

April 10, 1928.

1,665,745

A. S. LANG

SAXOPHONE CORD

Filed Dec. 17, 1926

Fig. 1.

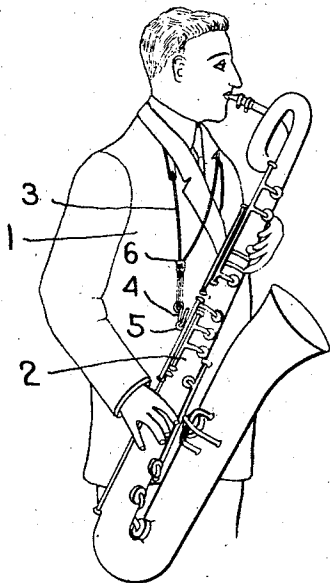


Fig. 2.

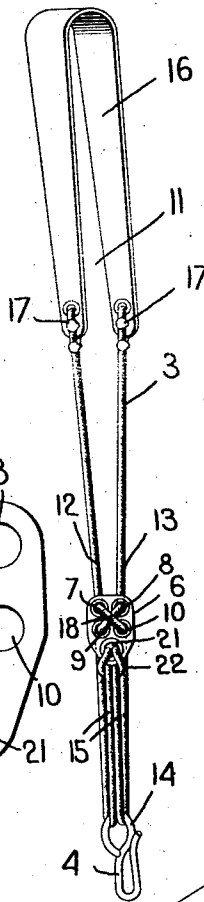


Fig. 5.

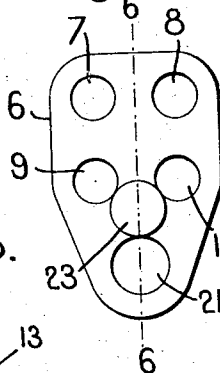


Fig. 6.

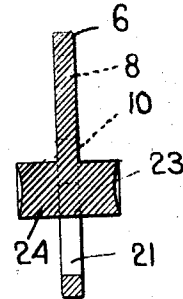


Fig. 3.

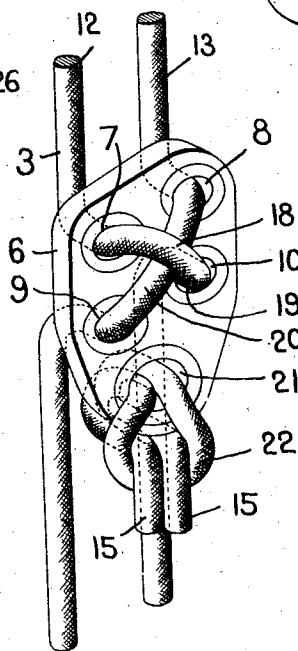


Fig. 4.

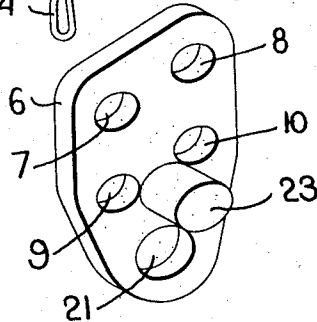


Fig. 7.

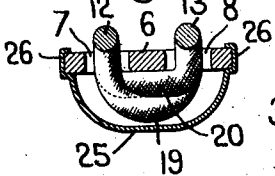
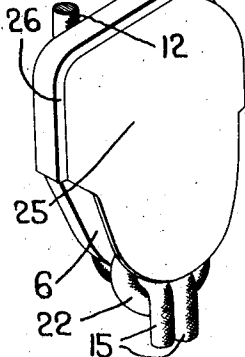


Fig. 8.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SAXOPHONE CORD.

Application filed December 17, 1926. Serial No. 155,432.

This invention relates to saxophone cords such as are used by saxophone players to support the weight of the saxophone while it is being played and has for its principal object to provide a novel supporting device which can be readily adjusted to different lengths and will be firmly held in any adjusted position.

