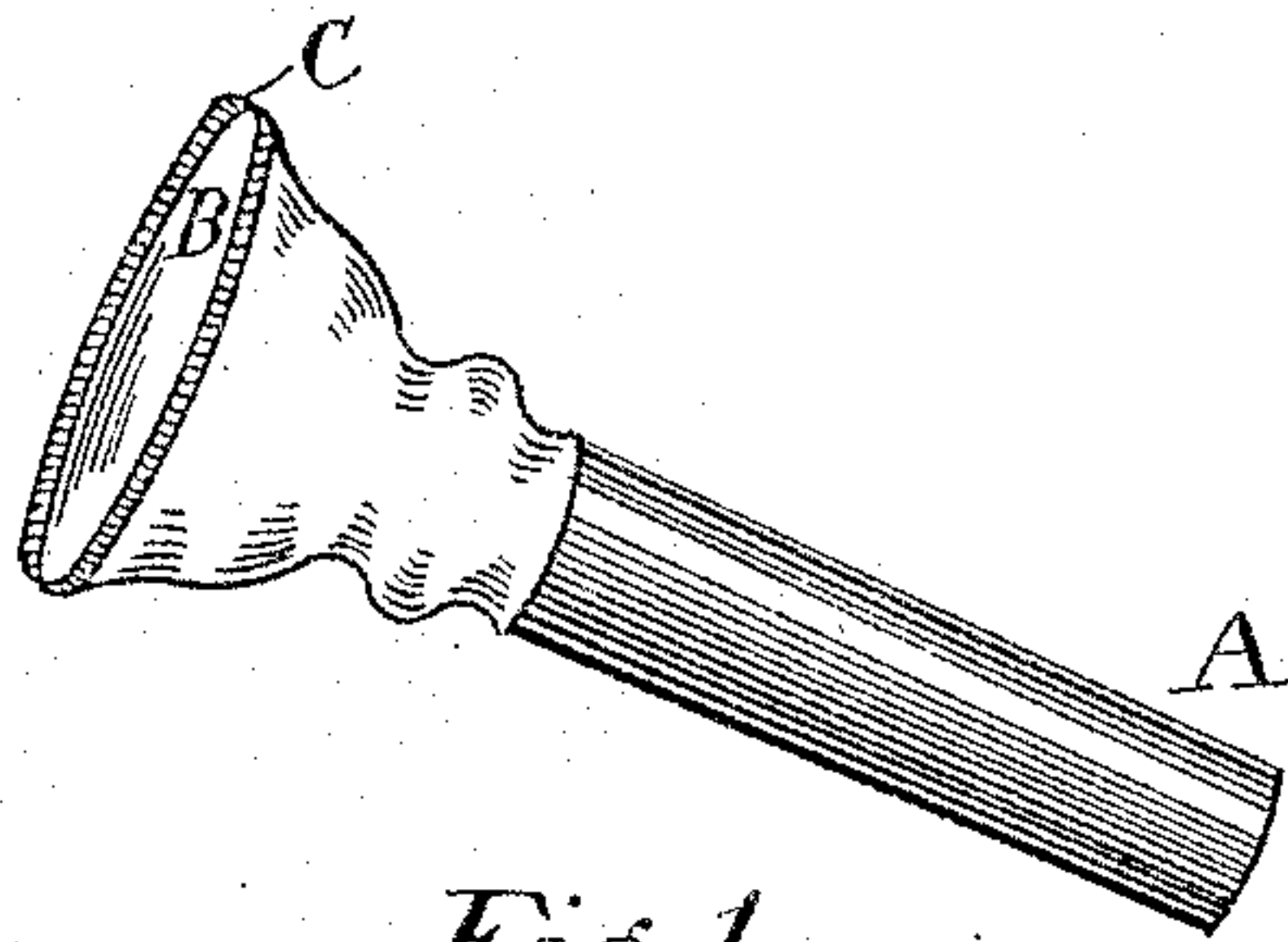


(No Model.)

