Preface

Installation

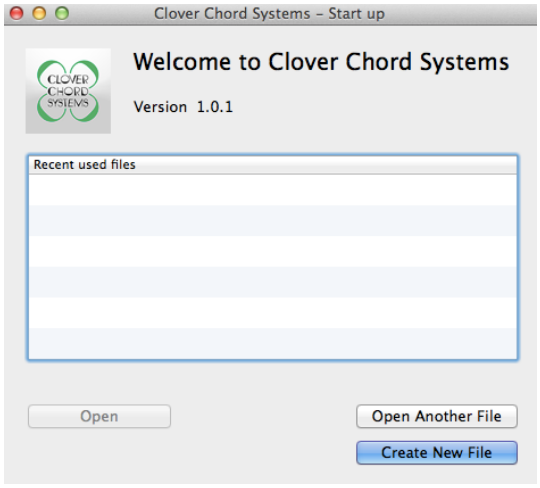
Download Clover app from iTunes App Store and copy the app into your Application folder.

When uninstalling, delete the app from the Application folder.

How to use it

Launch the app when you are done installing.

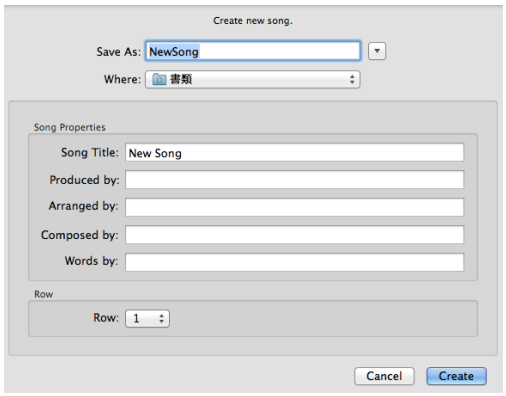
The first screen you see is:



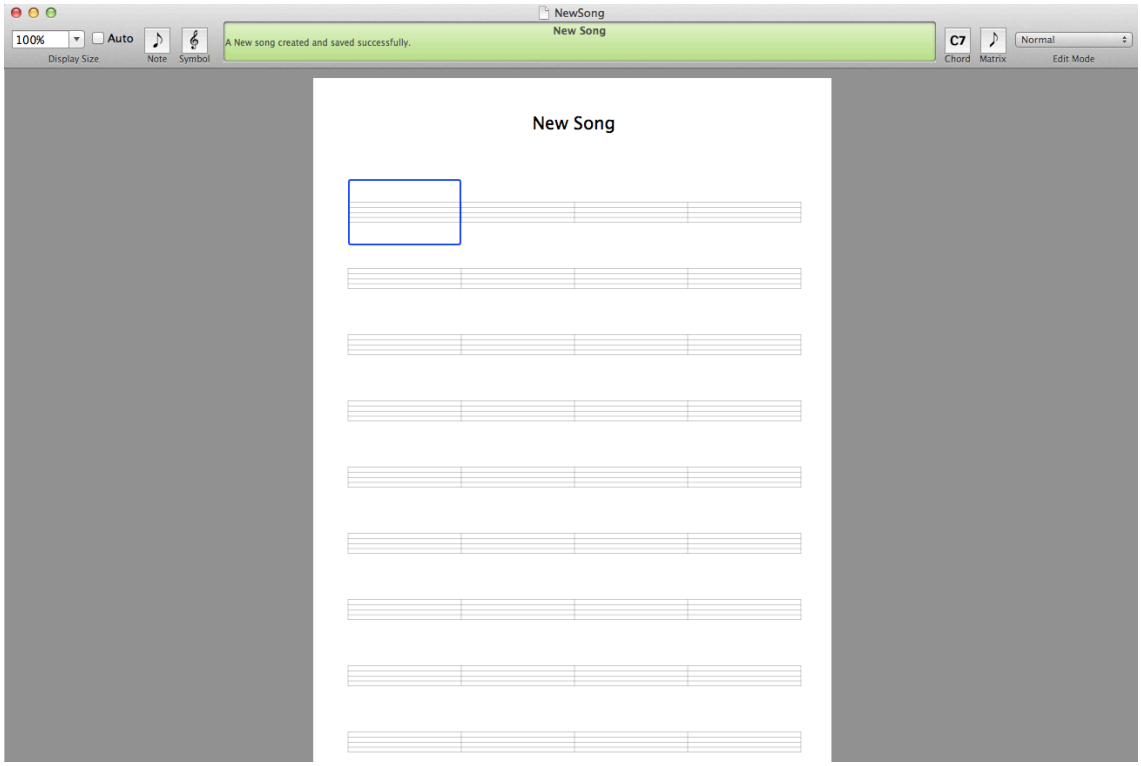
Pic.1

Click Create New File to make a new score. On "Create new song" window, name your file, locate where you want to save it, input necessary song properties, and click Create to go to new document window (pic3)

If you already have Clover Chord Systems file, your file will be shown in "Recent used files" box, shown in Pic1. Select and click Open.


Create new song.
Save As: NewSong
Where: 書類
Song Properties
Song Title: New Song
Produced by:
Arranged by:
Composed by:
Words by:
Row
Row: 1
Cancel
Create

Pic. 2

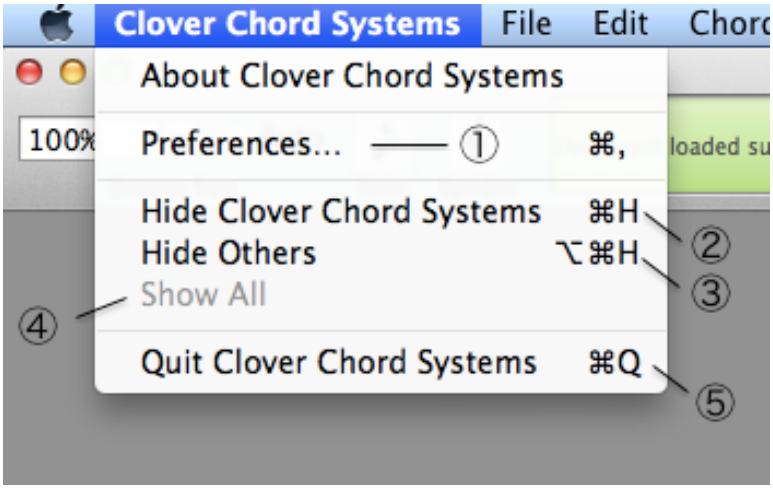

NewSong
New Song
100%
Auto
Display Size
Note
Symbol
A New song created and saved successfully.
C7
Chord
Matrix
Normal
Edit Mode
New Song

Pic.3

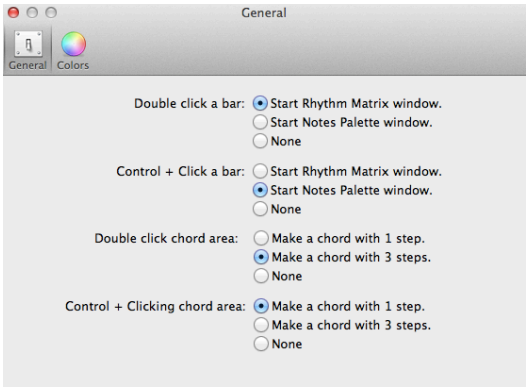
Instructions

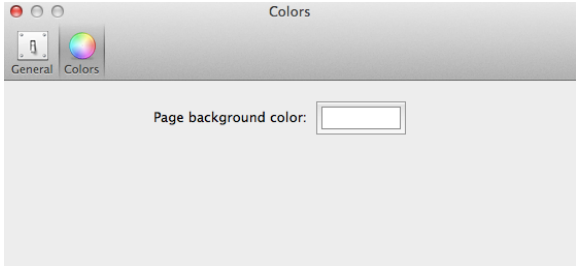
Menu Bar

Clover Chord Systems



① Preferences let you set up mouse button assignment and background colors.





