

No. 860,137.

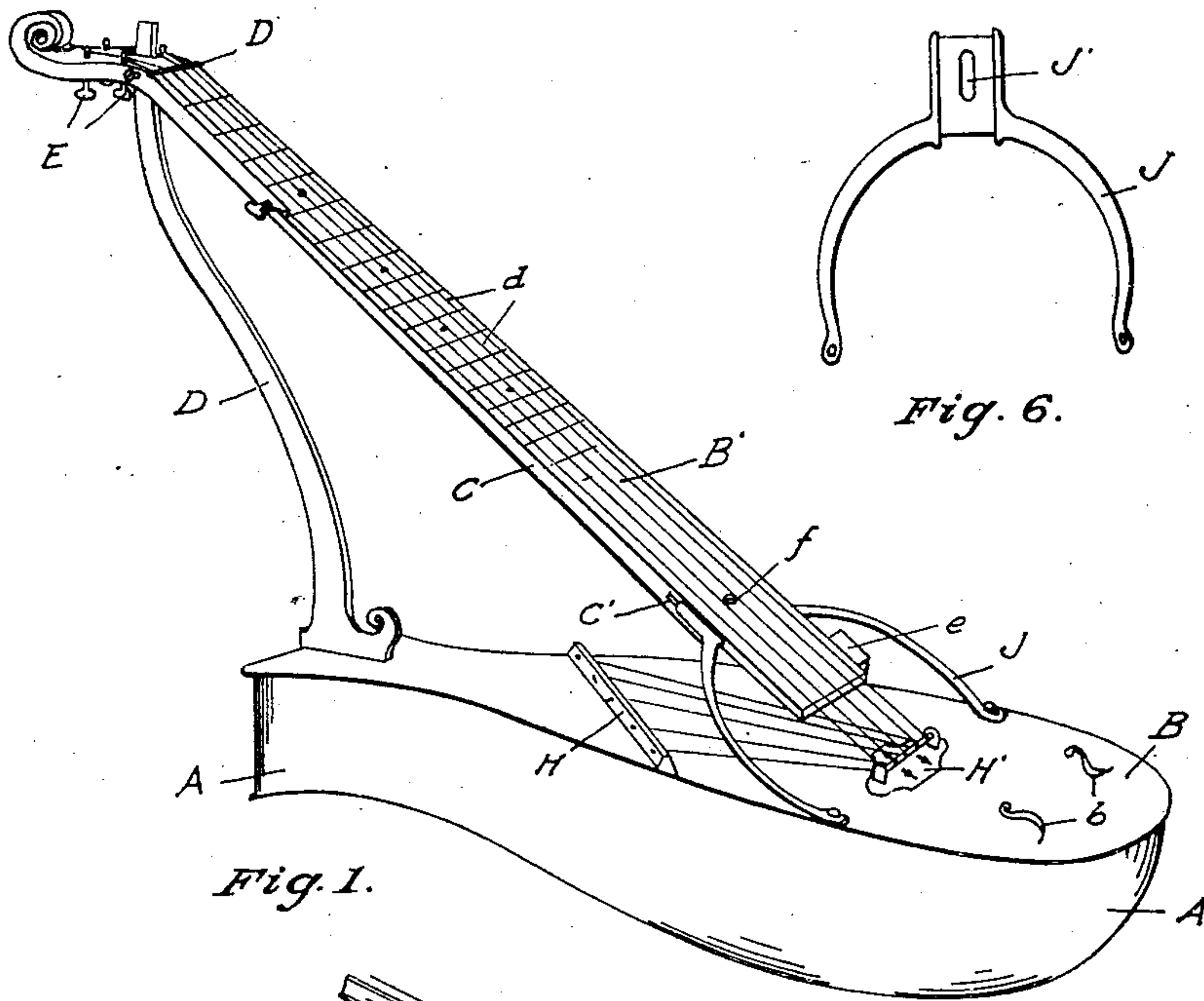
PATENTED JULY 16, 1907.

