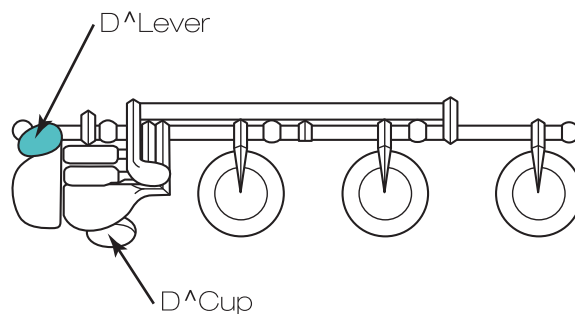
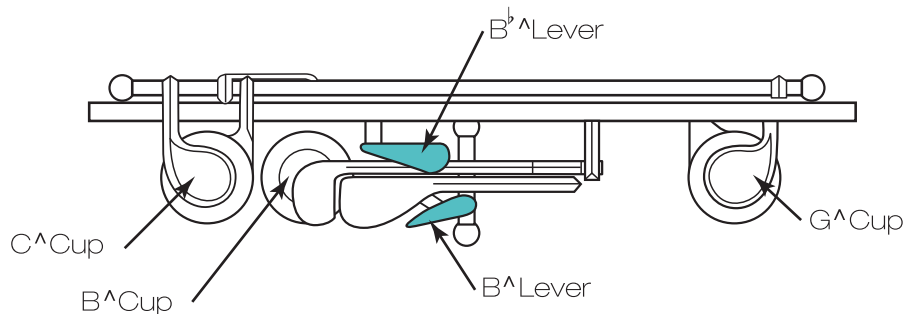
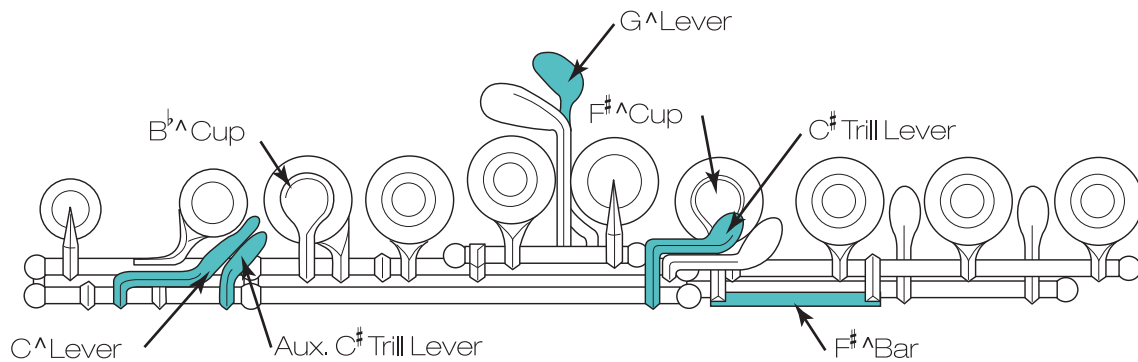




Brannen Brothers Flutemakers, Inc.

