June 11, 1929. W. ROMANOFF 1,716,835

ACCORDION REED BAR

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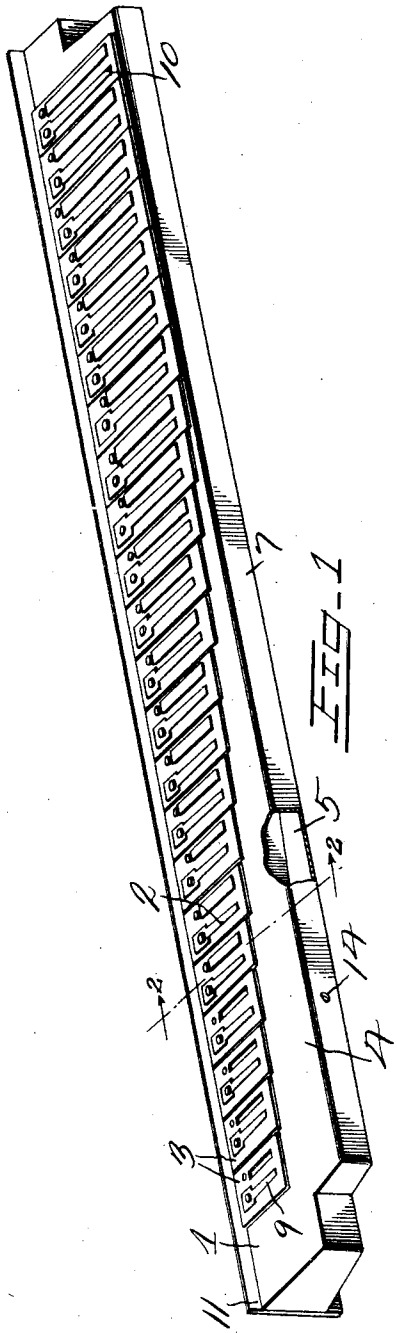


