No. 766,049. PATENTED JULY 26, 1904.

J. D. LOPPENTIEN.

VIOLIN.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

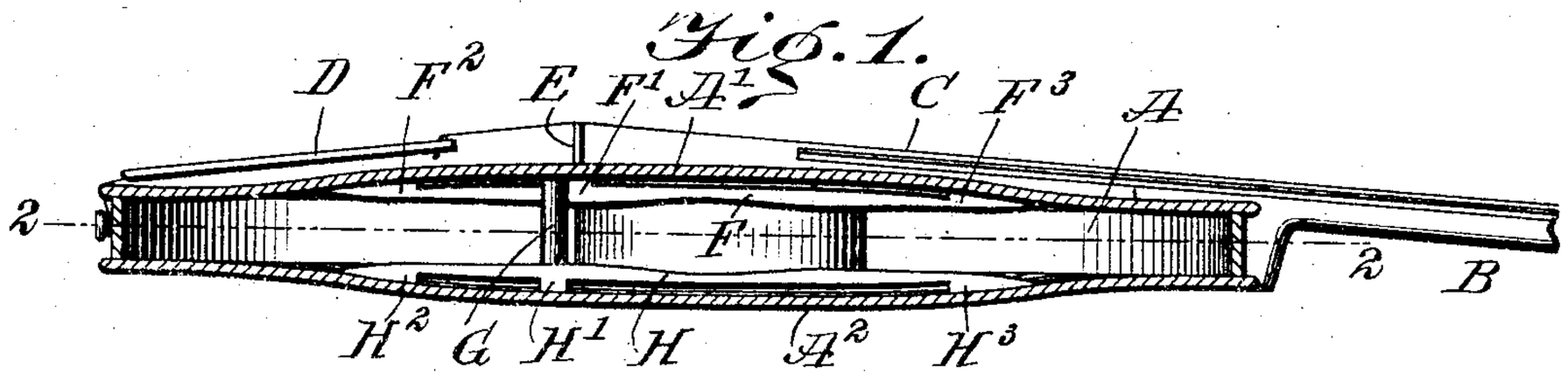


Fig. 2.

