the rods being connected to one of the tampions and the other end to the actuating key therefor.

For actuating the B♭ tampion 16 there is provided rod 19 which is rotatably mounted on pivot points projecting in opposed relation from spaced posts 20 and 21 secured to the tubular body 12 as will be more particularly described hereinafter. An arm 22 carrying the B♭ tampion on its outer end is integrally connected to rod 19 for movement therewith. The tampion 16 is normally maintained in spaced relation or open with respect to tone-hole 13 by means of needle spring 23 secured to the post 20 and engaging a lug 24 mounted on the rod 19. The rod 19 is actuated by the B♭ key 25 mounted on the end of arm 26, the other end of which is secured to the rod 19. When the B♭ operating key is depressed this movement is translated direct to the rod 19 which is rotated in a counter-clockwise direction as viewed in Figure 6, moving the tampion 16 to close the tone-hole 13.

The B natural tampion 17 mounted on the end of arm 27, is actuated by rod 28. The rod 28 consists of a plurality of sections 29, 30 and [illegible] rotatably mounted together with the central

rods. For this purpose there is provided spaced posts 46 and 47 laterally offset from the posts 32 and 21 for supporting therebetween a countershaft 45. The countershaft 45 has rotatably mounted thereon a sleeve 45a to which is secured one end of arm 49, the other end having mounted thereon the C♯ key 48. Rotative movement of the sleeve 45a is translated to the rod 41 to effect rotation in the opposite direction through the medium of rocker arm 50 mounted on the sleeve 45a which is adapted to engage a rocker arm 51 secured to the rod 41. Thus depressing the C♯ key 48 rotates the sleeve 45a which in turn through the rocker arms 50 and 51 permits rotation of the rod 41 in an opposite direction in response to the needle spring 43 opening the tampion 18. Rocker arms 50 and 51 are maintained in contact by needle spring 52 anchored to the post 46 with its free end engaging the rocker arm 50.

With reference to Figures 2 and 3 there is particularly illustrated the arrangement of the operating mechanism for the tampion controlling the G♯ tone-hole which similarly to the B♭, B natural and C♯ tampions hereinbefore described, is