

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET No. 3  
THE 'DUO-ART PIANOLA' PIANO  
(The Pedal Electric Model)

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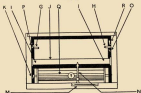
# A Description of the 'Duo-Art Pianola' Piano

## (The Pedal Electric Model)

**C**HESE instruments, apart from being used as a Reproducing Piano, with all the artistry and individuality of the pianist's original performance, will also play the ordinary 88-note Thereminist rolls as a 'Pianola' Piano, either in conjunction with the small electric motor, which creates the energy when piano is functioning as a 'Duo-Art' reproducing instrument, or played as a (foot-operated) 'Pianola' Piano. It is briefly described in the following pages.

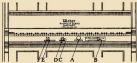
### THE 'DUO-ART' REPRODUCING PIANO.

FIG. 1.



- G. Left hand check or socket.
- H. Right "
- I. Automatic Tracking Device.
- J. Tracker Bar.
- K. Repeat Levers.
- L. Tempo Indicator.
- M. Microscopic Pointers.
- N. Motor Stems.
- O. "Duo-Art" Control Levers.
- P. Take-up Spring.
- Q. Normal and Soft Levers.

FIG. 1.



- A. Temperament Lever.
- B. Gear Lever.
- C. Flux Graduating Subdividing Lever
- D. Treble " " "
- E. Soft Pedal Lever.
- F. Sustaining Pedal Lever.

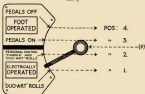
N.B.—In the Grand 'Duo-Art Pianola' Piano the motor switch or switch is the Lever marked MOTOR on the extreme right.

### Inserting the Music Roll.

See that lever B (Dia. 1) is at extreme left, and hold roll so that title may be read, then insert left flange of music roll in clutch bearing G (Dia. 1) which is at left of the upper portion of spool box, just above brass tracker bar J (Dia. 1). Push roll to the left to permit engagement of the slotted end of roll with right hand clutch bearing H (Dia. 1), making certain that the clutch has engaged correctly. Draw end of music over tracker bar J (Dia. 1), and behind the Mesostyle Pointers N (Dia. 1), making fast ring on roll to hook in centre of take-up spool Q (Dia. 1). When the ring is attached, turn take-up spool by hand until full width of paper is brought on same, then the lever B (Dia. 1) must be pushed over to extreme right side of slot.

## The 'Duo-Art' Control Device Lever.

Dia. 3.



It is necessary to see that 'Duo-Art' control lever P (Dia. 3) is as marked on Diagram 3, viz., in No. 1 position. The motor starter G (Dia. 1) should then be pulled out, and as the music roll begins to wind on to take-up spool Q (Dia. 1), adjust the tempo indicator M (Dia. 1) to the tempo number marked on music roll. The 'Duo-Art' roll will then play and, when finished, will automatically re-roll.

Repeat Lever K (Dia. 1).

By placing this lever in the ON position any composition will repeat until the lever is again moved to the OFF position.

## PLAYING THE INSTRUMENT AS A 'PIANOLA' PIANO.

(Motor blown.)

This enables one to play a roll according to one's own musical taste, WITHOUT THE AID OF THE FOOT PEDALS, by placing the 'Duo-Art' lever P (Dia. 1) in No. 2 position (see Dia. 1).

Also it will play the ordinary Standard Dance Roll unattended.

The volume of tone can (if desired) be reduced by placing lever B (Dia. 1) at the "SOFT" position.

### Automatic Re-roll.

Attention must be called to the possibility of some Standard Rolls not having the necessary perforation at the end of roll to work the automatic Re-wind. In this case it will be necessary to put the lever B (Dia. 1) to the Reverse position by hand at the conclusion of piece.

### "Silent" Position.

Modern instruments are invariably provided with an arrangement which (when the lever B is placed in the centre of slot) enables a portion of the roll to be quickly and silently passed by, so that selected portions of a roll can be played separately.

### The Temporanic Lever A (Dia. 2).

This lever serves a dual purpose and FIRST is provided to determine the speed at which the music perforations pass over the tracker bar. When moved to the right it increases, and to the left decreases the speed of the music, the rate of progression being shown by means of the small pointer called the Tempo Indicator M (Dia. 1). Attached to this is the Metronome Pointer N (Dia. 1). Upon all Metronome-Thermodist Rolls there appears a red "Metronome" line. The original of this line is traced in many cases by prominent pianists—and always by a musical artist—whose interpretation of the particular composition is authoritative. Every variation of the Metronome line indicates a change in the tempo. By moving the tempo lever so that the Metronome Pointer follows the Metronome line, the performer reproduces exactly the tempo changes employed by the artist whose playing originally fixed the variation in the line. While the performer may depart from the Metronome line to suit his individual ideas, the Metronome stands as a guide (to be used if desired).

