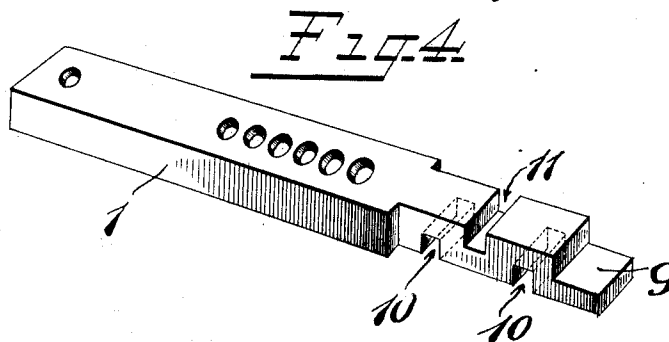
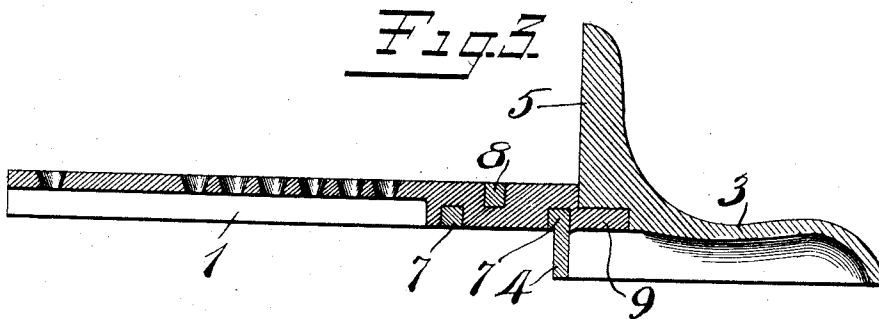
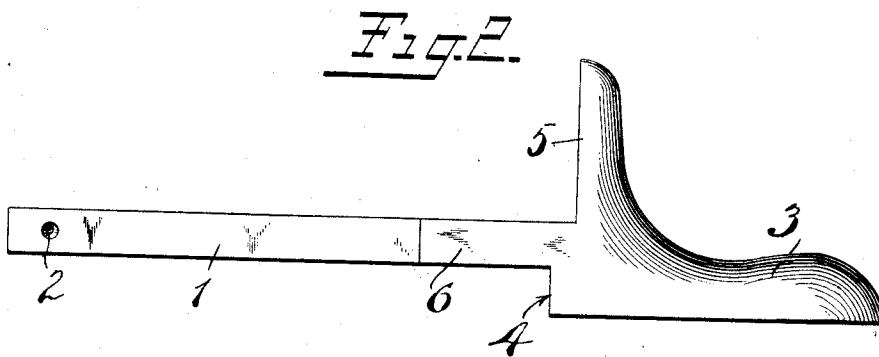
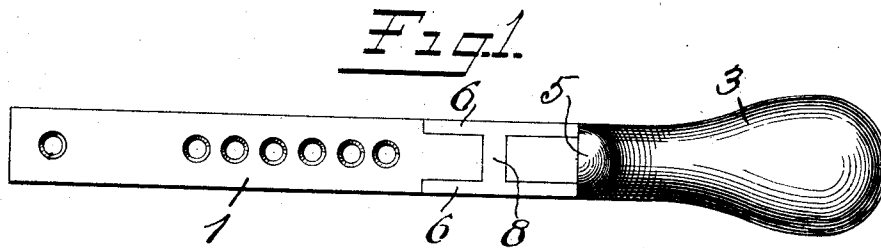


L. HAAS.
PIANO PEDAL.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1910.

1,011,191.

Patented Dec. 12, 1911.



Witnesses:
Fred H. M. Donnell
Chas. W. Leach

Inventor
LOUIS HAAS
By his Attorneys
Paul H. Brown & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS HAAS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIANO-PEDAL.

1,011,191.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 12, 1911.

