

# Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

## Flute/Piccolo

### Basic Tuning Rules

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below by adjusting the head joint accordingly.

### Your Tuning Notes

Play quarter note pitches to help “prep” the tuning note (the half note pitches).



**Note-** The head joint has an adjustable tuning plug at the closed end. It is extremely important that this plug is in the right location (screwed in the correct amount) in order to tune accurately. Check that it is placed correctly by inserting a cleaning rod into the open end of the head joint until it touches the cap. If correctly placed, the etched line on the cleaning rod should appear exactly in the center of the tone hole.

If the plug needs to be moved outward (away from the open end), tighten down on the threaded cap. To move the plug toward the open end, loosen the cap and push in. Please ask for help in doing this. Once it is in the correct place, DO NOT MOVE IT!

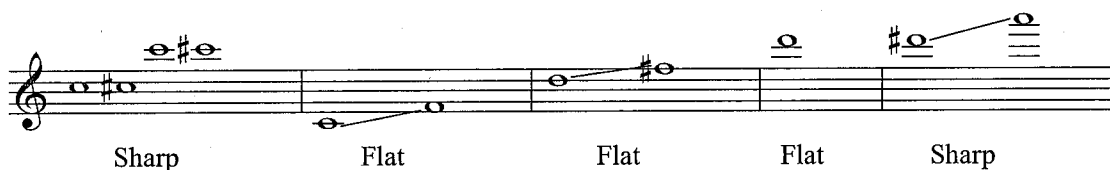
### Your Tuning Mechanism

Head joint- pull the head joint out if the pitch is sharp; push it in if the pitch is flat.

### How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Sharp- Roll head joint in (direct air more downwards into tonehole).
- Flat- Roll head joint out (direct air more across tonehole).
- Alternate fingerings

### Common Out of Tune Notes



# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Flute/Piccolo

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or b followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. *Example:* # -8 or b -12.

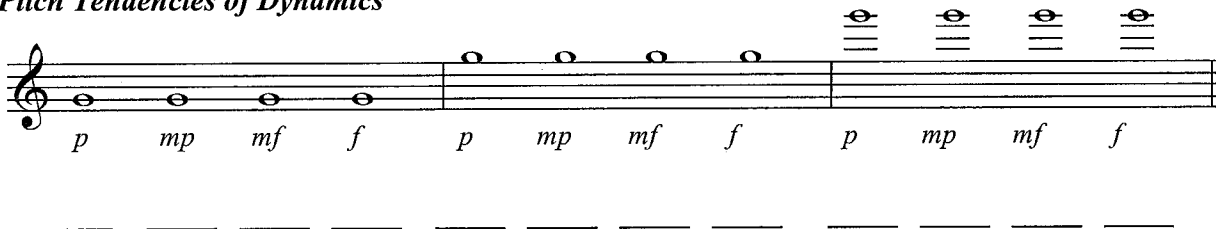
### Tuning Notes



### Chromatic Scale



### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics



# Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

## Oboe/English horn

### Basic Tuning Rules

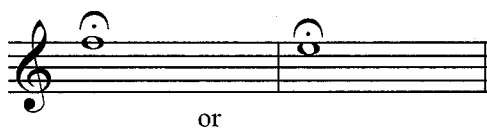
1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the reed if the pitch is flat or sharp.

### Your Tuning Notes

#### OBOE



#### ENGLISH HORN



### Your Tuning Mechanism

None. Oboe tuning is dependent on a properly adjusted reed and a good embouchure. On English horn, it is possible to use bocals of slightly different lengths to raise or lower the pitch, but a well-formed embouchure and good reed are emphasized.

### How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Flat: increase amount of reed in mouth, increase embouchure pressure.
- Sharp: decrease amount of reed in mouth, decrease embouchure pressure.
- Alternate fingerings

### Common Out of Tune Notes



# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Oboe/English Horn

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or *b* followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. *Example:* #8 or *b*-12.