The second purpose of this lever is to provide the graduation of strength of tone to the Thermodist or Solo, and this is built up by turning the milled head of lever which works quills

independently of the Graduating levers, and is operative only when the Piano is being played as "Pianola" (motor blown).

### The Graduated Subduing Levers.

#### C & D (Dia. 2.)

These are situated to the left of the tempo lever, and are used for reducing the volume of tone, which effect is obtained by moving them to the left; the lower one (C) operating on the bass, or lower half of the piano notes, and the upper one (D) softening the treble or upper half of notes. As these are intended for reducing the accompaniment portion of the music, they should be used when the Thermostat is in operation, which can be determined by observing whether or not there are small perforations IN PAIRS near the edge of music roll. If any of these small perforations are visible between the music roll speed and the tracker bar (J), that portion of the music has been thermostated to enable you to make the theme, or melody, prominent by turning rilled head of lever A (Dia. 1), but unless the whole of the accompaniment is softened by holding both levers over to the left, the unthermostated notes will be equal in power to the melody. THE GRADUATION of the accompaniment in proportion to the melody is effected by allowing these levers partially to return to their normal position. Should there be no Thermostat perforations, these levers can be used to subdue the bass, or treble, independently of each other, as may be considered desirable.

#### The Soft Pedal Lever B (Dia. 2).

This lever operates the same action as the left foot pedal of the Piano.

#### The Sustaining Pedal Lever F (Dia. 2).

*(Often called the dam pedal.)*

This lever operates the same mechanism as the right foot pedal of the piano. The sustaining pedal can also be brought into use automatically by means of the single marginal perforations on the left hand side of the music roll by placing the lever F (Dia. 2), which is on the left hand side of speed box, to the position "ON" as indicated upon the white plate (see

Dis. 3). This lever (F) should be placed to "OFF" if you prefer personally to control the sustaining pedal by means of the lever (F).

## PLAYING THE INSTRUMENT AS A 'PIANOLA' PIANO.

*(Foot operated.)*

### Position for Playing.

In order to ensure a comfortable position at the instrument choose a seat not less than 28 in. in height, the top of which should slope so that the back portion is about 1½ in. higher than the front.

As the variation of tone production depends almost entirely upon the pedal action of the "Pianola," it is important to obtain a correct method of using the foot pressure.

*(For more definite details consult the specially compiled booklet, "PLAYING THE 'PIANOLA'" Price 25. 6d. Complete with Practice Roll.)*

### "Duo-Art" Control Switch (F).

The switch must be put into either position No. 4, or (for Automatic Sustaining Pedal) No. 3.

### Graduating Subdividing Levers

C. & D. (Dis. 2).

These have the same effect as previously explained (in Motor-Blown Section) especially noting that when held over to the extreme left, the foot pressure will not vary the power of the unharmonized notes.

The use of the other levers is as previously set out.

### Expression Indications on Music Rolls.

There is a continuous line of dots upon the music rolls and the varying position of this line indicates the degree of tone to be brought to bear upon the notes which are being played as the dots are passing over the marker bar. When this



dotted line is toward the left side of the roll the volume of sound should be softened ; towards the right hand side loud effects are intended. Intermediate positions should be proportionate in tone.

The word "SOLO" indicates the commencement of a Theoretical section, at the termination of which the word "NORMAL" will appear.

All changes in Metronome, and dotted expression line, as well as all other expression indications, should be put into effect at the moment such changes, or indications, come over the holes in the tractor bar. There will also be found the following indications for musical expression :—

- Rit. or Ritardando.....Reduce speed.
- Accel. or Accelerando.....Increase speed.
- Tempo.....Resume normal speed.
- ♩.....Piano.
- Dim. or Diminuendo.....With diminishing volume.
- Cres. or Crescendo.....With increasing volume.
- FF or Fortissimo.....Very loud.
- F or Forte.....Loud.
- MF or Mezzoforte.....Medium loud.
- P or Piano.....Soft.
- PP or Pianissimo.....Very soft.
- Andante.....Rather slow.
- Moderato.....Moderate speed.
- Allegro.....Quick and lively.
- Presto.....Very quick.

# Learn to Play Your 'Pianola'

The 'PIANOLA' is a highly developed musical instrument—  
to make the fullest use of all its magnificent potentialities you  
should learn to play it.

Many owners of 'Pianola' Pianos do not realize the artistic  
possibilities of their instrument.

**THE NEW 'PIANOLA' PRACTICE ROLL**

**Price 2/6**

**INCLUDING INSTRUCTION BOOKLET**

**By REGINALD REYNOLDS**