C. H. INSKEEP.

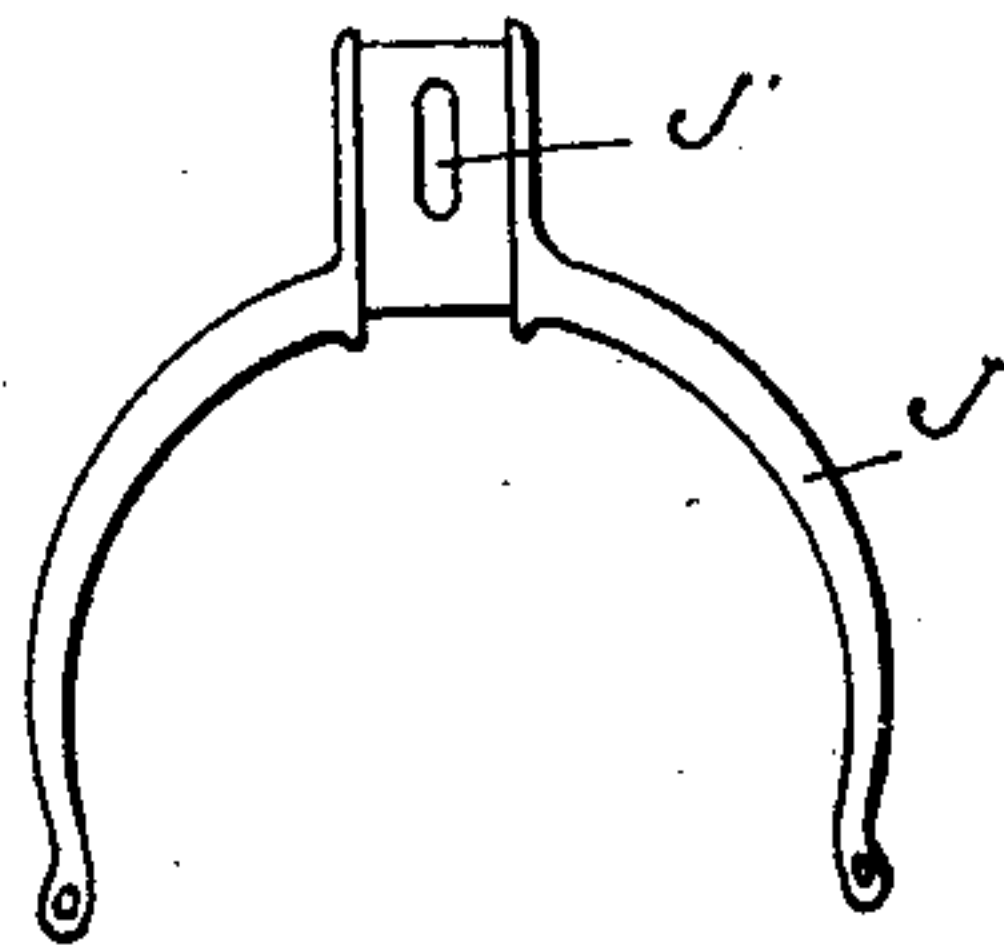
STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1906.