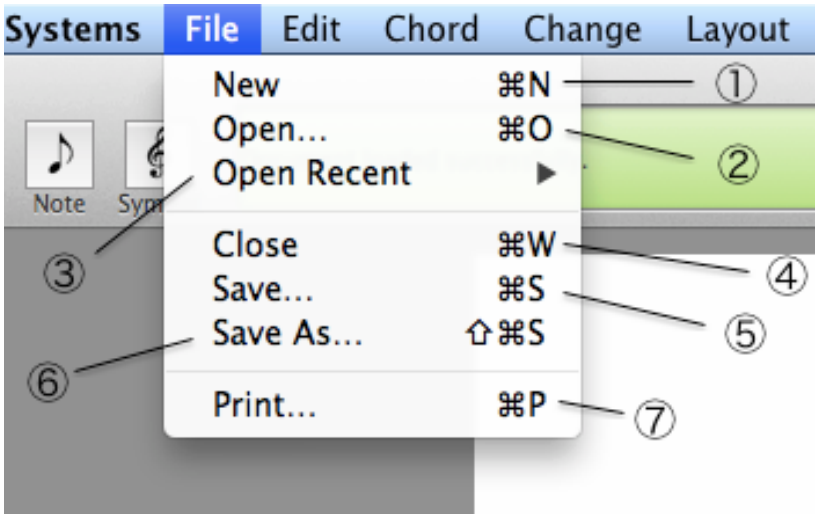
② Hide the application windows.

③ Hide other application windows.

④ Show all the hidden windows.

⑤ Close all the windows and quit the application.

File



① Create a new file.

② Open an existing file.

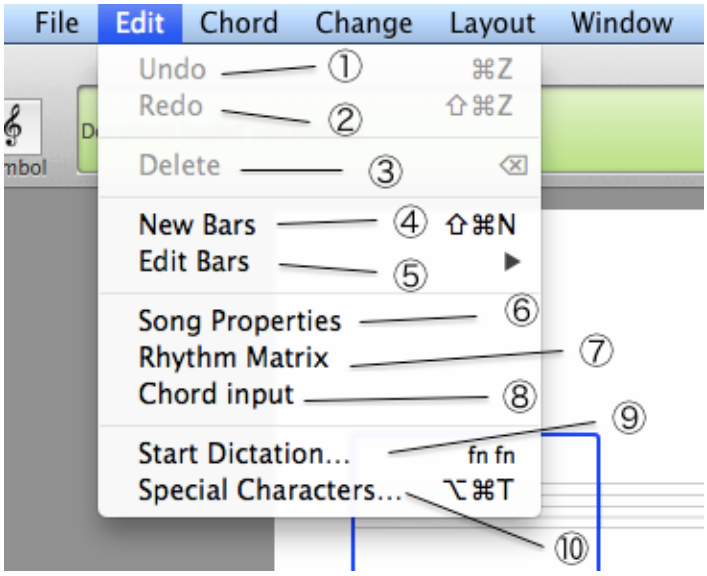
③ Open recently opened file.

④ Close a file.

⑤ Overwrite a file.

⑥ Save a file as a different name file.

⑦ Print score.

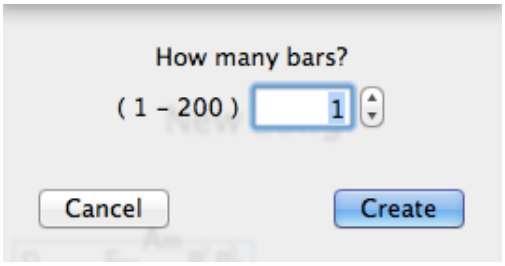


① Undo an action.

② Redo an action.

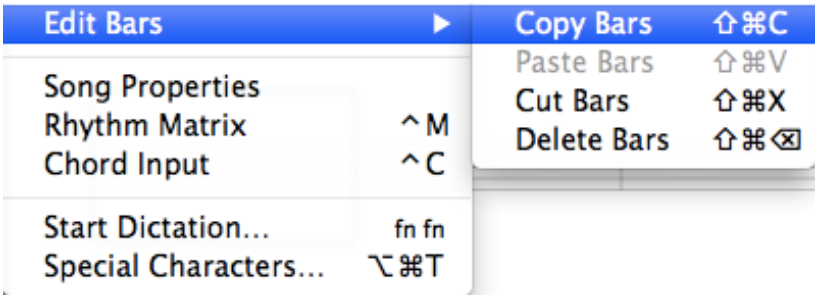
③ Delete chords, rests, and marks. (To delete bars, go to Edit Bars.

④ Add new bars to the end of existing bars.

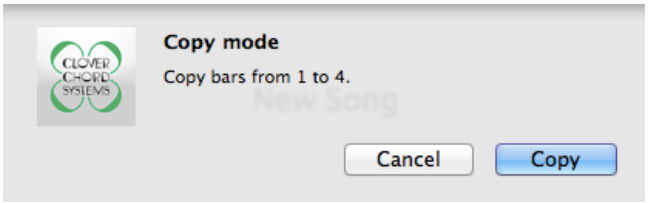


⑤ Sub menu bar will appear (see Pic #). On this sub menu you can do following edits.

- Copy Bars -

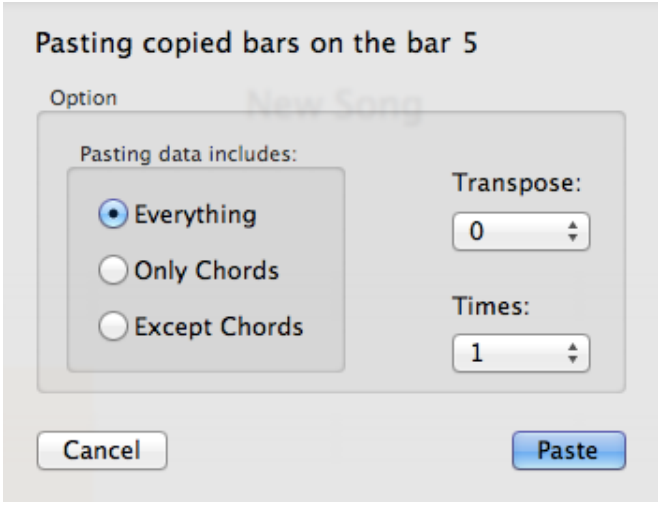


Click beginning and last bar you wan to copy and window bellow will pop up. Press Copy



- Paste Bars -

Select a bar you want to paste to.



You can choose option of pasting Everything/ Only Chords/Except Chords, Transposing, and how many times you want to

paste it. Then press Paste

- Cut Bars -

Click beginning and last bar and Paste window will appear. You can select where you want to paste it.

-Delete Bars –

Click beginning and last bar you want to delete and click Delete Bars to delete it.

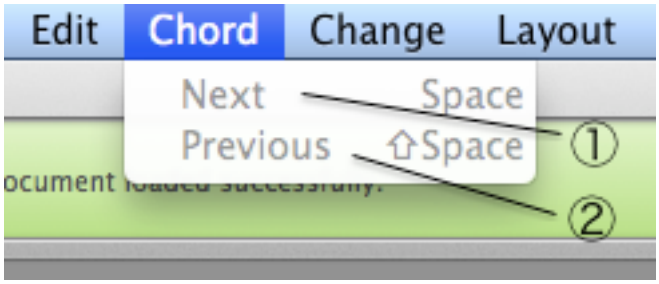
⑥ Edit properties including a song title and name of producer, arranger, composer and lyricist.

⑦ Matric palette will open.

⑧ Chord palette will open

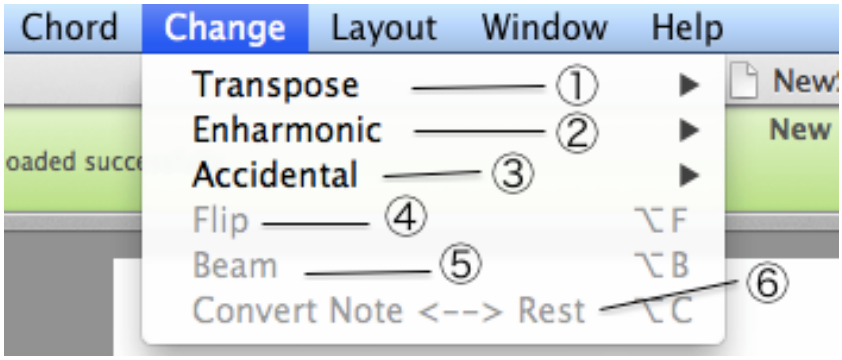
⑨ Start dictation

⑩ Text palette



① Go to next chord

② Go to previous chord



① Transpose all the bars at once, from plus 12 steps to minus 12 steps.

