March 9, 1926. 1,575,960

W. BARTHOLOMAE

XYLOPHONE

Filed Feb. 8, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

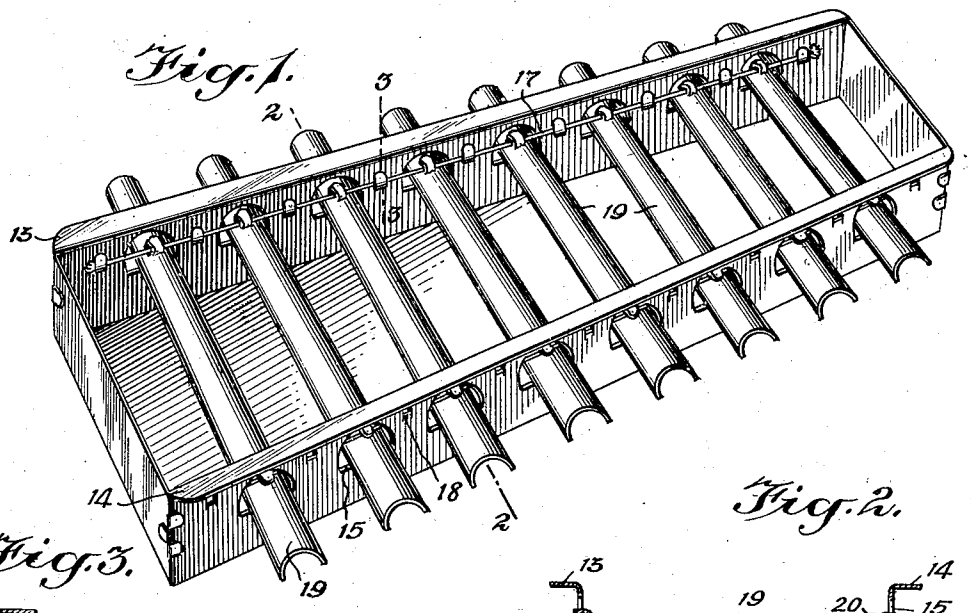


Fig. 2.

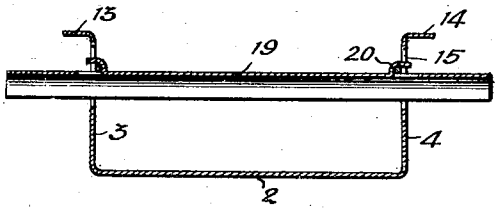


Fig. 3.

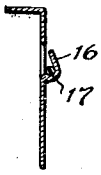


Fig. 5.

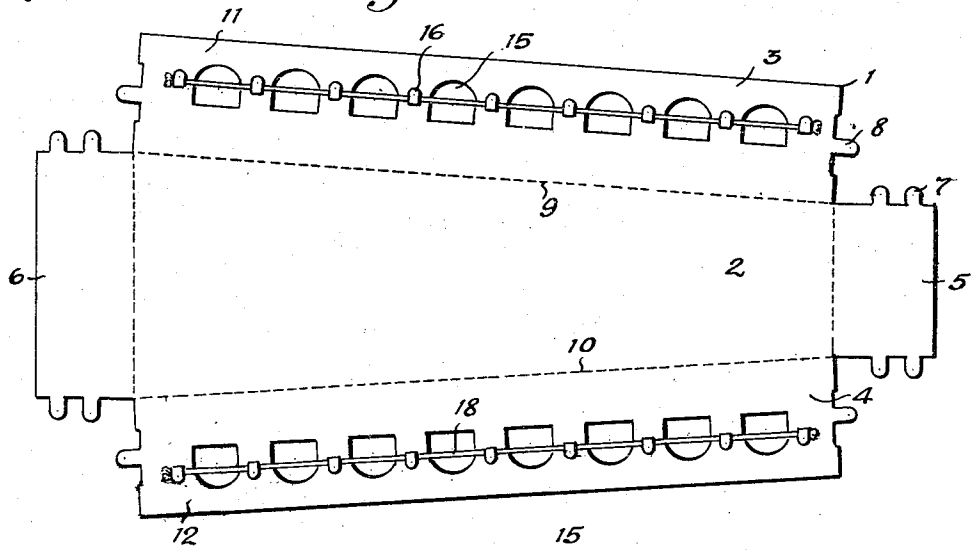
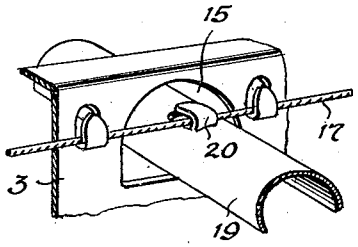


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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Filed Feb. 8, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