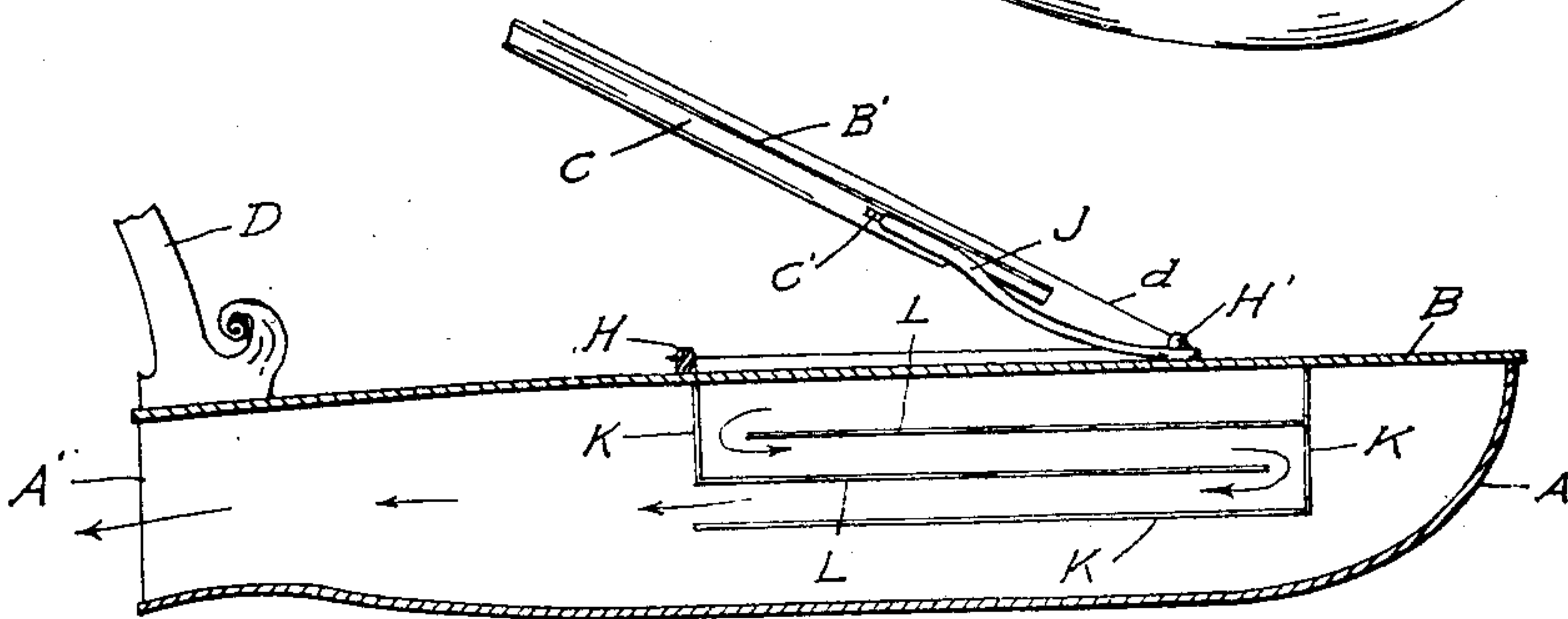
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



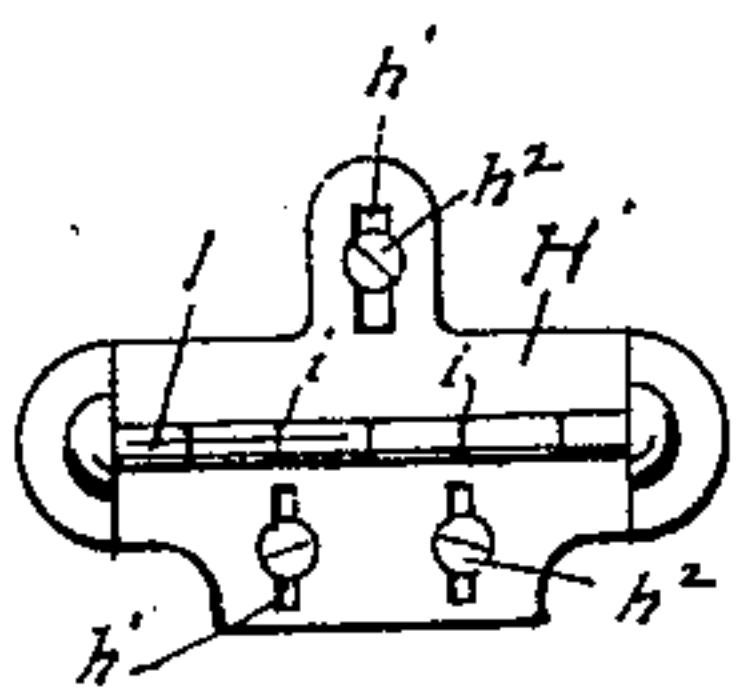
*Fig. 1.*



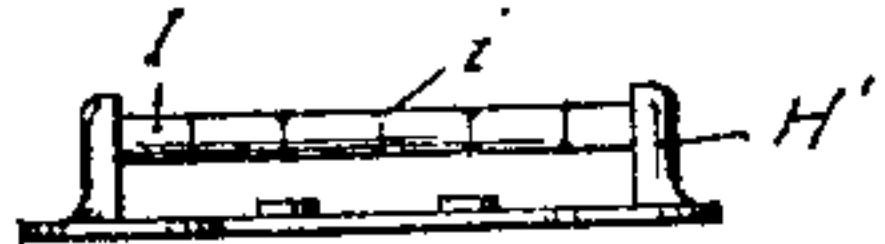
*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*