② Change the enharmonic spelling

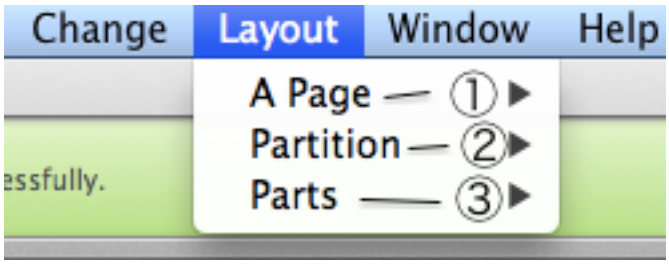
③ Up for one sharp or double sharps. Down for one flat and double flats.

④ Flip the note stems and slurs up, or down.

⑤ Beaming stems, or undo beaming. (If flags are not beamed, it will be toggle-switched with check mark on the left of

submenu.)

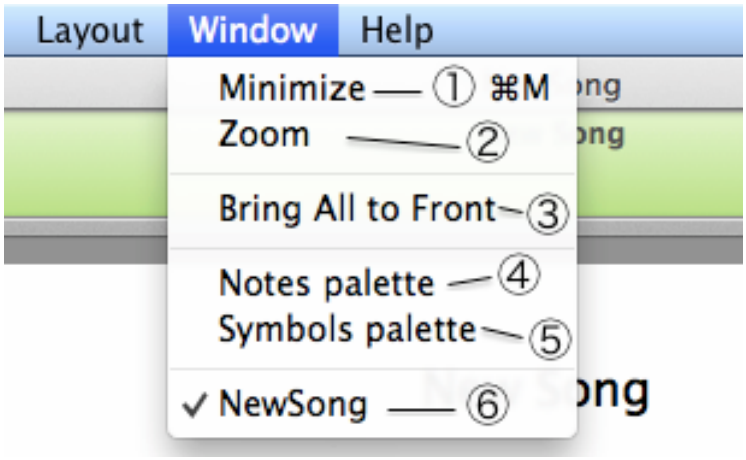
⑥ Switch between a note to a rest.



① Select number of staves (parts) in a page (8 to 12).

② Select number of bars in a row (1 to 8).

③ Select number of staves (parts). (1 to 2)



① Minimize a window

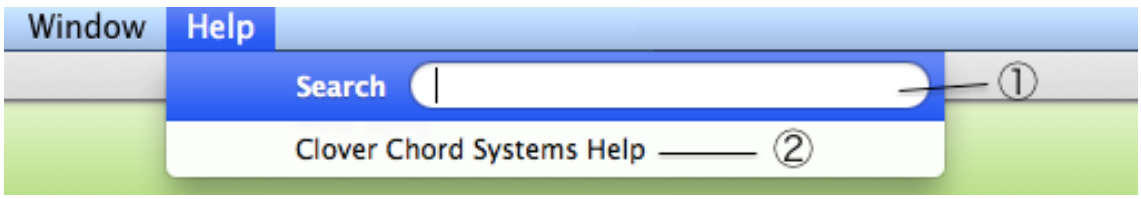
② Maximize a window

③ Bring all windows to front

④ Show Notes Palette

⑤ Show Symbols Palette

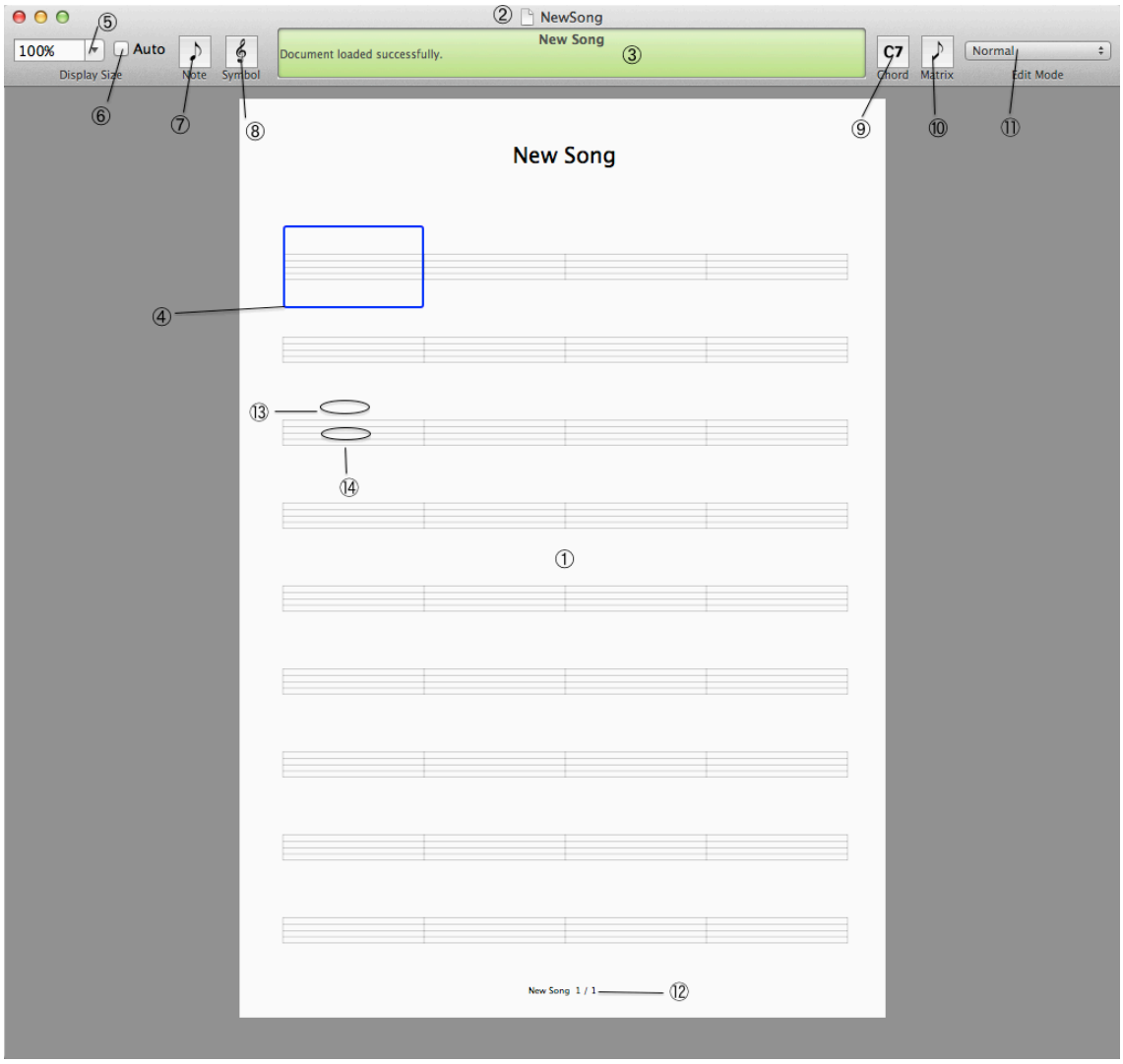
⑥ Show score window currently working on



① Search

② Help

Main Window



① Manuscript view

② Tool bar

③ Help/Instruction will be shown in this window

④ Cursor

⑤ Changing viewing size. / Choose from pull down menu. You can enter a number by double clicking.

⑥ Auto button / Check this button and size of the window will be adjusted automatically.

⑦ Open Note Palette.

⑧ Open Symbols Palette.

⑨ Open Chord Palette.

⑩ Open Matrix Palette.

