

Saxophone Intonation Chart

Notes	Instrument 1	Instrument 2	Instrument 3	Instrument 4
Low B ^b				
Low B				
Low C				
Low C [#]				
Low D				
Low E ^b				
Low E				
Low F				
Low F [#]				
Low G				
Low G [#]				
Low A				
MIDDLE B ^b				
MIDDLE B				
MIDDLE C				
MIDDLE C [#]				
OCTAVE KEY D				
OCTAVE KEY E ^b				
OCTAVE KEY E				
OCTAVE KEY F				
OCTAVE KEY F [#]				
OCTAVE KEY G				
OCTAVE KEY G [#]				
OCTAVE KEY A				
OCTAVE KEY B ^b				
OCTAVE KEY B				
OCTAVE KEY C				
OCTAVE KEY C [#]				
PALM KEY D				
PALM KEY E ^b				
PALM KEY E				
PALM KEY F				
PALM KEY F [#]				
ALTISSIMO G				
ALTISSIMO G [#]				
ALTISSIMO A				
ALTISSIMO B ^b				
ALTISSIMO B				
ALTISSIMO C				



Guide

Using a tuner, measure the intonation of each note on your instruments.

You can mark them with an arrow up or down to indicate if they are consistently sharp or flat.

- Slightly sharp/flat (+5 - 10 cents) 1 arrow
- Very sharp/flat (+10 - 20 cents) 2 arrows

You are more likely to be sharp than flat when playing on a modern saxophone

Try to find a position for your mouthpiece where most notes are in tune, and only a few come out slightly sharp.

These slightly out of tune notes can then be compensated for when playing by opening the throat.