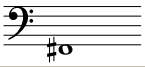
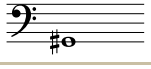
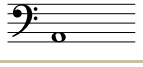
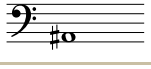
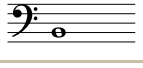
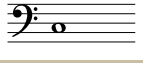
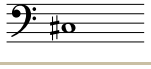
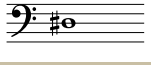
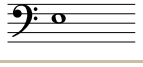
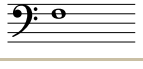
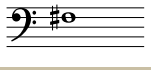
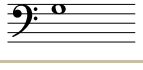
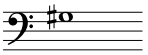
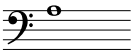
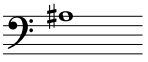
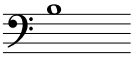
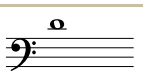
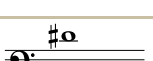
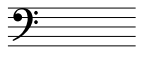
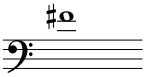
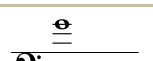
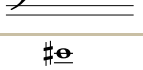
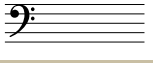
MUSIC THEORY

# Positions of the slide trombone (tenor, in B♭) reference

The 31 notes of the usual range with their slide position. ● marks the position: 1st is the slide pulled in and 7th the most extended.

| Note | Staff | Position 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | Harmonic |
|---|---|---|---|
| E₂ |  | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● | 2nd |
| F₂ |  | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ | 2nd |
| F♯₂ / G♭₂ |  | ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ | 2nd |
| G₂ |  | ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ | 2nd |
| G♯₂ / A♭₂ |  | ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ | 2nd |
| A₂ |  | ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 2nd |
| A♯₂ / B♭₂ |  | ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 2nd |
| B₂ |  | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● | 3rd |
| C₃ |  | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ | 3rd |
| C♯₃ / D♭₃ |  | ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ | 3rd |
| D₃ |  | ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ | 3rd |
| D♯₃ / E♭₃ |  | ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ | 3rd |
| E₃ |  | ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 3rd |
| F₃ |  | ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 3rd |
| F♯₃ / G♭₃ |  | ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ | 4th |
| G₃ |  | ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ | 4th |

| Note | Staff | Position 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | Harmonic |
|---|---|---|---|
| G♯₃ / A♭₃ |  | ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ | 4th |
| A₃ |  | ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 4th |
| A♯₃ / B♭₃ |  | ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 4th |
| B₃ |  | ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ | 5th |
| C₄ |  | ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ | 5th |
| C♯₄ / D♭₄ |  | ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 5th |
| D₄ |  | ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 5th |
| D♯₄ / E♭₄ |  | ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ | 6th |
| E₄ |  | ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 6th |
| F₄ |  | ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 6th |
| F♯₄ / G♭₄ |  | ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ | 8th |
| G₄ |  | ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ | 8th |
| G♯₄ / A♭₄ |  | ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ | 8th |
| A₄ |  | ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 8th |
| A♯₄ / B♭₄ |  | ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ | 8th |

Each position lowers the note by a half step. The exact note is also chosen with the **harmonic** (the lip position): that is why the same position serves for several notes.

**The trombone does not transpose**: what is written is what sounds. **F♯ and G♭ are the same note**; that is why the altered notes carry both names. The subscripts are the octave.