### Tuning Notes

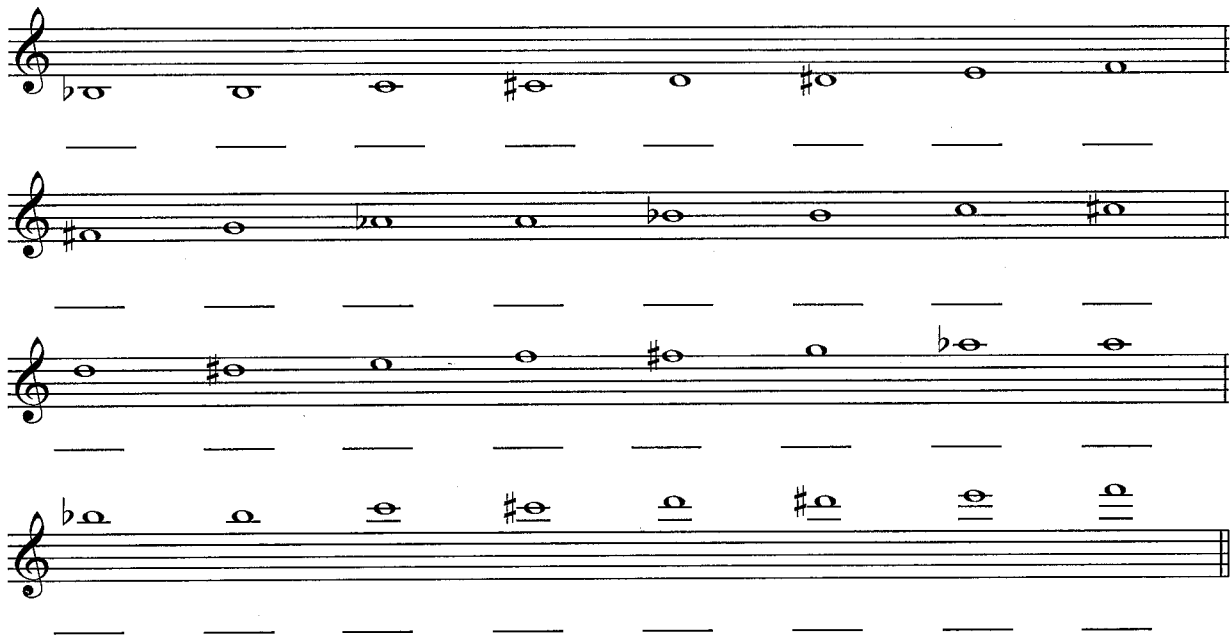
Oboe



English Horn



### Chromatic Scale



### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics



# Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

## Bassoon

### Basic Tuning Rules

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the reed if pitch is sharp or flat.

### Your Tuning Notes



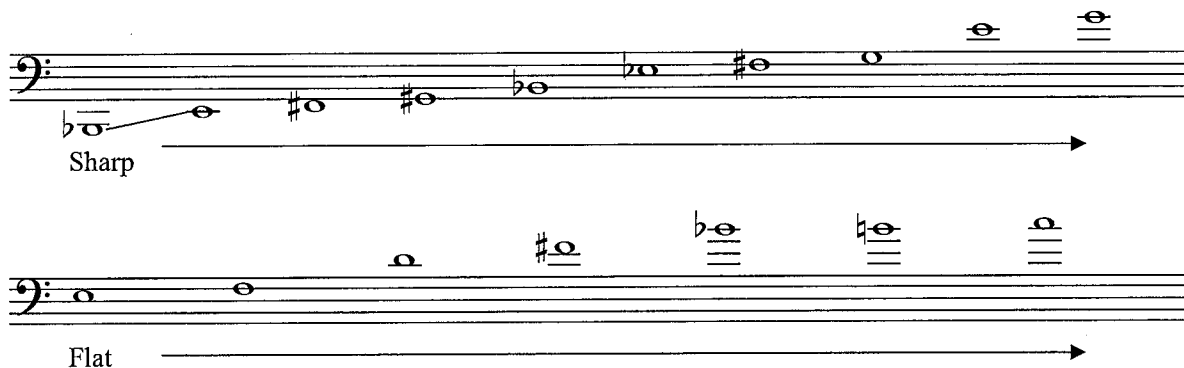
### Your Tuning Mechanism

None. Do not attempt to adjust the pitch of the bassoon by moving the bocal in or out of the instrument because the vent hole must be positioned so that the pad covers it. Bassoon tuning is dependent on a properly adjusted reed and a good embouchure, but bocals of slightly different lengths can be used to raise or lower the pitch of the instrument. The higher the bocal number, the lower the pitch.

### How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Flat: increase amount of reed in mouth, increase embouchure pressure.
- Sharp: decrease amount of reed in mouth, decrease embouchure pressure.
- Alternate fingerings

### Common Out of Tune Notes



# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Bassoon

Name \_\_\_\_\_

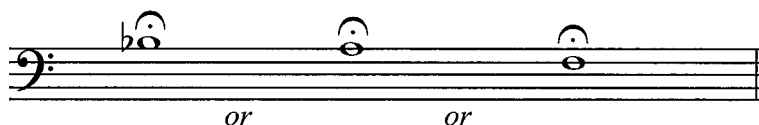
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

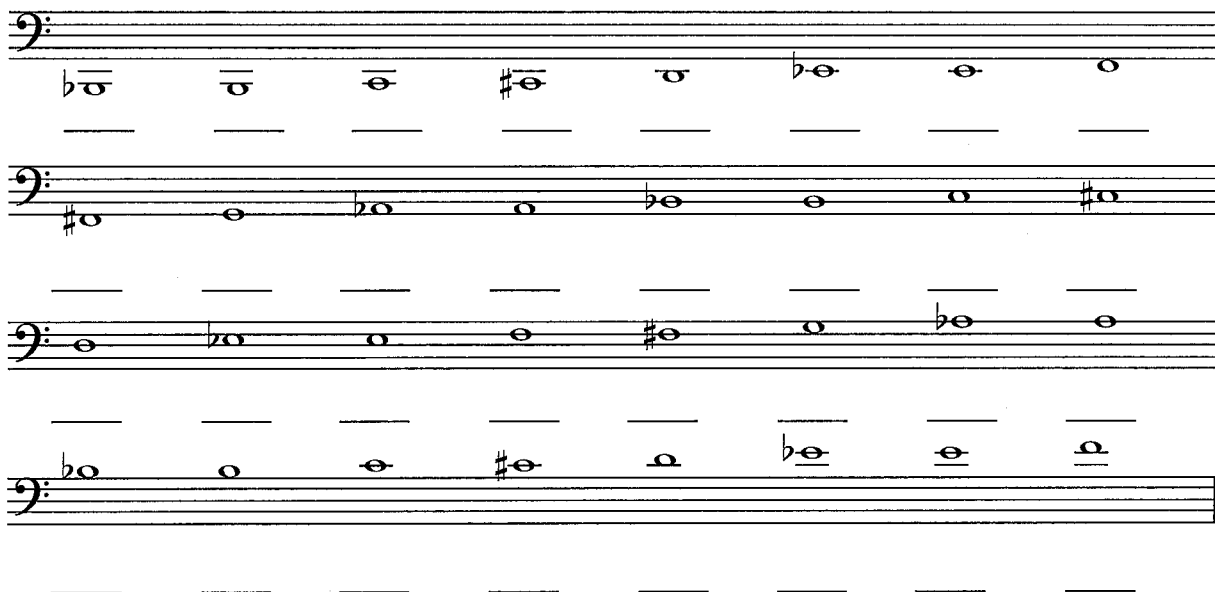
Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or b followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. *Example:* #8 or b-12.

