

Elementary Fingering Chart

In order to make the fingering chart as easy to understand as possible, only those fingerings necessary in the elementary phase of saxophone playing, are given.

The chart displays four staves of music, each with notes and corresponding fingering diagrams. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 on solid black dots and 5-11 on open circles. Brackets group notes for specific chords.

Staff 1: A# & Bb, B, C, C# & Db, D, D# & Eb, E, F.

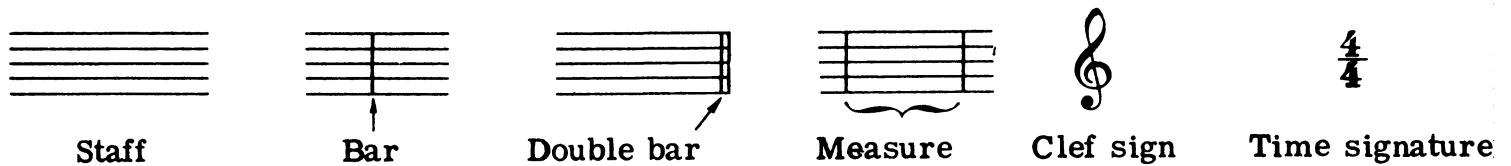
Staff 2: F# & Gb, G, G# & Ab, A, A# & Bb, B, C, C# & Db.

Staff 3: D, D# & Eb, E, F, F# & Gb, G, G# & Ab.

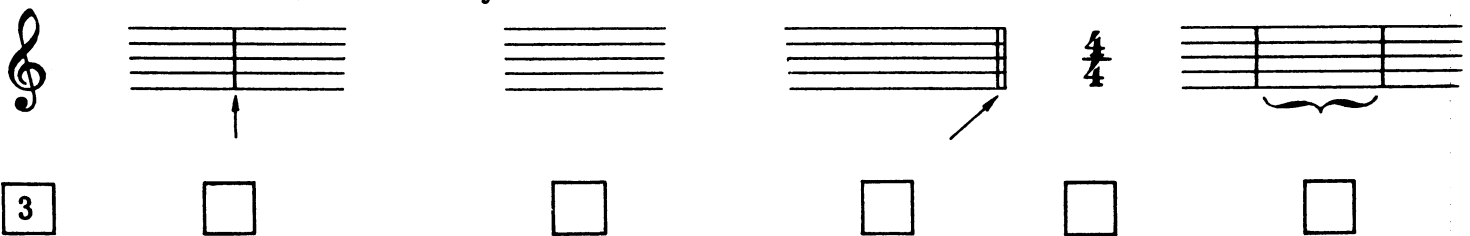
Staff 4: A, A# & Bb, B, C, C# & Db, D, D# & Eb, E, F.

LESSON 1


You should know the following.

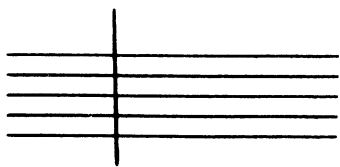


1 Match the symbols in the TOP line with their names.
The first one is done for you.

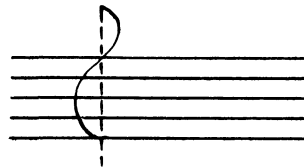


1-Staff; 2-Measure; 3-Clef sign; 4-Bar; 5-Time signature; 6-Double bar.

2 The Treble Clef sign () is usually found at the beginning of each staff of clarinet music.
There are 3 easy steps in learning to draw this sign.



a - Step 1-A straight line extending above and below the staff.



Step 2-A curved line that crosses the up and down line on the 4th line of the staff.



Step 3-A curved line touching the bottom line and the 3rd line as above.



b - Draw 3 lines as in step one above. Draw the 3 curved lines as in step 2 above. Complete the curve as in step 3 above. Draw 3 complete Treble Clef signs.