April 13, 1926. 1,580,667

A. HANSON

TUNING PEG FOR VIOLINS AND THE LIKE

Filed April 18, 1925

Fig. 1.

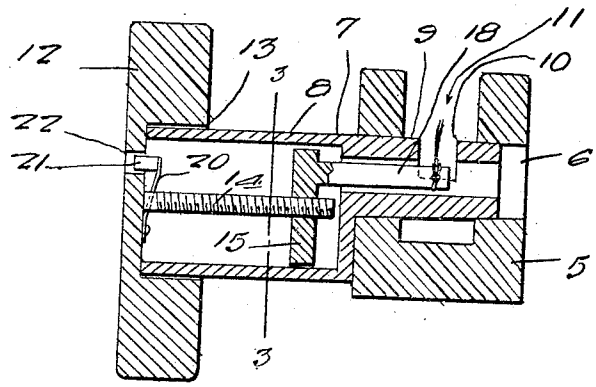


Fig. 2.

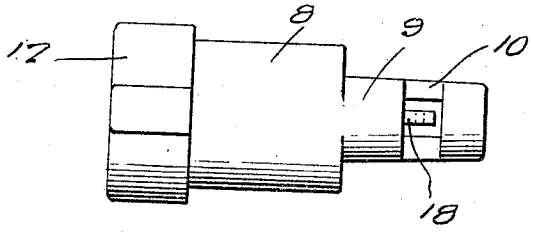


Fig. 3.

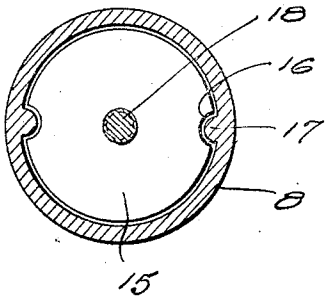
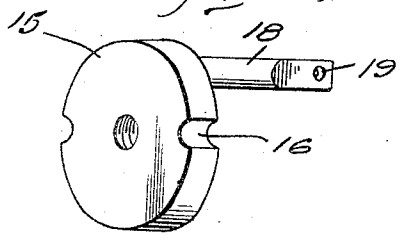


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW HANSON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TUNING PEG FOR VIOLINS AND THE LIKE.

Application filed April 18, 1925. Serial No. 24,131.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW HANSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tuning Pegs for Violins and the like, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to tuning devices for violins and the like and has for its principal object to provide a peg which may be substituted for the ordinary friction tuning pegs of a violin in the peg box of the neck thereof.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a peg structure having means therein whereby the strings of the violin or like instrument may be given the desired tension without the nuisance of the peg slipping, thus requiring less tuning on the part of the player, and allowing the violin to remain in tune for a longer length of time.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a tuning peg of this nature which is exceedingly simple in its construction, efficient and reliable, strong and durable, and one which is easy to manipulate, not likely to become easily out of order, and otherwise well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

With the above and numerous other objects in view as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction, and in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through one of the tuning pegs embodying the features of my invention,

Figure 2 is an elevation of one of the tuning pegs,

Figure 3 is an enlarged transverse section therethrough taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 1, and

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of the nut forming a part of the peg.

Referring to the drawing in detail, it will be seen that 5 designates the peg box of a violin neck having the usual peg holes 6 therein. My improved peg is indicated generally by the numeral 7. A casing sleeve 8 has a reduced cone shaped sleeve 9 at one end thereof. The axis of the cone sleeve 9 is out of alignment with the axis of the casing sleeve 8. An opening 10 is provided in the wedge or cone sleeve 9 for registering with the usual slot 11 provided in the peg box so that the strings may be inserted therethrough. A knob 12 or the like is recessed as at 13 for receiving the other end of the sleeve 8, and is provided with an axially extending threaded shank 14. A nut 15 is adapted to receive the threaded shank 14 and is movable in the casing sleeve 8. This nut is provided with peripheral notches 16 for receiving beads or ribs 17 provided interiorly of the sleeve 8, thereby preventing the rotation of the nut. A rod 18 extends from the nut, and the end thereof has an eye 19. After the peg has been assembled, it is engaged with the peg box by inserting the wedge or cone sleeve 9 into the hole 6. The end of the violin string may then be threaded through the eye 19 and tied in the usual manner. By rotation of the knob 12, referring particularly to Figure 1, it will be seen that the nut may be drawn to the left of the figure, thereby tensioning the springs tied to the rod 18.

A spring 20 is attached to the inner side of the knob 12, and an indicator 21 is provided on the end thereof, and is slidable through an opening 22 in the knob 12. It will thus be seen that as the nut 15 approaches the knob 12 it will engage with the spring and force the indicator out through the opening 22 so that the operator will know when the nut has reached the limit of its movement so as to prevent the stripping of the threads in the nut, or on the shank 14.

This improved peg eliminates the nuisance of the ordinary slipping which occurs with the usual friction pegs. The improved peg may be manufactured very cheaply, and can be easily and readily substituted for the ordinary friction peg. The present embodiment of the invention, of course, has been disclosed merely by way of example and contains all of the features of advantage enumerated as desirable in the statement of the invention. It is apparent that numerous changes in the details of construction, in the materials, in the sizes, and in the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed or sacrificing any of its advantages.

Having thus described the invention, what

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A tuning peg of the class described including a casing, a nut movable longitudinally of the casing, means for preventing rotation of the nut, a knob rotatable on the casing, a threaded shank extending from the knob and engaged with the nut for sliding thereof, a spring on the inner side of the knob, a pin on the spring extending through an opening in the knob so that when the nut engages with the spring, the pin will be extended through the opening, and a string engaging member provided on the nut.

2. A tuning peg of the class described including a casing, a nut movable longitudinally of the casing, means for preventing rotation of the nut, a rotatable knob mounted on the casing, a threaded shank extending from the knob and engaged with the nut for sliding thereof, a spring on the inner end of the knob, a pin on the spring extending through an opening in the knob so that when the nut engages the spring the pin will be extended through the opening, a wedge shaped sleeve extending from the casing for insertion in the hole of a peg box of a violin neck, and a string engaging member mounted on the nut and extending through the wedge shaped sleeve.

3. A tuning peg of the class described including a casing, a cone shaped sleeve on one end of the casing and having its axis out of alinement with the axis of the casing, a knob rotatable on the other end of the casing, a threaded shank extending from the knob into the casing, a nut threaded on the shank, means associated with the nut and the casing for preventing rotation of the nut in respect to the casing, a rod extending from the nut through the sleeve, said sleeve provided with a transverse opening in order that a violin string may be engaged with the end of the rod whereby the turning of the knob may be used for moving the rod so as to tension the violin string attached thereto.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ANDREW HANSON.