



Overtone Chart for Euphonium B.C.

Note: The treble clef is used on the upper staves to save space. This is a *non-transposing* treble clef. The written pitch is the same as the sounding pitch.
The differences between compensating and non-compensating instruments on fourth-valve combinations are clearly indicated.

24th Partial (Sharp--Lower Slightly)												
23rd Partial (Very Sharp--Unusable)												
22nd Partial (Very Flat--Unusable)												
21st Partial (Very Flat--Unusable)												
20th Partial (Flat--Raise Slightly)												
19th Partial (Flat--Raise Slightly)												
18th Partial (Sharp--Lower Slightly)												
17th Partial (Sharp--Lower Slightly)												
16th Partial (Normal)												
15th Partial (Flat--Raise Slightly)												
14th Partial (Very Flat--Unusable)												
13th Partial (Very Sharp--Unusable)												
12th Partial (Sharp--Lower Slightly)												
11th Partial (Very Flat--Unusable)												
10th Partial (Flat--Raise Slightly)												
9th Partial (Sharp--Lower Slightly)												
8th Partial (Normal)												
7th Partial (Very Flat--Unusable)												
6th Partial (Sharp--Lower Slightly)												
5th Partial (Flat--Raise Slightly)												
4th Partial (Normal)												
3rd Partial (Sharp--Lower Slightly)												
2nd Partial (Normal)												
Fundamental (Normal)												
	0	2	1	1-2 3	2-3	4 1-3	2-4 1-2-3	Compensating: 1-4	Compensating: 1-2-4	Compensating: 2-3-4	Compensating: 1-3-4	Compensating: 1-2-3-4
							Non-Compensating: 1-2-4 1-4	Non-Compensating: 2-3-4	Non-Compensating: 1-3-4	Non-Compensating: 1-2-3-4	Non-Compensating: 1-2-3-4	Non-Compensating: (Not present. False tones only.)