

No. 631,118.

Patented Aug. 15, 1899.

R. E. MARTIN.
TUNING PEG FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Application filed Oct. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

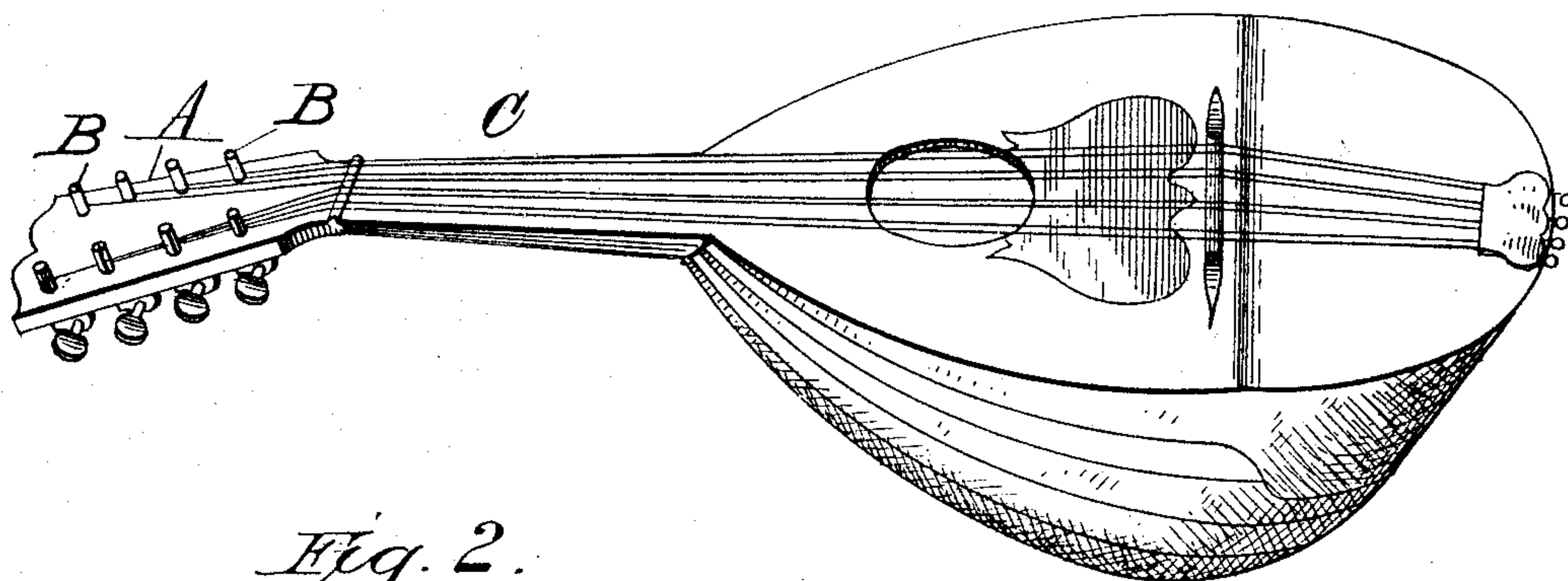


Fig. 2.

