

G. HOLT.

STRING FASTENER FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Application filed Jan. 2, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

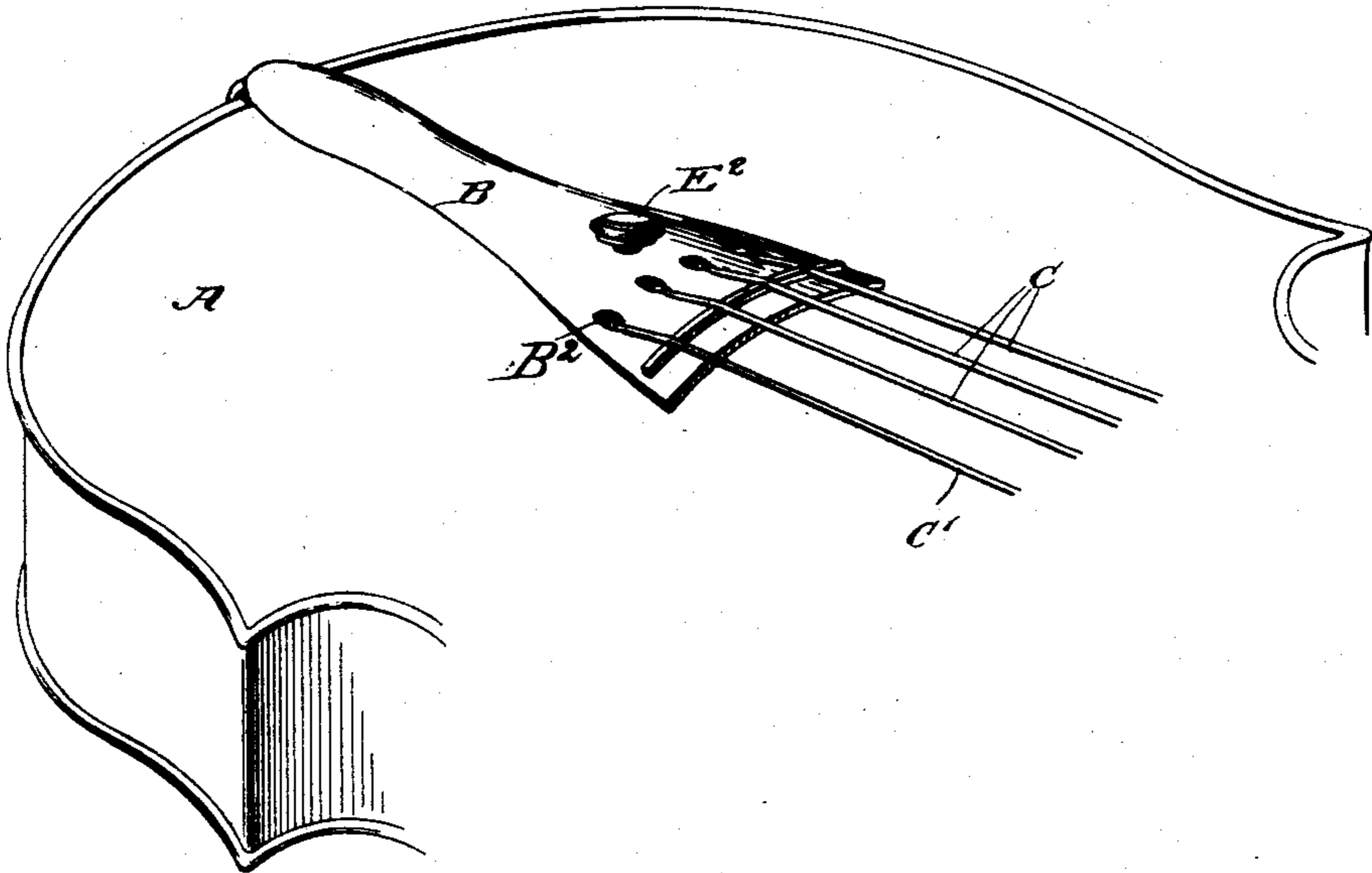


Fig. 2.

