G. PANTILLON.

APPLIANCE FOR TEACHING MUSIC.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1913.

1,227,489.

Patented May 22, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 2.

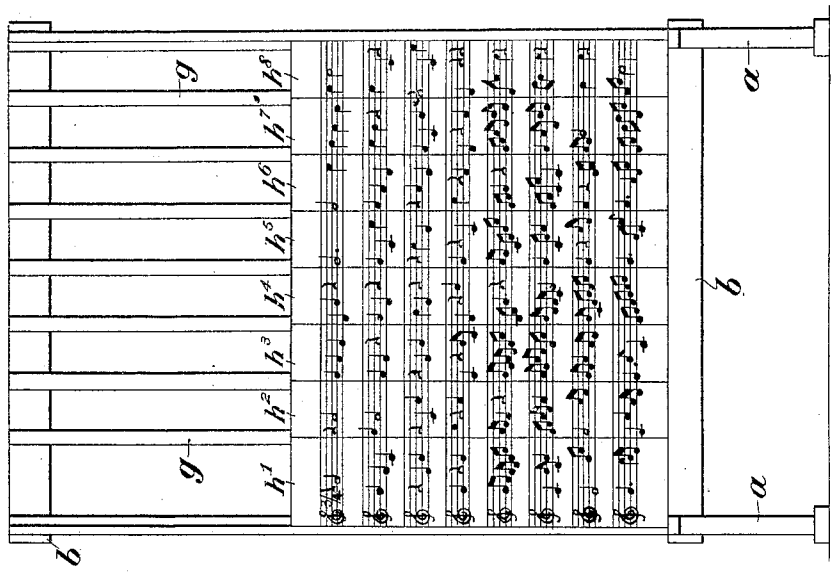
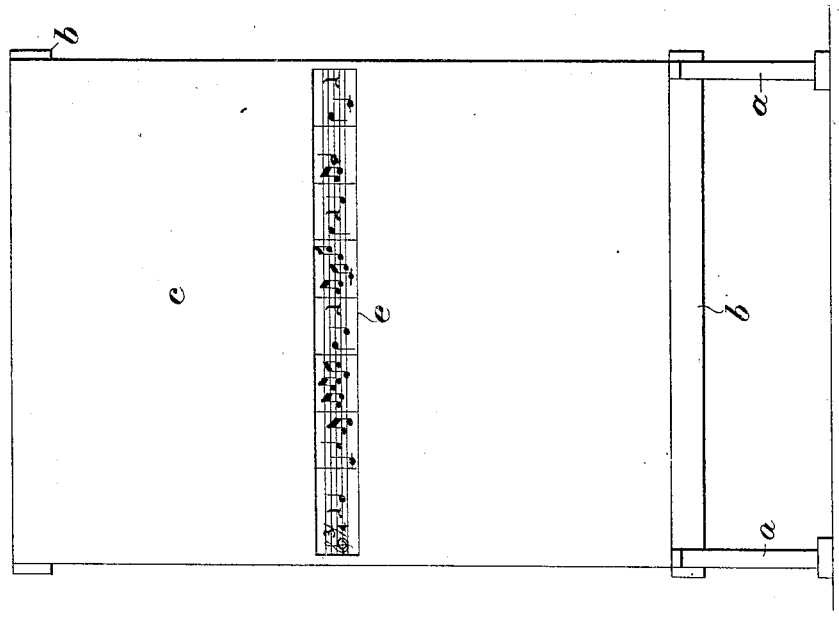


FIG. 1.



WITNESSES

Alfred R. Anderson

John H. Hoving

INVENTOR

GEORGES PANTILLON

BY Howard Eckenrod

ATTORNEY

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4.

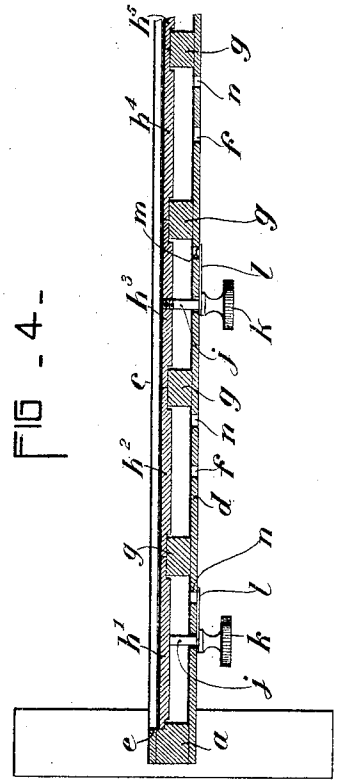


FIG. 6.

