

G. BEISHEIM.
CHIN REST FOR VIOLINS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1909.

931,251.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

FIG.1.

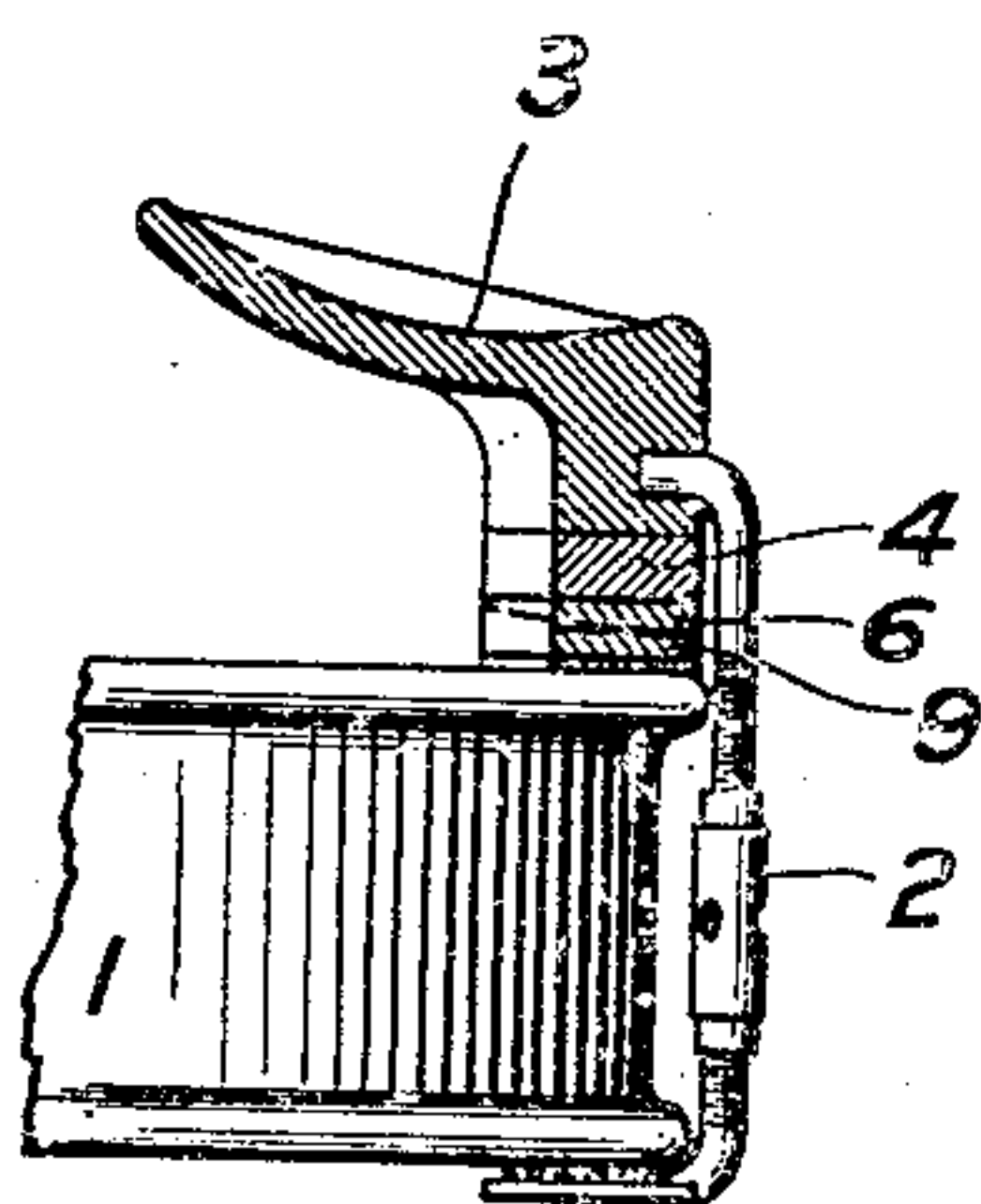


FIG.2.