In carrying out my invention I employ a slide or adjustment member to which a doubled cord is secured, the two branches or leads of the cord extending from the slide or adjusting member through the eye of the saxophone supporting hook and then being threaded through apertures in the slide and formed into a loop which encircles the neck of the player.

The length of the cord may be readily adjusted by moving the slide up or down and when adjusted and in use the weight of the saxophone will cause the cord to bind on the adjusting member and thus become locked so that it will not slip and thus upset the proper adjustment.

In order to give an understanding of the invention I have illustrated in the drawings some selected embodiments thereof which will now be described after which the novel features will be pointed out in the appended claims.

Fig. 1 is a view of a saxophone player wearing my improved supporting cord;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the supporting cord;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view showing the adjusting member and illustrating one way of threading the cord therethrough;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing a different form of adjusting member;

Fig. 5 is a front view of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6, Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a horizontal section through Fig. 8;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing still a different embodiment of the invention;

In Fig. 1 of the drawings 1 indicates a saxophone player and 2 a saxophone which he is illustrated as playing. 3 indicates generally the supporting cord or member which encircles the neck of the player and is provided at its lower end with a hook 4 adapted to hook into an eye 5 on the saxophone all as usual in devices of this type.

The present invention relates to a novel

means for adjusting the length of the cord and holding it in its adjusted position.

The adjustment of the cord is effected by means of a cord-adjusting member 6 which is provided with four apertures 7, 8, 9 and 10 through which the cord 3 is threaded. The cord 3 is formed with the loop portion 11 which extends about the neck of the player and the portion 12 at one side of the loop is threaded through two of the apertures in the adjusting plate 6 while the portion 13 of the cord at the other side of the loop is threaded through the other two apertures. The two sides of the cord are also passed through the loop 14 of the hook 4 and are carried upwardly as shown at 15 and are fastened to the lower end of the slide 6.

The portion of the loop 11 which fits around the neck may be formed of a strap 16 as usual in saxophone supports and the ends of the cord 3 are fastened to the end of the strap 6 in any suitable way as shown at 17. The manner of threading the portions 12 and 13 of the cord through the apertures in the adjusting member 6 may be varied without changing the invention.

These apertures are preferably arranged to present an upper pair and a lower pair and each side or lead 12 and 13 of the cord may be threaded through an aperture of the upper pair and another aperture of the lower pair. With this threading of the cord the entire cord presents a single loop above the adjusting member 6 and a double loop below the adjusting member. By sliding the member 6 up and down on the cord the total length of the cord may be adjusted, the sliding of the adjusting member 6 upwardly shortening the cord and moving it downwardly lengthening the cord.

In the construction shown the lead 12 of the cord passes through the upper aperture 7 and the lower aperture 10 and the lead 13 of the cord passes through the upper aperture 8 and the lower aperture 9, the two leads crossing as shown at 18.

The cord is, of course, bent more or less where it is threaded back and forth through the apertures and the friction of the adjusting member on the cord is sufficient to prevent the cord from slipping when it is under any strain as when it is carrying the weight of the saxophone. Where the threading shown in Figs. 2 and 3 is employed there is an additional locking or clamping of the

cord by the binding of the portion 19 of the cord on the portion 20. When the cord is subjected to strain, as is the case when it is supporting the saxophone the strain will tighten the portion 19 of the cord and cause it to grip the portion 20 thus increasing the locking effect of the adjusting member.

The two parts 15 of the cord may be fastened to the adjusting member 6 in any appropriate way. One convenient way is herein shown wherein the member 6 is provided with an aperture 21 through which a loop 22 in the cord is inserted, the entire cord then being passed through the loop so as to make a slip knot effect. Any other way of connecting the portions 15 of the cord to the adjusting member 6 may be adopted, however, without departing from the invention.

It is an advantage to have the portions 15 of the cord firmly secured to the slide because this ensures that when any adjustment is made the adjustment will take place in both sides of the cord to the same extent.