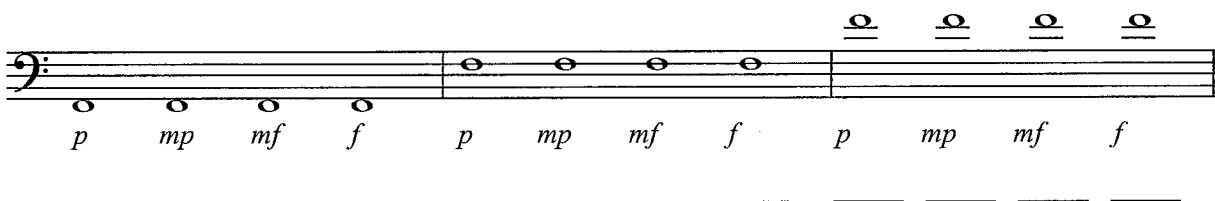
### Tuning Notes



### Chromatic Scale



### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics



# Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

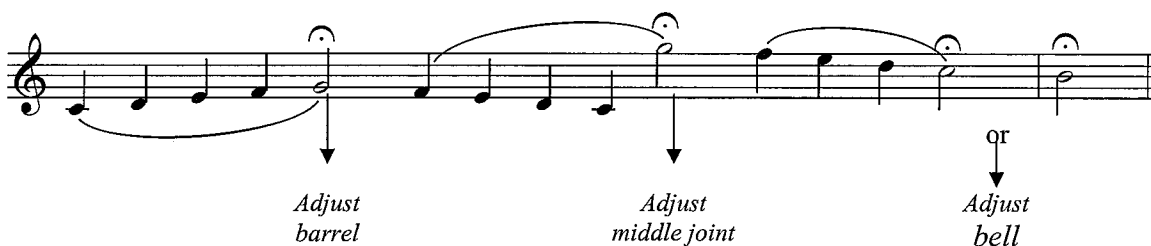
## Clarinet

### Basic Tuning Rules

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the barrel, middle joint, and/or bell as shown below if pitch is sharp or flat.

### Your Tuning Notes

Play quarter note pitches to help “prep” the tuning notes (the half note pitches).



### Your Tuning Mechanism

Barrel, middle joint, and bell. Pull out or push in the barrel (never the mouthpiece) to tune the open tone G if it is sharp or flat (the barrel is the main tuning mechanism). Next, adjust the middle joint to tune the G on top of the staff. Last adjust the bell to tune the C or B on the staff if necessary. For any of these mechanisms, pull out if you are sharp, and push in if you are flat.

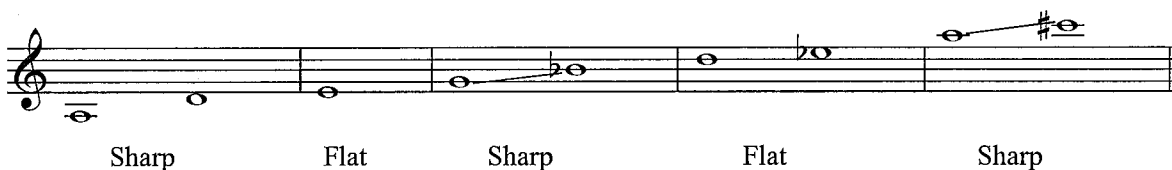
Note- If your Bb clarinet is extremely sharp and you have to pull the barrel more than 1 ½ mm, use tuning rings to fill in the gap, otherwise poor intonation will result.

The tuning pitches for bass and contrabass clarinet are the same as Bb soprano clarinet (shown above). The tuning pitches for Eb soprano, alto, and contra-alto clarinets are concert Bb and Eb or D.