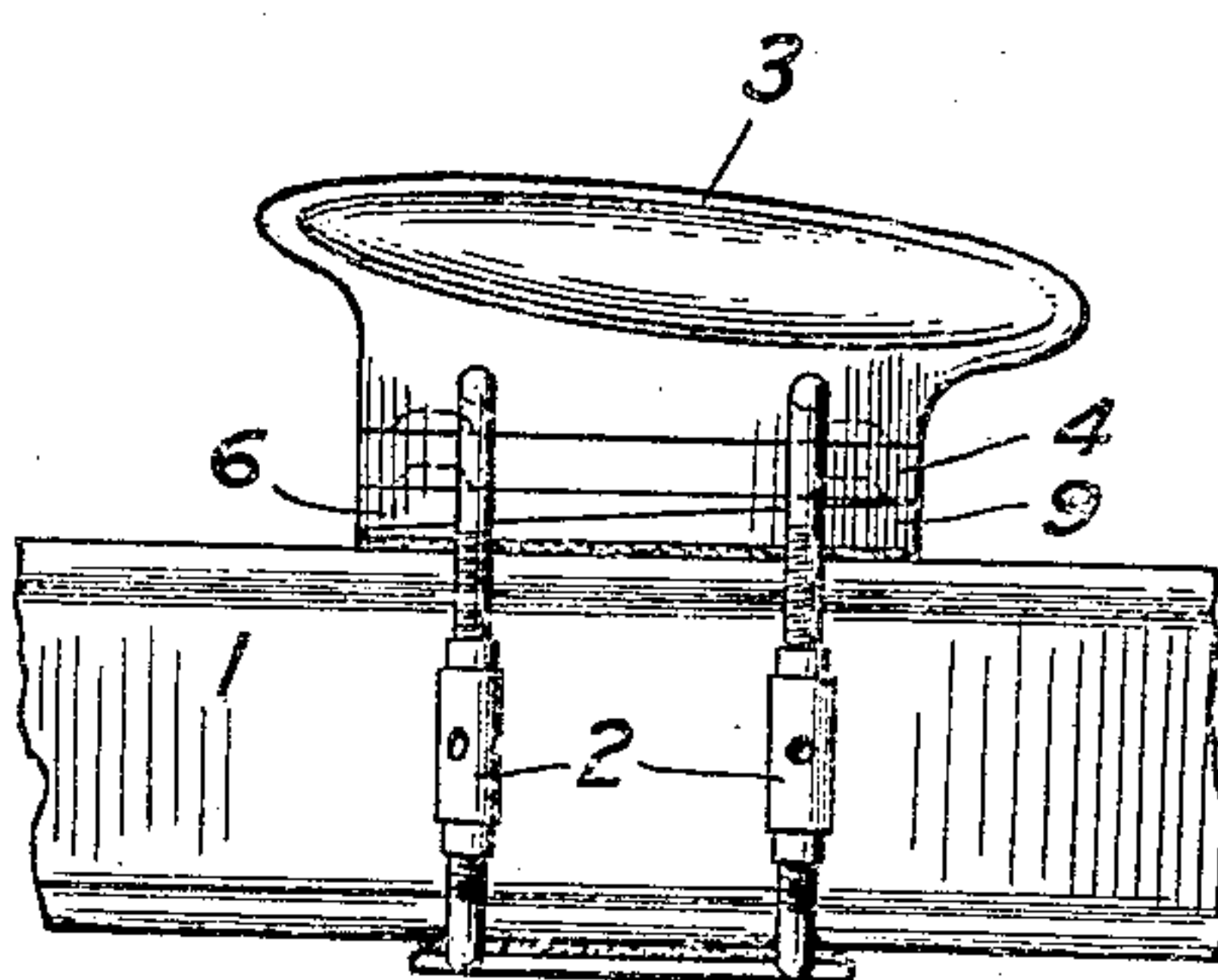


FIG.5.

