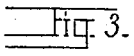
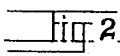
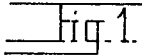


ACCORDION.

961,120.

Patented June 14, 1910.



Inventor:
Karl Goliath
by
Rosenbaum & Stockmayer
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL GOLIASCH, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

ACCORDION.

961,120.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 14, 1910.

Application filed September 14, 1908. Serial No. 453,628.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL GOLIASCH, a citizen of the Empire of Germany, residing at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, have
5 invented a new and useful Accordion, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in accordions, whereby unskilled people are enabled to thumb over any air. The improvement consists in providing one part of the valves with a keyboard, which is arranged in a similar manner to the keyboard in known citherns of the class where a sheet or card is placed beneath the strings. One
10 embodiment of this type of cithern is shown and described in the German patent to Buchenheim, No. 128439, published Feb. 28, 1902. In instruments of this class, there is usually provided a zig-zag continuous line
20 on which spots are marked at intervals and such spots are located to lie accurately beneath those strings which, following continuously the zig-zag line, should be played in thumbing the given air or melody. It is
25 therefore necessary to merely place one of such sheets of music beneath the keyboard, in order to be able to at once thumb over the desired air.

I will now proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of an accordion embodying the present invention, the upper part of the reed chamber and the keyboard
35 being shown in a vertical section, Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, a part on the right being a section through the line C—D in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the broken line A—B in Fig. 2.

40 Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

a denotes a bellows attached to the reed chamber *b* and having on its left side in Fig. 2 the usual keys *c* for actuating the
45 valves for the accompaniment. I do not further describe this part of the accordion, as it is immaterial to my invention and may be of any known construction.

The reeds for the melody are disposed on the underside of the top plate *d* of the reed chamber *b*, which latter may be of any known construction. Each reed is controlled by a valve *e* which normally closes a suitable air opening in the top plate *d*. The valves
55 *e* are attached to the ends of two-armed levers *f*, which are mounted to rock on a rod

g extending over the whole breadth of the reed chamber *b* and embedded in a wooden comb *h*, the levers *f* being disposed in the several spaces of this comb. A second rod *i* 60 parallel to the rod *g* and in front of same is passed through the said comb *h* at a small distance from the rod *g*. A series of helical springs *k* surrounding the rod *i* is provided, and each helical spring *k* bears with its one 65 end on the bottom of the respective spaces in the comb *h* and with its other end from below on the underside of the front arm of the corresponding lever *f*, so that the several helical springs *k* serve for pressing the valves 70 *e* on their seats. The whole series of levers *f* and valves *e* are covered with a plate *l* which on its rear edge carries in suitable supports a rod *m* extending over the whole breadth of the reed chamber *b*. A series of key levers *n* made from wire is so disposed on this 75 rod *m*, that the helically bent ends of the levers *n* are wound one or more turns around the rod *m* and serve as fulcrums of the levers. The front ends *o* of the levers *n* are 80 bent rectangularly and pass severally through holes *p* in the plate *l* and are made to rest on the thickened ends of the levers *f*. As the last valves on both sides of the reed chamber *b* are placed on the front for want 85 of space, the corresponding levers *f'* are made one-armed and are arranged to actuate the valves by means of short two-armed levers *f''* rocking on rods *g''*, bows *f'''* being provided on the levers *f'* for depressing one 90 arm of the corresponding lever *f''*. For each lever *f* and *f'* there is provided a key lever *n* and the key levers *n* are placed near one another, so that in a similar manner to the cithern arrangement already referred to 95 suitably printed sheets of music can be placed beneath the key levers in such a manner, that each note printed is immediately beneath the key lever *n* for the corresponding tone. From Fig. 1 it will be evident, 100 that by depressing any key lever *n* the corresponding valve *e* can be opened for permitting the respective reed to sound.

The accordion may be varied in many respects without departing from the spirit of 105 my invention.

I claim:

1. In a musical instrument of the class described, a bellows, a reed chamber having reeds, valves controlling the air supply from 110 the bellows to said reeds, valve levers coöperating with said valves, means for actuat-

ing said valve-levers, comprising a series of parallel and comparatively narrow pivoted rods connected to said valve levers, said rods being spaced to afford interstices therebetween through which the space beneath said rods may be viewed.

2. In a musical instrument of the class described, a bellows, a reed chamber having reeds, valves controlling the air supply from said bellows to said reeds, levers for opening said valves and wire rods pivoted at one end and deflected at the other end into the reed chamber and connected to said levers, said rods being arranged in a parallel series, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a musical instrument of the class described, a bellows, a reed chamber having reeds, valves controlling the air supply from the bellows to said reeds, a series of levers coöperating with said valves, a series of spaced, parallel and comparatively narrow rods connected to said levers, and a chart placed beneath said rods to guide the player in depressing them, the chart beneath said rods being clearly visible through the interstices between the same.

KARL GOLLASCH.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,
WOLDENAR HAUPT.