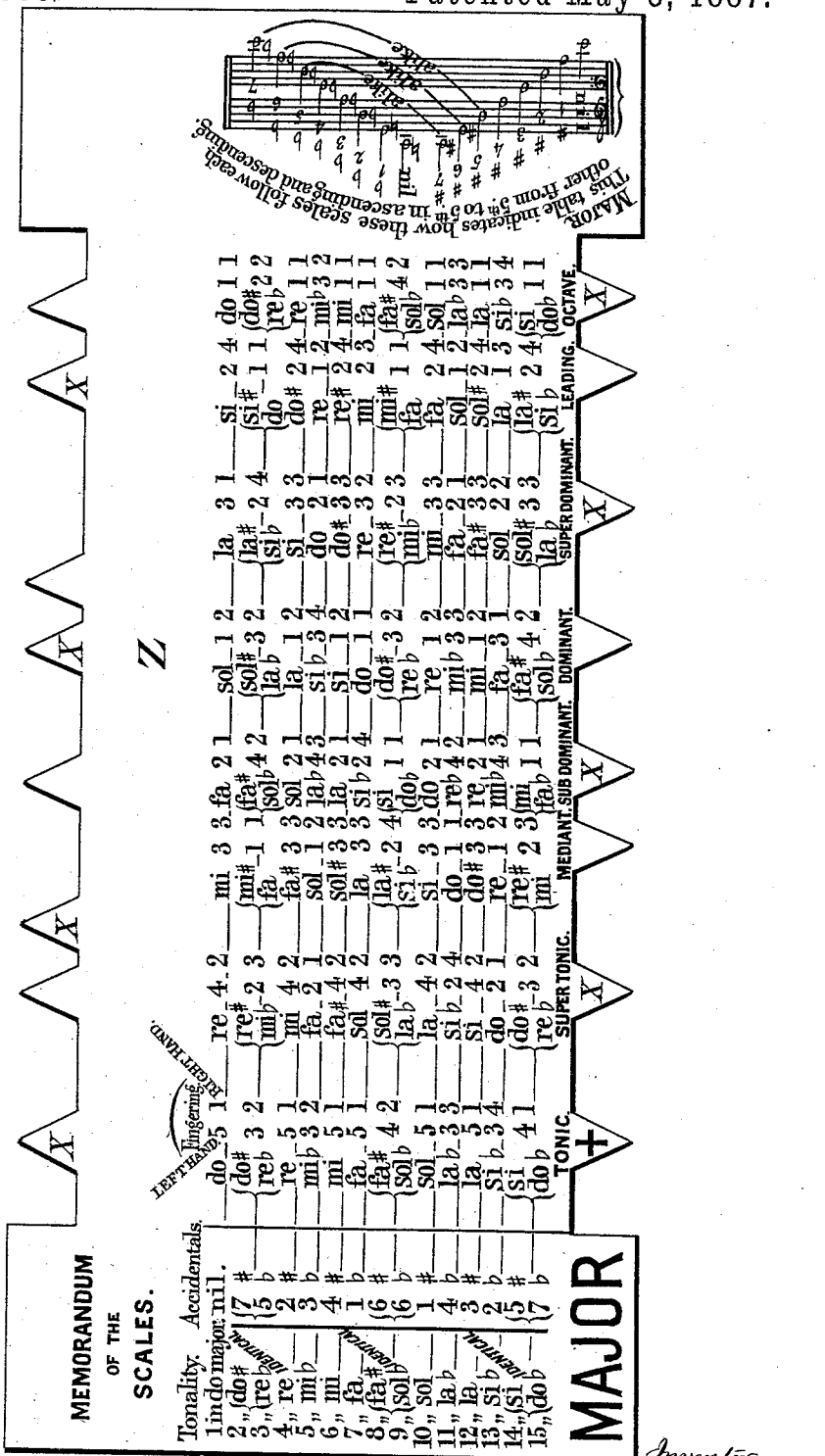
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L. A. F. BEN TAYOUX.

MUSICAL CHART.

No. 362,333. Patented May 3, 1887.