### How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Sharp notes- “lip up” (increase lower lip pressure)
- Flat notes- “lip down” (drop jaw, open throat)
- Alternate fingerings

### Common Out of Tune Notes



# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Clarinet

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

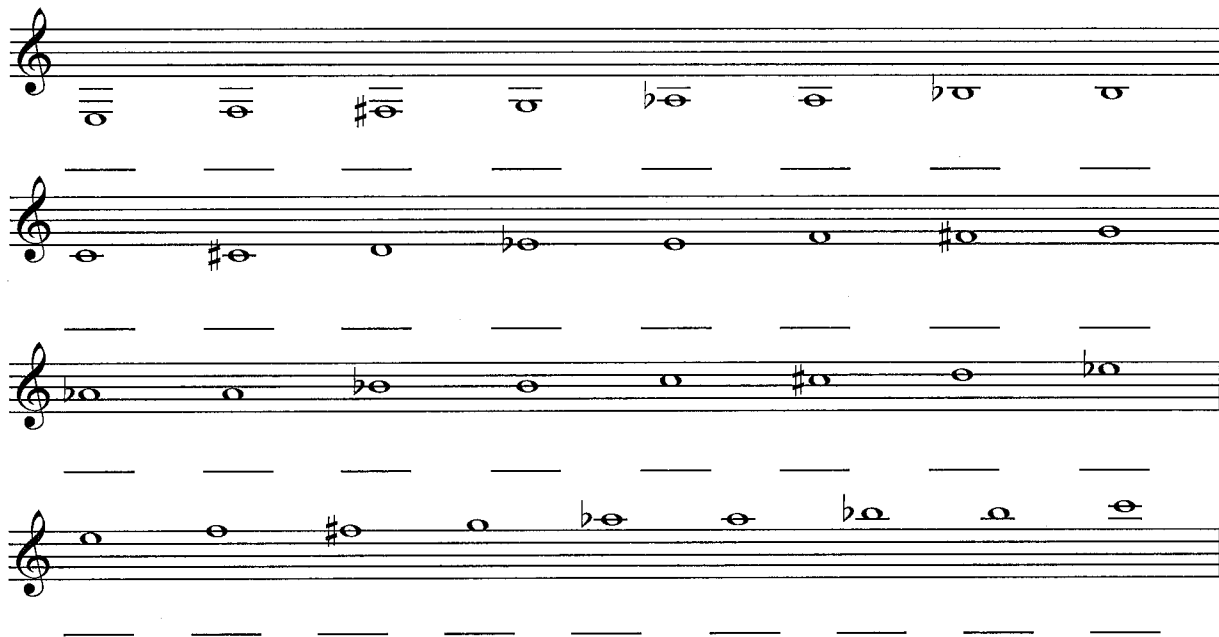
Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or b followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. **Example:** #8 or b-12.

### Tuning Notes



### Chromatic Scale



### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics





# Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

## Saxophone

### *Basic Tuning Rules*

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the mouthpiece if pitch is sharp or flat.

### Your Tuning Notes

Play quarter note pitches to help “prep” the tuning notes (the half note pitches).



### Your Tuning Mechanism

Mouthpiece. Pull out the mouthpiece on the cork of the neck if the pitch is sharp; push it in if the pitch is flat. After the mouthpiece has been properly adjusted, mark the cork with a pen for future reference.

### How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Sharp notes- “lip up” (increase lower lip pressure)
- Flat notes- “lip down” (drop jaw, open throat)
- Alternate fingerings

### Common Out of Tune Notes



# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Saxophone

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

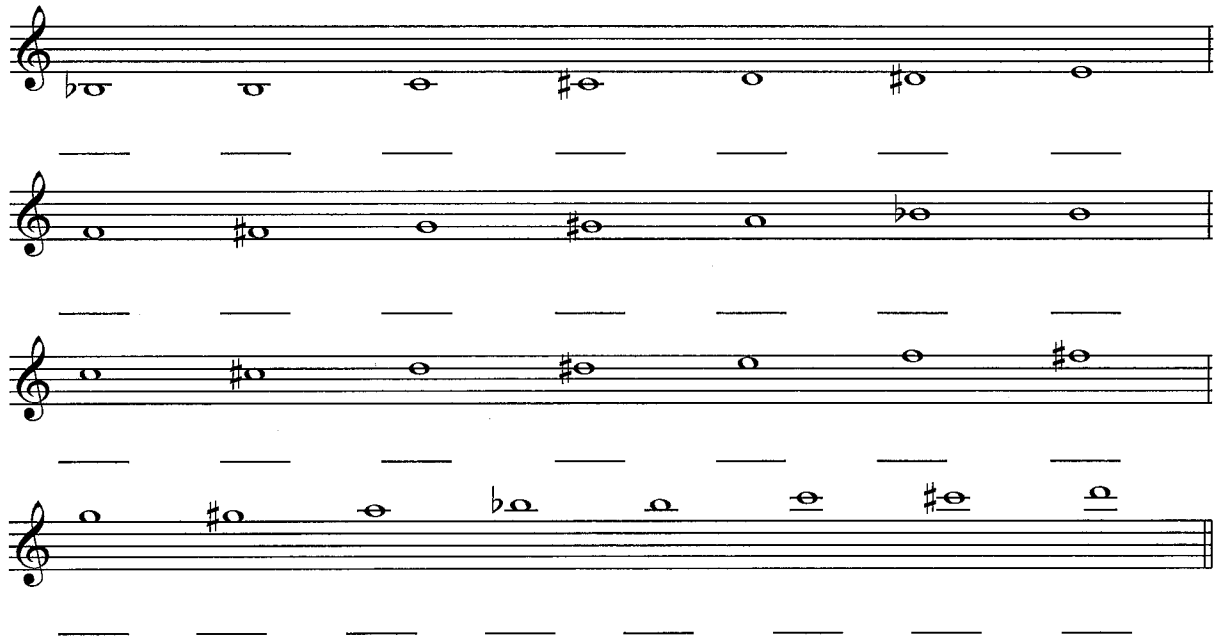
Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or b followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. *Example:* # -8 or b -12.

