

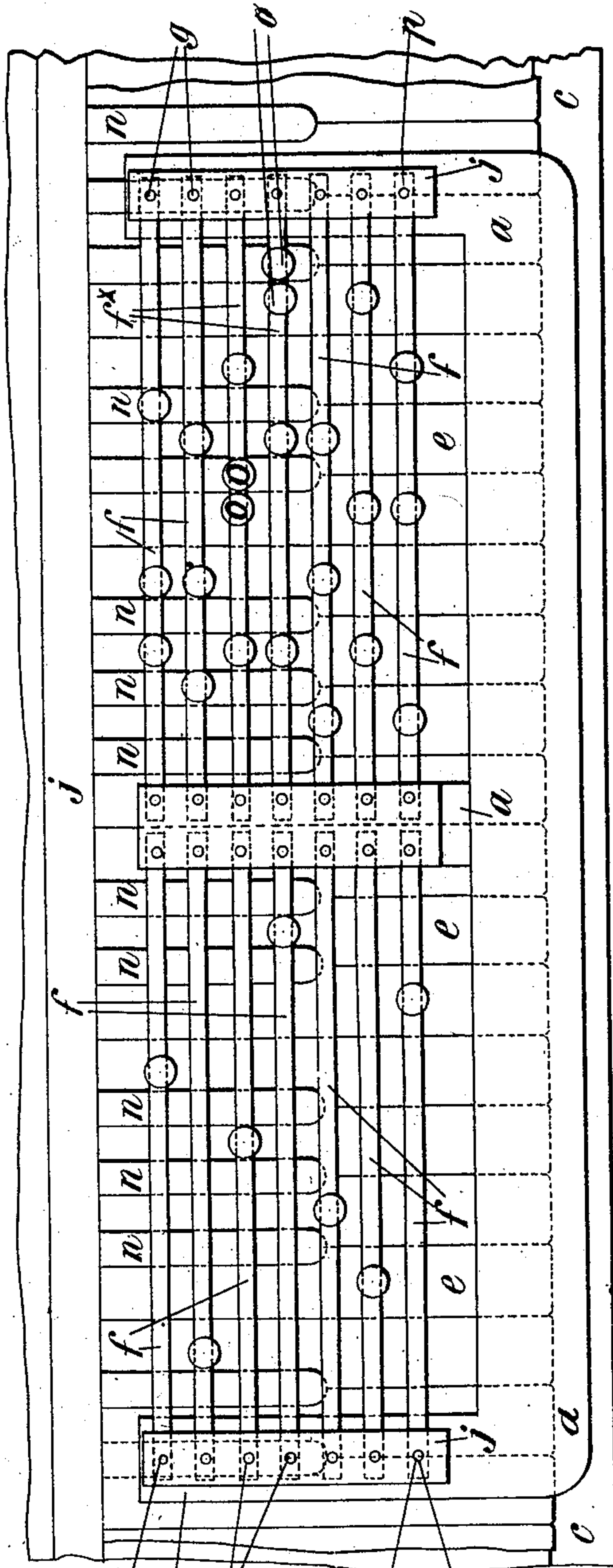
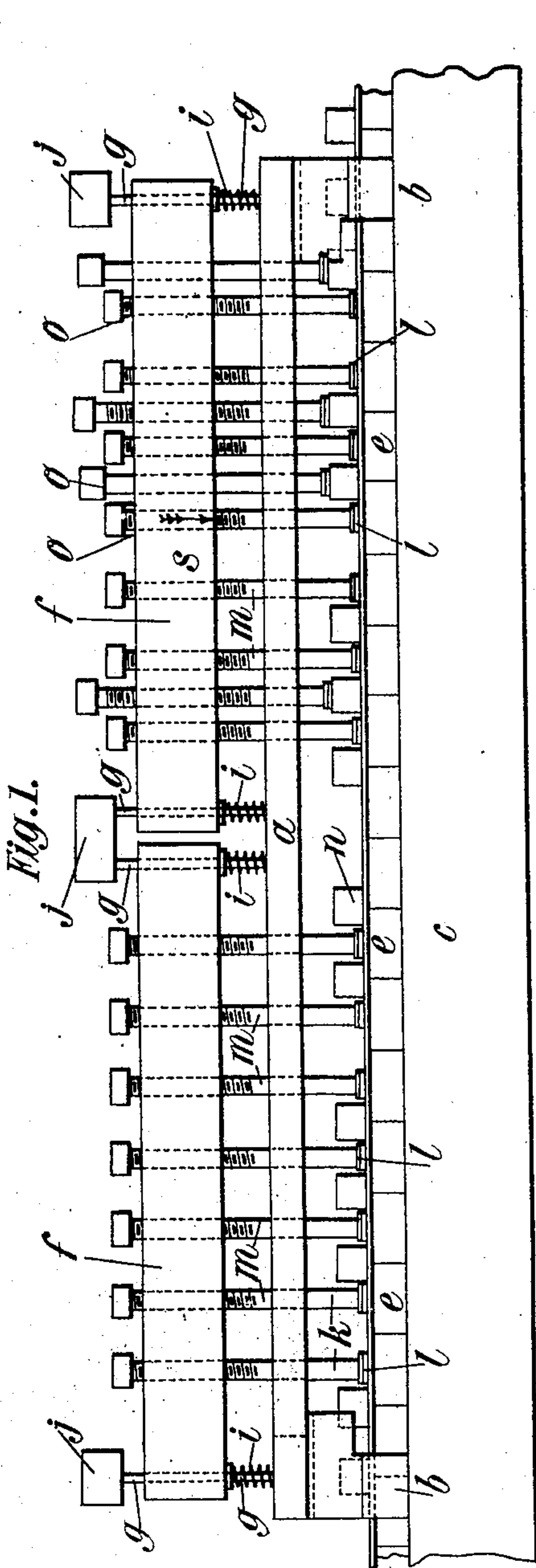
S. MACEY.

