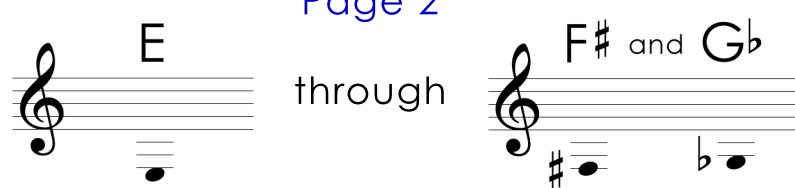


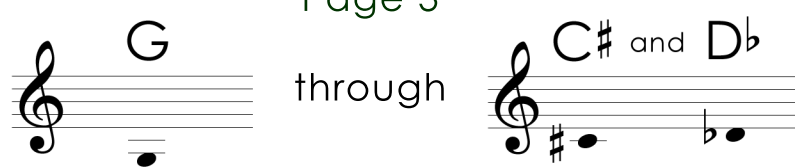
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The image shows two musical staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a single note 'E' on the second line. The second staff has a treble clef and two notes: 'F#' on the first space and 'Gb' on the first line. The word 'through' is written between the two staves.

Page 3




The image shows two musical staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a single note 'G' on the second line. The second staff has a treble clef and two notes: 'C#' on the first space and 'Db' on the first line. The word 'through' is written between the two staves.

Page 4



The image shows two musical staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a single note 'D' on the second space. The second staff has a treble clef and two notes: 'F#' on the first space and 'Gb' on the first line. The word 'through' is written between the two staves.

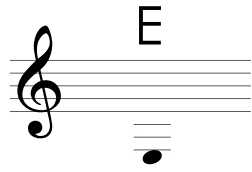
Page 5



The image shows two musical staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a single note 'G' on the second line. The second staff has a treble clef and two notes: 'A#' on the first space and 'Bb' on the first line. The word 'through' is written between the two staves.

Pages 6-7

Notes and explanations on the fingerings.

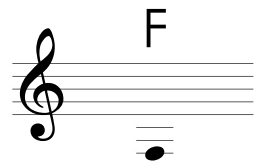
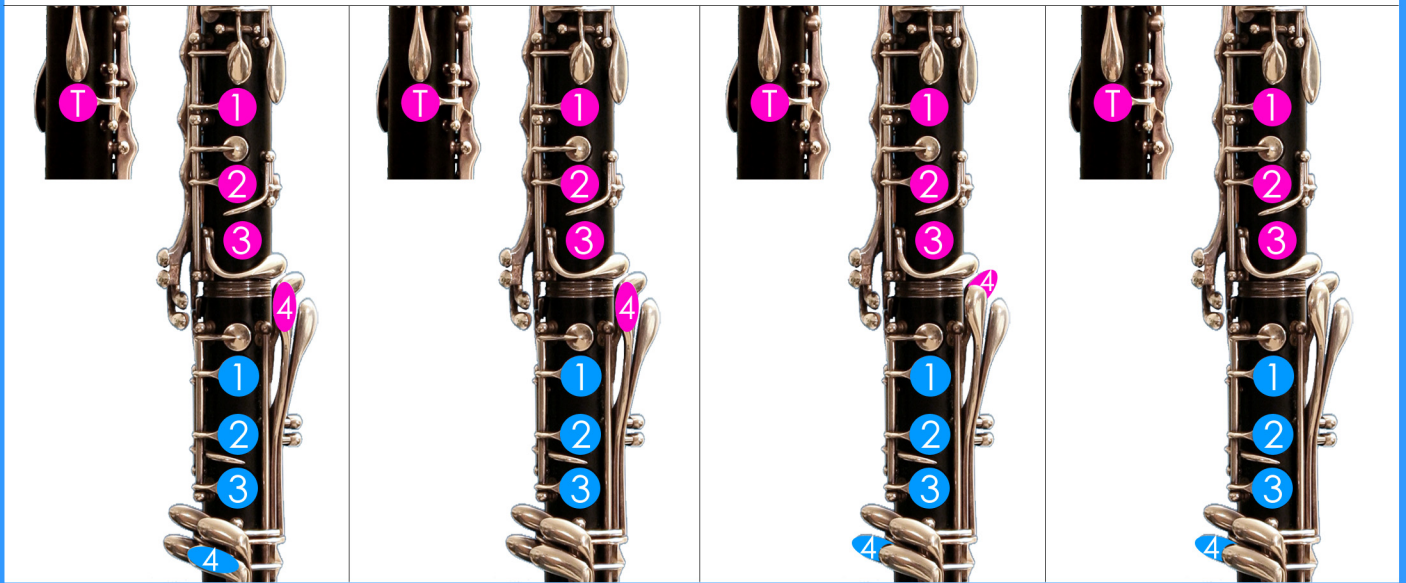


