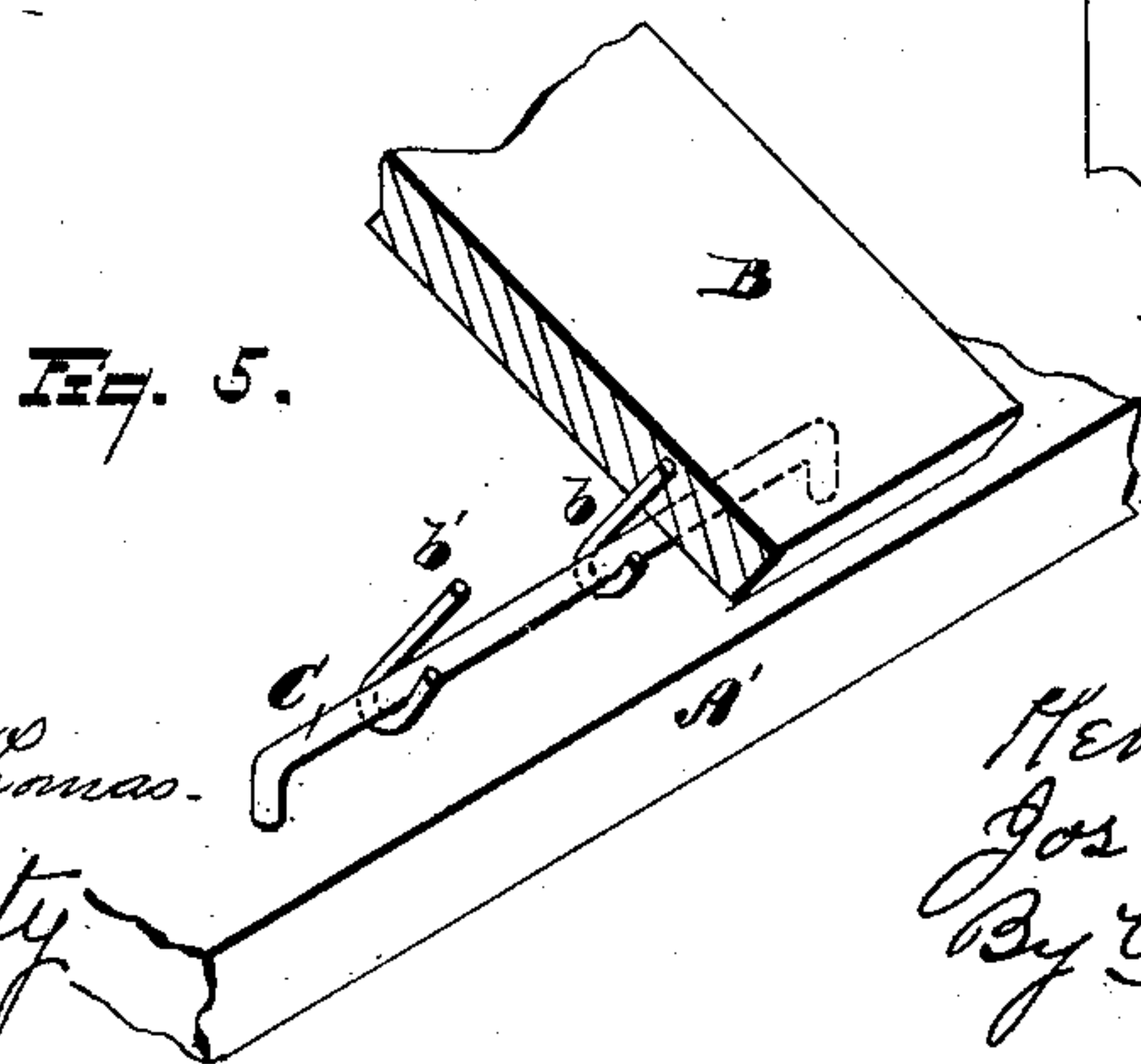
