

Figure 6.7. Trumpet Fingering Chart

### Trumpet Key Chart

RIGHT Hand

- indicates notes that are often *Sharp* in pitch.
- indicates notes that are often *Flat* in pitch.
- indicates notes that are *VERY SHARP* in pitch.
- indicates notes that are *VERY FLAT* in pitch.

**F = Flat    S = Sharp**

- indicates notes most stable for tuning in band.
- indicates suggested *alternate* fingerings.

**CAUTION**

Every instrument, even identical models, can have varying pitch tendencies. Learn the pitch of your instrument and advance your skills to *voice / place / lip* every note in tune. Use alternate fingerings only when necessary!

Concert B<sup>b</sup>    Concert F    Concert A

**Tuning the Slides:**  
Only adjust the length of the main tuning slide when tuning; it should be pulled at least a 1/2 inch. Valve slides should remain pushed all the way in.

<p><i>Note: Younger students may play these low notes flat as they are overcompensating to get down to these notes.</i></p>			

<p>Use: i) both valves approx. 1/2" each or, ii) one of the valves approx. 1"</p>			

<p>D</p> <p><i>If S</i></p> <p>Use: i) both valves approx. 1/4" each or, ii) one of the valves approx. 1/2"</p>	<p>D# Eb</p>	<p>E</p> <p><i>If S</i></p> <p>Use: approx. 1/8"</p>	<p>F</p>
---	--------------	--	----------

<p>F# Gb</p>	<p>Stable Tuning Note</p> <p>G</p>	<p>G# Ab</p>	<p>A</p> <p><i>If S</i></p> <p>Use: approx. 1/8"</p>
--------------	------------------------------------	--------------	--

<p>A# Bb</p>	<p>Stable Tuning Note</p> <p>B</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>C# Db</p> <p>* The 1+2 combination is usually sharp, but works well here for a flat 5th partial.</p>
--------------	------------------------------------	----------	---

\* Not a stable tuning pitch as this note is often sharp, especially with younger players

Trigger length is shortened the higher in range a note is performed.

<p>D</p> <p><i>If F, Lip up</i></p> <p>Fingering below will change timbre, and is awkward for facility usage, but can be useful for sustained or soft passage if 1 is still too flat.</p>	<p>D# Eb</p> <p><i>If F, Lip up</i></p> <p>Fingering below may work better for a C trumpet where pitch tendency is more pronounced in upper register.</p> <p><i>If S</i></p>	<p>E</p> <p><i>If F, Lip up</i></p> <p>Fingering below may work better for a C trumpet where pitch tendency is more pronounced in upper register.</p> <p><i>If S</i></p>	<p>F</p> <p><i>If S</i></p>
---	--	--	-----------------------------

#0	b0	0	#0 b0	0
F# Gb	G	G# Ab	A	
If S, Lip down	If S, Lip down	approx. 1/2"	approx. 1/2"	
Substituting 3 for 1+2 may lower the pitch but also affects timbre.				

High B and above can be sharp or flat.  
Pitch greatly depends on mouthpiece, proper equipment, and maturity of player.

#0 b0	0	0	#0 b0
A# Bb	B	C	C# Db
If Bb and above are consistently sharp, the mouthpiece may be too long.			

0	#0 b0	0	0
D	D# Eb	E	F
*			Note: 0, 2, and 23 are decent valve combinations for pitch 1 is often sharp
* Method books may indicate this fingering as primary, but it is recommended to teach it as a secondary fingering. Use this fingering for certain technical passages such as C-D-E 0-1-0			

Note: Harmonic series indicates the range (high C#-F) as having a tendency to be flat, BUT this range is often sharp due to players tensing the breath/embouchure to get the notes to sound.