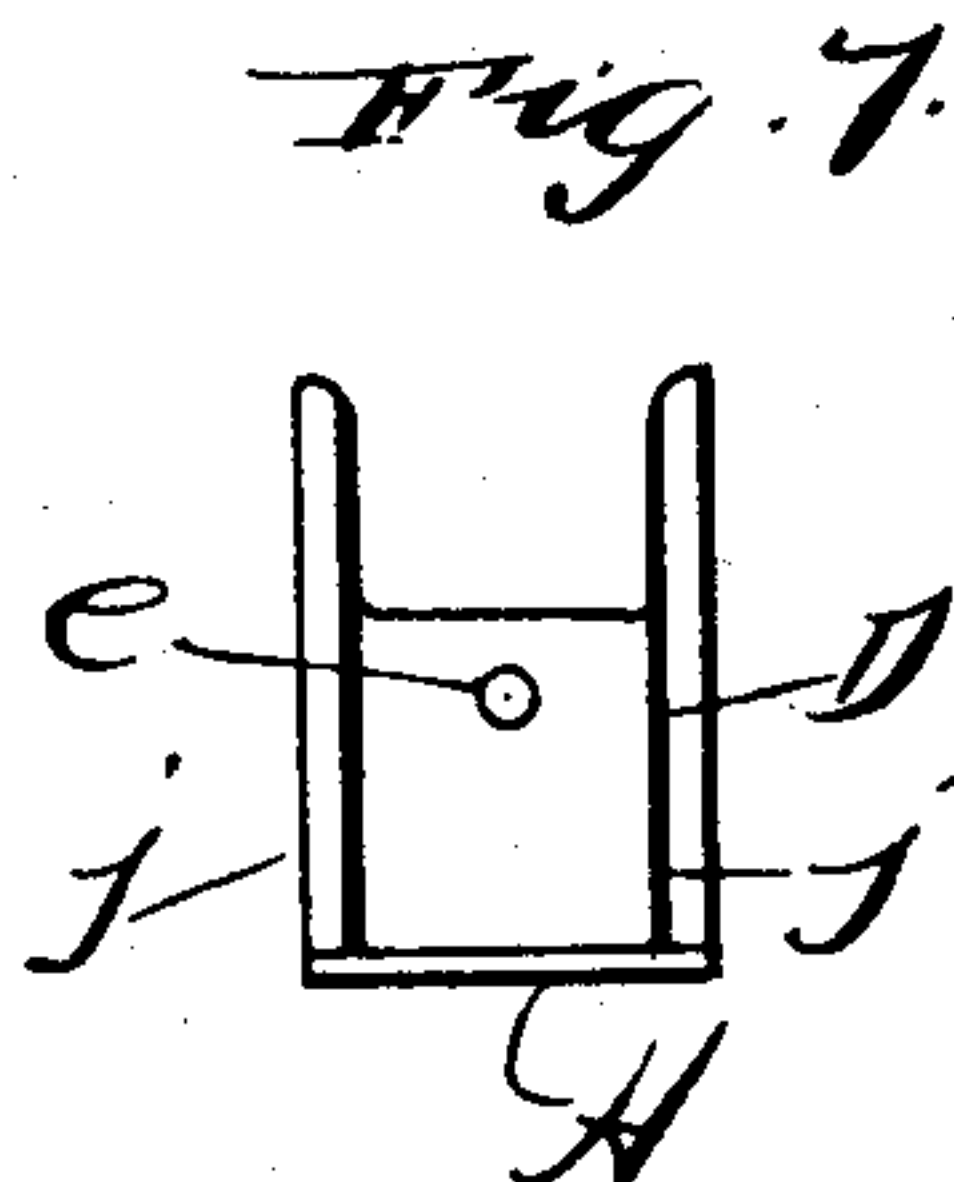
