

The Great Button Keyboard.

So you still want to mess around with the old difficult zebra keys?

Play music in C and it is all the white notes. OK?, but what happens when you have a piece of music in D? The C is no longer a white note but a black one!! So also is the F key. But the next piece you want is in Eb so the C key is now white? And the E key is now black? And what about 3# or 4b

Run a chromatic scale (that's every note up the keyboard in order and you have "Finger over, thumb under" bows on your hand, WOW how awkward is that!

Let us look at the C arranged button board. The buttons are arranged in 5 rows for convenience but you only need three adjacent rows to play. Because of the setting you only need ONE set of fingering. No matter what button you press the fingering of a tune is the same.



Button arrangement.

Look at the outside row of buttons. They show 2 white then two black.

Now look at the diagonals. Pick the third WHITE button down on the outside row. Flow diagonally across white, black, white. These buttons are C, C# and D. Now back to the first row and the black button below the white button you found first and that is the Eb. So diagonally across you have Eb, E and F.



Button Board Layout.

If you lay your fingers out to follow the buttons you find that they will flow down (or along) the buttons in a LOGICAL manner.

So, pick ANY button and follow that pattern of diagonals and you have the easy way to play. Look at the third white button from the left which is the C button, then follow along the first row to the 5th white button you can see that there is very little distance between them. This means you can play in TWO octaves at the same time. With practice you can play C, E, G in the lower octave and add a D from the upper octave.

Why the five rows? Well pick ANY button and the diagonal fingering is the same.



A nice Hammond organ with the button arrangement.



The button overlay for the Tyros.

Great pity that Yamaha don't come to the party.
Regards, Den.