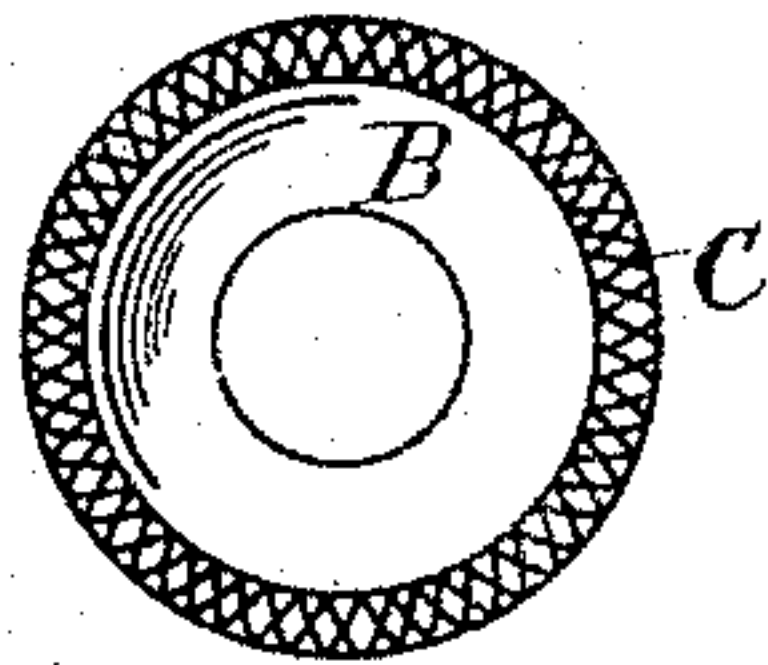
T. HENNINGER.  
MOUTHPIECE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No. 491,646.

Patented Feb. 14, 1893.



*Fig 1*



*Fig. 2*

Witnesses  
Geo. F. Kincaid.

Genie L. Williams.

Inventor  
Theodor Henninger  
by John Wedderburn  
his Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODOR HENNINGER, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

## MOUTHPIECE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,646, dated February 14, 1893.

Application filed October 4, 1892. Serial No. 447,827. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THEODOR HENNINGER, of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and  
5 useful Improvements in Mouth-Pieces for Musical Instruments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it apper-  
10 tains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in mouth-pieces for musical instruments, and its object is to construct a mouth-piece or embouchure for wind-instruments more reliable  
15 and of greater possibilities than the mouth-piece now in use, and its advantages are that it insures more reliability of embouchure and commands a greater certainty in attacking and maintaining the pitch of tone desired than the  
20 smooth top mouth-piece or style in common use. It requires a considerably smaller amount of pressure on the lips in order to produce a tone above the middle pitch. It enables greater endurance in successively continuous per-  
25 forming than the old style mouth-piece without tiring or overstraining the lips. It confines the work of the lips for producing tone to the diameter of space on the inside of mouth-piece and holds the lips firmly to the desired  
30 position, thereby avoiding a slipping or "giving out" of the lips when they are tired. A further advantage is that it insures a more steady embouchure than the old style mouth-piece, and does not hurt the lips as one would  
35 naturally think the first time he sees the "rough top" mouth-piece, on account of its rough appearance; there may be several degrees of roughness applied, according to the taste or fitness to the lips of the individual  
40 using it. It helps beginners to acquire an embouchure in considerable shorter time than the old style mouth-piece, as it keeps the lips

easily in position and confines the work of the lips for the production of tone to the small space in the inside of the mouth-piece, and is  
45 therefore also, especially favorable to amateur performers and those that have not time to practice every day; they will find the "rough top" mouth-piece of incalculable value to assist their embouchure.  
50

With the objects in view and in the matter of durability and simplicity, I have invented the present improvement to meet the requirements.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is  
55 a perspective view, and Fig. 2 is an end view.

A represents the shank of the mouth-piece and B represents the kettle or hollow that receives the wind while C is the top rim of the embouchure that comes in direct contact with  
60 the lips, and which I have constructed with a rough surface.

I do not confine myself to any particular manner of roughening the top rim, or the surface of the mouth-piece coming in direct con-  
65 tact with the lips; neither do I adapt my invention to any particular form or style of mouth-piece.

Having thus fully described my invention, the advantages of the same will, it is thought,  
70 be readily understood.

I claim—

In a mouth-piece for musical instruments the part of said mouth-piece which comes in direct contact with the lips having a rough-  
75 ened surface, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THEODOR HENNINGER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES C. HAYES,  
E. J. CANNON.