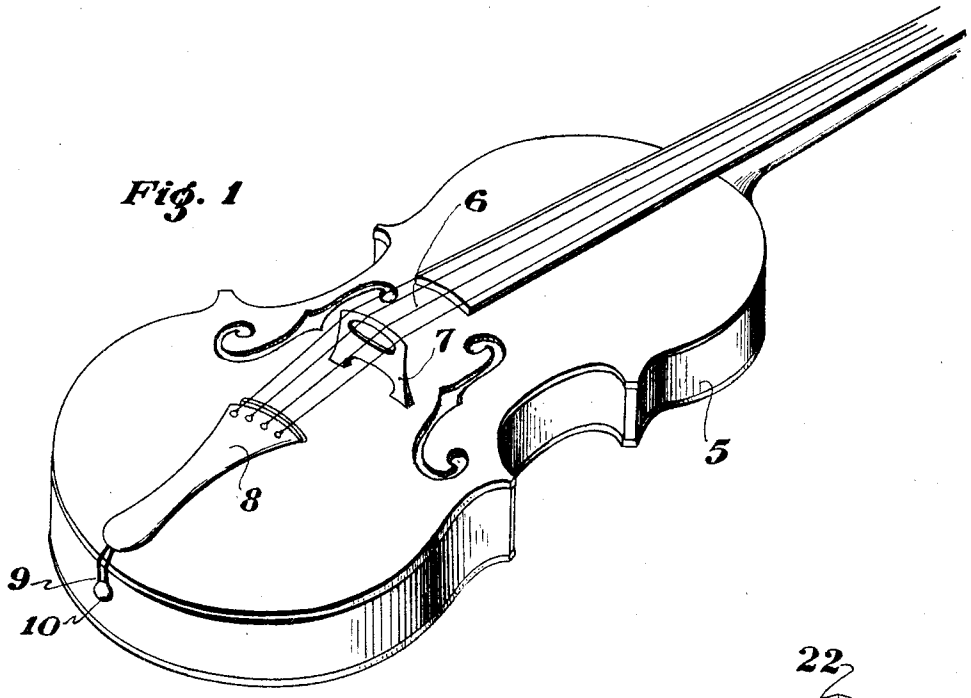
May 27, 1930. F. J. CALLIER 1,760,343

TAILPIECE FOR STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Filed May 12, 1928

Fig. 1



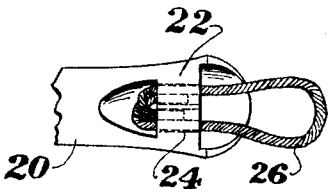


Fig. 4

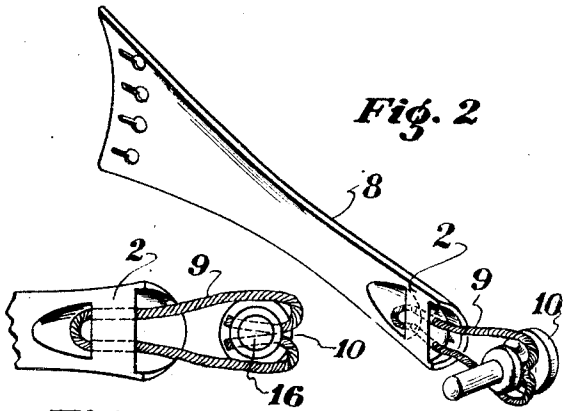


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

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TAILPIECE FOR STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Application filed May 12, 1928. Serial No. 277,219.

This invention relates to stringed musical instruments and more specifically to an improved tail piece attaching means.

The invention forming the subject of this application aims to provide a novel form of anchoring means by which the effective length of the attaching cable may be varied as the occasion requires and by which the anchoring cable may be securely connected to the tail piece.

A further object of the invention is to provide a tail piece anchoring means of highly simplified construction and which is durable in use and cheap to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a perspective of a violin equipped with the improved tail piece anchoring means,

Figure 2 is a perspective of a tail piece and the improved anchoring means therefor,

Figure 3 is a fragmentary bottom plan view of a tail piece and the improved anchoring means therefor,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary bottom plan view illustrating a slight modification of the invention.

In the drawing the numeral 5 designates the body of a violin, although it is to be understood at this point that the invention forming the subject of this application is not restricted to use in connection with violins, but may be carried out with other stringed musical instruments, such as cellos.

