Oct. 3, 1939. C. H. DIETZE, JR 2,175,018

HORN

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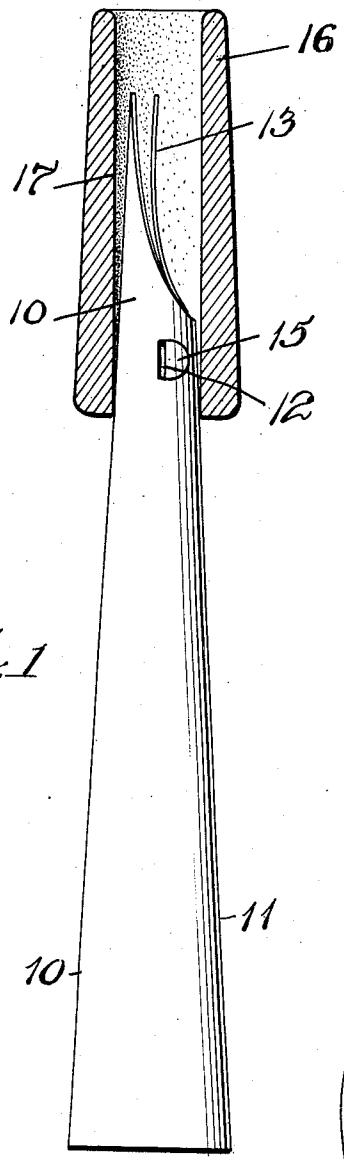


Fig. 1

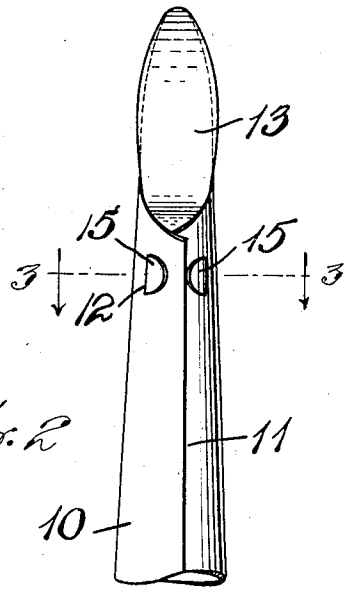


Fig. 2

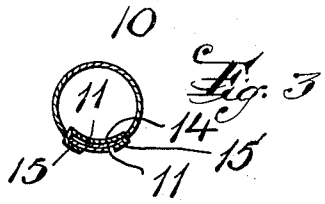


Fig. 3

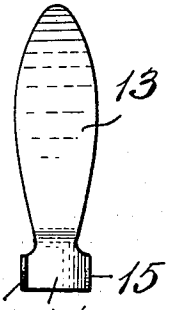


Fig. 4

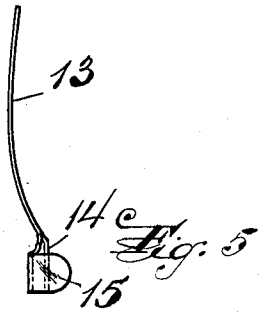


Fig. 5

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HORN

Carl H. Dietze, Jr., Maplewood, N. J.

Application October 12, 1938, Serial No. 234,577

2 Claims. (Cl. 46—181)

This invention relates to an improved horn which is designed to provide a better and more durable article.

The present invention is designed to be assembled after lithographing or coloring of the horn in contrast to the old method of coloring the horns by hand after assembly.

The invention is also designed to provide a new form of horn and a new form of tongue or voice which are readily assembled without the use of solder.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Figure 1 is a side view of my improved horn with the mouth piece in section. Figure 2 is a face view of the article shown in Figure 1 with the mouth piece omitted. Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 in Figure 2. Figure 4 is a face view of the improved form of tongue or voice. Figure 5 is an end view of the tongue shown in Figure 4.

The illustration shows a horn 10 made of sheet metal formed into the usual tapered tube and may be crimped at its larger end to a flared end-piece which is not shown. The edges 11, of the horn, usually are made to about or slightly overlap. At the small end in the drawing which for clearness of description I refer to as the top end, I provide the horn with perforations 12 spaced apart, that is, arranged near the edges 11 and at the same level. These perforations, however, may be staggered or they may be increased in number of large size horns.

The tongue or voice, usually made of brass, comprises a blade 13 of the usual proportion and formation as now in use in horns which blade extends from and is usually integral with a cross-piece brace 14. This brace 14 is usually curved to approximate the curvature of the horn and is placed against the horn, usually on the inside. The brace terminates in two lips or prongs 15 which are readily bendable. The prongs are passed through the perforation 12 of the horn and then bent over to secure the tongue in place as clearly shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The mouth piece 16 is usually made of wood and fits over the top end of the horn and the tongue. The bore 17 of the mouth-piece is of a diameter to engage the horn below the tongue 15 and assists in holding the horn 10 against spreading.

With this improved form of horn the horn can be lithographed before assembly. In horns as now made the tongue is soldered to the horn, the soldering operation being slow and expensive as the tongue must be held firmly in position during the soldering. The soldering operation, with its attendant heat, affects the coloring on the bell and it is necessary to paint the horns by hand after they are assembled.

The improved structure is assembled without soldering with the result that no discoloration of painted or lithograph method used in the bell results.

Various changes can be made in the proportion of the parts without departing from the scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. A horn comprising a horn body of sheet metal with a vertical seam, the horn having perforations at one end, a tongue having a blade and bracket, said bracket extending across said seam, and projections on the tongue bent over in said perforation to hold the parts in assembled relation.

2. A horn comprising a horn body of sheet metal with a vertical seam, the horn body having perforations at one end and on opposite sides of the seam, a tongue comprising a bracket extending across said seam and with its ends bent over in said perforations and a blade on said bracket.

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