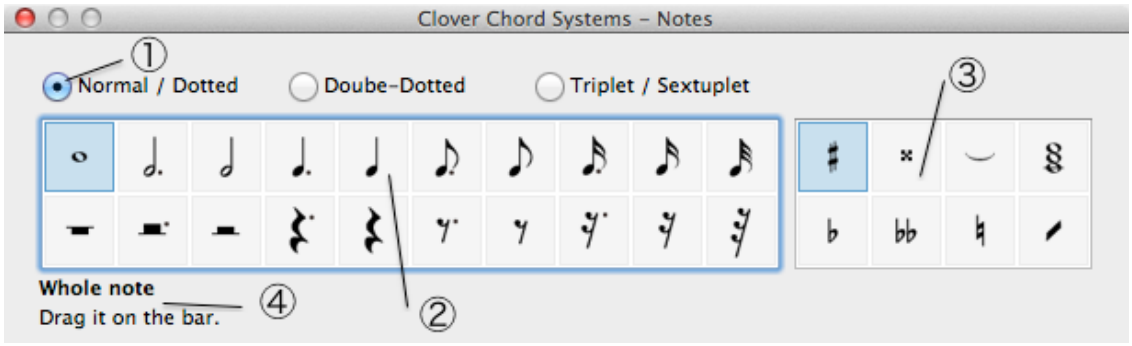
⑪ Switching bar edit mode. (Normal / Copy / Paste / Cut / Delete)

⑫ Showing which page you are on in a total number of the pages.

⑬ Chord input area / Default setting is double clicking to open the "3 steps mode" in the Chord Palette, and Ctrl + Click to open the "1 step mode".

⑭ Note input area / Default setting is double clicking to open Matrix Palette, and Ctrl + Click to open Notes Palette.

Notes Palette



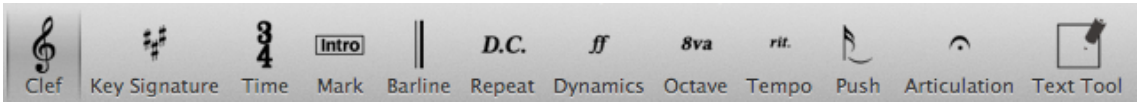
①Extended note value button / Choose extended note value including double-dotted or triplet/sextuplet notes when necessary.

②Note selection area / Click and drag desired note to staff area.

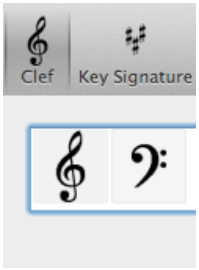
③Accidentals, Tie, Harmony, and Slash area / Click and drag accidentals, tie, harmony, and slash to staff area.

④Help guidance area / show simple English explanation of each marks.

Symbols Palette

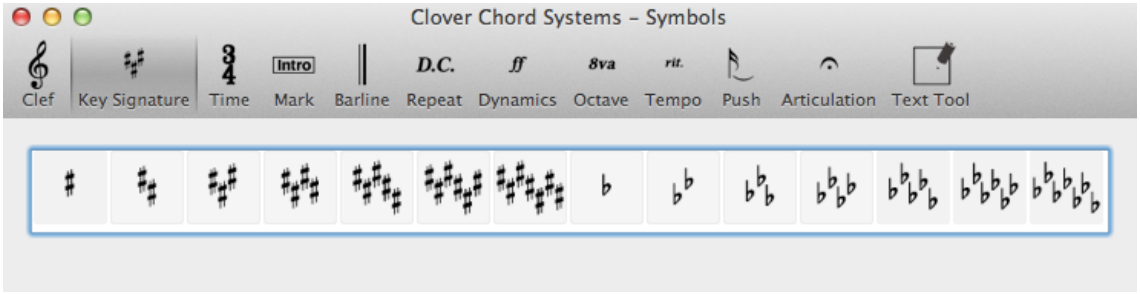


Clefs (Treble Clef, Bass Clef)



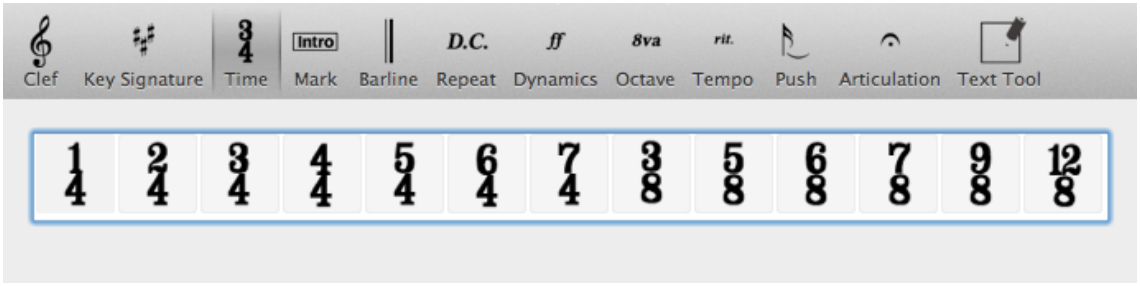
Drag & drop desired clef to a selected bar.

Key Signature



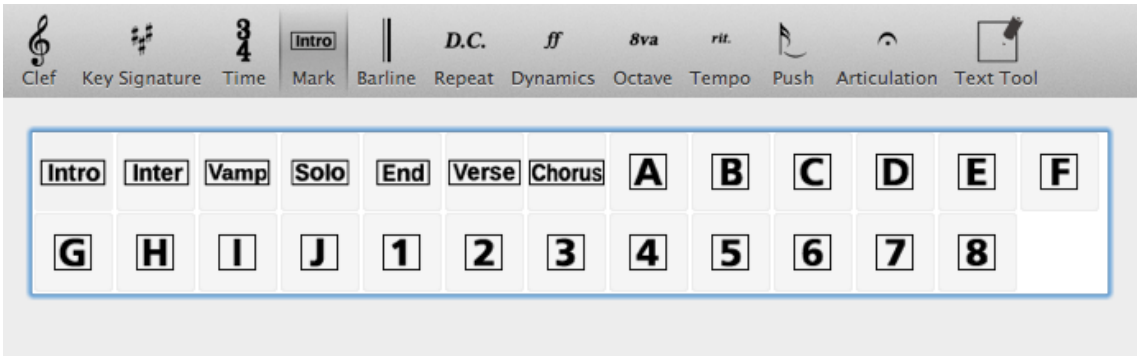
Drag & drop desired key signature to a selected bar.

Time (meter)



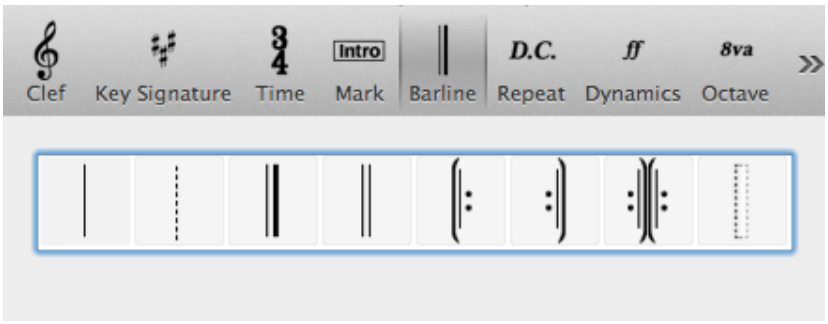
Drag & drop desired meter to a selected bar.

Mark (Rehearsal Marks)



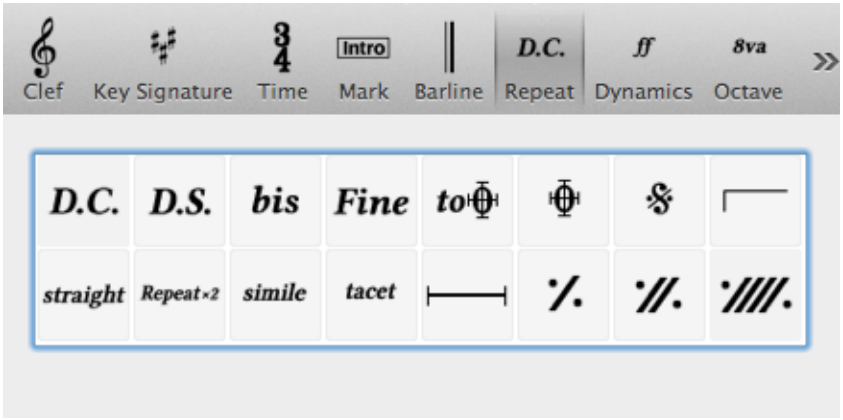
Drag & drop desired rehearsal mark to a selected bar.

