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Fig. 1

The diagram illustrates a musical instrument, likely a harpsichord or similar keyboard instrument, with a focus on its tuning and scale. It features a staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a keyboard with 12 keys labeled with letters A through B. The staff has notes corresponding to these letters, and the keyboard has a central column of keys labeled with letters A through B. The diagram is labeled 'Fig. 1'.

Fig. 2

Fig. 5

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LORENZO L. GRAY, OF NORTHFIELD, OHIO.

MUSIC-CHART.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LORENZO L. GRAY, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Northfield, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Music-Charts, of which I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a music chart and means to facilitate the teaching of notation, as well as the position of the keys designated by such notation on the piano.

Referring to the drawing, it will be seen that Figure 1 is a plan view of my chart; Fig. 2 an edge view thereof; Fig. 3 illustrates different chromatic signs which may be attached to the face of my chart; Fig. 4 is a strip, which is adapted to be slid across the face of the chart, the purpose of which is hereinafter more fully described, and Fig. 5 the flats, sharps, bars, notes, etc.

Referring more particularly to the drawing 7 represents what is commonly known as the great staff. 9 represents the keyboard of the piano, the lines of the great staff 7 being arranged to coincide with the keys which they represent on the keyboard 9 of the piano. It will be noted that the white keys are designated as 11 upon the keyboard 9, while the black keys are designated as 13. Formed transverse of the scale, in the face of the chart, through the keyboard is a dove-tailed groove H in which is adapted to slide a movable strip K upon the face of which are shown the positions of the tones in the diatonic scale, by means of which the relations between the corresponding tones of scales of the different keys can be easily recognized and the reason for the distribution

and positioning of sharps and flats upon the staff can be readily appreciated. As afore-stated, the strip K is retained in applied position by means of the dove-tailed groove H, the inner face of which is adapted to engage the beveled edges K' of the strip K thereby retaining same in position. Printed on the face of the chart and the slidable strip are dots as indicated at S to illustrate the half tone as between Me and Fa and Si and Do on the sliding strip and the corresponding key on the keyboard. I further provide in each of the keys, both white and black, an opening 17 which may receive a pin 19.

It will be obvious that with this arrangement the sliding strip may be used by placing Do in line with any note which may have been selected for a keytone and from this keytone proceeding to build a scale by inserting pin 19 in the opening 17, beginning with lower Do and making intervals of the staff or keyboard correspond with intervals of the sliding strip.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to claim is:

A music chart comprising a board having printed upon its upper face a great staff and a representation of a piano keyboard, the keys being in alinement with the corresponding line or space on the staff which represents them, a groove transverse of said keys and through the same and a strip upon whose face is printed a diatonic scale, said strip being slidable within the groove.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 20th day of Nov., 1914.

LORENZO L. GRAY.

In presence of—

R. W. JEREMIAH,
WM. M. MONROE.