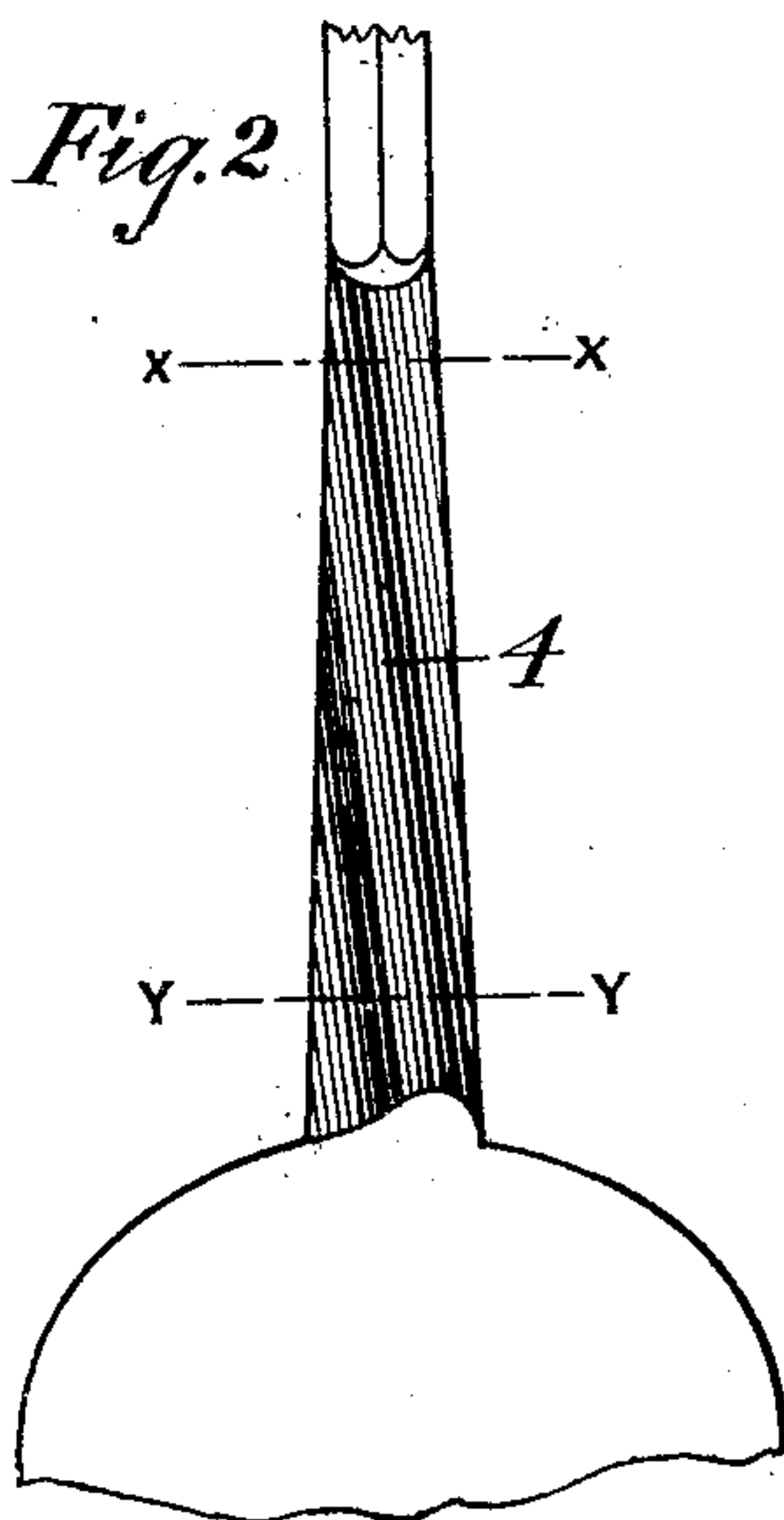
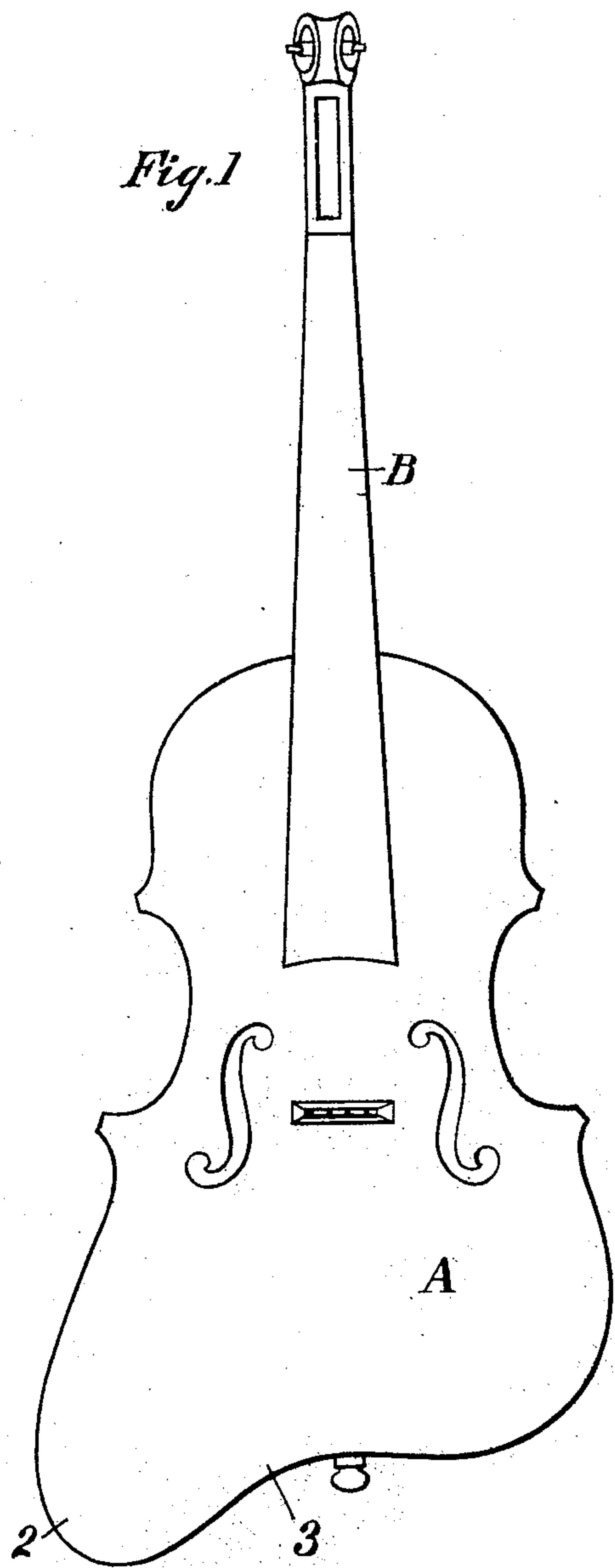


