

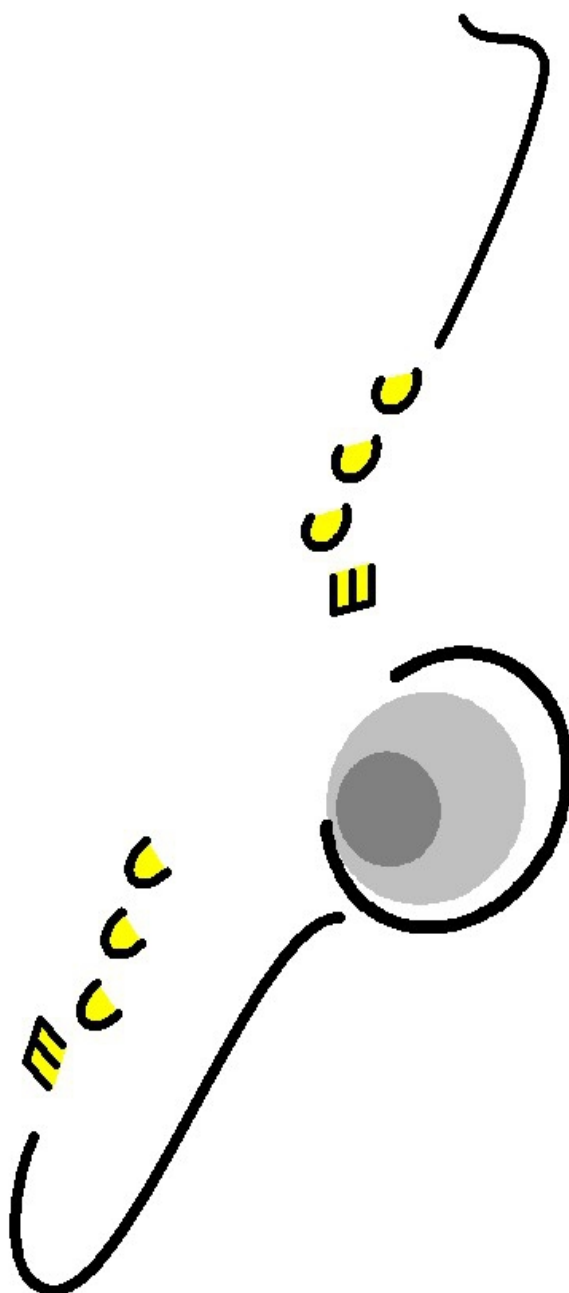
# Staldophone

Visit [www.quantophon.com](http://www.quantophon.com)

## Fingering Chart

Tenor

by  
Hans Ulrich Stalder



## **Under construction!**

### **Preamble**

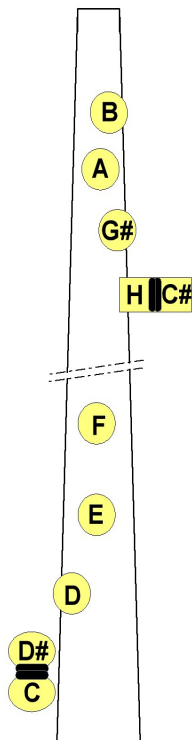
The origin of the Staldophone lies in the tenor saxophone. In contrast to the saxophone, the Staldophone relies on playing overtones. Of course, this requires an adapted learning method. Instead of around 22 keys and pushers, the Staldophone only has ten keys (peeling the onion). With these few keys and a few special grips, all tones can be generated over several octaves in semitone steps. The remaining attachments, such as buttons and the whole mechanism, as well as the thumb rest / thumb hook are therefore reduced to a minimum. Therefore, the horn can be constructed with just a few assemblies, from the music stand holder (marching fork holder) to the horn bow. This allows the horn to vibrate more freely the entire way. This contributes significantly to the sound improvement. The Staldophone Horn can be built cost-effectively and easy to manufacture. To put it bluntly, it is a fine sounding horn, which is much more than just a "stripped down" tenor saxophone.



Constructed by the company Inderbinen Blasinstrumente AG  
5033 Buchs / Aarau, Switzerland  
<https://www.inderbinen.com>

PS. You can find the first part of "Freude schöner Götterfunken" in different pitches after the fingering chart.

## Key arrangement overview



### Additional Information

The following “links” provides further information about the Staldophone:  
2020 - Staldophone - on the Quantophon.com website + Deutsch:  
Staldophon - auf der Quantophon.com Webseite (Diverse Projekte)

### Avoid saxophone teachers based on clarinet playing!

Recommended course (German edition by Dirko Juchem):

Saxophon spielen - mein schönstes Hobby; Band 1. Tenor-Saxophon.