Witnesses

7. Ben. Cornelius  
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Inventor :

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By Eugene Ayres,

Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

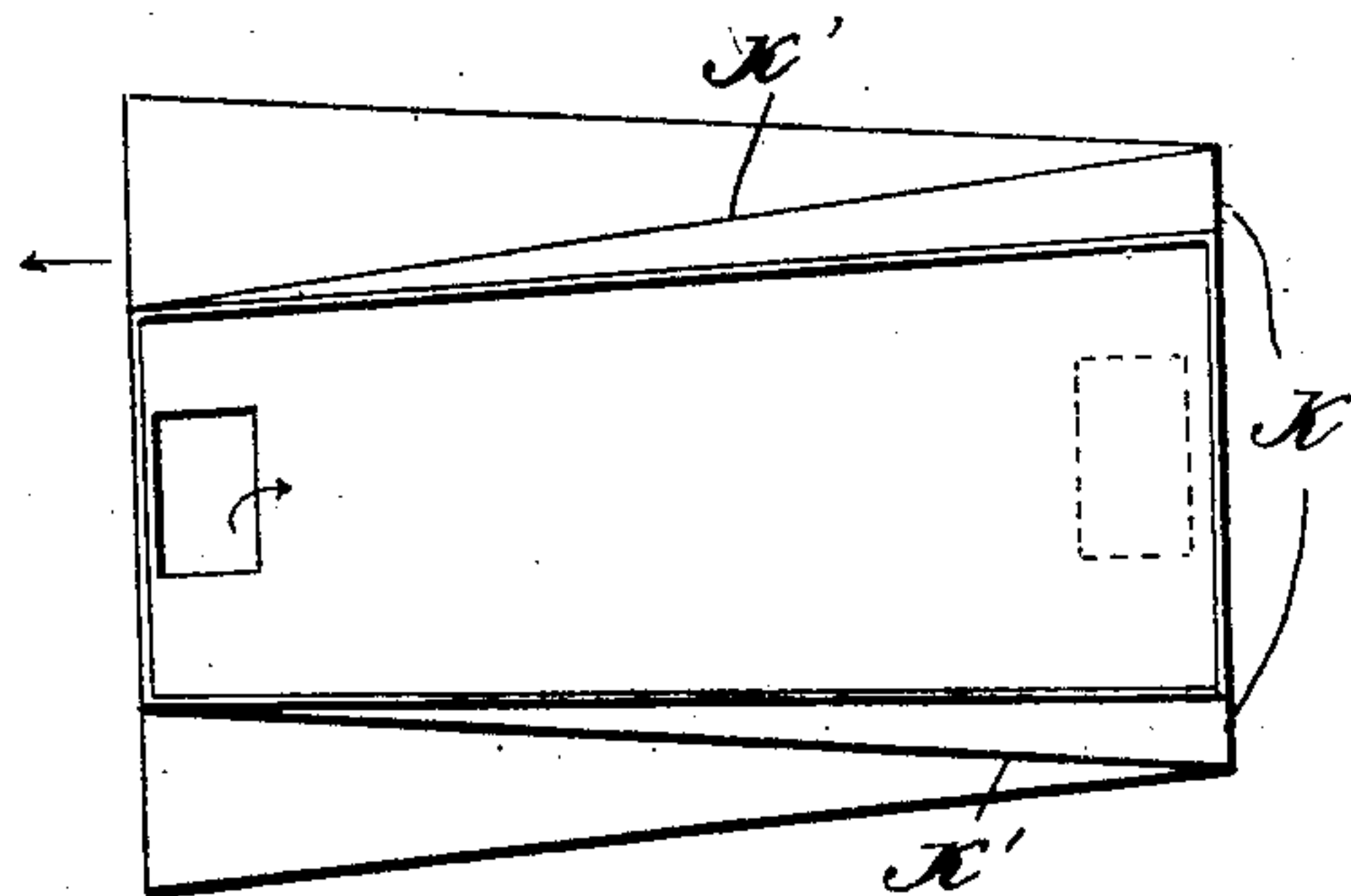


Fig. 7.

