No. 711,190. Patented Oct. 14, 1902.

J. WIESER.

TREADLE FOR ORGANS OR THE LIKE.

(Application filed Nov. 30, 1900. Renewed Sept. 10, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

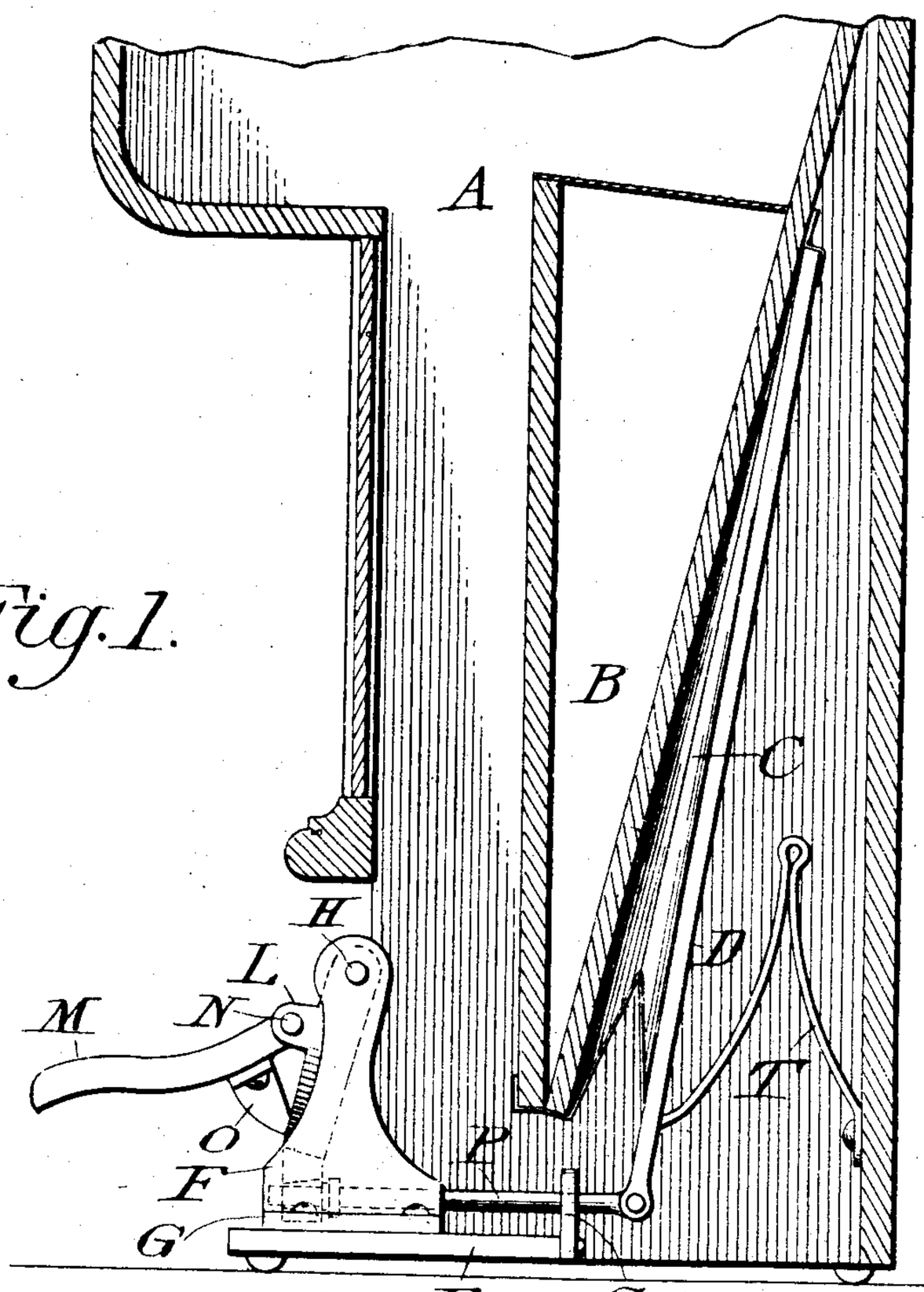
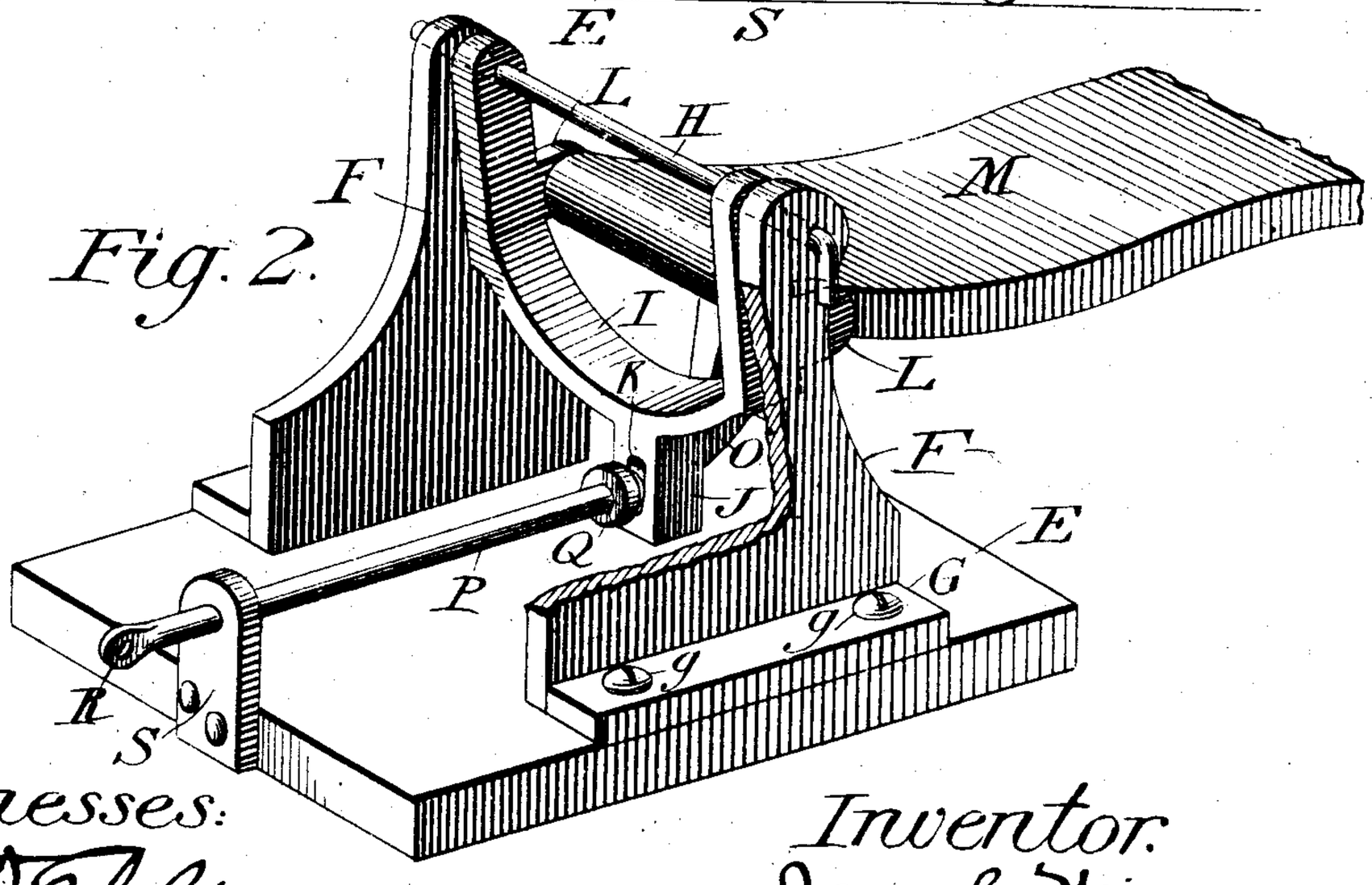


Fig. 2.



