

Music Ruler for Keys and Chords

F _b	C _b	G _b	D _b	A _b	E _b	B _b	F	C	G	D	A	E	B	F _#	C _#	G _#	D _#	A _#	E _#	B _#	F _{##}	C _{##}	G _{##}
For chords 9 = 2, 11 = 4, 13 = 6							For Key of A							[-7] Minor 7 = 1, b3, 5, b7									
[M7] Major 7 = 1, 3, 5, 7			[7] Dom 7 = 1, 3, 5, b7				[M7]		[M7]		[7]	[-7]	[-7]	[-7]	[φ7]	[φ7] Minor 7(b5) = 1, b3, b5, b7							
Sus 4 = 1, 4, 5		[6] 6th = 1, 3, 5, 6			[-6] Minor 6 = 1, b3, 5, 6			[+]			Aug = 1, 3, #5, b7			[°7] Dim 7 = 1, b3, b5, bb7									

Place the **1** on the first note of your scale and read off the other notes.
1 is the name of the Major key and 6 the name of it's relative Minor.

The symbols below in [] is the chord to use for that scale position.
 In A Major : F# [-7] = 1, b3, 5, b7 > F#, b(A#), C#, b(E#) = **F#, A, C#, E**

Transposing to B_b from C, move 2 -> right. B Piano = C# Tenor Sax
 Transposing to E_b from C, move 3 -> right. A Piano = F# Alto Sax
 Transposing to C from B_b, move 2 <- left. F Tenor Sax = E_b Piano
 Transposing to C from E_b, move 3 <- left. G Alto Sax = B_b Piano

Major Scale = 4 - 1 - 5 - 2 - 6 - 3 - 7
 Minor Scale = 6 - 3 - 7 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 2
 Blues Scale = 3 - 7 - 4 - 1 - 5 add #4 (b5)

To remember the sequence F - C - G - D - A - E - B = **F**ried **C**hicken **G**ives **D**ogs **A**n **E**xcited **B**ark

If one selects a note and moves a number of places right or left the relationship to the note is the same both ways. moving one place to the left is a 5th DOWN or a 4th UP, and moving one place to the right is a 5th UP or a 4th DOWN.

Move 1 = notes are a 5th (& 4th) away (on the circle of fifths)
 Move 2 = notes are a Tone away (useful for B_b transposing)
 Move 3 = notes are a Minor 3rd away (useful for E_b transposing)
 Move 4 = notes are a Major 3rd away
 Move 5 = notes are a Semi-Tone away
 Move 6 = notes are a Tri-Tone (6 notes = 1/2 octave) away

Major Pentatonic chord = 1 - 5 - 2 - 6 - 3
 Minor Pentatonic chord = 3 - 7 - 4 - 1 - 5

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