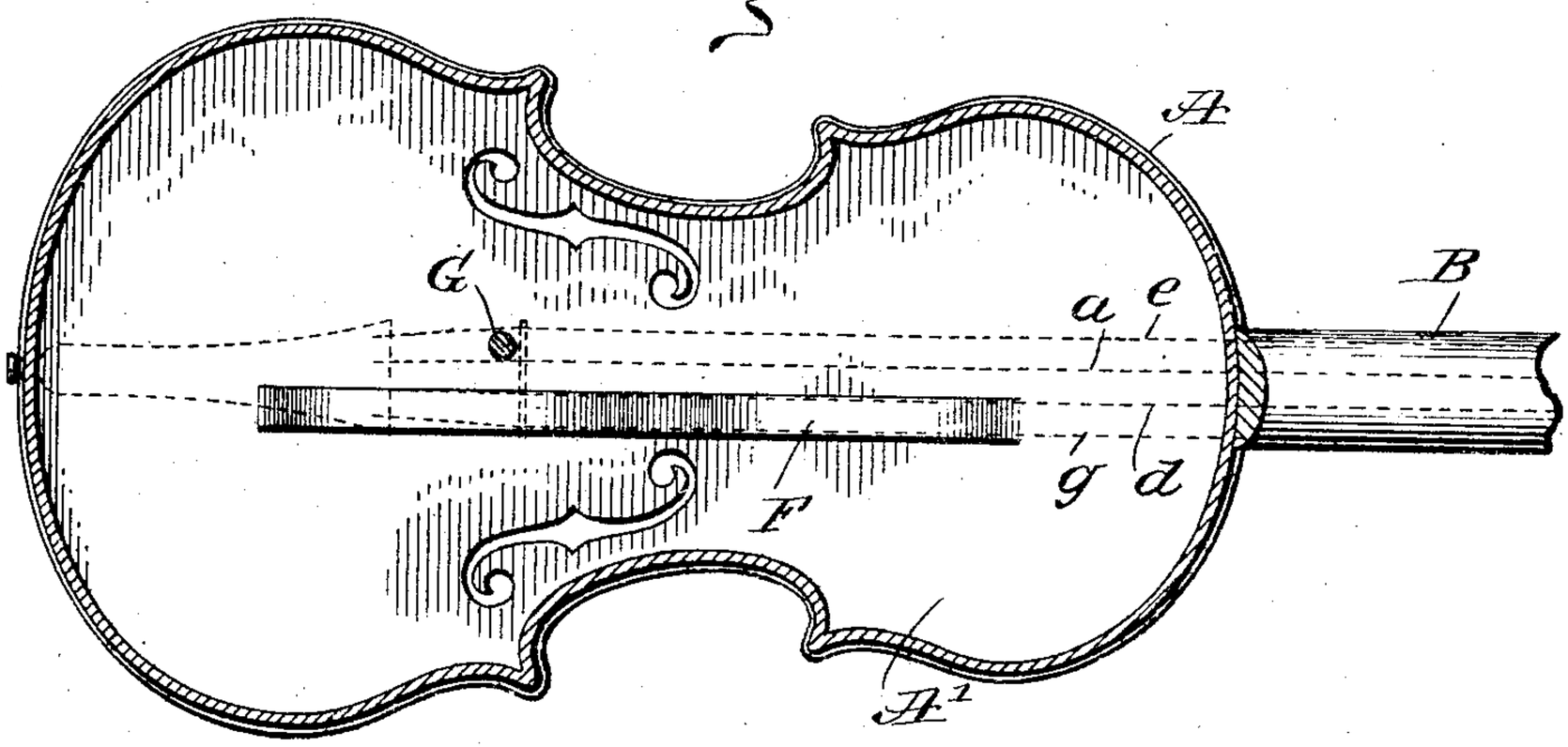
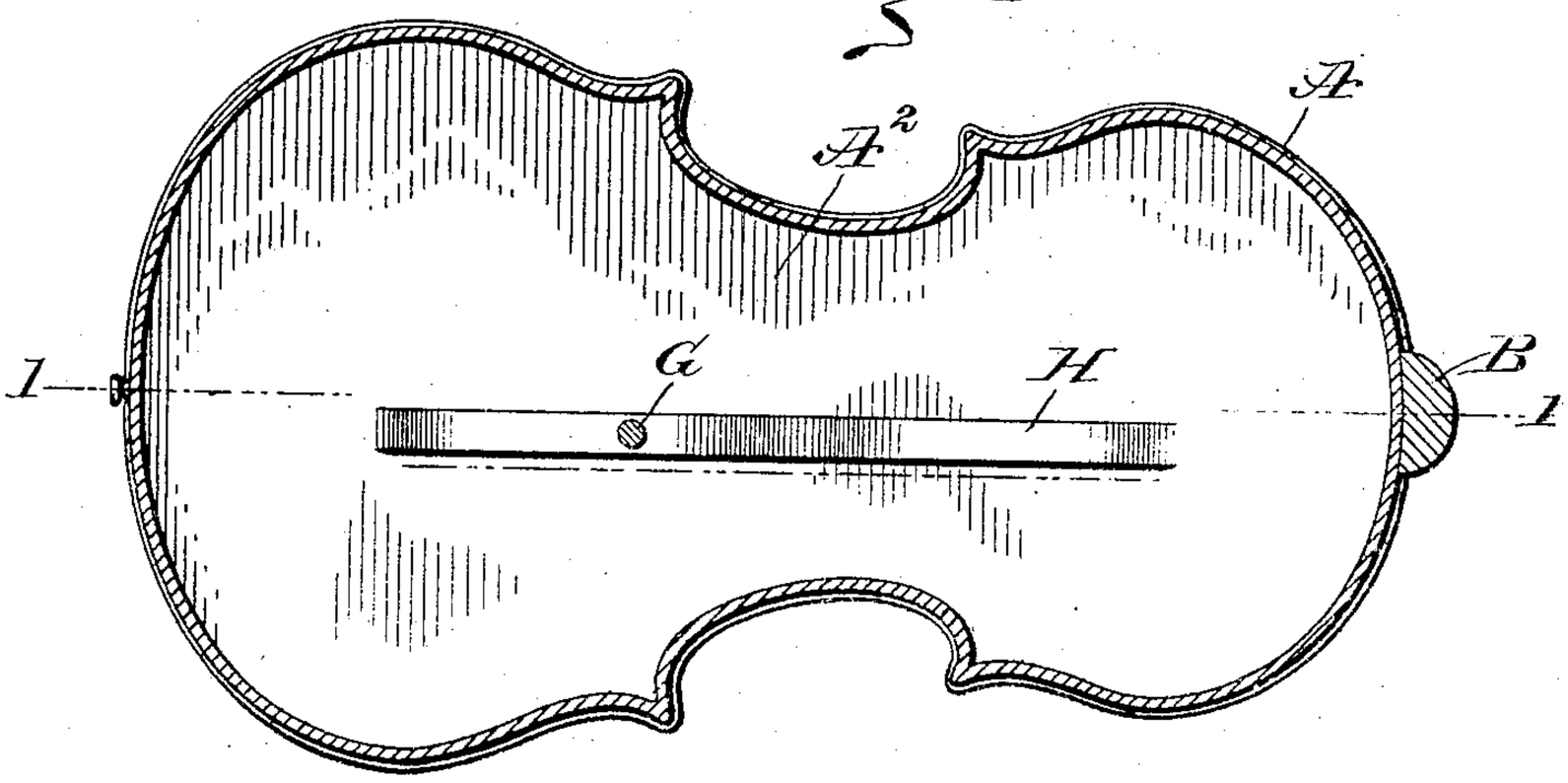