Application filed October 26, 1910. Serial No. 589,255.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS HAAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at city of New York, county and State of New York, post-office address No. 1909 Park avenue, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Piano-Pedals, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in piano pedal construction, the object of the invention being to provide certain novel features in construction, aiming to simplicity, economy and durability.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a plan view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a detail.

1 represents the shank of the pedal, the same being concealed within the piano casing and being ordinarily pivoted at any suitable point, for example, at the point 2, whereby its outer end may rise and fall.

At the outer end of the shank, is secured in the novel manner hereinafter described, an exposed foot-piece 3, namely, that part which is engaged by the foot in the act of operating the pedal. The under side of the foot-piece 3 is preferably hollowed out, and is provided at its inner end with an integral guard plate 4, said guard plate substantially closing the hollowed-out space where the pedal enters the piano case, thereby covering and protecting the slot in which the pedal moves up and down.

5 is a coöperating guard-piece which extends upwardly from the foot-piece 3 to protect that part of the slot in which the pedal works above the shank 1. The foot-piece is provided with two forwardly projecting integral cheek-pieces 6—6.

7—7 are integral cross-bridges connecting the lower edges of the cheek-piece.

8 is another integral cross-bridge connecting the upper edges of the cheek-pieces 6—6, this being a preferred arrangement.

9 is the extreme outer end of the shank, which preferably projects somewhat beyond the outermost bridging piece 7.

10—10 are cross-recesses in the underside of the shank 1, while 11 is a cross-recess in the upper side of the shank 1. The integral cross-bridges 7—7, when the parts are assembled, rest in the recesses 10—10, while the upper cross-bridge 8 rests in the recess

11. The opposite edges of the shank toward the outer end are cut away, as seen in Fig. 4, to afford room for the cheek-pieces 6—6, so that the same will lie substantially flush with the sides of the shank 1. The shank 1 is preferably made from relatively inexpensive material, for example, iron or steel, and may be shaped up in any desired manner, either by stamping or casting, the same being preferably channeled on its under side to lighten the same without sacrificing the strength. By the use of material such as iron or steel, a very substantial economy is secured and greater strength is added at this point than would be the case where a more expensive material was employed, such as brass.

The foot-piece and the parts integrally associated therewith are preferably formed of brass, and the same is cast in place upon the specially shaped outer end of the shank 1 whereby the two parts, 1 and 3, are rigidly and permanently tied together and connected in such a manner as to most effectually prevent separation. By this method of connecting the parts 1 and 3, a large amount of labor is saved as distinguished from methods of connecting involving the use of screws, bolts or rivets. Again, by this method, the metal of the foot-piece covers all parts of the shank 1 which are exposed to the eye, although if said foot-piece 3 were removed, it would be seen that the shank 1 projects outwardly beyond the face of the piano case. To illustrate, the part 5 hides the top side of the shank 1 where it projects forwardly through the case, while the cheek-pieces 6—6 hide the sides, thus giving to the finished article a handsome and uniform appearance.

What I claim is:

1. A piano pedal comprising a shank portion and a foot portion, cheek pieces integral with the foot portion embracing the sides of the shank portion at one end of the latter, said shank portion having alternately arranged transverse grooves in its upper and lower surfaces, and bars integrally connecting said cheek pieces and tightly fitted in said grooves.

2. A piano pedal comprising a shank portion and a foot portion, integral cheek pieces on each side of the foot portion embracing the sides of the shank portion at one end of the latter, said shank portion having side recesses to receive said cheek pieces, a plu-

5 rality of alternately arranged transverse grooves in the upper and lower surfaces of said shank between said cheek pieces, connecting bars tightly fitted in said grooves, said connecting bars being integral with said cheek pieces, an upper guard integral with the foot portion, the outer end of said shank extending under said guard, and a lower guard plate integral with the foot portion and below the outer end of the shank and in line with the outermost transverse connecting bar. 10

LOUIS HAAS.

Witnesses:

RALPH C. POWELL,
CHAS. A. PEARD.

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