Note: The fingerings for playing the Staldophone can be found in these instructions.

## Fingering chart explanation

- Note image → Pitch
- Easiest sound → Basic fingerings and for beginners.
- Natural semi tones → Physically best pitch, Grip pattern, Partial tone, Piano-Frequency
- Best sound → Generally longest tube, therefore rich in overtones.
- Shawm sound → Sharp and nasal sound.
- → Slightly opened tone hole.

PTn = Partial tone

Easiest Sound: some people manage the upper notes better with "Natural semi tones".





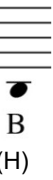














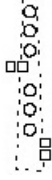
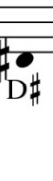



If the cell is empty use the most left one.











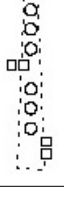
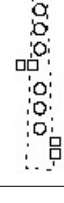

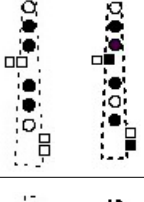
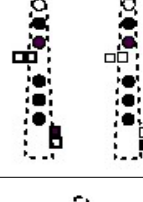
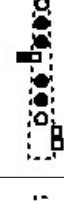


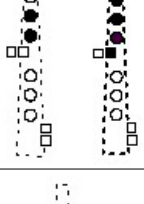
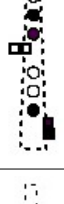







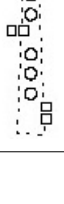
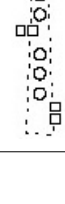
It should be noted that the Tenor-Staldophone sounds a ninth (None) lower than the note image shows.

## Staldophone Fingering chart – Tenor middle part



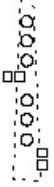




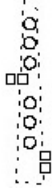


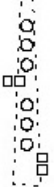



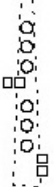













Left note image position = Piano white keys

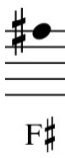
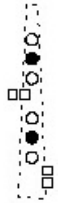

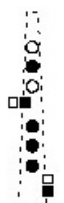


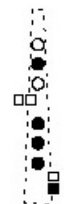
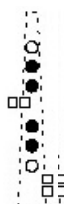













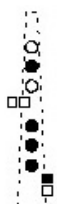













Right note image position = Piano black keys

Note image	Easiest sound	Natural semi tones	Best sound	Shawm	Double tone / + Duodecime	Personal remarks
 A# (Bb)		Bb PT1  104 Hz				
 B (H)		B PT1  110 Hz				
 C		C PT1  116.5 Hz				
 C#		C# PT1  123.4 Hz				
 D		D PT1  130.8 Hz				
 D#		D# PT1  138.6 Hz				



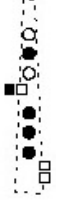

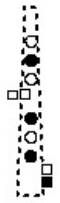

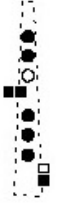



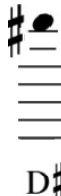






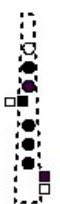










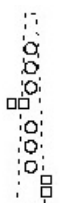

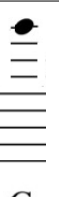
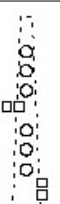


Note image	Easiest sound	Natural semi tones	Best sound	Shawm	Double tone / + Duodecime	Personal remarks
 E		E PT1  146.8 Hz				
 F		F PT1  155.5 Hz				
 F#		F# PT1  164.8 Hz				
 G		G PT1  174.6 Hz	* 			
 G#		G# PT1  185 Hz				
 A		A PT1  196 Hz				
 A# (Bb)		Bb PT2  207.6 Hz				

\* All right hand finger combinations are possible - choose the most appropriate timbre

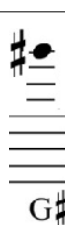


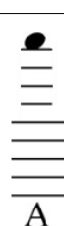



















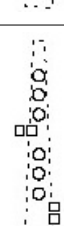
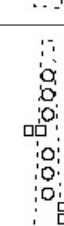
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 B (H)		B PT2  220 Hz				
 C		C PT2  233 Hz				
 C#		C# PT2  246.8 Hz				
 D		D PT2  261.6 Hz				
 D#		D# PT2  277.2 Hz				
 E		E PT2  293.6 Hz				
 F		Bb PT3  311.4 Hz				


