

C. E. BARKSTROM.
DUST PROOF REED PIPE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 22, 1911.

Patented Sept. 3, 1912.

1,037,578.

FIG. 1.

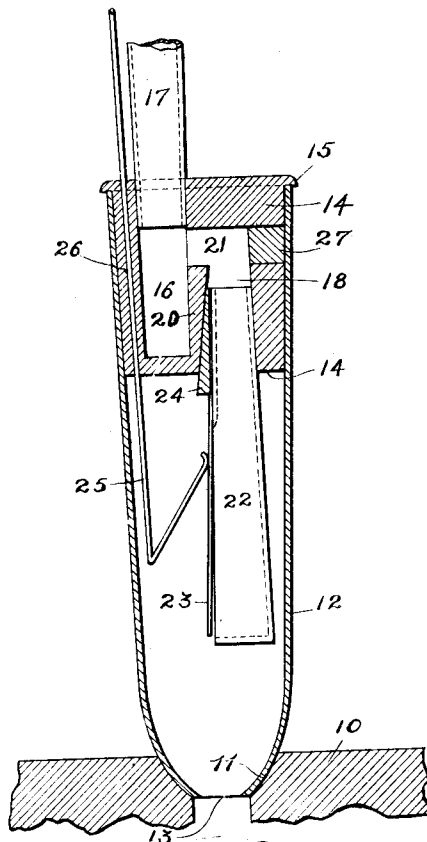


FIG. 2.

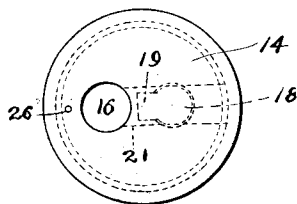


FIG. 3.

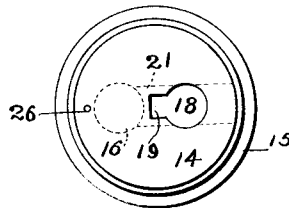
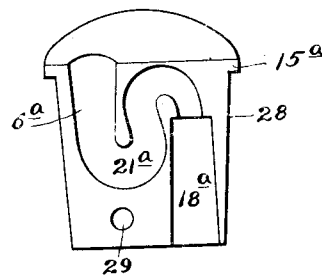


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES

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DUST-PROOF REED-PIPE.

1,037,578.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. BARKSTROM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dust-Proof Reed-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of reed pipes employed in pipe organs, and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

As is well known to those skilled in the art, to which my invention pertains, the collection of dust, lint, and the like, on the tongues of the reeds of pipe organs causes a great deal of annoyance by reason of the instrument getting out of tune and necessitating the frequent cleaning of the reeds and tuning of the instrument, which is expensive and requires considerable time, and it is the principal object of my invention to provide a dust proof reed pipe, or means for collecting the dust so as to prevent it accumulating on the reed or tongue thereof in sufficient quantities to impair the operation of the instrument.

Another object of the invention is to provide such a device which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong, durable, and efficient in operation.

In the accompanying drawing which serves to illustrate the invention—Figure 1, is a central vertical sectional view of a dust proof reed pipe embodying one form of the invention. Fig. 2, is a plan view of the block or body of the device which is formed with a dust trap or receptacle. Fig. 3, is a bottom plan view of the same, and Fig. 4, is a perspective view of one of the members of the dust trap block or body showing a modification in its construction.

Like numerals of reference refer to corresponding parts throughout the different views of the drawing.

The reference numeral 10, designates a portion of the wind-chest of an organ in a suitable recess 11, in the upper portion of which is located the lower end of the boot 12, which communicates at said end through an opening 13, with the interior of the wind-chest. As shown the boot 12, is tapered