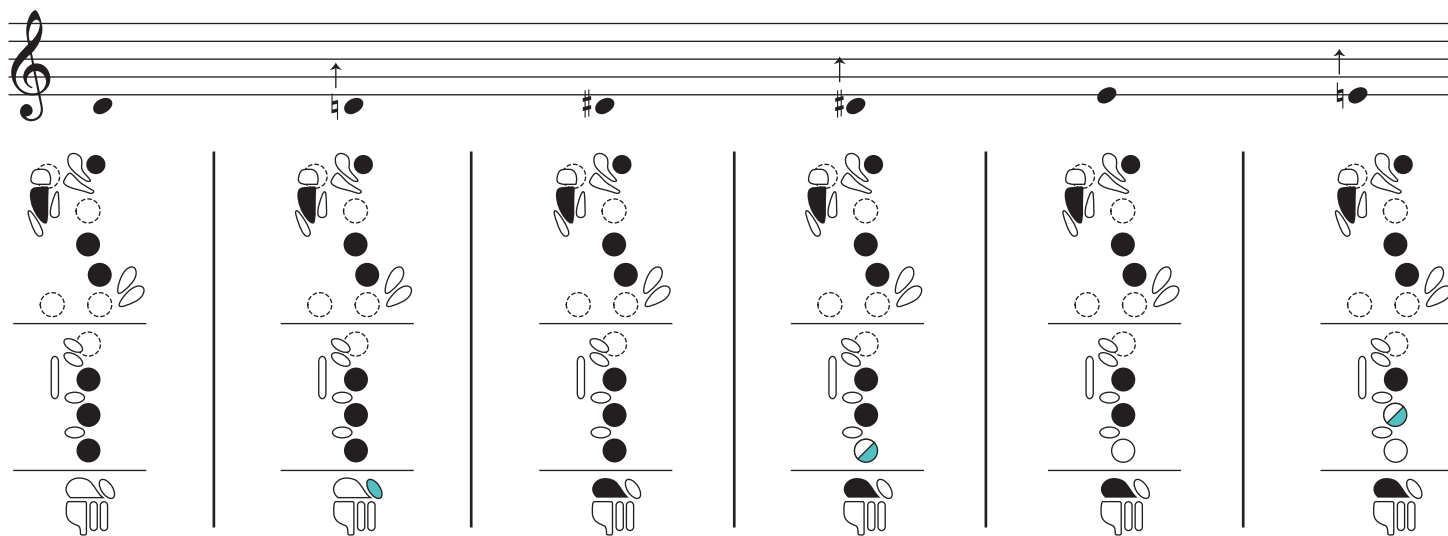
Kingma System Fingering Chart

The Kingma System flute is, in all respects, a C flute with a C[#] trill. All of the standard keys and levers are where you would expect them to be. Therefore, traditional flute fingerings apply. The keys highlighted represent the additional keys unique to the Kingma System.

