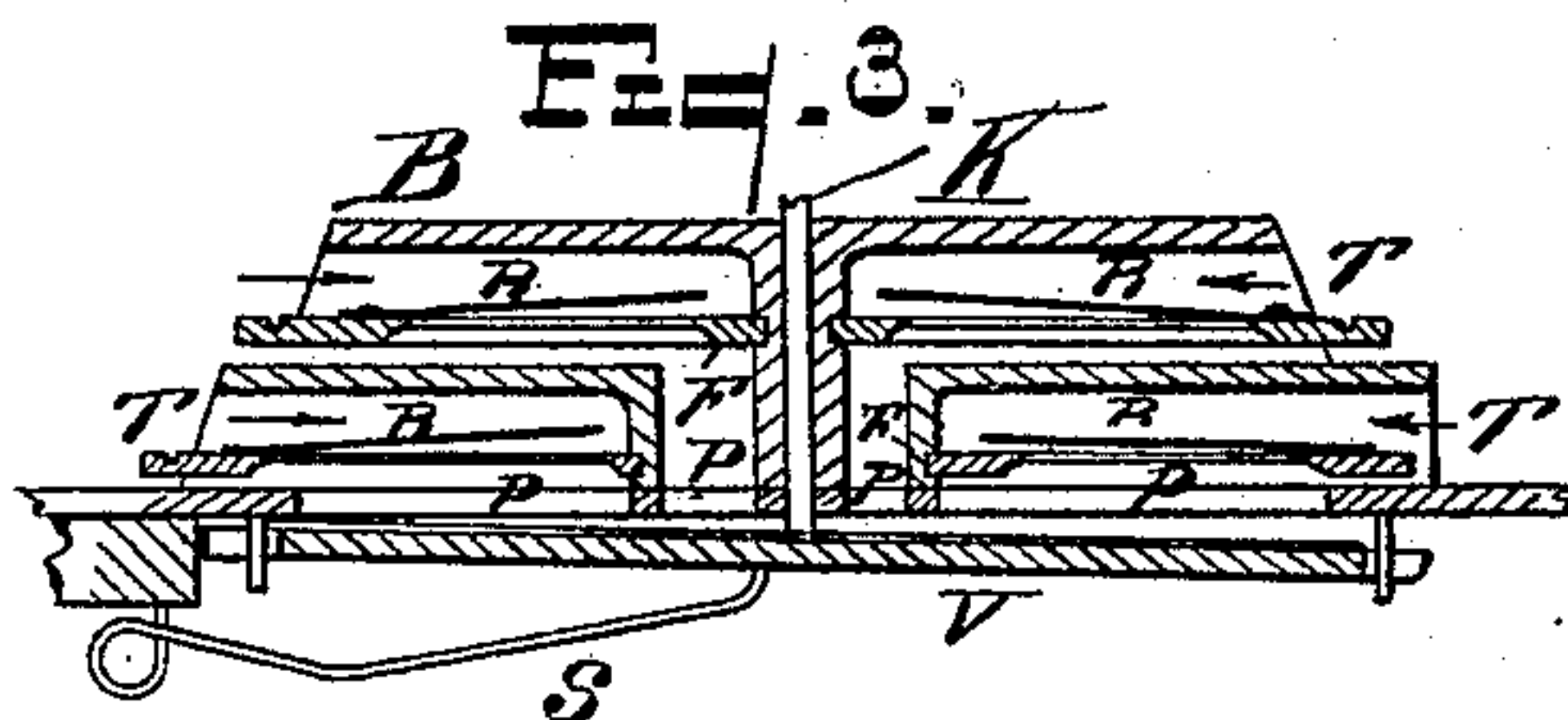
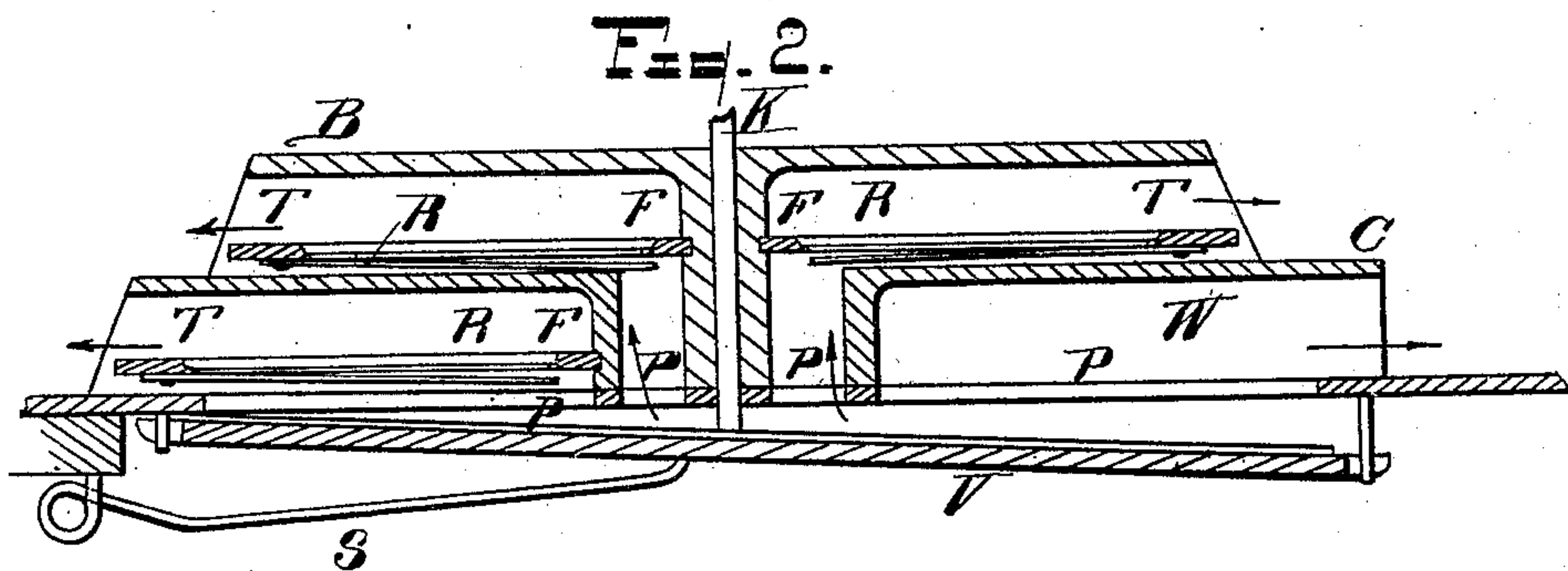
