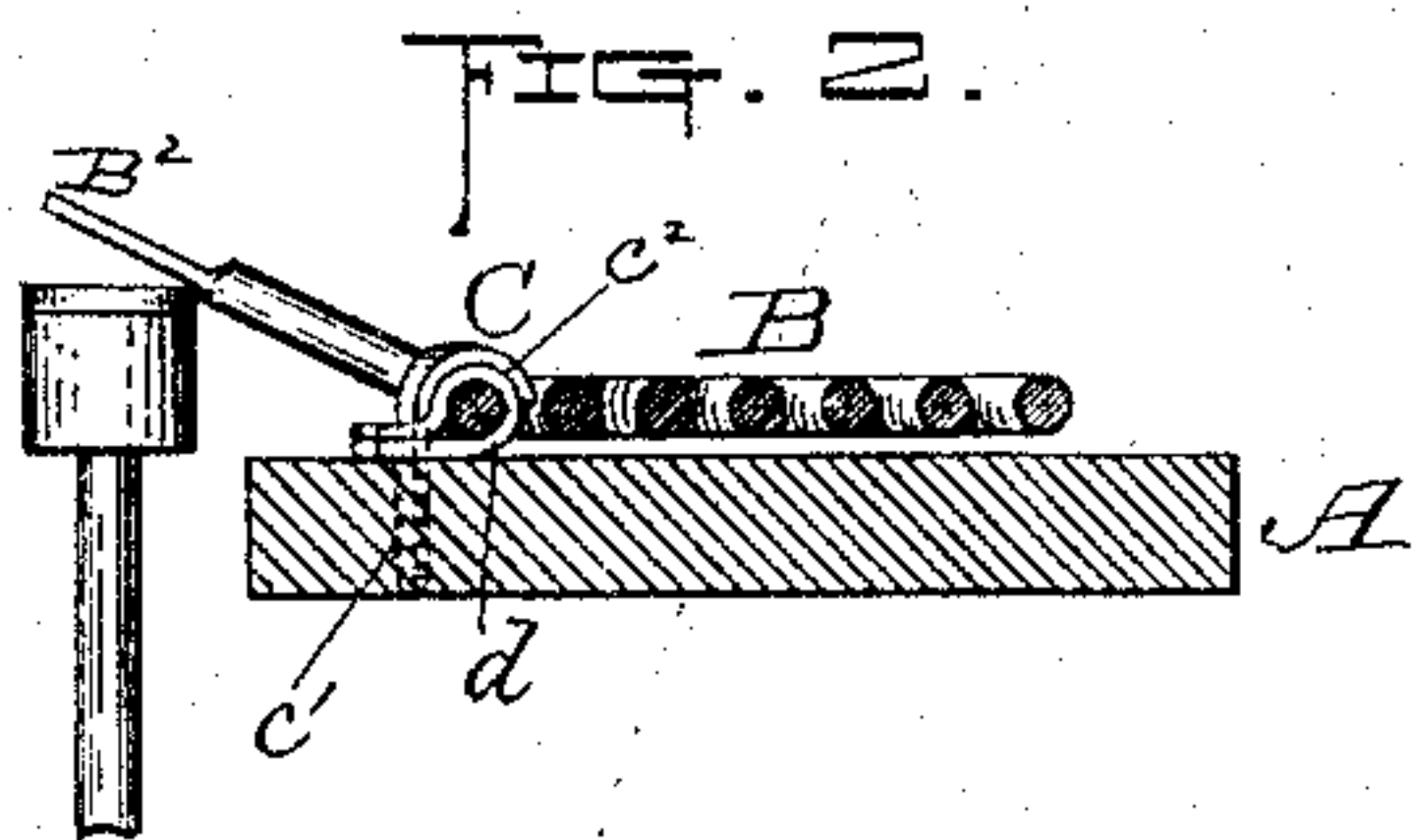
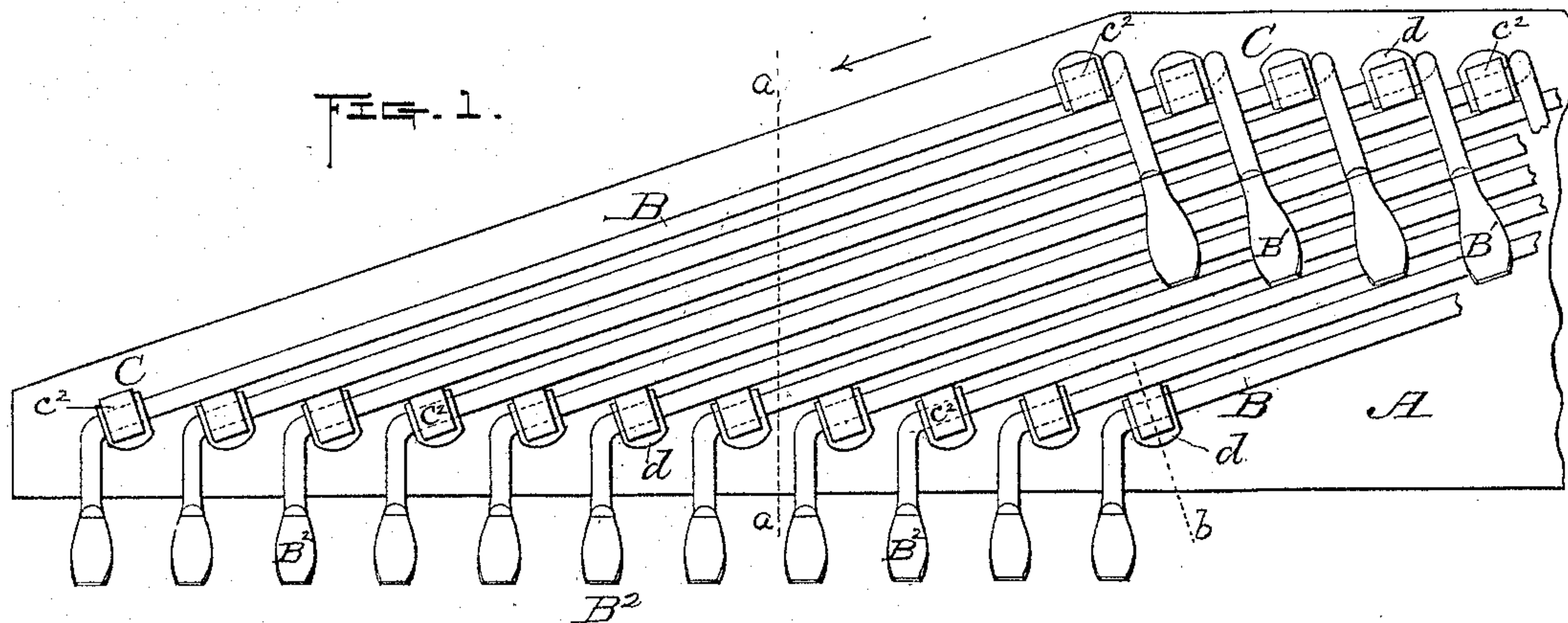
(No Model.)

