Pitch Tendency Chart Guide

Horn

Basic Tuning Rules

- 1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning
- 2. Always use sufficient air support and play at a mezzo forte dynamic level.
- 3. Do not use vibrato or try to manipulate the tuning note—play it straight.
- 4. Before completing the chart, tune to the pitches shown below. Adjust the main tuning slides if pitch is sharp or flat.

Your Tuning Notes

Play quarter note pitches to help "prep" the tuning notes (the half note pitches).



Your Tuning Mechanism

Main tuning slide(s). Tune the F horn first, then tune the B flat horn using the same written note (simply press the thumb valve). The pitches should match each other. If the pitch is sharp, pull out; push in if it is flat.

Tuning the Valves:

Each of the valves on your instrument has a separate tuning slide that must be adjusted in relationship to the main tubing after it has been tuned. Neglecting to tune the valves will negatively affect the overall intonation of your instrument. To tune each valve, follow these steps:

- 1) Tune the first valve exactly one whole step below the open tuning note (B flat on the staff)
- 2) Next, tune the second valve exactly one half step below the open tuning note. (B natural on the staff)
- 3) Last, tune the third valve exactly one and a half steps below the open tuning note. (A on the staff)
- * If the note is sharp, pull the slide out. If it is flat, push it in.

How to Adjust a Pitch While Playing

- Alternate fingerings
- Adjust distance of right hand in bell.
- Embouchure adjustment (increase lip pressure if pitch is flat, decrease if pitch is sharp)

Common Out of Tune Notes