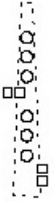







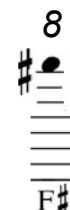











Note image	Easiest sound	Natural semi tones	Best sound	Shawm	Double tone / + Duodecime	Personal remarks
 F#		B PT3 329.6 Hz 				
 G	* 	C PT3 349.2 Hz 				
 G#	* 	C# PT3 370 Hz 				
 A	* 	D PT3 392 Hz 				
 A# (Bb)	* 	Bb PT4 415.3 Hz 				
 B (H)	* 	B PT4 <u>440</u> <u>Hz</u> 				
 C		C PT4 466 Hz 				

\* Lift the A key lightly and briefly (acts as an over-blow key)

Note image	Easiest sound	Natural semi tones	Best sound	Shawm	Double tone / + Duodecime	Personal remarks
 C#		C# PT4 493.8 Hz				
 D		D PT4 523.2 Hz				
 D#		B PT5 ↑ 554 Hz	 			
 E		E PT4 587.3 Hz	 			
 F		Bb PT6 622.2 Hz	 			
 F#		B PT6 659.2 Hz				
 G		C PT6 698.4 Hz				



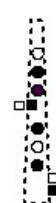













































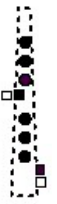














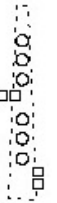
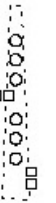
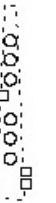
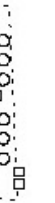
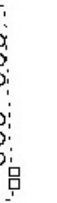


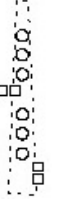
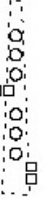
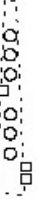
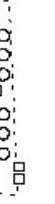
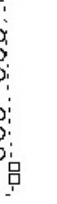


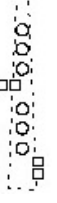
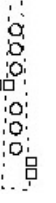
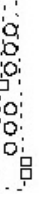
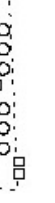
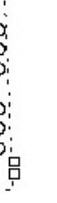




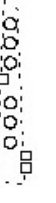
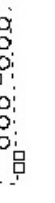
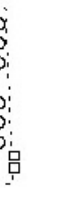
Note image	Easiest sound	Natural semi tones	Best sound	Shawm	Double tone / + Duodecime	Personal remarks
 G#		C# PT6  740 Hz				
 A		D PT6  784.8 Hz				
 (Bb) A#		Bb PT8  830.4 Hz				
 B (H)		B PT8  880 Hz				
 C		C PT8  932 Hz				
 C#		C# PT8  987.2 Hz				
 D		D PT8  1046.4 Hz				

Note image	Easiest sound	Natural semi tones	Best sound	Shawm	Double tone / + Duodecime	Personal remarks
		C# PT9  ↓1110.6 Hz				
		E PT8  1174.4 Hz				
		Bb PT12  1245.6 Hz				
		F# PT8  1318.4 Hz				
		G PT8  1396.8 Hz				
		C# PT12  1480.8 Hz				
		A PT8  1568 Hz				



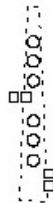












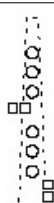
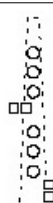
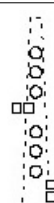
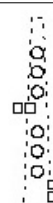
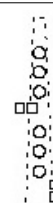
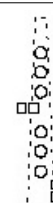














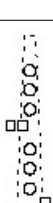
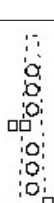
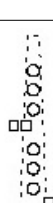
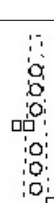
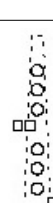
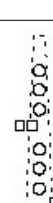
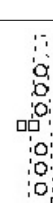
# L.v. Beethoven “Freude schöner Götterfunken”

How to play this song in different pitches on the staldophone - only first part.

<p>First pitch</p> <p>E</p> <p>(D 146.8 Hz)</p>						
<p>  : 2x</p>			<p>2x</p>			
 <p>2x</p>						
			<p>:   1.  K 2x L  </p>	<p>:   2.  K 2x L  </p>		
<p>Second pitch</p> <p>E</p> <p>(D 293.6 Hz)</p>						
<p>  : 2x</p>			<p>2X</p>			
 <p>2x</p>						
			<p>:   1.  K 2x L  </p>	<p>:   2.  K 2x L  </p>		
<p>Third pitch</p> <p>G</p> <p>(A 370 Hz)</p>						
<p>  : 2x</p>			<p>2x</p>			
 <p>2x</p>						
			<p>:   1.  K 2x L  </p>	<p>:   2.  K 2x L  </p>		

<p>Fourth pitch</p> <p>Dis (Cis 554.3 Hz)</p>						
<p>2x</p>						
<p>2x</p>			<p>:   1.  K 2x L  </p>		<p>:   2.  K 2x L  </p>	
						
						
						
						

Worksheet

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