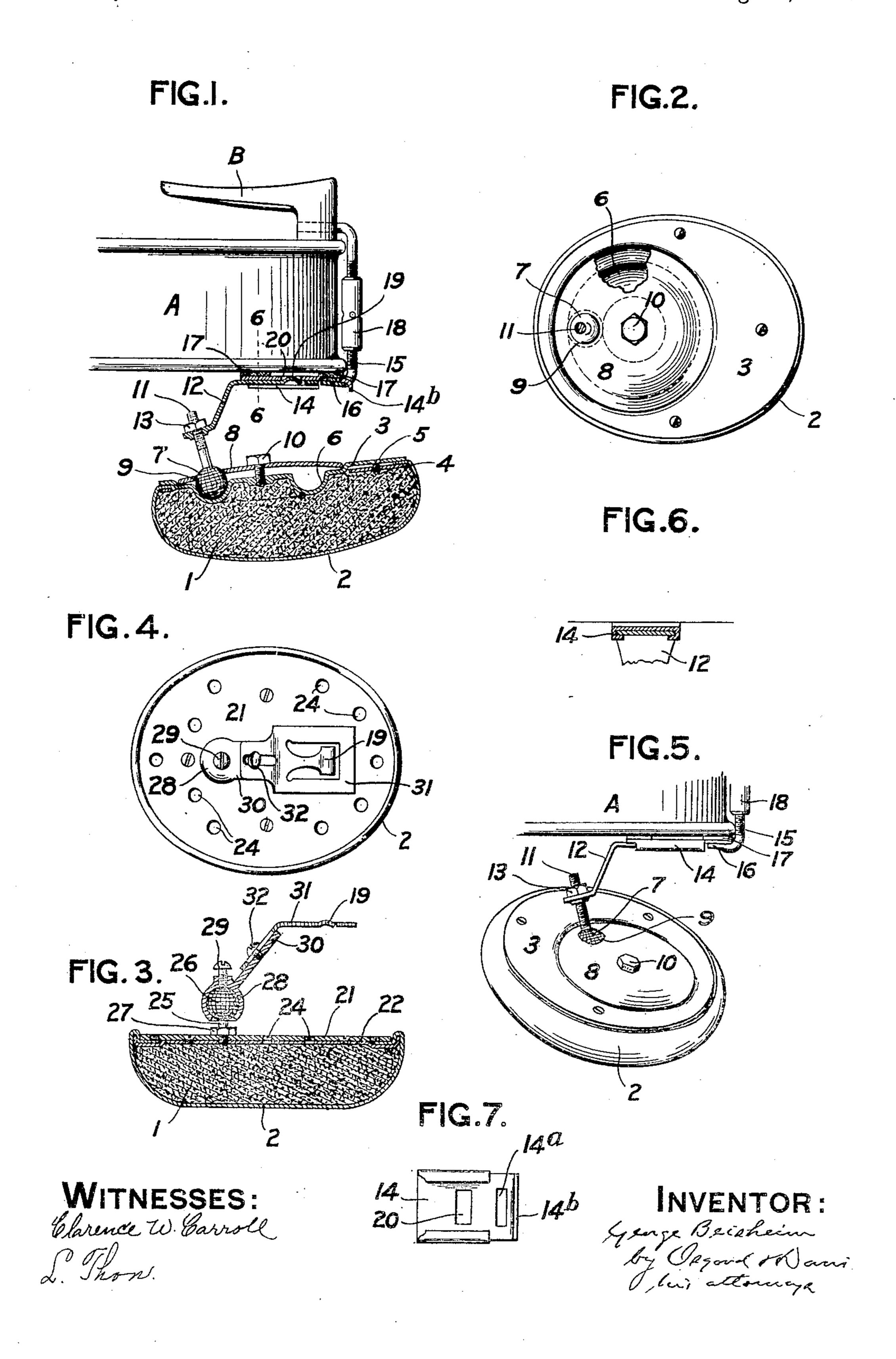
G. BEISHEIM.

SHOULDER REST FOR VIOLINS, APPLICATION FILED OCT. 13, 1908.

932,844.

Patented Aug. 31, 1909.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BEISHEIM, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

SHOULDER-REST FOR VIOLINS.

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Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 31, 1909.

Application filed October 16, 1908. Serial No. 458,127.

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 5 State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoulder-Rests for Violins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shoulder-rests for violins, and has for its object a rest that is

adjustable.

A further object is that it shall be detachable without disturbing its adjustment.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the device, showing it attached to a violin; Fig. 2 is a top plan of the
device alone; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section
of a modified form; Fig. 4 is a top plan of
the latter; Fig. 5 is an exterior elevation of
the construction shown in Fig. 1, showing
the parts in a different position from that in
which they are shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is a
cross-section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1; and
Fig. 7 is a bottom plan of a detail appearing
in Figs. 1 and 5.

The shoulder-rest proper consists of a pad of compressible material 1, that has a covering 2 of some suitable material like velvet, and that is adapted in size and shape to fit within the hollow of the shoulder, below the collar-bone. The pad is backed by a flat plate 3, which preferably is oval-shaped (Fig. 2). In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a ring 4 is fixed to the under side of this plate by means of screws 5, which holds in place the edge of the cover 2

(Fig. 1).

