

# Blank Intonation Charts by Instrument

## PART 7

The following pages include blank intonation charts for each instrument in order for a student to *map* the pitch tendencies of their instrument.

### Instructions:

1. Properly warm up your instrument and then tune to A = 440.
2. Sustain a written note on your instrument 2 or 3 times in a row while a friend watches the tuner:
  - a. If the average of the notes is in tune, or it displays as only a few cents sharp or flat, don't mark anything on the chart.
  - b. If the average of the notes is flat (more than 5 cents), write the number of cents flat; i.e. -12
  - c. If the average of the notes is sharp (more than 5 cents), write the number of cents sharp; i.e. +12
3. Repeat step #2 for every note within the range of your instrument.
4. When you have completed the Check Sheet, go back to the notes that were MOST out of tune and learn solutions to play them in tune by improving tone, correcting your embouchure, using alternate fingerings, etc.

If you have difficulty getting any particular notes in tune, please read Part 8: Factors Affecting Pitch and Table 8.1.

When you revisit your Intonation Check-Sheet, ALWAYS USE YOUR EARS FIRST BEFORE YOUR EYES!

Hear every note before you play it, and then *place* the note with good tone and pitch using proper air and embouchure.