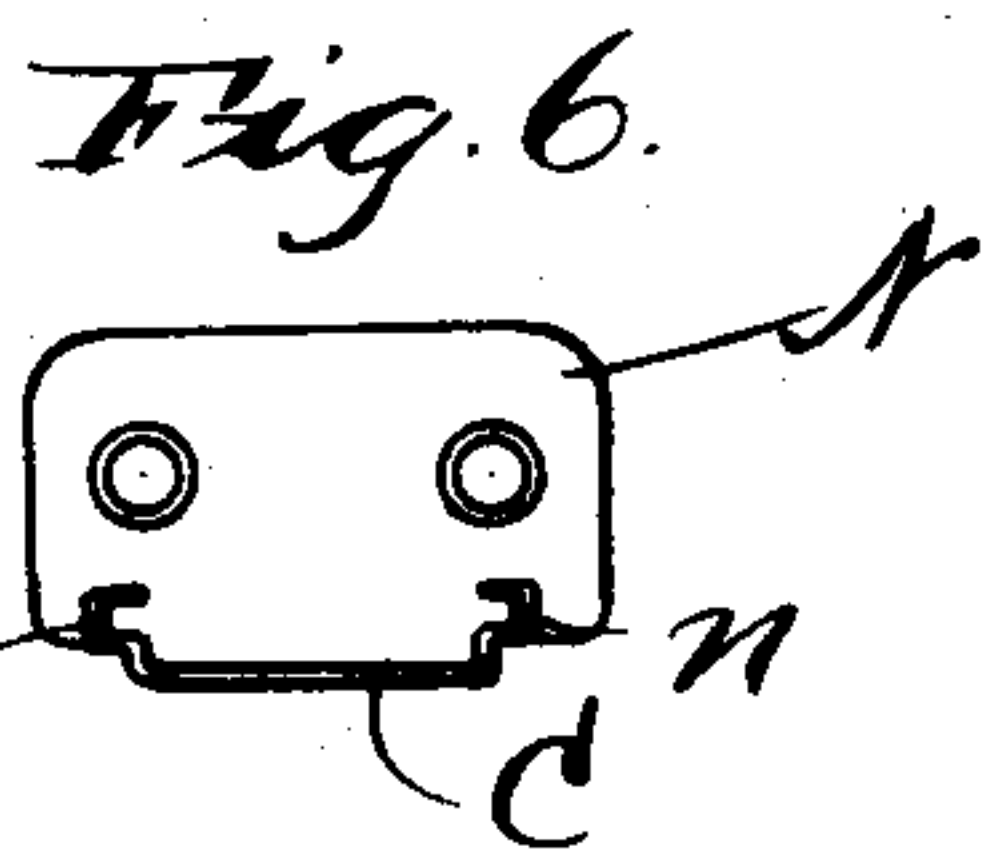
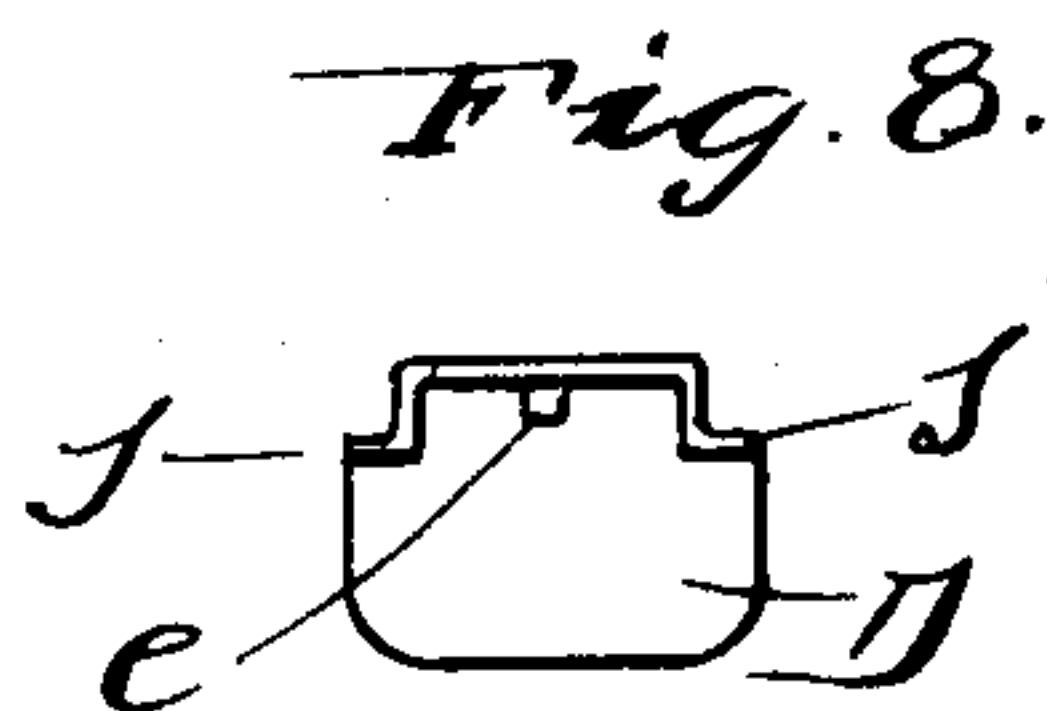