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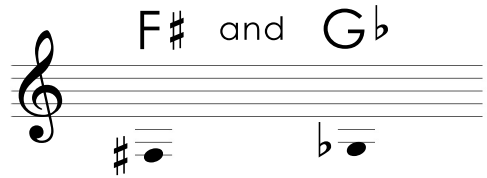
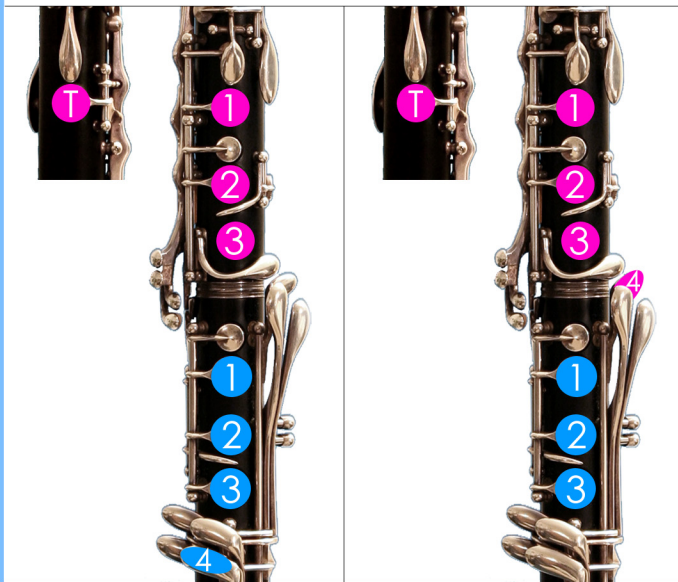
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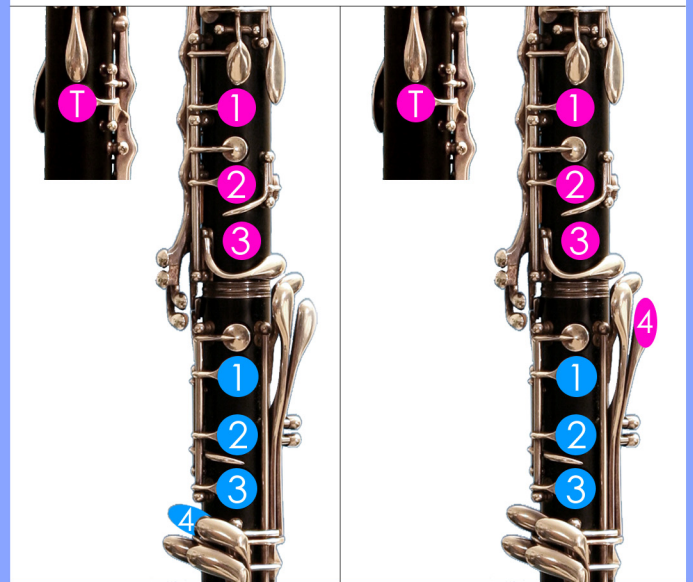
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G

The musical notation shows a single note G on a treble clef staff. Below it is a clarinet fingering diagram. The thumb (T) is on the thumb rest. The index finger (1) is on the first key, the middle finger (2) is on the second key, and the ring finger (3) is on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1, 2, and 3.

G# and Ab

The musical notation shows two notes: G# and Ab on a treble clef staff. Below are two clarinet fingering diagrams. The first diagram for G# shows the thumb (T) on the thumb rest, index (1) on the first key, middle (2) on the second key, and ring (3) on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1, 2, and 3. The second diagram for Ab shows the thumb (T) on the thumb rest, index (1) on the first key, middle (2) on the second key, and ring (3) on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1, 2, and 3, with the fourth finger (4) on the fourth key.

A

The musical notation shows a single note A on a treble clef staff. Below it is a clarinet fingering diagram. The thumb (T) is on the thumb rest. The index finger (1) is on the first key, the middle finger (2) is on the second key, and the ring finger (3) is on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1 and 2.

