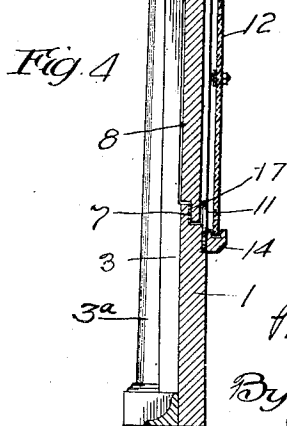
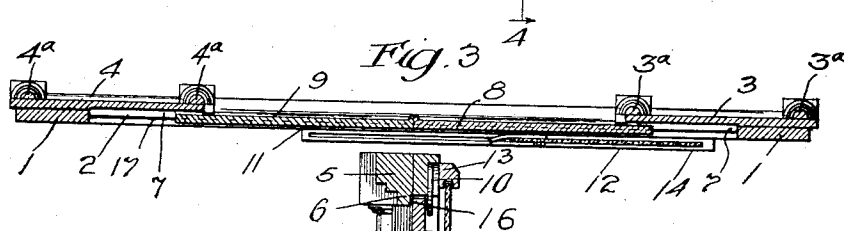
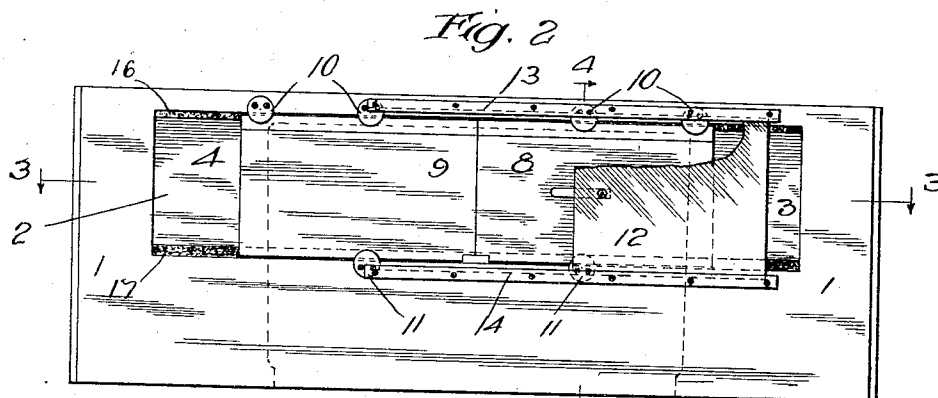
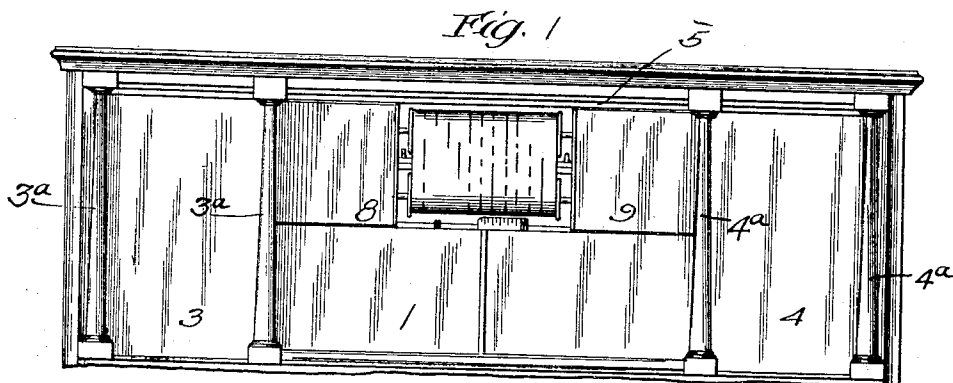


P. B. KLUGH,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT CASE,
APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1909.

1,161,318.

Patented Nov. 23, 1915.



Witnesses
R. A. White
H. P. L. White

Inventor
Paul Brown Klugh
By J. Clark Hager
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL BROWN KLUGH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE CABLE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT CASE.

1,161,318.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 23, 1915.

Application filed April 26, 1909. Serial No. 492,349.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL BROWN KLUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Musical-Instrument Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of musical instruments having parts which should be exposed or to which access is desired by means of closable apertures in the case and has for its object to effect certain improvements in the construction and arrangement of parts of the case to provide such apertures and closures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the upper part of a self-playing musical instrument, showing that part of the case usually termed the "music panel" fitted with movable parts which have been adjusted to allow access to a music-roll-box; Fig. 2 is an elevation of the reverse side of the music-panel shown in Fig. 1, with the movable parts in closed position; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken upon the line 3—3, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken upon the line 4—4, Fig. 2.

I have shown an application of the invention to the music-panel of a player-piano such as is partly controlled in operation by a traveling perforated sheet, proposing thereby to demonstrate a practically arranged closure that will, without necessitating such increase in the thickness of the panel as is usual in pianos of this type, assist in presenting a neatly finished appearance, when open allow free access to the music-roll-box and when closed so effectively conceal the same that attention will not be drawn to the fact that player-devices are contained in this part of the instrument.

Panel 1 is provided with a rectangular aperture 2 and near each end with side members 3 and 4 which extend toward each other across the end parts of the aperture. Between these side members I extend an upper rail 5 to project (as at 6) throughout its length below the upper boundary of the aperture, the rear surface of the projection being flush with the upper rear surfaces of the side members. Along the lower boundary of aperture 2 I rabbet or step the rear edge of panel 1, providing thereby a tongue 7.