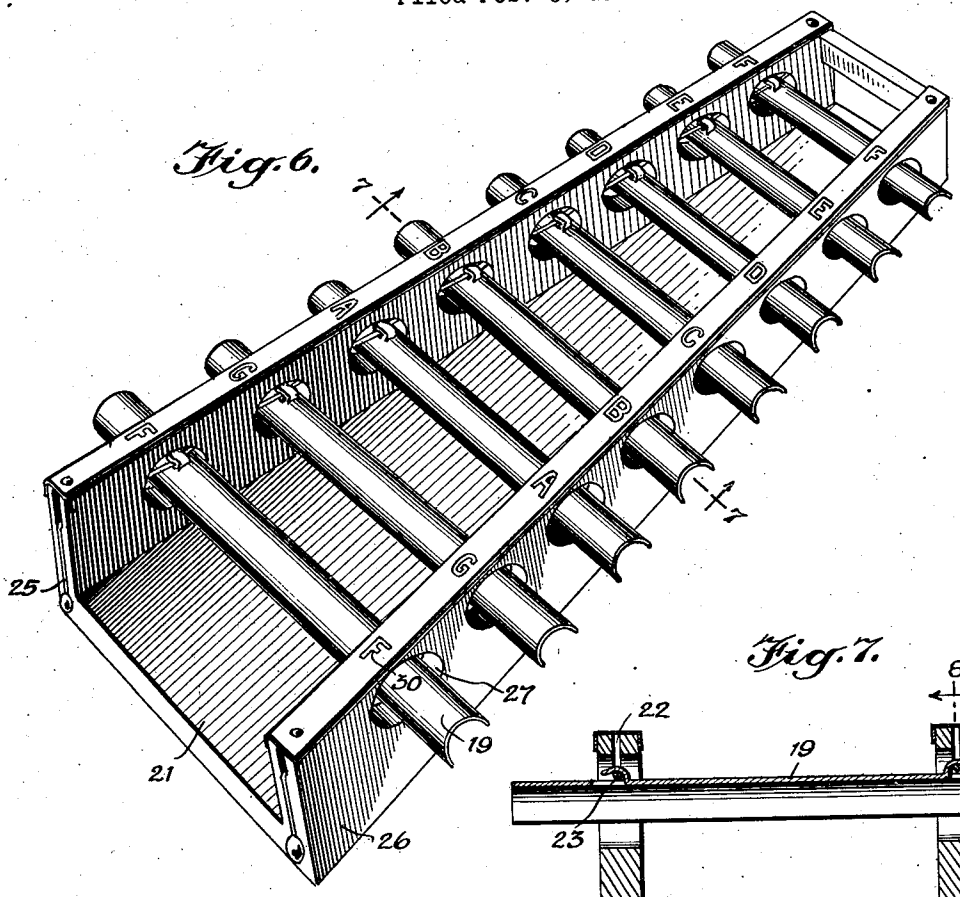


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

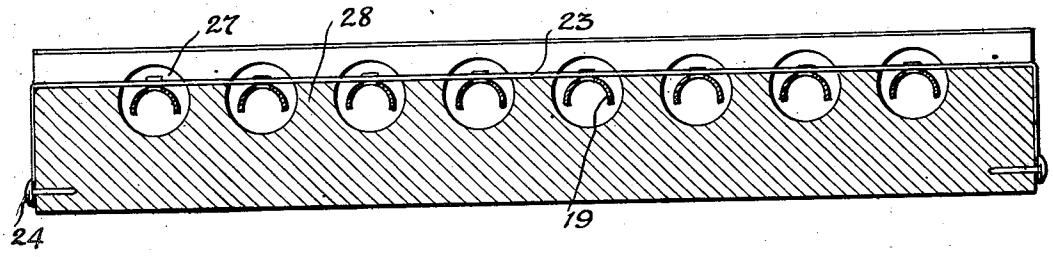
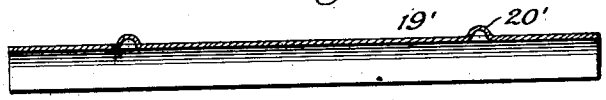


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BARTHOLOMAE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO BAR-ZIM TOY MFG. CO., INC., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

XYLOPHONE.

Application filed February 8, 1923. Serial No. 617,832.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BARTHOLOMAE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Xylophone, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to musical instruments and particularly to xylophones and has for an object to provide an improved instrument wherein sounding members are suspended in a desired order by a comparatively straight single suspending member near each end.

Another object of the invention is to provide a xylophone in which suspended sounding members are provided and arranged in a body bent from a single blank.

A further object is to provide a xylophone having suspended sounding members formed with interlocking projecting supports adapted to interlock with flexible suspending elements.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a xylophone with a body formed either of wood or metal wherein longitudinally arranged suspending cords are provided and sounding members are connected thereto by pressed out supports carried by the sounding members.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a complete xylophone disclosing an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view through Figure 1 approximately on line 2—2.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view through Figure 1 on line 3—3.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective view showing one end of a sounding member together with part of the supporting base or frame and associated parts.

Figure 5 is a blank from which the frame or base shown in Figure 1 is formed.

Figure 6 is a perspective view similar to Figure 1 but showing the invention as applied to a base or frame formed of wood.

Figure 7 is a sectional view through Figure 6 approximately on line 7—7.

Figure 8 is a sectional view through Figure 7 on line 8—8.

