

# BASIC FINGERING CHART

## SAXOPHONE

CONN - SELMER, INC.

[www.conn-selmer.com](http://www.conn-selmer.com)

To finger any note, depress the colored keys or levers in the drawing above the note.  
 Where 2 notes are shown, depress the octave key to sound the upper note.  
 Use the octave key also for the four highest notes.

Fingering diagrams for notes A# through F. Red circles indicate keys to be depressed. Below each diagram is a musical staff with the note name and its fingering: A# (2, 3, 4, 5), Bb (1, 2, 3, 4), B (1, 2, 3, 4), C (1, 2, 3, 4), C# (1, 2, 3, 4), Db (1, 2, 3, 4), D (1, 2, 3, 4), D# (1, 2, 3, 4), Eb (1, 2, 3, 4), E (1, 2, 3, 4), F (1, 2, 3, 4).

Fingering diagrams for notes F# through B. Red circles indicate keys to be depressed. Below each diagram is a musical staff with the note name and its fingering: F# (1, 2, 3, 4), Gb (1, 2, 3, 4), G (1, 2, 3, 4), G# (1, 2, 3, 4), Ab (1, 2, 3, 4), A (1, 2, 3, 4), A# (1, 2, 3, 4), Bb (1, 2, 3, 4), B (1, 2, 3, 4). Note: The diagram for B includes an alternative fingering labeled (ALT.) with a red circle on the 4th finger.

Fingering diagrams for notes C through F#. Red circles indicate keys to be depressed. Below each diagram is a musical staff with the note name and its fingering: C (1, 2, 3, 4), C# (1, 2, 3, 4), Db (1, 2, 3, 4), D (1, 2, 3, 4), D# (1, 2, 3, 4), Eb (1, 2, 3, 4), E (1, 2, 3, 4), F (1, 2, 3, 4), F# (1, 2, 3, 4). A bracket under the notes D, D#, Eb, and E is labeled "Octave key depressed".