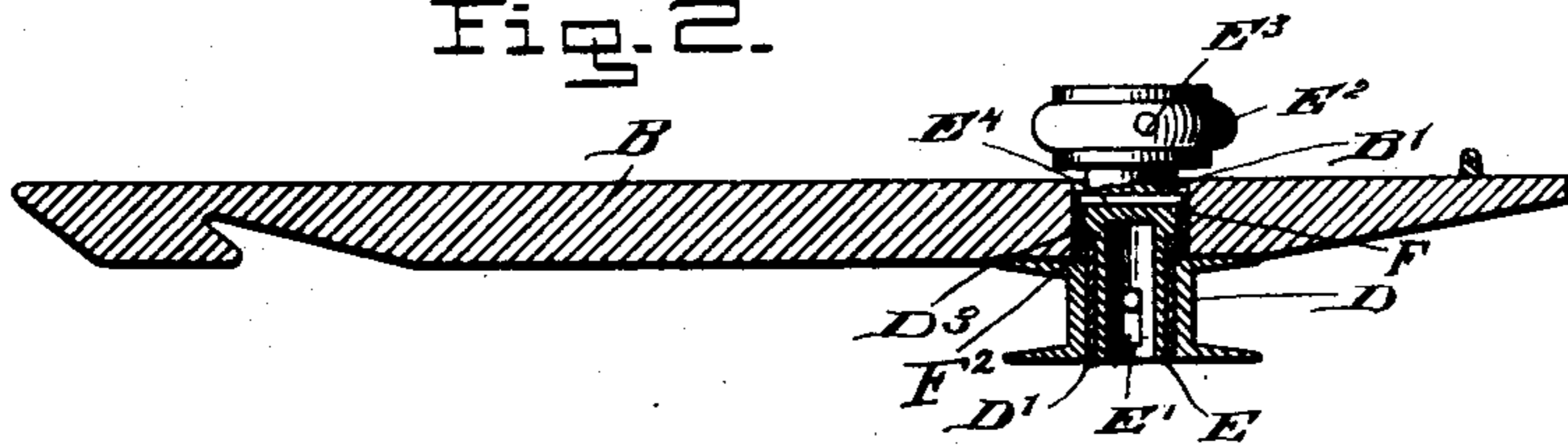


Fig. 3.