DEVICE FOR SOUNDING CHORDS ON KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
E. B. Brewer

Fig. 3.
 Inventor
Sidney Macey
 By his attorneys
Baldwin, Davidson & Wright

No. 751,742.

PATENTED FEB. 9, 1904.

S. MACEY.

DEVICE FOR SOUNDING CHORDS ON KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

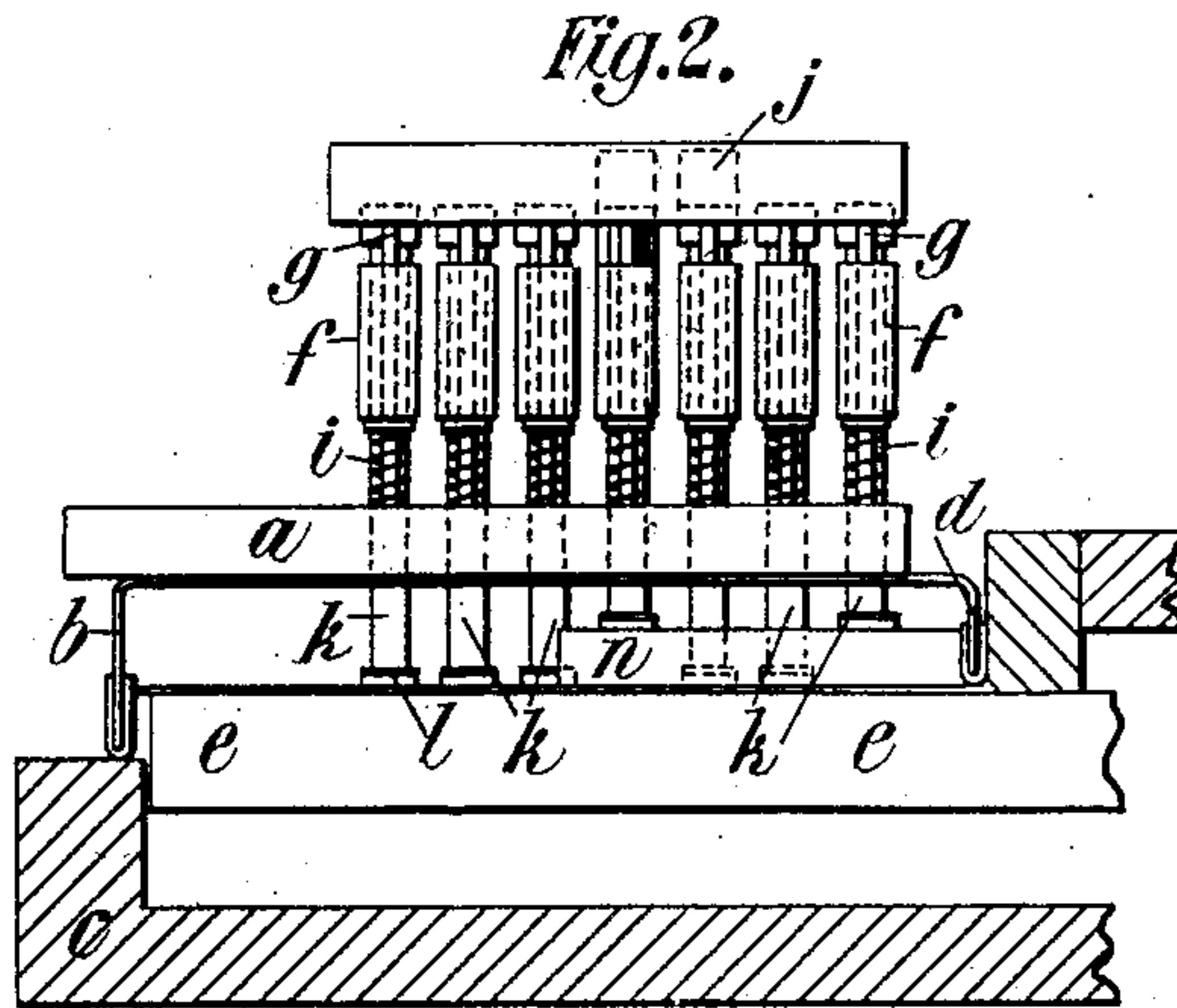


Fig. 4.

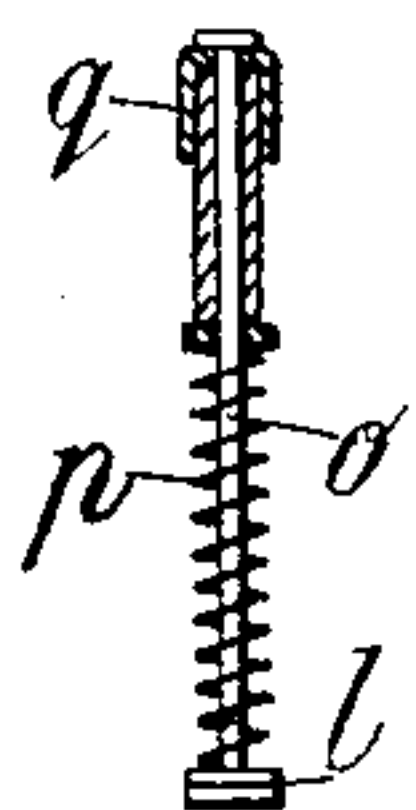
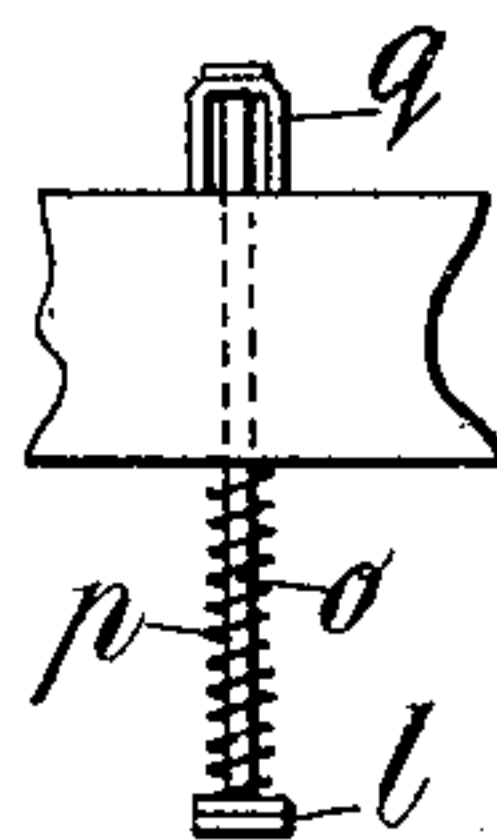


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
J. B. Brewer
E. B. Brewer.

