

Figure 6.10. Tuba Fingering Chart

BB \flat -Tuba (3- and 4- valve)

<h3>Key Chart</h3> <p>RIGHT Hand</p>	<p>S indicates notes that are often <i>Sharp</i> in pitch.</p> <p>F indicates notes that are often <i>Flat</i> in pitch.</p> <p>VS indicates notes that are <i>VERY SHARP</i> in pitch.</p> <p>VF indicates notes that are <i>VERY FLAT</i> in pitch.</p> <p>Stable Tuning Note indicates notes most stable for tuning in band.</p> <p>● indicates suggested <i>alternate</i> fingerings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">F = Flat S = Sharp</p>	<p>CAUTION</p> <p>Every instrument, even identical models, can have varying pitch tendencies. Learn the pitch of your instrument and advance your skills to <i>voice / place / lip</i> every note in tune. Use alternate fingerings only when necessary!</p>
		<p>Concert B\flat, F, A Best Slightly Sharp Fairly Stable</p>

*If a note has more than one fingering choice, then recommended fingerings are listed first. However, if your horn has a 4th-valve, the 4-valve positions are recommended as 1st choice.

<p>E\flat</p>	<p>E</p> <p>Lip down/drop jaw, or pull 1st slide</p>	<p>F</p> <p>(if S, pull 4th slide)</p> <p>Lip down/drop jaw</p>	<p>F\sharp G\flat</p>	<p>G</p> <p>(if S, Lip down/drop jaw, or use fingering below)</p>
<p>G\sharp A\flat</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Stable Tuning Note</p> <p>A\sharp B\flat</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Lip down/drop jaw, or pull 1st slide</p>	<p>C</p> <p>(if S, pull 4th slide)</p> <p>Lip down/drop jaw</p>
<p>C\sharp D\flat</p>	<p>D</p> <p>(if S, Lip down/drop jaw, or use fingering below)</p>	<p>D\sharp E\flat</p> <p>Lip down/drop jaw</p>	<p>E</p>	<p>OK Tuning Note</p> <p>F</p> <p><i>slightly sharp</i></p>

BB \flat -Tuba (3- and 4- valve)

Stable Tuning Note

F \sharp G \flat G G \sharp A \flat A A \sharp B \flat

(if *S*, use fingering below)

B C C \sharp D \flat D D \sharp E \flat

(if *F*, use fingering below) (if *F*, use fingering below) (if *F*, use fingering below) (if *F*, use fingering below) if *S*, Lip down/drop jaw, or pull 1st-valve slide

E F F \sharp G \flat G G \sharp A \flat

Lip down/drop jaw Lip down/drop jaw Lip down/drop jaw or Pull 3rd-valve slide if *S*, pull 1st-valve slide or use fingering below if *F*, try fingering below

Small icons are non-traditional fingerings. Although they are flat 7th partial fingerings, some students play these better in tune.

A A \sharp B \flat B C

if *F*, try fingering below if *S*, use fingering below Flatter fingering Sharper fingering

- To correct sharpness in pitch:**
1. Relax embouchure; pull jaw/lower teeth down and back.
 2. Open up the inside of mouth; drop floor of mouth.
- To correct flatness in pitch:**
1. Focus air with more energy; increase air support and aim air forward and higher in mouth.
 2. Firmer embouchure; more lip and air compression.

Pitched Tubas	
BB\flat	Most popular for school wind band use at all playing levels.
CC	Better for advanced playing levels and orchestral performance. Has a brighter/clarity sound than BB \flat .
E\flat	More popular for advanced solo, chamber and orchestral performance.
F	More popular for advanced solo, chamber and orchestral performance. Has a smaller bore.

- If consistently sharp in pitch:**
1. Is embouchure too tight/tense?
 2. Are all slides pushed all the way in?
 3. Best mouthpiece for instrument/student?
- If consistently flat in pitch:**
1. Is embouchure too loose?
 2. Are all slides pulled too far out?
 3. Best mouthpiece for instrument/student?