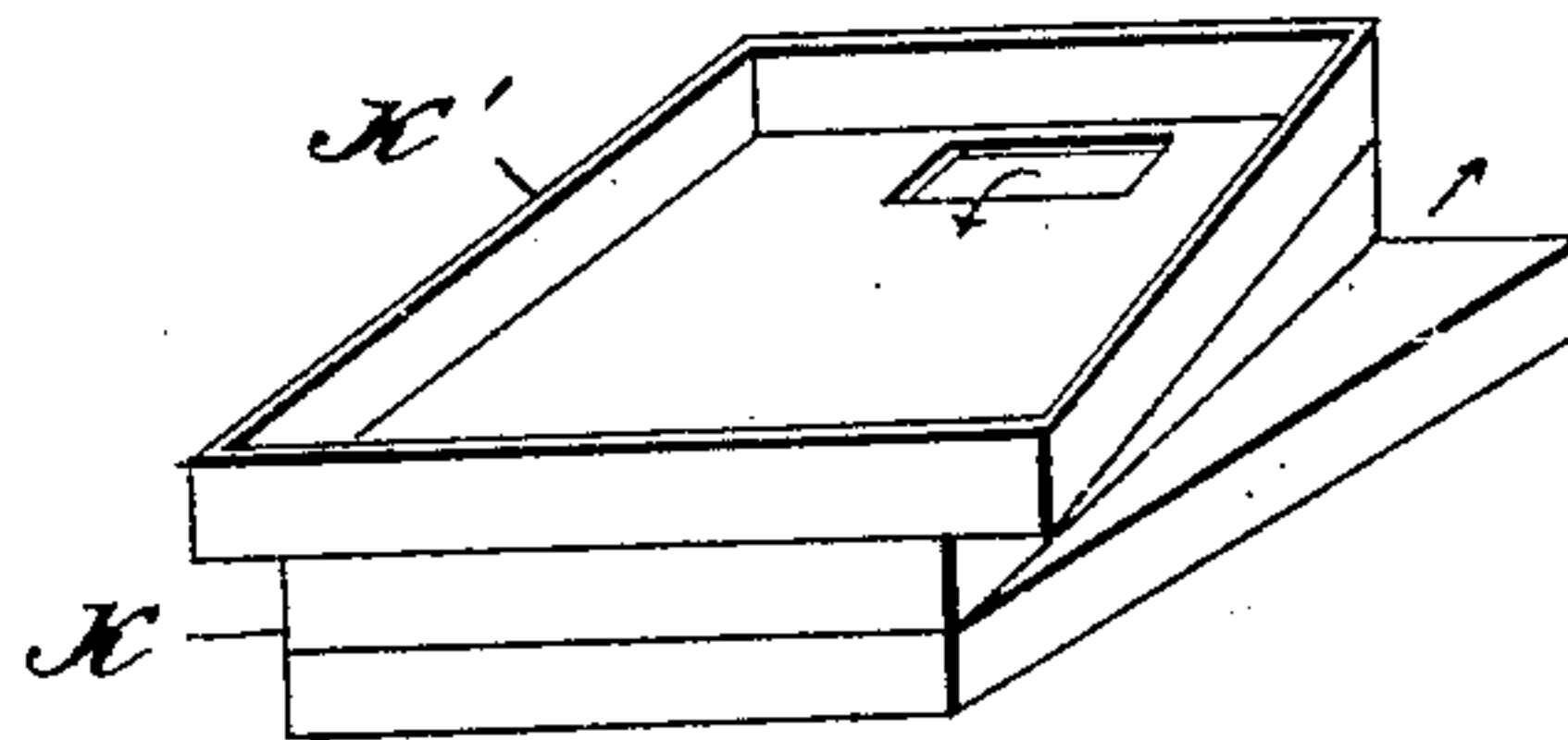


Fig. 8.