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TREADLE FOR ORGANS OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 711,190, dated October 14, 1902.

Application filed November 30, 1900. Renewed September 10, 1902. Serial No. 122,859. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WIESER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Treadles for Organs or the Like; 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 certain improvements in treadles, and more especially to swinging treadles for actuating the bellows of organs or any automatic musical instrument.

The object of my invention is to provide a treadle that is simple in construction, efficient in operation, and effective in transferring the full power of the feet and legs to the movable parts of the bellows.

The preferred form of my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the lower part of an organ, showing my improved treadle in operative position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my treadle enlarged to show the relative arrangement of the various parts.

The casing A is provided with main bellows B and exhausters C of any common or preferred type.

Mounted on base-board E are two brackets or supports F, having angular flanges G, through which are passed suitable bolts or screws *g* to secure the brackets rigidly to the base. The upper ends of said brackets are provided with alining orifices to receive a rod or shaft 4, upon which is loosely hung a yoke I, preferably of U shape. Projecting from the under side of this yoke is a lug J, provided with an elongated slot K. The side arms of the yoke each have a perforated ear or lug L, in which are journaled ends of a shaft N, rigidly attached to a footboard M. To the under side of said footboard is secured a lug or detent O, which engages the front face of lug J. A connecting-rod P is slidably mounted in a bracket S, secured to the rear edge of the base-board E. The forward end of said rod engages slot K in the lug J of bracket I, while the rear end of said rod is provided with an eye R, by means of which it is connected by a spindle to the movable board D of the exhauster C. A collar or stop Q, secured to the rod P, engages the lug J and serves to transmit the movement of the yoke to the rod. A suitable spring T engages the movable board of the exhauster and maintains the exhauster closed when no pressure is on the treadle.

By arranging the slide-rod P below the connection of the footboard with the yoke I said rod is firmly supported on the base-board E, a large bellows is used, and a longer and more effective power-arm for the yoke is secured, resulting in a more efficient transfer of the force exerted on the treadle to the bellows without requiring an abnormal swing of the foot and leg of the operator.

The operation of the device illustrated is as follows: With the parts in a normal condition, with no pressure on the treadle, spring T forces board D forward, carrying with it rod P, which rocks yoke I forward, thereby raising the footboard forward and upward to an approximately horizontal position. In this position when the instrument is not in use the footboard may be turned up against the front of the organ-case. When the bellows is to be operated, the foot is placed squarely on the board M and the leg moved freely forward and downward. The footboard and the swinging yoke swing forward and downward, and rod P moves forward, swinging the exhauster-board against the action of spring T and distending the exhauster. When the pressure of the foot is removed, the spring T returns the parts to normal position ready for another stroke. The forward and downward movement of the leg is natural and easy and entirely avoids the abnormal and tiring motion incident to the use of old forms of treadle, in which the foot alone, rocking upon the ankle, imparted a corresponding movement to the footboard. In operating my treadle the full swinging thrust of the leg is transmitted to the moving parts, resulting in greater effective force at the bellows and little or no distress or fatigue to the operator.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A treadle mechanism comprising a support, a yoke pivoted on said support, a footboard connected to said yoke below the piv-

otal point thereof, and a slide-rod engaging said yoke below the treadle connection.

2. A treadle mechanism comprising a support, a yoke pivoted on said support, a footboard hinged to said yoke below the pivotal point thereof, a detent on said footboard engaging said yoke, and a slide-rod coöperating with the yoke.

3. A treadle mechanism comprising a base, brackets on said base, a yoke pivoted between said brackets, a footboard pivoted in ears on said yoke below the pivotal point thereof, a detent on said footboard engaging said yoke, and a slide-rod coöperating with the yoke.

4. A treadle mechanism comprising a base, brackets on said base, a yoke pivoted between said brackets, a slotted lug depending from said yoke, a footboard pivoted in ears on said yoke below the pivotal point thereof, a detent on said footboard engaging said yoke, and a slide-rod projecting into said slotted lug and engaging the face of said lug.

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

JOSEPH WIESER.

Witnesses:

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E. H. HORTON.