

No. 692,736.

Patented Feb. 4, 1902.

C. R. TINSLEY.  
DEVICE FOR TEACHING MUSIC.

(Application filed Nov. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)

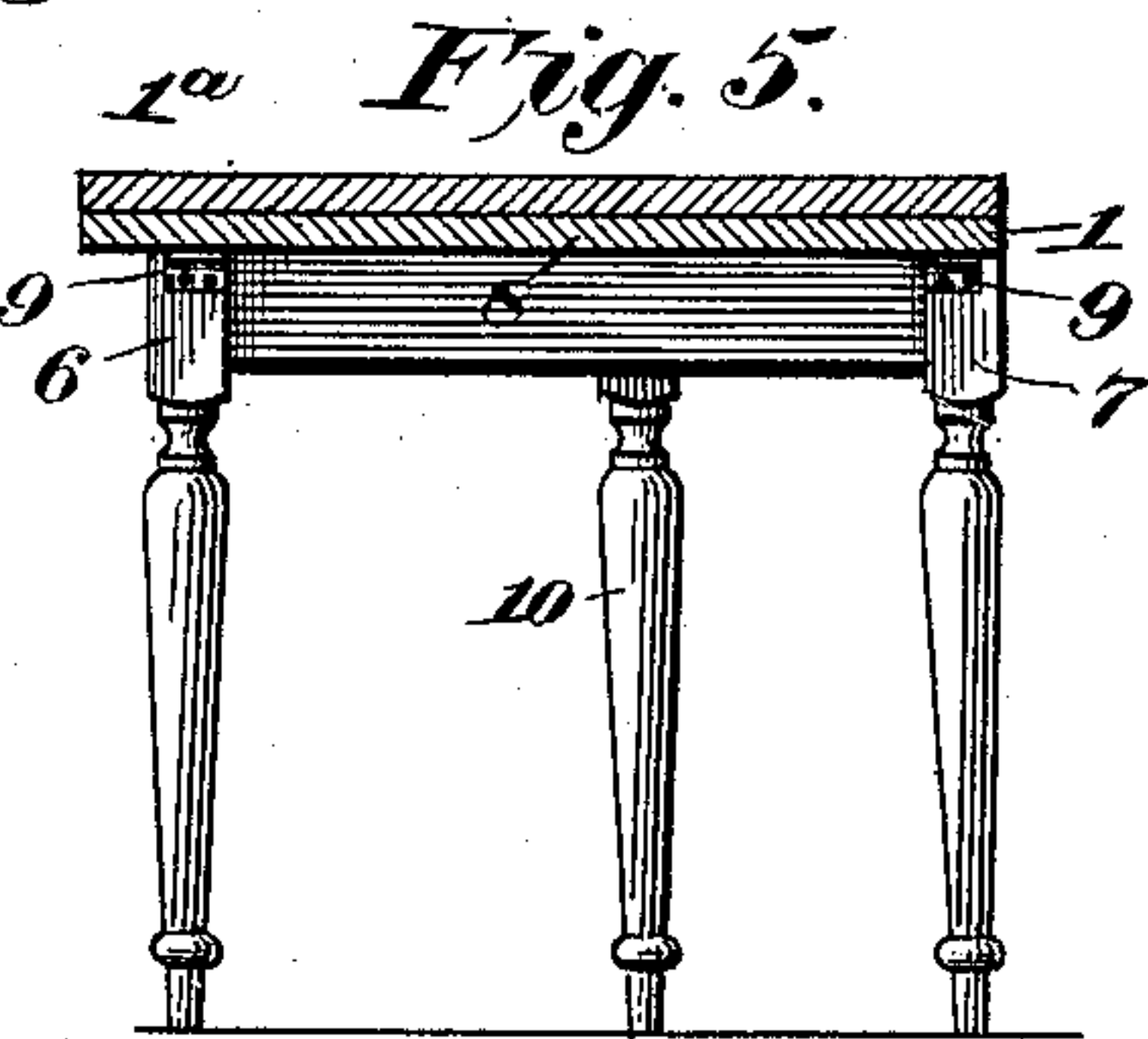
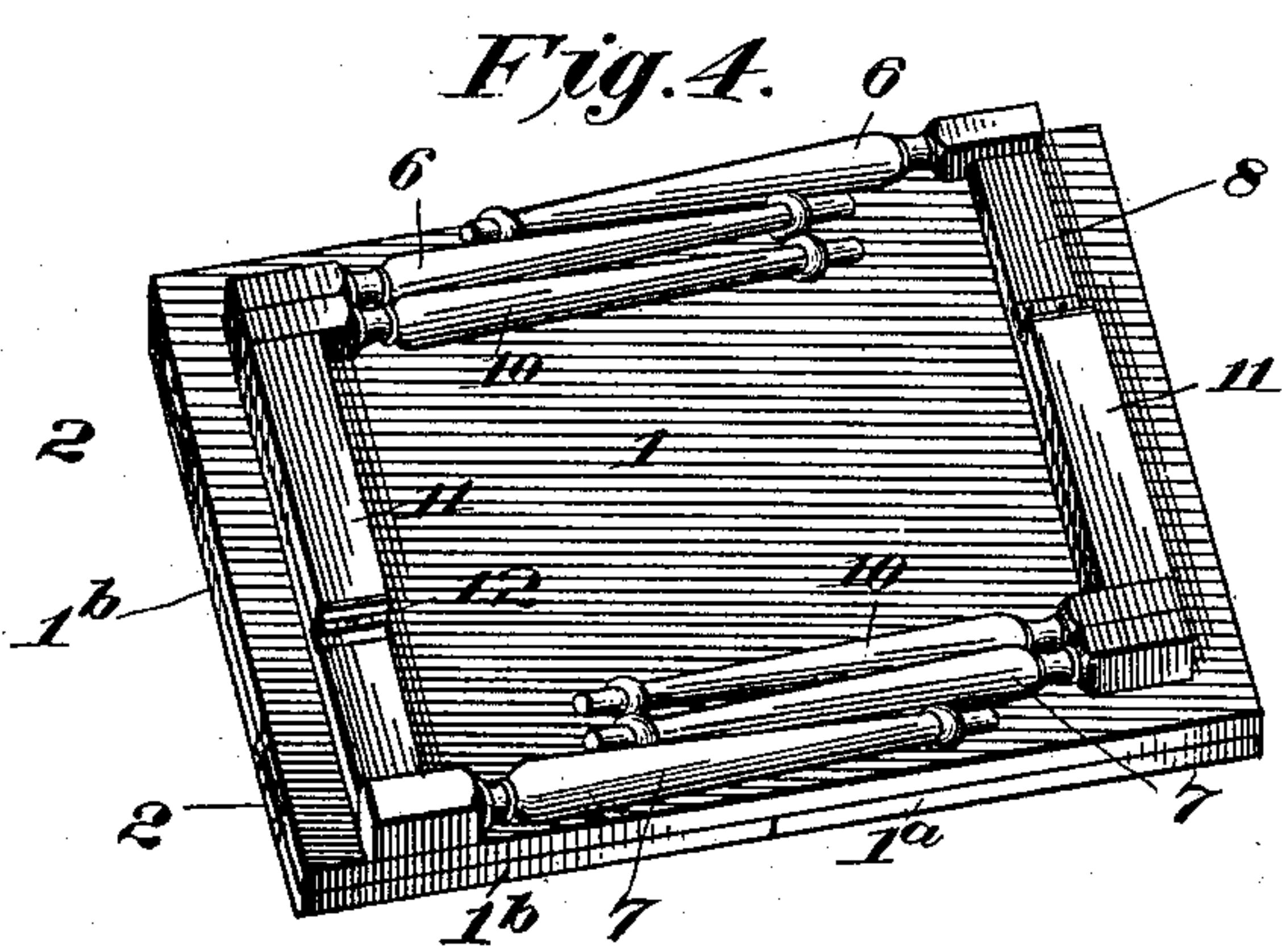
