(No Model.)

J. HERRBURGER.

PILOT FOR PIANO ACTIONS.

No. 482,008. Patented Sept. 6, 1892.

Fig: 1.

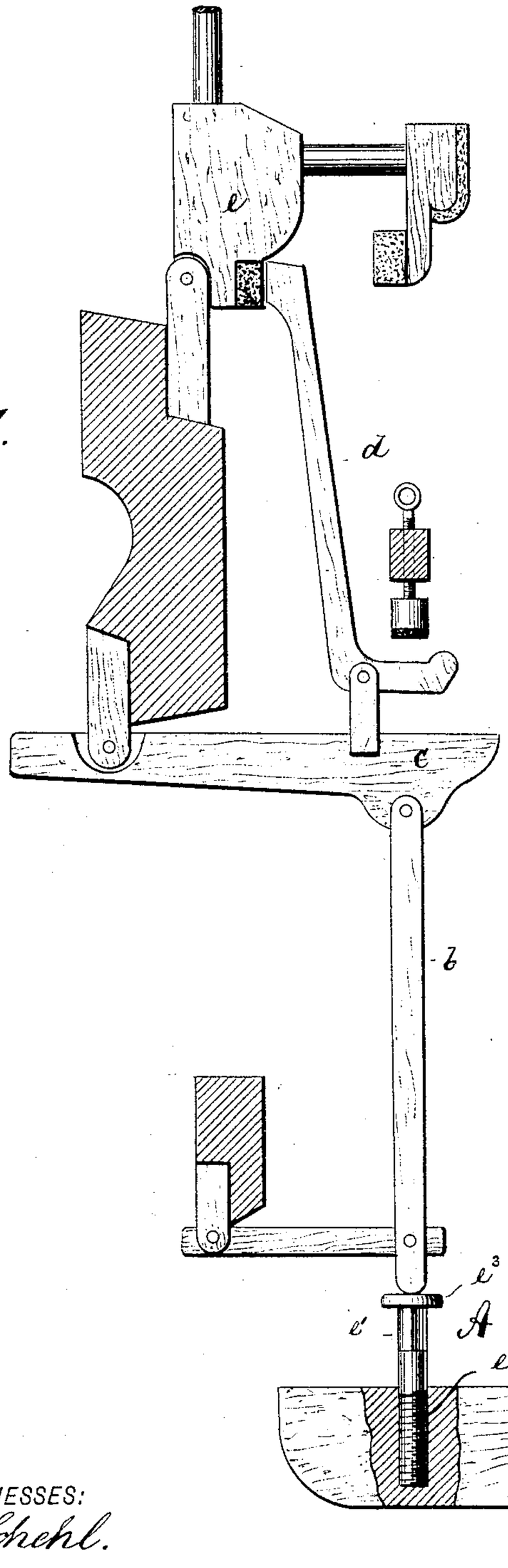

Fig: 2.

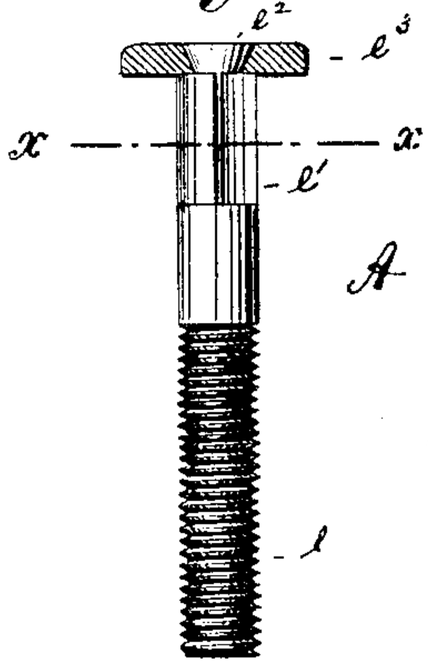

Fig: 3.

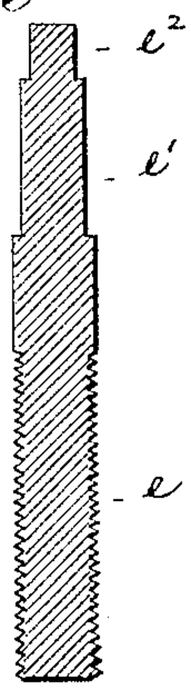

Fig: 4.

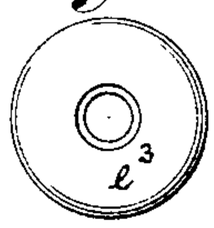

Fig: 5.

WITNESSES:

A. Schehl.

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH HERRBURGER, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

PILOT FOR PIANO-ACTIONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,008, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed June 30, 1892. Serial No. 438,496. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH HERRBURGER, of Paris, France, have invented an Improved Pilot for Piano-Actions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved construction of pilot for piano-actions, which is an adjusting device beneath the abstract that takes the place of the rocker.

It consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a piano-action provided with my improved pilot. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the pilot; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of the shank detached; Fig. 4, a top view of the head detached; Fig. 5, a cross-section on line $x\ x$, Fig. 2.

The letter a represents the key of the piano-action. b is the abstract, c the whip, d the jack, and e the hammer-butt, all as usual. Into the key a there is screwed the pilot A, directly beneath the abstract, and by means of which the elevation of the abstract, and consequently the engagement of the jack with the hammer-butt, is regulated.

The pilot A consists of a shank that is threaded at its lower end, as at e, and is squared at its upper end, as at e'. Above the squared end e' the shank terminates in a contracted neck e^2. This contracted neck is received by the central perforation of an annular head e^3 and is then upset to connect the parts. The threaded lower end of the pilot is driven into the key a by revolving the pilot similar to a screw. This revolution is effected by a suitable key or wrench that is made to engage the upper squared end e' of the shank. The head e^3 comes to rest directly under the abstract and forms the support for the same.

To regulate the height of the abstract, the pilot is revolved by means of the key or wrench, that engages the shank, but not the head. The advantages connected with this construction are that the pilot can be accurately adjusted, readily centered, and cheaply manufactured.

What I claim is—

1. A pilot for piano-actions, consisting of a shank having a threaded lower section, a squared upper section, a contracted neck, and an annular head that receives such neck, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a key and abstract in a piano-action with an interposed pilot consisting of a shank having a threaded lower section, a squared upper section, a contracted neck, and an annular head that receives such neck, substantially as specified.

JOSEPH HERRBURGER.

Witnesses:

EDWIN BECHSTEIN,

H. WYLE.