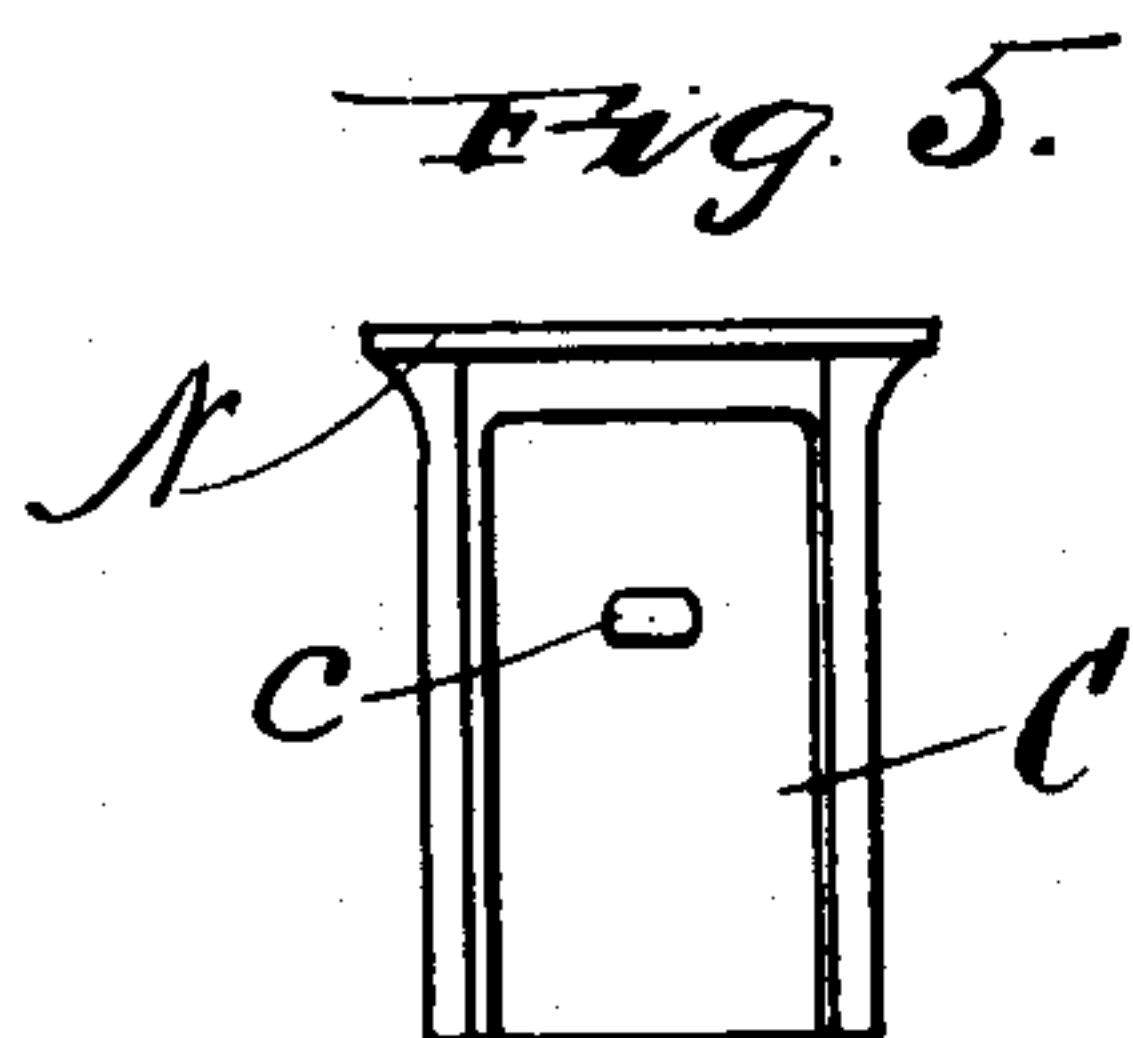