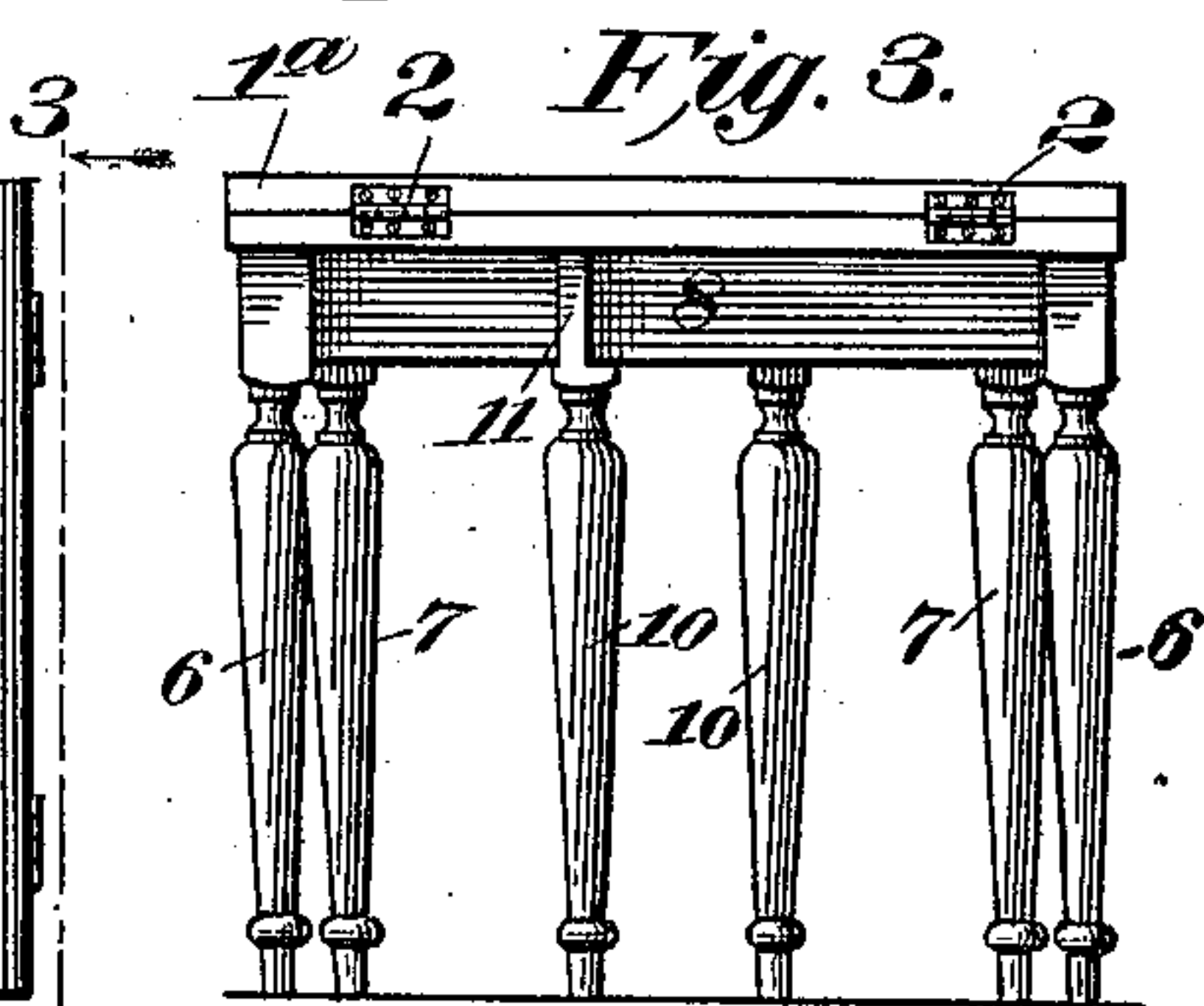
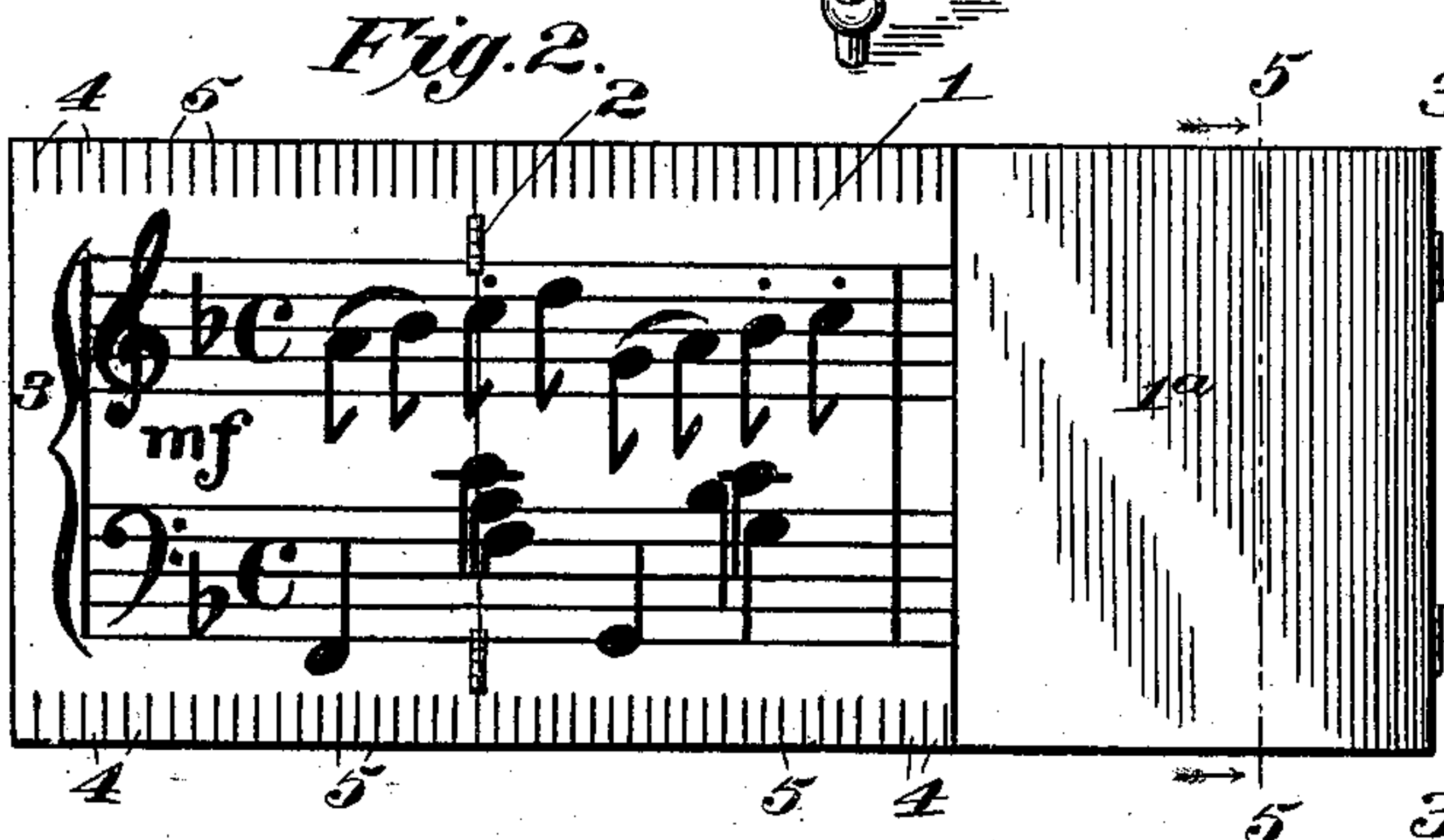