Witnesses.
Chas. H. Smith
J. Stahl

Inventor
Louis Andre Frederic Ben Tayoux
by Samuel W. Serrell
Atty

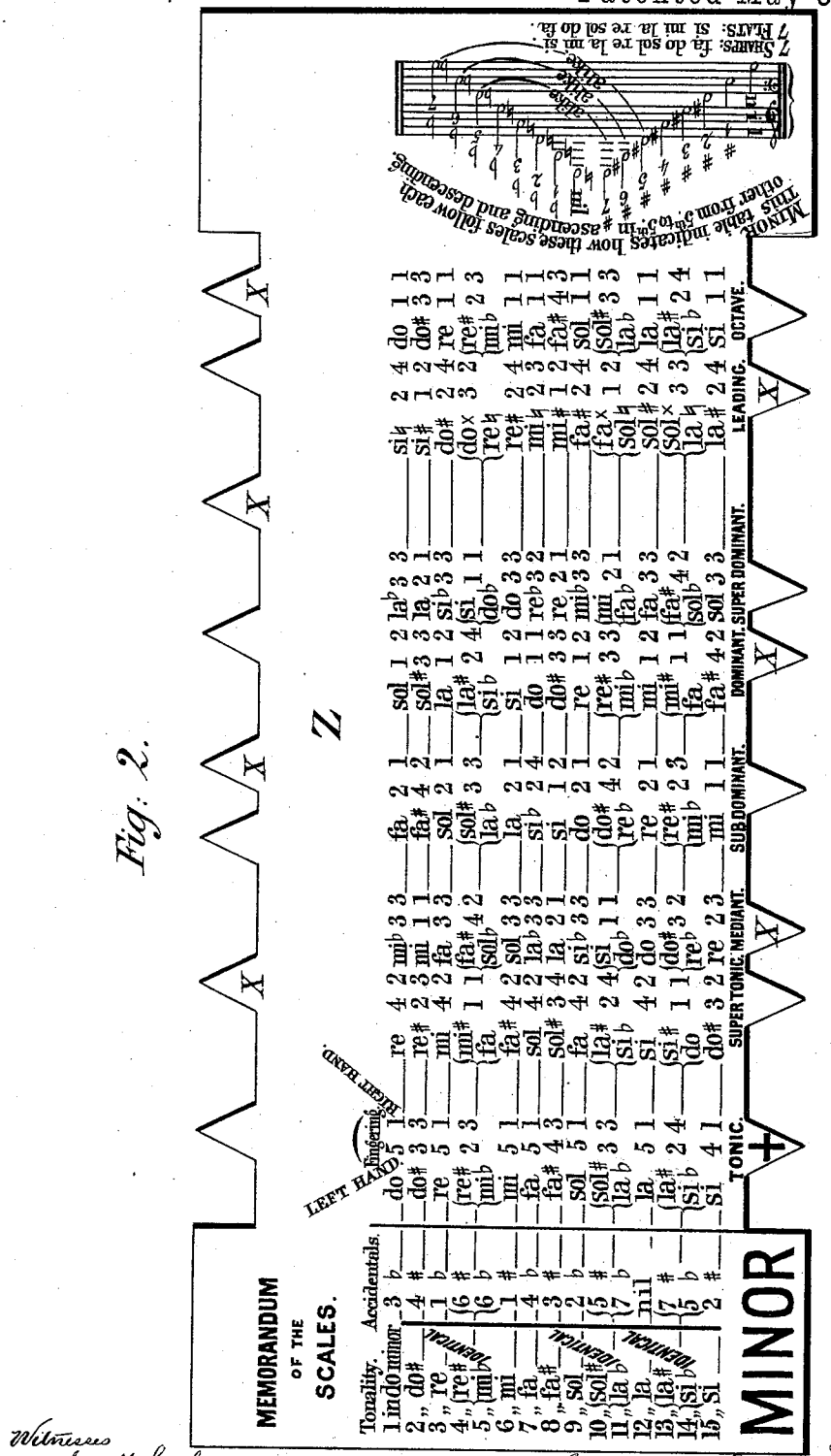
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L. A. F. BEN TAYOUX.

MUSICAL CHART.

