Jan. 12, 1926. 1,569,328

C. LOGAN

MUSICAL SIGNATURE INDICATOR FOR TUITION PURPOSES

Filed Jan. 31, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 2

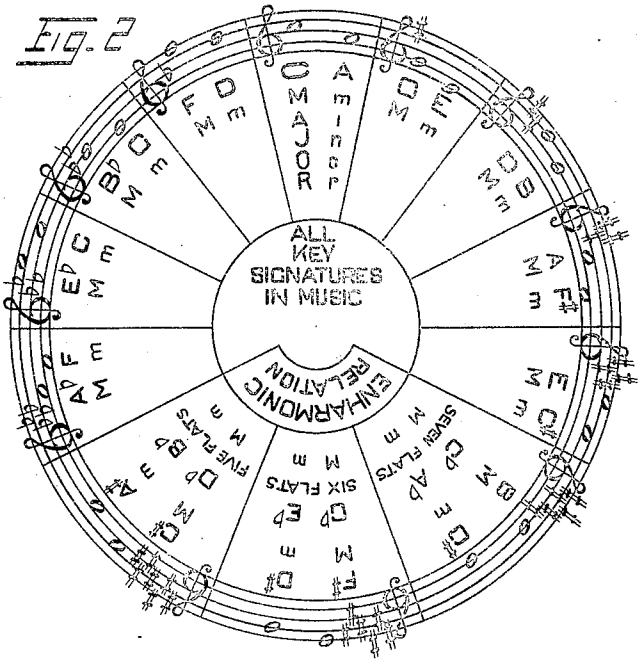
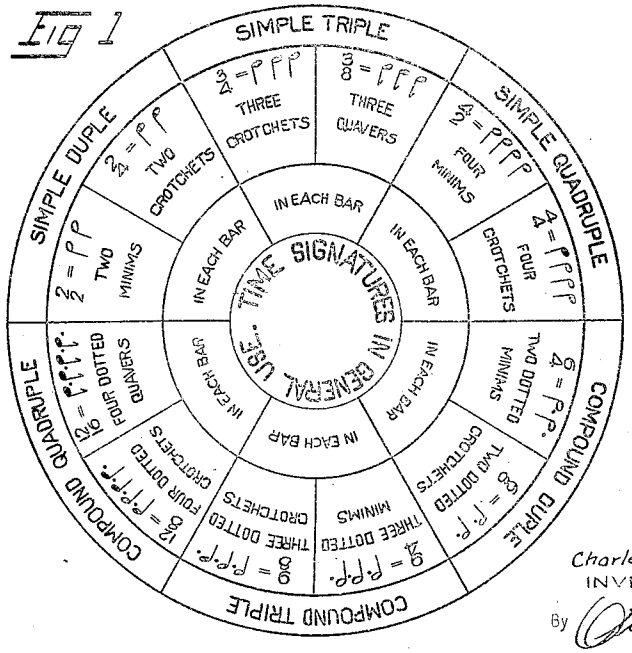


Fig 1



Charles Logan
INVENTOR;
By Otis Munt
his Attorney.

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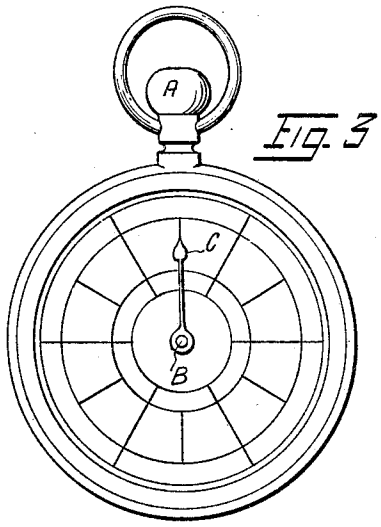


Fig. 3

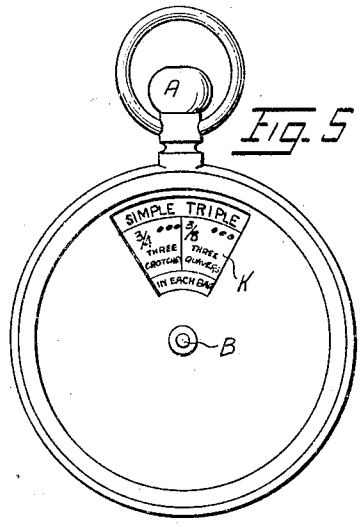


Fig. 5

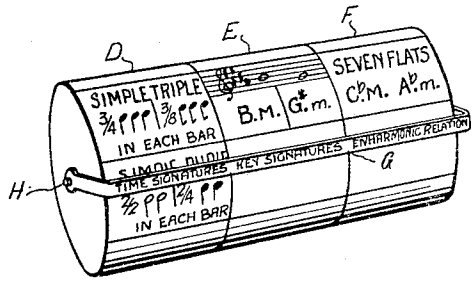
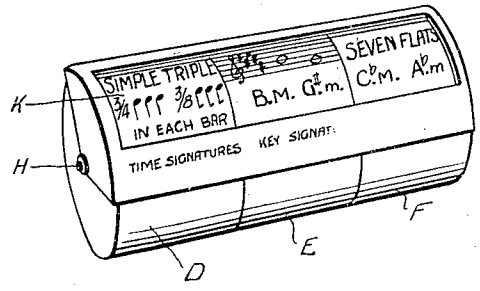


Fig. 4

Fig. 6



Charles Logan
INVENTOR;
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Patented Jan. 12, 1926. 1,569,328

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LOGAN, OF ROCKDALE, NEAR SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

MUSICAL SIGNATURE INDICATOR FOR TUITION PURPOSES.

