

# Conventions of the Kelstone tablature

---

Open strings are normally not indicated as they are muted

D	----- ----- ----- -----	1st
A	----- ----- ----- -----	2nd
E	----- ----- ----- -----	3rd
B	----- ----- ----- -----	4th
Gb	----- ----- ----- -----	5th
Db	----- ----- ----- -----	6th
Ab	----- ----- ----- -----	7th
Eb	----- ----- ----- -----	8th
Bb	----- ----- ----- -----	9th

1<sup>st</sup> string is the string is the thinnest string,  
so they are written like they lie in front of you on the Kelstone.

We indicate a fretposition for a note instead of a fret number(because we have a zero fret).  
3<sup>th</sup> fretposition for instance is in between fret nr 3 and 4, where the first single dot is on the fretboard. Even with a capo, we still give the positions counting from the zero-fret.

s stands for sliding

/ for sliding upwards

\ for sliding downwards

b for bending

v for vibrato

p for pull-off

h for hammer-on

r for release the bend-up to ...

x for open note that you mute, or for a ghostnote on that position

fp for fingerpicking

st for strumming

m for muting

(m1)= muting with the index finger, (m234): muting with little finger, ringfinger and middlefinger, etc

rep: repeat

If there is nothing marked then that means you tap that note.

L stands for Left-hand,

R stands for Right-hand,

C for capo.

(f11) means that you play the harmonic of that string on fretposition 11, while holding down whatever note your left-hand holds.

When needed we indicate the finger you play with:

(T) stands for thumb

(1) for index finger

(2) for middle finger

(3) for ring finger

(4) for the little finger