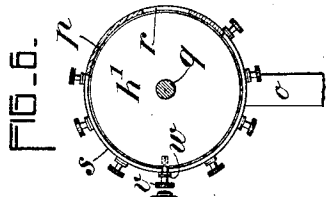


FIG. 5.

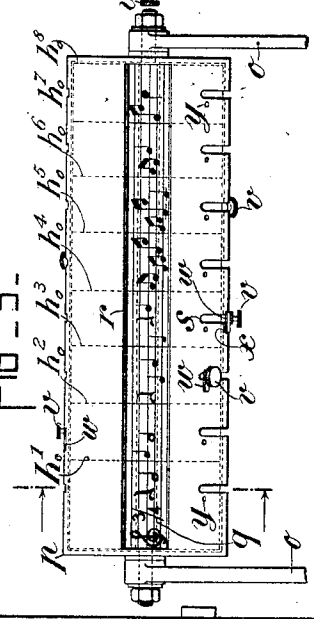
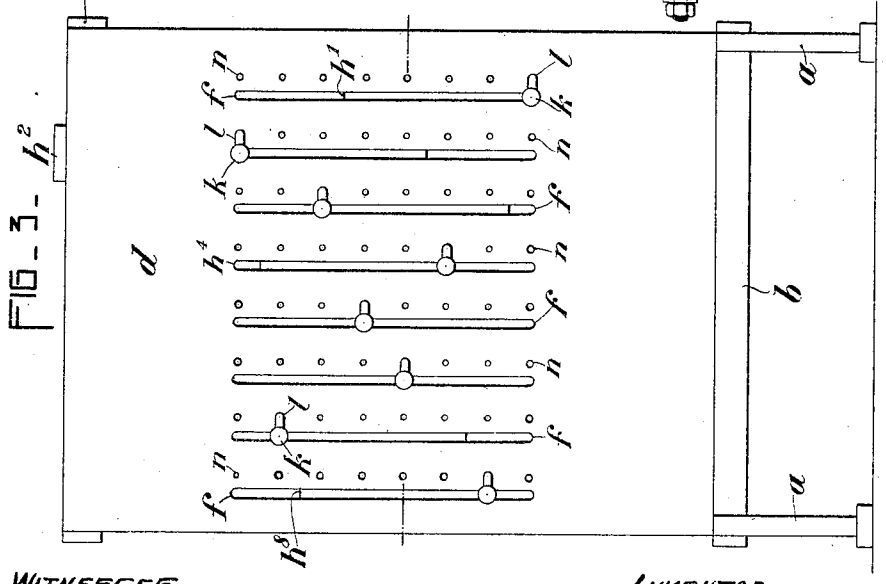


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES

Alfred R. Anderson

John N. Young.

INVENTOR

GEORGES PANTILLON

BY Fran Odenwald

ATTORNEY

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGES PANTILLON, OF LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SWITZERLAND.

APPLIANCE FOR TEACHING MUSIC.

1,227,489. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 22, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGES PANTILLON, a citizen of the Swiss Republic, and resident of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, have invented a new and useful Appliance for Teaching Music, of which the following is a clear, exact, and complete specification.

The present teaching appliance is mainly intended for practising in sight playing and singing and is characterized by the arrangement wherein several adjusting plate-like, cylindrical or other suitably shaped movable pieces placed side by side are provided with a number of melody fragments for one or more voices in any kind of musical notation correctly written and of the same rythmical duration, and are also adjustable relatively to one another so that by the adjustment of one or more of the said adjusting pieces the grouping of the melody fragments can be changed as desired as regards their sequence, to obtain various melodic combinations constituting coherent melodies. The movable pieces upon which the melody fragments can either be applied directly, or by means of detachable paper sheets, can be detachably and exchangeably arranged in such a manner that they can be exchanged among themselves, whereby the number of possible combinations of fragments can be still further multiplied. The melody fragments themselves can include one or more measures or even only a portion of a measure, but in all cases the adjusting pieces are compulsorily guided and carry each a series of melody fragments or groups of notes, and not simply single notes.