Application filed January 31, 1922. Serial No. 533,100.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES LOGAN, subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Rockdale, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Musical Signature Indicators for Tuition Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

When music tables (time signature, key signature, and enharmonic relation tables) are memorized by study from books or charts, a pupil does not readily attain clear ideas therefrom and, in most case he does not become alert to their practical significance and application without prolonged practice. I have therefore realized the desirability of presenting these tables in a shape in which the attention of a pupil will be directed in each observation made by him to particular groups only of conventional indicators with essential explanatory matter in a way which will avoid risk of confusing him, or risk of cramming his mind with irrelevant matter.

To this end I provide a pocket instrument. The conventional indicators and necessary definitive and explanatory matter relating to them are arranged in groups in radial column arrangement on sectors of a dial which is provided with a rotatable pointer, or alternatively is provided with a rotatable cover plate having an aperture in it through which only one group of indicators and the accompanying explanatory and definitive matter may be viewed at any one time. In practice two dials are used, set respectively in the back and in the front of a case constructed like a watch case and fitted with a "stem winder" button for rotating the pointers or apertured cover plates to locate the observer's attention at each view on one sector only of each dial. On one dial the time signatures in general use are charted, whilst on the other dial two charts are shown, one segment being allocated for key signatures and the other for enharmonic relations. A particular arrangement of the indicators and of the defining or explanatory words is adopted to facilitate rapid recognition and memorizing of the tables.

The like result is obtainable by mounting the tables in three bands around the periphery of a cylinder and fitting a cursor on the cylinder for pointing out the particular part of any one of the tables which it may be desired to present to the attention of a pupil.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which, Figure 1 is a face view of a dial having time signatures indicated thereon; Figure 2 is a face view of a dial having key signatures indicated thereon; Figure 3 is a front elevational view of a case embodying therein the time and key dials; Figure 4 is a modification of my invention; Figure 5 is a face view of the opposite side of the instrument shown in Figure 3; and Figure 6 is a modified construction of the form of the invention shown in Figure 4.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a diagram of a dial on which are shown the time signatures in general use, that is to say "Simple duple", "Simple triple", and so on to "Compound quadruple", each group in a separate sector with the descriptive designation on the outer ring sector portion and the equivalent symbols (minims and crochets, or crochets and quavers) and their values shown in juxtaposed sequence in the sector within.

Fig. 2 is a diagram of a dial on which are shown in one part of it the key signatures and in the other part of it the enharmonic relations. The sectors for the former carry the stave and clef on their border portion with the respective major key notations displayed as notes on the stave in the usual way, each major key designator having beside it the designator for the corresponding minor key. The correlation between the major and minor keys is clearly indicated by placing the corresponding major and minor key signatures and enharmonic relations grouped in parallel in the same column in each case and the distinction accentuated by printing them in different colors or otherwise distinctively.

The enharmonic relations are distinguished by printing their indicators in red, the additional lettering, "Five flats", "Six flats" and "Seven flats" being printed in the proper quarterings to facilitate rapid recognition of the symbols.

Fig. 3 is a view of the watch-like instrument with open faces on either side of it in which the charts Figs. 1 and 2 are respectively mounted, A being a stem winder device for rotating the spindle B, which

carries a pointer C at either end of it for indicating the particular sector of either chart to which a pupil's attention is required to be directed.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a cylindrical type indicator. It consists of a cylinder of wood or papier-mâché, which may be hollow, with three circular bands D, E and F set upon it carrying respectively the three charts before described with their matter arranged in linear tabular order instead of in sector arrangement, and G is a cursor consisting of a bail mounted on stub spindles H about which it may be moved to bring the bar of the bail into alignment with the particular section of any one of the tabulations to which attention is required to be directed. In this case the three tabulations may be printed in distinctive colors, so as to facilitate rapid identification of any one from the others.

Instead of a pointer C, apertured discs as shown in Fig. 5 may be fixed to the spindle B, and similiarly in place of the cursor G a slotted sleeve, Fig. 6 may be mounted for rotation on the stub spindles H Fig. 4. These alternative forms of pointers shield the tables from view excepting only the sectors or segments of them which are exposed through the aperture K to which for the time being attention is directed.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A pocket instrument for facilitating tuition in music key signatures and in harmonic relation, comprising a dial face having a staff ruled marginally about the periphery a plurality of radial lines disposed on the dial face to form segments in which are displayed the respective major and minor key notations corresponding to the keys indicated on the bars of said staff, the corelation between the major and minor key being indicated by placing the major and minor key signatures and enharmonic relations in parallel groups in the same column in each case.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES LOGAN.