Jan. 7, 1936. A. LESTI 2,026,841

ELECTRIC TRANSLATING DEVICE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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FIG. 1.

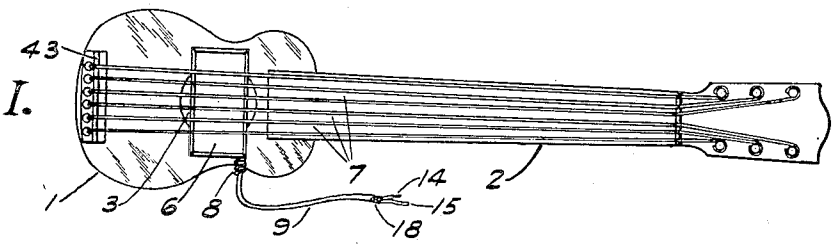


FIG. 2.

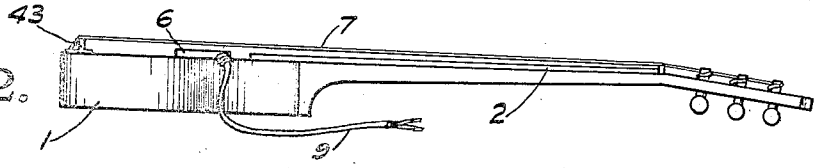


FIG. 3.

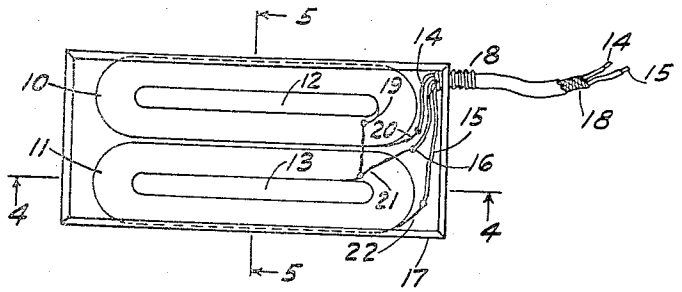


FIG. 4.

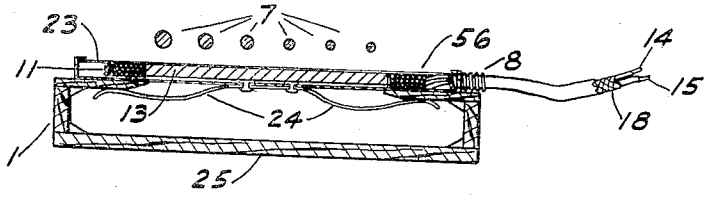
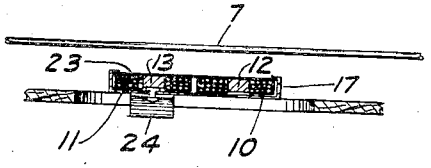


FIG. 5.



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FIG. 6.

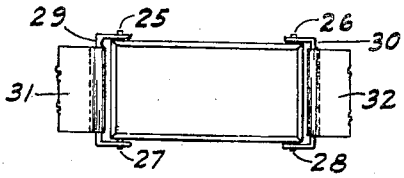


FIG. 7.

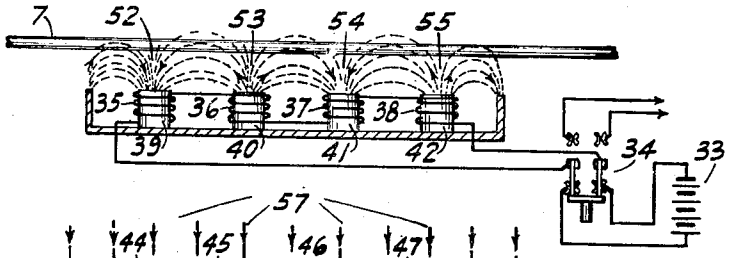


FIG. 8.