A further advantage resulting from having both leads 15 of the cord attached to the slide or adjusting member 6 is that it will obviate the danger of one side or lead 12 of the cord being pulled through the slide more than the other side or lead 13. When the cord is in use as shown in Fig. 1 there is a tendency for the greater portion of the weight of the saxophone to be taken by the lead 12 of the cord and with a greater strain on one side of the cord than on the other there would be a tendency for one side of the cord to be pulled through the slide to a greater extent than the other thus shifting the position of the strap 16 so that one end of the strap would be higher than the other. By having the two leads 15 of the cord firmly secured to the slide this displacement of the strap 16 will not occur. Moreover, with the construction shown it will be noted that the side or lead 12 which is subjected to the greatest strain overlies the other lead at the point 18 and this added strain, therefore, serves to increase the gripping effect on the cord.

When the device is in use the adjusting member 6 will lie flat against the body of the player and in making an adjustment of the cord the player grasps the adjusting member 6 with one hand, grasps the hook 4 with the other and then moves the adjusting member up or down depending on whether he wishes to shorten or lengthen the cord. In grasping the adjusting member it is more convenient to place the thumb back of it and the first finger in front of it rather than to take it by the two edges and in order to permit the player to grasp it most conveniently without danger of applying a gripping pressure to the cord which will make it difficult to adjust I may, if desired, provide the adjusting member with a

front projection 23 and a rear projection 24 which extend sufficiently beyond the cord so that when the operator places his thumb on one projection and his finger on the other he may firmly hold the adjusting member without applying any gripping pressure to the cord.

Another construction is shown in Figs. 7 and 8 wherein I have provided a shield or cover member 25 which covers the front of the adjusting member 6. This shield 25 may be slipped onto the adjusting member 6 from the upper edge, the sides of the shield being formed at 26 to fit the edges of the adjusting member as shown in Fig. 7. The shield member is separated from the front of the adjusting member at the bottom to allow the portions 15 of the cord to be fastened to the adjusting member.

In order to adjust the adjusting member shown in Figs. 7 and 8 the operator will place his thumb back of the device in the space between the two sides of the cord and place his finger on the cover member 25 and in this way he may firmly hold the adjusting member while adjusting it without applying any gripping pressure on the cord.

The cover member 25 also has an ornamental value in that it covers up the portion of the cords which are exposed at the front of the adjusting member.

While I have described the invention as a cord for supporting saxophones yet it will be obvious that a cord embodying the invention can be used equally well for supporting other musical instruments, such as banjos, bassoons and the like, and hence the invention is in no ways limited to use in connection with saxophones.

I claim:

1. An adjusting member for a saxophone cord, said member having an upper pair of apertures and a lower pair of apertures through which the two strands or leads of the supporting cord are threaded and also having projections extending from opposite faces to provide rests which the operator may hold between his finger and thumb when the adjusting member is to be adjusted, said rests preventing the finger and thumb from applying a gripping pressure on the strands.

2. An adjusting member for a saxophone cord, said member having an upper pair of apertures and a lower pair of apertures through which the supporting cord may be threaded with each strand or lead of the cord passing through an aperture of each pair, said member having an additional aperture to which a loop of the cord may be fixedly secured.

3. An adjusting member for a saxophone cord, said member having an upper pair of apertures and a lower pair of apertures through which the supporting cord may be threaded with each strand or lead of th

- cord passing through an aperture of each pair, said member having an additional aperture to which a loop of the cord may be fixedly secured, and also having a finger rest extending from one face thereof against which the finger may be placed when the adjusting member is being adjusted, said finger rest preventing the finger from applying a gripping pressure on the cord.
- 10 4. An adjusting member for a saxophone cord, said member having upper and lower apertures through which the strands or leads of the supporting cord are threaded, said adjusting member having a portion constituting a finger rest against which a person may place his finger when the adjusting member is adjusted, said rest preventing the finger from applying a gripping pressure on the strands.
5. An adjusting member for a saxophone cord, said member having an upper and a lower pair of apertures through which the two strands or leads of the supporting cord are threaded, and also having a finger rest extending from the front face thereof against which a person may place his finger when the adjusting member is to be adjusted, said rest preventing the finger from applying a gripping pressure on the strands.
- 15 In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.
- 20 25 30

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