

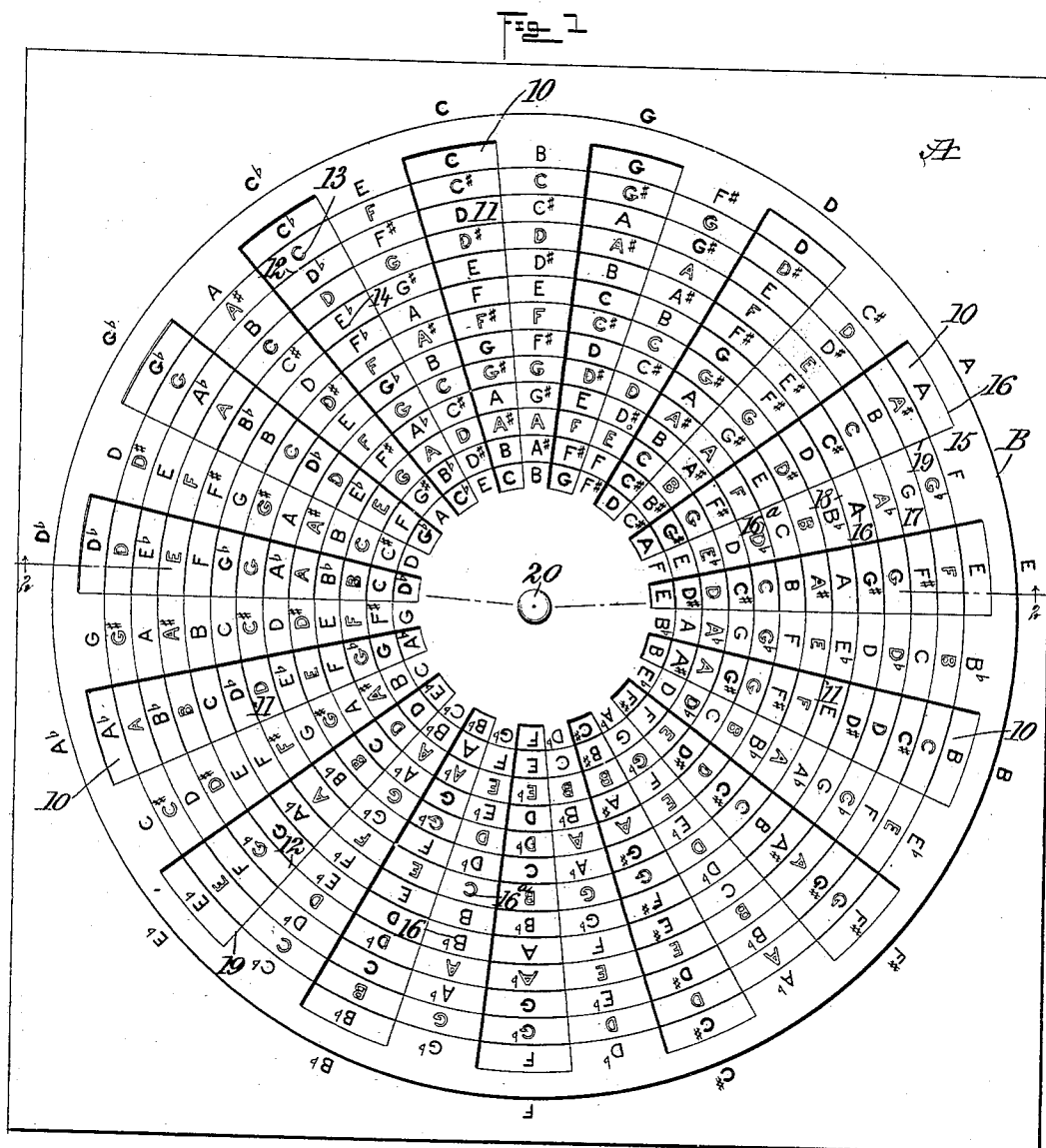
No. 763,870.

PATENTED JUNE 28, 1904.

W. H. FINLEY.
MUSIC TRANSPOSITION CHART.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:
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WILLIAM HENRY FINLEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO F. J. HAMIL MUSIC COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MUSIC-TRANSPOSITION CHART.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,870, dated June 28, 1904.

Application filed September 19, 1903. Serial No. 173,823. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY FINLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Music-Transposition Chart, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a chart through the medium of which any one can transpose a piece of music at sight without chance of mistake and which will be of material aid to persons writing music.

