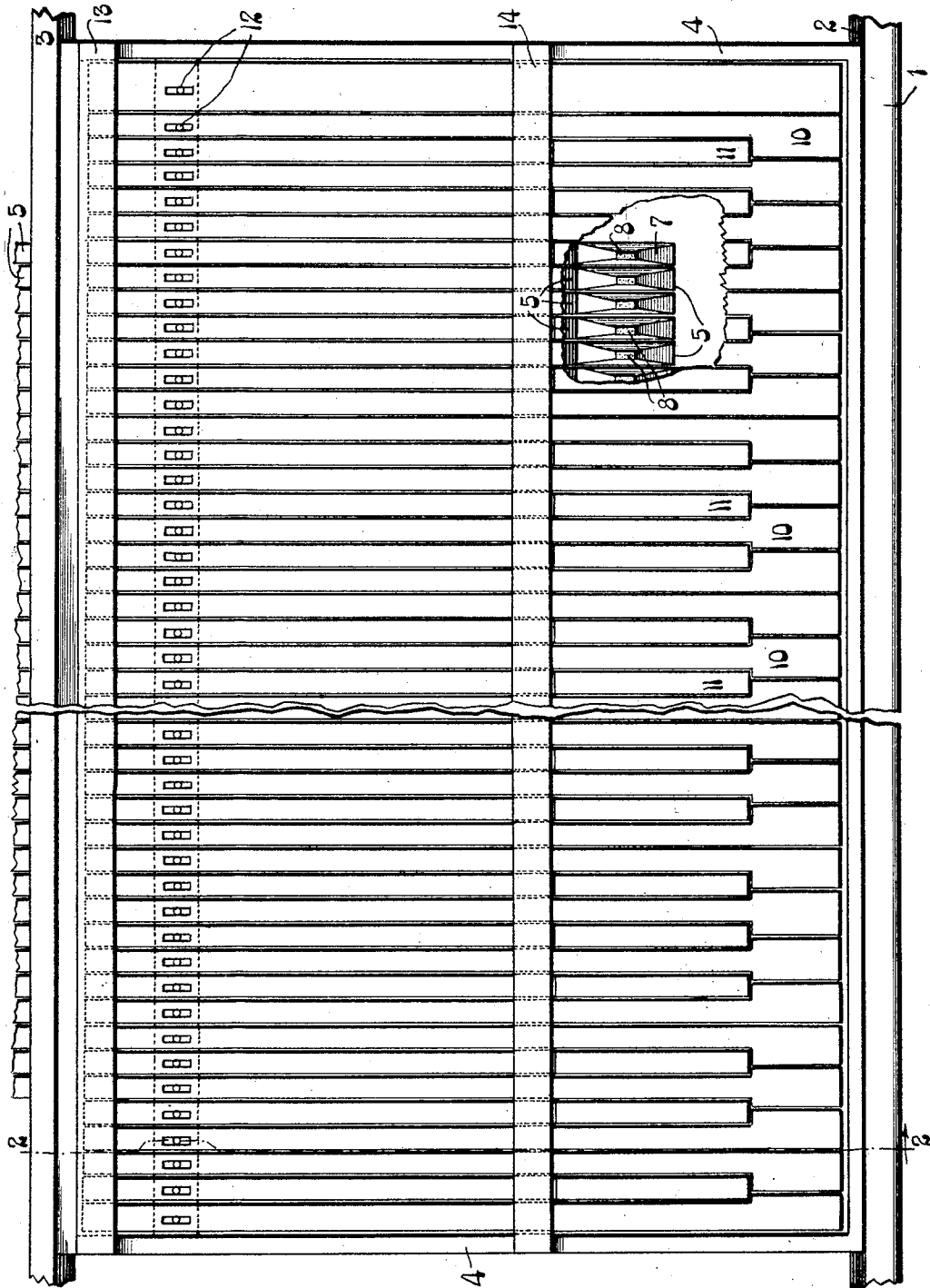


P. BIALIK.
 TRANSPOSING KEYBOARD FOR PIANOS AND ORGANS.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1911.

1,000,365.

Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Attest
A. J. McCauley
C. L. Wallace

Fig. 1

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 Paul Bialik
 by *Hydon T. Morgan*, Att'ys.

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Fig. 2.

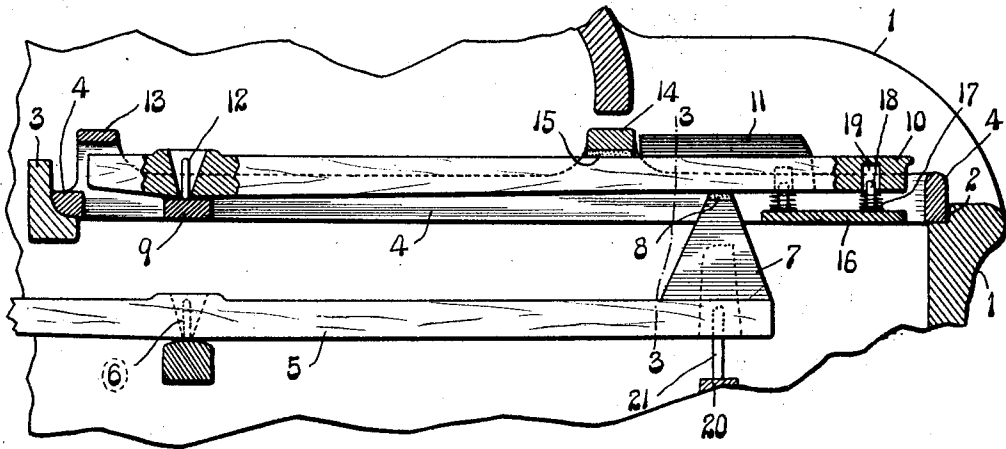
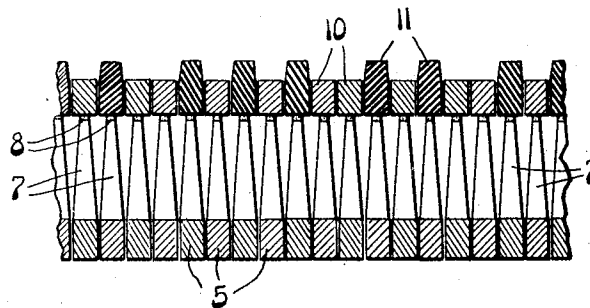


Fig. 3.