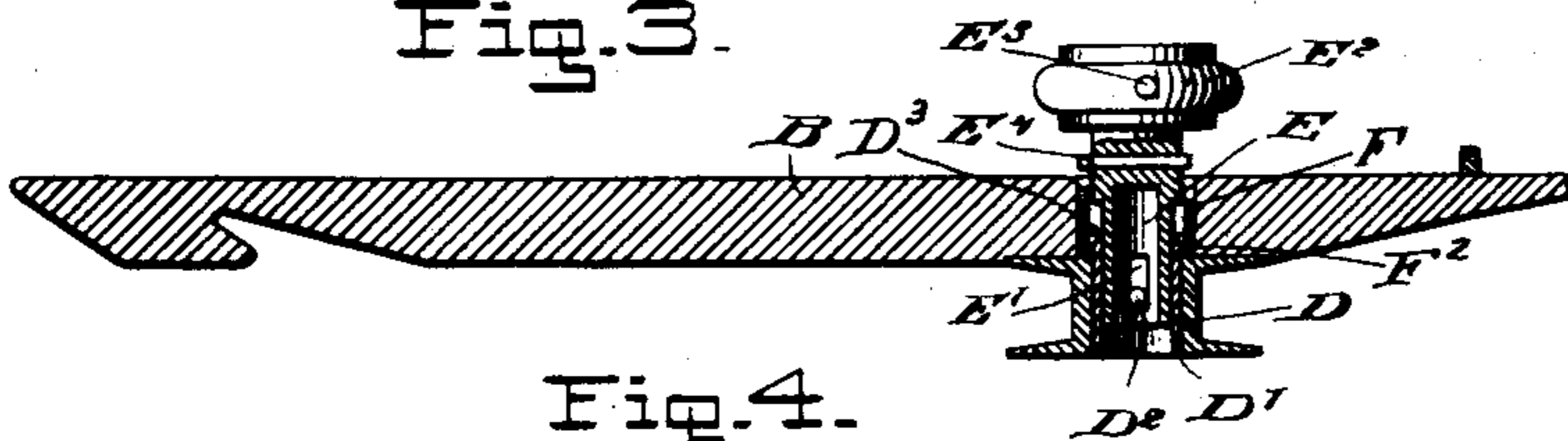
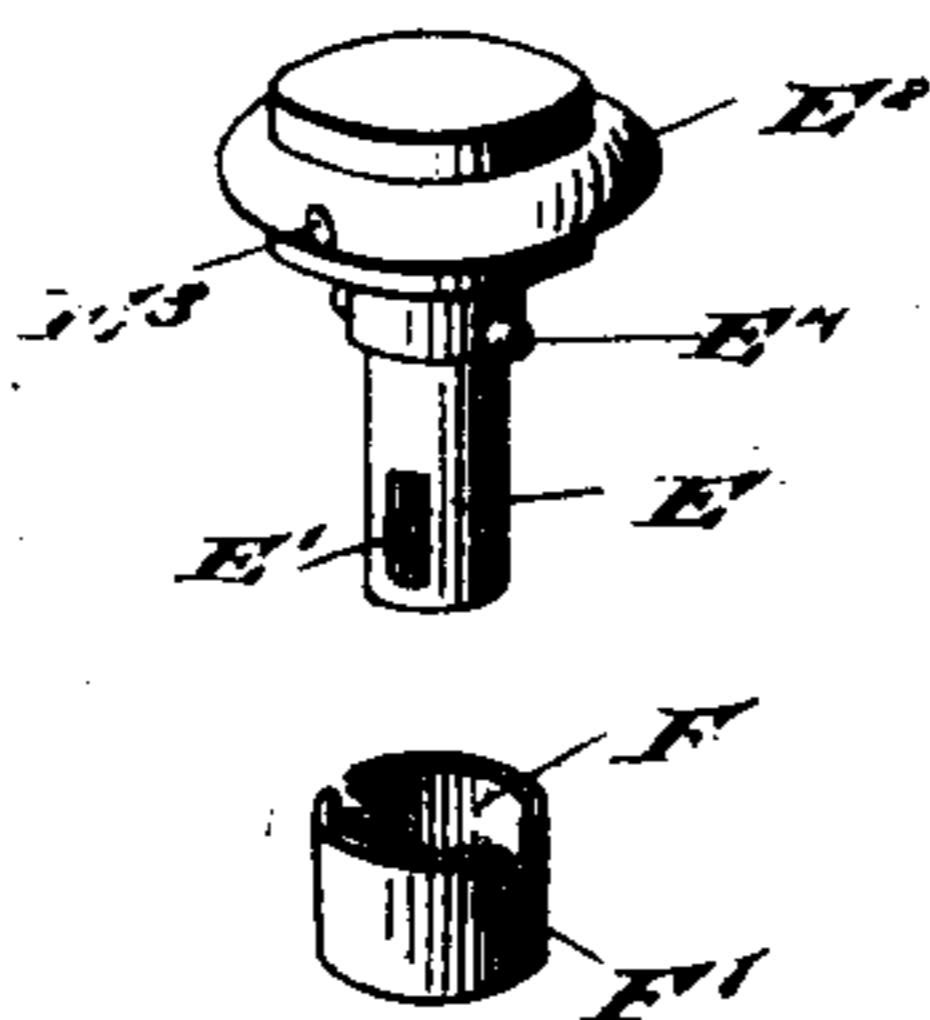


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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GEORGE HOLT, OF DIXFIELD, MAINE.

