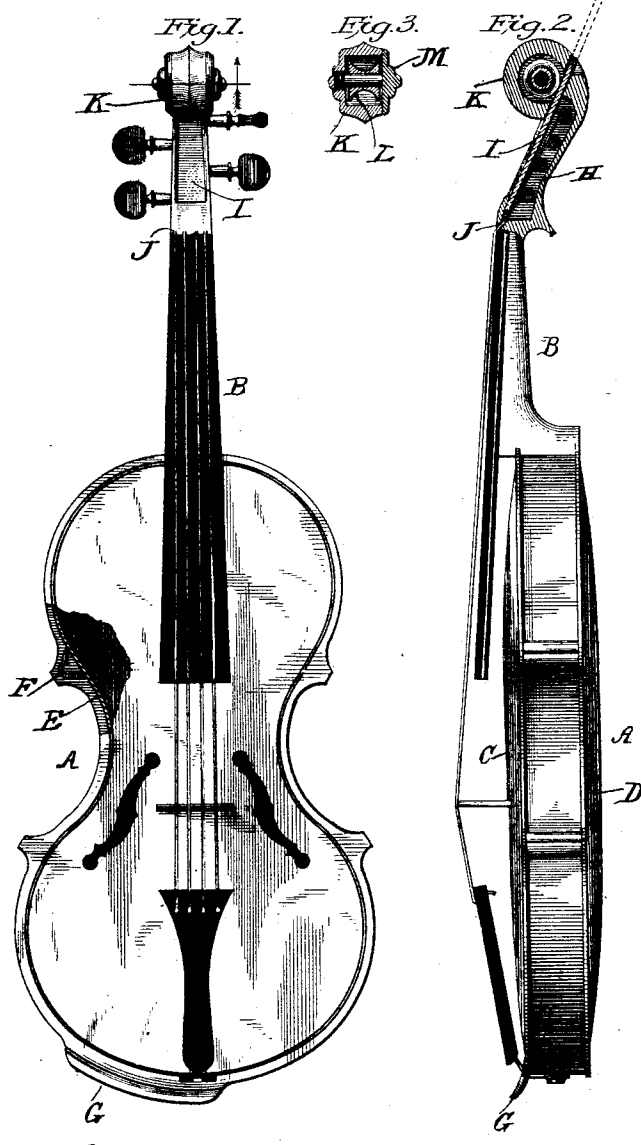


(No Model.)

G. ABRAMS.
VIOLIN.

No. 473,439.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.



Witnesses.

Wm Cupples

Alexander Smith

Inventor.

George Abrams

by W. W. Calmore
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ABRAMS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

VIOLIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,439, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed August 15, 1891. Serial No. 402,765. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ABRAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Violins, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in violins; and it consists in certain novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, which fully illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a violin embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same with the neck in longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the rosette.

Referring more particularly to the drawings by letter, A designates the body of the violin, and B the neck of the same. The body is composed of the front and back pieces or plates C D and a single continuous side piece E, which is bent into the shape desired for the instrument. This single continuous side piece is set into the front and back plates and suitable brackets or ornaments F are secured at intervals upon the outer side thereof, so as to strengthen the device and relieve the simplicity of its appearance. It will thus be seen that I obviate the necessity of employing internal braces in the instrument, and consequently I obtain a very full and pure tone when the instrument is played. By constructing the body of three pieces, as described, I am enabled to produce a stronger violin than has been produced heretofore, and at the same time I am enabled to manufacture them more rapidly and cheaply than has heretofore been done.

At the lower or wider end of the front plate and slightly to one side of the center thereof I provide the integral extension G, which is curved slightly upward to form a chin-rest. This construction presents an integral chin-rest, by which the violin can be always held in the proper position, as it cannot slip around on the body of the instrument.

In the upper end of the neck of the instrument I provide a chamber H, in which the

tuning-keys are transversely mounted. The front of this chamber is normally covered and closed by a slide I, which is mounted in grooves in the sides of the same, and is adapted to be brought down over the keys, as shown in the drawings, to exclude dust and dirt. Below this slide and chamber I provide a transverse series of perforations J in the neck of the violin, through which the strings are passed, and by which they are held in such a position that their ends can be easily seized and inserted through the perforations in the keys.

The rosette K is hollow, and within the same I mount a spool L, upon which the extra strings may be wound, so as to be always at hand. One side of the rosette M is made removable, as will be readily understood upon reference to Fig. 3, to permit the insertion and removal of the strings.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have produced a violin which can be manufactured very cheaply and rapidly and which will be very strong and durable. Extra strings will always be at hand, and dirt and dust are prevented from collecting on the keys. A reliable chin-rest is also provided.

Particular attention is called to the transverse series of perforations in the neck of the violin. When stringing the instrument, the lower ends of the strings are secured in the usual manner and the strings are then brought up over the neck and their free ends inserted through the said perforations. The ends of the strings will thus be held together and prevented from dropping while the keys are inserted into position, and while each successive string is being attached to its respective key. After the strings have been attached to the keys the slide is pushed down over the keys, and they are then turned, so as to bring the strings to the proper pitch.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A violin provided with a hollow rosette.
2. A violin provided with a hollow rosette and having a spool removably mounted in the said rosette.

3. A violin having a transverse series of string-receiving perforations in its neck below the tuning-keys.

5 4. A violin having a chamber in the upper end of its neck to receive the tuning-keys, and a slide adapted to close the front side of the said chamber.

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

GEORGE ABRAMS.

Witnesses:

G. W. SHIRLEY,
WM. C. SCOTNEY.