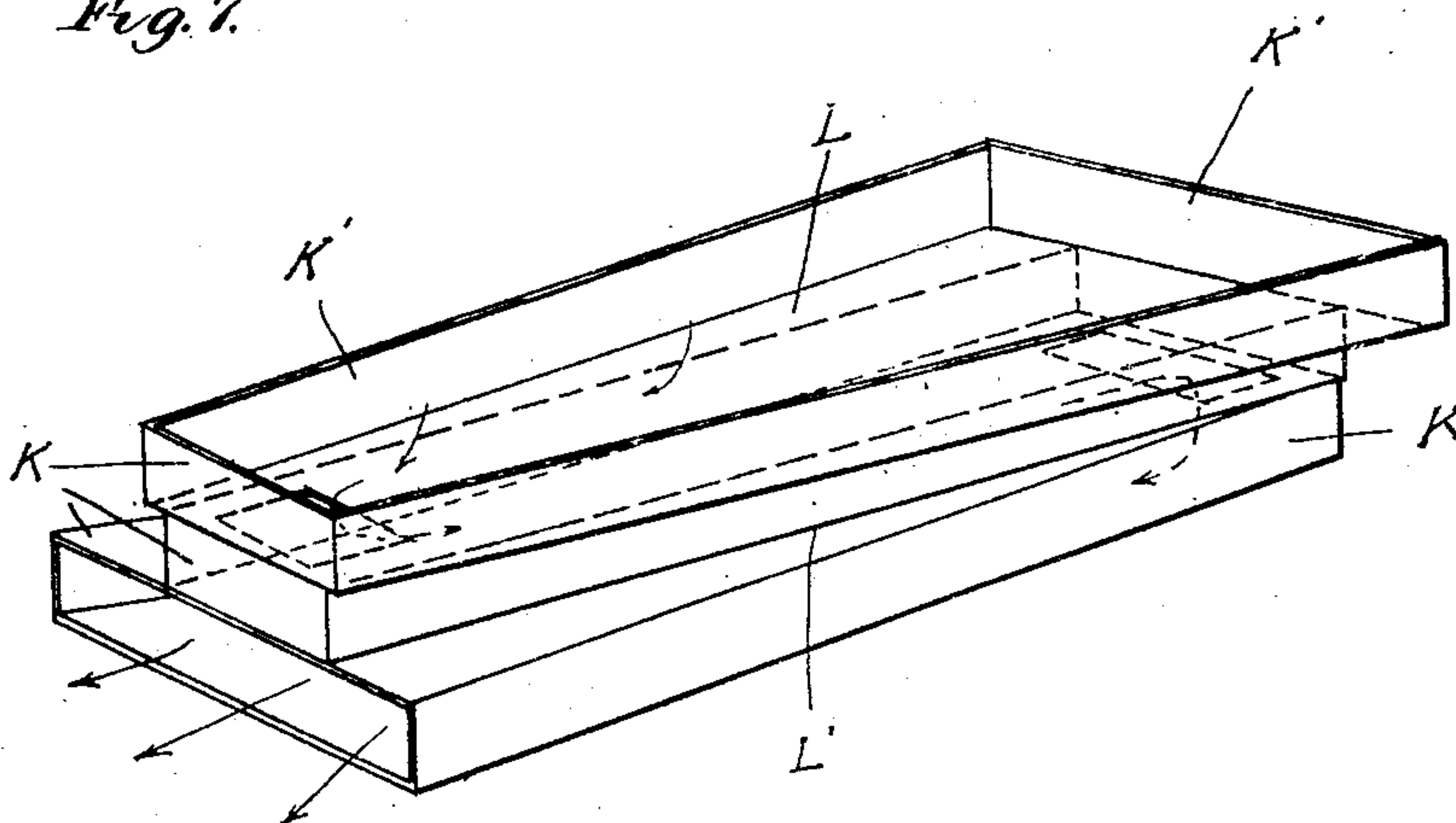


Fig. 3.