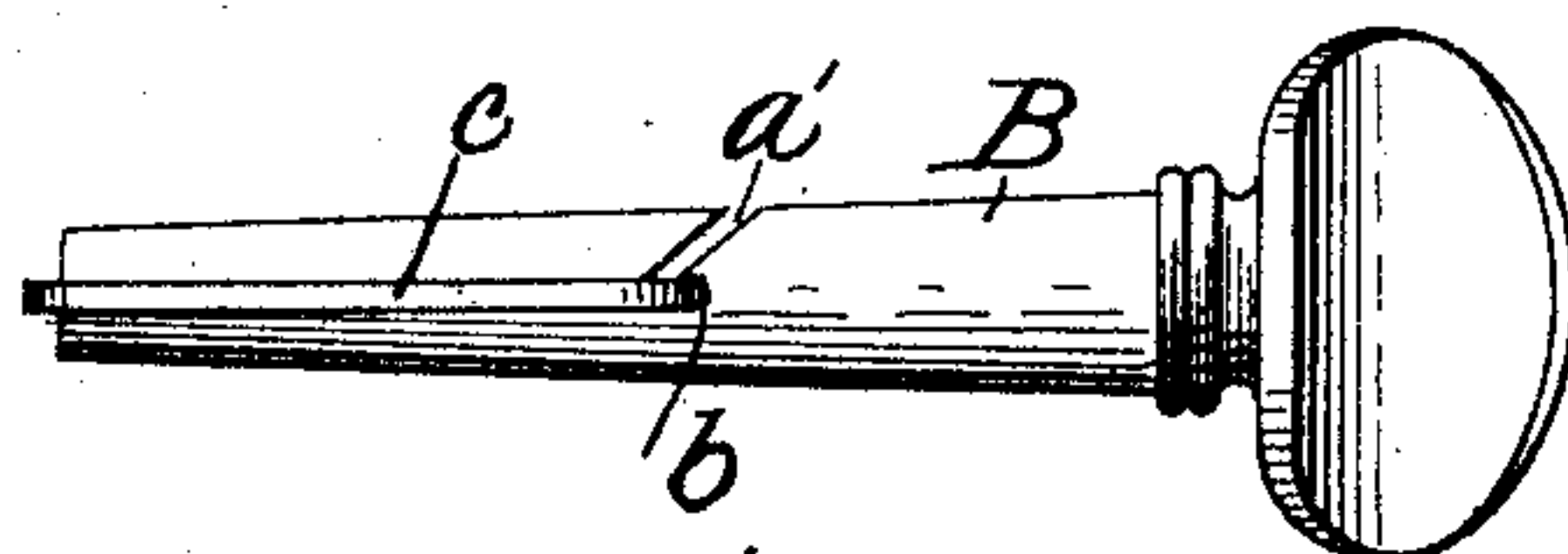
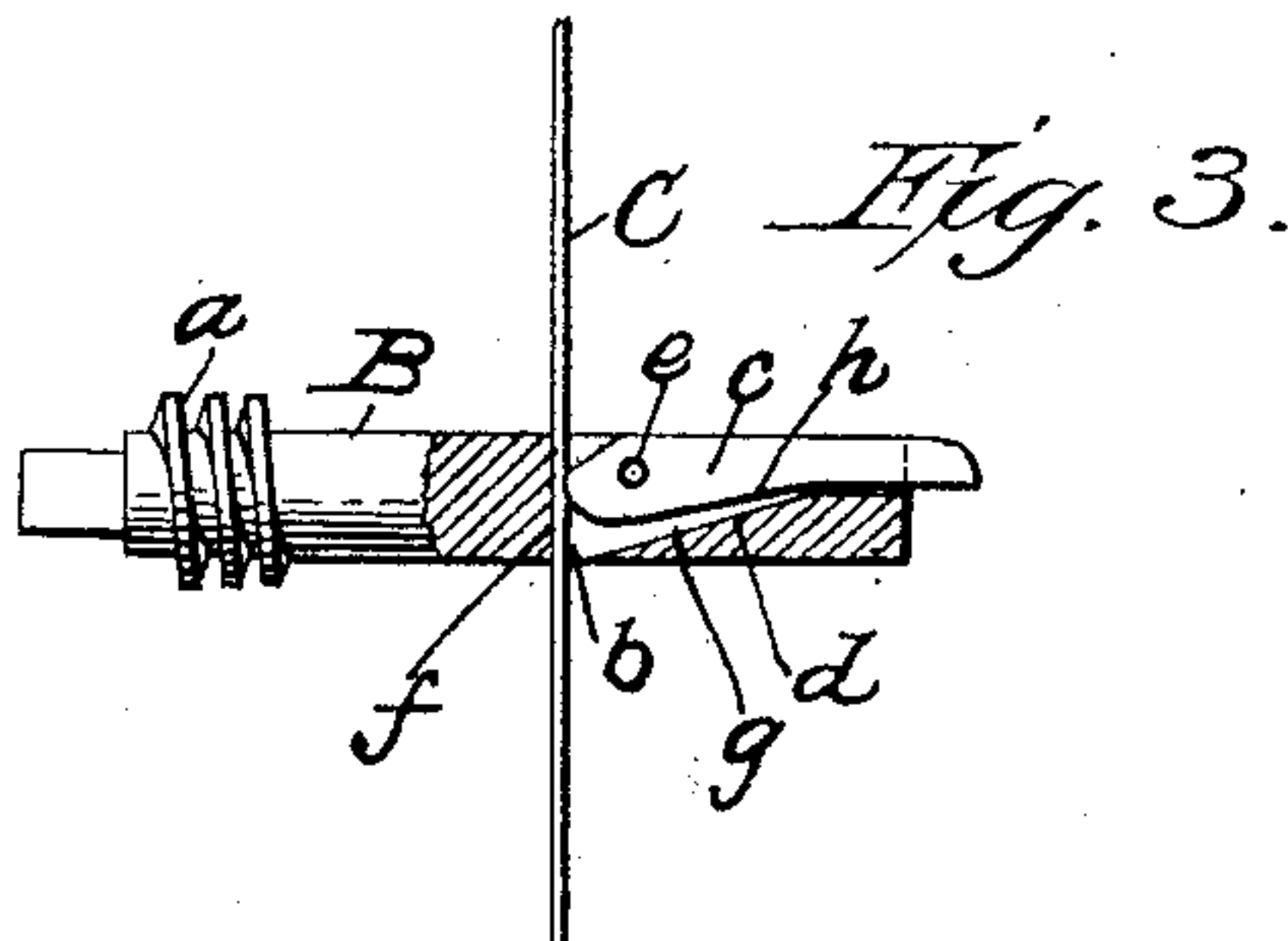