A# and Bb

The musical notation shows two notes: A# and Bb on a treble clef staff. Below are two clarinet fingering diagrams. The first diagram for A# shows the thumb (T) on the thumb rest, index (1) on the first key, middle (2) on the second key, and ring (3) on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1 and 2. The second diagram for Bb shows the thumb (T) on the thumb rest, index (1) on the first key, middle (2) on the second key, and ring (3) on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1 and 2.

B

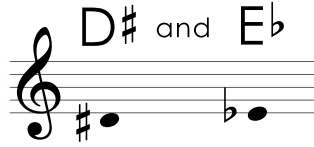
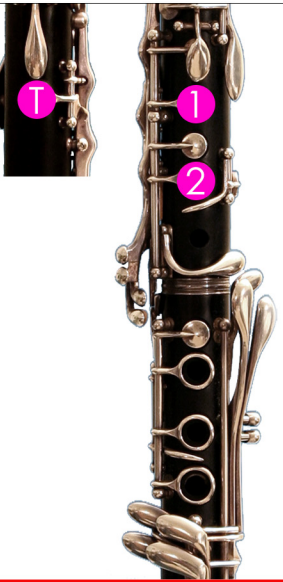
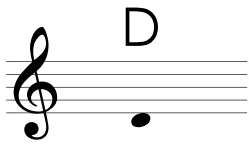
The musical notation shows a single note B on a treble clef staff. Below are two clarinet fingering diagrams. The first diagram shows the thumb (T) on the thumb rest, index (1) on the first key, middle (2) on the second key, and ring (3) on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1 and 2. The second diagram shows the thumb (T) on the thumb rest, index (1) on the first key, middle (2) on the second key, and ring (3) on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1 and 2, with the third finger (3) on the fourth key.

C

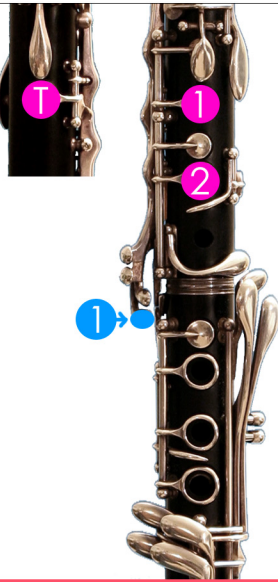
The musical notation shows a single note C on a treble clef staff. Below it is a clarinet fingering diagram. The thumb (T) is on the thumb rest. The index finger (1) is on the first key, the middle finger (2) is on the second key, and the ring finger (3) is on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1, 2, and 3.

C# and Db

The musical notation shows two notes: C# and Db on a treble clef staff. Below are two clarinet fingering diagrams. The first diagram for C# shows the thumb (T) on the thumb rest, index (1) on the first key, middle (2) on the second key, and ring (3) on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1, 2, and 3. The second diagram for Db shows the thumb (T) on the thumb rest, index (1) on the first key, middle (2) on the second key, and ring (3) on the third key. The left hand keys are numbered 1, 2, and 3, with the fourth finger (4) on the fourth key.



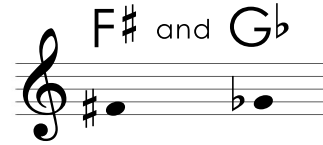
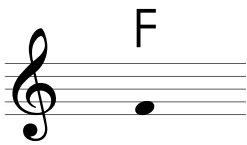
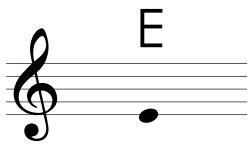
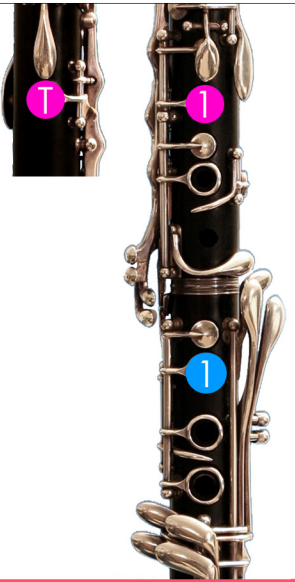
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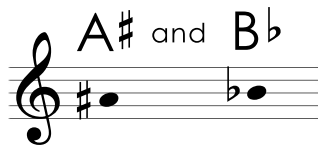
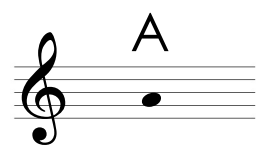
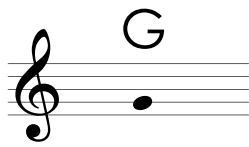