Bar lines



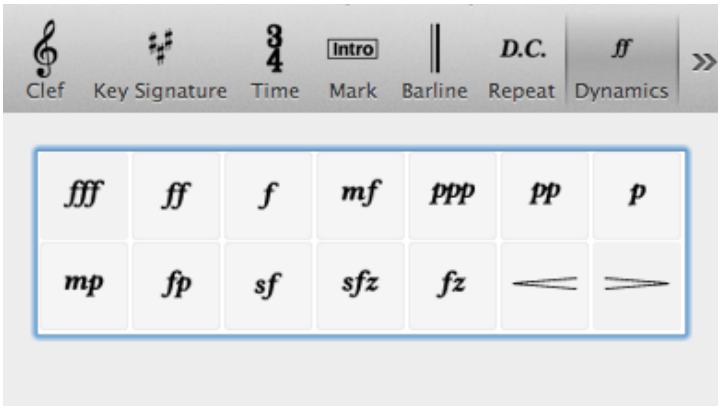
Drag & drop to desired style of bar to a selected bar line area to replace it.

Repeat Marks



Drag & drop desired repeat mark to a selected bar.

Dynamics

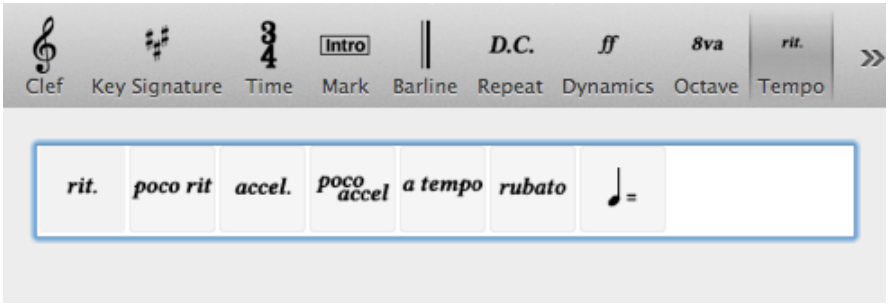


Drag & drop desired dynamics mark to a selected spot.

Octave Signs

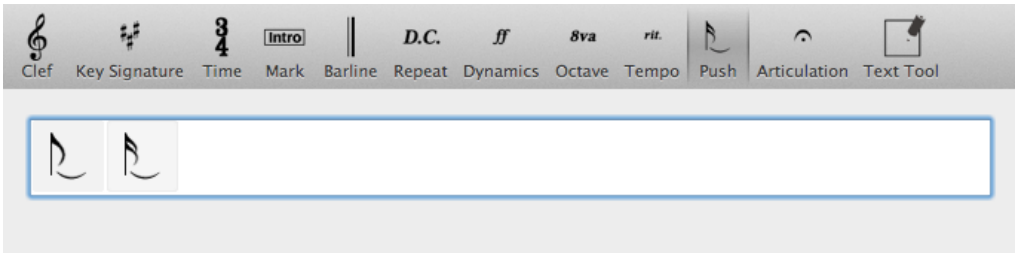
Drag & drop desired octave mark to a selected spot.

Tempo Marks



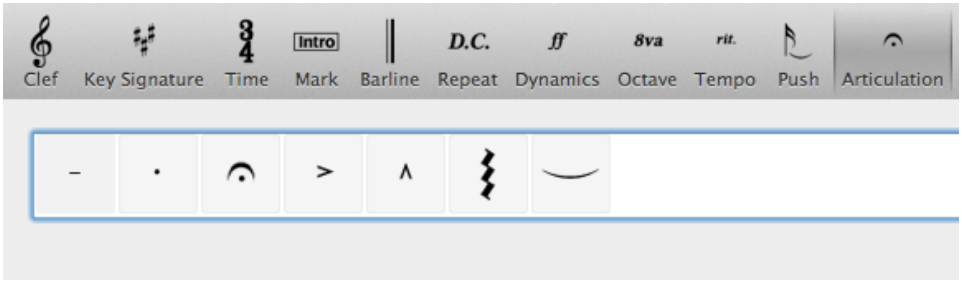
Drag & drop t desired tempo mark to a selected spot.

Push (Anticipation)



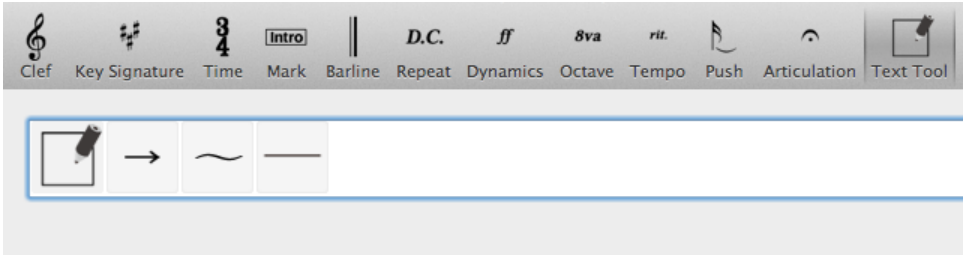
Drag & drop desired anticipation mark to a selected bar.

Articulation



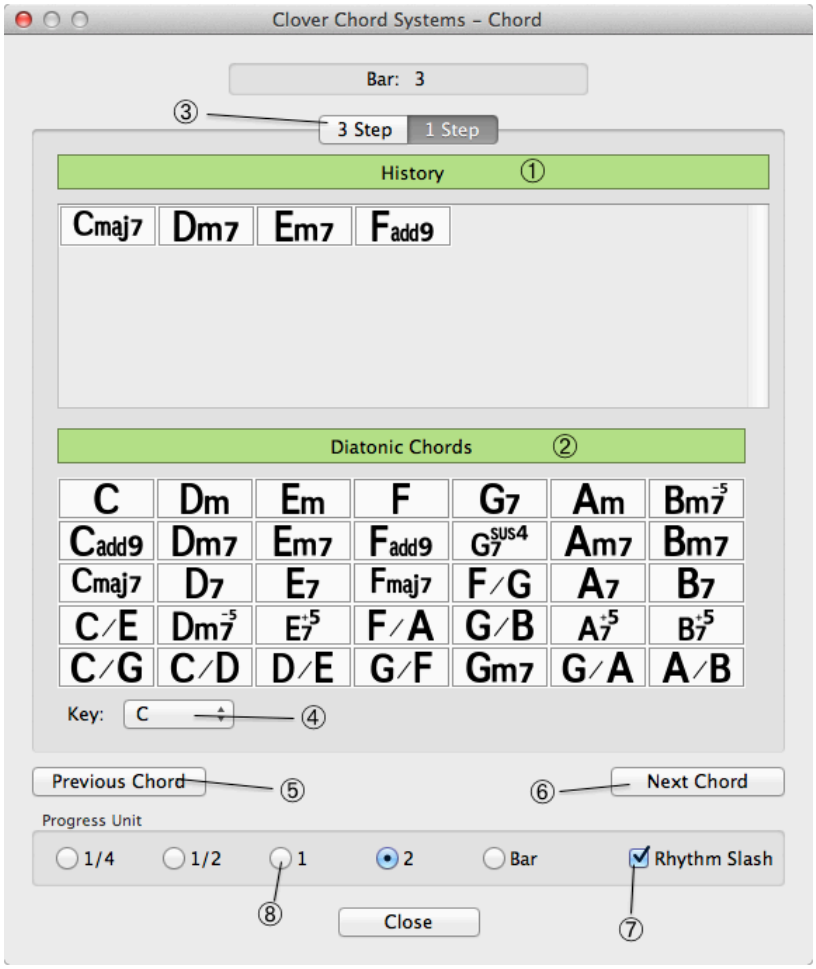
Drag & drop desired articulation mark to a selected note.

Text Tool



Chord Window

1 step Mode



①History (Log) Area

Chords that you have used once will be added here. Even complicated chords can be used in this 1 step mode after they are used.

②Diatonic Chord Area

Simple, diatonic, and popular chords

You can input chord with just one click. Drop it on a bar where the cursor is.

③Mode Switching Button

Switch "3 steps mode" to "1 step mode".

④Key select

You can change the key. Convenient feature for key changes only for partial or section.

⑤Go back to previous chord

You can go back and fix the chord you input previously. *You cannot go back to where you didn't input a chord.

⑥Enter a chord, and proceed to a next chord.