Slides 8 and 9 are fitted into the aperture

2 from the rear so that their front surfaces are practically flush with the front surface of panel 1, their lower front edges being rabbeted or stepped to accommodate tongue 7 and when so fitted the retaining plates 10 and 11 may be screwed in place. The slides may then be moved laterally with their upper and lower edges guided respectively between projection 6 and adjacent plates 10 and between tongue 7 and adjacent plates 11.

Pilasters 3^a and 4^a are mounted on the panel, the pilasters 3^a—3^a being located at opposite edges of the side or end member 3, and the pilasters 4^a—4^a being located at the opposite edges of the side or end member 4.

It will be understood that, as shown in Fig. 3, the aperture 2 is long enough to permit the slides to be separated a sufficient distance to give the desired central opening and the side members extend toward each other far enough to cover the outer ends of the slides at all times.

I have shown the upper rear surface of the side members as slightly recessed as at 15 and prefer to face the rear surfaces of projection 6 and tongue 7 with felt or similar material as at 16 and 17 respectively to prevent scratching of the finished surface of the slides.

I have also shown an arrangement of a glass cover 12 for the music-roll-box. This cover is held between guide-strips 13 and 14, and the lower strip 14 provided with stops to prevent displacement of the cover upon removal of the panel from the instrument. I find it convenient to so place strips 13 and 14 that they are positioned respectively over the retaining-plates 10 and 11 and for this reason I sink the plates below the rear surface of the panel 1 to which they are applied. The upper rear edges of the slides may be rabbeted as shown in the drawings to allow for this sinkage of the plates. Ornamentation of the panel may be carried out and it may be supported in front of or between the sides of the piano as desired.

Having described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, the following:

1. In a musical instrument case, a panel having its end portions provided with surfaces located in front of the front surface

of its middle portion, and one or more slides with its or their front surface or surfaces flush with the front surface of the middle portion of the panel and in the rear of the front surfaces of said end portions.

2. In a musical instrument case, a panel having its middle portion provided with an aperture and having end portions whose front surfaces are located in front of the front surface of said middle portion and one or more slides arranged to close said aperture, said slide or slides being arranged so that the front face or faces thereof will be flush with the front face of the middle portion of the panel and in the rear of the front faces of the end portions thereof.

3. In a musical instrument case, a panel having its middle portion provided with an aperture and its end portions provided with surfaces located in front of the front surface of said middle portion, one or more slides for closing said aperture, said slide or slides being arranged to slide with its or their front surface or surfaces flush with the front surface of the middle portion of the panel and in the rear of the front surfaces of said end portions.

4. In a musical instrument case, a panel having its middle portion provided with an aperture and its end portions provided with surfaces located in front of the front surface of said middle portion, one or more slides for closing said aperture, said slide or slides being arranged to slide with its or their front surface or surfaces flush with the front surface of the middle portion of the panel and in the rear of the front surfaces of said end portions, and pilasters located at the edges of the end portions of the panel nearest the middle thereof.

5. In a musical instrument case, a panel having the front surface of its middle portion in the rear of the plane of the front surfaces of the end portions, said middle portion being provided with an aperture, and one or more slides for closing said aperture, said slide or slides being mounted upon and supported by the part of the middle portion of the panel below said aperture and arranged to slide upon the upper edge of the same and in the rear of the end portions of the panel.

6. In a musical instrument case, a panel having the front surface of its middle portion in a plane in the rear of the plane of the front surfaces of the end portions, said middle portion being provided with an aperture, and a slide or slides for closing said aperture, said slide or slides being arranged with its or their front surface or surfaces in substantially the same plane as the front surface of the middle portion of the panel and arranged to slide in the rear of

the end portions of the panel, said slide or slides forming a portion of the middle portion of the panel when said aperture is fully open.

7. In a musical instrument case, a panel provided with an aperture and a slide or slides for closing said aperture, said slide or slides having its or their front face or faces substantially flush with the adjacent portion of the panel and forming a portion of said panel when said aperture is fully open.

8. In a musical instrument case, a panel having an aperture in the upper central part of the panel, and also having a vertically arranged decoration on the panel portion below said aperture, in combination with a pair of horizontally movable slides arranged to open and close said aperture and having their meeting edges provided with a decorative member substantially corresponding to the one on the portion of the panel below said aperture, whereby when said slides are together their decorative members and that on the panel form a substantially continuous decorative member, said slides being arranged for movement in the rear of end portions of said panel.

9. In a musical instrument case, a panel having its middle portion provided with an aperture occupying less than the height of the panel, and having its end portions located in front of its middle portion, and slides for closing said aperture, said slides having their front faces in substantially the same plane as the front face of the middle portion of the panel, the meeting edges of said slides being provided with projecting bead members and the middle portion of the panel being provided with a projecting bead member substantially corresponding to and in alinement with the bead members on said slides.

10. In a musical instrument case, a panel having an aperture in its upper middle portion and also having pilasters at the side of said aperture extending from top to bottom of the panel, in combination with a pair of slides arranged for horizontal movement to open and close said aperture, the outer surfaces of said slides being in substantially the same plane as the outer surface of the portion of the panel below said aperture, said slides being arranged to move in the rear of the portion of said panel between said pilasters and the ends of the panel.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 22nd day of April, 1909, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL BROWN KLUGH.

Witnesses:

N. D. TOBIN,

J. B. HECKLER.