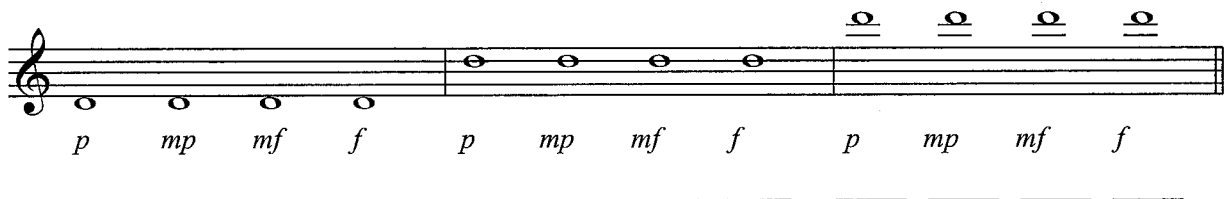
### Tuning Notes



### Chromatic Scale



### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics



# Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

## Trumpet/Euphonium (Treble Clef)

### Basic Tuning Rules

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the main tuning slide if pitch is sharp or flat.

### Your Tuning Notes

Play quarter note pitches to help “prep” the tuning notes (the half note pitches).



### Your Tuning Mechanism

Main tuning slide. Pull out main tuning slide if the pitch is sharp, push it in if the pitch is flat.

#### Tuning the Valves:

Each of the valves on your instrument has a separate tuning slide that must be adjusted in relationship to the main tubing after it has been tuned. Neglecting to tune the valves will negatively affect the overall intonation of your instrument. To tune each valve, follow these steps:

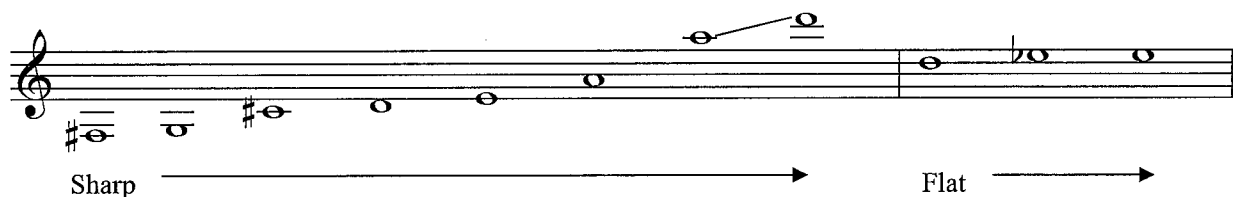
- 1) Tune the first valve exactly one whole step below the open tuning note (B flat on the staff)
- 2) Next, tune the second valve exactly one half step below the open tuning note. (B natural on the staff)
- 3) Last, tune the third valve exactly one and a half steps below the open tuning note. (A on the staff)

\* If the note is sharp, pull the slide out. If it is flat, push it in.

### How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Alternate fingerings
- Third valve slide ring
- First valve slide thumb trigger
- Embouchure adjustment (increase lip pressure if pitch is flat, decrease if pitch is sharp)

### Common Out of Tune Notes



# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Trumpet/T.C. Euphonium

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

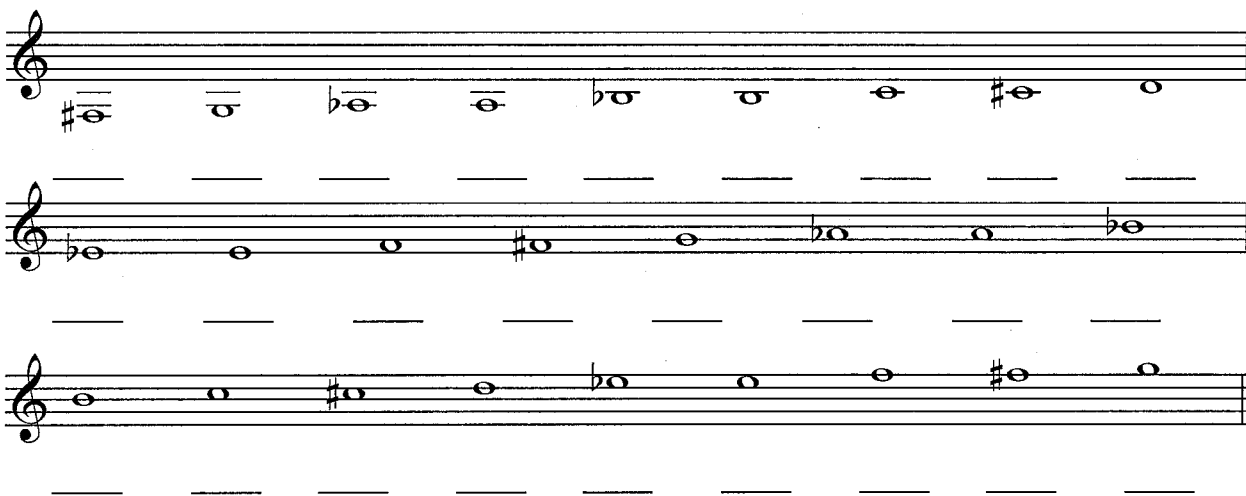
Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or b followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. **Example:** #8 or b-12.