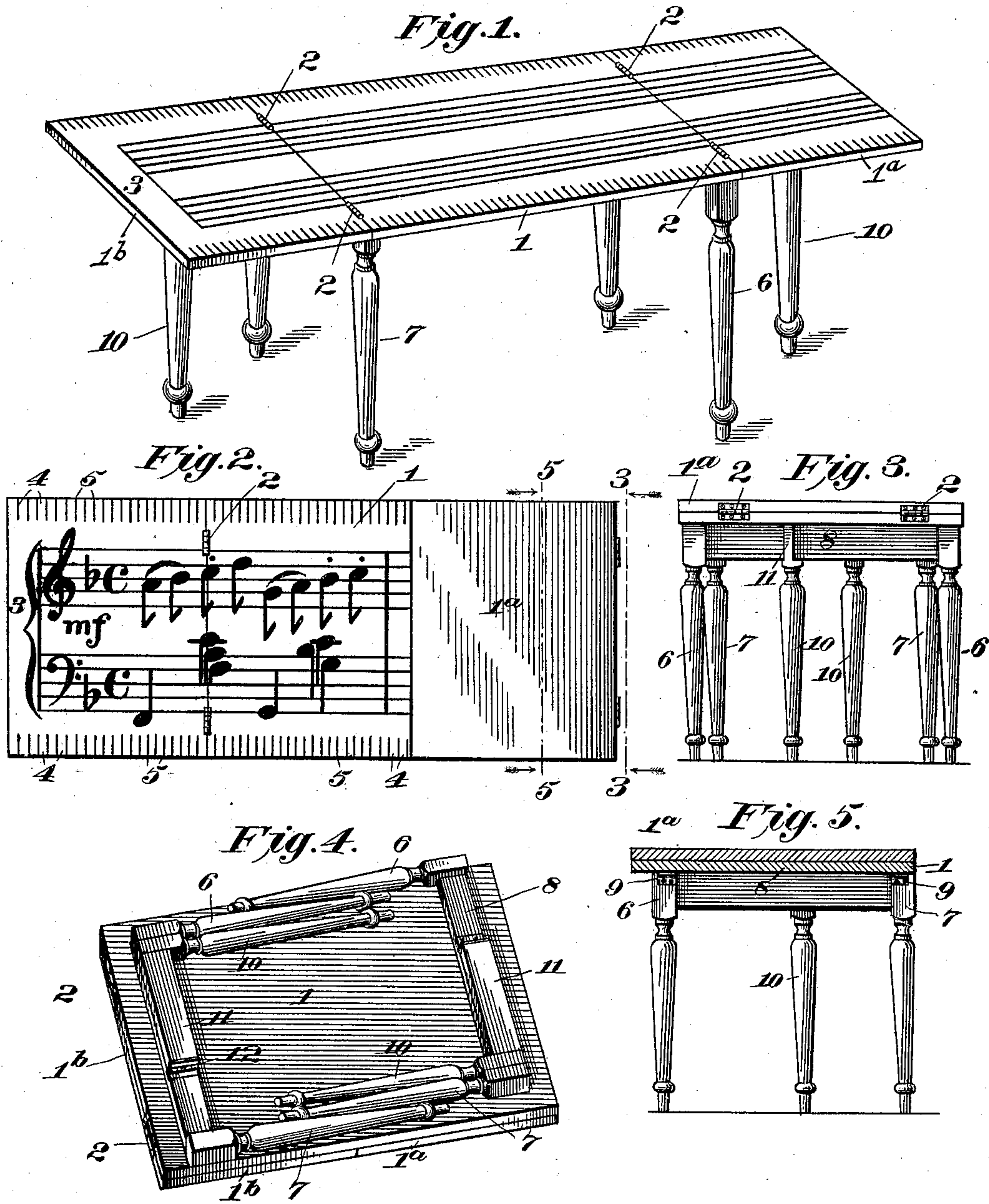
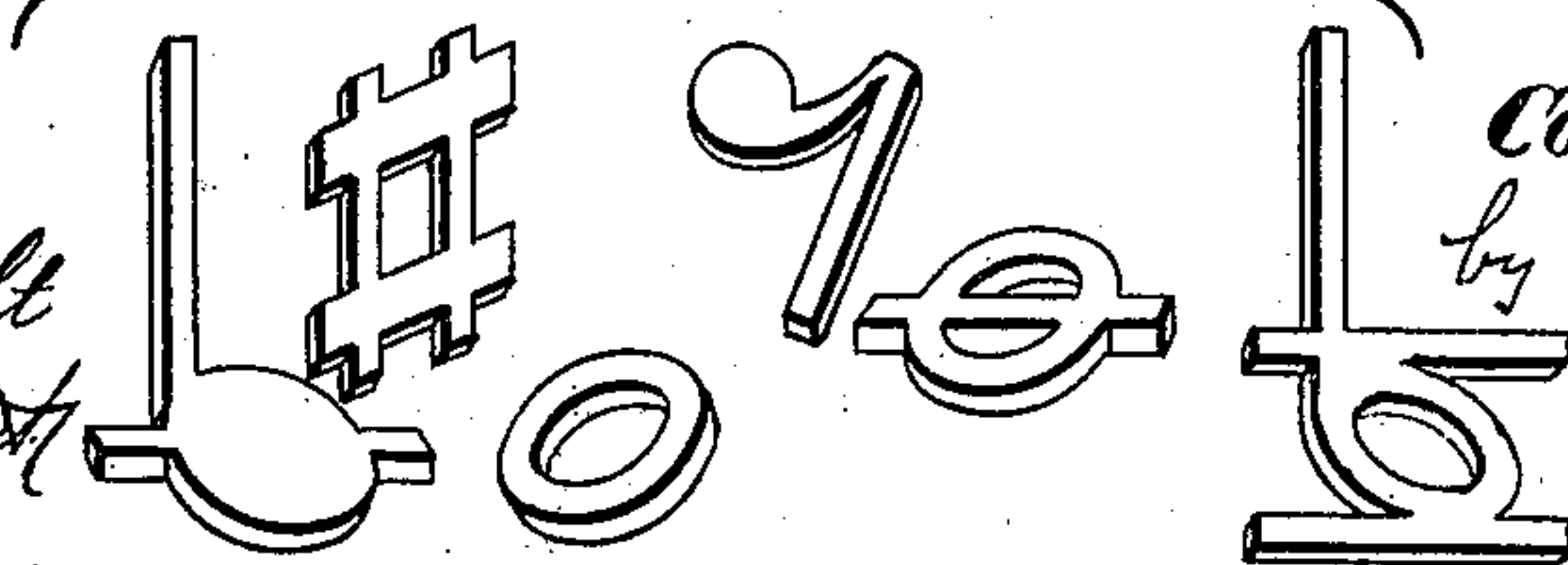