No. 858,587.

PATENTED JULY 2, 1907.

M. A. EHLENZ.  
VIOLIN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 18, 1906.



*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*



Witnesses,  
George Voelker  
Hattie Smith

Inventor,  
Matthew A. Ehlenz  
by Lothrop & Johnson  
his Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATHEW A. EHLENZ, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

## VIOLIN.

No. 858,587.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 2, 1907.

Application filed August 18, 1906. Serial No. 331,178.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MATHEW A. EHLENZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Violins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in violins, its object being particularly to provide improvements in the shape of the violin body to cause the instrument to  
10 fit better under the chin as well as to increase the vibration space so as to make a more powerful bass tone.

The invention further consists in improvements in the construction allowing the player more easily to reach the higher notes.

15 To this end my invention consists in the features of construction and combination hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a face view of a violin embodying my im-  
20 provements; Fig. 2 is a view of the underside of the neck of the violin, shown partly broken away; Fig. 3 is a section on line  $x-x$  of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a section on line  $y-y$  of Fig. 2.

As shown in the drawings, the body A of the violin  
25 is formed at the end opposite to the neck, and at the left or bass side, with a projecting portion 2, the outer line of the projecting portion curving toward and merging into the treble side of the body so as to constitute

at 3 a rest to fit under the chin to allow the player to hold the instrument with steadiness and comfort. Be- 30 sides allowing the instrument to be firmly held, the extension 2 causes the instrument to give a more powerful bass tone.

The neck B is formed upon its underside with a ridge 4 extending diagonally across the longitudinal axis of 35 the neck from the G-string side of the violin body to the E-string side of the outer end of the neck. The hand of the player is thus guided in a natural position and can reach the higher notes with greater ease.

I claim: 40

1. A violin having the end of its body opposite to the neck extended on the bass side to a point beyond the treble side to form a chin rest.

2. A violin having the end of its body opposite to the neck extended on the bass side to a point beyond the 45 treble side to form a chin rest, said extension being curved at one side to merge into the treble side of the body.

3. A violin comprising body and neck, the neck being formed upon its underside with a ridge extending diag- 50 onally across the longitudinal axis of the neck, substantially as described.

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

MATHEW A. EHLENZ.

Witnesses:

H. S. JOHNSON,  
HATTIE SMITH.