No. 362,333. Patented May 3, 1887.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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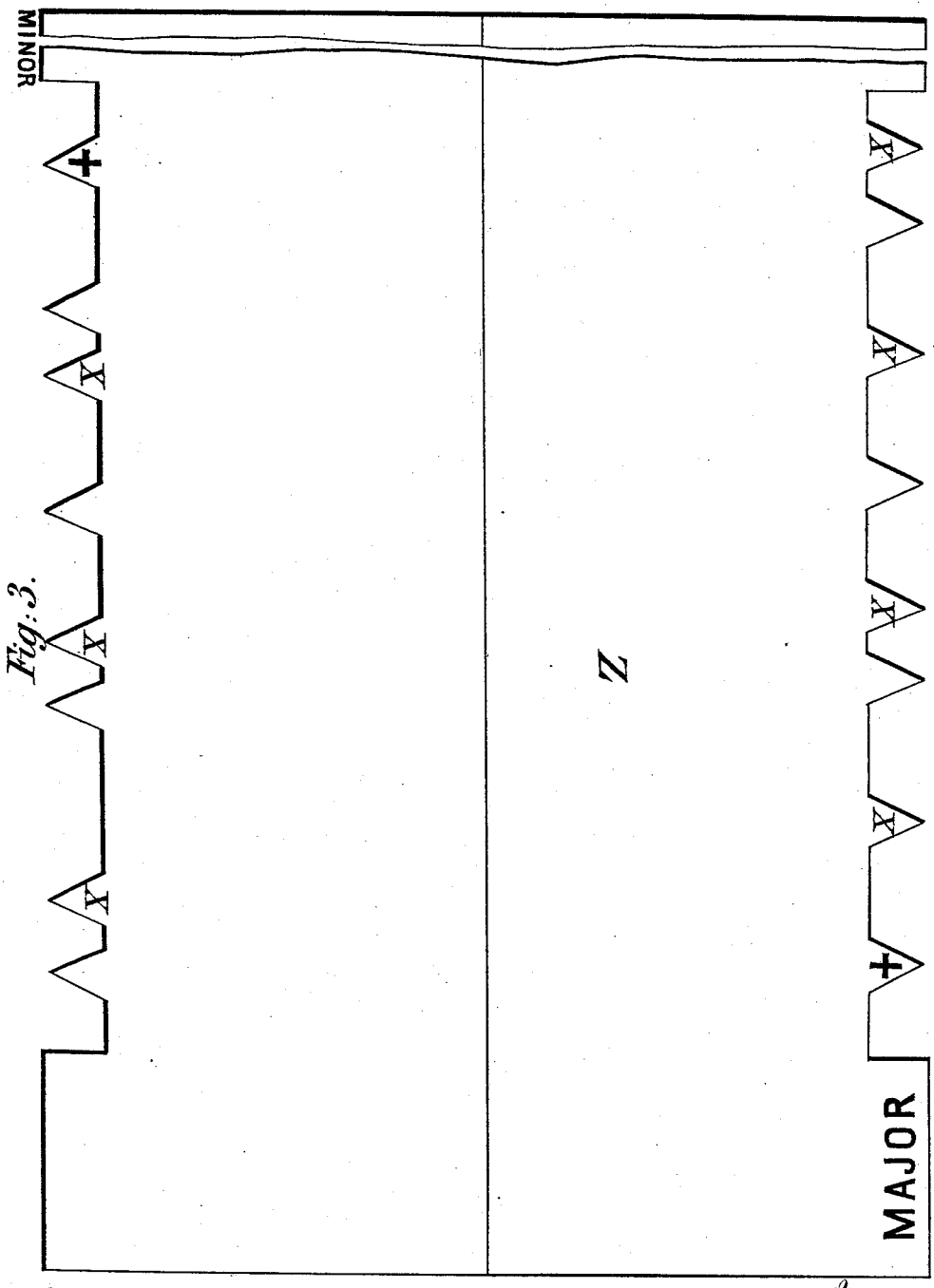


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS ANDRÉ FRÉDÉRIC BEN TAYOUX, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

MUSICAL CHART.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,333, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed October 21, 1886. Serial No. 216,837. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS ANDRÉ FRÉDÉRIC BEN TAYOUX, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at Paris, in the Department of the Seine, France, have invented a certain new and useful Musical-Scale Pointer or Indicator; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention has for its object the arrangement of an indicating-table, pointer, or indicator in such manner as to enable anybody, even persons who have not any knowledge of music, to play at once on the piano-forte and without the slightest hesitation any required musical scale or gamut.

In order that my invention may be readily understood, I proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the obverse side of the table, pointer, or indicator. Fig. 2 shows the reverse side of the same, and Fig. 3 is an arrangement in which the devices shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are on the same side of the indicating-table or pointer.

My invention consists of a tablet or metal plate, or of a sheet of card-board, wood, or any other suitable material, Z, on the obverse side of which, as shown in Fig. 1, is represented the arrangement referring to the major scales, and the reverse side (shown in Fig. 2) bears the arrangement referring to the minor scales. The manner in which the said arrangements are performed is the same for both the major and the minor scales.