1



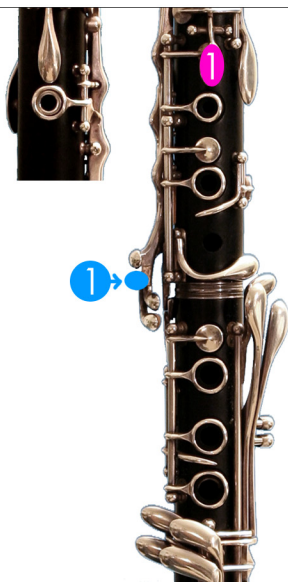
2





1

2



Visit www.ClarinetChart.com for interactive fingering charts with sound.

Also, go to www.ClarinetSpace.com for more educational tools, games, and clarinet fun.

To learn how to play jazz clarinet, please visit www.SkyLeapMusic.com

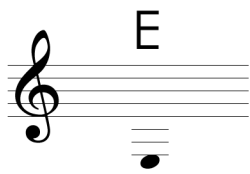
Notes and Explanations on the Fingerings

Enharmonic equivalents

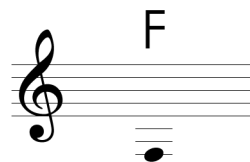
Notes that sound the same but have two different names are called **enharmonic equivalents**. For example, F sharp and G flat are enharmonic equivalents because they have the exact same fingering and produce the same pitch.

Alternate Fingerings

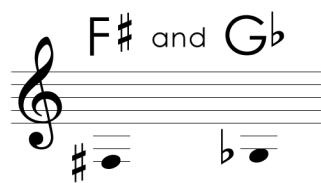
There are several pitches on the clarinet that have more than one fingering. In some cases one fingering is just as good as any other fingering. However, in other cases there are alternate fingerings which are best used in specific situations. Please read the suggestions below for an explanation of each fingering.



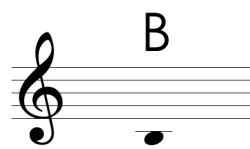
All of the low E fingerings push down the same pads and will sound exactly the same. Your choice of fingering depends on what note you just played, and what note you are going to play next. For example, if you are moving from E to F, you should always use Fingering #1 or #3, because they involve less finger motion. If you have to play E and then G sharp, you should use fingering #2 because it will allow you to make a much smoother transition from one note to the next.



Each low F fingering pushes down the same pads and will sound exactly the same. Either fingering works fine, depending what your next note is.

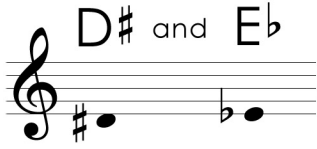


Just like the fingerings for low E and F, either fingering works fine depending on what your next note is. Even though it is not shown on this chart, you can also press down the F key with either of these fingerings, which is useful when moving between F and F sharp.



Fingering #1 is the standard fingering. Fingering #2 is specifically for chromatic passages when moving quickly from A sharp (or B flat) to B. Similarly, if you have to trill from A sharp to B, fingering #2 is your best choice.

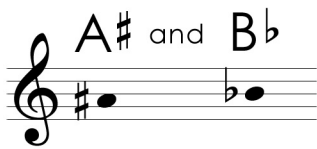
Notes and Explanations on the Fingerings



Fingering #1 is standard and should be your first choice. Fingering #2 is useful for trills from E flat to F. Fingering #3 is best when you have to move quickly from low B flat to E flat. For this fingering to work, the bridge key of your clarinet must be lined up perfectly. The bridge key consists of the two metal keys that connect the upper and lower joints of the instrument.



Fingering #1 is the standard one and should be your first choice. Fingering #2 is best for situations when you have to move from F to F sharp. It prevents you from having to flip-flop your fingers in chromatic passages.



Fingering #1 is the standard fingering. However, on some clarinets Fingering #2 has a better tone quality and is better in tune. It is awkward and hard to reach, though. It is best to test that fingering with a tuner to see if it is better in tune than Fingering #1. If Fingering #2 is better in tune on your clarinet, you can use it on long sustained B flats.

Please visit www.ClarinetChart.com for interactive fingering charts with sound.

Thank You!
Kyle Coughlin



Clarobotoo