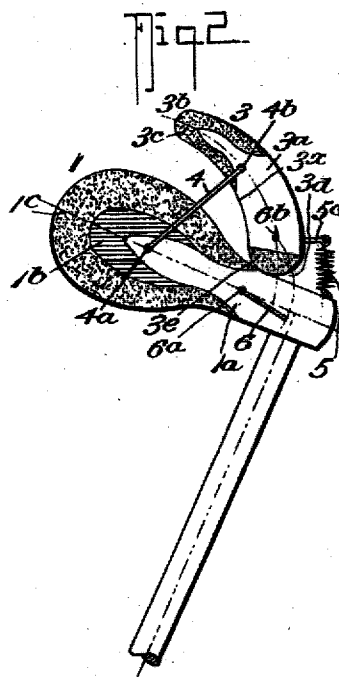
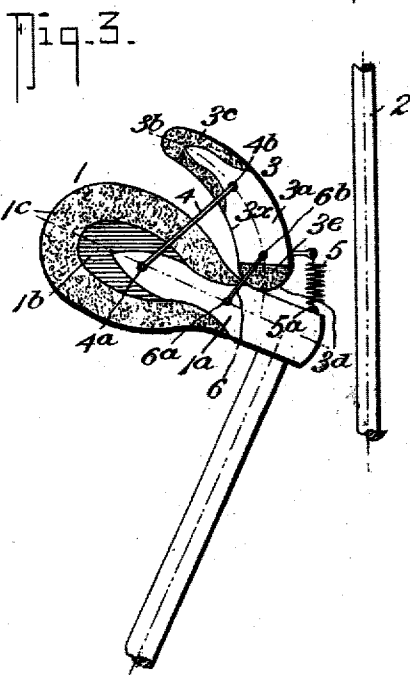
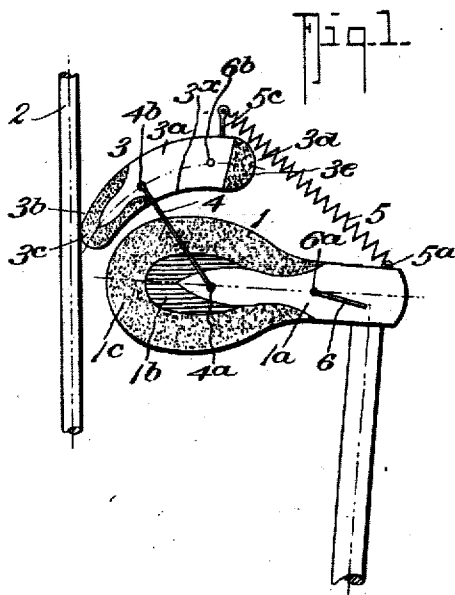


No. 853,595.

PATENTED MAY 14, 1907.

F. PÉLISSIER.
MEANS FOR REPEATING PIANO NOTES.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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FÉNELON PÉLISSIER, OF GONAIVES, HAITI.

MEANS FOR REPEATING PIANO-NOTES.

No. 853,595.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 14, 1907.

Application filed February 4, 1907. Serial No. 355,729.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FÉNELON PÉLISSIER, a citizen of Haiti, and a resident of Gonaives, Haiti, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Means for Repeating Piano-Notes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in means for repeating
10 the notes of a piano, and primarily the invention has for its object to provide a device of this nature of a very simple and effective construction which will readily and effectively serve its intended purposes, and in
15 which means are provided whereby the note or tone of a piano string may be repeated automatically.

In its more subordinate nature, my invention comprises certain novel construction,
20 combination and arrangement of parts all of which will be first described in detail and then be specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which:—

25 Figure 1, is a diagrammatic elevation of my invention in action. Fig. 2, is a similar view showing the position of the parts when at rest. Fig. 3, is a similar view to Fig. 2, the supplemental hammer being locked out
30 of action.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters and numerals of reference indicate like parts in all of the figures, it will be noticed that the main hammer 1, which may be of any approved construction, comprises the neck 1^a and the
35 head 1^b, which is felt-covered as at 1^c in the usual manner.

2 designates the piano string which is
40 adapted to be struck by the hammer 1 when its corresponding key (not shown) is touched to operate the hammer action and bring the hammer against the string to vibrate the same and sound the proper note.

45 3 designates a supplemental hammer which consists of the body portion 3^a whose striking end 3^b is covered with felt 3^c and whose rear end 3^d has a felt cushion 3^e to seat upon the main hammer 1, in a manner
50 presently explained. The hammer 3 is supported on the hammer 1 by rods 4 or any other suitable connection, which rods 4 are connected at one end as at 4^a to the main hammer and as at 4^b to the supplemental
55 hammer 3, the rods 4 being of such nature,

and the supplemental hammer 3 curved at 3^x in such manner that when the hammer 1 has struck the string 2, the supplemental hammer 3 will fly against the string 2 and repeat the note.

In order to aid the return of the supplemental hammer to its normal position against the main hammer, I may provide a light coil spring 5 which is secured at one end 5^a to the main hammer 1 and at the other end 5^b to a
60 pin 5^c on the supplemental hammer 3.

In the practical application of my invention a supplemental hammer may be provided for each of the main hammers, or on such predetermined ones as may be desired,
70 say, for instance those of the bass clef. When it is desired to render the supplemental hammer inoperative, I may secure the same from operation by any approved means, such for
75 instance, as a supplemental wire member 6 which may be secured at one end and carried by the main hammer 1, as at 6^a, and have its other ends bent into apertures 6^b in the supplemental hammer 3, so that when the
80 parts are locked as shown in Fig. 3, the supplemental hammer will be inoperative and only a single set of vibrations be set up in the string 2 when the hammer strikes the same.

In operation when the parts are at rest
85 the supplemental hammer seats with its butt on the main hammer, as shown in Fig. 2, and as soon as the proper note of the piano has been struck, the main hammer 1 will strike the string 2 and rebound to the position
90 shown in Fig. 1. Immediately after the main hammer 1 has struck the string 2 the supplemental hammer will fly out and strike the same string as shown in Fig. 1 and will be immediately returned to its normal position
95 against the main hammer, by the spring 5 and rebound. This action of the supplemental hammer is what produces the repetition of the note and if the installation is not defective such repetition will take place
100 without confusion.

Regardless of the position of the main hammer 1 after it has struck its respective string the supplemental hammer will always return to its normal position with its butt
105 against the main hammer, as shown in Fig. 2.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings it is thought the complete construction, operation and many advantages of my inven-
110

tion will be readily understood by those skilled in the art to which it appertains.

What I claim is:—

5 1. A means for repeating the notes of a piano comprising a supplemental hammer combined with a main hammer and actuated by the movements thereof.

10 2. A device of the class described, comprising a main and a supplemental hammer, and means for supporting the supplemental hammer on the main hammer.

15 3. A device of the class described, comprising a main and a supplemental hammer, means for supporting the supplemental hammer on the main hammer, and means for normally holding the supplemental hammer seated against the main hammer.

4. A device of the class described, comprising a main and a supplemental hammer, means for supporting the supplemental hammer on the main hammer, and means for normally holding the supplemental hammer seated against the main hammer, and for returning it to said seated position after its action.

25 5. A device of the class described, comprising a supplemental hammer combined with the main hammer, and means for actuating the supplemental hammer by the movements of the main hammer.

FÉNELON PÉLISSIER.

Witnesses:

T. YESONG,

SR. AUGUSTA WENTWORTH.