

L. C. BECKER.
TUNING PEG.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1908.

912,441.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Fig. 1

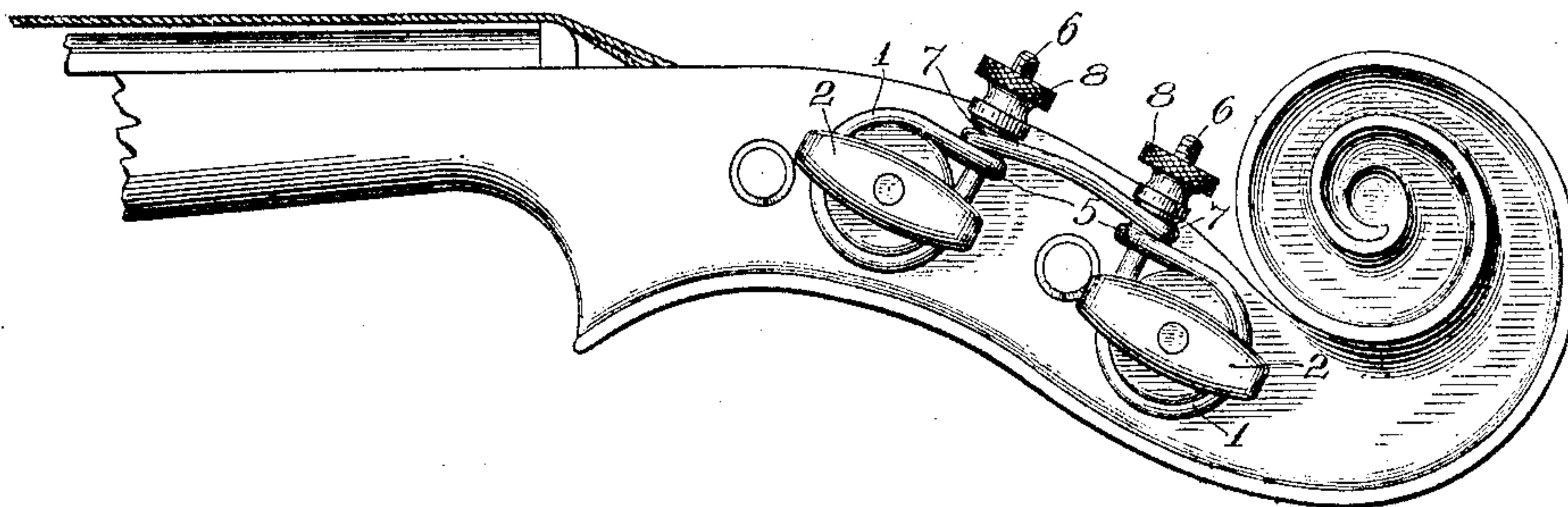


Fig. 2

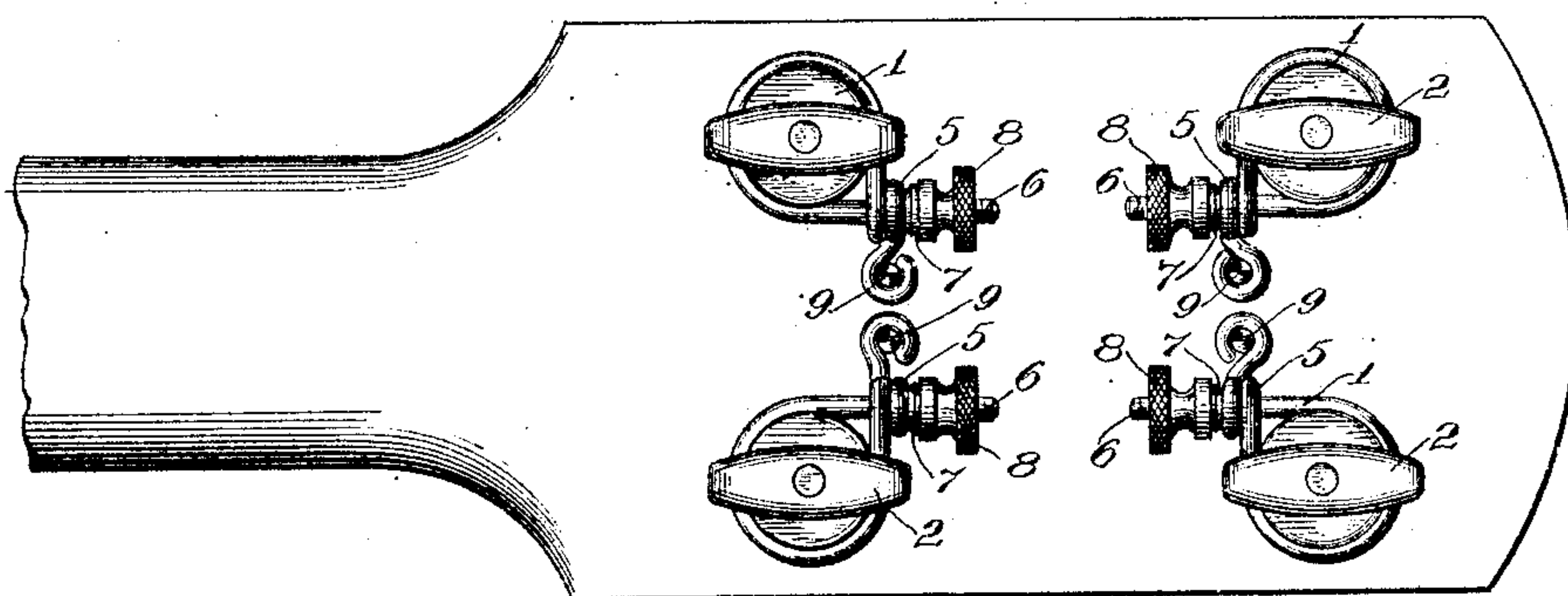


Fig. 3

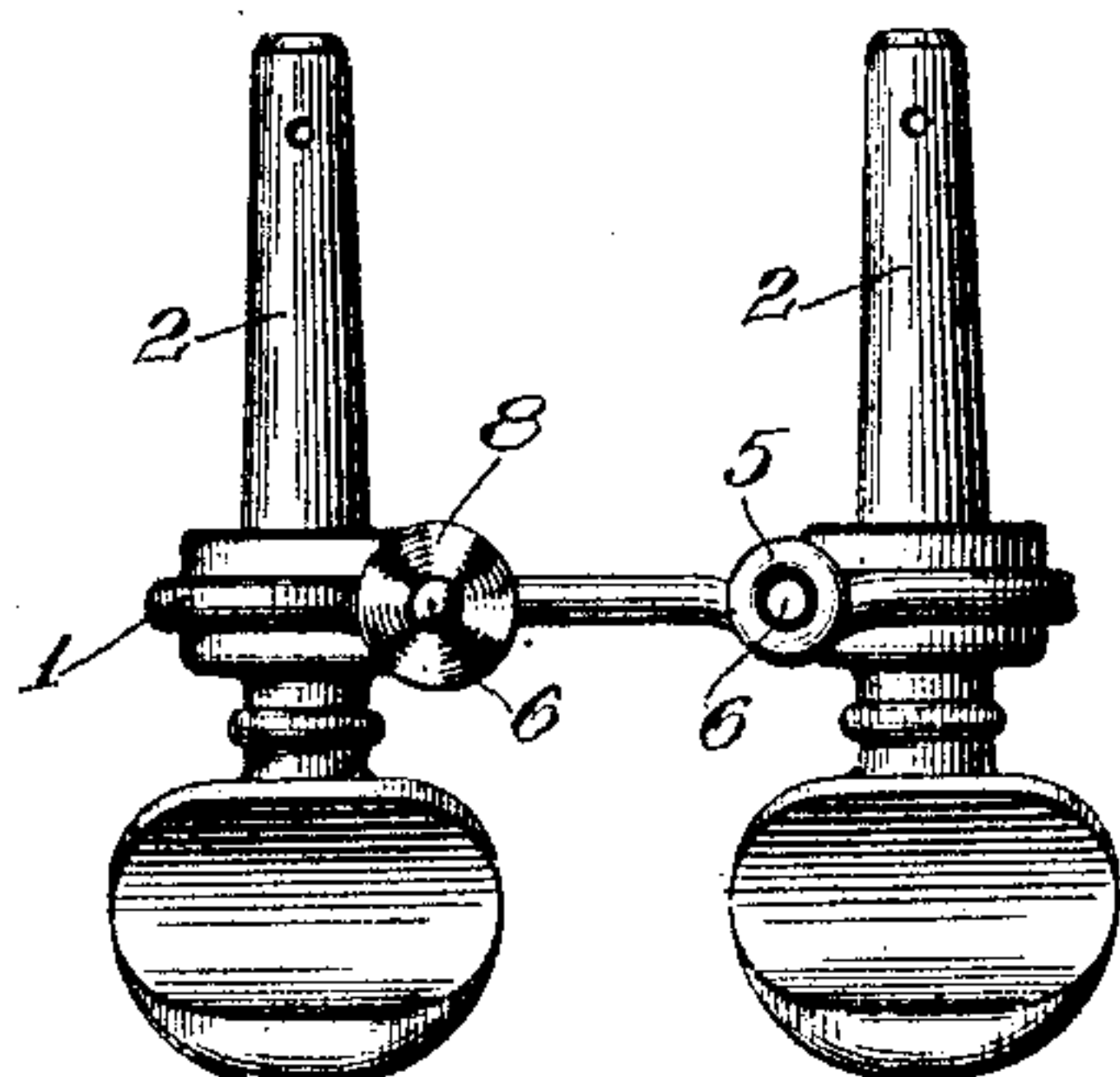
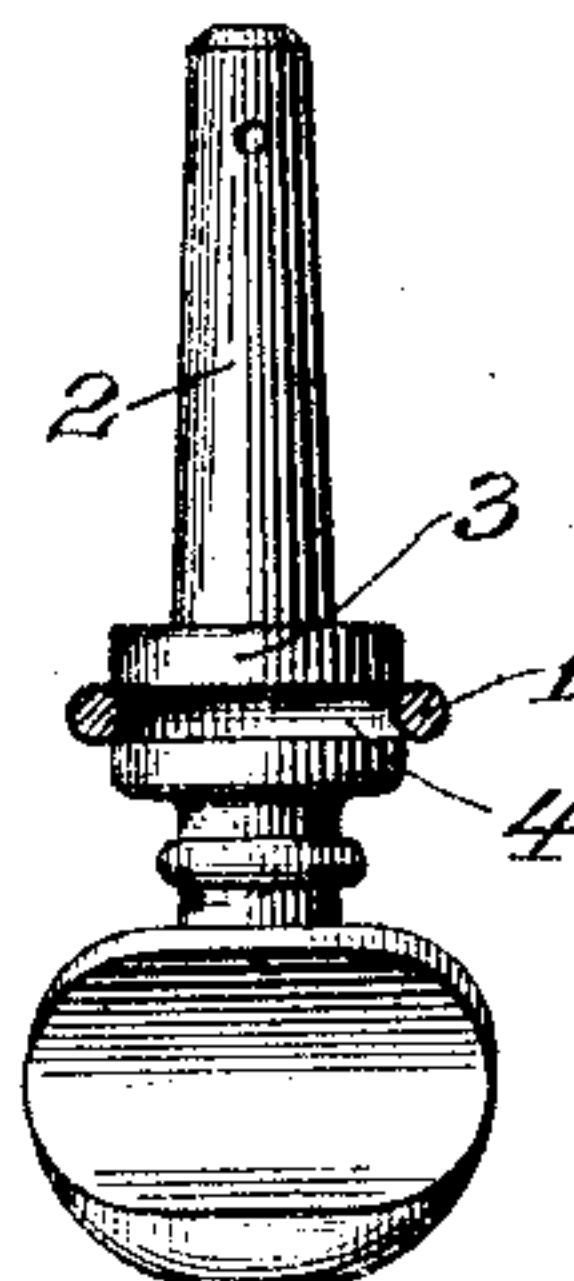