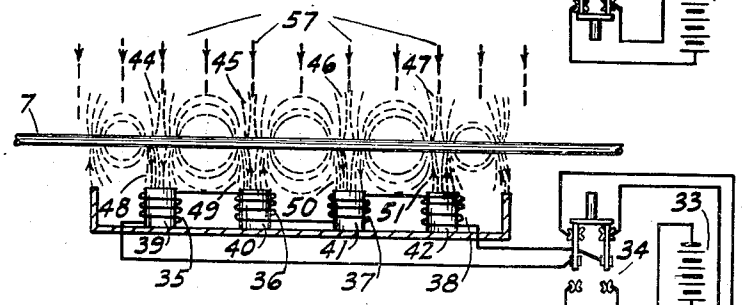
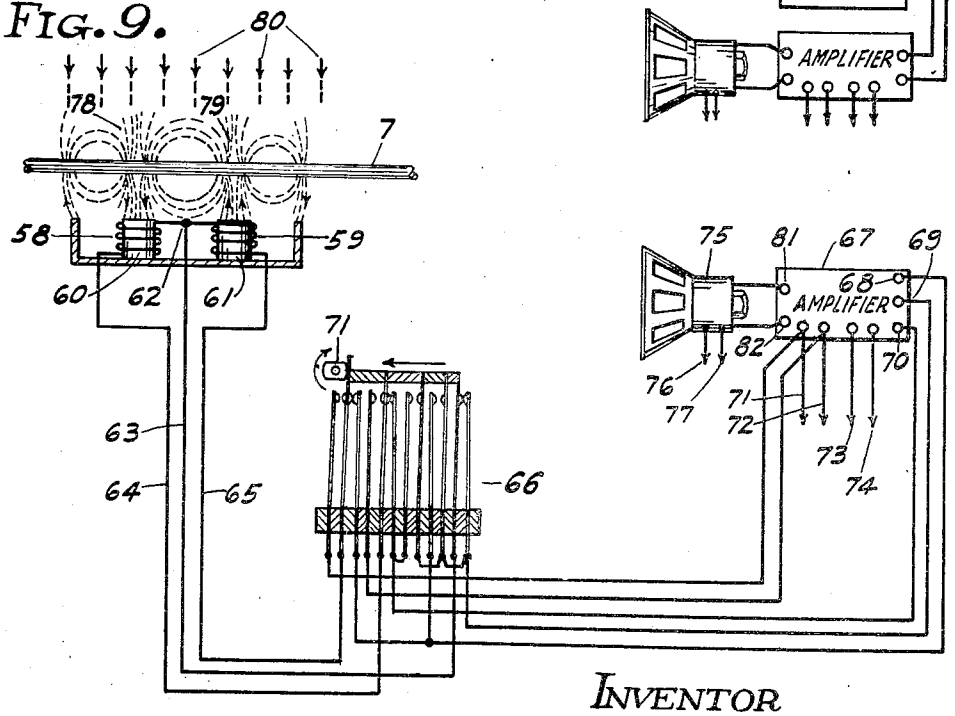


FIG. 9.



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ELECTRIC TRANSLATING DEVICE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Arnold Lesti, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application June 5, 1935, Serial No. 25,100

14 Claims. (Cl. 84—1)

REISSUED

My invention relates to an electrical translating device for use with musical instruments which are not sufficiently loud when played in the normal manner. This device translates the musical vibrations into corresponding electrical values and these are electrically amplified and then translated into corresponding sounds by a loud speaker. The invention is particularly adapted to steel stringed musical instruments such as the guitar.

An important object of my invention is to provide an adequate electrical translating device which is sufficiently small in size so that it may be easily attached to the most effective part of the musical instrument or easily detached from the same.

A further object of my invention is to provide an adequate translating device which will faithfully reproduce the musical tones of the instrument and not extraneous mechanical vibrations which may exist in the body of the instrument when it is played. I have found that this feature is met by a translating device utilizing solenoid means to produce electrical currents caused by the vibrations of the steel strings of the musical instrument; the said strings being permanently magnetized beforehand adjacent to the solenoidal pick-up device. In this connection, a further detailed object of my invention is to provide means of changing the relative intensities of the bass and treble notes by moving the above mentioned solenoidal device into proper relation with the magnetized portions of the steel strings.

Another important object of my invention is to provide, along with the above mentioned features, a translating device which is free from pick-up action engendered by extraneous electrical and magnetic influences. These last mentioned influences are found to produce extremely objectionable noises. In the construction of my invention I have found that two or more solenoids may operate together so that each neutralizes the effects of the other insofar as extraneous unwanted magnetic influences are concerned, but that their positions with respect to the vibrating magnetic portions of the musical instrument, causes an addition or summation of their respective translating currents.

A further detailed object of my invention is to provide means for properly magnetizing the steel vibrating members of the musical instrument in a manner which will produce maximum effects.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will be made manifest in the following detailed description, and more particularly in the annexed claims, reference is had to the attached drawings for an illustrative embodiment of the invention wherein,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a guitar with my invention applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a side view thereof.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the translating device with top cover removed.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the line 4—4 of Fig. 3, and showing also how the device is held to the instrument at the sound hole.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view through the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the translating device showing an alternative method of fastening the same to instruments without sound holes.