In the top of the plate 3 is a circular groove 6, adapted to receive a support or 40 carrier which is best made in the form of a ball 7. A cover 8 closes said groove, and has a circular opening 9 through which the said ball partially projects. A stud-bolt 10 extends through the cover 8 and enters the 45 plate 3. When said stud-bolt is screwed down, the ball 7 is pinched tightly within the groove 6, between the cover 8 and the plate 3, so that it can not move from its position until the stud 10 is again loosened. The ball may be knurled on its surface to facilitate the clamping action.

The bolt 11 that projects axially from the ball 7, and by which the pad is attached to the bracket 12, is screw-threaded therein, so that it is adjustable and may be locked by a nut 13. The bracket 12 in turn is adapted

to slide into a socket 14 that is clamped to the back of a violin A, thereby detachably connecting the pad to the violin. Any suitable clamps may be used for attaching said 50 socket to the violin. Those shown consist of two rods 15 (one only being shown in the drawings) that are connected at their lower ends in the usual way by a bar 16 which bears against the socket 14. At their upper 65 ends the rods 15 engage the chin-rest B. Pieces of felt 17 usually are placed between the socket 14 and the violin to form a frictional binding surface, and turnbuckles 18 afford means of tightening the rods 15 so as 70 to clamp the said socket to the back, and accordingly the chin-rest to the front of the violin. As the clamp is tightened, it compresses the felt 17, so that it protrudes through the slot 14^a in the socket 14, as 75 shown in Fig. 1, thereby holding said socket more firmly against movement. The downwardly turned lip 14b, which overhangs the bar 16, also holds the socket 14 against movement.

The socket 14 and the chin-rest B, when once attached, need not be removed when the violin is placed within its case, and it is obvious that the adjustment of the shoulderrest, which must be removed, need not be disturbed when detached.

When the bracket 12 slides into the socket 14, and takes its proper position, a hump on the spring tongue 19 snaps into a perforation 20 in the said socket, and acts as a latch 90 to hold the two parts together until forcibly pulled apart.

The pad is adjusted by manipulating it while the stud 10 and nut 13 are loose, till it finds the right position on the shoulder, 95 when the said stud and nut are tightened and hold it there. Again, by making the groove 6 eccentric to the plate 3, it becomes possible to set the bolt 11 at various distances from the edges of the pad.

In the modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the pad 1 is backed by flat plates 21 and 22 that clamp between them the inturned edge of the cover 2. The inner plate 22 may have an upturned edge as shown, to cover 105 the edge of the plate 21, in order to protect the instrument from scratching. Holes 24 are made in the plate 21 at different points, all of which are screw-threaded to receive the screw-threaded end of the stud 25 that 110 projects from the knurled ball 26, and a nut 27 on said stud is used to lock it in place.

In this modified form, the ball 26 is inclosed within a shell or case 28, and the latter carries a set-screw 29 by which it is fastened in place upon the ball. A lug 30 extends upwardly at an angle from the shell 28, and joins a slotted bracket 31 by an adjustable pin and slot connection 32. In other respects the bracket 31 is the same as the bracket 12 described above, and is adapted to ed to enter the socket 14 in the same manner. The adjustment of this form of the device is obtained by selecting the proper hole 24 for the stud 25, and then tilting the pad around to the proper position, and tightening the 15 set-screw 29.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a bracket adapted to be removably attached to a violin, of a shoulder-rest; a universal joint for connecting said bracket and rest; and means for holding said bracket and rest in the position desired with reference to each other.

2. The combination with a bracket adapted to be removably attached to a violin, of a shoulder-rest; a ball and socket joint for connecting said bracket and rest; and means for clamping the ball within its socket.

3. The combination with a bracket adapted to be removably attached to a violin, of a shoulder-rest having a back adapted for attachment to said bracket; and means for securing said bracket to the back of said rest

at different points.

4. The combination with a bracket adapted ed to be removably attached to a violin, of a shoulder-rest having a back adapted for attachment to said bracket; a universal joint for connecting said bracket and rest; and means for securing said joint to the back of said rest at different points.

5. The combination with a bracket adapted for attachment to a violin, and having a

ball projecting therefrom, of a shoulder-rest, having a clamp adapted to receive said ball.

6. The combination with a bracket adapted for attachment to a violin, of a stem, carrying at one end a ball and at the other end attached to said bracket by a lengthwise adjustable connection; and a shoulder-rest having a clamp adapted to receive said ball.

7. The combination with a bracket adapted for attachment to a violin, and having a ball projecting therefrom, of a shoulder-rest having on its back a groove, adapted to receive said ball; and a clamp adapted to retain said ball in any desired position.

8. The combination with a bracket adapted for attachment to a violin, and having a ball projecting therefrom, of a shoulder-rest having on its back a curved groove, adapted 60 to receive said ball; and a clamp adapted to retain the ball in any desired position.

9. The combination with a bracket adapted for attachment to a violin, and having a ball projecting therefrom, of a shoul-65 der-rest having on its back a curved groove that is eccentric with respect to the center of said pad, adapted to receive said ball; and a clamp adapted to retain the ball

in any desired position.

10. The combination with a bracket adaptfor attachment to a violin, of a stem carrying a ball and detachably connected with
said bracket; a shoulder-rest, having on its
back a groove adapted to receive said ball; 75
a plate covering said groove perforated to
contain said stem, and adapted to clamp said
ball in any desired position; and means for
tightening said plate upon said ball.

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Witnesses:

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D. GURNEE.