

HOW TO USE THE "INTERVALS NAME FINDER" :

1. Searching For An Interval Within A Key (first note must be the tonic)

- a. Find your key in the orange top row
- b. Move down the column to the starting note (Pu = tonic)
- c. Look for the second note in the green column on the left

2. Searching For Any Interval

- a. Find your first note in the orange top row (for double sharps or flats see No 3 & 4 below)
- b. Move down the column to the starting note (Pu)
- c. Look for the second note in the green column on the left

3. How To Deal With Double Sharps

- a. Lower the double sharp by a half step/tonne (or even 2 half steps/tones if necessary)
- b. Lower the second note by exactly the same distance. You cannot change the letter name of the note - ex: an Ab becomes an Abb (not a G), otherwise the modifier of the interval will be wrong. (See light and dark green note names in left column)
- c. Now proceed as in No 2 above.

4. How To Deal With Double Flats

- a. Raise the double flat by a half step/tonne (or even 2 half steps/tones if necessary)
- b. Raise the second note by exactly the same distance. You cannot change the letter name of the note - ex: an A# becomes an A## (not a B), otherwise the modifier of the interval will be wrong. (See light and dark green note names in left column)
- c. Now proceed as in No 2 above.

5. Compound Intervals

- a. Reduce the interval span by an octave.
- b. Work out the interval name as in No 2 above
- c. Add the number seven to the result (ex: Minor 2nd becomes a Minor 9th)

Abbreviations:

u = Unison	d = Double
P = Perfect	t = Triple
M = Major	q = Quadruple
m = Minor	
D = Diminished	M3 = Diatonic Intervals
A = Augmented	
o = Octave	Xy = Pitch is below tonic

