

Fingering Chart for McGee "Rudall Perfected" Six-Key Flute

D_{4,5}		0*, 0
E^b_{4,5}		0*, 0
E_{4,5}		0*, 0
F_{4,5}		0*, 0
F[#]_{4,5}		0*, 0
G_{4,5}		0, 0
G[#]_{4,5}		0, 0
A_{4,5}		0, 0
B^b_{4,5}		0, 0
B^b₅		+10
B_{4,5}		0, -10
C_{5,6}		0, 0
C₅		+10 (0)
C_{5,6}		+30, 0
C[#]_{5,6}		0, 0
C[#]₅		-20 (overtone)
C[#]₆		-10

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D₅		0 <i>tone</i>
D₆		0
E^b₆		0
E₆		0
E₆		+15
F₆		0
F[#]₆		0 <i>speaks well</i>
F[#]₆		-10
G₆		0
G[#]₆		0
A₆		-10 <i>strong</i>
B^b₆		+15 <i>difficult</i>
B₆		-5 <i>weak</i>
C₇		-5 <i>difficult</i>

Notes:

- Pitch deviations in cents and other remarks are shown to the right of the fingerings. If the fingering is for two registers, pitch deviations for each are shown separated by a comma. Deviations and comments in parentheses refer to alternate fingerings shown by shaded keys or holes.
- Long F key touch is not shown in diagrams; use as alternate to short F when needed.
- Pitch of third register notes is sensitive to stopper position and embouchure – results shown are for stopper one bore diameter from center of embouchure hole.
- Results are for a flute by a particular maker, but fingerings should apply to most Rudall-model flutes.

* The pitch accuracy for notes below G₄ depends a good deal on the breath pressure and, especially, focus.