Fig. 7 is a diagrammatic view of the invention illustrating four coils and cores, the method of magnetizing the steel strings, and the lines of magnetic force during the process of magnetization.

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic view of the invention somewhat similar to Fig. 7, but showing the magnetic lines of force surrounding the steel string after magnetization, an interfering stray field, an amplifier and loud speaker.

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic view showing the translating device with two coils and cores, the lines of magnetic force surrounding the steel string after magnetization, an interfering stray field, a switch held in the playing position, an amplifier and loud speaker.

Referring to the drawings wherein similar characters represent similar parts throughout, 1 is the body of a guitar and 2 the fingering board. Character 3 represents the sound hole at which is held the translating device designated generally by 6. 7 represents generally the steel strings which are vibrated during the act of playing. Translating device 6 is held to the guitar by spring 24. The small spring 8 around the cable 9, where it enters the translating device 6, safeguards 9 from excessive wear at that point. In Fig. 3 the coils 10 and 11, having iron cores 12 and 13, are shown connected to insulated leads 14 and 15 and their center connection 16 being connected to the case 17, made of magnetic material. A shielding 18 around leads 14 and 15 constitutes a return lead, also connected to the case 17. The windings in coils 10 and 11 are in opposite directions, as can be seen from the direction of the ends 19, 20, 21, 22. The case 17, made of magnetic material, aids in the pick-up action by reducing the magnetic re-

luctance, giving greater field strength from the relatively weak inductive fields surrounding strings 7. Character 23, is a non-magnetic top cover.

While my invention is attachable to any steel stringed instrument, best results are obtained when the body of the instrument does not absorb the vibrations of the strings causing the tones to become rapidly damped. In Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 are shown a guitar with a smaller body 1 than the conventional, and constructed with heavy wood 25 to prevent vibration. This permits the tones to be sustained much longer yielding a more desirable effect.

In Fig. 6 pins 26, 27, 28, hold detachable members 29, 30, fastened to the elastic belt 31, 32, which may be continuous around the body of the instrument to hold the translating device when the instrument has no sound hole such as the sound hole 3 in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 4 is shown a cross section of the steel strings represented generally by 7. It will be observed that core 12 and also 13 are sufficiently long to provide nearly similar magnetic reluctance to the fields surrounding each string.

The process of magnetization is represented in detail in Fig. 7 wherein 33 represents a battery, 34 a double pole double throw switch connecting the coils to the battery and producing the magnetic field represented in dotted lines. Coils 35, 36, 37, 38, are each reversed with respect to its neighbor as shown. Suitable iron cores are shown 39, 40, 41, 42.

The small size of the translating device 6 is due to the fact that there are no permanent magnets within it. The magnetic intensity of a permanent magnet, small enough to be placed in the device 6, would not be effective, due to the distance of the strings 7, as shown in Fig. 4, to magnetize the strings adequately. The coils 10 and 11 with cores 12 and 13 are converted into momentary electro-magnets to produce an intense magnetic field to permanently magnetize the strings 7 which retain their magnetism for a long time. I have found that a steady magnetizing direct current cannot be maintained through the coils 10 and 11 at the same time that the device translates the string vibrations, because of the high objectionable noise level thereby produced, due to the strong current and high magnetic intensity producing a hiss and noises of the Barkhausen effect, with the high amplification required.

The position of the translating device 6, at the sound hole, produces the best quality of tone. At that point the steel strings are vibrating without an excessive amount of harmonics, such as near the bridge 43.

At or near the sound hole the device must be kept at a considerable distance from the steel strings so that it will not interfere with the act of playing. At this distance the important influence, for proper pick-up action, is the permanent magnetism inherent in the steel strings themselves. After magnetization as in Fig. 7, the field of magnetic force is found by actual test, to be that represented by the dotted lines in Fig. 8. The steel string 7 divides magnetically into a series of magnetized zones 44, 45, 46, 47, of reversed polarity in adjacent zones. The regions of maximum magnetic density, 48, 49, 50, 51, coincides with the positions of the cores 39, 40, 41, 42, from which arose the original magnetizing force represented by 52, 53, 54, 55, in Fig. 7. This condition is also that of maximum pick-up action.