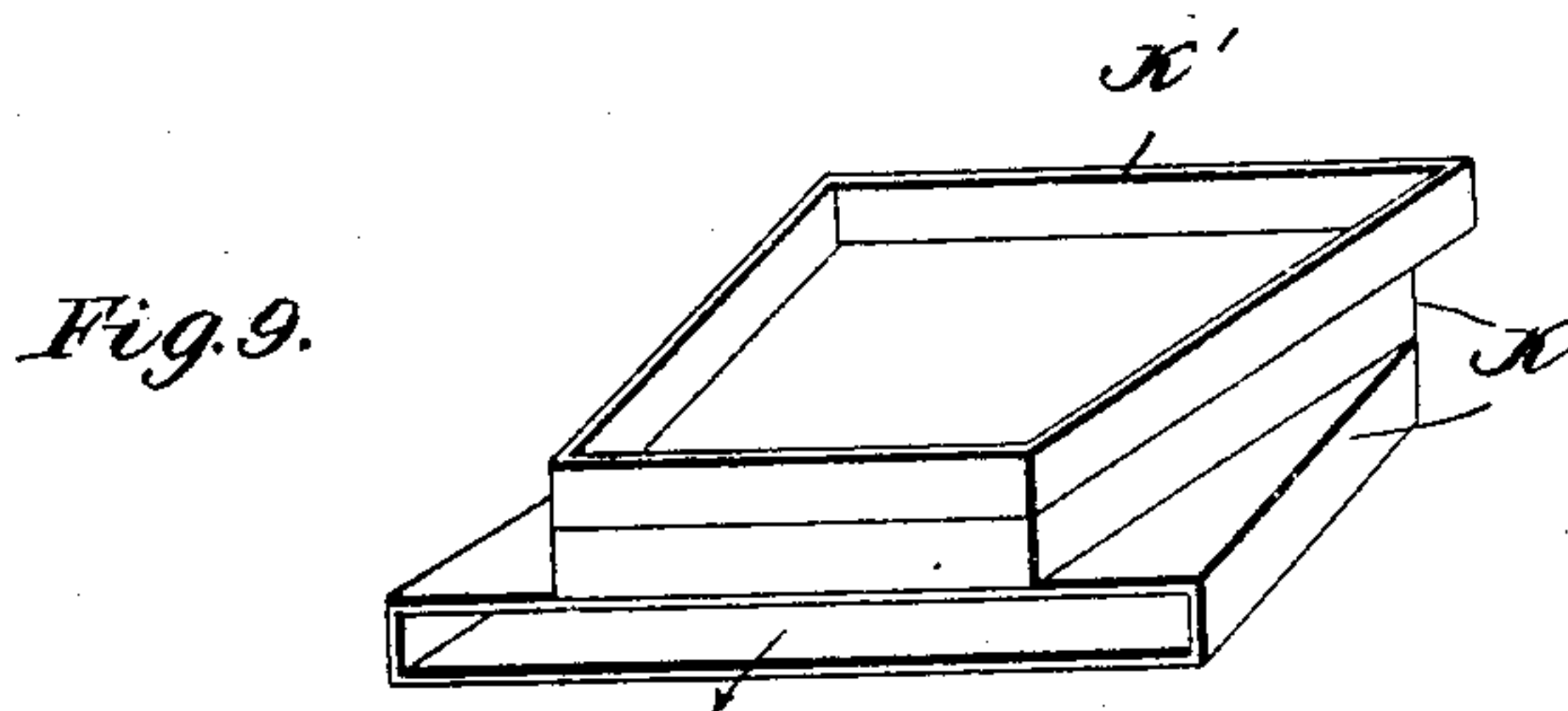


Fig. 9.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHILDS HINKLE INSKEEP, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

## STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

No. 860,137.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 16, 1907.

Application filed December 17, 1906. Serial No. 348,347.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHILDS HINKLE INSKEEP, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stringed Musical Instruments; and I do 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,  
10 reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a string musical instrument which by its peculiar construction  
15 will produce increased volume of sound.