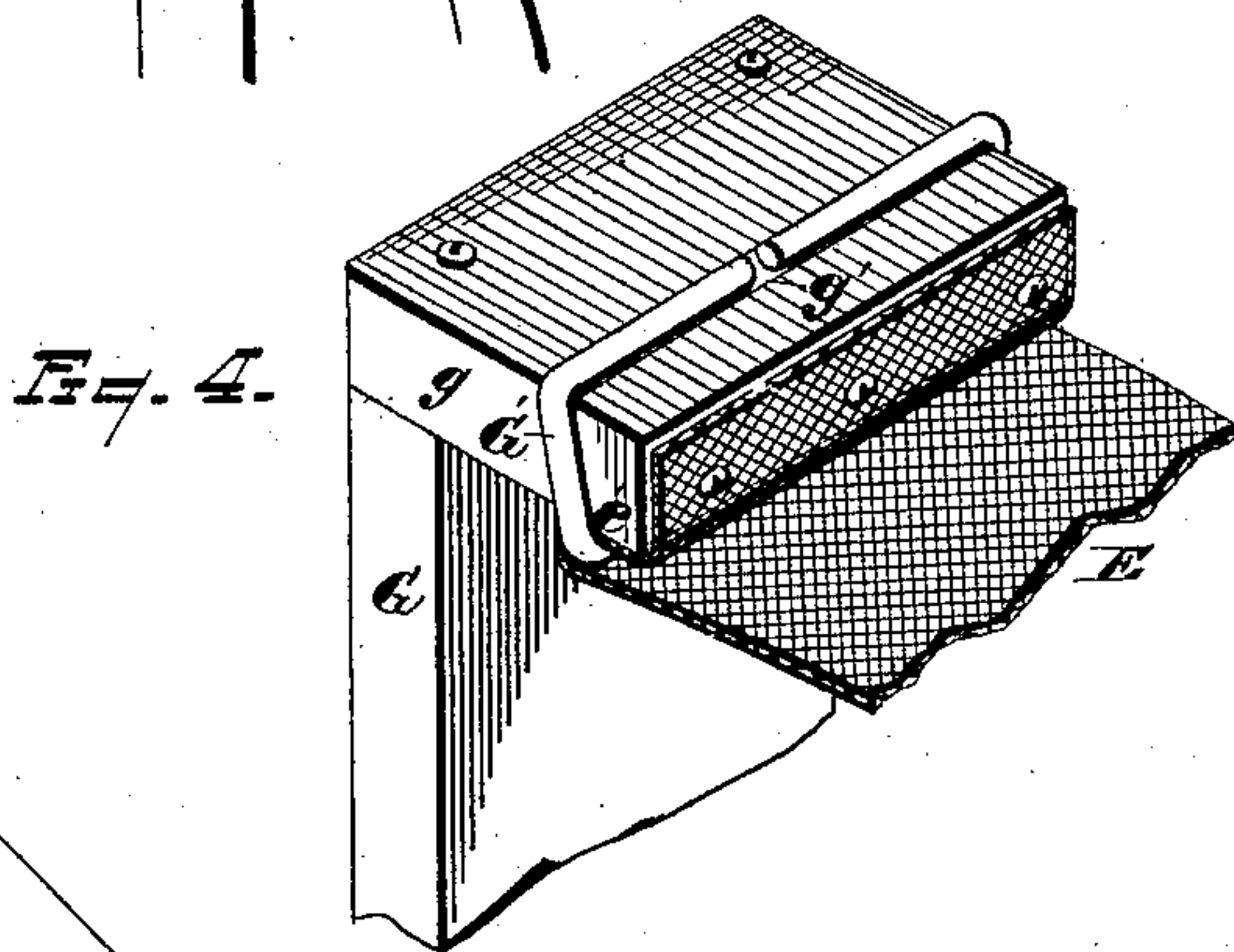
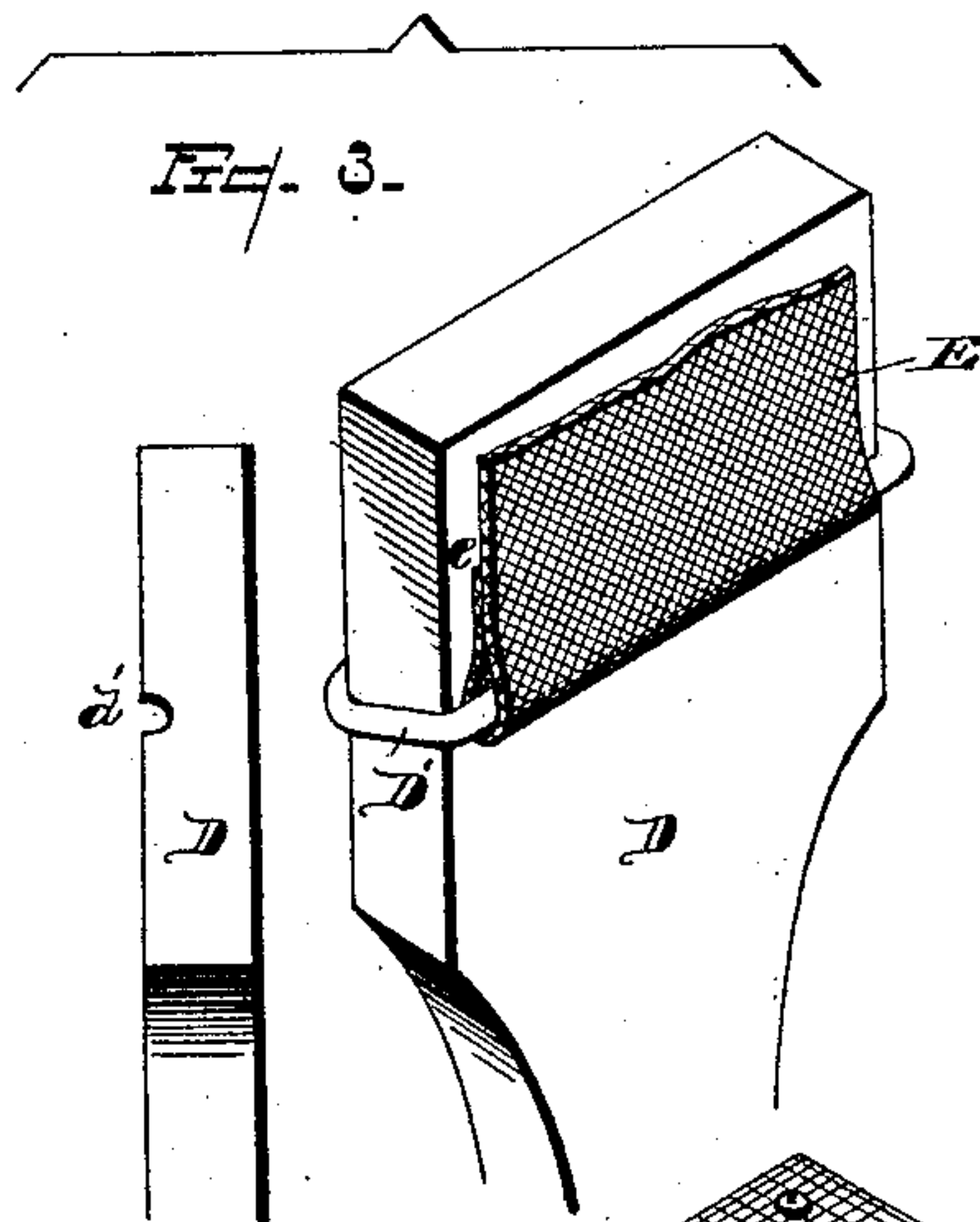
