This PDF file contains a digital copy of a United States patent that relates to the Native American Flute. It is part of a collection of Native American Flute resources available at the web site http://www.Flutopedia.com/.

As part of the Flutopedia effort, extensive metadata information has been encoded into this file (see File/Properties for title, author, citation, right management, etc.). You can use text search on this document, based on the OCR facility in Adobe Acrobat 9 Pro. Also, all fonts have been embedded, so this file should display identically on various systems.

Based on our best efforts, we believe that providing this material from Flutopedia.com to users in the United States does not violate any legal rights. However, please do not assume that it is legal to use this material outside the United States or for any use other than for your own personal use for research and self-enrichment. Also, we cannot offer guidance as to whether any specific use of any particular material is allowed.

If you have any questions about this document or issues with its distribution, please visit http://www.Flutopedia.com/, which has information on how to contact us.


Digitized by: Stroke of Color, Inc.

Document downloaded: December 5, 2009

Updated: May 31, 2010 by Clint Goss [clint@goss.com]
In a flute mouthpiece in which the inner surface of a hole on this side, on which the lip is to be placed, is made to extend downward into a head pipe to form, on the inner wall of said head pipe, a projecting tongue, the lower surface of which is formed by a concave curved surface and in which the interior space of said head pipe is divided into two parts including an acoustic space and a fluid space, a concave portion having a cross-sectional area equal to that of said projecting tongue is provided on the lower portion of said inner surface of said head pipe which is continuous to said concave curved surface, so that the straight travel property of a sound is enhanced by an interference of a sound wave and the efficiency of exhalation converting its energy to a sound is enhanced, thereby making it possible to obtain a clear, vigorous, rich, and loud quality sound. In addition, since the high-pitched tones of the scale of the flute cannot possibly be not true and a sound cannot possibly be confined inside, a sufficiently clear, vigorous, rich, and loud quality sound can be obtained.

1 Claim, 2 Drawing Sheets
FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

FIG. 2
PRIOR ART
FLUTE MOUTHPIECE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention
The present invention relates to a flute mouthpiece, and, more particularly, to a flute mouth-piece in which a sound cannot possibly be confined inside or become unclear, and with which a clear, vivid, rich, and loud quality sound can be produced at all times.

2. Description of the Prior Art
The present inventor has already studied and invented a flute mouthpiece designed to produce a rich, good quality sound by dividing the interior space of a pipe into two parts, including an acoustic space and a fluid space, by forming a projecting tongue.

More specifically, in the flute mouthpiece 2a shown in FIG. 1, in which a continuous inner surface extending from an edge 4a through the inner surface of a hole 3a to the upper portion of an inner surface 5a of a head pipe 1a is formed to be a streamlined surface 6a to produce a laminar flow free of any turbulence. The inner surface of the hole 3a on this side, on which the lip is to be placed, is made to extend downward into the head pipe 1a to form, on the inner wall of the head pipe 1a, a projecting tongue 11a, the lower surface of which is formed by a concave curved surface 12a, so that the interior space of the head pipe 1a is divided into two parts including an acoustic space A and a fluid space B.

An exhalation 7a sent through the gap between the lips is trained against the edge 4a and is therefore divided into halves as indicated by an inside vector 8a and an outside vector 9a. The air stream indicated by the inside vector 8a then flows along the edge 4a, the streamlined surface 6a, and the inner surface 5a of the head pipe 1a in this sequence. It is to be noted that a sound is produced when air blown against the edge 4a vibrates vertically in the acoustic space A. That is, the streamline indicated by the inside vector 8a becomes a laminar flow without forming any turbulence and, moreover, this flow swirls along the concave curved surface 12a of the projecting tongue 11a within the head pipe 1a and becomes a helical flow which, in turn, moves forward within the head pipe 1a. Due to this helical flow, an inward inflow vector 10a from the hole 3a toward the inner part acts to cause a type of vortex absorption, and this inflow vector 10a flows into a region of the fluid space B located below the projecting tongue 11a and has the function of joining the helical flow of the inside vector 8a.