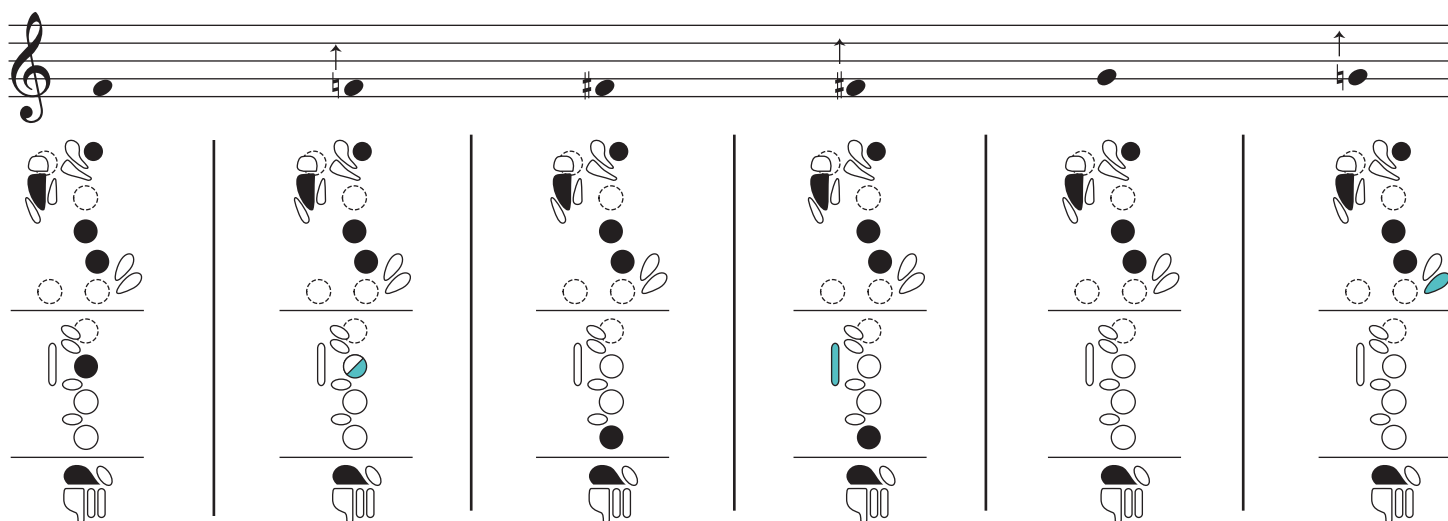


Key:  = Half Hole  = Kingma Key  = Traditional Fingering

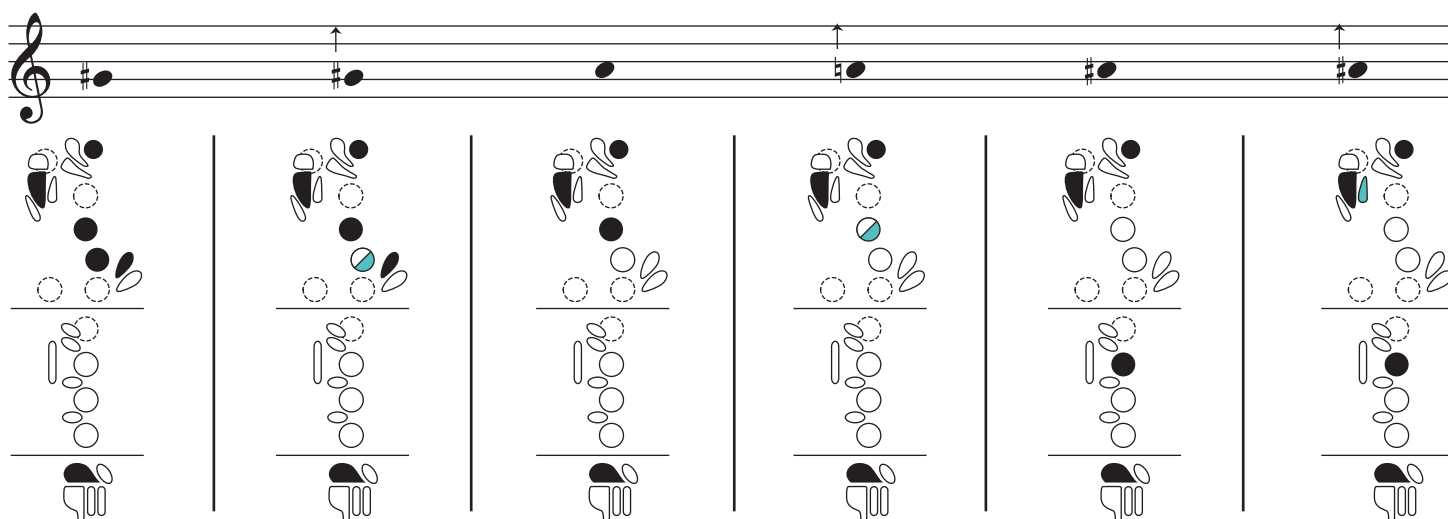
The up (↑) fingering to achieve a quartertone is simply a standard C flute fingering for the previous quarter step plus either a half hole or Kingma key.



The first row contains six musical staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes on the staves are: C4 (whole), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), and A4 (quarter). Above each staff is an upward-pointing arrow (↑) indicating a quartertone rise. Below each staff are three diagrams showing the fingering for the note: the top diagram for the headjoint, the middle for the body, and the bottom for the foot. The fingering for D4 uses a half hole (teal circle) on the right hand index finger. The fingering for E4 uses a half hole on the right hand middle finger. The fingering for F#4 uses a half hole on the right hand ring finger. The fingering for G4 uses a half hole on the right hand little finger. The fingering for A4 uses a half hole on the left hand index finger. The fingering for C4 uses a half hole on the left hand middle finger.



