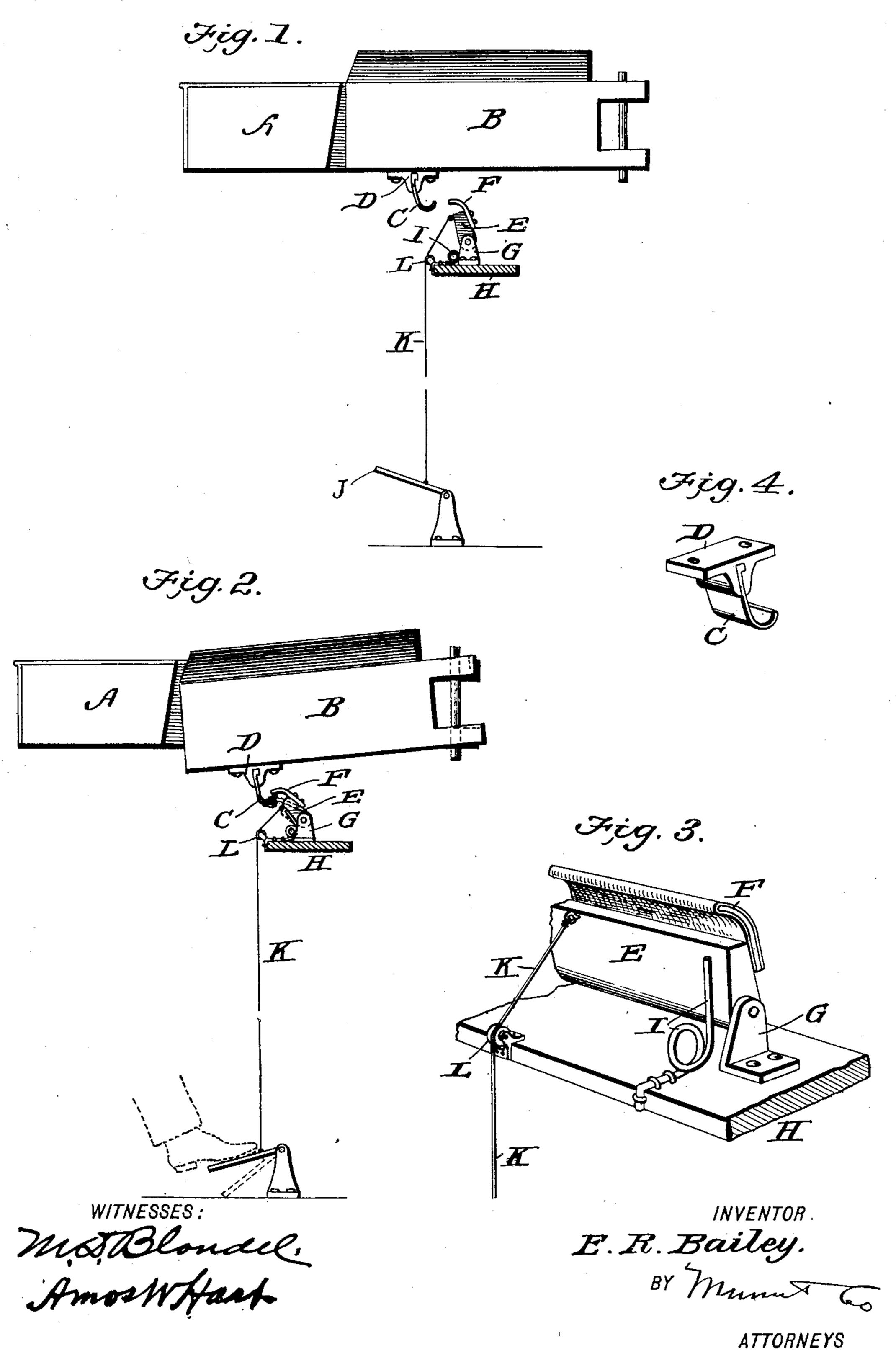
E. R. BAILEY.

ATTACHMENT FOR REED OR PIPE ORGANS.

(Application filed Aug. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGERLY RUDOLPH BAILEY, OF CLARINDA, IOWA.

ATTACHMENT FOR REED OR PIPE ORGANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,875, dated April 9, 1901.

Application filed August 13, 1900. Serial No. 26,787. (No model.)

