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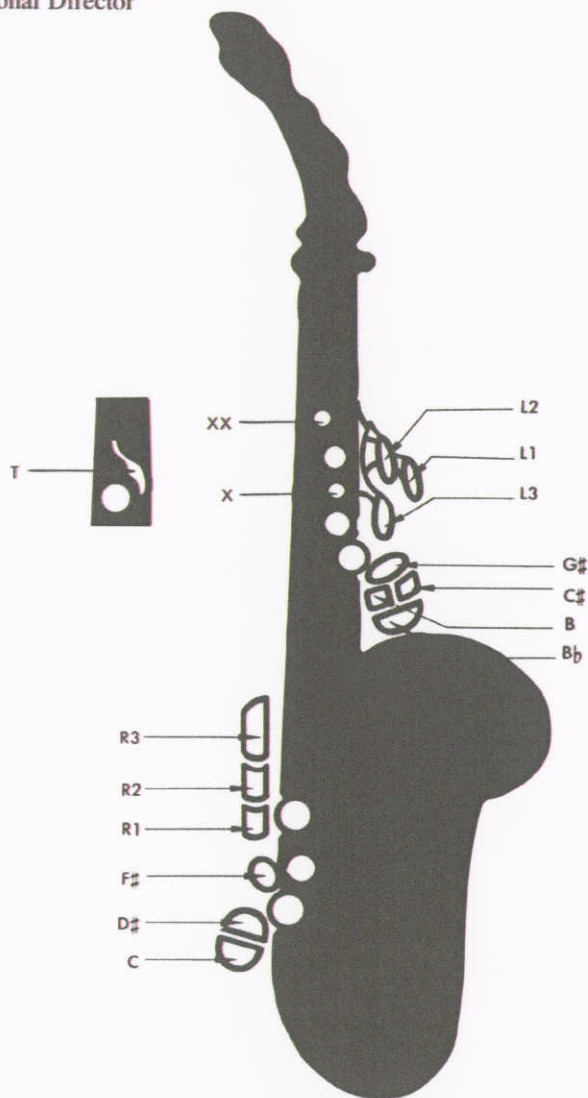
Chart of Regular and Trill Fingerings for SAXOPHONE

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The diagrams identify the keys of the instrument by name or number as used in the fingering charts.

In the trill chart, arrows are used to designate the fingers and/or keys that are actuated in the execution of a particular trill.

When more than one fingering is given for a note or trill, selection should be made on a basis of (a) intonation, (b) tone quality, or (c) smoothness of execution in a technical passage.



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REGULAR FINGERINGS

The musical score consists of six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes on the staves are: Staff 1: Bb, B, C, C#, D, D#. Staff 2: C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#. Staff 3: G, G#, A, A#, B, B#, C. Staff 4: C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#. Staff 5: G, G#, A, A#, B, B#, C. Staff 6: C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#.

The fingerings for each note are shown in diagrams below the notes. The diagrams are labeled with letters (B, C, D, F, G, R1, R2, R3, L1, L2, L3) and symbols (x, o, T, #, b, $\leftrightarrow$). The diagrams show the positions of the fingers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) on the strings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and the body of the instrument.

Staff 1: Bb (C, 1), B (C, 2), C (C, 3), C# (C, 4), D (C, 5), D# (D, 1).

Staff 2: C (C, 1), C# (C, 2), D (C, 3), D# (C, 4), E (C, 5), F (F, 1), F# (F, 2).

Staff 3: G (G, 1), G# (G, 2), A (G, 3), A# (G, 4), B (G, 5), B# (A, 1), C (A, 2).

Staff 4: C (C, 1), C# (C, 2), D (C, 3), D# (C, 4), E (C, 5), F (F, 1), F# (F, 2).

Staff 5: G (G, 1), G# (G, 2), A (G, 3), A# (G, 4), B (G, 5), B# (A, 1), C (A, 2).

Staff 6: C (C, 1), C# (C, 2), D (C, 3), D# (C, 4), E (C, 5), F (F, 1), F# (F, 2).

TRILL FINGERINGS

(impractical)

(impractical)

(Only Saxophones with forked E^b mechanism can play this trill. Finger low C[#] and trill 2nd finger right hand.)

(Enharmonic of previous trill. Same fingering.)

(Enharmonic of previous trill. Same fingering.)

(Enharmonic of previous trill. Same fingering.)

Key diagrams and notes shown include: B^b, B, C[#], C, D[#], F[#], G[#], R1, R2, R3, L1, L2.

The image displays six staves of musical notation, each featuring a trill exercise. Below each staff is a corresponding fingering diagram. The diagrams consist of two vertical columns of circles representing fingers. Arrows indicate the direction of finger movement during the trill. Various labels are used to identify specific notes or techniques:

- Staff 1:** Trill exercises on D# and F#.
- Staff 2:** Trill exercises on G# and G# (Enharmonic of previous trill. Same fingering.).
- Staff 3:** Trill exercises on G# and G# (Enharmonic of previous trill. Same fingering.).
- Staff 4:** Trill exercises on R1 and R2.
- Staff 5:** Trill exercises on L1, L2, and L3 (Enharmonic of previous trill. Same fingering.).
- Staff 6:** Trill exercises on L3, L2, L1, and (alternates).