STRING-FASTENER FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,282, dated September 24, 1901.

Application filed January 2, 1901. Serial No. 41,887. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HOLT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dixfield, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, have
5 invented a new and Improved String-Fastener for Musical Instruments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to musical instruments, and particularly to violins and the
10 like, and has for its object to provide a device by which a supplementary string, as the E-string of a violin, may be held in readiness for immediate use in case the original string should break.

15 To this end my invention consists of certain features of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

20 Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tail
25 end of a violin, showing my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the tailpiece with my string fastened thereon. Fig. 3 is a similar view, but with the string-fastener in a different position; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of two of
30 the parts of my invention.

A is the body of a violin or like instrument, and B the tailpiece, to which some of the strings C are secured in the ordinary way,
35 while the fourth string C', which is the E-string of a violin, is secured by means of my improved string-fastener, which is located at the center of the tailpiece, slightly to the rear of the string-holes B².

40 This fastener comprises a reel D, on which the string is adapted to be wound, the said reel being provided with a sleeve D' and a cross-pin D², the upper end of the sleeve D' having a flange D³, which sits upon an interior flange F² at the lower end of a locking
45 plate or collar F, secured within a socket B', made in the tailpiece B. At the lower end of the said socket I provide a recess into which is adapted to fit the upper flange of the
50 reel D. Into the sleeve D' fits the stem E of

the reel-spindle, said stem being provided with two longitudinal slots E', into which fits the pin D², so that the spindle is capable of a limited longitudinal movement relatively to the reel. The upper end of the spindle
55 carries a head E², secured thereto by a pin E³ and serving to turn the spindle and the reel therewith. The reel-spindle is further provided with a cross-pin E⁴, projecting therefrom and adapted to engage two slots
60 F', provided in the locking plate or collar F, which is rigidly secured at the upper end of the socket B'. The slots F' are practically bayonet-slots.

In operation one end of the string is secured
65 to the tuning-peg, as usual, and the other end of the string is passed through the hole B² and wound on the reel D, the spindle being in the lifted position, (shown in Fig. 3,) so that it can turn freely. It will be remembered that E-strings are currently made in
70 from four to six lengths. Therefore the material wound on the reel D will be sufficient to replace the string C' many times in case it should break. When the string has been
75 wound on the reel D, the spindle is lowered, so that the pin E⁴ will engage the slots F', and then upon turning the tuning-peg to give the string the proper tension the pull on the string will turn the spindle into the locking
80 position, so that the reel D will be held against turning. Should the string C' break, the performer will simply slightly turn the head E², (and this can be done easily, since the tension of the string no longer holds the
85 reel-spindle locked,) and then the performer will raise the spindle into the position shown in Fig. 3, so that the reel can be turned freely. After fastening the new end of the string to the tuning-peg the performer will
90 again lower the reel-spindle to lock it with the collar F, as before described.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
95 Patent—

1. A tailpiece for musical instruments, having a string-reel located below the tailpiece and journaled therein, a locking device movable up and down through the tailpiece and projecting above the same, said locking de-
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vice being mounted to turn with the reel, and being adapted, when in one of its positions, for locking engagement with the tailpiece.

2. A string-reel for musical instruments, comprising a reel proper, a spindle held to turn with the reel but capable of moving lengthwise thereof, and a stationary retaining device arranged to lock the spindle in one of its positions.

to 3. A string-reel for musical instruments, comprising a reel proper, a spindle held to

turn with the reel but capable of moving lengthwise thereof, and a stationary locking-collar having a bayonet-slot adapted for locking engagement with a part of the spindle. 15

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

GEORGE HOLT.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. HARLOW,
GEO. A. MARSH.