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
Victor D. Borst
Wm. Ashley Kelly

Inventor
Louis C. Becker
By his Attorney
Henry D. Williams

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS C. BECKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TUNING-PEG.

No. 912,441.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed June 20, 1908. Serial No. 439,565.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS C. BECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of the Bronx, city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tuning-Pegs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof.

This invention relates to tuning-pegs for stringed instruments and particularly to attachments for preventing slipping of the tuning-pegs.

The present invention is an improvement upon the invention disclosed in the patent to my father, Francis L. Becker, No. 464,003, patented December 1, 1891.

The object of my invention is to provide a reliable and efficient means for preventing slipping of tuning-pegs, and at the same time simpler means than those afforded by the prior invention referred to, in that the tightening operation is performed solely with the thumb and fingers and eliminates the necessity for any auxiliary device, such as a screw-driver.

My invention includes the provision of an enlarged collar on the shank with a circumferential groove, and a friction-band in the groove having a coiled portion and one end screw-threaded and inserted through the coiled portion, and a nut for drawing the screw-threaded end through the coiled portion to increase the frictional contact in the groove, and means to prevent the friction-band from rotating with the peg.

I shall now describe the embodiment of my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings and shall thereafter point out my invention in claims.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the head of a violin having my improved tuning-pegs applied thereto with their friction-bands continuous. Fig. 2 is a back view of a banjo-head with my improved tuning-pegs, showing another method of securing the friction-band against rotation. Fig. 3 is a detail of two adjoining tuning-pegs with their friction-bands continuous, the nut and washer being removed from one screw-threaded end. Fig. 4 is a detail of my improved tuning-peg with the friction-band broken off to show the groove in the collar.