The violin is provided with the usual strings 6 extended across the bridge 7 and suitably anchored to the tail piece 8.

As previously suggested, the invention forming the subject of this application resides in an improved means by which the tail piece may be connected to the body 5 and in this connection attention is invited to Figure 1 which illustrates that an attaching cable 9 is extended from the tail piece and has connection with an end pin 10.

In carrying out the form of invention illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3 the tail piece is provided with a transverse member or rib 2 longitudinally bored for the reception of the sides of the attaching cable 9. Of course, the attaching cable may be of any desired material, such as stranded flexible wire, and the intermediate portion of the attaching cable is received within the recessed under side of the tail piece as clearly illustrated in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 3 illustrates that the head portion of the end pin 10 is provided with transverse diverging openings or passages 16 adapted for the reception of the terminal portions of the cable 9.

Figure 2 admirably illustrates that the head portion of the end pin 10 is annularly grooved for the reception of the adjacent portions of the cable 9. It will be seen that the cable 9 is extended along opposite sides of the head portion 10 and is provided with return bends by which the terminals of the cable are directed back through the openings 16. It will be observed that the openings 16 diverge from the inlet ends thereof so that the bend of the cable terminals is greatly increased. This brings about a better binding action of the cable with the end pin. Of course, when the strings 6 are tightened, the cable 9 will be drawn taut as shown in Figure 1 and portions of the cable will be received within the annularly grooved portion of the end pin.

It will be seen that the extreme terminals of the cable 9 are confined between the sides of the cable and are therefore prevented from coming into destructive contact with the violin and are at the same time prevented from engaging and possibly tearing the clothes of a musician.

With the terminals of the cable 9 thus anchored to the end pin 10, slippage of the cable with respect to the end pin is avoided. Furthermore, by the employment of an attaching cable of stranded wire or other moisture resisting material deterioration and breakage of the cable is avoided.

In the form of invention illustrated in Figure 4, the tail piece 20 is provided in the

under side thereof with a recess across which a transverse bridge or rib 22 extends. The rib is longitudinally bored as indicated at 24 for the reception of the sides of the cable 26. The terminals of the cable 26 are provided with return bends and are directed into the openings 24 into pressure contact with the adjacent portions of the cable so that slippage of the cable is positively prevented. More specifically, the terminal of one side of the cable is formed with a return bend and is forced into the opening receiving the other side of the cable so that the loop is effectively closed at its point of connection with the tail piece.

Of course, in use of the form of invention shown in Figure 4 the loop or attaching member 26 is merely extended about the end pin in anchoring the engagement therewith.

The foregoing illustrates that the invention forming the subject of this application is capable of a wide variety of mechanical expressions and it is therefore to be understood that the forms of invention herewith shown and described are to be taken merely as preferred examples of the same and that such minor changes in arrangement and construction of parts may be made as will remain within the spirit of the invention and the scope of what is claimed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. In a stringed musical instrument, a tail piece, a cable connected to the tail piece and having terminal portions, and an end pin having diverging openings receiving the terminal portions of said cable.

2. In a stringed musical instrument, a tail piece, a cable connected to the tail piece and having terminal portions, and an end pin having diverging openings receiving the terminal portions of said cable, said cable being extended across opposite sides of the end pin and having return bends directing the terminals of the cable through said diverging openings.

3. In a stringed musical instrument, an end pin having transverse openings and an external annular groove, and an attaching cable partly received in said annular groove and having return bends directing the terminals of the cable through said transverse openings, the extreme terminals of the cable being confined between the major portions of the cable.

4. In a stringed musical instrument, an end pin having transverse passages, and an attaching cable having sides extended across opposite sides of said end pin and having return bends directing portions of the cable through said passages, the terminals of said cable being confined between the sides of the cable.

5. In a stringed musical instrument, a tail piece having a transverse member formed with substantially parallel openings, and an attaching cable having sides extending through said openings and having return bends directing the terminal portions of the cable backwardly through said openings into pressure engagement with the adjacent portions of the cable.

6. In a stringed musical instrument, a tail piece having laterally spaced openings, and a cable extended through said openings, one terminal portion of the cable being formed with a return bend directing that terminal portion of the cable backwardly into one of the openings and into pressure engagement with the cable, there being means securing the other terminal portion of the cable to said tail piece.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

FRANK J. CALLIER.