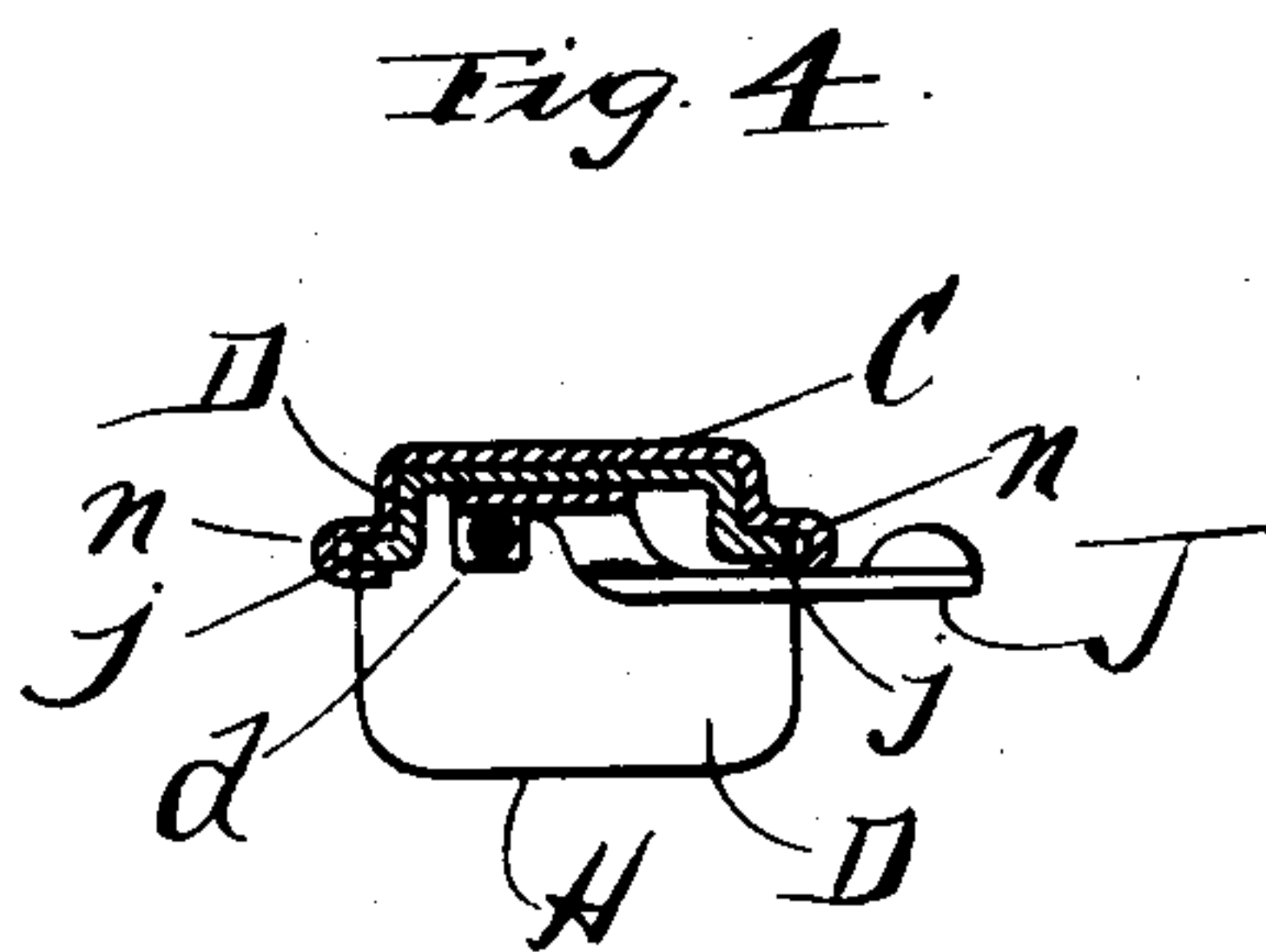