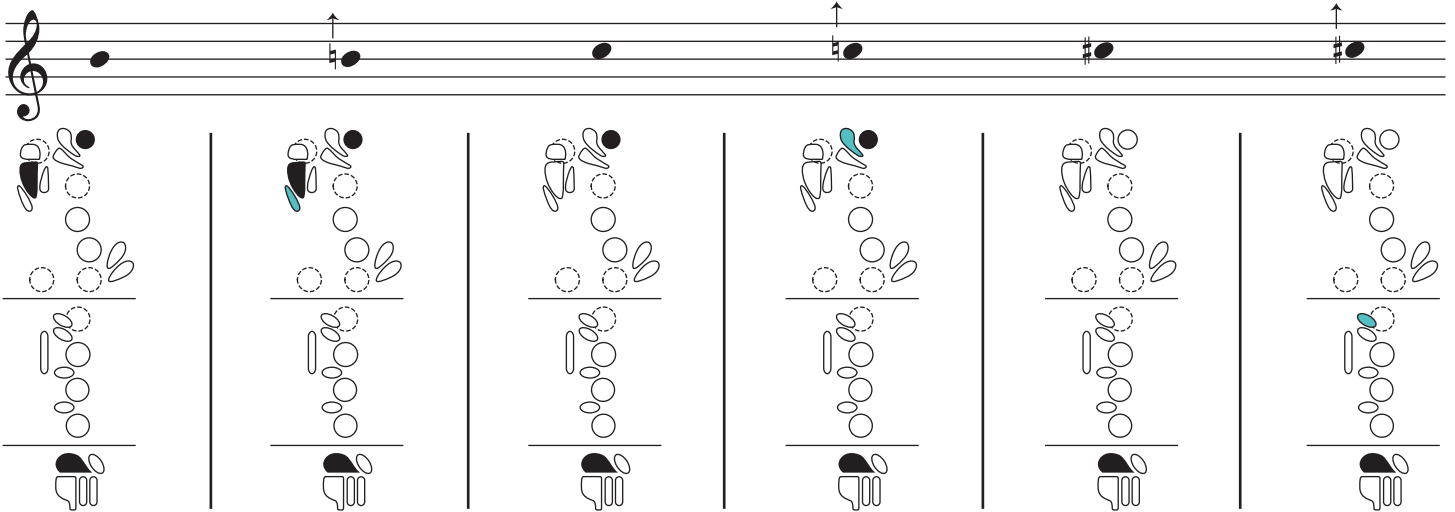
The second row contains six musical staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes on the staves are: C4 (whole), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), and A4 (quarter). Above each staff is an upward-pointing arrow (↑) indicating a quartertone rise. Below each staff are three diagrams showing the fingering for the note: the top diagram for the headjoint, the middle for the body, and the bottom for the foot. The fingering for D4 uses a Kingma key (teal circle) on the right hand index finger. The fingering for E4 uses a Kingma key on the right hand middle finger. The fingering for F#4 uses a Kingma key on the right hand ring finger. The fingering for G4 uses a Kingma key on the right hand little finger. The fingering for A4 uses a Kingma key on the left hand index finger. The fingering for C4 uses a Kingma key on the left hand middle finger.



