

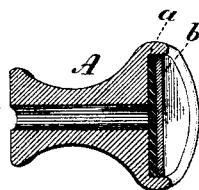
(No Model.)

S. J. HOGGSON & G. C. PETTIS.

ORGAN STOP KNOB.

No. 262,772.

Patented Aug. 15, 1882.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. HOGGSON AND GEORGE C. PETTIS, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ORGAN-STOP KNOB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,772, dated August 15, 1882.

Application filed April 17, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL J. HOGGSON and GEORGE C. PETTIS, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in the Manufacture of Organ-Stop Knobs; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents a longitudinal section of a knob.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of the knobs which are applied to the outer end of stop-rods in musical instruments, and commonly called "stop-knobs."

In the usual construction of this class of knobs the name of the stop has been placed upon a disk, and that disk secured to the face of the knob, in some cases by means of a metal band closed over the edge of the knob and the edge of the disk. In other cases a recess has been formed in the face of the knob, and into this recess the disk has been secured by glue or other adhesive material. It is to this latter class that our invention particularly relates.

The disks upon which the name is placed are made from ivory, rubber, glass, porcelain, metal, celluloid, or other equally hard substance, and in the attachment of these disks to the knob a serious difficulty exists, owing to the fact that no adhesive material has yet been discovered which will adhere to the wood of the knob and also to the disk sufficiently to prevent possible detachment of the disks. It is a frequent occurrence in musical instruments that these disks become detached from the knob, owing to the giving way of the glue upon the inner face of the disk.

The object of our invention is to overcome this difficulty; and it consists in a disk for organ-stop knobs composed of an outer face of pyroxyline compound, combined with an inner face of fibrous material, as more fully herein-after described.

We first prepare our pyroxyline compound in sheet form, after the method described in Letters Patent granted to us, Nos. 237,279 and 245,952, or by any other method whereby a thin sheet presenting a pyroxyline compound face may be produced, from which the disk may be cut or molded into the form of the disk. We prefer the sheet form. We then prepare a sheet of fibrous material, with pigments or other convenient matter to give it the desired hardness, and when this fibrous sheet is perfectly dry we coat one side with a solution of pyroxyline or other suitable adhesive material—that is, a material having in its composition an ingredient which is a solvent of pyroxyline—and then lay on the sheet of pyroxyline compound, and press the two together by rolls or otherwise, by which they become cemented together as one solid sheet, one side presenting the pyroxyline surface, the other the fibrous surface. From this sheet with suitable dies we punch or cut the disks, of usual form, and on which the words, letters, or figures are applied by engraving, printing, stamping, or otherwise, in the usual manner. These disks thus prepared are then attached to the face of the knob, preferably by common glue, which adheres readily and firmly to the fibrous surface, as well as to the wood, so that the disks are secured in their place in the strongest possible manner, and from which they cannot be accidentally removed.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents the knob; a, the inner fibrous material, and b the outer pyroxyline surface.

Instead of preparing the sheet with the two surfaces and cutting the disk therefrom, one disk may be cut from the pyroxyline compound and another from the fibrous sheet, and these two disks cemented together before being placed in the knob, employing the same cement as before, which readily adheres to the hard pyroxyline surface; or the fibrous material may be first secured in the knob, and then the pyroxyline disk secured to that. We prefer, however, to secure the two materials together before introduction into the knob, as

it enables us to prepare the disks as an article of manufacture complete, ready for insertion into the knobs.

We claim—

5 The herein-described disk for organ-stop knobs, consisting of the outer disk made from pyroxyline compound, combined with fibrous backing, the said backing secured to the outer

disk by an adhesive material of which a solvent of pyroxyline is a component part, substantially as described.

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