

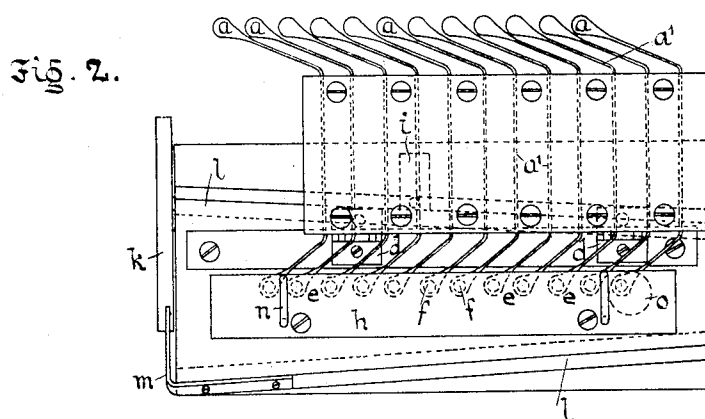
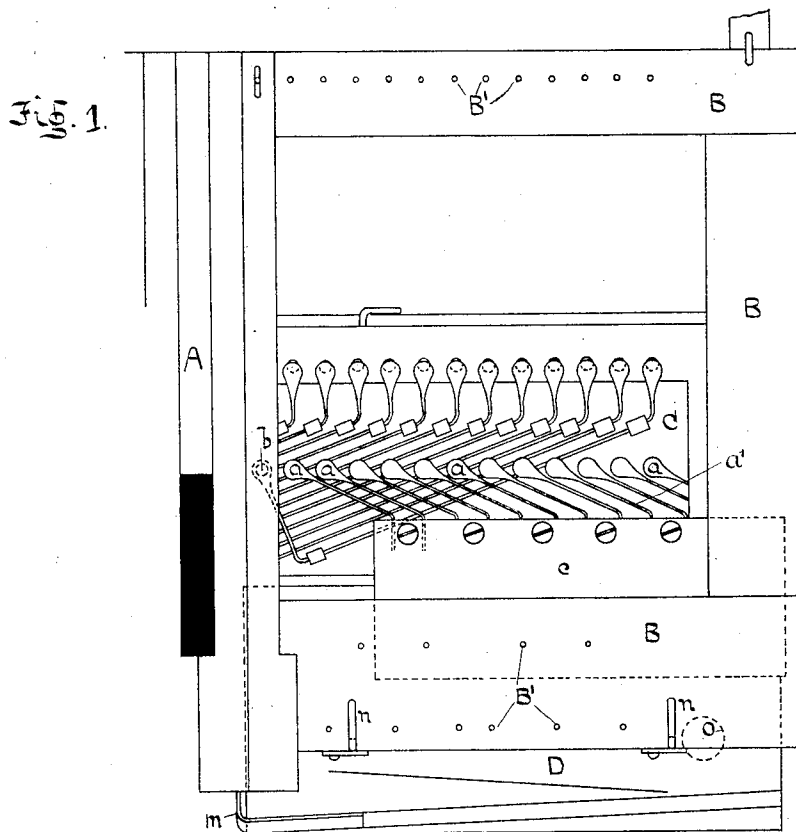
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. JENKINSON.
REED ORGAN.

No. 588,067.

Patented Aug. 10, 1897.



Witnesses

John Chalmers Wilson
D. H. Blakelock.

Inventor
Samuel Jenkinson,
by Whitman & Wilkinson,
Attorneys.

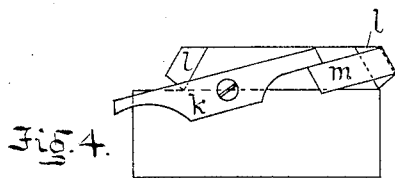
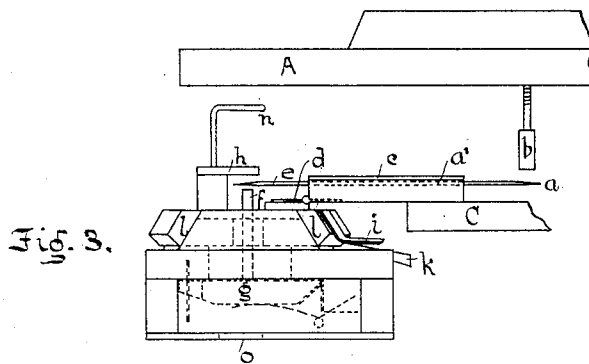
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL JENKINSON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

REED-ORGAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 588,067, dated August 10, 1897.

