

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. KLEINEICK.
BOW HOLDER FOR VIOLIN CASES.

No. 463,316.

Patented Nov. 17, 1891.

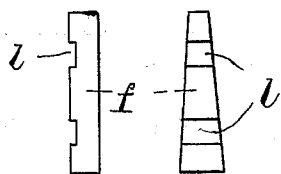
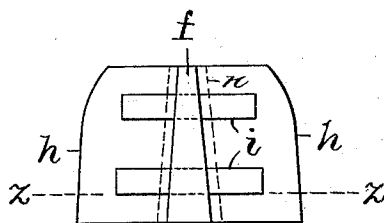
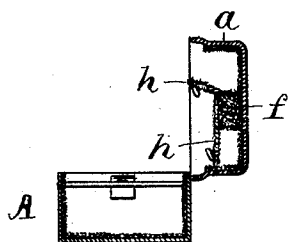
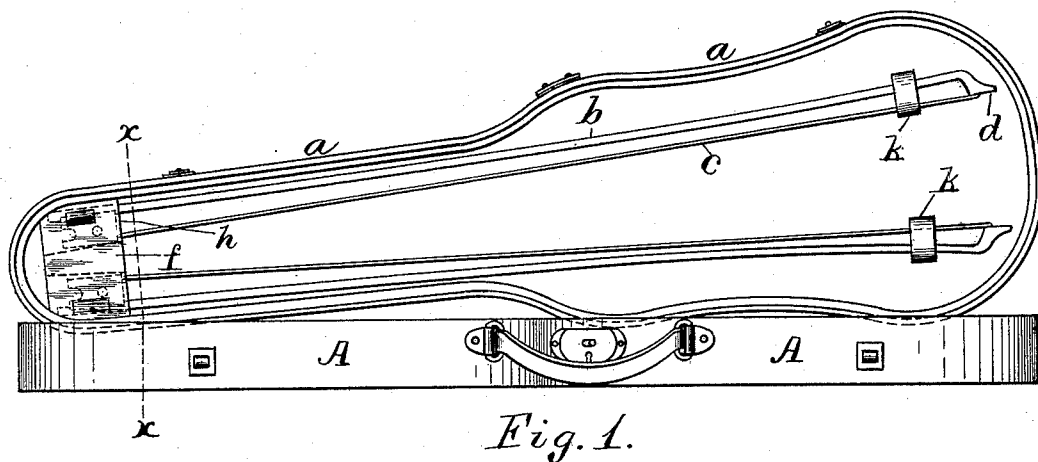


Fig. 6. Fig. 5.

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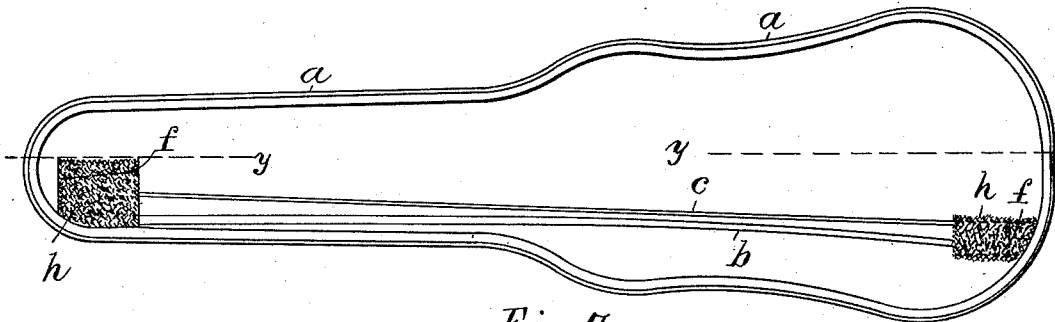


Fig. 7.

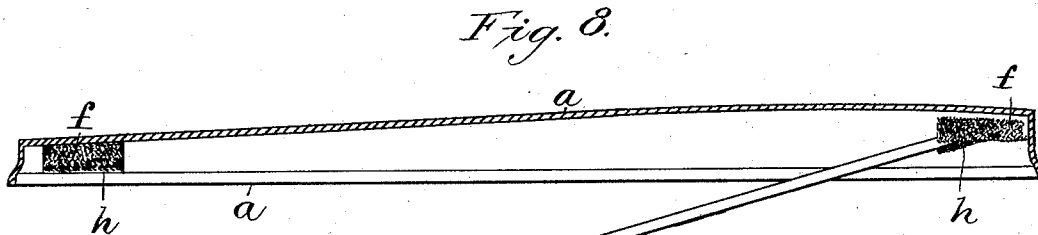


Fig. 8.

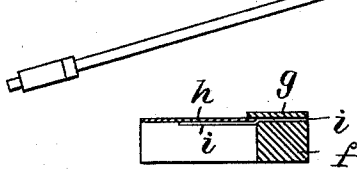


Fig. 9.

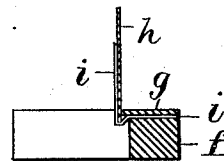


Fig. 10.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO KLEINEICK, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

BOW-HOLDER FOR VIOLIN-CASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 463,316, dated November 17, 1891.

Application filed June 17, 1891. Serial No. 396,598. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO KLEINEICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bow-Holders for Violin-Cases, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

10 The object of my invention is to hold a violin-bow in a case by means adapted to permit its removal more conveniently than heretofore, and my invention therefore furnishes a holder which is adapted to yield automatically
15 when the bow is lifted from the case. To form such a yielding holder I secure a foot or block to the case and attach thereto a hinged spring-flap, which is held automatically across the bow while in the case.