In the case of the above-described flute mouthpiece, however, since the fluid space is expanded outwardly to become a bulging enlarged space, a vortex effect resulting from the helical flow generated in the fluid space is great enough to obtain a sufficiently clear, vivid, rich, and loud quality sound. However, it was found that, since the degree of taper of the undercut of the hole 3a of a mouthpiece 2a is excessively large, the high-pitched tones of the scale of the flute are not true and the highest pitched tone is not produced. It was also found that the straight travel property of a sound wave deteriorates, so that a sound is confined inside.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION
It is, accordingly, a principal object of the present invention to provide a flute mouthpiece in which high-pitched tones cannot possibly be not true and a sound cannot possibly be confined inside, and by means of which a sufficiently clear, vivid, rich, and loud quality sound can be obtained.

The foregoing object is accomplished in accordance with the present invention by providing a flute mouthpiece in which a continuous inner surface extending from an edge through the inner surface of a hole to the upper portion of an inner surface of a head pipe is formed to be streamlined to make a laminar flow that is free of any turbulence, and the inner surface of the hole on the side, on which the lip is to be placed, is made to extend downward into the head pipe to form, on the inner wall of the head pipe, a projecting tongue, the lower surface of which is formed by a concave curved surface. A concave portion having a cross-sectional area equal to that of the projecting tongue is provided on the lower portion of the inner surface of the head pipe which is continuous along the concave curved surface.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
The drawbacks of a conventional flute mouthpiece and the features and advantages of a flute mouthpiece according to the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing a conventional flute mouthpiece;
FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing another conventional flute mouthpiece; and
FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing a flute mouthpiece according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS
An embodiment of the present invention will hereinafter be described in detail with reference to FIG. 3.

In the figure, reference numeral 2 denotes a mouth-piece formed on a flute. A continuous inner surface extending from an edge 4 through the inner surface of a hole 3 to the upper portion of an inner surface 5 of a head pipe 1 is formed to be streamlined to produce a
laminar flow free of any turbulence. In this mouthpiece 2, the inner surface of the hole 3 on this side, on which the lip is to be placed, is made to extend downward into the head pipe 1 to form, on the inner wall of the head pipe 1, a projecting tongue 11, the lower surface of which is formed by a concave curved surface 12, and the interior space of the head pipe 1 is divided into two parts including an acoustic space A and a fluid space B. In the present invention, a concave portion 13 is provided on the inner surface 5 continuous to the above-described concave curved surface 12. The concave portion 13 has a cross-sectional area equal to cross-sectional area M of the above-described projecting tongue 11. It is to be noted that an exhalation is denoted by reference numeral 7, an inside vector by reference numeral 8, an outside vector by reference number 9, and a turbulence vector by reference numeral 10.

Since the flute mouthpiece according to the present invention has the above-described structure, the generation of sound is not hindered by an irregular air flow and the straight travel property of a sound does not deteriorate due to interference by a sound wave. In addition, the efficiency of exhalation which converts its energy to a sound is enhanced, so that a clear, vigorous, and rich quality sound can be obtained. Further, the high-pitched tones of the flute scale cannot possibly be not true and therefore the highest pitched tone is not missing, and a sound cannot possibly be confined inside and therefore become unclear. Accordingly, a clear, vigorous, and rich quality sound can be obtained at all times.

While the subject invention has been described with relation to the preferred embodiment, various modifications and adaptations thereof will now be apparent to those skilled in the art. All such modifications and adaptations which fall within the scope of the appended claim are intended to be covered thereby.

What is claimed is:

1. A flute mouthpiece having a continuous inner surface for producing a laminar flow free from turbulence, the flute mouthpiece comprising:
   - a head pipe having a head pipe inner surface and an edge;
   - a hole in said head pipe having a hole inner surface extending from said edge to said head pipe inner surface, said hole inner surface and said head pipe inner surface forming said continuous inner surface of said flute mouthpiece, said continuous inner surface having a lip side for placement of a lip of a user;
   - a concave portion on the head pipe surface on said lip side, said concave portion having a concaved curve surface and a cross-sectional area thereof;
   - a tongue projecting from said head pipe inner surface on said lip side including a lower surface, said tongue having a cross-sectional area, said lower surface of said tongue being a concave curved surface of said concave portion, said cross-sectional area of said concave portion being equal to said cross-sectional area of said tongue.

* * * * *