Enter the chord you clicked and proceed. You can also double click a chord to enter and proceed.

⑦Input a chord above rhythm slashes.

If you check this box, you can write chords right above each rhythm slashes you made with Matrix Palette.

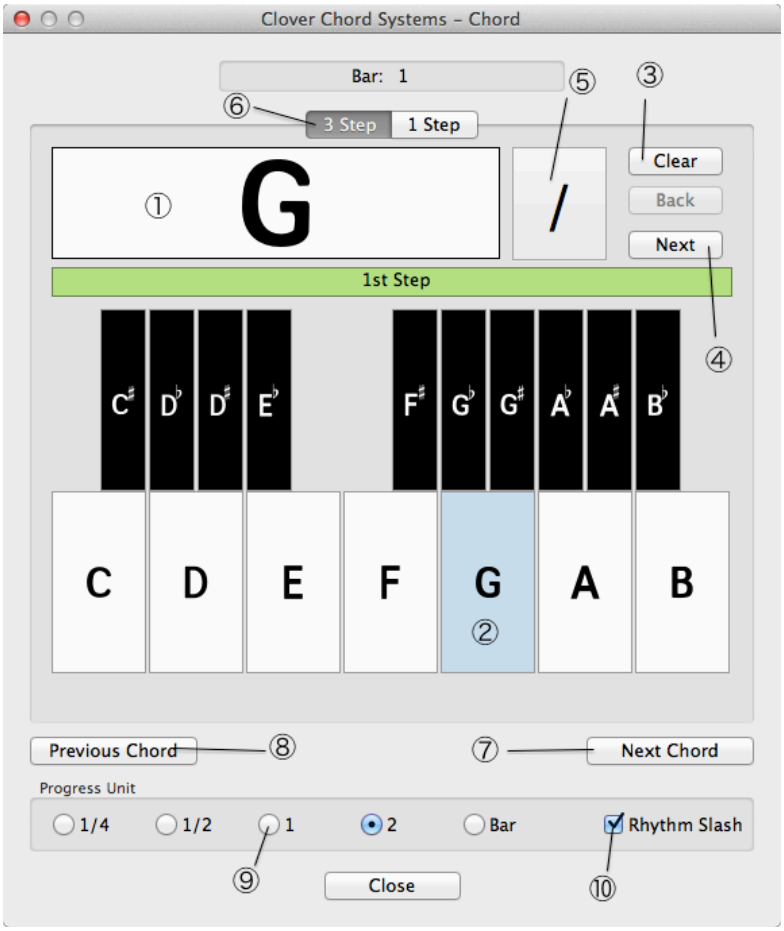
⑧Progress Unit

You can choose the length for each chord lasts. (Length of chord is set as follows; Bar=one full bar, 2=two beats, 1=one beat, 1/2=8th, and 1/4=16th.)

Chord Palette

3 Steps Mode

1st step



①Preview Area

②Selecting Root

This will let you select a root of the chord. Double click to proceed to the next step.

③Clear Button

You can undo your choice. You can use it when you want to go back to the previous chord to delete.

④To proceed to the next step.

Takes you to the 2nd step.

⑤ On chord button

Input the bass note of an on chord (inversion). You can click it anytime.

(You can click it when no root is selected. It is useful when, for example, only bass note changes while the chord above stays the same.)

⑥ Mode Switch Button

You can switch between 3steps mode to 1 step mode.

⑦ Enter and proceed

Same function as when you double click a chord.

⑨Go back to previous chord

You can go back and fix the chord you input previously. *You cannot go back to where you didn't input a chord.

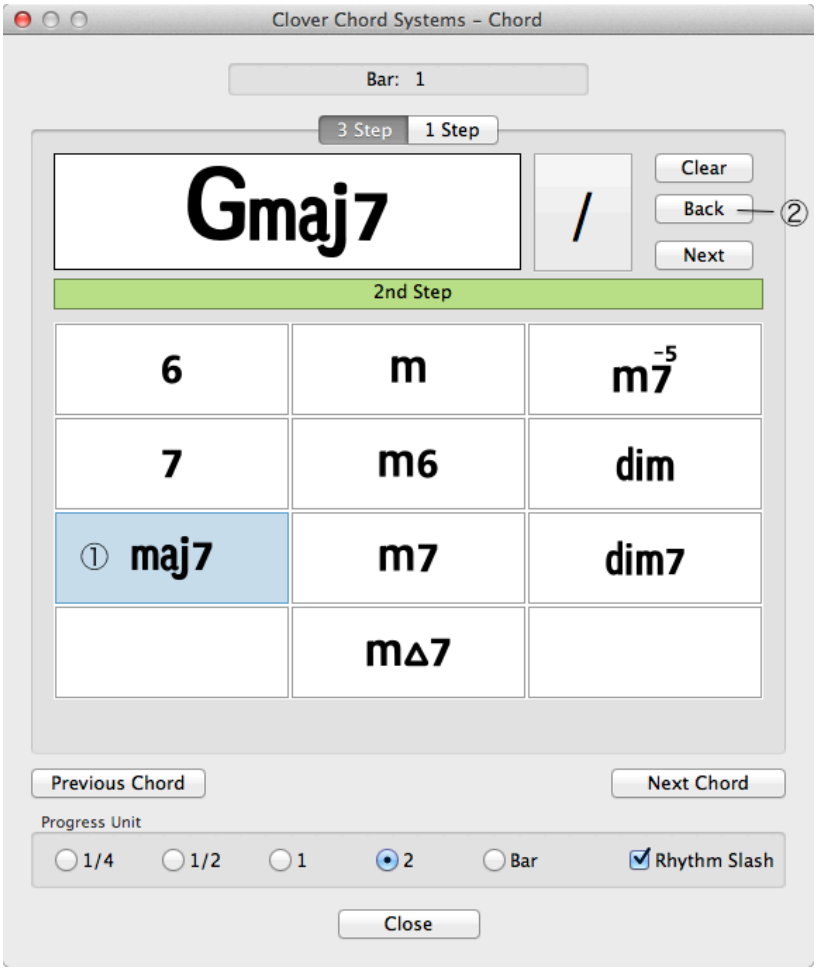
⑩Progress Unit

You can choose the length for each chord lasts. (Length of chord is set as follows; Bar=one full bar, 2=two beats, 1=one beat, 1/2=8th, and 1/4=16th.)

⑪Input a chord above rhythm slashes.

If you check this box, you can write chords right above each rhythm slashes you made with Matrix Palette.

2nd step

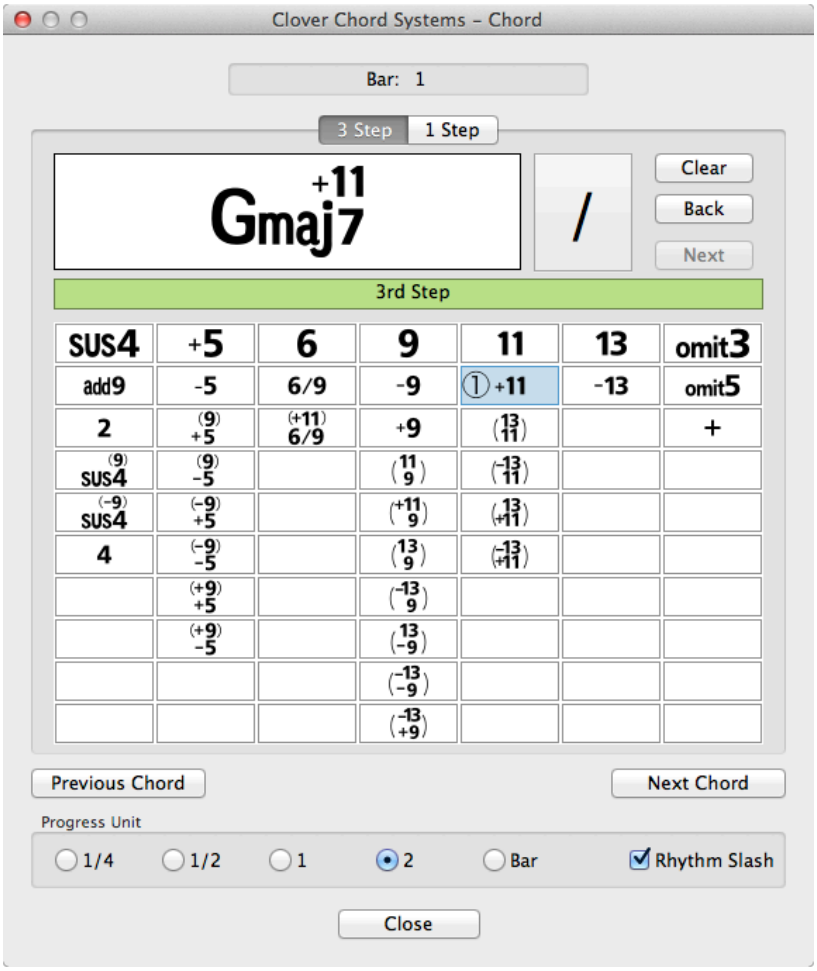


①2nd step : Chord quality select area

Select quality. Minor, Seventh, etc. Double click to proceed to the 3rd step.