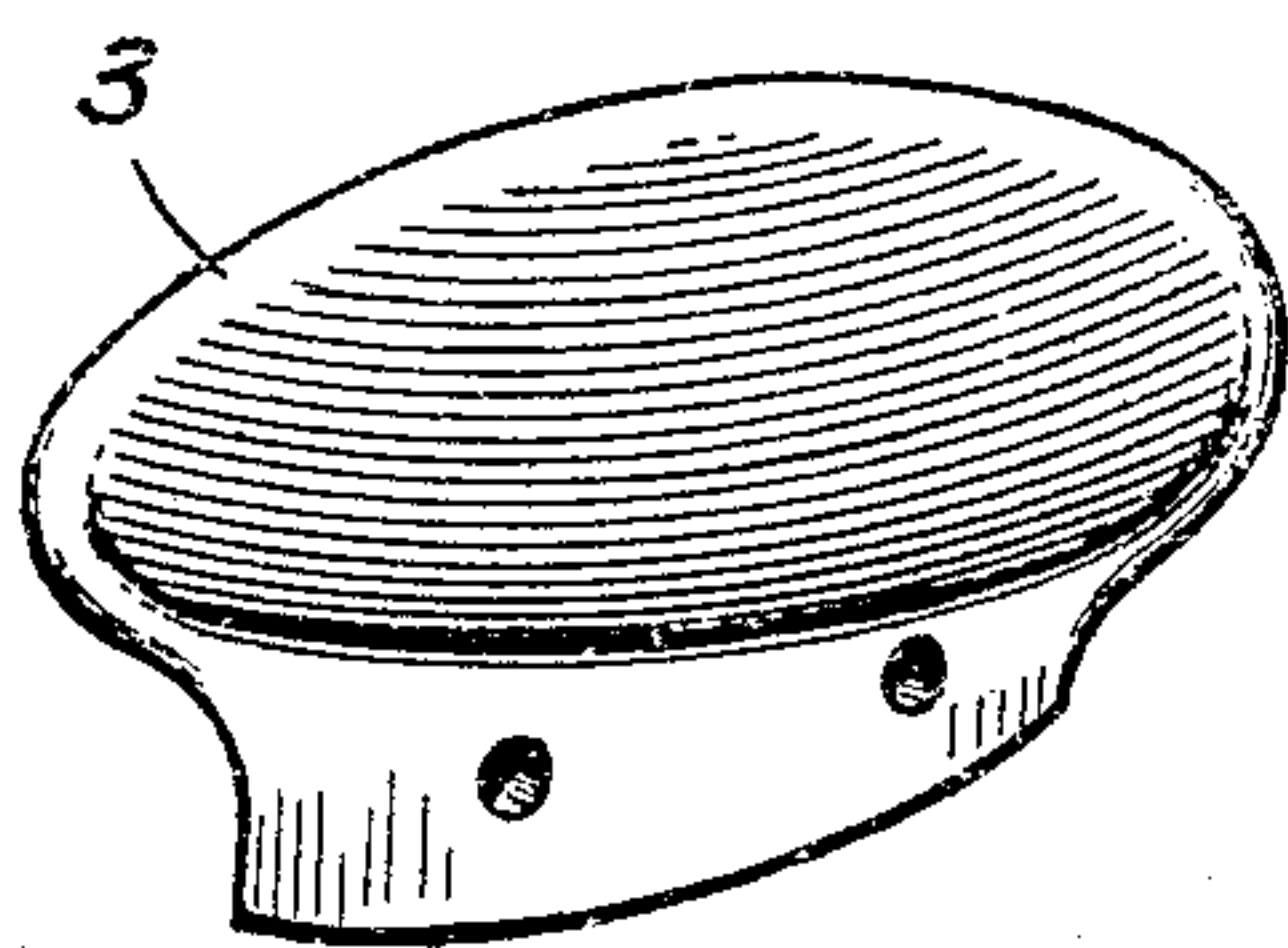


FIG.3.

