

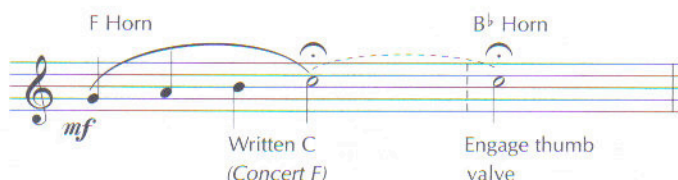
## HORN TUNING GUIDE

### Procedures for Tuning the Instrument

1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning.
2. Tune at a mezzo-forte dynamic level and do not use vibrato.
3. Tune to a reliable frequency (electronic tuner, etc.) using the recommended tuning note(s) below.
4. Do not humor the tuning note; play it straight. Adjust the main tuning slides if the pitch is sharp or flat.

### BASIC TUNING NOTES

The tuning pitches are indicated with half notes; quarter note pitches are used to help "groove" the tuning note by approaching it from below.



**Tuning Mechanism:** Main Tuning Slide(s). Tune the F horn first, then tune the B flat horn using the same written note (simply engage the thumb valve). The pitches should match each other. Push in or pull out the appropriate tuning slide to raise or lower the pitch.

**Note:** Be sure that you know which main tuning slide to adjust for each side of the double horn. Horns vary from one manufacturer to another. Consult the owner's manual or ask your teacher for help. See below for guidance in tuning the six valves in relationship to the open horns.

### TUNING THE VALVES

Each of the valves on your instrument has a separate tuning slide which must be adjusted in relationship to the main tubing after it has been tuned. Neglecting to tune the valves will adversely affect the overall intonation of your instrument. Follow these procedures:

1. Tune the first valve exactly one whole step below the opening tuning note as follows:

*Do not humor the pitch played with the valve. If it is flat, push in the slide. If it is sharp, pull out the slide. These procedures should be followed when tuning the other valves (see below).*

2. Next, tune the second valve exactly one half step below the open tuning note as follows:

3. Last, tune the third valve exactly one and a half steps below the open tuning note as follows:

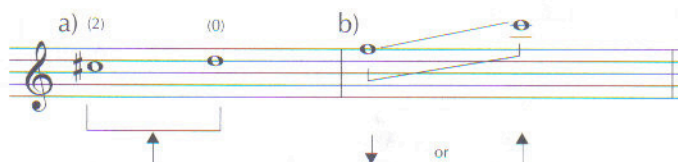
*Tune the valves on the F horn first, then tune the valves on the B flat horn.*



### Techniques for Adjusting Pitches While Playing

1. Alternate Fingerings
2. Use of the Right Hand in the Bell
3. Embouchure Adjustment—Lipping (increasing or decreasing lip pressure)
4. Combinations of the Above

### INHERENT INTONATION FLAWS\*



- a) If these notes are sharp when played with the regular fingerings on the B flat horn, try the alternate fingerings indicated which are available on the F horn. Other alternate fingerings are possible.
- b) To correct faulty intonation in the high register, use alternate fingerings, adjust the hand in the bell, and/or lip the notes in tune.

\* Arrows pointing up indicate that the notes tend to be sharp; arrows pointing down indicate that the notes tend to be flat.