②Go back to previous step

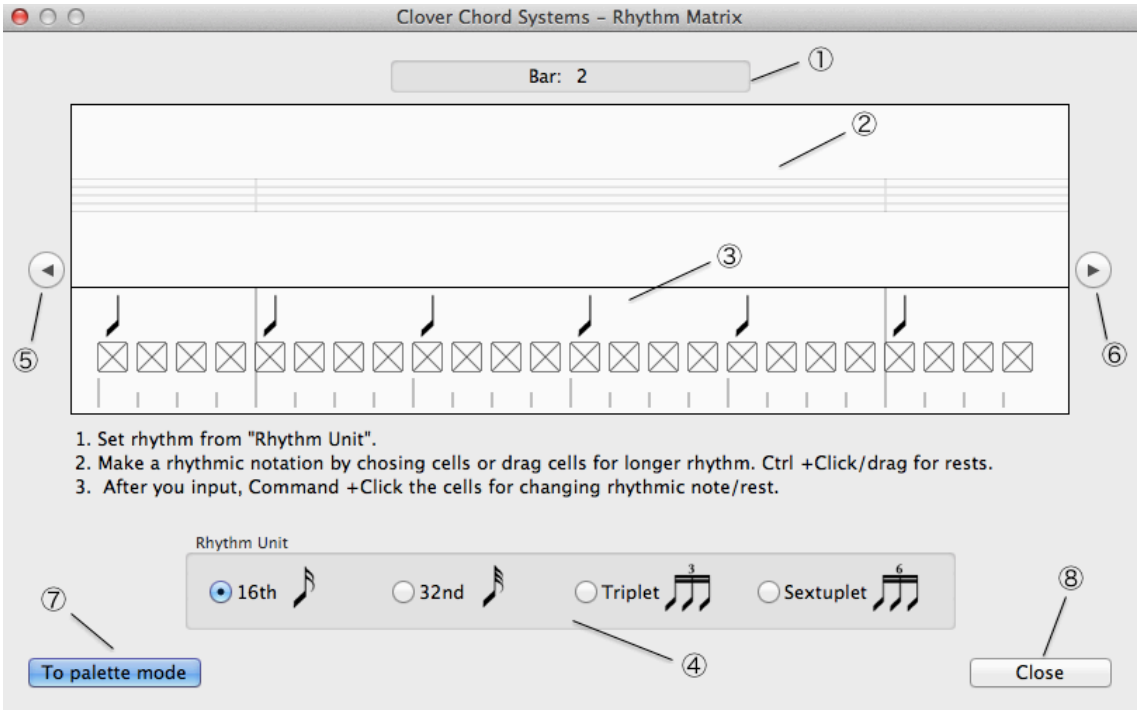
3rd step



①3rd step option area

You can add tension, sus4, omit5 etc. to the chord of your choice.

Rhythm Matrix



① The bar number you will edit

② Preview of rhythmic notations and rests that entered in the bar

③ Rhythm cells select area. You can make a rhythmic notation by clicking cells. One cell represents one subdivision, depending on the rhythm you chose from the Rhythm Unit. You can make note value longer by dragging a cell. Ctrl + Drag for making rests. After you have input, you can select a cell and press Command + Click to switch the rhythm slash to a rest.

④ Rhythm Unit. This will let you change subdivision of one beat.

⑤ Go to previous bar

⑥ Go to next bar

⑦ Go to Notes Palette

⑧ Finish editing and close the window

Cell Status

Empty Note selected Rest Cell Selected Cell dragged

The following is shown on the window of each mode.

32th mode Triplets mode sextuplets mode Melo

* When you want to put triplet/sextuplet rests, input triplets/sextuplet notes and select the notes that you want to switch to rests, or the other way around for rhythm slashes.

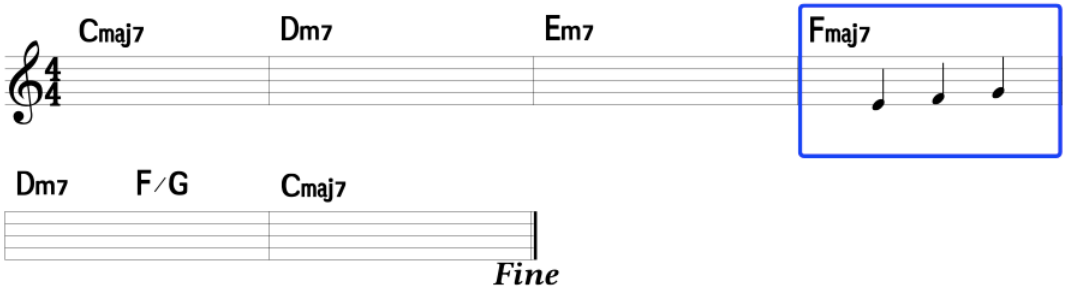
Notes Input

Clover Chord Systems (Clover) is mainly developed for making a simple charts/lead sheets, but not specialized for writing notes.
However, when you want to input some simple melody or phrases, Clover can be quite useful.

What Clover Chord Systems is decisively different from other music writing software is that your new blank sheet begins from a "Blank" sheet, while other music software's default setting starts with "rests" on every bars in a new document.
As we all know, a physical manuscript paper starts from a real blank, which is very convenient in making a master rhythm lead sheets.

Let's say you want to have your band jam with simple phrases, and you made following two types of lead sheets (Ex.1 and Ex. 2).

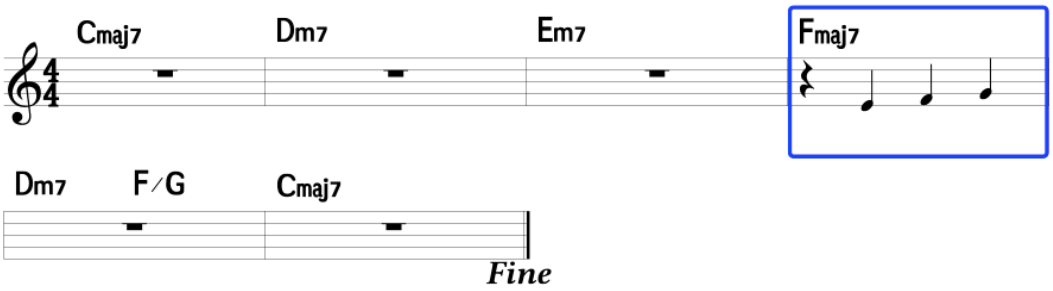
EX.1



When Ex. 1 is given to a band, the band will play normally up to 1st beat of 4th bar, then, from the second note in 4th bar, play the melody of "E, F and G (mi, fa, so)".

What could happen if lead sheet Ex. 2 bellow is given?

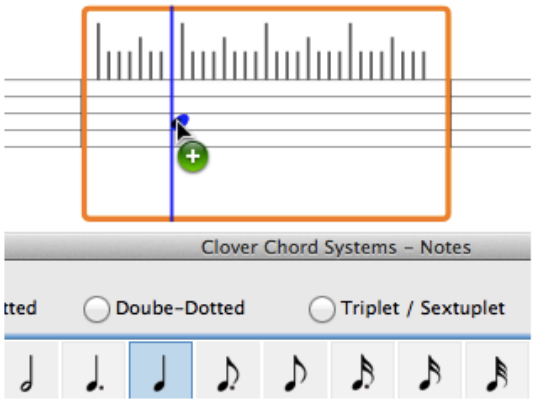
EX.2



Your band would rest until the second note of the 4th bar, then play the melody then rest again, which is not what you wanted.