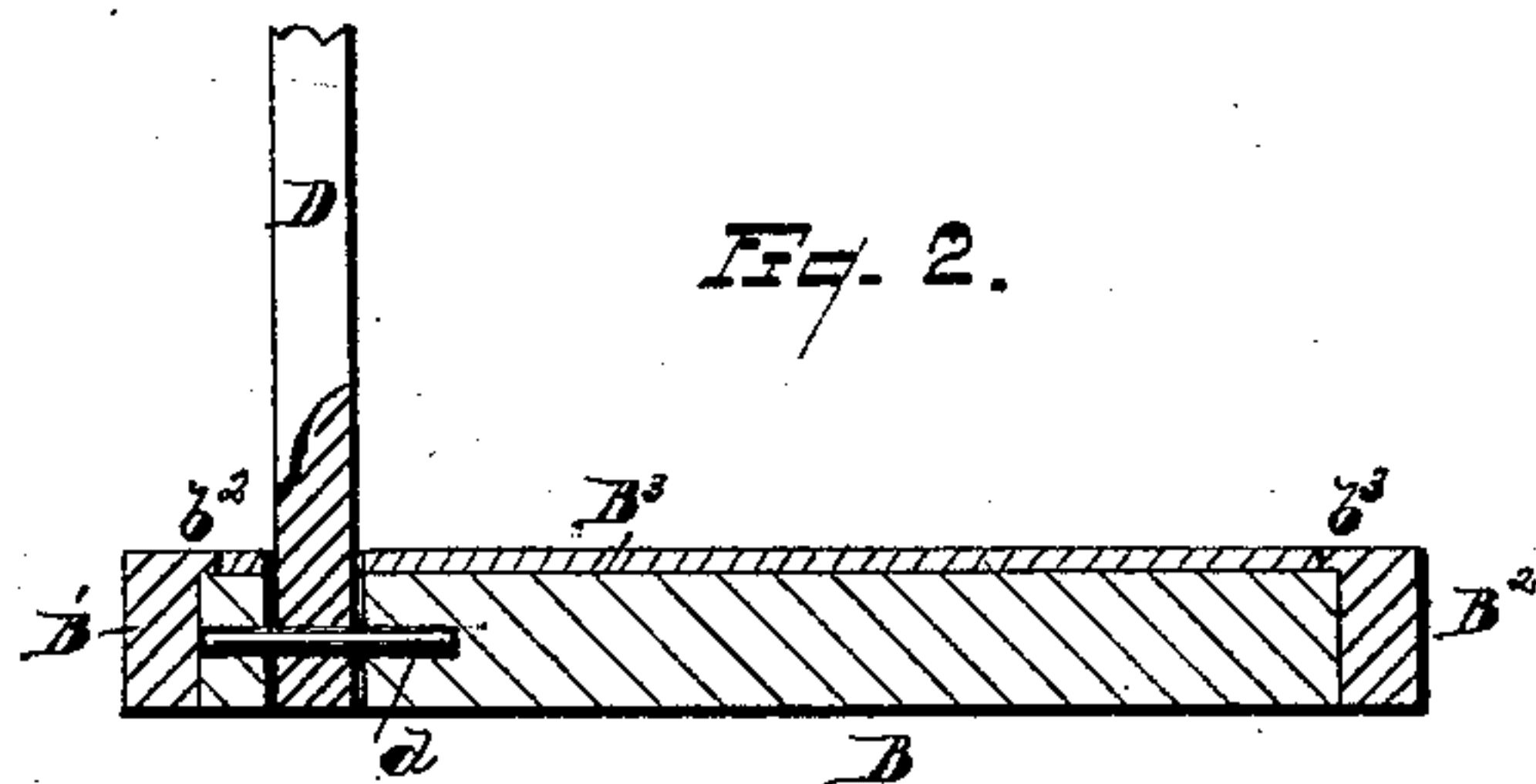