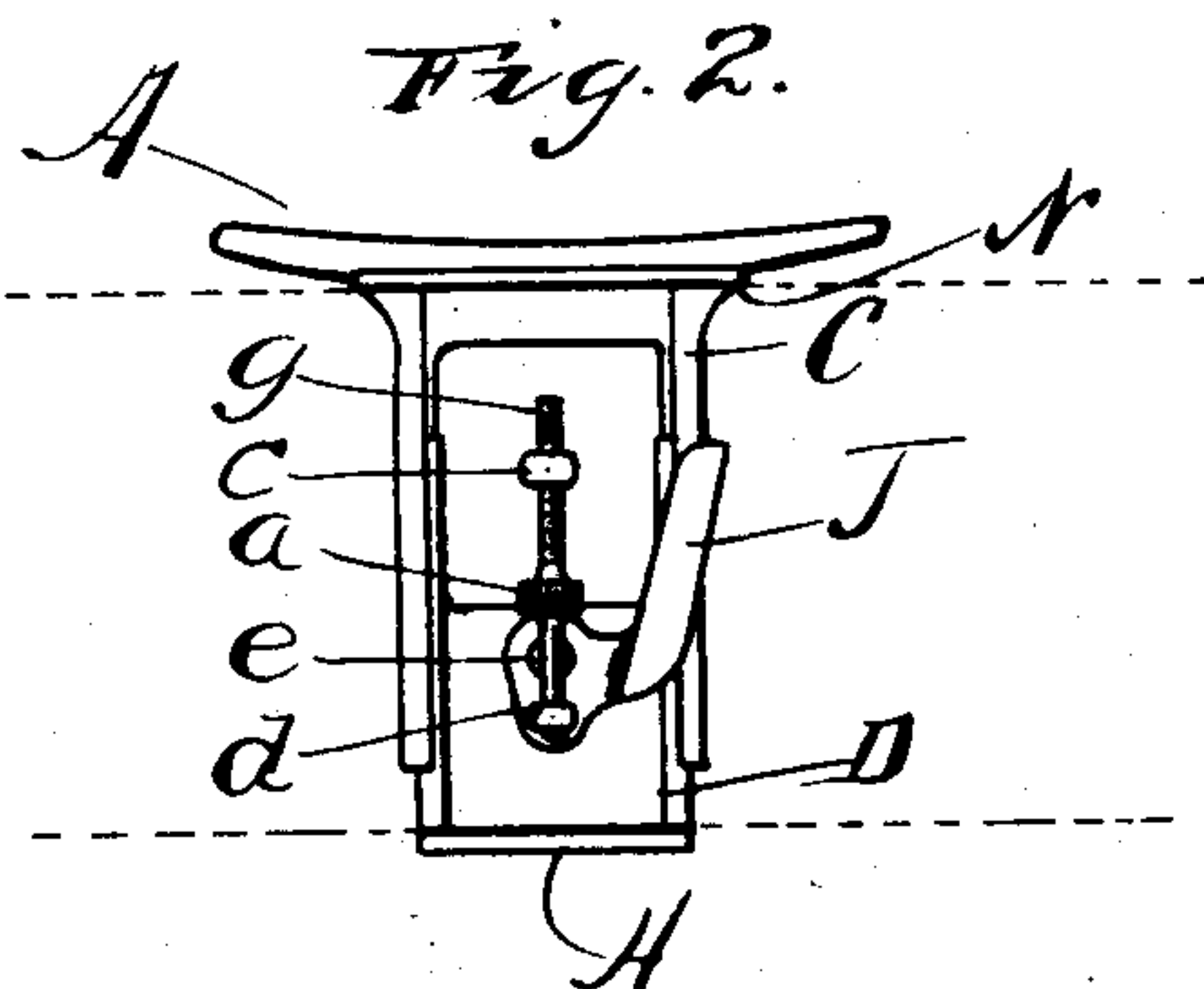
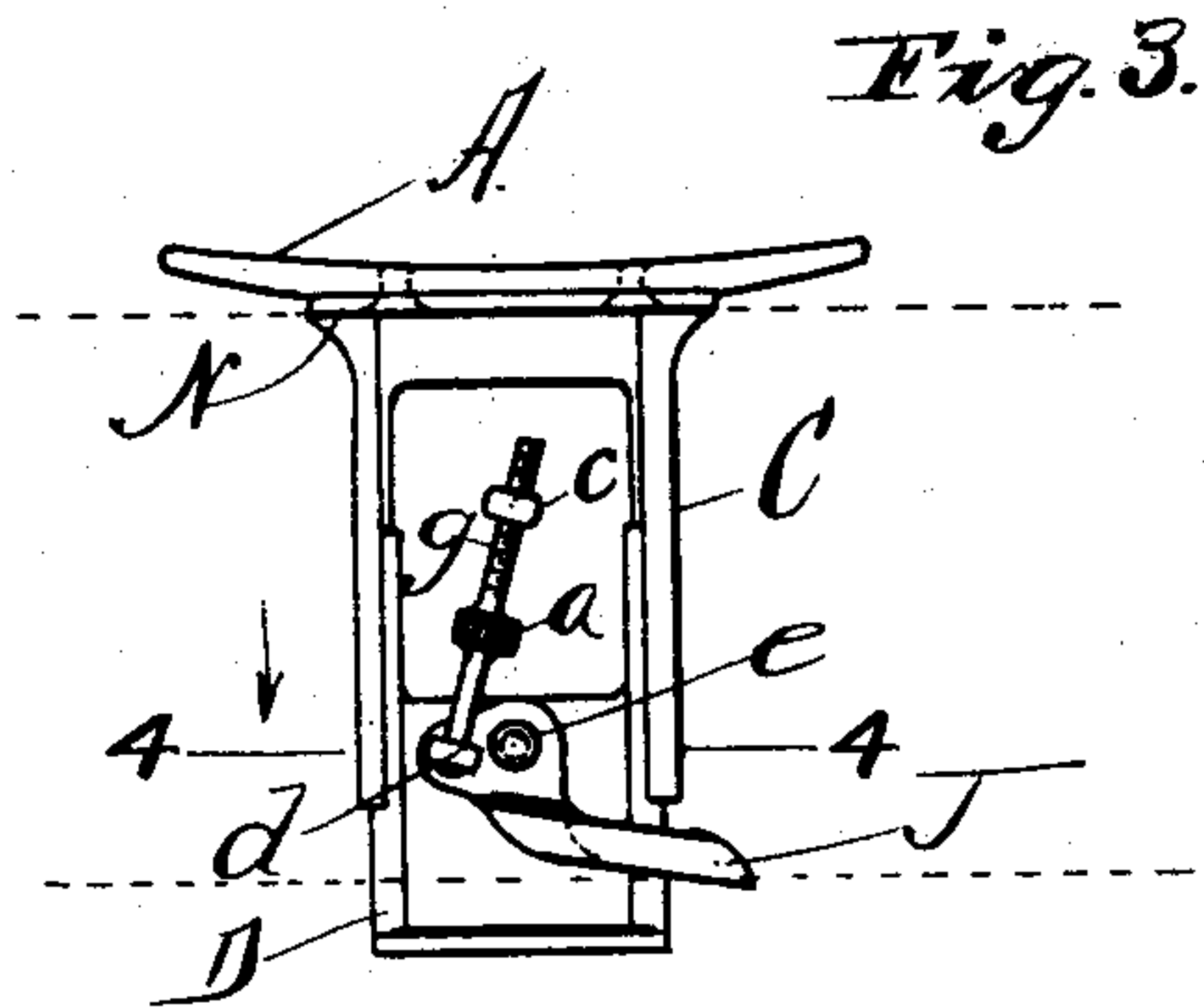