To all whom it may soncern:

Be it known that I, EDGERLY RUDOLPH Bailey, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Clarinda, in the county 5 of Page and State of Iowa, have invented an Improved Attachment for Reed or Pipe Organs, of which the following is a description.

The purpose of my invention is to increase the tonal capacity of reed and pipe organs— 10 viz., of sustaining chords or tones without the continued manipulation of keys or other

mechanism heretofore employed.

By the use of this attachment chords or tones once struck or sounded continue in du-15 ration as desired by the performer, thereby permitting of further execution, the tones thus produced intermingling with the sustained ones. In other words, certain keys may be struck and held depressed indefinitely 20 without requiring continued manual pressure by the player, so that the corresponding notes will sound so long as desired or until the depressed keys are mechanically released at the will of the player. It is a particular 25 feature of my invention that while any key or keys are thus held depressed all the others may be freely manipulated as usual.

The invention is particularly adapted for instruments having a double keyboard or 30 bank of keys, in which case a separate attachment can be used for each set of keys.

My improved construction and arrangement of parts are as hereinafter described, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in

35 which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a bank of keys with my attachment arranged beneath, the parts being in normal position. Fig. 2 is a similar view save that a key is shown 40 depressed and locked by my attachment. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the key-locking bar constituting a prominent feature of my attachment. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the elastic hooks at-45 tached to the keys which it is desired to hold depressed.

A and B indicate the usual arrangement of keys on an organ. Each key may be provided on its under side with an attachment 50 in the form of a pendent spring-hook C, the same being secured in a casting D, which is screwed to the key, as shown. In this in-

stance I show the black keys B alone provided with such hooks C. It will be understood that the hooks C of the entire row of 55

keys B are in alinement.

The means for holding one or more of the keys B depressed, as shown in Fig. 2, consist of the locking-bar E, having a hook F secured to it, as shown best in Fig. 3. The 60 said bar is pivoted in vertical stands or brackets G, secured to a fixed base-piece H. It will be understood that said bar E and hook F must have the same length as the width of the row of keys B, since the hook F is re- 65 quired to engage any one or several of the key-hooks C or all simultaneously, as the case may be. The hook F is attached to the back of bar E and projects above and over the same or toward the front. It is covered 70 with leather to prevent the metallic sound or click which would otherwise be produced upon contact with the key-hooks C.

The bar E is held in due position by a spring I, which bears against its front side, 75 as shown in Fig. 3, and it is drawn forward into locking engagement with one or more key-hooks C by means of a treadle J and cord K, the latter running over a pulley L in the

80

base-piece H.

It will be seen that if one or more of the keys B and the treadle J are depressed, as shown in Fig. 2, the bar E will be rocked or pulled forward, so that its hook F will engage the key-hooks C, and, further, that the 85 said keys may be held depressed indefinitely or at the will of the player, so that the corresponding notes will continue to sound until the treadle is released and the locking-bar E and keys B are allowed to resume their nor- 90 mal position.

It is necessary that when certain keys are thus held down all the others may be played as usual, and this is provided for by the elasticity of the key-hooks C, which allows them 95 to yield to pressure of the hook F of bar E, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 2, whereby the said hook F is carried below the point where contact of the free hooks C—i. e., the hooks of keys remaining free or unlocked—with it 100 is possible. In other words, the unlocked keys B may be manipulated as usual without danger of their hooks Cstriking upon the hook of locking-bar E.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the keys of an organ-keyboard, having independent springhooks arranged in line as described, of the 5 locking device consisting of a bar pivoted beneath and parallel to the row of keys and having a hook which projects upward and forward, as shown, and means for rocking said bar forward and downward, to bring its hook 10 into locking engagement with one or more of the hooks of such key or keys as are to be held temporarily depressed, whereby, after preliminary engagement, the said bar may be rocked still further and the key-hooks fur-15 ther depressed, so that the keys remaining unlocked may be played as usual, without bringing their pendent hooks into contact with the locking device as specified.

2. The combination, with organ-keys having pendent members, of a movable locking 20 member adapted for engaging one or more of such key members when their keys are depressed, one of such engaging members being elastic as specified to allow the locking member to be further depressed, after due engage-25 ment, below the striking-point of the key members, and means for operating the locking member, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 30 name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDGERLY RUDOLPH BAILEY.

Witnesses:

HELLIE EARLE KELLEY, CECELIA AGNES DONOGHUE.