

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 605,157.

Patented June 7, 1898.

[illegible]

Witnesses: Ida Gusler
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Inventor:
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(No Model.)

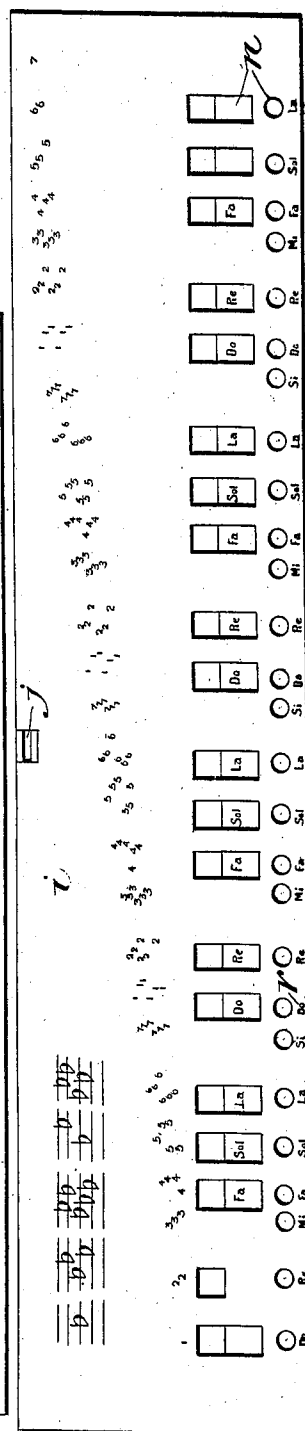
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. G. WICKERSHAM.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL NOTE READING DEVICE.

No. 605,157.

Patented June 7, 1898.



Witnesses: Ida Gusler
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCH G. WICKERSHAM, OF GROVER HILL, OHIO.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL NOTE-READING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 605,157, dated June 7, 1898.

Application filed May 17, 1897. Serial No. 637,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ENOCH G. WICKERSHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grover Hill, in the county of Paulding and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Vocal and Instrumental Note-Reading Device, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a certain new and useful device designed to enable a person to illustrate and readily comprehend the round-note system in music, also showing the relation of the instrument, such as piano or violin, to the written notes of the scale in all their variations. I attain these objects by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is the most simple form, indicating names of notes only; Fig. 2, the device adapted to the violin; Fig. 3, for organ or piano; Fig. 4, slide *q* and gage *k*; Fig. 5, slide *i* of organ or piano chart.

This invention consists of cardboard or other material in sheet form having a face-card *h*, with the musical staff ruled thereon, representing one or both cleffs. Upon this staff and diagonally across it notes representing the musical scale are made by means of a belt-punch or chisel making perforations *m* through the face-card *h*. Each line and space should be thus represented by perforated notes *m*, and near these the lettering of the staff should be marked. Another card *i* is so arranged as to slide to the right or left beneath the face-card *h*. Upon the left end of the slide *i* a part of the staff is ruled, being when in position a continuation of the staff on the face-card, making it either shorter or longer by shifting the slide. At the head of this staff is the sign of the cleff, and to the right a group of flats or sharps is located in proper order, the flats on one side and the sharps on the other, which necessitates the reversing of the slide when a change is made from flats to sharps, or vice versa. If the slide *i* is moved to the right, all the sharps or flats recede from view and only the sign of the cleff remains. It is in position to represent the key of C. Through the perforations *m* and on the slide *i* are figures or characters to indicate the names of the different notes of

the scale, or instead of or in connection with may be marked the chords or the fingering of the instrument. By moving the slide to the left one flat or sharp is brought to view and the scale is again marked, as before. In this manner all the signatures, with their respective scales, are indicated.

This invention is applied to the reading of notes on the violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument of this class as follows: There is diagrammed at the upper left-hand corner of the face-card *h* a representation of the finger-board, with its half-steps indicated by perforations *m* through the card *h* and marks to represent the strings, which are continued from the diagram, curved, and run directly to the perforated note on the staff which the string represents, said note to be indicated on the slide with an "O" to show that it is played with open string, the intermediate notes being marked to indicate the fingering, as before described. Letters on the slide *i* show through the perforations *m* in the diagram and show the location of the letters on the instrument and their relation to the letters on the staff. By the continuation of the strings from the finger-board diagram to their corresponding notes on the staff their relation is made apparent at a glance. By shifting the slide all the changes of the notes of the staff as well as of the instrument are indicated in all their variations, showing the signatures, letters, fingering, and chords, yet showing but one signature, &c., at a time.

As adapted to the reading of notes with the organ or piano the staff is drawn above, and beneath this a representation of the black and white keys of the instrument. Each perforated note *m* on the staff is connected by a mark to the corresponding key of the instrument-diagram. Each black and white key represented has one or more perforations *m* through the face-card *h* and a corresponding perforation *n* through the slide *i*. Through these perforations *m n*, written on a card beneath, the lettering of the instrument is shown. *l* is a slot in the card *h*, through which may be seen an indicator *j* on the slide *i*, which may be set to the letter or key desired. Shifting the slide opens or closes the letters on the keyboard-diagram as influenced

by the signature. The lettering of black keys is changed from flats to sharps by a second slide, upon which these letters are written. This slide *g* is riveted to and operated by a gage *k* at the top. In connection with this change the slide *i* is reversed. The arrangement of the perforations in this chart are identical with the keys of an organ or piano and are shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

10 I claim—

1. The combination with a musical chart having perforated notes on a musical staff through which notes may be read of a slide or card beneath provided with characters in-

dicating the names of notes, fingering, or 15 chords, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a musical chart, of the slide *i*, having the different signatures in sharps and flats and their corresponding scales and lettering of the instrument; with 20 the face-card *h*, having scales with perforated notes, through which the various scales may be viewed, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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