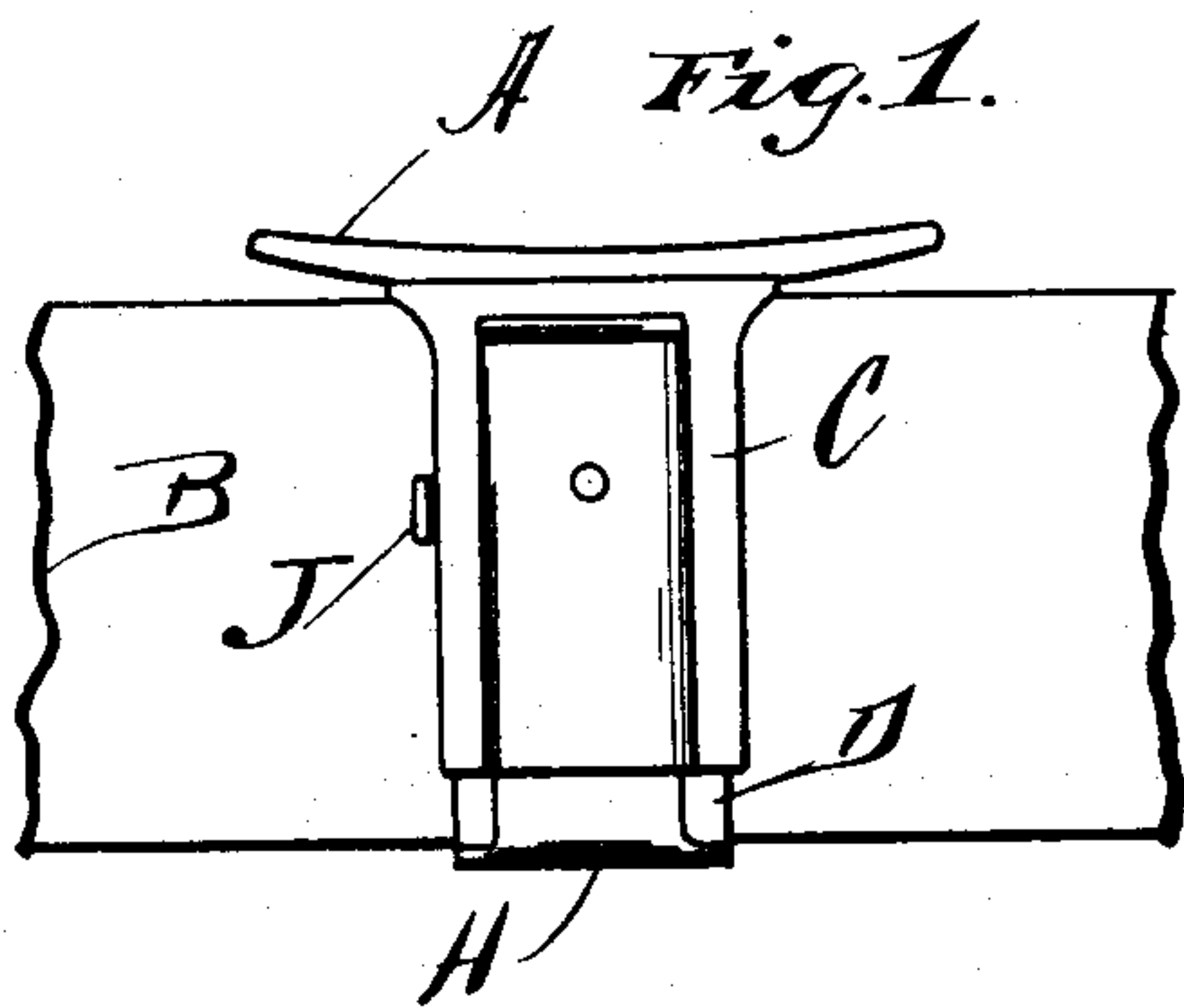