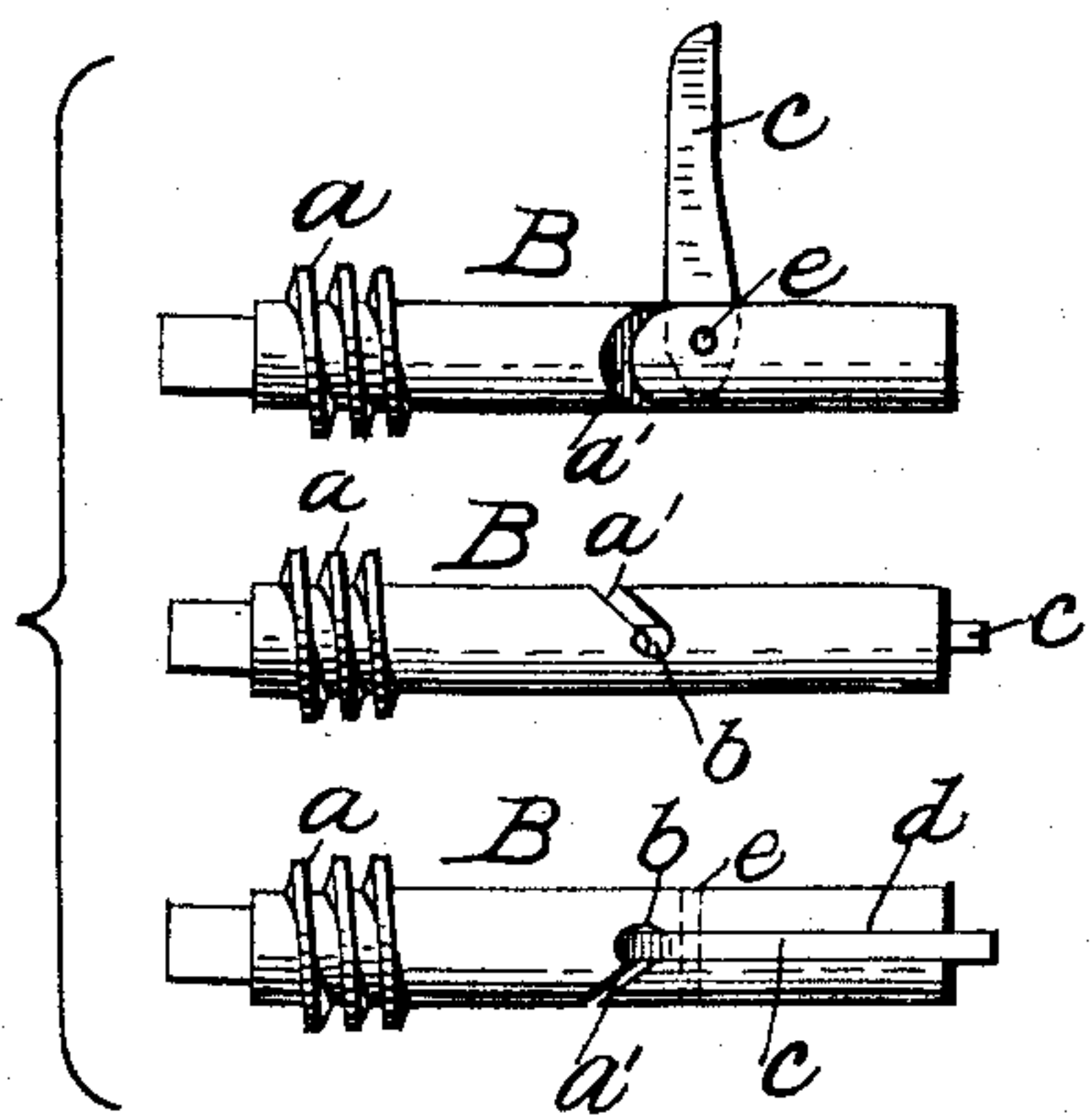