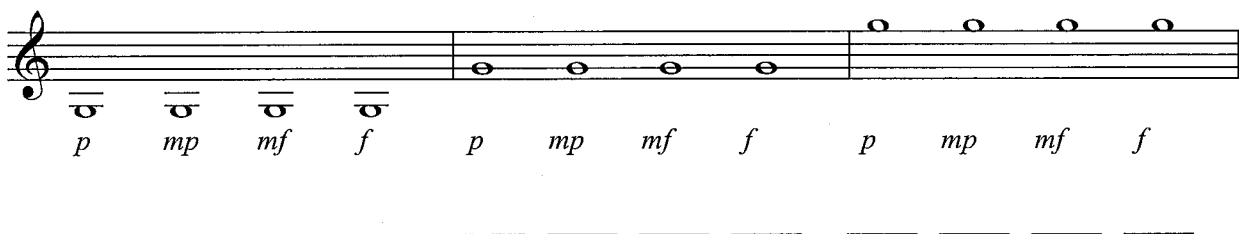
### Tuning Notes



### Chromatic Scale



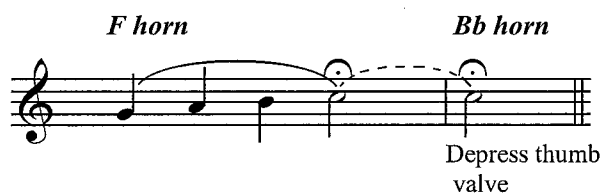
### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics



## Horn

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the main tuning slides if pitch is sharp or flat.

Play quarter note pitches to help “prep” the tuning notes (the half note pitches).



Main tuning slide(s). Tune the F horn first, then tune the B flat horn using the same written note (simply press the thumb valve). The pitches should match each other. If the pitch is sharp, pull out; push in if it is flat.

Each of the valves on your instrument has a separate tuning slide that must be adjusted in relationship to the main tubing after it has been tuned. Neglecting to tune the valves will negatively affect the overall intonation of your instrument. To tune each valve, follow these steps:

- 1) Tune the first valve exactly one whole step below the open tuning note (B flat on the staff)
- 2) Next, tune the second valve exactly one half step below the open tuning note. (B natural on the staff)
- 3) Last, tune the third valve exactly one and a half steps below the open tuning note. (A on the staff)

*\* If the note is sharp, pull the slide out. If it is flat, push it in.*

- Alternate fingerings
- Adjust distance of right hand in bell.
- Embouchure adjustment (increase lip pressure if pitch is flat, decrease if pitch is sharp)

# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Horn

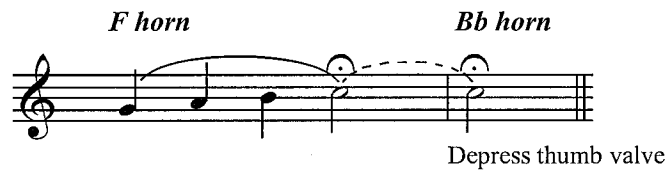
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

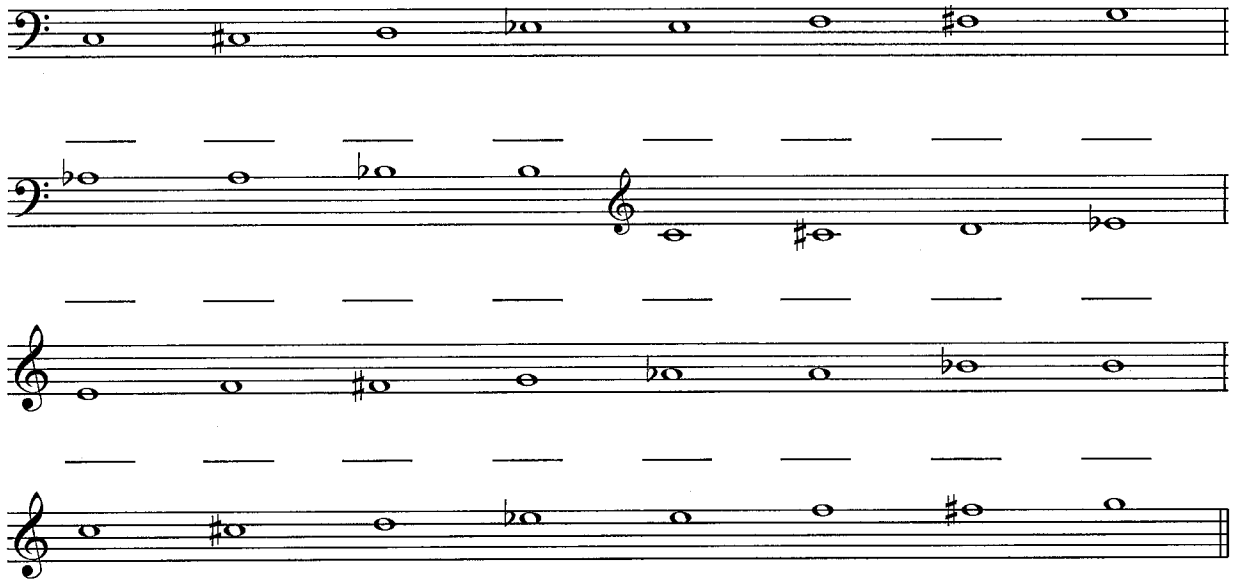
Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or b followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. *Example:* #8 or b-12.