O. O. OLSON.
CHIN REST FOR VIOLINS.
(Application filed Aug. 16, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

Edgar S. Marsh.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR O. OLSON, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO PHILIP H. ROSE AND JOHN MORRISSEY, OF SAME PLACE.

CHIN-REST FOR VIOLINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,973, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed August 16, 1900. Serial No. 27,096. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR O. OLSON, of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Chin-Rests for Violins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of
10 reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the class of attachments for violins known as "chin-rests."

The object of the invention is to produce an
15 article of this character that can be securely and readily attached to or detached from the instrument and that can be easily adjusted to fit different violins without the aid of any tool or appliance except the device itself.

20 It is fully explained and illustrated in this specification and the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 represents the rest applied to a violin, a part only of the instrument being
25 shown in the drawing. Fig. 2 is a view from the inside of the rest when closed, as when secured to the violin. Fig. 3 shows the inside arrangement of the fastening mechanism open, as before it is attached to the instrument. Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-section taken on line 4 4 in Fig. 3, showing the
30 flanges and grooves in the upper and lower members. Fig. 5 is a representation of the upper half of the clasp that is to be attached to the chin-plate. Fig. 6 is an end view from the lower end of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a representation of the lower half of the clasp. Fig. 8 shows an end view from the upper end of
35 Fig. 7.

40 The construction and operation of the device are as follows:

A is the plate upon which the chin rests when the violin is in use.

45 C is the upper part of the clasp, that is attached to the plate A by screws or other means. The part C of the clasp is made, preferably, of sheet metal, turned over at its two sides to form the grooves *n n*, (see Fig. 6,) and at the top the metal is turned over at
50 right angles to form a flange N to catch on the top of the violin B and to hold the chin-

plate A. The lower member D of the clasp (seen separate in Figs. 7 and 8) is also preferably made of sheet metal and is turned up at its two sides to form flanges *j j*, fitted to
55 slide in the grooves *n n* in the upper part of the clasp C, (see Fig. 4,) and the lower end of the metal is turned off at a right angle to make a flange H to catch on the under side of the violin B. A stud *c* is held to turn in
60 the middle of the part C near the upper end, and a lever J is held on a stud *e*, fast in the middle of the member D, and a stud *d* is held to turn in the inner end of the lever J, while the outer end of the lever is carried
65 out beyond the side of the clasp, so as to turn up against the side, with a slight offset at the end to serve as a handle to operate the lever. A small rod *g*, with a milled washer *a*
70 fast on its middle, has a screw-thread made on its upper end, fitted to screw into a hole in the stud *c* in the upper part of the clasp C, and the lower end of the rod *g* is carried through the stud *d* in the lever J and secured to turn in the stud, with a shoulder
75 on the rod on the upper side and a head on the end of the rod on the outside.

The method of attaching the rest to a violin is this: The lever J is first turned down, as in Fig. 3. This pushes the upper and lower
80 parts of the clasp apart, and the end of the violin B is then inserted between the flanges N and H. The lever J is then turned up, as in Fig. 2, which draws the two parts of the clasp together and clamps the instrument be-
85 tween the flanges N and H with great force, as the lever J and rod *g* form a toggle-joint. To release the rest from the violin, it is only necessary to turn the lever J down, as at first,
90 to open the clasp.

To adjust the clasp to violins differing in thickness, the rod *g* is turned by the milled washer *a* with the thumb or finger, and when turned in one direction the rod will be screwed
95 farther into the stud *c*, and the two studs *c* and *d* will be drawn closer together, so that a thinner violin can be held between the flanges N and H, and by turning the rod *g* in the opposite direction the studs will be pushed
100 apart, so as to fit a thicker instrument. The inner sides of the top flange N and of the lower flange H are padded with felt or

some other suitable material to prevent injury to the instrument.

The device is complete in itself, and in attaching it to a violin or in adjusting it to instruments of different thickness there is no need of a separate tool, which is very liable to be mislaid when wanted for use.

