G. A. MANNING.

DRUM TRAP HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1915.

1,230,192. Patented June 19, 1917.

FIG. 1.

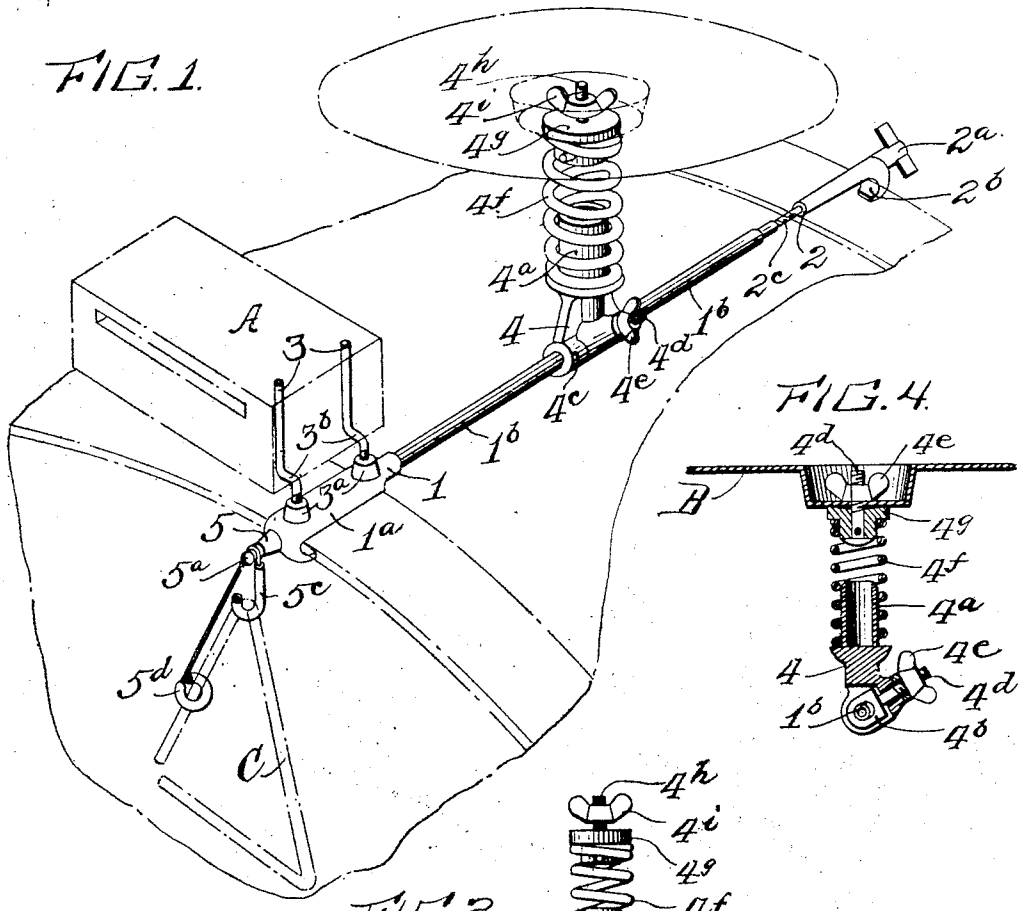


FIG. 4.

FIG. 2.

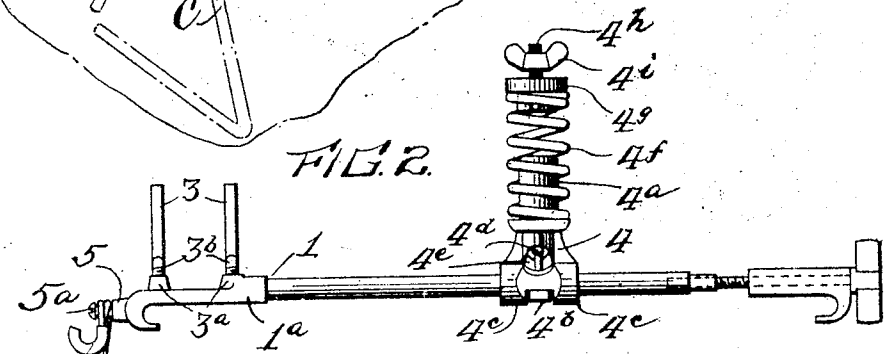
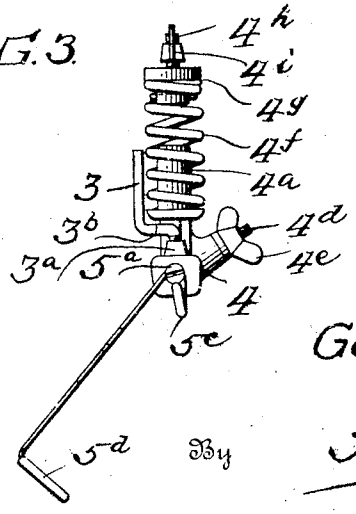


FIG. 3.



Witness.

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DRUM TRAP-HOLDER.

1,230,192. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented June 19, 1917.**

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. MANNING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drum Trap-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for holding within convenient reach of the musician, instruments that are commonly associated with and played by the player of the bass drum, and it has for its object to provide upon one of the drum rods, convenient means for firmly holding and presenting these accessory instruments in such position as may be desired by the player.

