

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

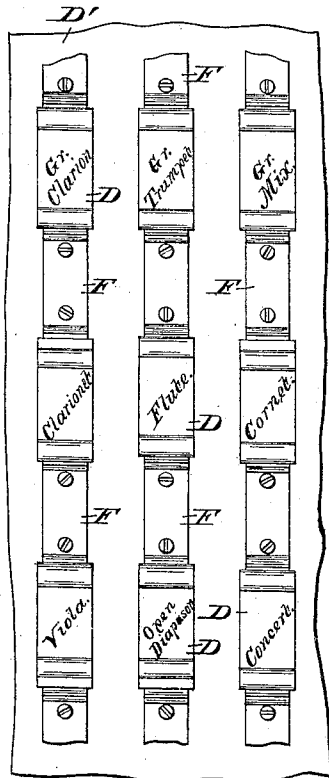
H. L. ROOSEVELT.

COMPOSITION STOP ACTION FOR ORGANS.

No. 323,211.

Patented July 28, 1885.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

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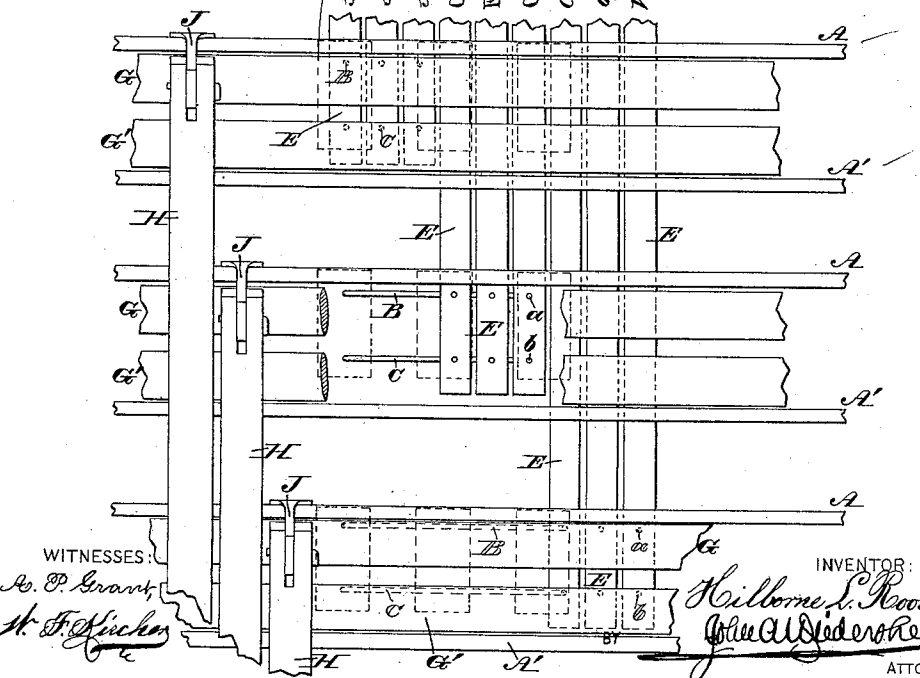
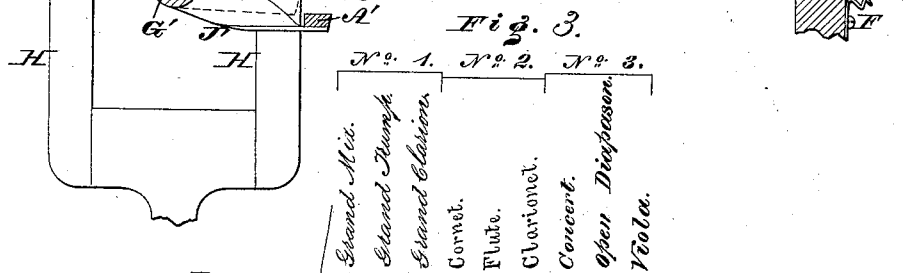
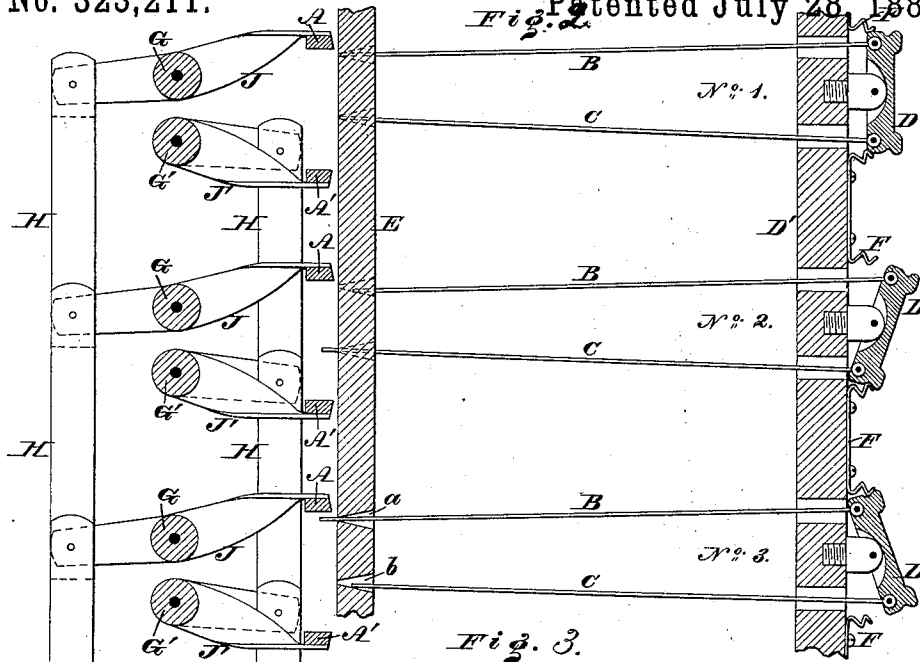
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WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMPOSITION STOP-ACTION FOR ORGANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,211, dated July 28, 1885.