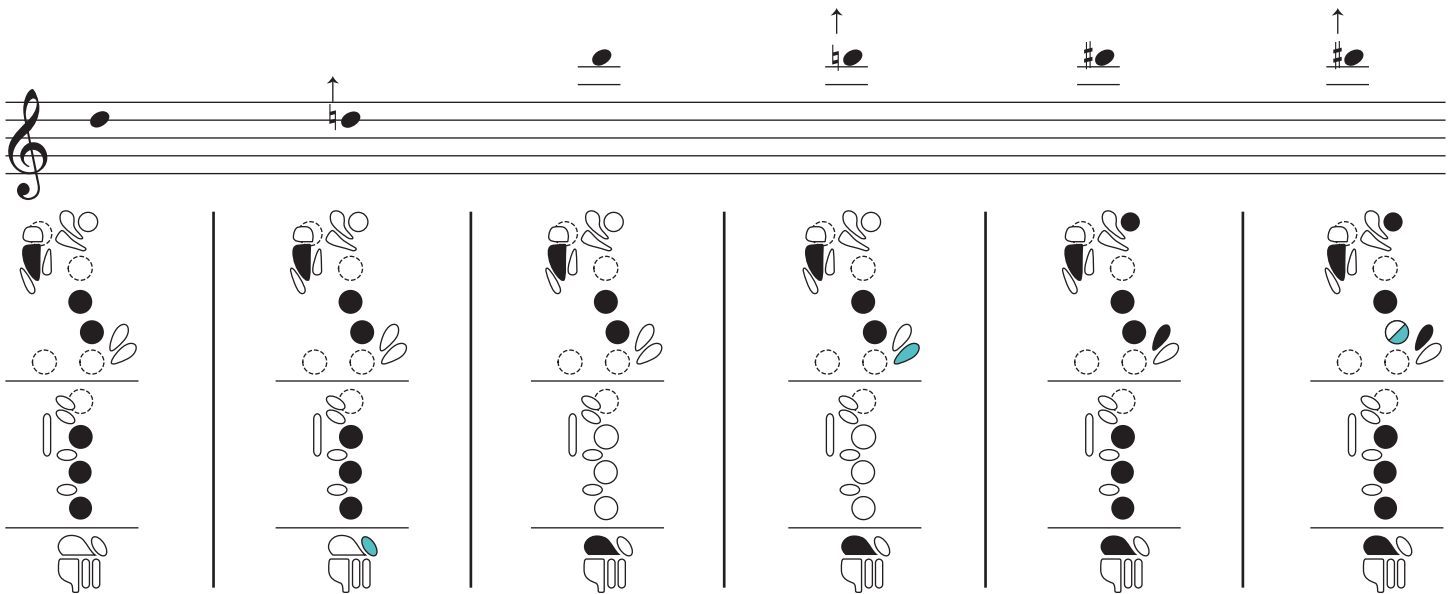
The third row contains six musical staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes on the staves are: C4 (whole), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), and A4 (quarter). Above each staff is an upward-pointing arrow (↑) indicating a quartertone rise. Below each staff are three diagrams showing the fingering for the note: the top diagram for the headjoint, the middle for the body, and the bottom for the foot. The fingering for D4 uses a half hole (teal circle) on the right hand index finger. The fingering for E4 uses a half hole on the right hand middle finger. The fingering for F#4 uses a half hole on the right hand ring finger. The fingering for G4 uses a half hole on the right hand little finger. The fingering for A4 uses a half hole on the left hand index finger. The fingering for C4 uses a half hole on the left hand middle finger.