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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL BIALIK, OF PINE LAWN, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO BEN J. RUEHLAND,
OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TRANSPOSING-KEYBOARD FOR PIANOS AND ORGANS.

1,000,365.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

Application filed February 23, 1911. Serial No. 610,183.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL BIALIK, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Pine Lawn, St. Louis county, Missouri, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transposing-Keyboards for Pianos and Organs, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the
10 accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to an improved transposing keyboard for pianos and organs, and consists in the novel construction and
15 combination of parts hereinafter described and pointed out in the annexed claim.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved transposing keyboard for pianos or organs, whereby transposition may
20 be readily and quickly made to any desired key.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan-view of a portion of a piano keyboard, with parts broken away to better exhibit my invention, and the same having my invention
25 applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional side-elevation of the same, the section being taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail section, taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

30 The numeral 1 indicates the casing of the piano or organ, having the front guide-bar 2 and the rear guide-bar 3 arranged therein, so as to form a track or guideway for the sliding transposing keyboard-frame 4, which
35 slides above the key-levers 5, upon said guideway. The said key-levers 5 are of the usual construction and operation, except that in the present instance I have shown their front ends cut off a distance, as they
40 would be unnecessarily long if left full length. Said key-levers 5 are provided with the usual pivots, at 6, as more clearly shown in Fig. 2. Each of said key-levers 5
45 is provided upon its upper side with a filling-block 7, for filling in the space between said levers and the underside of the overlying transposing-keys carried by the said sliding-frame 4, which latter I will hereinafter designate as the sliding carriage. The said
50 filling-blocks 7 are preferably tapered from their base upwardly, to make them lighter, and are surmounted by a suitable pad 8 to receive the impact of the said carriage keys. The purpose of the said filling-blocks is to
55 fill in the space between said carriage keys

and said key-levers 5, and also to present a comparatively uniform height of filling above said levers, permitting all of the keys of the carriage to slide over and then be depressed into contact with the filling-block
60 of any one of a series of adjacent key-levers, as required during operation. The said sliding carriage 4 is preferably composed of a rectangular frame, as shown in Fig. 1, and it has a longitudinal pivot-bar 9 near its rear
65 side, to which bar the carriage keys 10 and 11 are pivoted by means of common pivots 12. The carriage may be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate any desired number of keys 10 and 11; that is to say, it may
70 carry a greater or lesser number of keys than the corresponding key-levers 5, and it may have such a length as to overlap by a full octave the said key-levers 5, or it may, if desired, be an octave or less shorter.
75

13 indicates a guard-bar for the rear ends of the carriage keys 10, 11, the said bar extending over the rear ends of said keys longitudinally of the carriage at a slight distance above said ends, and having its opposite ends fixed to the end-bars of said carriage, in order to prevent said keys from being accidentally detached from said pivots 12. 14 indicates another guard-bar for the carriage keys, said bar extending longitudinally of the carriage above said keys 10 and 11, and having pads 15 upon its underside to receive the rebound of said keys. Said bar 14 also has its ends attached to the end-bars of the carriage, and extends over said
80 keys at a point, preferably, just in the rear of the rear ends of the black portions of the said keys 11, although it is evident that it may be located farther back than it is herein shown, depending upon the taste of the
85 builder.

16 indicates the front key-stop rail, which extends from end to end of the carriage 4 near the front thereof, to support the front ends of said keys 10 and 11. Interposed between the said keys 10 and 11 and the said front rail 16 are springs 17, which normally hold said keys in an elevated position with their upper sides in contact with the pads 15 of the upper bar 14. Said springs 17 are
100 held in place by guide-pins 18, which have their lower ends fixed in said front rail 16 and extend up into suitable holes 19 formed in the underside of said keys 10 and 11.

20 indicates a front stop and guide rail 110

for the front ends of the key-levers 5; said rail carrying guide-pins 21 which enter suitable holes or recesses 22 formed in the undersides of said key-levers and extending
5 through the same partway into the said filling-blocks 7 carried by said levers.

The operation is very simple, and is as follows: The player grasps the carriage 4 and moves it back or forth upon the guide-
10 bars 2 and 3 until the carriage keys 10 and 11 rest above the proper, or desired, key-levers 5 and their filling-blocks 7, so as to transpose to any desired key, as required.

What I claim is:

15 A piano or other musical instrument, fitted with a carriage, guides upon which said carriage slides, a pivot bar on said carriage, a set of keys pivoted on said pivot-

bar, a guard-bar for the rear ends of said keys extending above and across the rear
20 ends of same, a rebound stop-bar extending across and above said keys at a point forward of the location of the said guard-bar, a stop-rail beneath the front portions of said
25 keys, guide pins carried by said stop-rail, key-elevating springs also carried by said stop-rail, the key-levers of the instrument, and suitable filling-devices between the said key-levers and the keys of the carriage.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my
30 name to this specification, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL BIALIK.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. RUHLAND,
JOHN C. HIGDON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."