Fig. 1

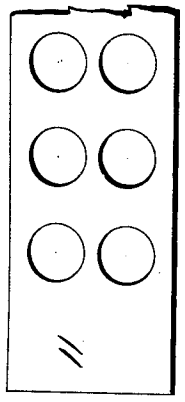


Fig. 3

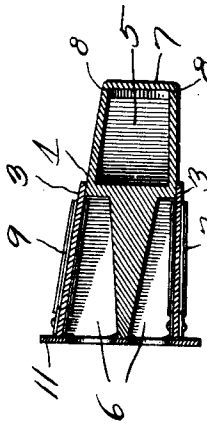


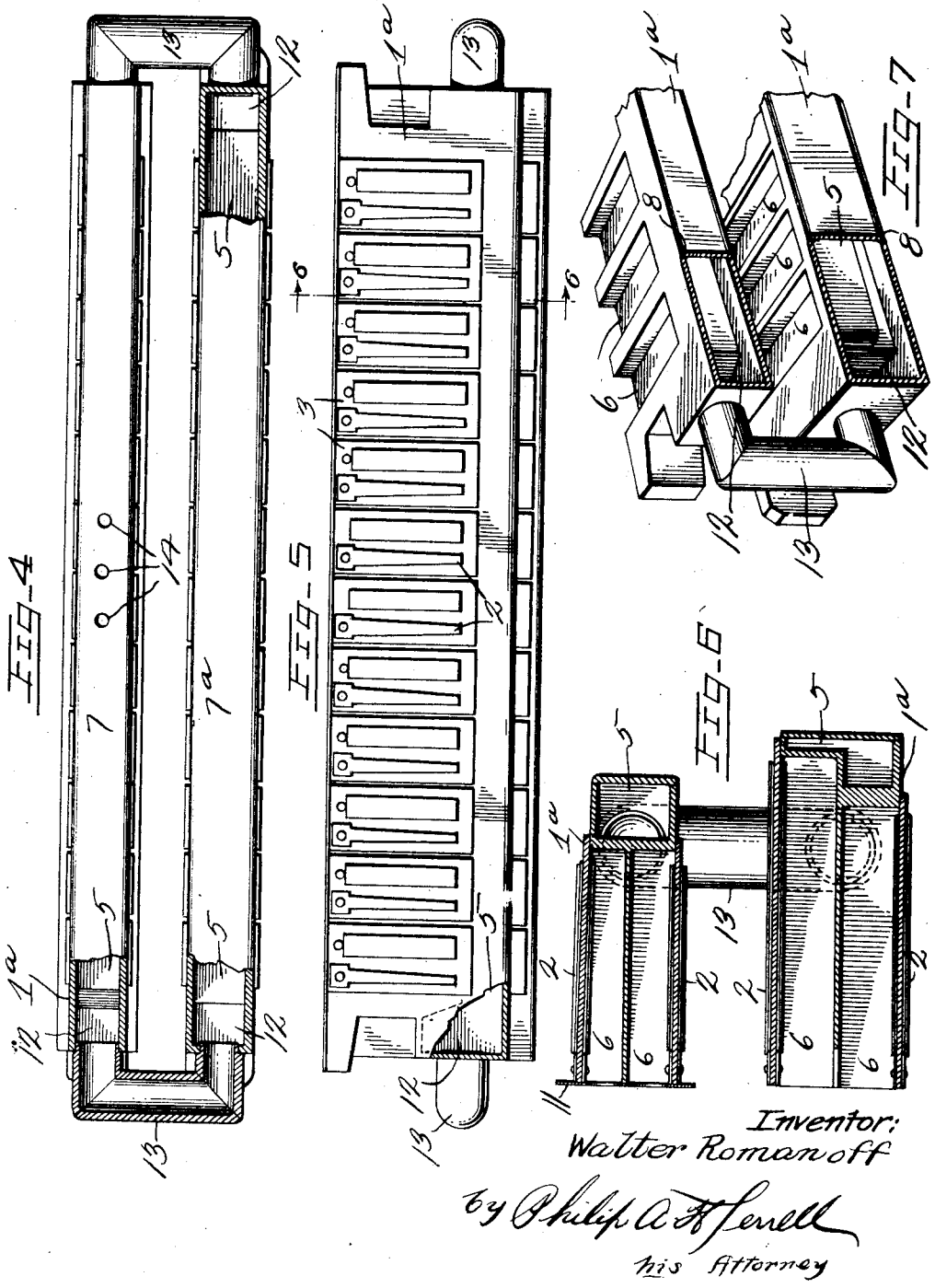
Fig. 2

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ACCORDION REED BAR

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Patented June 11, 1929. 1,716,835

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER ROMANOFF, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

ACCORDION REED BAR.

Application filed June 9, 1927. Serial No. 197,603.

The invention relates to accordion reed bars and has for its object to provide a device of this character wherein the bar is provided with a chamber extending longitudinally thereof, thereby obviating solid surfaces and portions which interfere with the transmission of sound waves and prevent the obtaining of the full tone values.

A further object is to provide the reed bar with a chamber extending longitudinally to one side thereof, which chamber forms a plurality of relatively thin walls having resonant effect on the tone, and insuring the maximum tone values, and obviating the disadvantages of imperfect tone values obtained with bars of this character as at present constructed from solid pieces which do not provide any tone value, but on the contrary detract therefrom.

A further object is to provide the ends of adjacent bars with chambers, which chambers are connected together by members, thereby allowing the passage of tones from the longitudinal chambers of the adjacent bars. Also to provide the walls of the hollow portions of the bars with apertures through which tones from the chambers may pass, which apertures are preferably disposed in the cover plates of the chambers.

With the above and other objects in view the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawing, described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the reed bar.

Figure 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view through the bar taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a plan view of a portion of the apertured face plate of the bar.

Figure 4 is a rear elevation of the adjacent reed bars showing the connecting members at the ends thereof.

Figure 5 is a top plan view of the reed bars shown in Figure 4, part being broken away to better show the structure.

Figure 6 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a detail perspective view of the ends of the bars shown in Figures 4 and 5, parts being broken away to better show the structure.

Referring to the drawings, and particularly to Figures 1 to 3, the numeral 1 designates the elongated reed bar and 2 the usual reeds carried by reed plates 3. Heretofore in accordions and similar instruments, it has been the practice to form the reed bars 1 from solid material and in solid form, however it has been found that where a reed bar is formed from a solid piece of material, particularly the rear edge thereof, the best tone values are not obtained, and to obviate this difficulty the rear edge 4 of the reed bar is provided with a longitudinally disposed chamber 5 to the rear of the reed bar chambers 6, and which chamber is provided with a cover 7, which may be secured thereto by gluing at 8, that is after the chamber has been formed. It has been found that by providing the chamber 5 that relatively thin walls are provided which will have a resonant effect on tones whereby the best tone values are obtained. The chamber 5 preferably tapers in depth from the high reed 9 to the low reed 10 on account of the varying depth of the reed chambers 6, consequently the entire bar is formed from relatively thin walls which will have a resonant effect on the tones, which is not the case with solid reed bars. The bar 1 is provided with the usual apertured face plate 11.

Referring to the Figures 4 to 7 inclusive, in which is shown adjacent reed bars 1^a, the structure is substantially the same with the exception that the ends of the chambers 5 terminate in side chambers 12, which side chambers are connected together by U-shaped chambered members 13, through which tones pass for instance from the second base to the other base bar, thereby increasing the cubical capactiy of the bars, consequently the tone values increase. The plates or covers 7 are provided with apertures 14, through which tones pass.

From the above it will be seen that a reed bar is provided which is simple in construction and which is formed from a plurality of walls relatively thin which will have a resonant effect on tone values, and will be chambered thereby not only increasing the tone value, but reducing the weight of the same to a minimum which is an important factor in a device of this character where a great

number of bars are used, for instance seven, and where the device is played while suspended from the shoulder by straps for passing around the shoulder and attached to the accordion.

The invention having been set forth what is claimed as new and useful is:

1. A reed bar for accordions having a longitudinally disposed chamber thereby forming a plurality of resonant walls.

2. The combination with the rear side of an accordion red bar, of a tapered chamber extending longitudinally through said bar and tapering inwardly from the high reed to the low reed.

3. The combination with adjacent reed bars having chambers extending longitudinally in their rear sides, of U-shaped members connecting said bars and having chambers extending therethrough in communication with the chambers of the bars.

4. The combination with adjacent reed bars having longitudinally disposed chambers therein rearwardly of the reed chambers, the ends of said bars having chambers in communication with the ends of the first mentioned chambers and U-shaped connecting members between said bars and having passages of communication with the chambers of the bars.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

WALTER ROMANOFF.