Application filed March 21, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Organ Stop-Actions, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the portion of an organ-action embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of a vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a rear view of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to enable a player to place, by means substantially as hereinafter set forth, any combination of stops he may require under immediate control, altering such combination as frequently as may be desired.

Referring to the drawings, A A' represent pairs of horizontal bars, each pair of which is connected with a pedal or piston conveniently placed near the organist.

Band C represent two horizontally-arranged sliding wires or rods, one pair to each stop-rod E; and D represents a vertically-arranged lever, which is pivoted centrally to an ear which is secured to the part D' of the frame of the organ. One end of the rod B is pivoted to the upper end of the lever D, and the corresponding end of the rod C is pivoted to the lower end of said lever D, so that the rods move in reverse directions. The opposite ends of the rods B C are passed freely through openings *a b*, respectively, which are formed in a draw stop-rod, E, and located one above the other, said rod forming one of a series extending from the draw stop-knobs to the sound-board. The position of the one shown in Fig. 2 is that occupied by it when said stop is drawn on.

Secured to the part D' are springs F, which are located above and below the lever D, and so constructed and located as to engage with the end of the lever D that may be pushed in.

It is well known that organs are usually provided with combination-pedals or combination-pistons, which have for their object the simultaneous drawing out or pushing in of a number of stops, which enables the organist to make

quick changes in registration without having to pull or push each stop with his hands. The combinations set or attached to these pedals or pistons have heretofore usually been a fixed quantity—that is, each pedal or piston throws out or in the same stops every time it is used, unless the organist sends for an organ-builder and has them changed inside of the instrument, which requires time and involves trouble and expense. It is therefore desirable that the organist may himself easily change the combinations to suit any piece he may wish to play. By my invention the organist is enabled in a moment to vary the combination for any pedal or piston to suit himself, so that any stops may be thrown in or out that he may desire when such pedal or piston is operated.