Fig. 6.

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONSTANCE R. TINSLEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## DEVICE FOR TEACHING MUSIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,736, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed November 13, 1900. Serial No. 36,381. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CONSTANCE R. TINSLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Devices for Teaching Music, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in appliances for use in giving instruction in music; and the object of the invention is to provide means whereby the teaching and understanding of correct technique or manner of rendering musical compositions and the elements of harmony can be assisted and facilitated.

With this end in view the invention consists of a table for use in teaching music having on its surface a representation of a musical staff and a series of marginal divisions formed by the lines extending inward from the edge of the top, in combination with a series of pieces having the form of musical characters which are adjustable on said table-top, whereby notation and the elements of harmony may be correctly taught with facility.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view, one of the end sections of the table being folded against the main body. Fig. 3 is an end elevation. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the table with its parts in folded position. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5 5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 illustrates some of the blocks that may be employed with the table.

Referring to the drawings, 1<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>b</sup> designate the top of the table, which top is preferably made rectangular in form and may be of any desired size. I have found that if the said top is made seventy-two inches long by twenty-four inches wide it will be well adapted for the purpose. Said top is made in three sections, the end sections 1<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>b</sup> being connected to the intermediate or main section 1 by hinges 2, whereby said end sections can be folded over or against said middle section when the table is not in use. By making each end section one-half the length of the middle section both end sections can be folded against the upper surface of said middle section, and the table-legs are so constructed and arranged that they can be folded against the opposite

side or face of the said middle section. Therefore when the table is not in use it can be folded so as to occupy a space having the same width and length as the middle section of the top. On the upper surface of the top are delineated in any suitable manner two musical staves. These staves, as shown, do not preferably extend the entire length of the table, but are separated from one end thereof by a space 3. The portions of said upper surface of the table adjacent the longitudinal edges or sides are divided into a series of spaces 4 by means of short transversely-extending parallel lines or grooves 5. The spaces 4 may be of any suitable width, although I prefer to arrange the lines or grooves 5 about one inch apart.