Key:  = Half Hole  = Kingma Key  = Traditional Fingering

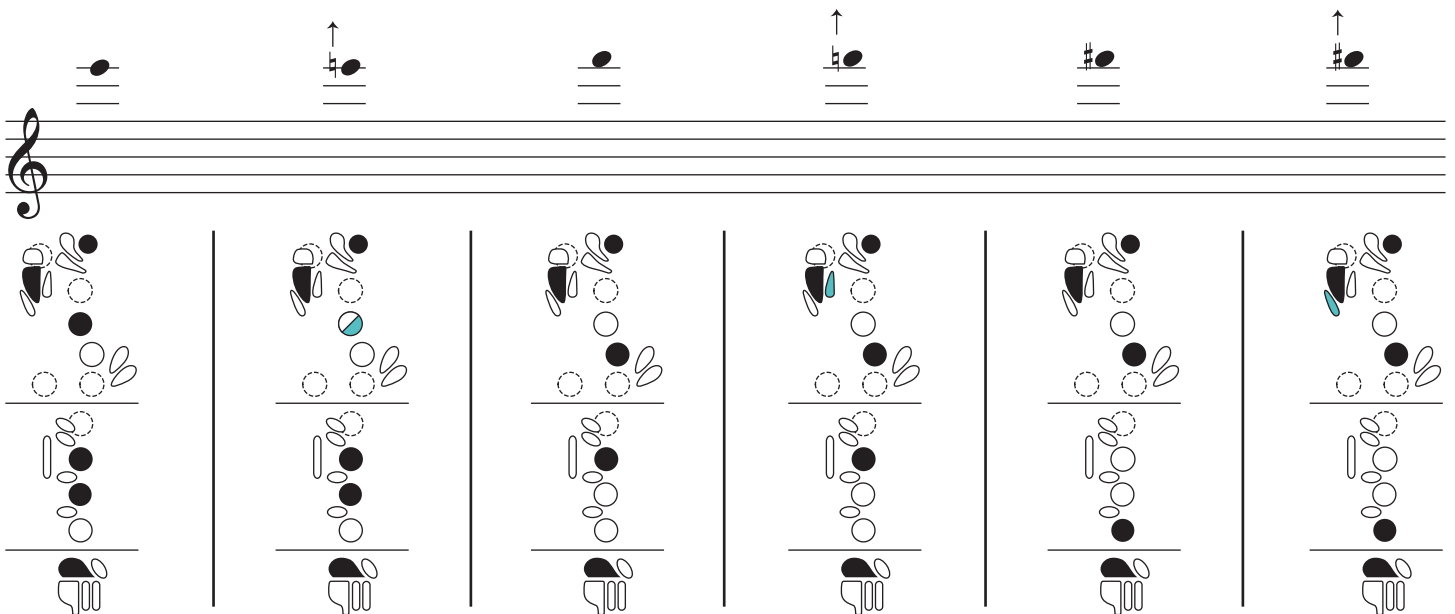
The up (↑) fingering to achieve a quartertone is simply a standard C flute fingering for the previous quarter step plus either a half hole or Kingma key.



The first system shows six notes on a musical staff: C4, C#4, D4, D#4, E4, and F#4. Each note is accompanied by a fingering diagram. The diagrams show the left hand (top) and right hand (bottom) fingerings. The notes and their fingerings are: C4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle), C#4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a half hole on the right index finger), D4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle), D#4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a Kingma key on the right index finger), E4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle), and F#4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a Kingma key on the right index finger).