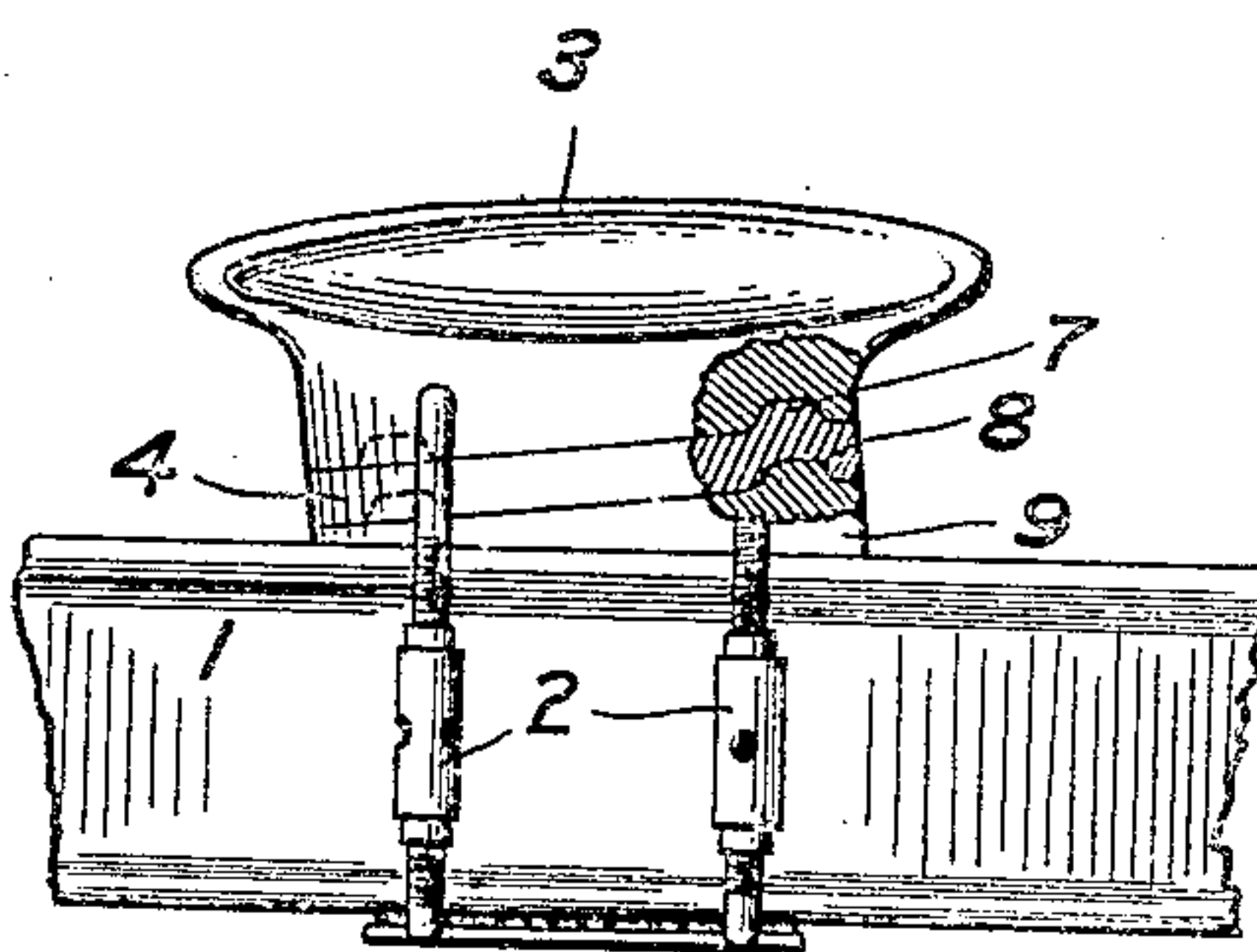


FIG.4.

