

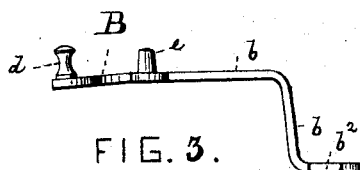
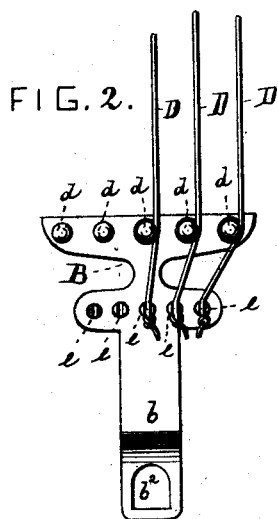
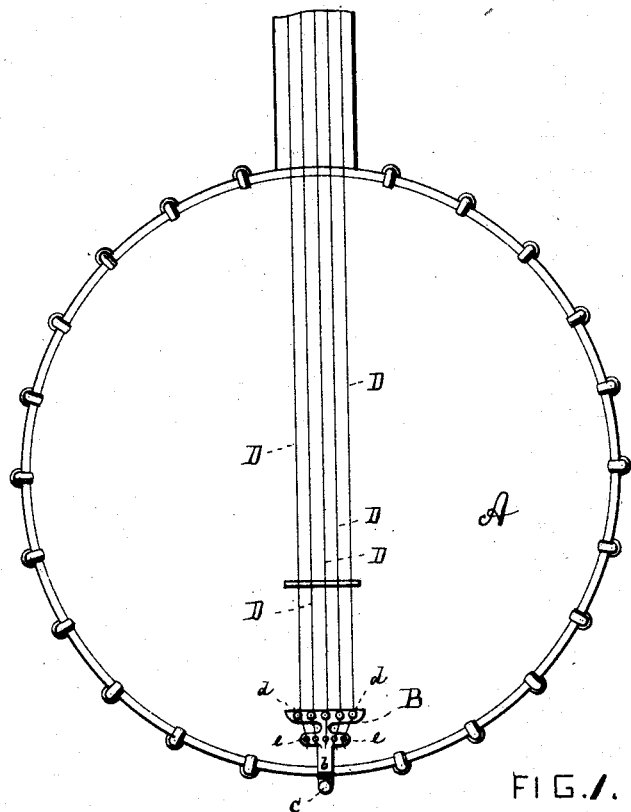
(No Model.)

W. J. ABEL.

TAIL PIECE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No. 421,466.

Patented Feb. 18, 1890.



WITNESSES

Wm. A. Howe
Wm. Wagner

INVENTOR

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Roeder & Brinnes

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILFRED J. ABEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TAIL-PIECE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,466, dated February 18, 1890.

Application filed March 22, 1889. Serial No. 304,330. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILFRED J. ABEL, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Tail-Piece for Stringed Musical Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tail-piece for stringed musical instruments which permits the ready attachment of any one of the strings.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of the body of a stringed musical instrument provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a top view, and Fig. 3 a side view, of the tail-piece.

The letter A represents a banjo or other stringed musical instrument to which my tail-piece is attached.

This tail-piece consists of a plate B, preferably contracted at the center and terminating in a shank *b*, that is bent downwardly and outwardly, as shown. A screw *c*, passing through a perforation *b*² in the shank and through a perforated lug attached to the banjo, (not shown in the drawings,) serves to secure the tail-piece in place. From the plate B there project upwardly two series of pins,

there being as many pins in each series as there are strings to the instrument. The pins *d* of the forward series are provided with heads, while the pins *e* of the rear series are notched vertically. The several pins *e* are set independently into plate B, so as to be disconnected from each other. Thus each string has a separate forward and rear pin, and the strain borne by any one pin will not be transmitted to the other pins. The drawings show five pins in each series.

In use a knot is made in the end of each string D, and the string is slipped through the notch of pin *e* and is wound around the shank of headed pin *d*, as in Fig. 2. Thus the string is securely held in place.

If any one of the strings is to be replaced, the old string can be removed and the new string can be put in position without disturbing any of the remaining strings.

What I claim is—

The combination of plate B with a series of headed pins *d* and with a second series of slotted pins *e*, set into plate B and disconnected from each other, substantially as specified.

WILFRED J. ABEL.

Witnesses:

F. v. BRIESEN,
A. JONGHMANS.