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT E. MARTIN, OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

TUNING-PEG FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,118, dated August 15, 1899.

Application filed October 28, 1898. Serial No. 694,854. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT E. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Annapolis, in the county of Anne Arundel and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tuning-Pegs 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 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to musical instruments known as "stringed" instruments—such as guitars, banjos, mandolins, violins, harps, and the like—but is not limited thereto in its use, as with slight modifications it can be applied to other stringed instruments, such as pianos and the like, and has especial reference to tuning-pegs used on such instruments; and it consists in certain improvements in construction, which will be fully disclosed in the following specification and claim.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective of a musical instrument; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the peg detached and on an enlarged scale; Fig. 3, a like view, partly in section and showing a string in the peg; and Fig. 4, a side elevation of the peg on a still larger scale.

Reference being had to the drawings and the letters thereon, A indicates the head of a musical instrument; B, the tuning-pegs, to which the strings C are connected and which pegs are provided with gear *a* in the usual manner, engaged by a worm (not shown) for rotating the peg.

For the purpose of securing the string C in the peg a transverse and inclined slot *a'* is

formed, which terminates in a slightly-enlarged groove or seat *b*, on which the string rests when secured by the cam-lever *c*, which is secured eccentrically in a longitudinal slot *d* by a pin *e*, so that it can swing freely in the slot and by its cam-face *f* engage the string and clamp it to its seat, as shown in Fig. 3, and securely hold the string in the post.

The lever *c* extends slightly beyond the end of the peg to be readily engaged to release the string.

The slot is inclined longitudinally on its rear wall *g* to correspond with the inclined inner edge or surface *h* of the lever *c*, and the slot is of a depth to receive the lever, so that the outer edge of the lever is flush with the periphery of the peg.

The peg thus constructed is inserted in the head of a musical instrument, one end of a string inserted in the slot *a'*, drawn down into the groove *b*, and then clamped to its seat by the lever *c*.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

A tuning-peg provided with a transverse inclined slot, a transverse groove or seat at the inner end of the slot and a longitudinal slot in the side thereof; in combination with a lever having a cam, the inner end of which engages a string, pivotally connected to the peg and secured eccentrically in said longitudinal slot and the lever extending beyond the outer end of the peg.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT E. MARTIN.

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