Common music software's default document will do this. You will have to hide all the unwanted rests, which takes quite some time.

On Clover, rest will not appear automatically and you can add rest when you need it.
There is no need to hide or delete undesired rest. You can always put a note easily wherever you want
Since you can start from anywhere in a bar, grid will appear above the staff when you drag and drop the first note. Drop a note according to this grid.
Following note you add will be placed automatically from left.



Second note will be placed from the beginning of a bar when you drop it to the left of the first note you dropped.

Note is divided automatically within one beat. Some of longer note will be divided and tied together.

Figure bellow is an example of dropping a quarter note an 8th note behind the beat.

This feature is useful when you input syncopated notes.

Ties can be added by dragging from the palette to the note individually.

Beam flags after drop notes.

Drag notes and Change>Beam to make flags to beam.

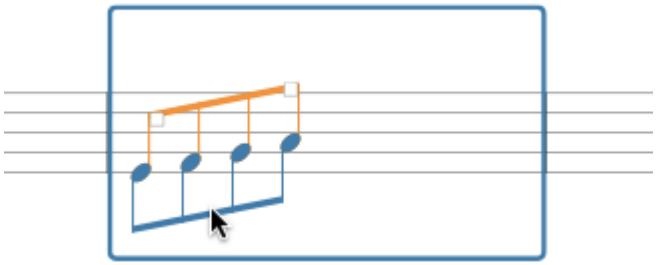
You will beam flags often so learning shortcut (Option+B) will save your time.

It may be easier to Drag notes like drawing a line like shown bellow.

You may want to drag or circle around the note heads accordingly.

You can flip beam and stem by click and drag beam.

Adjust it to easier to read.



Here’s a little tip when you click and drag a stem.

Click in the middle of the stem.

Short cut command is Option+F.

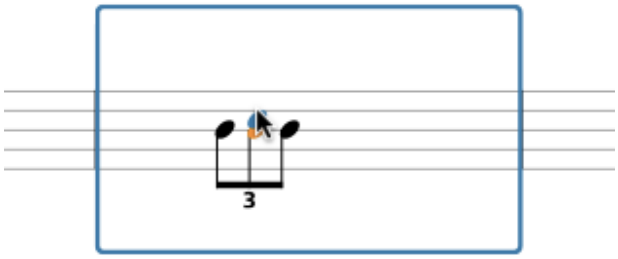
You can flip stem even for single note by click the tip of the stem and drag.

You can drag the corner handle to tilt beam.

Creating Triplet/Sextuplet notes is different.

A set of three or six notes comes up together when you drag and drop.

All notes are in the same pitch so you need to move them to your desired pitch.



Since the numbers of notes are fixed, you cannot delete undesired notes individually.
As noted before, since there is a concept of “empty” with Clover, various rhythms will be written by switching from notes to rests instead of deleting notes to avoid incomprehensiveness.
Click note head and go to Change>Convert Note<–>Rest to change a note to a rest.
Short cut for it is Option+C.
(Inputting method for Triplet/Sextuplet will be improved on next update.)

After a bar is filled with many notes, stretch a bar to give more space between notes.

It is quite simple. Just click a bar line and drag to the side.

You can change how many bars you want in one line by put the cursor on the line you want to change and go to Layout>Partition.

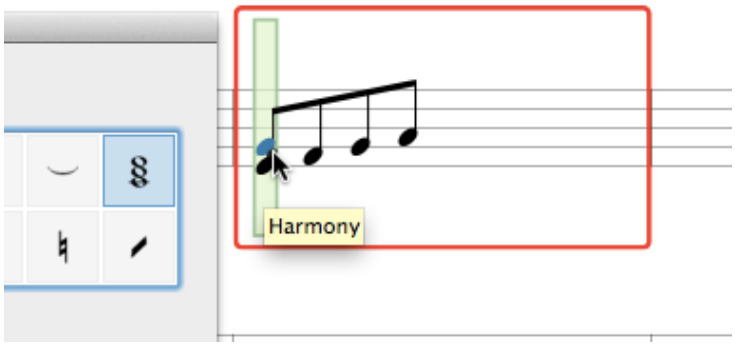
Adjust its layout as you desired.
You can also set how many lines on one page with Layout>A page.

You cannot write two contrary parts in one line with Clover.

However, you can still go to Layout>Part and choose 2 to make it two staves.

You can make existing note to a harmony.

Drag Harmony mark from Note Palette to the note head to create harmony.

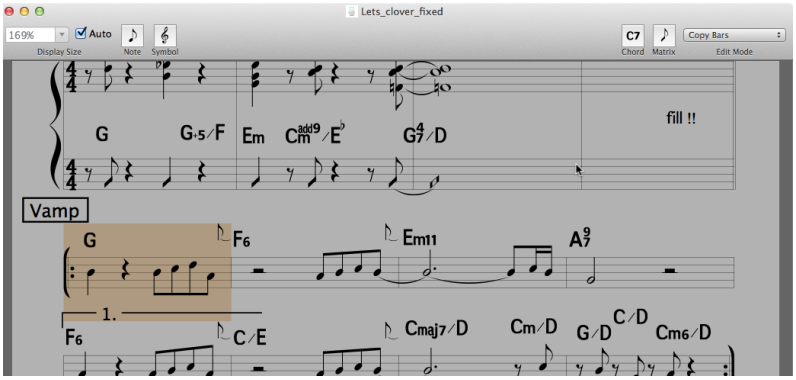


Copy and paste will save your time as you go.

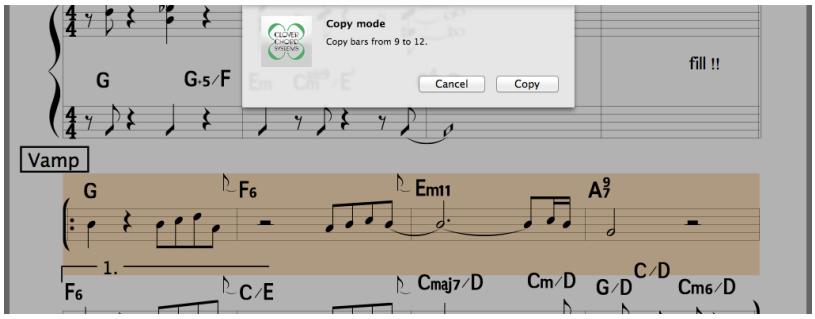
On Clover, Copying is always per bar.

Go to Switching bar edit mode box and select Copy. (Short cut for it is Shift+Command+C)

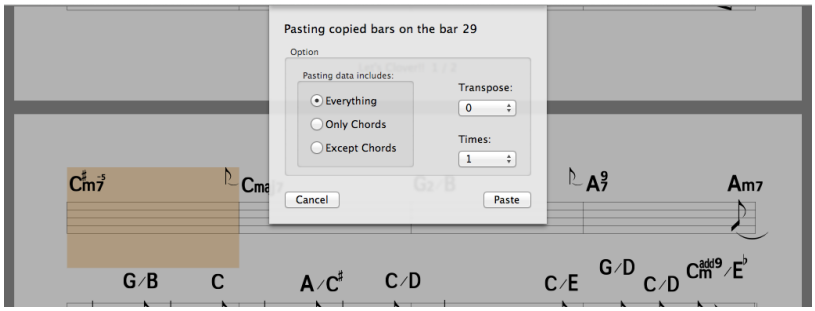
1. Click the beginning bar of your choice on a staff.



2. Then click the last bar.



3. Then click the bar where you want to paste it on.



Pasting can be everything in the bar, chord only, or except chord. Those can be transposed or pasted multiple times.

When bars are running out, add more bars by going to Edit>New Bars
Your choice of number of bars will be added after where the cursor is.
Thick double bar or Fine from Symbols palette can delete bars after where you drop it as the end of the score. You may want to add about 200 bars ahead of time.

Please refer to action number 3 for Paste mode, and number 1 or 2 for Cut or Delete mode.

This is it! The rest is up to you to use it creatively. We hope Clover Chord Systems will be your best partner.