The table is supported on legs, there being preferably two groups or sets, each consisting of three legs. These are arranged in such relation to each other and so connected to the table as to be folded compactly against the under side of the top when not in use and when extended form a firm and safe support for said top.

Referring particularly to Figs. 3 to 5, it will be seen that two legs 6 7 of each group are rigidly secured at their upper ends to a cross-bar 8, which is hinged to the under side of the section 1 of the table-top, near one end thereof, by suitable hinges 9, which permit said legs to be turned inwardly against the top 1. As shown, the cross-bar 8 is preferably made of less thickness than the upper ends of the legs 6 7, and in the recess or space thus formed is arranged an extensible leg 10. This leg, which may be of the same form and size as those above described, is connected rigidly to a bar 11, which is hinged to the main cross-bar 8 to swing about an axis at right angles to that about which the hinges 9 operate. The hinge 12 for said swinging bar 11 is arranged relatively closer to one of the main legs, and said bar is of such length that when the parts are in their folded position the extensible leg 10 lies close against the other of said main legs. By this construction the bar 11 can be made of such length as to extend for a considerable distance under the end section of the top, which it supports, and thus provide a very firm structure. By reference to Fig. 5 it will be seen that the legs 10 of the table are arranged so as to be ad-



5 jacent to opposite main legs—that is, the leg  
 10 at one end of the table will fold against or  
 adjacent to the main leg 7, while at the other  
 end of the table the extensible leg will lie ad-  
 5 jacent to the main leg 6. The legs are of such  
 length that when in use the top is supported  
 at the desired height to allow pupils sitting  
 about the table to easily assume the proper  
 positions for correct piano-playing, and the  
 10 marginal spaces 4 are employed to assist in  
 showing the correct positions of the hands  
 and fingers—that is, although said divisions  
 do not necessarily represent the divisions or  
 keys of the keyboard of a piano they enable  
 15 the instructor to illustrate to the pupil the  
 correct position which the hand and forearm  
 should assume and the manner in which the  
 fingers should touch the keys of a piano, or,  
 as hereinbefore stated, the device is a great  
 20 aid in teaching technique. As pointed out  
 above, the device is not arranged like or in-  
 tended to take the place of a keyboard in giv-  
 ing musical instruction. An examination of  
 the drawings will show that all of the spaces  
 25 of the marginal divisions are of equal width  
 and that the lines separating and forming  
 said spaces are all of the same length. By  
 having such marginal divisions along both  
 longitudinal edges of the table it will be seen  
 30 that a single teacher can readily instruct sev-  
 eral pupils in technique simultaneously, and  
 by means of the movable blocks or pieces  
 (shown in Figs. 2 and 6) lessons in the ele-

35 ments of harmony may be illustrated. These  
 blocks or pieces, which may be made of wood  
 or any other suitable material and of any  
 desired size, are representations of musical  
 characters, a suitable number of each char-  
 acter being provided to serve the desired pur-  
 pose. In Fig. 2 of the drawings I have shown 40  
 some of the blocks arranged upon the staffs  
 represented on the table-top 1, and in Fig. 6  
 have illustrated a few of the other characters  
 in detail perspective. The blocks or pieces  
 are freely movable over the table, and by their 45  
 use the elements of harmony may be taught  
 and the pupil caused to become perfectly fa-  
 miliar with the rudiments of music.

Having thus described my invention, what  
 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 50  
 Patent, is—

The herein-described means for use in  
 teaching music, comprising a table having on  
 its surface a representation of a musical staff  
 and a series of marginal divisions, formed by 55  
 lines extending inward from the edge of the  
 top, in combination with a series of pieces,  
 having the form of musical characters, which  
 are adjustable on said table-top.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 60  
 name to this specification in the presence of  
 two subscribing witnesses.

CONSTANCE R. TINSLEY.

Witnesses:

HENRY A. RUBINO,  
 JAS. DAVIDSON.