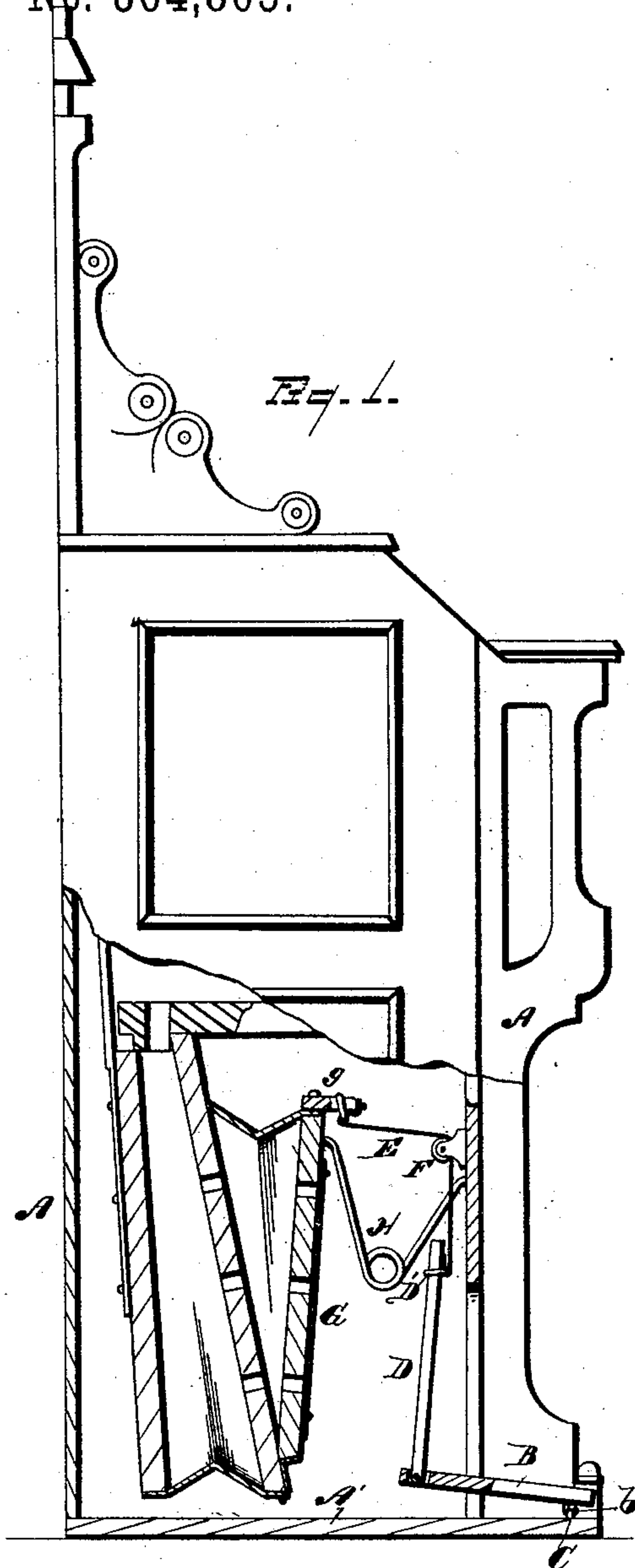