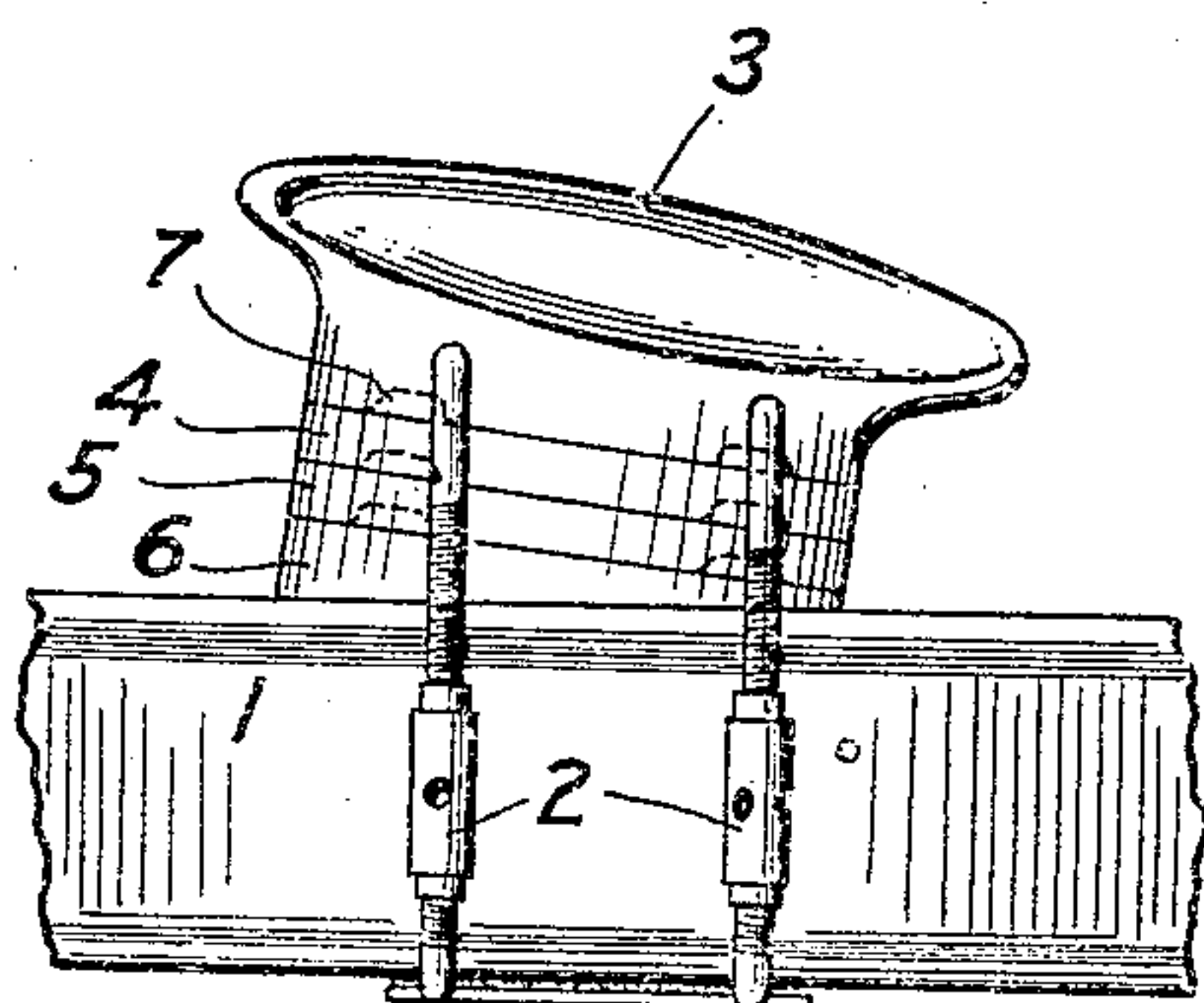
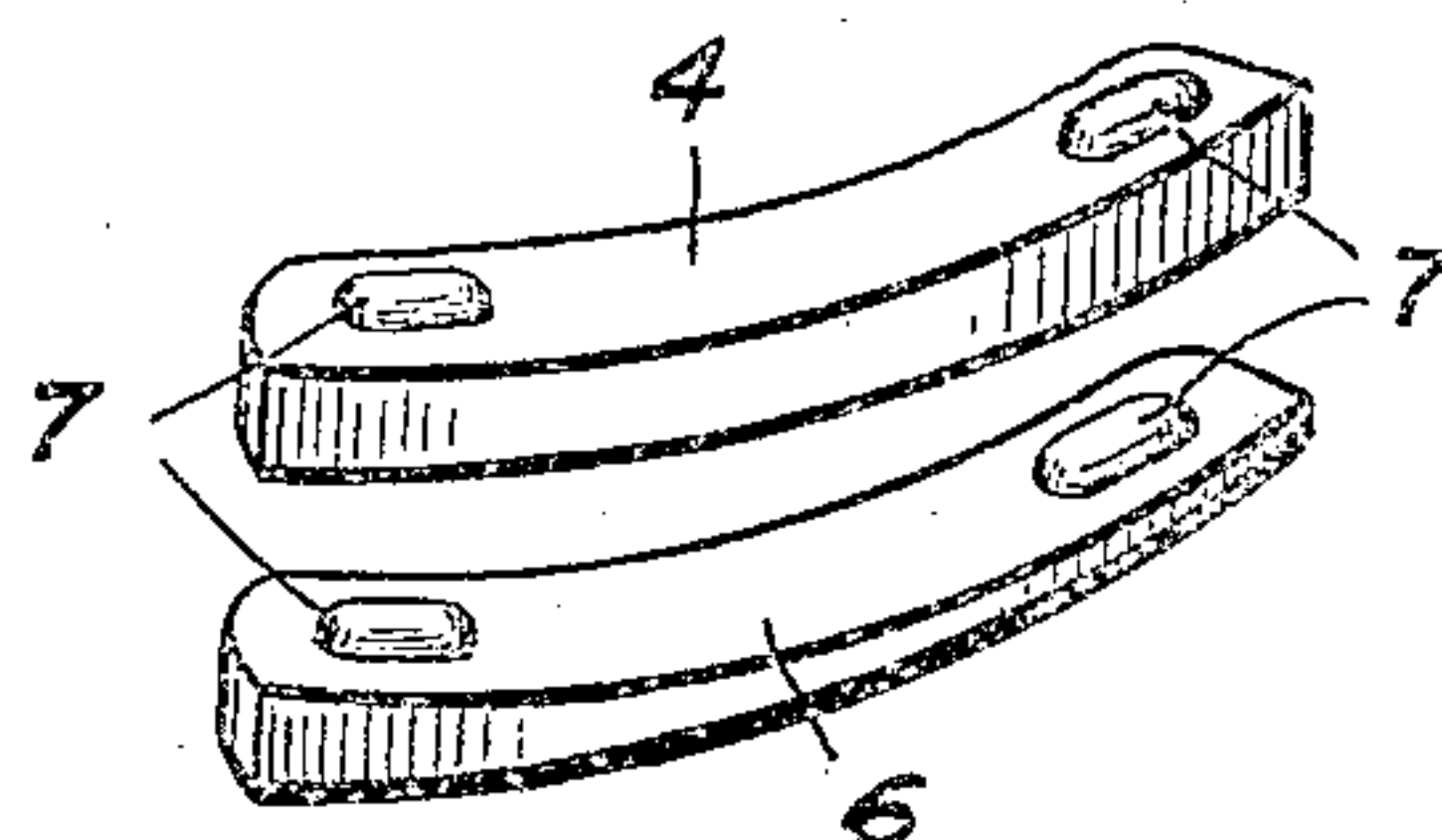