from its upper to its lower end and has fitted in its upper portion the dust-trap body or block 14, which is preferably made of lead and is provided at its upper end with an annular flange 15, to rest on the upper end of the boot 12, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1, of the drawing. The block or body 14, is provided at one side of its longitudinal axis with a channel or opening 16, which extends through the upper end of the block 14, and to near the lower end thereof. Fitted in the upper end of the channel 16, is the body 17, of the pipe, which may be of the ordinary or any well known construction. Extended in parallelism with the channel or opening 16, through the lower end of the block or body 14, and upwardly therein to near the upper end of the block is another channel or opening 18, which is preferably provided with an enlargement 19, in its lower portion adjacent to the opening or channel 16, for the purpose to be presently explained. By reference to Fig. 1, of the drawing, it will be seen that the channel 18, is located within the block 14, at a sufficient distance from the channel 16, to provide a partition 20, between said channels. Extended transversely through the wall of the block 14, or horizontally therein and intersecting the channel 18, is another channel 21, which communicates at its inner end with the upper portion of the channel 16, thus communicatively connecting the channels 16, and 18, so as to permit of the free passage of air therethrough.

Fitted in the lower portion of the channel 18, is a reed 22, of the ordinary or any preferred construction which is provided as usual with a longitudinally disposed tongue 23, to partially close the opening in the reed 22, with which the same is provided as usual. The reed 22, and its tongue 23, may be securely held in place within the channel 18, by means of a wedge 24, inserted in the enlarged portion 19, of the lower part of the channel 18. A tuning wire or bar 25, of the ordinary or any preferred construction, is extended through a suitable and longitudinally disposed opening 26, formed in the block 14, alongside and outwardly of the channel 16, and is bent at its lower portion to rest against the tongue 23, of the reed pipe 22. The outer portion of the channel 21, is closed by means of a plug 27, as is shown in Fig. 1, of the drawing.

In Fig. 4, is illustrated a modification in the construction of the dust trap block which consists of two semicircular sections or pieces 28, one of said pieces only being shown as the other piece is a counterpart thereof. In this modified construction, each of the sections 28, of the dust-trap block is provided on its flat or inner surface with a downwardly extended channel 16^a, for the reception of the body 17, and with an upwardly disposed channel 18^a, for the reception and retention of the upper portion of the reed 22, and its tongue. The channels 16^a, and 18^a, are connected by a curved channeled extension 21^a, which as is clearly shown in Fig. 4, of the drawing, is extended a considerable distance below the upper portion of the channel 18^a, thus forming in said portion a trap or receptacle for the collection of dust. When the modified form shown in Fig. 4, and above described, is employed, it is apparent that the two sections 28, may have at their upper ends annular flanges 15^a, and that said sections may be secured together with their flat faces in which the channels 16^a, 18^a, and 21^a, are formed, against each other, so that the channels of one section will register with those of the other. Any suitable method or means of securing the sections 28, together may be employed, and if desired, they may be provided with a transverse opening 29, for the reception of a screw, rivet, or bolt used for securely uniting the two sections.

From the foregoing and by reference to the drawing it will be readily understood and clearly seen, that by employing a reed pipe constructed according to my invention, the dust which collects in the body 17, and passes therethrough will be trapped in the lower portion of the channel 16, when the construction shown in Fig. 1, is employed, or in the lower portion of the channel 21^a, when the construction illustrated in Fig. 4, is used, and will thus be prevented accumu-

lating or adhering to the reed and its tongue.

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

1. In a dust proof reed pipe, the combination with a boot, of a block located on the upper end thereof and provided with a passageway extended therethrough and having its terminals located at opposite ends of the block, the said passageway having a pocket located between its terminals and below the upper portion of the part thereof which leads from the lower end of the block, a reed fitted in the lower end of said passageway and a body communicating with the upper end of said passageway.

2. In a dust proof reed pipe, the combination with a boot, of a block located in the upper portion thereof and having oppositely disposed channels leading inwardly from each of its ends, the lower channel having communication with the upper one at a point some distance above the lower end of the upper channel, a reed communicating with the lower channel and a body with the upper channel.

3. In a dust proof reed pipe, the combination with a boot, of a block located in the upper portion thereof and having oppositely disposed channels leading inwardly from each of its ends and also having a transversely located channel extended through the wall of said block and closed at its outer end and uniting the first named channels the lower one with the upper one at a point some distance above the lower end of the upper channel, a reed communicating with the lower channel and a body with the upper channel.

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Witnesses:

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