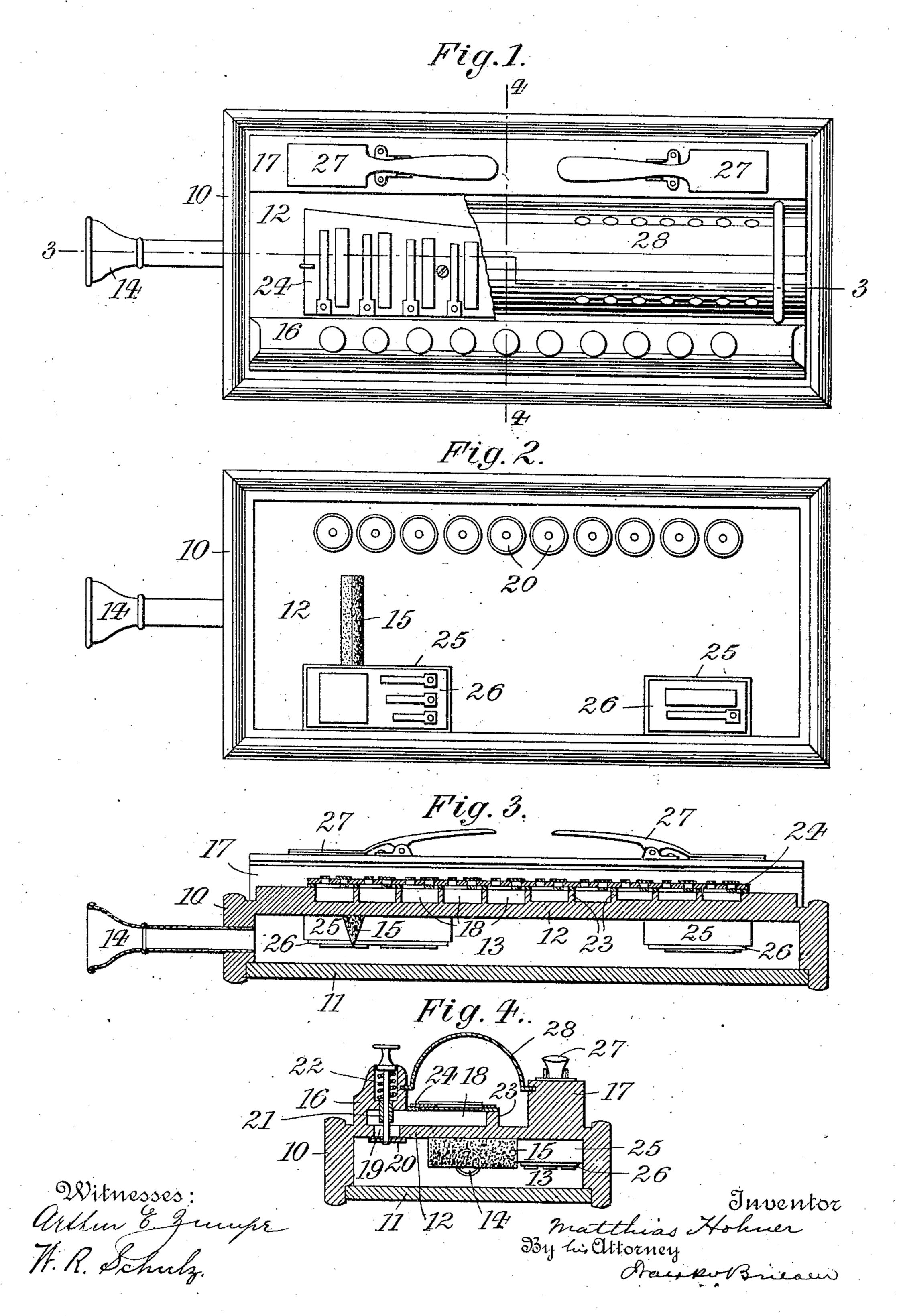
## M. HOHNER. MOUTH ACCORDION. APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1908.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MOUTH-ACCORDION.

No. 894,437.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 28, 1908.

Application filed February 18, 1908. Serial No. 416,619.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Matthias Hohner, a citizen of Germany, residing at Trossingen, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mouth-Accordions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a mouth accordion which is so constructed that the moisture carried by the air from the players mouth is not liable to reach and injuriously

affect the reeds.

The invention also comprises various features of improvement by which the construction of the instrument is simplified and its tone enhanced.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a plan of my improved mouth accordion with the sound deflector partly broken away; Fig. 2 a bottom view with the base plate removed; Fig. 3 a longitudinal section of the mouth accordion on line 3—3, Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a cross section on line 4—4, Fig. 1.

The instrument is composed of a rectangular box 10, between the bottom plate 11 and top plate 12 of which is formed a wind chest 13, into which air is blown by the player through nozzle or mouth piece 14 entering an apertured side wall of the wind chest. Opposite this nozzle there depends from top plate 12, a transverse absorbent pad 15, which takes up the moisture carried by the air and checks its flow into the instrument.

From the top plate 12 extend upwardly two rails 16, 17, of which rail 16 constitutes 35 a key-board and carries the keys for playing the air, while rail 17 carries the base key levers. Along the inner side of rail 16, and thus flanked by rails 16, 17, are formed on top of plate 12, a series of smaller cells 18, 40 that project beneath rail 16 and communicate with wind chest 13 by ducts 19 in plate 12. These ducts are controlled by the keys of disk valves 20, guided in tubular sleeves 21 of key-board 16 and drawn normally against 45 their seats by springs 22. Upon the walls 23 of cells 18 is supported the usual reed-plate 24 having two reeds above each cell, one of which is vibrated by pressure, while the other is vibrated by suction.

It will be seen that by the construction described only such reeds as are being sounded are placed in communication with the wind chest 13, so that moisture is effectively excluded from all inactive reeds. Moreover, by the use of disk valves in lieu of the leveractuated valves usually employed in this class of instruments, the construction of the latter is greatly simplified.

The large cells 25 for the base notes, together with their reed plates 26 are arranged 60 within wind chest 13. The vibration of these reeds is controlled by flap-valves 27 pivoted to rail 17 and adapted to close the sound

openings of said rail.

Both the rails 16 and 17 are grooved along 65 their inner side for the accommodation of a removable flanged sound deflector 28. This sound deflector spans the instrument between the rails above cells 18, and serves to concentrate and direct the tone. As shown in 70 the drawing, the sound deflector is of semitubular shape, but its form may obviously be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.

It will be seen that my improved mouth 75 accordion is so constructed that its durability is increased, its manipulation simplified, and greater fullness of tone is insured.

I claim:

1. A mouth accordion provided with a 80 wind chest, an upper perforated plate, cells above said plate, a reed plate above the cells, a pair of rails flanking the cells, keys carried by one of said rails, and a sound deflector engaging the rails, substantially as specified. 85

2. A mouth accordion having a wind chest, a nozzle entering the same, and an absorbent pad within the wind chest opposite the noz-

zle, substantially as specified.

Signed by me at Stuttgart Germany this 90 5th day of February, 1908.

## MATTHIAS HOHNER.

Witnesses:
Heinorch Findery,
Karl Heim.