FIG.6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CHIN-REST FOR VIOLINS.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BEISHEIM, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chin-Rests for Violins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to chin-rests for violins, and has for its object adjustability.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a cross-section of the chin-rest, in place on the violin; Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are side views, showing the chin-rest in the same positions, but differently adjusted; Fig. 5 shows the chin-rest proper; and Fig. 6 the adjusting blocks, or units of the base.

1 represents a portion of a violin to which the chin-rest is attached by turnbuckles 2, 2. The upper ends of the turnbuckles are hooked into the chin-rest proper 3 and engage the under side of the violin in the usual manner, as shown in Fig. 1. Adjustments of the chin-rest in three directions are necessary in order to provide for all requirements, namely, as to height, and also that it tilts to either side, as desired. This is accomplished by arrangement of the base units 4, 5, 6, which are adapted to be interposed between the violin 1 and chin-rest proper 2, each unit being provided with tongues 7, 7, on its upper surface, one at each end, and corresponding recesses 8, 8, on its under surface, one at each end (shown in dotted lines in Figs. 2, 3 and 4), whereby they are locked together when held in place by the turnbuckles. One or several of the base units may be of uniform thickness, like 4 and 5, with which to build up the chin-rest to different heights, while others, like 6 and 9, are wedge-shaped in order to tilt the rest right to left, and vice versa, as desired. In the drawings the

wedge-shaped unit 6 tapers to the right, and so when used tilts the chin-rest in that direction, as seen in Fig. 4, while the unit 9 tapers in the opposite direction, and, when used, produces the inclination seen in Fig. 3.

Two oppositely directed tapering units like 6 and 9 may be superimposed, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby building up the chin-rest, without changing its angle, and so, if desired, all the base units may be tapered, some in one direction, and others oppositely, for they will give all three adjustments.

What I claim is:

1. A chin-rest comprising a plate to receive the chin, a plurality of interchangeable base units adapted to be interposed between the plate and violin and provided with interlocking devices; and clamping means for attaching said chin-rest to a violin; substantially as shown and described.

2. A chin-rest comprising a plate to receive the chin, a plurality of interchangeable base units adapted to be interposed between the plate and violin and provided with tongues and corresponding slots on their upper and lower surfaces, respectively, one of each at each end; and clamping means for attaching said chin-rest to a violin; substantially as shown and described.

3. A chin-rest comprising a plate to receive the chin, a plurality of wedge-shaped units, oppositely directed and adapted to be interposed between the plate and violin, and provided with interlocking devices; and clamping means for attaching said chin-rest to a violin; substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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