

Move the two sliders so that D and B appear in the top boxes.

The guide has now lined up all the notes (or chords) of the two keys.

For example, every G note (or chord) in the original key of D, now becomes an E note (or chord) in the new key of B.

And the numbers in the middle indicate the interval. G is the 4th note in the key of D, and E is the 4th note in the key of B.

So you would look at your old chart in D, find the note (or chord) in the lefthand column, and on your new chart in B, substitute the corresponding note (or chord) in the righthand column.

transposing guide

D	1	B
E \flat /D \sharp		C
E	2	D \flat /C \sharp
F		D
G \flat /F \sharp	3	E \flat /D \sharp
G	4	E
A \flat /G \sharp		F
A	5	G \flat /F \sharp
B \flat /A \sharp		G
B	6	A \flat /G \sharp
C		A
D \flat /C \sharp	7	B \flat /A \sharp

1. Move the left slider so that the original key is located at the top of the left column.
2. Move the right slider so that the new key is located at the top of the right column.
3. Add the chord endings (such as m7, dim, etc.) from the original key to the chords in the new key.

Let's say that your friend wants to sing a song in the key of B \flat , but you're not comfortable playing in that key.

Move the slider so that B \flat (also known as A \sharp) appears in this box.

The guide now shows you that you can place the capo at the 1st fret and use the chord forms as if you were playing in A.

Or you can place the capo at the 3rd fret, and play as though you were playing in G.

Or capo at the 5th fret, and play as though you were in F.

Etc.

SHUBB capo placement guide

To play in this key...

B \flat /A \sharp



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...use the chord forms for one of these keys...

...with the capo placed at the corresponding fret.