Application filed September 21, 1896. Serial No. 606,574. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL JENKINSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at 45 Hampstead Road, London, in the county of London, England, have invented Improvements in or Relating to Reed-Organs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain improvements in or relating to the reed-board of reed-organs, and is more especially applicable for producing the effect of an octave-coupler for the last octave toward the treble end of the manual in small organs, where the method more particularly described in my previous Letters Patent, No. 568,686, dated September 29, 1896, is undesirable on account of its expense.

According to this invention, in any organ where space admits—*i. e.*, in organs having one or two rows of reeds—I fit an extra octave or extra octaves of reeds between the front of the reed-board and the plunger-rods, and I operate the same by a second set of pallets or valves, with plungers operated by the corresponding keys and a suitable action. Thus each key in the last octave will operate two plungers at the same time, each of which opens a pallet without the keys being extended. The extra set or extra sets of reeds may be brought into action by means of the coupler-stop or by separate stops, if desired.

In order that my said invention may be more clearly understood, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings accompanying this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of a part of an organ with some of the keys removed, showing keyboard, ordinary coupler, and my extra octave-coupler. Fig. 2 is a plan of extra octave-coupler detached. Fig. 3 is an end view of said extra coupler. Fig. 4 is a detail hereinafter referred to.

The same letters of reference are employed to denote the same parts in all the views.

A shows the keys; B, the key-frame.

B' shows the key-pins; C, the octave-coupler; D, the extra octave-coupler.

a a are the ends of the levers *a'*, coming directly under the pins *b* on the keys A of the last octave at the treble end. *c* is a hinged support to these levers. This hinged support *c* overlaps the ordinary coupler C, so that when the latter is raised and put into action by means of the coupler-stop the former turns on its hinges *d d*, bringing the ends *a* of the levers *a'* into contact with the pins *b*. The other ends *e e* of the levers *a'* are directly above the plungers *f f*, which when depressed open the pallets *g g*. (See Fig. 3.)

h, Figs. 2 and 3, shows a stop-piece.

It will be seen that if the ordinary coupler-stop be drawn out the extra octave-coupler will be brought into action, and if one of the keys of the last octave be depressed the action of the corresponding lever *a'* and plunger *f* will cause one of the pallets to be opened in the extra octave of reeds.

The mutes *l l* to the extra reeds are opened by the stops which actuate the mutes on the ordinary reed-board by connecting the rods from the said stops to the levers *i* and *k*. (See Figs. 2 and 3.)

The manner in which the lever *k* actuates the mute *l* is shown at Fig. 4, in which *m* is a metal strip or lever attached to the said mute.

The extra octave-coupler D is attached to the keyboard B.

Wind is supplied to the extra reeds by means of an india-rubber tube extending from the top of the ordinary reed-board to the under part of the extra octave at the extreme treble end. The position of the hole for receiving this tube is shown at *o*, Figs. 1 and 3.

In a one or two row organ—*i. e.*, an organ having one or two rows of reeds—the extra octave or extra octaves of reeds can be built as part of the ordinary reed-board and operated without the use of levers *a'* by simply opening the pallets of the extra octave by the direct action of the keys upon the plungers. These reeds are brought into action either by the coupler-stop or by a separate stop.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A reed-organ provided with an extra set of reeds, in tone one octave higher than the highest octave represented on the keyboard, placed between the front of the reed-board and the ordinary plunger-rods; a support *c*

hinged at *d* and overlapping the ordinary
coupler; a plurality of cranked levers *a'* car-
ried by said support; pins *b* carried on the
lower side of the keys to engage the ends of
5 said levers; plunger-rods *f* for the additional
reeds adapted to be engaged by the other ends
of said levers, and to open the pallets of the
extra set of reeds when so engaged by the le-

vers, the mutes *l* and levers *i* and *k* for actu-
ating said mutes and connected to the stops 10
of the regular reed-board, substantially as de-
scribed.

SAMUEL JENKINSON.

Witnesses:

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W. M. HARRIS.