J. A. HENDRICK.

OCTAVE COUPLER.

No. 356,939.

Patented Feb. 1, 1887.



Witnesses;

Walter B. Nourse,
Lucius W. Briggs.

Inventor;

Jerome A. Hendrick,
By A. A. Barker, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME A. HENDRICK, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
GUSTAVUS W. INGALLS, OF SAME PLACE.

OCTAVE-COUPLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,939, dated February 1, 1887.

Application filed April 16, 1886. Serial No. 199,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEROME A. HENDRICK, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Octave-Couplers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this
10 specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a top or plan of part of the table of an octave-coupler and its roller-wires with my improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through said table
15 and wires, taken on line *a a*, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow, same figure, this figure also showing a side view, partly by dotted lines, of my invention, also the upper end of one of the usual pitman-rods employed
20 in connection with the roller-wires. Fig. 3 is a vertical section, upon an enlarged scale, of one of the bearings of a roller-wire for octave-couplers and my improvements thereon, taken on line *b*, Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow, same figure. Fig. 4
25 is a perspective view of my improved octave-coupler hook for holding the roller-wires thereof in place, as hereinafter described. Fig. 5 is a modification of said hook; and Fig.
30 6 is a similar section to that shown in Fig. 3, showing another modification, hereinafter explained.