(No Model.)

H. SCHWESINGER & J. COURVILLE.
ORGAN PEDAL.

No. 364,865.

Patented June 14, 1887.



WITNESSES

Samuel C. Thomas.
Th. B. O'Dogherty.

INVENTOR

INVENTOR
Henry Schwesinger
Joseph Courville
By W. W. Beggett.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SCHWESINGER AND JOSEPH COURVILLE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNORS TO THE FARRAND & VOTEY ORGAN COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

ORGAN-PEDAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,865, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed April 11, 1887. Serial No. 234,413. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY SCHWESINGER and JOSEPH COURVILLE, of Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Organ-Pedals; and we declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in organ-pedals, as more fully hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings which accompany this application, Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of a portion of an organ illustrating our invention, with parts in elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical section across the treadle. Figs. 3 and 4 are separate views illustrating the method of engaging the webbing at its two ends. Fig. 5 illustrates the method of engaging the forward end of the treadle with the base of the organ-case.

We carry out our invention as follows:

A represents the organ-case; A', its base.

B represents the treadle. The engagement of the forward end of the treadle with the base of the organ-case constitutes one feature of our invention, and consists, essentially, of providing the organ-case with a rod or loop, C, having its ends engaged into the said base of the organ-case, that portion of the rod or loop intermediate of its ends being raised above the surface of the base to permit the engagement therewith of hooks $b\ b'$, engaged in the end of the treadle, as shown. Of course the upper surface of the said base might be grooved to permit the engagement of the said hooks with said rod or loop, if desired, the rod or loop having contact with the surface of the base. It is evident that as so constructed the outer end of the treadle is very readily engaged in place upon the base of the organ-case, the said construction and arrangement also permitting the treadle to flex readily at this point.

