

Trumpet Fingering Chart

Also for Cornet, Flugelhorn, or Baritone treble clef

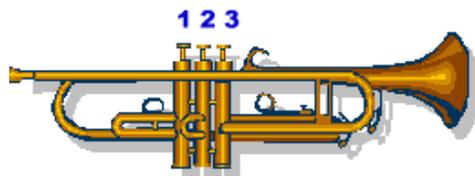
The chart consists of four staves of music, each showing a sequence of notes with their corresponding fingerings (1, 2, 3, 0) written above them. The notes are written in treble clef.

Staff 1: F \sharp (123), G \flat (123), G (13), G \sharp (23), A \flat (23), A (12), A \sharp (1), B \flat (1), B (2), C (0), C \sharp (123), D \flat (123), D (13), D \sharp (23).

Staff 2: E \flat (23), E (12), F (1), F \sharp (2), G \flat (2), G (0), G \sharp (23), A \flat (23), A (12), A \sharp (1), B \flat (1), B (2), C (0), C \sharp (12).

Staff 3: D \flat (12), D (1), D \sharp (2), E \flat (2), E (0), F (1), F \sharp (2), G \flat (2), G (0), G \sharp (23), A \flat (23), A (12), A \sharp (1), B \flat (1).

Staff 4: B (2), C (0), C \sharp (12), D \flat (12), D (1), D \sharp (2), E \flat (2), E (0), F (1), F \sharp (2), G (0).



These are the most common fingerings for the notes. You can use alternate fingerings for some notes, but they may be a bit out of tune or may sound less clear. For example, first space F \sharp may be fingered 2 or 123. Fourth space E may be fingered 0, 12, 123 or 3.

A natural sign (\natural) cancels out the flat or sharp. A double sharp (\times) raises the note two half-steps. A double flat ($\flat\flat$) lowers the note two half-steps. So a G \times would be fingered as an A. A G $\flat\flat$ is the same as an F.