20 My holder may be used in any violin-case; but it is especially applicable for holding highly-finished bows, as my holder can be formed without the use of metal and is preferably covered entirely with plush or other
25 soft material, so that if the interior of the case be lined with plush the bow may be held entirely between surfaces of plush and any scratching or disfiguring of the bow be entirely obviated.

30 The invention will be understood by reference to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the edge of the violin-case with the whole interior of the lid. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line *x x* in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan of the double flap shown in Fig. 1, inverted, upon a larger scale, with the plush removed to show the construction of the parts.
35 Fig. 4 is an end view of the same in section on line *z z* in Fig. 3, with one of the flaps elevated to show the expansion of the elastic strap attached to the spring-flap. Fig. 5 is a plan and Fig. 6 an edge view of the foot. Fig. 7 is a plan of the lid of the case with holders adapted for a single bow. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section on line *y y* in Fig. 7.
45 Fig. 9 is a section like that at the right-hand end of Fig. 8, upon a larger scale, with the plush removed from the flap to show the constructive features; and Fig. 10 is a similar view
50 with the flap elevated to insert the bow.

A is the body of the case, and *a* the lid.

b is the bow, and *c* the hairs attached to the tip *d* and frog *e*.

f is the foot of the holder, which, in conjunction with the corners of the lid, as shown
55 at the left in Figs. 1, 2, 7, and 8, form adjacent recesses or sockets for the frog of the bow. *g* is a fulcrum-plate upon the top of the same; *h*, the flap, extending to the sides of the lid, thereby wholly covering the said sockets, 60
and *i* is the spring.

The construction for the hinge is shown in the enlarged views in Figs. 4 to 6, where the foot *f* is furnished with shallow grooves *l*
65 across the top, over which a plate *g*, formed of a piece of pasteboard, is secured with its edges projected beyond the sides of the foot. The flaps *h* are formed of pasteboard and are seated under the projecting edges of the plate *g*, and are drawn toward one another by a
70 strap of india-rubber elastic *i*, attached to both flaps and extended beneath the fulcrum-plate in the grooves *l*. The elevating of the flap serves, as shown in Fig. 4, to stretch the
75 elastic, as the flap acts as a lever upon the edge of the fulcrum-plate. Any other form of spring-hinge would answer the purpose; but the construction shown is entirely free from metal, and is thus less liable to deface
80 a highly-finished bow.

In practice, the entire foot *f* as well as the under and upper sides of the flap are wholly covered with plush, as is indicated by the continuous smooth surface upon the block and flap in Fig. 2. The inside of the case may also
85 be lined with plush, so that the recess *m*, Fig. 2, in which the bow is laid, is wholly cushioned to protect it from bruises or scratches.

In Fig. 1 provision is shown for holding two bows in the case, two flaps being hinged at
90 the opposite sides of the foot *f* and two loops *k* being shown near the opposite end of the case to receive the points of the bows. It is obvious that the foot with two flaps could be provided at the opposite end also of the case
95 and the points or tips of the bows thus be held in recesses similar to those provided for the frog. In such case a strip or block of the same height as the foot may be secured along the edge of the flap, as shown in dotted lines
100 *n* in Fig. 3, thus forming a recess for the tip of the bow between the foot *f* and block *n*.

In Fig. 7 the lid of a case is shown with provision for one bow only, and in this figure the flap covering the tip *d* is shown hinged transversely to the bow, and thus adapted to yield most freely when the bow is lifted from the case. The foot is shown with two side pieces *f'* to hold the tip laterally. The automatic yielding of the flap is shown in Fig. 8, where the bow is shown with the butt of the bow and frog *e* lifted from the case and the flap over the tip lifted automatically at the same time, so as to offer no resistance to the removal of the bow. In these figures as in the preceding recesses or sockets for the bow are formed in the lid *a*, adjacent to the foot *f*, and the flap *h* is projected laterally from the foot-piece over the top of the sockets and so as to wholly cover the same to retain the bow when the lid is closed upon the body *A* of the case.

It is immaterial whether the hinge of the flap be formed of the same material as the covering of the flap (plush in this case) or by a metallic joint, or by any other convenient means.

In Figs. 1 and 2 and at the left end of Fig. 7 the foot-piece *f* is shown fixed to the inside of the lid adjacent to the side flange of the same, the space between the foot-piece and the side flange forming the socket for the bow, and the flap *h* is projected laterally from the foot-piece over the top of the socket to the side flange of the lid, thus serving to wholly cover the socket and to retain the bow when the lid is inverted in closing it upon the body

of the case. It is also immaterial whether the spring be applied under the flap, as shown in Fig. 4, or outside of the flap, to accomplish the same results.

Small spiral springs are frequently used upon the pintle of a metal hinge, and such hinges may be used for the flap, if desired.

Having thus set forth the nature of my invention, what I claim herein is—

1. The combination, with the violin-case, of the foot-piece *f*, fixed to the inside of the lid adjacent to the side flange, a spring-flap hinged to the foot-piece and extended to such side flange to form a closed socket between the foot-piece and the side flange, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with a violin-case, of a holder for two bows, consisting in the foot-piece *f*, with spring-flaps *h* hinged at its opposite sides and connected together by an elastic band, substantially as set forth.

3. The holder for a violin-bow, consisting in the foot-piece *f*, the plate *g*, projected over one edge of the foot, the flap *h*, inserted over the edge of the plate *g*, and the elastic band attached to the flap and inserted in a groove in the foot-piece, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HUGO KLEINEICK.

Witnesses:

HERMAN BROSNAL,
HENRY J. MILLER.