My invention relates to octave-couplers for reed-organs and similar musical instruments,
35 and more particularly to the mode of fastening the usual roller-wires in place upon the table of said octave-couplers.

Said invention consists of a hook constructed as hereinafter described, in combination with
40 the octave-coupler table, with one of its roller-wires and the usual bushing employed at each bearing thereof, whereby said roller-wires are held in place on said coupler-table, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

45 To enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it more in detail.

In the drawings, A represents part of an ordinary coupler-table, having the usual roller-

wires, B, fastened thereon. Said wires are arranged parallel to each other, fitted to turn in their bearings C, and provided with the usual end bearing parts, B' B².

As my invention relates only to said bearings C, as hereinbefore stated, it will be unnecessary to describe other parts of the instrument to make clear the nature of said invention. The main purpose thereof is to form a firm and rigid fastening not liable to become loose in
60 use and to produce the same at less cost than others heretofore employed.

I accomplish the above result by the use of a hook, *c*, adapted to hold said wires in place by driving the same down at one side of the
65 wires where it is desired to fasten the latter to the octave-coupler table, said hook being provided with a pointed shank, *c'*, so that it may be readily driven into the table, with a curved head, *c²*, which fits over the top of the wire,
70 as shown in the drawings, and with shoulders *c³ c³* upon each side thereof, which act as gages to stop the hook at the proper place in the operation of driving it into the table.

The usual bushings, *d*, for producing the necessary friction upon the roller-wires to prevent their turning too readily in their bearings, are employed in connection with my improved octave-coupler hook hereinbefore described. Said bushing is preferably employed
80 as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings, but may be combined with said hook in other ways—as, for instance, in the manner shown in Fig. 6.

In the first method referred to the bushing
85 is passed once around the wire and its two ends extended to one side of said wire a sufficient distance for the hook to be driven down through the same to fasten it in position. Said hook is made so that its shoulders *c³ c³* bear
90 firmly upon said ends of the bushing close up to the wire, while its curved head *c²* has only a slight pressure upon the wire over the bushing. Therefore it is obvious that the wires, when thus fastened, are securely held in position, and at the same time allowed to be easily
95 turned or rocked in the usual way.

It will also be seen that the operation of thus fastening the roller-wires may be very conveniently and expeditiously performed.

By the second method referred to (shown by the modification in Fig. 6) the bushing is fastened in position by passing the same once around the wire and then extending the end 5 upon the under side out from the wire upon the opposite side from the hook, and is fastened by gluing the same to the top of the table, as indicated by the heavy line *e* upon the under side thereof. This method, it is obvious, is 10 inferior to the former, as the bushing is less securely fastened, and the operation is not so conveniently performed.

In order to increase the holding power of the hook when driven into position, its shank 15 may be notched or serrated, as shown in Fig. 4, or used with a plain shank, as shown in Fig. 5, as preferred. In this instance I have shown the curved head *c*² as being made flat in cross-section; but I do not limit myself to said 20 shape nor to the manner of forming the shoulders *c*³, as shown in the drawings.

Having described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an octave-coupler, a hook having a 25 curved head adapted to fit over the surface of a roller-wire and a pointed shank adapted to be driven into the coupler-table at one side of said roller-wire to hold the latter in position, substantially as set forth.

2. In an octave-coupler, a roller-wire-fastening device comprising, in combination, a 30 hook having a curved head adapted to fit over the surface of said roller-wire, also having a shank adapted to be driven into the coupler-table at one side of the wire, and a bushing interposed between said wire and the 35 curved head of the hook and adapted to be held in position substantially as shown and described.

JEROME A. HENDRICK.

Witnesses:

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