Inventor
Sidney Macey
By his attorneys
Baldwin, Davidson & Wright.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY MACEY, OF BARNES, ENGLAND.

DEVICE FOR SOUNDING CHORDS ON KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,742, dated February 9, 1904.

Application filed September 21, 1903. Serial No. 174,043. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIDNEY MACEY, a subject of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, residing at Barnes, in the county of Surrey, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Devices for Sounding Chords on Keyboard Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to apparatus adapted for application to the keyboard of pianos, harmoniums, organs, and other like musical instruments whereby various prearranged combinations of keys may be operated and any one of a corresponding number of chords sounded when a single key-bar is actuated.

The object of my invention is to enable a person having no knowledge of music to play an accompaniment to a vocalist or instrumentalist, and to this end a series of key-bars are provided which when depressed in the proper order cause the chords of the accompaniment to be sounded.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood, I will now proceed to more particularly describe the same with the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 show one form of my invention in front and side elevation and plan, respectively. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through one of the key-bars, illustrating a modification; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation thereof.

According to the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 I employ a base *a*, provided with two front feet *b*, which rest upon the frame *c* of the musical instrument, and two rear feet *d*, which rest upon the keys *e* at a point near their fulcra. In some cases the front feet *b* may be provided with a bent-under portion adapted to rest upon the keys *e*.

On the base *a* are mounted two series of transversely-arranged key-bars *f*, which are adapted to slide on guide-rods *g*, which pass through eyes *h*, located at the ends of the said key-bars. These key-bars are supported by springs *i* and are retained on their respective guide-rods by caps *j*. One series of key-bars operates upon the bass note or notes, while the other operates upon the treble. Each of the key-bars *f* is provided with a series of strikers

or hammers *k*, which engage the prearranged keys, the said strikers being preferably provided with a felt or other suitable pad *l*. The strikers *k* are provided with screw-threaded stems *m*, adapted to screw into their respective key-bars, so that their length may be varied, according to whether they are to operate the natural keys *e* or the accidentals *n*.

Some of the key-bars *f*^x are also provided with strikers *o*, having plain stems adapted to slide vertically freely in the said key-bars. This arrangement is employed to enable a change from the major to the minor key, or vice versa, and for this purpose two such strikers *o* are arranged side by side, so that when one is depressed with the key-bar one note is included in the chord and when the other is depressed another note is introduced in its place.

According to a modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the strikers *o* are provided with springs *p* to keep them in the lower position (see Fig. 4) and are adapted to be raised to an upper position and there retained by means of a yoke *q*, which is lifted out of engagement with the key-bar and given a quarter-turn, as shown in Fig. 5.

In use the apparatus is placed upon the instrument in the manner hereinbefore mentioned in such a position that the arrow *s* or other gage-mark on the front key-bar points to the key in which the accompaniment is to be played.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device for sounding chords on keyboard instruments, comprising a supporting frame or base adapted to be placed above the keys of a musical instrument, a key-bar arranged transversely of the keys of the instrument above the base, strikers attached to and projecting downwardly from said key-bar, and a striker sliding vertically also carried by said guide-bar for the purpose specified.

2. A device for sounding chords on keyboard instruments, comprising a supporting frame or base adapted to be placed over the keys of a musical instrument, a key-bar arranged transversely of the keys of the instrument above the base, strikers attached to and

projecting downwardly from the key-bar, guide-rods extending upwardly from the base and through the key-bar at opposite ends thereof, springs interposed between the base
5 and the key-bar, and two vertically-sliding strikers placed close together and adjustable for the purpose specified.

3. A device for sounding chords on keyboard instruments, comprising a supporting
10 frame or base adapted to be placed above the keys of a musical instrument, a key-bar arranged transversely of the keys above the

base, a series of strikers rigidly attached to the key-bar, and a striker sliding vertically in the key-bar provided with a spring for
15 moving it downwardly, and with a pivoted yoke above the key-bar for holding it in an elevated position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

SIDNEY MACEY.

Witnesses:

WALTER J. SKERTEN,
W. M. HARRIS.