The accompanying drawing, by way of example, represents two methods of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a front view of the first, preferred form of the invention specially designed for collective teaching, and

Fig. 2 is a similar view, one covering wall being removed in order to allow the various adjusting members to be seen all in their lower position.

Fig. 3 is a rear view of the same form of the invention, and

Fig. 4 is a partial horizontal section of the same, on a larger scale.

Figs. 5 and 6 show the second form of the invention respectively in front elevation and transverse section.

The apparatus shown in Figs. 1 to 4 comprises a frame formed of two uprights a connected together by two horizontal cross bars b and two sides c, d of which the side c forming a covering wall is provided with an elongated horizontal aperture e, while the other side d is provided with a series of vertical slots f.

Behind the front wall c are arranged parallel bars g fixed to the rear wall d. The spaces between these bars g and the wall c thus serve, together with grooves in the uprights a, as guides for the lateral edges of the movable adjusting members h^1, h^2 . . . h^8 in the form of boards each of which bears eight superposed melody fragments, of one measure each, upon its face directed toward c.

In the middle of each of the boards h^1 . . . h^8 is fixed the stem j of an operating knob k. This stem j passes through one of the slots f in the wall d and, outside the latter, the knob k is provided with a spring l having a head m in the form of a spherical cap designed to enter one or other of a vertical row of eight holes n in the wall d.

By causing the boards h^1 . . . h^8 to slide vertically by means of the knobs k in order to bring the heads m of the corresponding springs l into engagement with other holes n in the wall d, I can vary the grouping of the melody fragments visible through the aperture e which will never allow more than one melody to be seen of each of the boards h^1 . . . h^8. The upper cross bar b is provided with a longitudinal slot (not indicated in the drawing) through which the upper ends of the boards h^1 . . . h^8 can be gripped when the latter are in their upper position in order to allow of interchanging the various boards among themselves and, consequently, again varying, by interchanging the boards, the number of melody combinations capable of being read through the aperture e. In order that these changes may be possible it is of course requisite that the operating knobs k shall be removably fixed to the boards.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the movable members h_0^1 . . . h_0^8 which bear the melody fragments are formed of cylinders pivoted on a rod q carried by the two uprights o. These cylinders are placed in a fixed cylindrical jacket p provided with a longitudinal aperture r and with eight parallel arc-shaped slots s each of which is placed opposite the

middle of one of the cylinders $h_0^1 \ldots h_0^8$ and allows the passage of the stem t of an operating knob v carrying a spring w provided with a head x in the form of a spherical cap designed to enter one or other of a row of eight holes made therefor in the casing p upon the same circumference line of the latter.

By causing the cylinders $h_0^1 \ldots h_0^8$ to turn upon the rod q by means of the studs v in order to cause the heads x of the corresponding springs w to engage in other holes y in the casing p, the melody combinations inscribed upon the cylinders $h_0^1 \ldots h_0^8$ which are visible through the aperture r can be varied.

In order to interchange the cylinders $h_0^1 \ldots h_0^8$, the operating knobs of the said cylinders are withdrawn and the rod q is disengaged at least from one of the uprights o.

It is obvious that in this form of the invention the apparatus can be arranged so that the aperture r may be sufficiently large to allow several melody fragments of each adjusting member to appear at once, or, again, the casing p can be dispensed with altogether.

Each adjusting member may also consist of a strip or band (of paper, fabric, metal, etc.) sliding or rolling over suitable guides.

What I claim is:

1. In an appliance for teaching music, a frame, parallel guided sliding boards, placed side by side in said frame, a longitudinal series of melody fragments or groups of notes on each of said boards, removable handles on said boards for manipulating and simultaneously guiding them in the frame, the sliding boards being so arranged in said frame that they are not only adjustable relatively to one another, but also interchangeable among themselves after removal of said handles.

2. An appliance for teaching music comprising, on the one hand, a frame having a front and a rear wall, the former provided with an elongated horizontal sight aperture, and, on the other hand, a number of adjusting boards slidably placed side by side in said frame between its front and rear walls and provided on their front side with melody fragments or groups of notes, designed to be rendered visible through said sight aperture, while on their rear side they carry operating knobs guided through vertical slots arranged in the rear frame wall, for allowing of the relative adjustment of said sliding boards, automatic spring locks being provided on the sliding boards for locking them in their different adjusted positions.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 9th day of September, 1913, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGES PANTILLON.

Witnesses:
PIERRE GUTKNECHT,
EUGENE ROBERT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."