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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No. 766,049. Patented July 26, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DETLEF LOPPENTIEN, OF ORANGE, CALIFORNIA.

VIOLIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,049, dated July 26, 1904.

Application filed September 30, 1903. Serial No. 175,106. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DETLEF LOPPENTIEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Orange, in the county of Orange and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Violin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to stringed musical instruments—such as violins, cellos, and the like—having strings played on by the use of a bow.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved violin arranged to insure the production of a full harmonious tone when the strings are sounded by the bow.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claim.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in 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 longitudinal sectional elevation of the improvement on the line 1 1 of Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is an inverted sectional plan view of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

From the forward end of the body A extends the usual neck B, and over the top of the belly A′ of the said body are stretched the usual strings C, secured at one end to the tail-piece D and at the other end to the head, (not shown,) the said strings passing over the bridge E and resting on the outer face of the belly A′. A bass bar F is provided with legs F′, F², and F³, glued or otherwise fastened to the under side of the belly A′, so that the major portion of the bass bar F is spaced from the under side of the belly A′.

By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the legs F² and F³ are arranged on the ends of the bass bar F, while the leg F′ is located between the ends of the bass bar and connects with the under side of the belly A′ in vertical alinement with the bridge E.

A sound-post G abuts with its upper end against the under side of the belly A′, and the bottom of the sound-post G rests on the top of a treble bar H, similar in shape to the bass bar F, and likewise provided with legs H′, H², and H³, glued or otherwise secured to the upper face of the bottom A² of the body A. The legs H² and H³ are arranged on the ends of the treble bar H, while the leg H′ is arranged intermediate the said ends and is located in vertical alinement with the sound-post G.

By reference to Figs. 2 and 3 it will be seen that the bass bar F is located below bass strings *g* and *d* and the treble bar H is located below treble strings *a* and *e* of the violin, and by the construction described the body A is not only strongly reinforced, but at the same time the sounds produced on playing the strings C by the bow are rendered very full and harmonious, thus insuring a high-grade violin.

A most conclusive explanation of the merits of the invention is the spring-power or reaching impulse gained in the more free to act half of the bar. While the one half of the bar is under control by pressure upon the middle foot, the other half, set in motion, rebounds or vibrates by its spring-power. The foot can be placed in the center or toward the end, as the manufacturer may desire. This rebounding or vibrating of the longer end of the bar multiplies and intensifies the vibrations of the belly and back of the violin to such an extent that all unevenness or harshness of vibration ceases to be perceptible, resulting in purity and power of tone. This is an added power gained in the invention over the old style.

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

A violin having a bass bar extending longitudinally of the violin and connected at its ends and at a point intermediate of the ends and nearer to one end than the other with the under side of the top of the violin-body, the intermediate point of connection being located directly under the bridge of the violin, and immediately underneath the bass strings, a treble bar extending lengthwise on the upper

face of the bottom of the body and immediately underneath the treble strings of the violin, the treble bar being connected at its ends and at a point intermediate the ends and nearer one end than the other with the said bottom, and a post resting on the top of the said treble bar, directly over the intermediate point of connection of the treble bar with the bottom of the violin, the upper end of the said post abutting against the under side of the violin, as set forth.

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

JOHN DETLEF LOPPENTIEN.

Witnesses:

JAMES J. GRAY,

OTTO J. HAWLEY.