The following is a description of the device shown on the obverse side—that is to say, the device referring to the major scales. On the left-hand side of the said indicating-table (see Fig. 1) are printed, or represented in any other suitable way, in a vertical column, the figures from 1 up to 15, which are the figures of reference to the fifteen major scales. The next vertical column shows the respective tonalities of the scales, named according to the ordinary system—viz., do, ra, mi, fa, sol, la, si—and also after the seven first letters of the alphabet. The brackets in this column, as well as in the others, indicate that the bracketed notes are identical. In the following column, separated from the preceding ones by a thick vertical line, are marked the accidental sharps and flats of the respective scales. The figures show the number of the said sharps and flats in the corresponding scales. The table which is composed of the columns above described forms what I call the "memorandum" of the scales. Next to this memorandum are placed in succession eight different compartments or tables. The first compartment or table represents the tonic notes corresponding to the tonalities represented in the memorandum table, with their respective flats or sharps, and so on for all the other compartments or tables. The second compartment or table represents the supertonic notes. In the third compartment or table are the mediant notes; in the fourth, the subdominant notes; in the fifth, the dominant notes; in the sixth, the superdominant notes; in the seventh, the leading notes, and in the eighth the octave notes. In each of these eight tables, and next to the notes, are represented two vertical columns of figures. These figures indicate the fingering. The first of these two columns in each compartment or table refers to the left-hand fingers, and the second one, which will be printed in a distinguishing color, refers to right-hand fingers.

The eight notes, which are to be read successively in the horizontal line along the eight compartments or tables, form a scale corresponding to the tonality represented on the same horizontal line in the memorandum-table.

On the lower edge of the plate or tablet Z, and corresponding to each of the eight compartments or tables, are cut out indices X, as shown in the drawings, so that the plate or indicating-table, when placed on the key-board of the piano-forte, points out the keys to be played in the required scale by resting upon such keys, and this is done in the following manner: If, for example, the scale of mi (E-flat) is wanted—that is to say, the one represented in the indicating-table on the fifth horizontal line—then the plate or indicating-table must be placed on the key-board so that the index corresponding to the tonic note (that is to say, the first index to the left marked with a cross) comes just over the key representing E-flat, and then

the other indices will at the same time point out the corresponding seven notes of the said scale.

On the right-hand side of the plate or indicating-table is a device which shows the ascending and descending succession of the scales from "fifth" to "fifth."

To render this indicating-table complete and of easy use, especially for beginners on the piano-forte, there are printed or otherwise shown some directions and useful remarks.

The indices (shown in Fig. 1) at the top edge of the plate Z refer to the reverse side of this table—that is to say, to the minor scales. The latter indices are shown at the lower edge of the plate in Fig. 2, while the indices of the top edge in this latter figure refer to the obverse side of the plate—that is, to the major scales. The minor-scales side of the indicating-table is arranged exactly in the same manner as the above-described major-scales side. In the arrangement shown in Fig. 3 the major and minor scales are represented on the same side of the plate.

In the first arrangement, when, after having played a major scale, one wants to play a minor scale, or vice versa, the plate ought to be turned over, while in the second arrangement, (shown in Fig. 3,) in which the major and minor scales are shown on the same side of the indicating-table, the plate is to be turned upside down.

I claim as my invention—

1. A musical chart consisting of a plate or board having upon its face figures, characters, and words arranged upon horizontal lines in vertical columns, as shown and described, the same indicating the notes constituting the major and minor scales in sharps and flats, and the fingering of the hands in playing the same, substantially as specified.

2. A musical chart consisting of a plate or board having upon its face figures, characters, and words arranged upon horizontal lines in vertical columns, as shown and described, the same indicating the notes constituting the major and minor scales in sharps and flats, and having pointers or indices upon the edges of said plate or board, substantially as specified.

3. A musical chart consisting of a plate or board having upon its face figures, characters, and words arranged upon horizontal lines in vertical columns, as shown and described, the same indicating the notes constituting the major and minor scales in sharps and flats, and having pointers or indices upon the edges of said plate or board, the left-hand index or pointer representing the key-note of any desired scale, so that when placed upon said key-note of the piano the other indices or pointers denote the other notes of the instrument completing said scale, substantially as specified.

4. A musical chart consisting of a plate or board having upon its face figures, characters, and words arranged upon horizontal lines in vertical columns, as shown and described, the same indicating the notes constituting the major and minor scales in sharps and flats, and the fingering of the hands in playing the same, the right-hand end of the plate or board having upon its face a musical bar of bass and treble notes arranged to indicate the ascending and descending succession of the scales in fifths, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS ANDRÉ FRÉDÉRIC BEN TAYOUX.

Witnesses:

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