It was generally held, in the prior art, for magnetic devices of somewhat similar purpose, that the steel strings behaved as armatures to vary the reluctance of the magnetic path. I have found, in my invention, that the steel strings constitute a source of vibrating magnetic field, when in vibration, and that the field of magnetic force, illustrated in Fig. 8, vibrates in space in consonance with the vibration of the steel string 7. The regions of maximum magnetic density, 48, 49, 50, 51, shift rapidly allowing varying amounts of lines of force to be linked in the cores 39, 40, 41, 42, and thereby inducing corresponding currents in the coils 35, 36, 37, 38, referring to Fig. 8.

After the strings are magnetized it is possible to reduce the intensity of the treble notes if they are deemed too loud with respect to the bass. The procedure is to shift, towards or away from the bridge, the end 56, Fig. 4 while being careful not to change the position of the other end with respect to the magnetized zones on the strings. The result may be represented in Fig. 8 for the treble strings only by the regions of maximum magnetic density not entirely coinciding with the cores 39, 40, 41, 42, thereby producing less pick-up action at these places.

In Fig. 8, 57 represents generally a vertical instantaneous component of a stray interfering magnetic field. It will be observed that this interfering stray field, due to some extraneous cause, is of uniform direction and density over the region occupied by the translating device. Its inductive action on adjacent coils is equal, and since these are wound in opposite directions, the interfering stray currents are neutralized. On the other hand, the magnetic fields of the steel strings are of reversed polarity, such as 48, 49, and 50, 51. When vibrating, these will induce cumulative currents in the coils 35, 36, 37, 38, which are relatively insensitive to other influences. Stray interfering fields are seldom heterogeneous over the small region occupied by this translating device. However, by using a larger number of smaller electromagnets, more satisfactory results may be obtained, to take care of extreme conditions.

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic view of the translating device, of which Fig. 3, Fig. 4, and Fig. 5 show constructional views. The pick-up device has two reversed windings 58, 59, and cores 60, 61. The windings are connected together at 62, and to a common return lead 63. The two outer leads 64, 65, connect to the coils and are let together with 63 to the switch generally designated 66.

In the instance shown the switch is in playing position with leads 63, 64, 65, connected directly to the amplifier 67, of which 68, 69, 70, is the tandem input. This is also referred to in the art as a push-pull input. When 71 is turned the switch restores to normal position by springing action. In this position the input 68, 70, is shunted to 69, stabilizing the input which is connected directly to the grids of triodes and thereby prevent howling. Simultaneously lead 63 is opened and the leads of direct current 71, 72, are connected to leads 64, 65, furnishing direct current to the coils 58, 59, to energize the same. This is the magnetizing position of the switch. At the amplifier 67 is shown leads 73, 74, which furnish cathode current while 71, 72, connect to a source of plate potential for the triodes of the amplifier.

The loud speaker 75, is shown with connections

76, 77, leading to a source of potential to produce field excitation.

In the playing position shown in Fig. 9, if the steel string 7 vibrates, the surrounding magnetic field 78, 79 will also vibrate inducing currents in the coils 58, 59, while being insensitive to the stray field 80, as above mentioned. The currents are applied to the input 68, 69, 70, of the amplifier 67, which amplifies them, and from the output 81, 82, of the amplifier they are connected to the loud speaker 75, which translates the amplified currents into sounds.

Various changes may be made in my invention, by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit thereof as set forth in the drawings, specification and claims.

I claim:

1. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments, of a plurality of wire coils, iron cores contained within the said coils each having a face of equal distance to the strings, means for sending a direct current through the coils to produce a series of magnetized zones, in each steel string, with reversed magnetic polarity for adjacent zones whereby induced currents are established in the coils when the strings are vibrated, means for disconnecting the direct current, means for amplifying the induced currents and of translating them into sounds.

2. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments of a plurality of wire coils spaced in consecutive order and each having iron cores, means for sending a direct current through the coils to produce magnetic fields of opposite polarity in adjacent coils and magnetizing the strings therewith, whereby induced currents are established in the coils when the strings are vibrating.

3. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments, of a plurality of insulated wire coils each having iron cores, a case made of magnetic material having an open top and a closed bottom and containing the wire coils within, bent sides on the case to hold a non-magnetic top cover, a spring having two free ends and a midsection fastened to the outer bottom of the case and adapted to hold the same to the musical instrument at the sound hole, means for utilizing the said wire coils to produce a series of magnetized zones in each string whereby currents are induced in the coils when the strings are vibrating, an amplifier to increase the amplitude of the currents and a loud speaker to translate the amplified currents into sounds.

4. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments, of two solenoids each adapted to produce electrical currents from the influence of vibrating magnetic fields, means for sending a direct current through the solenoids to magnetize adjacent portions of the steel strings in opposite magnetic polarity whereby strong electrical currents are produced from the cumulative effects of the solenoids when these currents are induced from the vibrations of the magnetized strings but minimizing the effects of stray magnetic fields from the neutralizing effects of the solenoids, an amplifier to amplify the currents and a loud speaker to translate the amplified currents into sounds.

5. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments, of a plurality of solenoids with means cooperating therewith adapting the same to produce electrical currents from the influence of vibrating adjacent magnetic members, a case made of magnetic material open on one side and containing the solenoids within, means for sending a direct current through the solenoids to produce a series of magnetized zones in each steel string with opposite magnetic polarity for adjacent zones whereby strong vibrating currents are induced in the solenoids from their cumulative effects when the strings are vibrating, but minimizing the influence of stray magnetic fields, means for disconnecting the direct current, an amplifier to increase the amplitude of the vibrating currents, and a loud speaker to translate the amplified currents into sounds.

6. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments, of a plurality of an even number of insulated wire coils having cores made of magnetic material, a case also made of magnetic material having an open top and a closed bottom and containing the wire coils within, means for fastening the case to the musical instrument below the strings with the top side facing the strings, a source of direct current, a switch to connect the coils to the source of direct current to produce a series of magnetic zones in each steel string whereby, when the strings vibrate, currents are induced in the coils and reinforced by their cumulative action while neutralizing stray magnetic influences, means on the said switch to disconnect the coils from the source of direct current and to connect the same to an amplifier to amplify the currents, and a loud speaker to translate the amplified currents into sounds.

7. The combination, with steel stringed musical instruments, of a series of insulated wire coils spaced in consecutive order and each having iron cores with faces equidistant to each steel string, an amplifier having triodes grid input, a source of direct current, a switch having a first position to connect the direct current to the wire coils and simultaneously shunt the triodes grid input producing a series of magnetized zones in each steel string, a second position of the switch to disconnect the first position connections, and simultaneously connect the wire coils to the triodes grid input thereby sending vibrating currents, induced in the coils when the strings are vibrated, through the amplifier which boosts the same, and a loud speaker to translate the boosted currents into sounds.

8. The method of electrically increasing the volume of steel stringed musical instruments, which consists in utilizing a plurality of electromagnets to magnetize steel strings into magnetic zones of opposing polarity for adjacent zones, utilizing the same coils to produce electrical currents when the strings are vibrated, amplifying the said currents and translating them into sounds.

9. The method of reducing noise when electrically amplifying the volume of steel stringed musical instruments which consists in utilizing a series of wire coils with adjacent coils connected in opposite polarity, utilizing the coils to magnetize portions of the steel strings into magnetic zones, and utilizing the same coils to produce currents when the strings are vibrated.

10. The method of adjusting the relative intensities of the bass and treble notes when electrically amplifying the sounds of steel stringed musical instruments which consists in utilizing a series of coils to magnetize portions of the steel strings, adjusting the relative positions of the coils with respect to the magnetic portions to obtain the desired relative intensities, and utilizing the coils to produce currents when the strings are vibrated.

11. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments, of a series of wire coils spaced consecutively on one side of the strings, cores contained within each coil and each having a face substantially equidistant to each steel string and adapted to magnetize the strings when the coils are energized by a momentary direct current whereby currents are induced in the coils when the strings are vibrated.

12. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments, of a plurality of wire coils each spaced consecutively, cores contained within each coil each having a face substantially equidistant to each steel string and adapted to magnetize each steel string into a series of magnetic zones of reversed polarity for adjacent zones and corresponding to the polarity of the coils when the said coils are momentarily energized by a direct current whereby currents are established in the coils when the strings are vibrated.

13. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments, of a plurality of electromagnets, means for sending a momentary direct current through the said electromagnets to magnetize each steel string into magnetic zones of reversed polarity for adjacent zones whereby cumulative currents are induced in the electromagnets when the strings are vibrated.

14. The combination, in steel stringed musical instruments of a plurality of wire coils spaced consecutively on one side of the steel strings, cores contained within the coils each having a face substantially of equal distance to each steel string, a case made of magnetic material having an open top and a closed bottom and containing the coils within, bent sides on the case to hold a non-magnetic top cover, a spring having two free ends and a mid-section fastened to the outer bottom of the case and adapted to hold the same to the musical instrument, and means for sending a momentary direct current through the coils to magnetize each steel string whereby currents are induced in the coils when the strings are vibrated.

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