The retaining means consists of a friction-band 1, which may be of round wire, as

shown in the drawings, or of any suitable shape. To increase the purchase of the friction-band and to thereby offer a greater resistance to the rotation of the tuning-peg 2, the peg is provided with an enlarged collar 3, which the friction-band encircles. The friction-band occupies the circumferential groove 4 on the collar to insure the band from becoming displaced.

To increase the frictional tension of the band 1, a coil 5 is formed in the band, and one end 6 of the band is screw-threaded and inserted through the coil 5. On the screw-threaded end is placed, first, a washer 7, and then the thumb-screw 8. It is evident that, as the screw 8 is screwed on to the end 6 of the friction-band, this end is pulled through the coil 5 and the tension of the band on the collar is thus increased.

Obviously some means must be provided to prevent the friction-band from rotating with the peg as the peg is turned to tune the instrument or by the tension of the string. In Fig. 1, I have shown the friction-band of one tuning-peg connected or continuous with that of an adjoining peg, in which construction the friction-band of one peg serves as a stop for that of the other. The bridge between the two is curved slightly to provide for adjustment for varying distances between the tuning-pegs. This method of stop is especially adapted for use on violins or similar instruments; while in Fig. 2, I have shown a construction better adapted for use on banjos, guitars, and like instruments. This consists in bending the end of the friction-band which is not screw-threaded to form a hook, which fits about a retaining-pin 9 in the head of the instrument.

While my improved retaining device is extremely simple, it has many advantages, particularly its easy adjustment. While retaining devices of this sort commonly require the use of some implement for adjustment, this device is adjusted simply with the thumb and fingers. The advantage of the enlarged collar and groove therein for retaining the band in place has also been referred to above.

It is obvious that various modifications may be made in the constructions shown and above particularly described within the principle and scope of my invention.

I claim:

1. A tuning-peg for stringed instruments having a friction-band encircling its shank, the friction-band having an eye, means for

drawing one end of the friction-band through the eye to increase the frictional contact, and means to retain the friction-band from rotation.

2. A tuning-peg for stringed instruments having a friction-band encircling its shank, the friction-band having an eye, one end of the friction-band being screw-threaded and extending through the eye, a nut for drawing the screw-threaded end through the eye to increase the frictional contact of the friction-band, and means to retain the friction-band from rotation.

3. A tuning-peg for stringed instruments having an enlarged collar, a friction-band having an eye and encircling the collar circumferentially, means for drawing one end of the friction-band through the eye to increase the frictional contact, and means to retain the friction-band from rotation.

4. A tuning-peg for stringed instruments having an enlarged collar provided with a circumferential groove, a friction-band having an eye and adapted to occupy the groove, means for drawing one end of the friction-band through the eye to increase the frictional contact, and means to retain the friction-band from rotation.

5. A tuning-peg for stringed instruments having an enlarged collar, a friction-band having an eye and encircling the collar circumferentially, one end of the friction-band being screw-threaded and extending through the eye, a nut for drawing the screw-threaded end through the eye to increase the frictional contact of the friction-band, and means to retain the friction-band from rotation.

6. A tuning-peg for stringed instruments having an enlarged collar provided with a

circumferential groove, a friction-band having an eye and adapted to occupy the groove, one end of the friction-band being screw-threaded and extending through the eye, a nut for drawing the screw-threaded end through the eye to increase the frictional contact of the friction-band, and means to retain the friction-band from rotation.

7. A tuning-peg for stringed instruments having an enlarged collar provided with a circumferential groove, a friction-band having an eye and adapted to occupy the groove, one end of the friction-band being screw-threaded and extending through the eye, a nut for drawing the screw-threaded end through the eye to increase the frictional contact of the friction-band, and a retaining-pin attached to the head of the instrument to retain the friction-band from rotation.

8. A tuning-peg for stringed instruments having an enlarged collar provided with a circumferential groove, a friction-band adapted to occupy the groove, the friction-band having a coiled portion and one end screw-threaded and inserted through the coiled portion, the other end bent to form a hook, a thumb-nut for drawing the screw-threaded end through the coiled portion to increase the frictional contact of the friction-band, and a retaining-pin attached to the head of the instrument and engaged by the bent end of the friction-band to prevent the friction-band from rotating.

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

LOUIS C. BECKER.

Witnesses:

VICTOR D. BORST,
HARRY LEWIS.