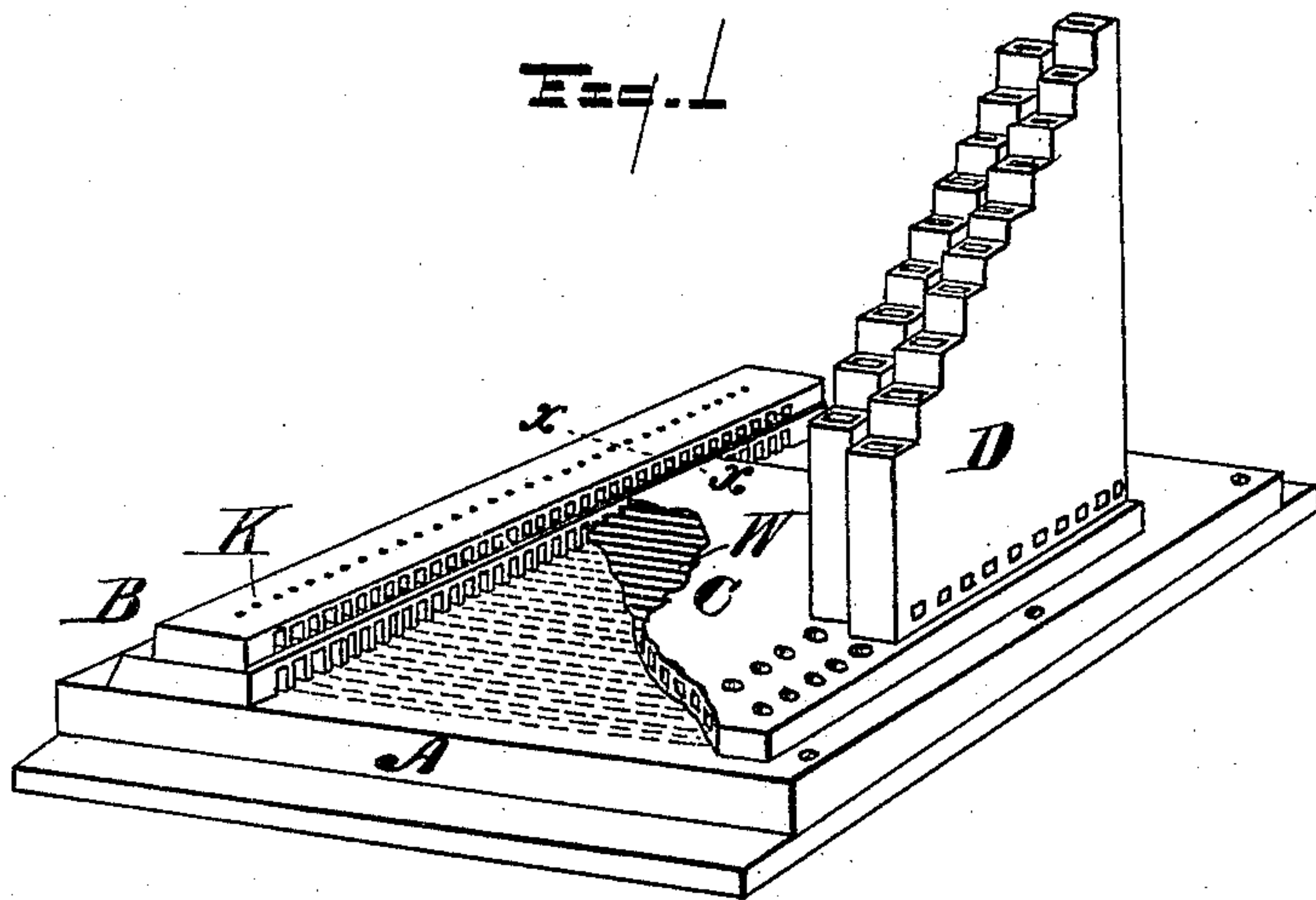