As shown in the drawings, both the part C and the part D are dished or U-shaped in cross-section, the flanges and grooves being formed from the right-angular edges. This provides room for the lever, studs, and connecting-rod, which are confined behind the dished plates and concealed from view, the outer end of the lever projecting out just sufficient distance to allow the manipulation of the same. This construction also prevents the person's clothes or neck from contact with the operating mechanism.

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

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a chin-support having an arm extending downward therefrom, a plate having a flange at one end, said arm and said plate being arranged to slide on each other in a direction transverse to said chin-support, a lever pivoted on one of said sliding members, a stud pivoted on said lever, a stud pivoted on the other of said sliding members, and a rod connecting said studs.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of a chin-support having an arm extending downward therefrom, a plate having a flange at one end, said arm and said plate being arranged to slide on each other in a direction transverse to said chin-support, a lever pivoted on said plate, a stud pivoted on said lever, a stud pivoted on said arm, and a rod connecting said studs.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination of a chin-support having an arm extending downward therefrom, a plate having a flange at one end, said arm and said plate being arranged to slide on each other in a direction transverse to said chin-support, a lever pivoted to one of said sliding members, a stud pivoted on said lever, a stud pivoted on the other of said sliding members, a rod connecting said studs, and means for adjusting said rod.

4. In a device of the character described, the combination of a chin-support having an arm extending downward therefrom, a plate having a flange at one end, said arm and said plate being arranged to slide on each other in a direction transverse to said chin-support, a lever pivoted to one of said sliding members, a stud pivoted on said lever, a stud pivoted on the other of said sliding members, and a rod connecting said studs, said lever having a flange at its free extremity arranged to engage said sliding members and thereby limit the movement of the lever.

5. In a device of the character described, the combination of a chin-support having an

arm extending downward therefrom, a plate having a flange at one end, said plate and said arm being arranged to slide on each other in a direction transverse to said chin-support, a lever pivoted to one of said sliding members, a stud pivoted on said lever and having an aperture therein, a stud pivoted on the other one of said sliding members and having an aperture therein, a rod rotatably secured in the aperture in one of said studs, said rod having a threaded portion, the other one of said studs having its aperture threaded and arranged to engage the threaded portion of said rod and thereby permit adjustment of said rod.

6. In a device of the character described, the combination of a chin-support having an arm extending downward therefrom, a plate having a flange at one end, said plate and said arm being arranged to slide on each other in a direction transverse to said chin-support, a lever pivoted on one of said sliding members, a stud pivoted on said lever, and having an aperture therein, a stud pivoted on the other of said sliding members and having an aperture therein, a rod rotatably secured in the aperture in one of said studs, said rod having a threaded portion, the other one of said studs having its aperture threaded and arranged to engage the threaded portion of said rod, and a milled disk secured on said rod.

7. In a device of the character described, the combination of a chin-support having an arm extending downward therefrom, a plate having a flange at one end, said plate and said arm being arranged to slide on each other in a direction transverse to said chin-support, a lever pivoted on said plate, a stud pivoted on said lever and having an aperture therein, a stud pivoted on said arm and having a threaded aperture therein, a rod rotatably secured in the aperture in said stud on said lever, said rod having a threaded portion arranged to engage said threaded aperture in the stud on said arm and thereby permit adjustment of said rod.

8. In a device of the character described, the combination of a chin-support having an arm extending downward therefrom, a plate having a flange at one end, said arm and said plate being arranged to slide on each other in a direction transverse to said chin-support, a lever pivoted on said plate, a stud pivoted on said lever and having an aperture therein, and a rod rotatably secured in the aperture in the stud on said lever, said rod having a threaded portion arranged to engage said threaded aperture in the said stud on said arm and thereby permit adjustment of said rod.

9. In a chin-rest for violins, the plate A, the upper part of the clasp C to which the plate A is secured, and which part C is turned over at its edges to form the grooves *n n*, and at its top is provided with a flange N, combined with the lower member D of the clasp having the flange H formed upon its lower end and

provided with the flanges *j* upon its edges to
fit in the groove *n*; the stud *c* formed upon
the upper part of the clasp, the lever *J* piv-
oted upon the stud *e*, upon the lower part of
5 the clasp, the screw-rod *g* provided with a
milled washer *a* and which rod is screw-
threaded at its upper end and passes through
the stud *c* and is connected to the lever *J*,
near its lower end, by means of a stud *d* se-

cured to the lever, substantially as shown in
and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. 1900.

OSCAR O. OLSON.

In presence of—

HOWARD E. BARLOW,
EDGAR S. MARSH.