

No. 824,498.

PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

J. E. & J. W. MATTHEWS.  
PRESSER BAR FOR PIANOS.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1905.

Fig. 1.

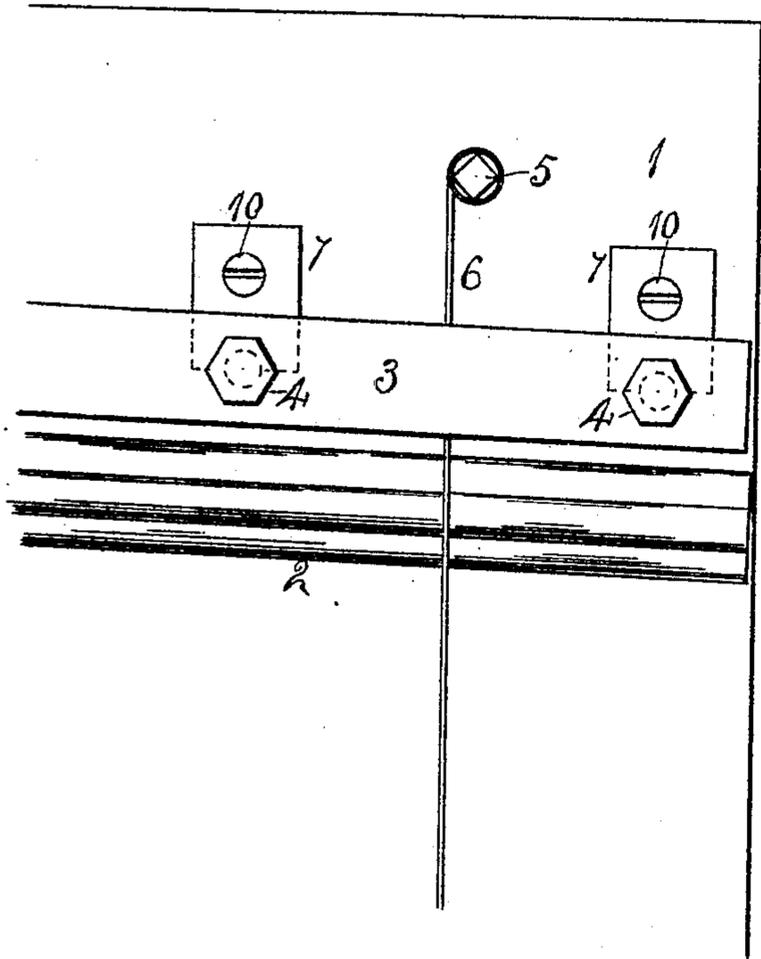


Fig. 2.

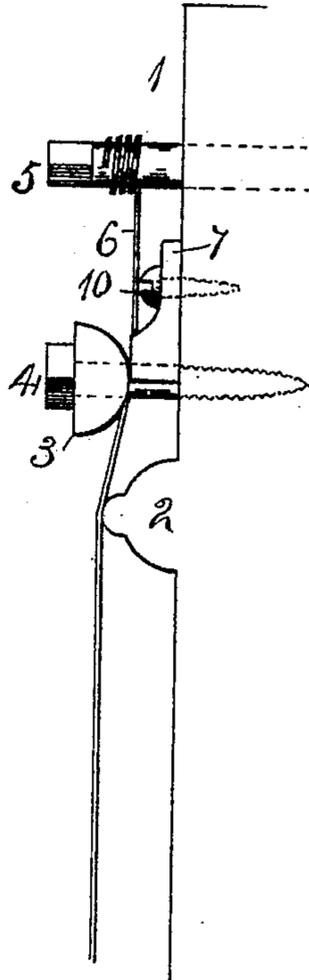
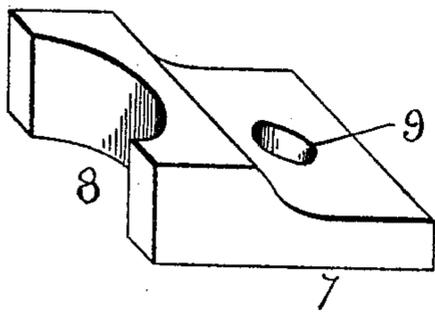


Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. MATTHEWS AND JOHN W. MATTHEWS, OF OREGON, ILLINOIS.

## PRESSER-BAR FOR PIANOS.

No. 824,498.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed July 6, 1905. Serial No. 268,567.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOSEPH E. MATTHEWS and JOHN W. MATTHEWS, citizens of the United States, residing at Oregon, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Presser-Bars for Pianos, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to form a support or brace for the presser-bar to hold it from tipping under the pressure of the strain of the strings.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face representation of the upper portion of the pin-plank, showing our improvements. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the supports.

In the drawings we have shown only such portions of a piano necessary to give a clear idea of our improvements.

The pin-plank 1 is of the ordinary construction, having the string-plate bridge 2. The presser-bar 3 is secured to the pin-plank by the screws 4 and is located some distance from the pin-plank. A pin 5 has the usual engagement with the pin-plank.

In the drawings we have shown only one wire 6, and it is to be understood that the usual wiring is employed, as our improvements have no relation to the wiring. The wire 6 passes over the string-plate bridge 2 under the presser-bar 3 and is connected to the pin 5. This is the usual method of connecting and supporting the strings. It will

be evident that the strain of the wires on the presser-bar will exert a force to tip the presser-bar toward the pins, thereby changing the strain exerted on the strings, and consequently changing the pitch of the piano. This is the one reason why pianos do not stay in tune a greater length of time.

Our improvements consist in bracing the presser-bar so that it cannot move, and for this purpose we have located against each of the screws 4, connecting the presser-bar with the pin-plank, a support 7, having a concave face 8 to receive the screw-shank, and a hole 9, through which a screw 10 passes into the pin-plank, thereby securing the support in an immovable manner. The presser-bar rests against the supports 7, and as the screw-shank bears against the support the presser-bar is held immovable. Consequently the strain exerted on the strings cannot change.

We claim as our invention—

In a piano, the combination of a pin-plank, a presser-bar, screws connecting the presser-bar with the pin-plank, supports connected to the pin-plank by screws and located between the presser-bar and pins and resting against the screws connecting the presser-bar to the pin-plank.

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