I accomplish my object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective of the entire instrument; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the body of the instrument, its neck, sound board and brace broken  
20 away, and showing the interior construction of a resonator for increasing the volume of sound; Fig. 3 is a plan of said resonator; Fig. 4 is a top view of a bridge; Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a bridge; Fig. 6 is a detail of  
25 a brace; Fig. 7 is a plan of the resonator; Fig. 8 is a view showing the closed end thereof and Fig. 9 is a view showing the open end thereof.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

30 A is the body of the instrument, its front end A' open; B is the sound board and B' the finger board; C is the neck of the instrument provided with a slot C' at its lower end. Said neck and finger board are preferably set at an angle of 45 degrees with the sound board.  
35 D is a brace to support the neck;  $d d$ — are the strings and D' is the nut over which the strings pass to connection with keys E E—;  $e$  is a finger rest; H is a tail piece set forward on said sound board and through perforations in which the lower ends of strings  $d d$ — are  
40 held; H' is a plate set rearward on the sound board and I is a shaft carried thereby, but spaced therefrom, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5; these constitute a bridge. Said plate is provided with slots  $h' h'$ — and set screws  
45  $h^2 h^2$ — by which to adjust it forward or backward on the sound board. As shown in Fig. 1, strings  $d d$ — extend from said tail piece H backward over the sound board under and up over shaft I; thence over finger board B' and nut D' to connection with the keys of the instrument. It will be seen that by loosening the  
50 screws and moving plate H' towards or away from the finger board that part of strings above the finger board will be nearer or further away from the finger board.

Shaft I is provided with grooves  $i i$ — to hold strings  $d d$ — in position while they are being plucked.

J is a bifurcated, brace, its prongs rigidly fastened  
55 on the sound board as shown in Fig. 1; its flat head is provided with a slot J' which is lengthwise with the instrument;  $f$  is a set screw adjustable in said slot and adapted to engage with neck C; the function of said screw is to hold the neck in position and to regulate  
60 the distance from the nut to the bridge. The instrument being fretted, it is necessary to keep a required distance between the nut and bridge: hence the necessity for being able to change such distance.

$b b$  are ordinary sound holes in the sound board B; 65 K is a resonator the front, back and sides of which are fastened to the underside of the sound board. The object of this resonator is to increase the volume of sound. Two partitions L L' are placed between the sound board and the bottom of said resonator, as shown  
70 in Fig. 2. The sound entering the top part of this resonator passes down into the space between partitions L and L' and thence down between partition L' and the bottom of the resonator into the body of the instrument and thence out the open front A', as indicated by arrows. As shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3,  
75 the channel which the sound passes through after passing down out of upper division K' in the resonator gradually widens, thus contributing towards free emission in the volume of sound. 80

In the construction of this instrument, I do not confine myself to the precise number of partitions, forms of parts or number of strings shown in the drawing, in which changes made would be merely mechanical.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is, 85

1. In a stringed musical instrument the combination of a body with an open end, a sound board constituting the top of the body, a neck and a finger board set at an angle to the plane of the sound board, a nut on the finger board, a plate provided with slots for set screws and the  
90 shaft thereon, said plate being on said sound board, a tail piece on the sound board provided with perforations, a bifurcated brace, its prongs held rigidly to said sound board, said brace having a flat head provided with a slot adapted to receive a set screw, strings having connection  
95 with said tail piece extending beneath and over said shaft and over the finger board and nut, the keys with which said strings are connected, a resonator beneath said sound board and the partitions therein forming a passage for the sound, substantially as set forth and  
100 shown.

2. In a stringed musical instrument the combination with a sound board, a neck and a finger board set at an angle to the plane of said sound board, the neck and finger board supports and the nut on the finger board, of a tail  
105 piece on said sound board to receive ends of the strings, a plate on said sound board having slots and set screws to provide for adjustment, a shaft on said plate to carry

the strings and by forward and backward adjustment regulate the distance of the strings from the finger board, substantially as described and shown.

3. In a stringed musical instrument the combination  
5 of a body, a sound board constituting the top of the body, a neck and a finger board set at an angle to the plane of the sound board, a nut on the finger board, a plate provided with slots for set screws and the shaft thereon said plate being on said sound board, a tail piece on the sound  
10 board provided with perforations, a bifurcated brace its prongs held rigidly to said sound board, said brace having

a flat head provided with a slot adapted to receive a set screw, strings extending beneath and over said shaft, finger board and nut, and having connection with said tail piece and the keys with which the strings are connected, substantially as set forth and shown. 15

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

CHILDS HINKLE INSKEEP.

Witnesses:

RANDOLPH L. ROGERS,  
FRANK E. DOWLING.