As the application of the invention is similar in the case of all stops, the description of the invention is limited to a single stop.

When the pedal or piston is pressed, the bar A descends and the bar A' rises a corresponding extent, both bars returning to their normal position when said pedal or piston is released.

When the lever D is in position shown at No. 1, neither rod B C projects beyond the draw stop-rod E, but both are flush with its rear side. When the lower end of the lever D is pressed, as shown at No. 2, the wire C projects beyond the draw stop-rod, and when the upper end of the lever D is pressed, as shown at No. 3, the wire B projects beyond the draw stop-rod. Now, supposing that the lever D is in position shown at No. 3, and that the piston or pedal corresponding to the horizontal bars A A' is operated, it will be seen that the bar A will carry the draw stop-rod E downward, thus throwing off the stop, the bar A' accomplishing nothing.

When the lever is in position No. 2, the bar A' catches the rod C and raises the draw stop-rod, if not already in raised position, and when the lever is as shown at No. 1 the pedals or pistons may be operated without producing any effect on the draw stop-rod, whereas if its lower end is pressed the bar A', which may be called the "on" bar, will draw on the stop, the bar A having nothing to catch on.

Each pair of bars A A' is connected with

its corresponding pedal or piston, and there is a row of levers, D, for each, comprising such stops as it is desirable to control by said pedal or piston, and each lever has indicated on its face the name of its corresponding stop. There

5 is a stop-rod, E, for each one of the levers D. If desired, the lever D and springs F may be directly connected with the rod E, in which case the rods B and C are shortened, but bear
10 the same relation to the back of the rod E as that above stated, the only difference in the operation being that the lever and springs move with the rod E as it rises and falls.

While the bars A A' are attached to and
15 controlled by a pedal or piston operated by direct pressure of the performer, they may be attached to and controlled by a pneumatic or small bellows which is operated by a pedal or piston.

20 H represents a forked frame connected at its lower end to a pedal. G G' are stationary shafts carrying the pedal-arms J J', to which the bars A A' are attached. When a lever, D, is in position shown at No. 3, and a
25 pedal connected with the frame H is moved upward, the bar A descends and lowers the stop-bar E, (of which there is one to each lever D,) and owing to the rod B the stop-bar E remains lowered until the lever D is put in
30 position shown at No. 2, when the same motion of the pedal H restores the stop-bar to normal position. When the lever D is in position shown at No. 1, moving the pedal has no effect.

35 Each row of levers D has its own pedal and connections, so that all stops set in any one row are moved simultaneously by the proper pedal.

40 I am aware that it is not broadly new to employ composition pedals variable at the will of the organist. This, therefore, I do not claim; but,

45 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A draw stop-rod, in combination with sliding rods which work through it, an operating-lever to which said rods are attached, and pedal-bars arranged to engage said sliding rods, substantially as set forth. 50

2. A draw stop-rod and adjacent pedal-bars, in combination with sliding rods and a pivoted lever to whose opposite ends said sliding rods are attached, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 55

3. A draw stop-rod and adjacent pedal-bars, in combination with a lever and sliding rods, the latter being connected with said lever and passing freely through said stop-rod, and arranged to operate in reversed directions, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 60

4. The pedal-bars A A', stop-rod E, rods B C, and centrally-pivoted levers, in combination with two springs, F, one for each end of
65 said lever, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The forked frame H, in combination with the shafts G G', pedal-arms J J', attached to said shafts, bars A A', and sliding bars B
70 and C, and means for actuating said sliding bars, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. A pedal having a forked frame attached thereto and provided with arms attached to
75 oscillating shafts, the said arms carrying horizontal bars, substantially as described.

7. A pedal having a forked frame attached thereto and provided with arms secured to
80 oscillating shafts and carrying horizontal bars, in combination with a draw stop-rod and sliding bars, the latter being attached to an operating-lever and working through said stop-rod, substantially as described.

HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT.

Witnesses:

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