A further purpose of the invention is to construct a device for the purpose mentioned which will be not only simple in its character, but which will also prove an accurate guide readily understandable by any person having a slight knowledge of the principles of musical composition.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device, and Fig. 2 is a section taken practically on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

The device consists of a base member A and an auxiliary member B, which is adapted to rotate on the base member. Both of the members A and B may be made of any desired material and may be given any desired shape. As shown, the base member A is of rectangular contour; but the revoluble member B is of circular form. The base member A, however, is provided with a circular field, corresponding in dimensions to the dimensions of the auxiliary or revoluble member B, and its circular field is divided into a number of radial panels 10. These panels are subdivided by circular lines 11, the centers of which are struck from the center of the said circular field, the circular lines increasing in diameter as they are removed from the center of the field. Therefore the subdivisions 12, formed in each panel of the aforesaid circular lines 11, corre-

spond, and at the head of each panel 10 a music-sign designating a key is produced, reading, for example, C, G, D, A, C-flat, G-flat, D-flat, A-flat, E-flat, &c. In the upper subdivision 11 of each panel the sign is duplicated, and in the other subdivisions of each panel the chromatic scale of the particular key is produced, the natural scale being in one style of letter and the accidentals in another style of letter, as is illustrated in Fig. 1—as, for example, the style of letters 13, designating the accidentals of a given key, are in skeleton, while the letters 14, designating the natural scale, are produced in solid form. In the formation of the aforesaid circular field on the base member A the panels are separated by blank panels of corresponding formation.

In the construction of the rotary member or section B of the device radial panels 15 are formed, corresponding in size and in shape to the blank and lettered panels on the circular field of the base member A, and the said panels 15 of the rotary member or section B are separated by open panels 19 of the same size and dimensions as the panels 15 and the panels on the circular field of the base member.

The panels 15 on the rotary member or section B are provided with subdivisions 17, corresponding to the subdivisions 10 on the panels of the base, the subdivisions on the circular member B being produced by circular lines 18, corresponding to the circular lines 11, subdividing the base-panels. At the head of each panel 15 a letter or sign is produced designating a given key, and below the sign the chromatic scale of that particular key is produced. The style of letters 16, designating the natural scale, are made solid, and the style of letters 16^a, designating the accidentals, are in skeleton form.

When, for example, a piece of music is written in the key of C and it is to be transposed to the key of G, the panel on the rotary section or member B bearing the scale of C is brought next to the panel on the base A on which the scale of G appears, and wherever a note D is found on the music the transcriber will know that that note must be changed to A in arranging the music for the scale of G,

as the A on the scale of G is opposite D on the scale of C. If, for example, an accidental C-sharp is found in the music, by reference to the chart the transcriber will know that it should be written G-sharp to bring about a proper arrangement in the scale of G, as G-sharp in the G scale will be opposite C-sharp in the C scale. Even if a person is proficient in music he cannot at times recall the exact equivalent of an accidental in one key when transposed into another key. By consulting this chart the equivalent can be found immediately, and therefore a transposition may be made conveniently and in comparatively short time.

It will be understood that in any given scale the letters of the natural scale may be produced solidly or in skeleton form in one color and the letters of the accidentals in solid or in skeleton form in another color.

The rotary member B is pivotally mounted on the base member A in any suitable or approved manner—as, for example, by passing a rivet or double-headed pin 20 through the center of the rotary member or section B and the center of the circular field on the base member or section A.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A music-transposition chart, comprising a base member having a circular field and spaced radial panels, each of which has the chromatic scale of a given key produced thereon, and a rotary member mounted to turn on the base over the circular field thereof and provided with radial panels separated by open panels, the solid radial panels being each provided with the chromatic scale of a given key, the panels on one member corresponding to and adapted to register with the panels on the other member, as set forth.

2. In a music-transposition chart, a base member having a circular field provided with radial lines of letters representing the chromatic scales of different keys, and a member mounted to rotate on the base member over the circular field and provided also with radial lines of letters representing the different keys, the radial lines of letters being separated by radial openings, for the purpose described.

3. In a music-transposition chart, a base

member having a circular field divided into radial columns of the same dimensions, the columns being correspondingly subdivided, each subdivision of each column containing a letter of a given chromatic scale, and a member mounted to revolve over the field of the base member, provided with a corresponding arrangement of columns correspondingly subdivided and having corresponding letters designating chromatic scales produced thereon, the said rotary member being further provided with openings between the columns carrying the chromatic scales, the openings in the rotary member being of the same dimensions as the columns in the circular field of the base member, as are likewise the columns carrying the scales on the rotary member of corresponding size and arrangement to the columns on the circular field of the base member, as set forth.

4. In a music-transposition chart, a base member having a circular field, and chromatic scales of different keys radially produced thereon, an auxiliary member mounted to revolve over the circular field, provided with alternate panels and openings corresponding in size to the panels on the base, the panels having the letters of the chromatic scales of the different keys produced thereon, the letters of each scale on both members being of a form or style to distinguish the letters of the natural scale on both members from the accidental letters in the same scale, as described.

5. In a music-transposition chart, a base member having displayed thereon the chromatic scales of the various keys in separate columns, a second member mounted to rotate on the base member, having openings which register with the said columns on the said base member, the spaces between the openings having each produced thereon the chromatic scale of a given key, the arrangement of the scales on both members being in corresponding order, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM HENRY FINLEY.

Witnesses:

ERNESTINE OTTO,
DANIEL T. QUINN.