Figure 9 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view through a sounding member disclosing a slightly modified construction to that illustrated in Figure 1.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numeral, 1 indicates a blank provided with a central section 2 which may be termed the bottom and with side sections 3 and 4 acting as longitudinal walls when the parts are formed into operative position as shown in Figure 1. End sections 5 and 6 extend from the bottom 2, said end sections forming end walls when bent up to proper position, said end sections each being provided with a plurality of bendable tabs 7 co-acting with the bendable tab 8 on the side walls so that when the various parts are bent to the position shown in Figure 1, these tabs may be bent to lock the sides and ends together. Preferably, in the bending of the side sections 3 and 4, said side sections are not only bent along the lines 9 and 10 but also along the lines 11 and 12 for presenting side flanges 13 and 14 on which letters may be mounted or in which the letters may be formed if preferred as illustrated in Figure 6.

In forming the blank 1, a number of apertures or windows 15 are provided and between these apertures are arranged pressed out supporting fingers 16 which receive the side cords or ligaments 17 and 18. After these flexible suspension elements have been placed in position, the end fingers 16 are bent back almost to their former position to pinch the suspension elements and prevent knots or enlargements at the ends of the suspension elements from slipping past. If desired, the intermediate fingers could be also bent back for pinching the suspension elements in place. It will be noted that the fingers 16 are so arranged that the cords or other suspension elements will extend across the apertures 15. These apertures are designed to accommodate the various sounding members 19 which are shown as semi-tubular members though tubular or even flat sounding members might be used.

In forming the sounding members 19, a pressed out supporting member 20 is provided near each end, said supporting members being in the form of tongues or hooks and facing in opposite directions (Figure 2) and of such a distance apart as to be slipped or hooked over the suspension elements as shown in Figure 1 and act to support the sounding members on the suspension ele-

ments. It will be noted that the device tapers from one end to the other and the sounding members are made shorter toward the smaller end. The supporting members 20 must, of course, be made proportionally near together for the short sounding members. After the sounding members have been arranged as shown in Figure 1, the device is ready for use and may be operated by striking the sounding members in the desired sequence by a wood hammer or some other instrument.

In Figures 6 to 8 inclusive, will be seen a modified construction wherein the base or frame 21 is made of wood and consists of a bottom and two side members, the respective side members being provided with grooves 22 and each groove is adapted to contain a cord or other suspension element 23 which extends longitudinally for the full length of the side members as shown in Figure 8 and is secured to the side members in any suitable manner, as for instance, by the respective pins 24. The side members 25 and 26 are each provided with apertures 27 which may be of the same shape as aperture 15 or some other desired shape, as for instance, round, provided they can freely accommodate the sounding members 19, which sounding members are of the same construction as those illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

It will be noted that the various sections 28 between the apertures 27 act similar to the supporting fingers 16 to support the suspension element 23 intermediate its ends. In this form of the invention a U-shaped bracing and clamping strip 29 is provided which straddles the respective side members 25 and 26 for not only covering the slots 22 but for reinforcing these side members and at the same time presenting a plate in which the various letters 30 may be formed, which letters are merely pressed up or embossed from the metal.

In Figure 9 a modified form of sounding member 19′ is provided, which modification consists in providing a closed supporting loop 20′ instead of an open loop or hook 20 as shown in Figure 4. In case this form of the invention is used, it will be necessary to pass and thread the ligament through the various supports 20′ after the sounding members 19′ have been arranged in the apertures of the side walls.

What I claim is:—

1. A xylophone including a frame having metallic apertured side members provided with integral cord holding means bent from said side members adjacent said apertures, suspension cords extending along said side members and supported and held by said cord holding means, and vibratile members extending between said sides and through said apertures engaged with and held by said suspension cords.

2. A xylophone including a frame having apertured sides and cord-holding means along said sides, suspension cords supported by said means along the sides and across said apertures, and vibratile members of metal extending through said apertures beneath the suspension cords and having integral means to loosely surround the said cords.

3. In a xylophone, a vibratile member consisting of a transversely bent elongated metallic strip having along its central line and adjacent to its opposite ends integral hooks for the purpose described.

4. A xylophone including a frame having a pair of side members, a substantially straight suspension cord supported by each of said side members, and resonant bars extending from one side member to the other, each bar having spaced means engaging said cords to hold the said members suspended below the cords.

5. A xylophone having metallic apertured sides provided with integral outwardly extending hook members between the several apertures receiving and clasping suspension cords, substantially straight suspension cords, extending along said sides and across said apertures and engaged and held by said hook members, and vibratile members extending through said apertures and having means engaging said cords to hold the said members suspended below the cords.

6. A xylophone, comprising a pair of end members, a pair of identically constructed side members connected to said end members, each of said side members being formed with a bent portion presenting a groove and with a plurality of apertures, vibratile members extending through said apertures, and a string positioned in each groove for engaging and supporting the vibratile members.

7. In a xylophone, a metallic side plate formed with a bent portion for presenting a string receiving and supporting groove.

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