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Name: _____

PITCH TENDENCY

HIGH BRASS

CHART 1

CHART 1 consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains ten notes with various accidentals: #F, #F, G, #G, G, #G, G, G, #G, G. The second staff contains ten notes: G, #G, G, #G, G, #G, G, G, #G, G. The third staff contains ten notes: G, G, #G, G, #G, G, #G, G, #G, G.

CHART 2

CHART 2 consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains ten notes with various accidentals: #F, G, #G, G, #G, G, G, #G, G, G. The second staff contains ten notes: #G, G, #G, G, #G, G, G, #G, G, G. The third staff contains ten notes: G, #G, G, #G, G, #G, G, G, #G, G.

CHART 1

- Push all slides ALL THE WAY IN.
- Tune your horn's MAIN tuning slide on the fundamental pitch of the instrument/tuning note.
- Using CHART 1, take note of your horns tendency with no adjustments to any of the slides.

CHART 2

- With your main slide in tune, proceed to tune each of your individual slides (only those that do not have a trigger slide) below that fundamental pitch/tuning note.
- Using CHART 2, take note of your horns tendency with all of your slides in proper adjustment

*Those that use trigger slides when playing should mark the tendency as it relates to the slide all the way in, therefore you will have an indicator that shows how much to adjust the slide to play in tune properly.

Indicate the pitch tendency of each note using the following KEY:

- N/A = In Tune
- Sb = Slightly Flat (>5 cents)
- Mb = Moderately Flat (5-10 cents)
- Vb = Very Flat (over 10 cents)
- S# = Slightly Sharp (>5 cents)
- M# = Moderately Sharp (5-10 cents)
- V# = Very Sharp (over 10 cents)