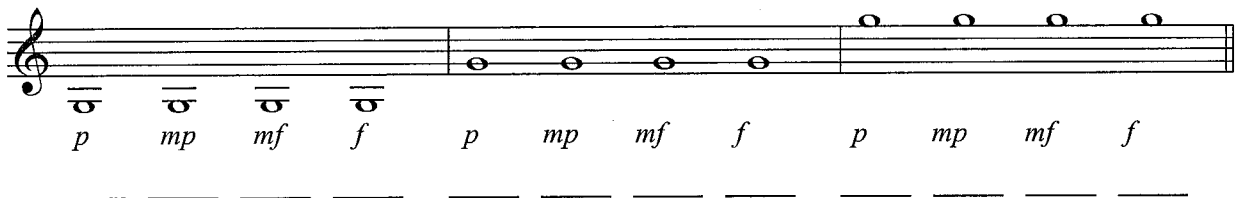
### Tuning Notes



### Chromatic Scale



### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics



# Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

## Trombone

### *Basic Tuning Rules*

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the tuning slide if pitch is sharp or flat.

### Your Tuning Notes

Play quarter note pitches to help “prep” the tuning notes (the half note pitches).



### Your Tuning Mechanism

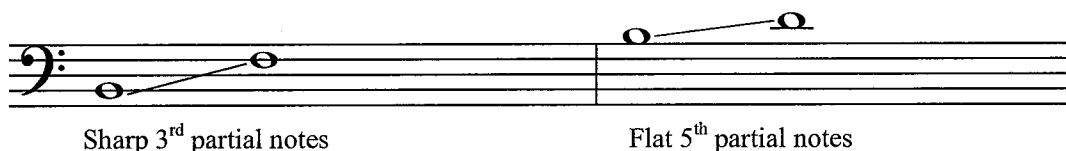
Tuning slide. Pull out the tuning slide if the pitch is sharp, push it in if the pitch is flat.

If you have an F attachment, you must tune it by playing the fourth line F on the open horn, then engage the F attachment and match the pitch. If the pitch played with the F attachment is sharp or flat, pull out or push in the F attachment tuning slide.

### How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Slide adjustment—move the slide in or out while playing to alter pitch.
- Alternate slide positions.
- Although you can adjust pitch with embouchure pressure (increasing pressure raises pitch, decreasing pressure lowers it), it is rare since you have the ability to adjust pitch with your slide.

### Common Out of Tune Notes



# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Trombone

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

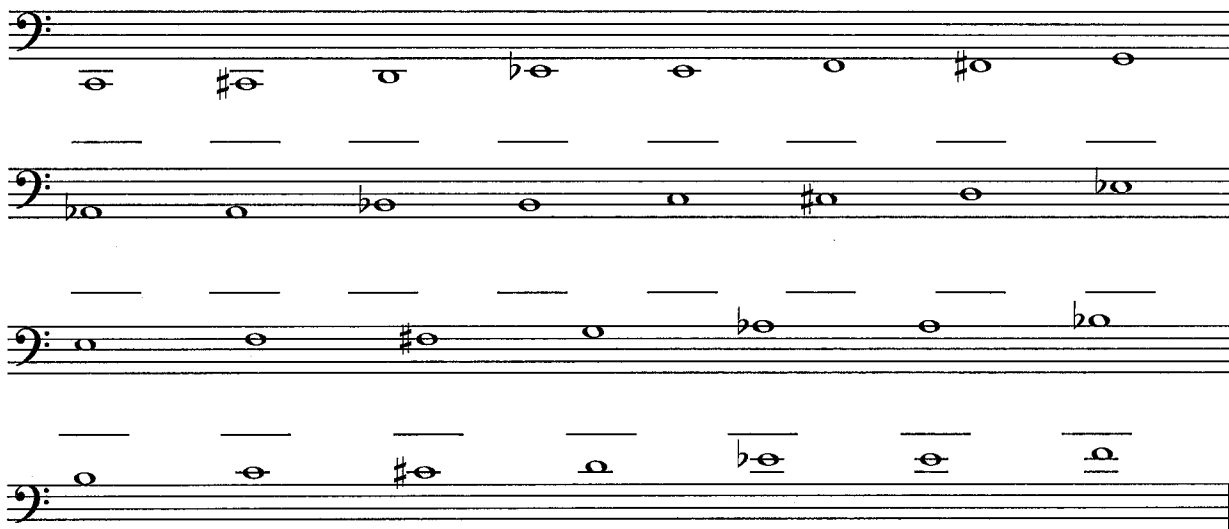
**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or *b* followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. *Example:* #8 or *b*-12.

### Tuning Notes

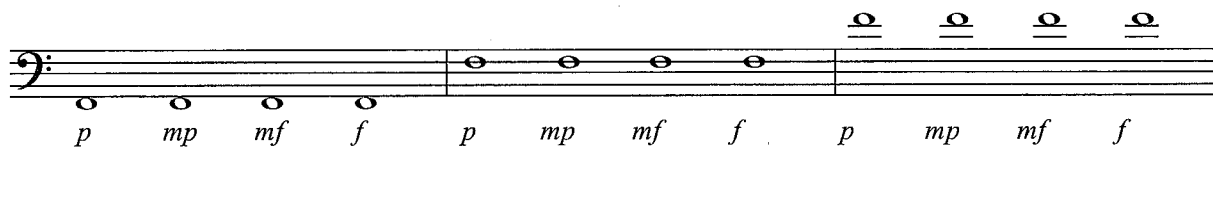


### Chromatic Scale

Use F Attachment \_\_\_\_\_



### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics





# Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

## Tuba

### Basic Tuning Rules

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the main tuning slide if pitch is sharp or flat.

