

L. S. HILL.
INSECTICIDE HOLDER.
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981,264.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

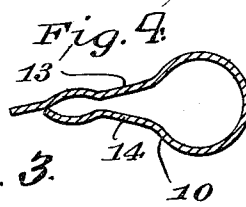
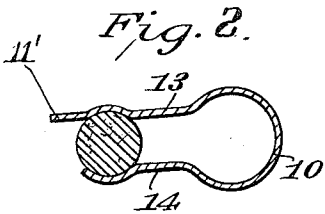
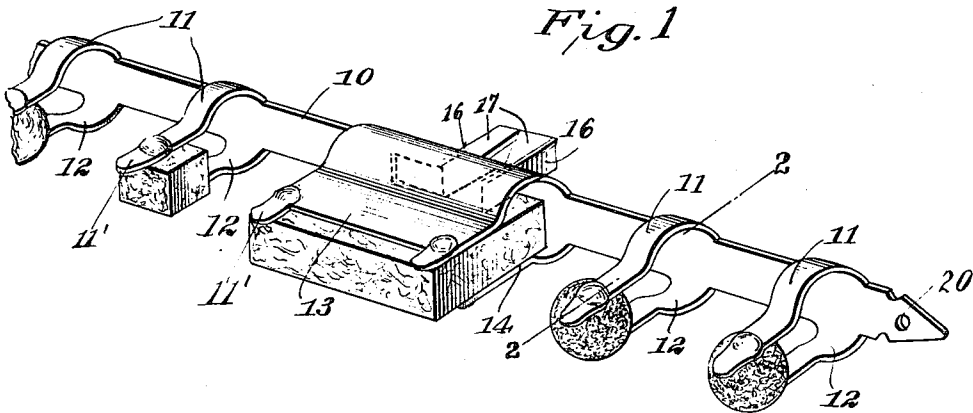
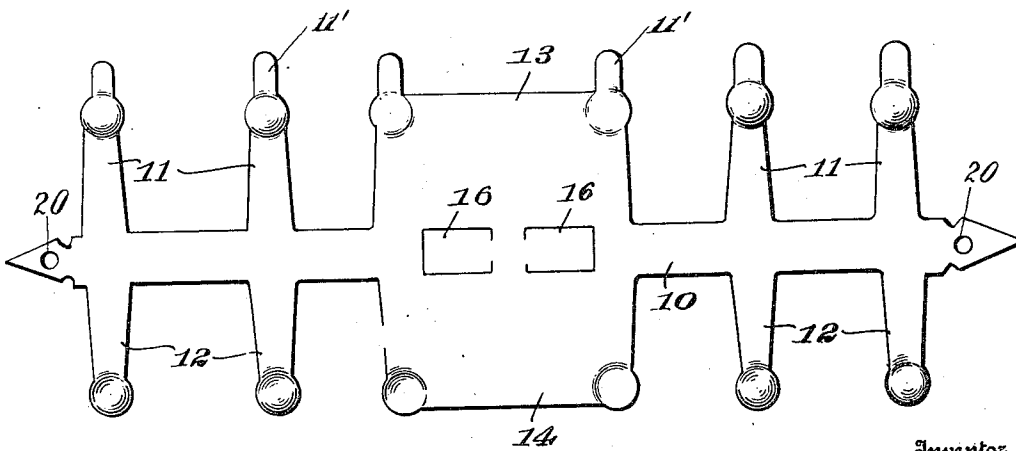


Fig. 3.



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Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE:

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INSECTICIDE-HOLDER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONARD S. HILL, citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insecticide-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to musical instruments and has special reference to an attachment to be applied to piano actions in order to prevent injury thereto incident to the settling of moths and the like within the fiber portions thereof.

The invention has for an object the provision of an attachment whereby a substance such as camphor, or the like, may be supported within the piano case in order to diffuse the fumes thereof throughout the interior of the case, thus to exterminate moths and other insects.

The invention includes a clasp which is frictionally engaged on one of the tuning pins and is provided with a plurality of co-operating spring arms adapted to engage and support small lumps of camphor or similar material.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device. Fig. 2 is a central transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the device is formed. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view showing the position of the clamping arms when the ball of camphor is removed therefrom.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawing by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawing the numeral 10 designates a metallic strip which is cut away at its opposite longitudinal edges to form a plurality of oppositely disposed fingers 11 and 12, which latter are spaced apart and arranged in pairs adjacent the opposite extremities of said strip. For the purpose of reinforcing the strip 10 and also to provide means for securing a large cake of camphor, or the like, in position on the holder, the strip is provided with integral spring clamp-

ing arms 13 and 14 extending laterally therefrom, the arms 13 and 14 being curved outwardly and thence inwardly toward each other for the purpose of frictionally engaging and retaining a lump of camphor, or similar material, between said arms. The outer extremities of the fingers 11 and 12 are concaved to form depressions or returned gripping surfaces when spherical bodies are positioned between said fingers. The strip 10 is supported upon one of the tuning pins of a piano, (not shown), by means of tongues 16, which latter extend rearwardly from the strip 10 and have their upper and lower longitudinal edges bent inwardly at 17 to form a rectangular socket adapted to receive the head of the tuning pin. The fingers 11 and arm 13 are provided with lips 11' by means of which said fingers and arms may be raised to permit the insertion of a ball of camphor, or similar substance between the same.

When it is desired to place a ball or cake of camphor within a piano case, cupboard, or other inclosure, the camphor is inserted between the outer extremities of the fingers 11 and 12 where it is retained in position by the inherent resilient properties of said fingers. Relatively large cakes of camphor are inserted between the clamping arms 13 and 14, and the strip 10 placed within the piano case with the socket formed by the tongues 16 and lips 17 disposed over the head of one of the tuning pins.

The strip 10 may be manufactured from celluloid or may be formed of metal, although the celluloid construction is preferable, since metal when used in connection with a piano action has a tendency to vibrate, which is undesirable, and often injures the tone of the instrument.

Heretofore it has been the custom to dispose a moth preventive in powdered or other loose form within a piano case, but this has been found objectionable in that the vibration of the strings has a tendency to agitate the particles.

The fingers 11 and 12 as well as the clamping arms 13 and 14 are so formed that the same move inwardly as the camphor or other moth preventive evaporates, in order to securely retain the substance in position.

The opposite ends of the supporting strip are preferably provided with perforations so as to permit the holder to be suspended from a nail, hook, or similar device. It will

be understood that when the holder is suspended in this manner the tongues 16 will be pressed inwardly against the supporting strip so as not to present any obstruction at the rear of said strip.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new is:—

A device of the class described, comprising a longitudinally disposed supporting strip having yieldable clamping members extending laterally from the upper and lower edges thereof, the body of the strip between two of the clamping members be-

ing provided with spaced incisions, and the material at said incisions bent laterally at the rear of the clamping members to produce co-acting tongues, the upper and lower edges of which are bent inwardly to form a socket for engagement with a support. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 20 in presence of two witnesses.

LEONARD S. HILL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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