(No Model.)

G. W. SCRIBNER.
REED ORGAN.

No. 441,589.

Patented Nov. 25, 1890.



WITNESSES

Samuel E. Thomas.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. SCRIBNER, OF CHATHAM, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO FANNY L. SCRIBNER AND CHARLES A. BAGWELL, OF SAME PLACE.

REED-ORGAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,589, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed March 22, 1890. Serial No. 344,943. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. SCRIBNER, of Chatham, in the county of Kent and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Reed-Organs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improvement in reed-organs, hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective of the wind-chest, reed tubes, and wind-passages of my improved organ, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a section through part of Fig. 1 on line $x x$; and Fig. 3 is a section similar to Fig. 2, showing the old form of construction.

A represents the wind-chest of a reed-organ.

B represents two tiers of reed tubes, (which are in Figs. 2 and 3 marked T,) each containing a reed R, set in the frame F.

V represents a valve normally closed by a spring S, closing the passages P, which connect with the bellows, and K represents a rod connected with a key by which the valve V is operated.

The arrows show the courses of the wind-currents.

W, Fig. 2, represents one of the series of wind-passages, the bottom of which may be formed by the top of the wind-chest A and the top by the board C, or each may be made separate. Each one of these wind-passages W connects with and takes the place of one of the reed tubes T in the old form of construction.

D represents speaking-pipes, each connected with one of the wind-passages W, and each of these pipes may contain a reed, or the reed may be placed at the entry of the wind-passage W, as desired.

In the old form of construction a current of air is drawn by air-exhaust bellows or similar appliances through the reed tubes T, as shown by the arrows in Fig. 3, and the reeds

R have their free end above the frame F to be vibrated by an incoming current of air. The result of this construction is that the sound-waves caused by the vibration of the reeds are drawn down by the air-currents into the interior of the instrument and a comparatively weak and muffled tone is produced.

In my invention I substitute a blast-bellows or similar equivalent forcer for the suction-bellows, so that when the valve V is depressed by the operating-key K air is forced into the inner end of reed tubes T. The reeds R and frame F are reversed to meet the changed condition of the air-current—that is, the free ends of the reeds are below the frames, as shown in Fig. 2, and the sound-waves produced by the vibration of the reeds are carried out through the short reed tubes T, thus materially increasing the volume and quality of the tone. In addition to this, as the valve V closes with the current of air instead of against it, there is much less liability of the reeds cithering. This construction also enables me to connect one of the reed tubes (the one marked W in Fig. 2) with wind-passages leading to such a distance from the reed tubes as to permit the use of pipes D, which cannot be done with the old form of construction.

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

1. In a reed-organ having one or more sets or series of reeds and keys, the wind-passages W, without reeds, and speaking-pipes D, substantially as described and shown.

2. In a reed-organ, the combination, with the air forcing and controlling mechanisms, of the reed tube B, wind-passage W, and pipe D, substantially as shown and described.

GEO. W. SCRIBNER.

Witnesses:

C. J. O'NEILL,
WILLIAM TURNER.