It is customary to provide so-called drum rods for drawing toward each other, the drum rings which stretch the heads upon the barrel of the drum and to have these rods constructed of a main portion and an adjustable portion with hooks engaging the respective rings. The present invention modifies the construction of the main portion of the drum rod so as to materially increase the surface of the hook end which bears upon the cylindrical surface and preferably also the edge of the ring so as to firmly sustain the main part against rotation, and it provides on said main portion, radially offset mountings for the Chinese block and the crash cymbal which, by the broad bearing of the main hook, are prevented from rotating; a triangle hook and damper being preferably provided at the outer end of said main hook.

The invention will be fully understood upon reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the new trap holder, with the instruments intended to be mounted thereon, and the drum for which it is intended shown in broken lines;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the trap holder;

Fig. 3 is an end view of the same, and

Fig. 4 is a sectional detail view of the cymbal attachment.

1 represents the body or main portion and 2 the adjustable portion of a drum rod adapted to be applied to a base drum; the adjustable portion having a turning head 2^a working through the hook 2^b and terminating in a shank 2^c, which is threaded into the main portion of the drum rod. The body or main portion comprises a ring hook 1^a, having its lateral dimension increased sufficiently to give a broad bearing face in contact with the drum ring, preferably at the portion which engages the edge of the drum ring, as well as that part which lies upon the cylindrical surface thereof; and said body or main portion has an integral shank 1^b.

In order to mount the Chinese block A upon the trap holder, the latter is provided with a pair of posts 3 projecting radially from the sockets 3^a carried by the hook 1^a and constructed with intermediate shoulders 3^b, upon which the block A is adapted to rest and which offset the receiving ends of the posts, so that by turning them in their sockets 3^a, the block A can be shifted angularly within certain limits. The broad bearing of the head 1^a upon the drum ring adapts the posts 3 to sustain the Chinese block A in convenient presentation to the drummer, notwithstanding the overhanging position of the block.

In order to hold the crash cymbal B, the shank 1^b of the main portion of the rod, which is rigid with the head 1^a, has fitted intermediately upon it, the bracket 4 with a post 4^a for the cymbal socket, and with a clamping eye bar having its eye 4^b threaded upon the shank 1^b intermediately of the eyes 4^c of the bracket and having its shank 4^d passing upward through the bracket, and receiving a wing nut 4^e which serves the purpose of drawing the eye bar 4^b relatively to the bracket, and thereby firmly clamping the bracket against rotary or sliding movement upon the shank 1^b, when the nut 4^e is tightened, but permitting free adjustment of the cymbal mounting, both angularly and longitudinally of the rod shank 1^b when the wing nut is loosened.

The cymbal is not mounted directly upon the bracket 4, but indirectly through the medium of a resilient socket 4^f, which reduces to a minimum, restriction of vibration of the cymbal, thereby insuring a greater volume of tone and lessening the liability of injury to the cymbal by the cracking which is noticeably incident to more rigid supports. This resilient portion of the mounting is most effectively obtained from a coiled spring, which is preferably in the form of a helix in order to realize therefrom, the further structural feature of a socket which

will fit upon the post 4^a as a means of uniting the intermediate resilient member with the base of the cymbal mounting. This form of connection is further advantageous, in that it provides for quick and convenient separability of the cymbal from the base of the mounting without removing nuts or screws. By merely rotating the helical member upon the post in the direction contrary to the winding of the helix, the friction of a tightly fitting socket and post is momentarily relieved sufficiently for easy assembling and disassembling of the parts. To secure the cymbal to the resilient member, the helical spring 4^f carries a head 4^g with a clamp screw 4^h and wing nut 4^i.

For supporting the triangle C, a stud 5 is provided on the end of the head 1^a, receiving a screw 5^a, which passes through the eye 5^b of the hook 5^c, which may be provided with the usual damper 5^d. The hook 5^c hangs upon the screw 5^a with freedom of turning, so that the triangle C will always assume a pendent position and thus enable the damper 5^d to assume proper relation to the triangle in whatever position the drum may be held.

The posts 3 with their offsets 3^b may be turned in their sockets 3^a, and thus afford considerable adjustment to the Chinese block A, while, as already explained, the bracket 4 which supports the cymbal B may be given any desired angular or longitudinal adjustment on the rigidly connected shank 1^b of the body of the rod.

I claim:—

1. A trap holder drum rod comprising a main portion and an adjustable portion, provided, respectively, with hooks to engage the edges of the drum rings; said main portion embodying in its structure a rigidly associated head upon which its ring-hook is formed, and a rigidly united shank; said head being extended in the circumferential direction of the cylindrical surface of the ring upon which it is to bear, and being provided with outwardly projecting means for holding an instrument; said instrument-holding means comprising a pair of posts rotatably socketed in said head, and constructed with offsets which vary the positions of the receiving ends of the posts when the posts are rotated in their sockets.

2. In a drum trap holder, the combination of main and adjustable members having hooks for engaging the rings of a drum; said main member being constructed with a head extended in the circumferential direction of and providing a broad bearing face for a cylindrical surface of the drum, and a shank rigidly united with said head; and an instrument holder mounted upon said shank and comprising a bracket constructed at its outer end with a seat for the instrument to be mounted thereon, and at its inner end with a pair of spaced eyes through which the shank is threaded, and a clamping eye rod projecting through the bracket and constructed at its inner end with an eye threaded upon the shank between the eyes of the bracket, and having its outer end protruded in position to receive means for drawing it relatively to the bracket.

The foregoing specification signed at Elkhart, Indiana, this fifth day of June, 1915.

GEORGE A. MANNING.