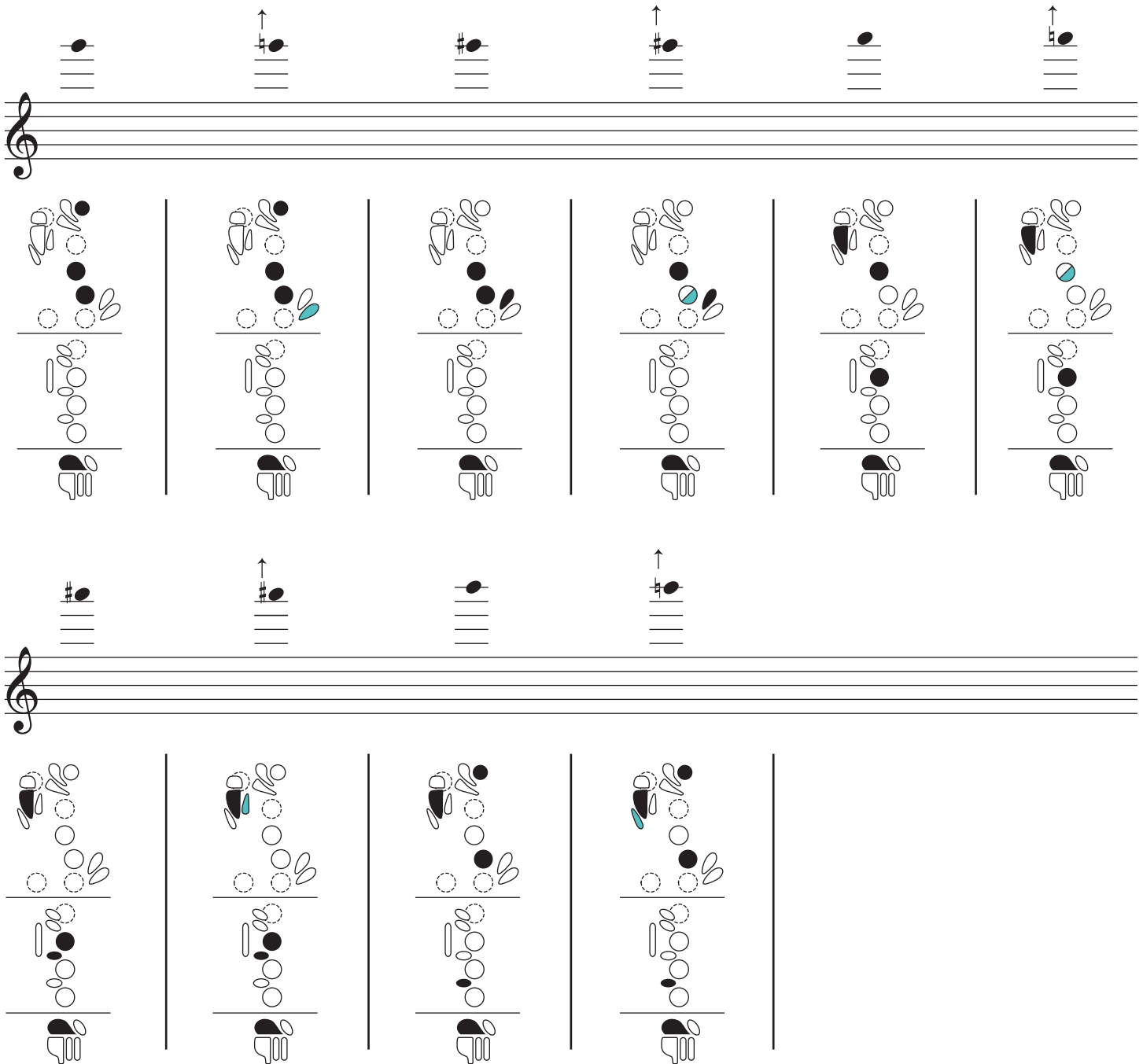
The second system shows six notes on a musical staff: F#4, G#4, A4, A#4, B4, and C5. Each note is accompanied by a fingering diagram. The notes and their fingerings are: F#4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a Kingma key on the right index finger), G#4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a half hole on the right index finger), A4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle), A#4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a half hole on the right index finger), B4 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle), and C5 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a half hole on the right index finger).



The third system shows six notes on a musical staff: C5, C#5, D5, D#5, E5, and F#5. Each note is accompanied by a fingering diagram. The notes and their fingerings are: C5 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a half hole on the right index finger), C#5 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a half hole on the right index finger), D5 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle), D#5 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a half hole on the right index finger), E5 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle), and F#5 (left: index, middle, ring; right: thumb, index, middle, with a half hole on the right index finger).

Key:  = Half Hole  = Kingma Key  = Traditional Fingering

The up (↑) fingering to achieve a quartertone is simply a standard C flute fingering for the previous quarter step plus either a half hole or Kingma key.



The first system of musical notation and fingering diagrams illustrates six quartertones. Each notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a note with an upward arrow (↑) indicating a quartertone. The fingering diagrams below each notation show the finger positions for the right and left hands, with specific fingers highlighted in teal to indicate Kingma keys or half holes.

The second system of musical notation and fingering diagrams illustrates four quartertones. Each notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a note with an upward arrow (↑) indicating a quartertone. The fingering diagrams below each notation show the finger positions for the right and left hands, with specific fingers highlighted in teal to indicate Kingma keys or half holes.