The treadle is provided with moldings $B^1\ B^2$ upon its edges, and a covering of fabric, B^3 .

The molding is preferably constructed with upper flanges, $b^2\ b^3$, to embrace said fabric between them and the body of the treadle, thereby holding the fabric firmly in place and permitting its ready renewal by disengaging the molding, which may be tacked in place.

D is the pedal-arm having a pivotal engagement at its base with the treadle, this engagement being effected by inserting a pivot or pin, d , from one side of the body of the treadle through the lower end of said arm before the adjacent molding is secured in place. When said molding is secured in place, the pivotal connection is effectually hidden from view.

E represents the webbing, said webbing engaged at its lower end with the pedal-arm in the following manner: Said arm is provided with a movable clasp, D' , constructed of a suitable piece of wire, bent at its ends to engage in a groove, d' , in the rear face of said arm, said clasp extending across the front face of said arm at its upper end. Being thus engaged upon the arm, it is evident that the portion of the clasp which extends across the front face of said arm is capable of an upward and downward movement.

The clasp is so constructed as to permit the engagement of the lower end of the webbing between it and the front face of said arm, said webbing being turned under, as shown at e , its end thus engaged between the clasp and the front face of said arm, when, as will be observed, the pull upon the webbing will cause the clasp to bind the end of the webbing between it and the face of the arm, and so prevent its ready or accidental disengagement. The firmer the pull upon the webbing the more firm is the grip of the clasp to bind the end of the webbing upon the arm.

The webbing extends over an ordinary roller or pulley, F, engaged upon the organ-case. A similar clasp to that already described engages the upper end of said webbing upon the exhauster G of the bellows, said exhauster being preferably provided with a block or shoulder, g , slotted upon its upper face, as shown at g' , to receive a clasp, G' , constructed in the same manner as the clasp D' .

The upper end of the webbing is engaged between the clasp and the under face of said block or shoulder, as shown at *e'*; and it is evident that a pull upon the webbing draws the clasp slightly forward, causing the clasp to hug the webbing tightly between itself and said shoulder or block and prevent its disengagement. H represents the usual retracting-spring to close the exhaustor when pressure is relieved from the pedal.

It is obvious that such a construction and arrangement for uniting the forward end of the treadle upon the organ-case is simple and economical, as is also the method of pivoting the pedal-arm upon the treadle, the engagement of the fabric in place beneath the flanges of the molding, while at the same time the method and arrangement of clasping the two ends of the webbing upon the pedal-arm and valve, respectively, are also very simple and economical.

Heretofore, where the webbing has usually been tacked on at its ends to the adjacent parts, in case it has been necessary to renew the webbing, it has been found that the adjacent parts have been frequently split or damaged, so as to make it difficult to renew the webbing and make a neat and satisfactory job. By our invention, however, the webbing may be renewed at any time when desired with the greatest facility, while the parts to which our improved clasps are attached are unmarred and are not damaged, as has been the case heretofore. The end of the webbing may be tacked upon the

edge of the part *g*, as shown in Fig. 4, if desired.

What we claim is—

1. The combination, with an organ-case and its treadle, of a loop or rod, C, engaged at its end with the organ-case, said treadle provided with hooks *b b'*, engaged with said rod or loop, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with an organ-treadle, of a pedal-arm, a pivot inserted through one side of said treadle through the lower end of said arm, the edges of said treadle provided with moldings, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a treadle, of a pedal-arm, a pivot passed from one side of the treadle through the lower end of said arm, a fabric covering the said treadle, and moldings engaged upon the sides of said treadle to hold said fabric in place thereon, substantially as described.

4. In an organ-pedal, the combination, with the pedal-arm and the exhaustor G, of a webbing uniting said arm and exhaustor, said webbing engaged at its ends upon said arm and exhaustor, respectively, by clasps D' and G', substantially as and in the manner described.

In testimony whereof we sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY SCHWESINGER.
JOSEPH COURVILLE.

Witnesses:

N. S. WRIGHT,
M. B. O'DOHERTY.