### Your Tuning Notes

Play quarter note pitches to help “prep” the tuning notes (the half note pitches).



### Your Tuning Mechanism

Main tuning slide. Pull out main tuning slide if the pitch is sharp, push it in if the pitch is flat.

#### Tuning the Valves:

Each of the valves on your instrument has a separate tuning slide that must be adjusted in relationship to the main tubing after it has been tuned. Neglecting to tune the valves will negatively affect the overall intonation of your instrument. To tune each valve, follow these steps:

- 1) Tune the first valve exactly one whole step below the open tuning note (A flat on the staff)
- 2) Next, tune the second valve exactly one half step below the open tuning note. (A natural on the staff)
- 3) Last, tune the third valve exactly one and a half steps below the open tuning note. (G on the staff)

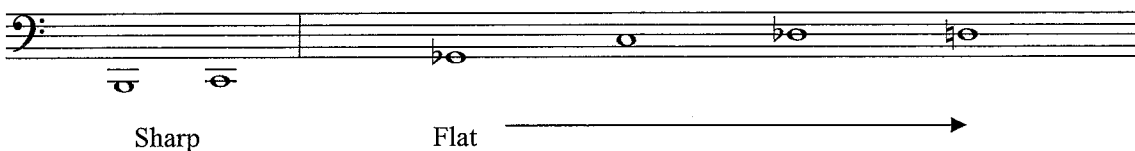
*\*On instruments with a fourth valve, it may be necessary to tune the third valve slightly flat to help lower notes played with valves 1-3 and 1-2-3.*

On instruments with a fourth valve, you must tune it by playing the third partial F on the open horn (fourth space), then depress the fourth valve and match the pitch. If the pitch played with the fourth valve is sharp or flat, pull out or push in the fourth valve slide as you did above with the other three valves.

### How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Alternate fingerings (use a fourth valve when possible)
- Embouchure adjustment (increase lip pressure if pitch is flat, decrease if pitch is sharp)

### Common Out of Tune Notes



# Pitch Tendency Chart

## Tuba

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Partner \_\_\_\_\_

Instrument Make and Model \_\_\_\_\_

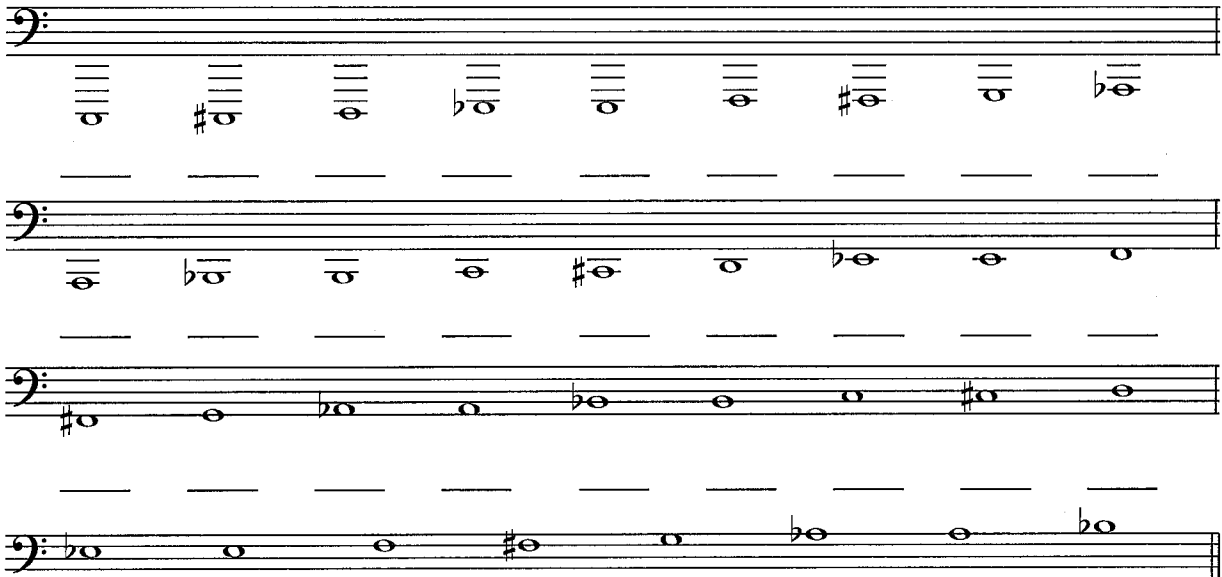
**Directions:** Read the procedures on your Pitch Tendency Chart Guide thoroughly and tune your instrument to the notes shown. When your instrument is adjusted properly to the tuning note, play each of the following notes without looking at the tuner. Have your partner record your pitch tendency in cents by marking # or b followed by the number of cents you are off pitch under each note. *Example:* #8 or b-12.

### Tuning Notes



### Chromatic Scale

Use Fourth Valve \_\_\_\_\_



### Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics

