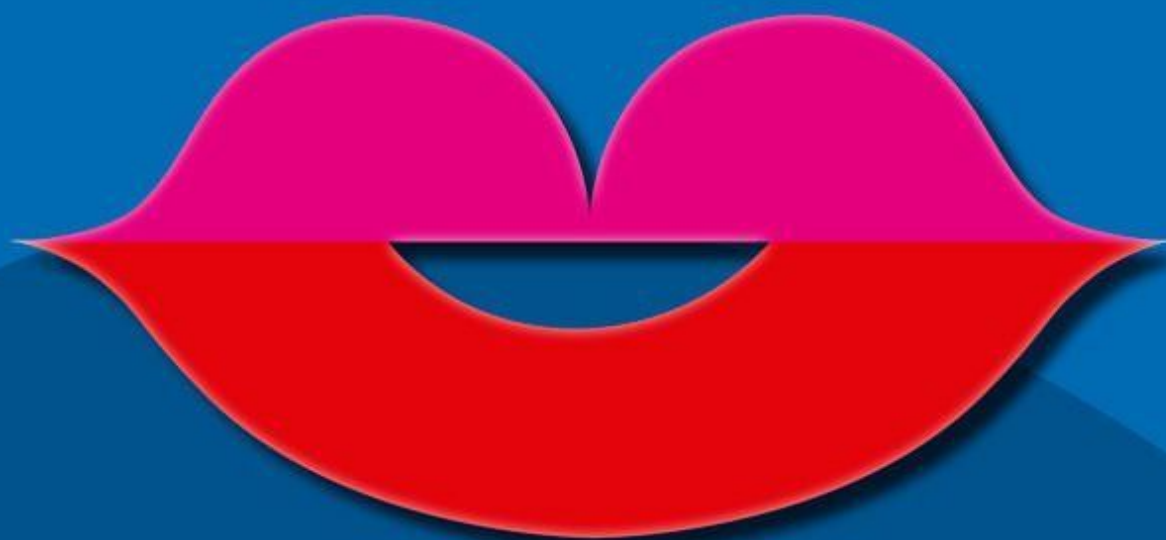


JAMES STAMP WARM-UPS

AND STUDIES FOR TRUMPET

OR OTHER BRASS INSTRUMENTS

[ACCOMPANIMENT IN C AND B $\flat$ MP3 DOWNLOAD]



Editions  Bim

CH-1674 VUARMARENS / SWITZERLAND

JAMES STAMP

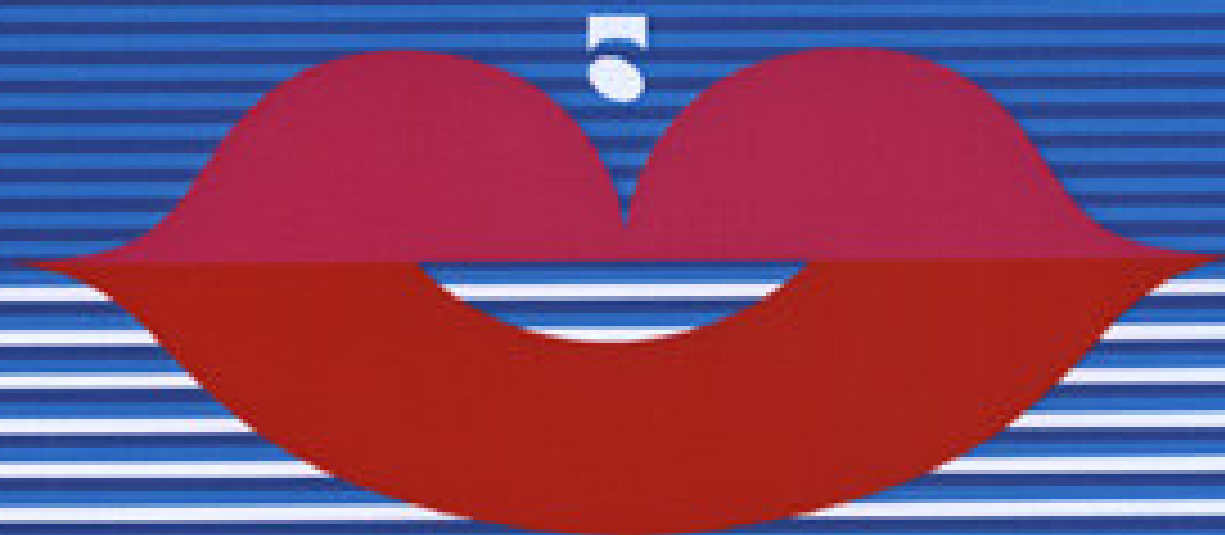
WARM-UPS + STUDIES

MISES EN TRAIN + ÉTUDES EINSPIELÜBUNGEN + ETÜDEN

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and other brass instruments • et autres instruments de cuivre • und andere Blechblasinstrumente

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New - Revised - Neu
with CD accompaniment (CD-Box set B01)
mit CD-Begleitung (C und B)
Original music: Thomas Stevens
Adapted for ensemble, edited and recorded:
Tom Dunsby

Breathing

Some preliminary exercises

Inhale for 8 counts — hold for 8 —
 exhale out in 8
 Repeat 8 times
 Inhale for 8 — breathe out in 1 — hold
 Repeat 8 times
 Inhale in 1 — hold for 8 — breathe out in
 Repeat 8 times
 Increase the counts. Keep slow counts.

Inhale the biggest possible breath and then
 add a sipping breath until no
 more can be taken.

Sit in chair. Keep knees together and bend
 as far down as possible, then inhale
 to full capacity. Repeat several times and
 the intercostal area will be developed.

Great gusts of air through the
 mouth (First remove the mouthpiece).
 Careful, at first you might get dizzy. 8
 or 10 times are plenty after you get used
 to the exercise.

Fingerings

Play all pedal notes with the same finger-
 ing that is used an 8^{va} higher. If pedal C
 does not respond, use the $\frac{1}{2}$ valve combina-
 tion (see page 5).

Signs

This sign must be understood.
 There must be no indication
 which direction (up or down) the
 slur is going.
hold the upper note (about 3
 more counts).
 Rule "keep thinking down going up
 and thinking up going down in order to
 be playing sharp when ascending or
 when descending" holds the notes in
 proper place.
 1/2 tone down lip bend (bend
 rhythmically as if depressing a
 valve).
 don't drop note (use valves).

Respiration

Quelques exercices préliminaires

I
 Inspirer en comptant lentement 8 temps -
 retenir le souffle sur 8 t. - expirer sur 8 t.
 Répéter 8 fois l'opération en entier.
 Inspirer sur 8 t. - expirer en 1 t. - rester
 vide sur 8 t.
 Répéter 8 fois l'opération.
 Inspirer en 1 t. - retenir sur 8 t. - expirer en
 8 t.
 Répéter 8 fois l'opération.
 Augmenter progressivement le nombre de
 temps. Toujours compter lentement.

II
 Inspirer d'un coup au maximum des capa-
 cités, puis ajouter encore de l'air par peti-
 tes «gorgées», jusqu'à ce que plus rien
 n'entre.

III
 S'asseoir sur une chaise, genoux joints.
 Plier le buste et la tête aussi bas que pos-
 sible, puis inspirer au maximum. Répéter
 l'opération plusieurs fois. La région inter-
 costale se développera.

IV
 Souffler de grands coups d'air à travers
 l'instrument (en ôtant d'abord l'embou-
 chure). Rester prudent, au début cela
 pourrait provoquer des malaises. Il est suf-
 fisant de faire cet exercice 8 à 10 fois lors-
 qu'on y est habitué.

Doigtés

Jouer toutes les notes pédales avec le
 doigté usuel de l'octave supérieure. Si le
 Do pédale ne sort pas, employer le doig-
 té $\frac{1}{2}$ (voir page 5).

Signes

 indique que le son de la note de
 départ ne doit pas trahir dans
 quelle direction (haut ou bas) il
 ira.
 indique qu'il faut **tenir** la note la
 plus haute (env. 3 temps supplé-
 mentaires).
 En pensant constamment «vers le bas» en
 montant et «vers le haut» en descendant
 (c'est-à-dire en évitant de jouer trop haut
 les phrases ascendantes et trop bas les
 phrases descendantes) on maintient les
 notes à leur place correcte.
 «Courber» (contraindre) la note
 d'un 1/2 ton descendant avec les
 lèvres (lier très rythmiquement,
 comme si l'on pressait un piston).
 ne pas laisser «tomber» les notes,
 enfoncez catégoriquement les pis-
 tons.

Atmung

Verschiedene Vorübungen

I
 Einatmen (langsam auf 8 zählen) — Atem
 anhalten (8) — ausatmen (8).
 Übung 8mal wiederholen.
 Einatmen (8) — ausatmen (1) — leer
 bleiben (8).
 Übung 8mal wiederholen.
 Einatmen (1) — Atem anhalten (8) — au-
 satmen (8).
 Übung 8 mal wiederholen.
 Allmählich mehr Schläge zählen. Immer
 langsam zählen.

II
 Auf einmal ganz einatmen, dann weitere
 kleine Luftschlucke einatmen, bis nichts
 mehr in die Lunge geht.

III
 Auf einem Stuhl sitzen. Knie zusammen.
 Oberkörper und Kopf so tief wie möglich
 nach unten beugen und voll einatmen.
 Übung mehrmals wiederholen. Die Zwi-
 schenrippenräume werden dadurch ent-
 wickelt.

IV
 Luft heftig durch das Instrument blasen
 (zuerst Mundstück entfernen). Am Anfang
 vorsichtig vorgehen, da sonst Schwindel-
 gefühl eintreten könnte. Nach erfolgter
 Gewöhnung genügt es, diese Übung 8
 bis 10 mal zu wiederholen.

Fingergriffe

Die Noten des Pedalregisters sollten mit
 denjenigen Fingergriffen gespielt werden,
 die eine Oktave höher gebräuchlich sind.
 Falls das Pedal-C nicht kommt, kann man
 den Griff $\frac{1}{2}$ verwenden (siehe Seite 5).

Zeichen

 bedeutet, dass der Ausgangston
 nicht verraten darf, in welche
 Richtung (nach oben oder nach
 unten) er weiterführen wird.
 bedeutet, dass der höhere Ton
gehalten werden muss (ca. 3
 zusätzliche Schläge).
 Indem man stets «hinunter denkt», wenn
 man hinauf spielt, und «hinauf denkt»,
 wenn man hinunter spielt, vermeidet man
 es, in der Höhe zu hoch und in der Tiefe zu
 tief zu blasen. Dies hält die Töne an ihrem
 richtigen Platz.
 Ton mit dem Ansatz um 1/2 Ton
 nach unten «treiben» (rhythmisch
 genau, wie bei Gebrauch eines
 Ventils).
 Noten nicht sinken lassen. Ventile
 gut drücken.

Preliminary warm-ups

On lips

When starting on lips alone (See picture, cover page II), many people can't get very high. Start on low C and hold for several counts (6 to 8) then go from C to C# in half notes. Keep adding half-tones as the lips strengthen until middle G is reached. Then try the scale as written below. Some like to go as high as possible, but at least try to go to middle C.

Important

Set a tempo with "ready" — "breathe" — "play"

The "Poo" ("Poo" or whatever phonetic articulation is chosen: "Tee", "Taa", "Too", etc.) articulation brings air to the lips

The "Too" articulation is the normal attack

Do not relax diaphragm support during the rests

First starting attacks

Also practise on mouthpiece



On mouthpiece

Playing the mouthpiece alone, hold it in the left hand with thumb and forefinger. Keep the other fingers loose and do not clench them (See picture p. 4). Hold the mouthpiece an inch from the small end. This is to lessen the pressure on the lips. What pressure is needed is added after the breath. This applies also when playing the instrument. **This has proven to be a most important point in my teaching.** Play as high as possible on the following scales:



Mises en train préliminaires

Avec les lèvres

En commençant les vibrations avec les lèvres seules (buzz) (voir photo, couv. II) certains éprouvent des difficultés pour monter.

En partant du Do grave et en le tenant plusieurs temps (6 à 8), passer au Do # en blanches (legato). A mesure que les lèvres se renforcent, on peut ainsi monter demi-tons par demi-tons jusqu'au Sol médium.

Essayer alors la gamme originale ci-dessous.

Certains aiment monter ainsi très haut. Essayez au moins d'atteindre le Do médium.

Important:

Déterminez un tempo en rythmisant: «prêt» — «respirer» — «jouer»

L'articulation «Pouch» (ou toute autre articulation phonétique choisie: «Tih», «Tah», «Touh», etc.) amène l'air aux lèvres

L'articulation «Touh» est l'attaque normale

Ne relâchez pas le support diaphragmatique durant les silences

Commencer d'abord par les attaques

(Egalement avec l'embouchure)

Vor-Einspielübungen

Mit den Lippen

Wenn nur mit den Lippen allein zu vibrieren angefangen wird, empfinden manche Schwierigkeiten, hoch hinaufzublasen.

Mit dem tiefen C anfangen und es aushalten (ca 6 bis 8 Schläge), dann in Halben zum Cis steigen (gebunden). Sobald die Lippen stärker werden, kann in Halbtönen schritten aufwärts bis zum mittleren G gestiegen werden.

Dann kann die folgende Skala versucht werden.

Manche blasen auf diese Art gerne sehr hoch hinauf. Auf alle Fälle sollte versucht werden, das mittlere C zu erreichen.

Wichtig:

Mit «bereit» — «atmen» — «los!» das Tempo vorgeben

Die Artikulation «pu» («pu» oder die jeweils gewählte phonetische Artikulation: «ti», «ta», «tu» usw.) lässt die Luft zu den Lippen vor

Die Artikulation «tu» ist der normale Anstoß

Die Zwerchfellstütze darf in den Pausen nicht nachlassen

Erste Anblasübungen

Auch auf dem Mundstück zu üben

Intervals use in preparing attacks

Emploi des intervalles pour la préparation des attaques

Bei der Vorbereitung des Anblasens zu verwendende Intervalle



Avec l'embouchure

En ne jouant que l'embouchure, la tenir avec la main gauche, uniquement entre le pouce et l'index. Garder les autres doigts détendus, sans les serrer. Tenir l'embouchure à env. 2 cm 1/2 du bout de la queue afin d'atténuer la pression sur les lèvres. La pression nécessaire n'est concédée qu'après la respiration, et c'est pareil avec l'instrument. **Ceci est un point essentiel de mon enseignement** (voir p. 4). Monter aussi haut que possible en jouant les gammes suivantes:

Mit dem Mundstück

Wenn nur mit dem Mundstück geblasen wird, muss beachtet werden, dass es mit der linken Hand nur zwischen Daumen und Zeigefinger gehalten wird (siehe Bild S. 4). Die anderen Finger sollten natürlich entspannt bleiben. Das Mundstück ca. 2 1/2 cm vor dem Schaftende halten, um den Druck auf den Lippen zu vermindern. Der notwendige Druck darf erst nach dem Einatmen zugegeben werden. So auch mit dem Instrument. **Dies ist einer der wichtigsten Punkte meines Unterrichts.**

Mit folgenden Tonleitern so hoch wie möglich steigen:

Continue the same pattern as high as possible

Continuez le même schéma aussi haut que possible

Nach demselben Muster fortfahren, so hoch hinauf wie möglich



(See page 3, « On mouthpiece »)

(Voir page 3, « Avec l'embouchure »)

(Siehe Seite 3, « Mit dem Mundstück »)

The second exercise to be played with the mouthpiece is Exercise No. 3 *complete*. After time can be saved by just playing the last line of the exercise).

Continue as far as possible in one breath (only). The goal is to go at least one octave in one breath.

La suite de la mise en train consiste à jouer l'exercice 3 de la page suivante en entier avec l'embouchure seule (plus tard, on peut gagner du temps en ne jouant que la dernière ligne de la page).

Continuer toujours aussi loin que possible d'un *seul* souffle. Le but à atteindre consiste à pouvoir passer au moins une octave par respiration.

Das Einspielen mit Mundstück allein geht mit der ganzen Übung Nr. 3 der folgenden Seite weiter (später kann man Zeit sparen, indem man nur noch die letzte Zeile der Übung spielt).

Auf einem einzigen Atemzug immer weiter spielen. Ziel ist, mindestens eine Oktave pro Atemzug durchqueren zu können.

With instrument

Play Exercises Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 with instrument.

Exercise No. 6 is to be played in all major, minor, whole tone and three diminished scales.

Always start at the top of each exercise and change notes to fit the key you are working on (for example in the key of A major, the first note would be G#). The best way is to change keys each day, until all major keys are under the fingers. Do the same in the harmonic minor keys, etc.

Play as soon as possible without the music. It is most important to *hold* the top note the first time you play the sequence and not on the repeat.

Continue higher (scale-wise, taking example of the last line of that exercise).

Avec l'instrument

Jouer les Exercices 3, 4, 5 et 6 à l'instrument.

L'Exercice 6 doit se jouer dans toutes les gammes majeures, mineures, à tons entiers ainsi que dans les 3 gammes diminuées.

Commencez toujours les exercices au début et établissez l'armure de la tonalité que vous avez choisie (par exemple, en La majeur, la première note sera Sol#). Le meilleur moyen d'avoir toutes les gammes sous vos doigts consiste à changer de tonalité chaque jour. Commencer avec le mode majeur, puis procéder de la même façon avec tous les modes.

Jouer dès que possible sans la musique notée (par cœur).

Il est très important de *tenir* la note la plus haute de la séquence de gamme la première fois et de *ne pas la tenir* lors de la reprise. Continuer toujours plus haut, selon le schéma de la dernière ligne de l'exercice.

Mit dem Instrument

Übungen 3, 4, 5 und 6 mit dem Instrument spielen.

Übung Nr. 6 sollte in allen Dur-, Moll-, Ganzton- und verminderten Tonarten gespielt werden.

Jede Übung von vorne anfangen und die Vorzeichen der gewählten Tonart festlegen (zum Beispiel in A-dur wird die erste Note Gis sein).

Das beste Mittel, sämtliche Tonarten in die Finger zu bekommen, ist täglich die Tonart zu wechseln. Mit Durtonarten anfangen, dann ähnlich mit den anderen Modi fortfahren.

Möglichst bald auswendig üben.

Es ist sehr wichtig, beim ersten Durchgang die höhere Note jeder Tonleitersequenz zu *halten*, nicht aber bei der Wiederholung.

Immer höher steigen, nach dem Schema der letzten Zeile der Übung.

BASIC warm-ups¹ Mises en train de base¹ Grundlegende Einspielübungen¹

1) See Alternative 3a (page 11) & 3b (page 13)

2) 1/2 tone down lip bend (see page 20)

3) Continue these patterns with the starting notes ascending chromatically until you reach the bottom line (octave)

1) Voir Alternatives 3a (page 11) & 3b (page 13)

2) «Courber» la note d'un 1/2 ton descendant avec les lèvres (voir page 20)

3) Continuez selon ce schéma en prenant une note de départ chromatiquement toujours plus haute jusqu'à ce que vous atteigniez l'octave inférieure (Do sous la portée en clé de sol)

1) Siehe Alternativen 3a (Seite 11) & 3b (Seite 13)

2) Um 1/2 Ton nach unten «treiben» (siehe Seite 20)

3) Nach denselben Mustern fortfahren, mit chromatisch ansteigenden Anfangstönen, bis zum untersten System (Oktave)

f senza dim.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. It consists of twelve staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a forte (ff) dynamic. The second staff has a mezzo-piano (mp) marking. The third staff returns to forte (ff). The fourth staff has a mezzo-piano (mp) marking. The fifth staff returns to forte (ff). The sixth staff has a piano (p) marking. The seventh staff has a forte (ff) marking. The eighth staff has a piano (p) marking. The ninth staff has a forte (ff) marking. The tenth staff has a piano (p) marking. The eleventh staff has a forte (ff) marking. The twelfth staff has a piano (p) marking. The notation is dense and intricate, with many notes and accidentals. The page is a scan of a printed musical score.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each representing a different instrument or voice part in a musical exercise. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and slurs. The first staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The second staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The third staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The fourth staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The fifth staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The sixth staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The seventh staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The eighth staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The ninth staff has a double bar line with repeat dots. The tenth staff has a double bar line with repeat dots.

Read page 4, «Exercise 6»

1) Lire page 4, «Exercise 6»

1) Seite 4 lesen, «Übung Nr. 6»

The image displays a page of musical notation for a trumpet exercise. It consists of ten staves, each containing two measures of music. The notation is written in treble clef and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. The exercise is designed to be played as high as possible, as indicated by the text at the bottom right.

Continue as high as
possible
Continuer aussi haut que
possible
So hoch wie möglich
weiter



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- ▶ Cornet, Kornett, cornet, cornetta, corneta
- ▶ Cor, Horn, horn, corno, trompa
- ▶ Trombone petite perce, Posaune normale Bohrung, trombone small shank, trombone piccola penna, trombón cola pequeña
- ▶ Trombone large perce, Posaune breite Bohrung, trombone large shank, trombone grande penna, trombón cola ancha
- ▶ Baryton/euph., Tenorhorn/Euph., baritone/euph., bombardino/eufonio, barítono/eufonio
- ▶ Tuba



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Alternative warm-up I (3a)

Mise en train alternative I (3 a)

Alternative Einspielübung I (3a)

The musical score consists of ten staves, each containing two measures of music. The notes are connected by a single slur across both measures. The key signature and the specific notes vary from staff to staff, providing a variety of fingerings and tonal colors. The staves are arranged in a single column, and the music is written in a standard musical notation with a treble clef and a common time signature.

This image shows a page of musical notation for ten staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values, accidentals, and slurs. Each staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 9: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 10: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Slur over the first nine notes. Repeat sign at the end.

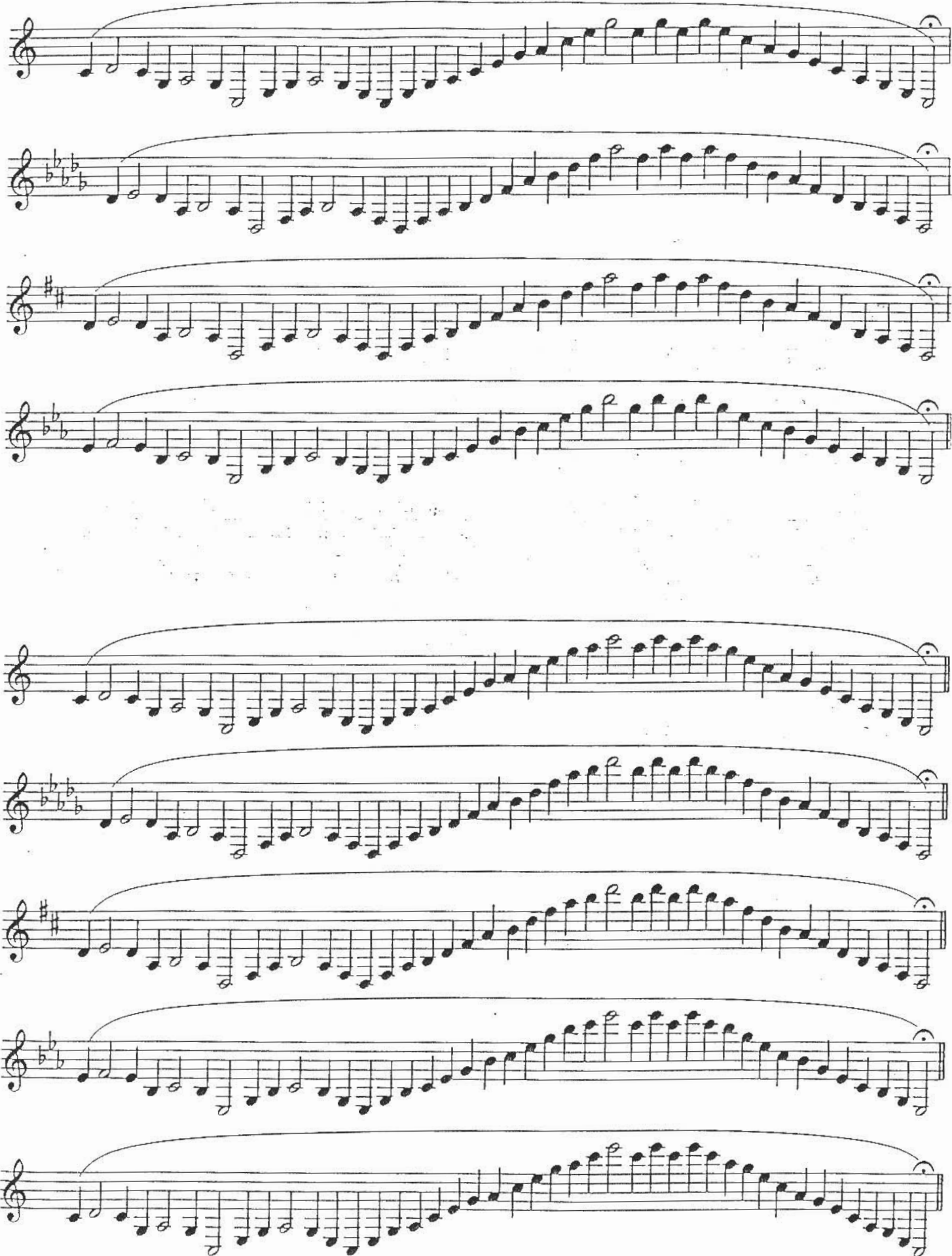
Alternative warm-ups II (3b)

Mises en train alternatives II (3b)

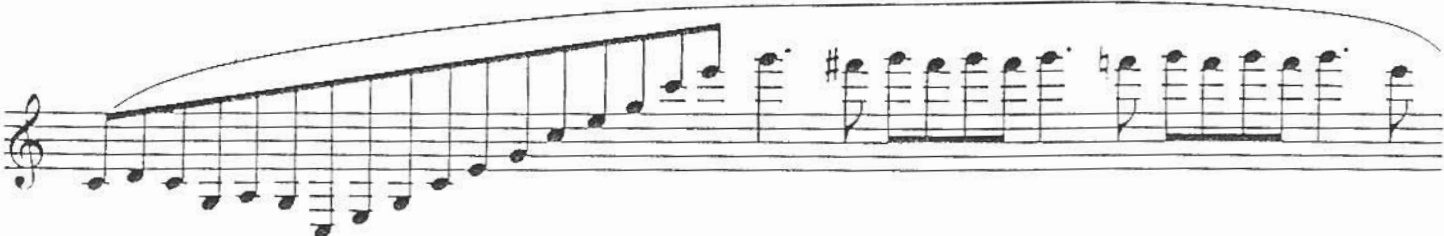
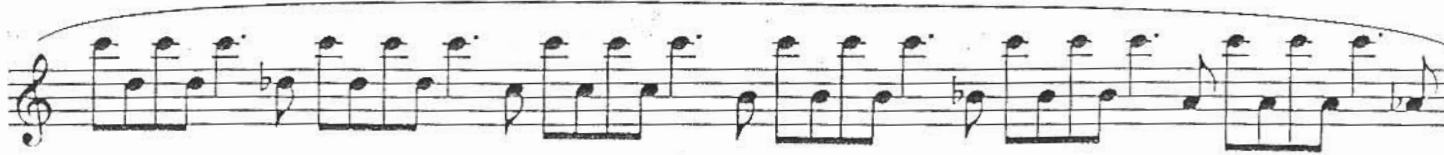
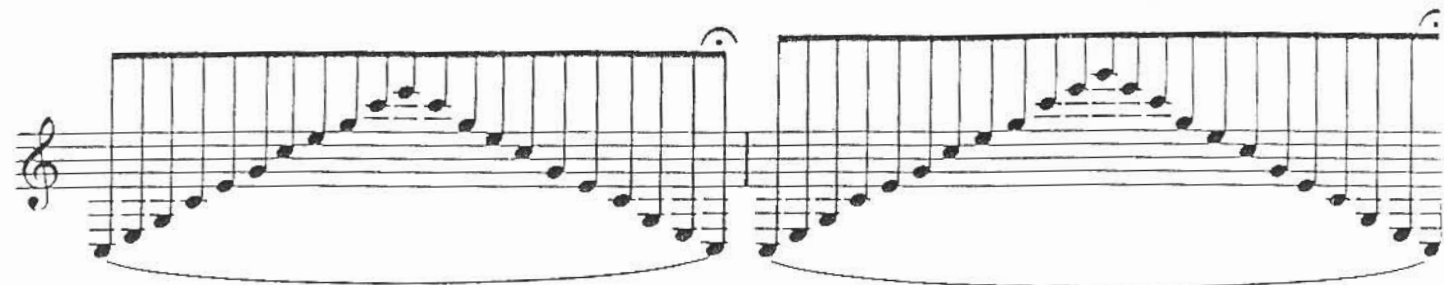
Alternative Einspielübungen II (3b)

The page contains 12 staves of musical notation, each representing a different warm-up exercise. The exercises are written in treble clef and feature various key signatures: C major, D major, E major, F major, G major, A major, B major, C minor, D minor, E minor, F minor, and G minor. Each exercise consists of a single melodic line with a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often grouped in beams. The exercises are designed to be played as continuous runs, with some starting on a specific note and others starting on a whole note. The notation is clear and professional, suitable for a music textbook or practice book.





This image shows a page of musical notation for a tuba part, specifically labeled 'BIM TP 2'. The notation is arranged in 12 staves, organized into four systems of three staves each. The first system (staves 1-3) begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first staff contains a melodic line with various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) and slurs. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The third staff is a single-line accompaniment. The second system (staves 4-6) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (staves 7-9) features more complex rhythmic patterns and slurs. The fourth system (staves 10-12) concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish and a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and slurs, all rendered in a clear, professional style.



Warm-up III

Mise en train III

Einspielübung III

Power Exercise

Exercice de puissance

Kraftübungen

As high as possible
thru pedal register

Aussi haut que possible
Descendre tout le registre des pédales

So hoch hinauf wie möglich
Nach unten durch das Pedalregister

The musical score consists of six staves, each representing a different instrument or voice part. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff has a common time signature (C). The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century pedagogical exercise. Each staff features a long, sweeping melodic line that starts high and descends, often spanning several octaves. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The staves are arranged in a vertical column, and the overall layout is clean and professional.

Slur exercises

Exercices de liaisons

Bindungsübungen

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each representing a slur exercise in 6/8 time. The exercises are written in treble clef and feature various rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. Slurs are used to indicate phrasing across multiple measures. Some staves include specific markings: the first staff has a '1)' above the second measure; the fifth staff has a '1)' above the second measure; the eighth staff has a '2)' above the first measure and a '1)' above the third measure; the ninth staff has a '1)' above the second measure. The exercises are designed to practice smooth transitions and phrasing in a specific key signature (one sharp, F#).

- 1) Simulate use of the valve
- 2) Then start on E, then high G to high C and up

- 1) Simuler l'actionnement d'un piston
- 2) Puis commencer sur Mi, puis Sol aigu jusqu'au contre-Ut et plus haut encore

- 1) Tun, als ob man das Ventil drücken würde
- 2) Dann mit E anfangen, weiter von hoch G bis C und noch höher

A

$\frac{1}{3}$
($\frac{2}{3}$ etc.)

A1

$\frac{1}{3}$
($\frac{2}{3}$ etc.)

Without fermata on repeat
Sans point d'orgue à la reprise
Ohne Fermate bei der Wiederholung

Trill exercises

All keys, going up (preparing the trills both with valves or with lips).

Key of $F\# = \frac{2}{3}$, $G = \frac{1}{2}$, $A^b = \frac{2}{3}$, $A = \frac{1}{2}$, $B^b = \frac{1}{2}$, $B = \frac{1}{2}$

Play each exercise 3 times and use valves or the trill when repeating for the 2nd time.

Exercices de trilles

Jouer dans toutes les tonalités en montant chromatiquement (préparant ainsi les trilles avec ou sans les pistons).

Ton de $F\# = \frac{2}{3}$, $Sol = \frac{1}{2}$, $La^b = \frac{2}{3}$, $La = \frac{1}{2}$, $Si^b = \frac{1}{2}$, $Si = \frac{1}{2}$

Répéter 3 fois chaque exercice en employant les pistons au lieu des lèvres lors de la 2^e reprise.

Trillerübungen

In sämtlichen Tonarten chromatisch aufwärts (Vorbereitung des Lippen- oder Ventiltrillers).

Tonart $F\# = \frac{2}{3}$, $G = \frac{1}{2}$, $As = \frac{2}{3}$, $A = \frac{1}{2}$, $B = \frac{1}{2}$, $H = \frac{1}{2}$

Jede Übung dreimal wiederholen. Beim zweiten Durchgang mit den Ventilen statt mit den Lippen trillern.

Bending exercises

Exercices pour «courber» les sons

Übungen zum Biegen («Treiben») der Töne

end the notes down one $\frac{1}{2}$ tone with lips only

- 1) Start in the middle of the tone (center)
- 2) Give a good diaphragm support
- 3) Move in perfect tempo

Courber les sons $\frac{1}{2}$ ton descendant avec les lèvres seulement

- 1) la note de départ doit être bien placée (centrée)
- 2) il faut bien soutenir le son avec le diaphragme
- 3) jouer parfaitement en mesure en courbant le son

Noten mit den Lippen um $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton nach unten biegen («treiben»)

- 1) Ausgangsnote muss gut placiert (zentriert) sein
- 2) Mit Zwerchfell gut stützen
- 3) Genau im Tempo «biegen»

A

lip / lèvres / Lippen valve / piston / Ventil lip / lèvres / Lippen valves / pistons / Ventile Etc./usw.

B

A'

lip / lèvres / Lippen valve / piston / Ventil etc. etc. etc.

Same in all keys to top register

Idem dans chaque tonalité jusqu'au sur-aigu

So weiter bis in die höchste Lage

From key of F# 2 octaves down

Dès le ton de Fa# descendre 2 octaves

Von Fis aus 2 Oktaven hinunter

Up chromatically as high as possible

Monter chromatiquement aussi haut que possible

Chromatisch aufwärts, so hoch wie möglich

Supplementary study

Etude supplémentaire

Zusätzliche Etüde

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, all in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The first staff contains a repeat sign followed by a series of eighth-note runs. The second staff is a short phrase of four measures. The third through eighth staves each begin with a repeat sign and contain more complex eighth-note patterns, some with slurs and ties. The ninth staff changes to a 3/4 time signature and features a descending eighth-note scale. The tenth staff returns to common time and includes a final measure with a fermata. A finger number '6' is written below the sixth staff, and a fermata is placed over the final measure of the eighth staff.

Octave studies

Etudes d'octaves

Oktaven-Etüden

Preparatory Exercise

Exercice préparatoire

Vorbereitungs-Übung

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each representing a line of an octave study. The music is written in 2/4 time and uses a treble clef. Each staff begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature of 2/4. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) indicating chromatic movement. Slurs are used to group notes across measures, and some notes are marked with 'b' for flat or 'n' for natural. The exercises progress from lower registers to higher registers, as indicated by the increasing pitch of the notes on the staves.

Continue chromatically as high you can go
Continuez chromatiquement aussi haut que possible
Chromatisch weiter, so hoch hinauf wie möglich

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BIM TP 2

Scale Velocity

Vélocité en gammes

Tönleitern zur Förderung der Geläufigkeit

(Hints for single and double tonguing)

(Conseils pour le coup de langue binaire et ternaire)

(Hilfen für Einfach- und Doppelzunge)

A = *marcato* to start well in order to get correct compression (the air right through the lips)
B = slur to get the air flowing thru the instrument

A = *Marcato* pour bien commencer afin de provoquer une compression d'air correcte (amener l'air directement aux lèvres)
B = lier afin que l'air passe bien dans l'instrument

A = *marcato*, um einen guten Start zu haben und den notwendigen Luftdruck sofort an den Lippen zu haben
B = binden, um den Luftstrom durch das Instrument in Bewegung zu setzen

in up chromatically as high as possible

Puis en montant chromatiquement aussi haut que possible

Dann chromatisch aufwärts, so hoch wie möglich

Diatonic

Diatonique

Diatonisch

3rd time double tongue
3^e fois double coup de langue
3. mal Doppelzunge

In all Keys

Dans toutes les tonalités

In allen Tonarten



Concentration

Preparatory version

Concentration

Version préparatoire

Konzentration

Vorbereitungsversion



Original version

Version originale

Original Version



Play many times
then by memory

Jouer jusqu'à les
savoir par cœur

Üben, bis man sie
auswendig kann

Quick Breath Exercise

Exercice de respiration rapide

Übung für rasches Atmen

Preliminary exercise

— first take a tone above low c and make short staccato with the lips only or with the mouthpiece only (Caution: maintain pitch as breath is taken)

Exercice préliminaire

— prenez pour commencer une note dans la portée et faites un staccato bref avec les lèvres seules ou avec l'embouchure (Attention: maintenez la hauteur du son une fois la respiration prise)

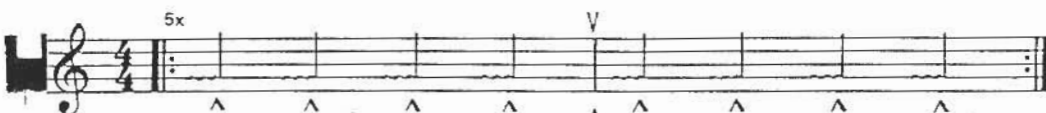
Vorübung:

— Auf einem Ton oberhalb des tiefen C nur auf den Lippen oder auf dem Mundstück ein kurzes Staccato ausführen (Achtung: beim Atmen die Tonhöhe beibehalten)

Short buzz

«Buzz» bref

Kurzes «Surren»



breath (say "up" at the end of breath)
respirer (dites «œp» à la fin de l'inspiration)
atmen (am Ende der Einatmung «ap» sagen)

change the speed on repeats
keep in tempo when taking breath

changer de tempo aux reprises
rester au tempo en prenant la respiration

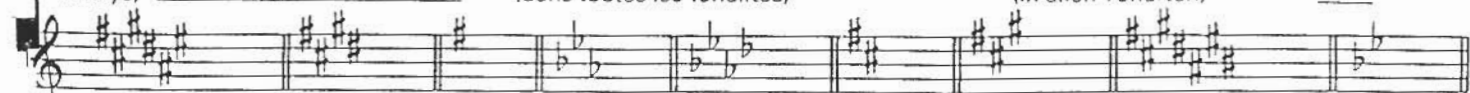
bei den Wiederholungen Tempo wechseln
beim Atmen im Tempo bleiben



in all keys)

(dans toutes les tonalités)

(in allen Tonarten)



Close slightly on "A" or higher, repeat as long as necessary

1) Fermer légèrement l'ouverture des lèvres sur le La ou plus haut, répétez aussi longtemps que nécessaire

1) Auf dem A und darüber Lippenöffnung leicht «zumachen», so lange wie nötig wiederholen

The image displays a musical score for a staccato control exercise, consisting of eight staves of music. The first six staves are in 4/4 time, and the last two are in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, designed to practice staccato articulation. The score is presented in three languages: English, French, and German.

Staff 1: 4/4 time, eighth notes, ascending and descending patterns.

Staff 2: 4/4 time, eighth notes, ascending and descending patterns.

Staff 3: 4/4 time, eighth notes, ascending and descending patterns, followed by a key signature change to B-flat major (two flats) and back to F# major.

Staff 4: 3/4 time, eighth notes, ascending and descending patterns.

Staff 5: 3/4 time, eighth notes, ascending and descending patterns, followed by a key signature change to B-flat major (two flats) and back to F# major.

Staff 6: 3/4 time, eighth notes, ascending and descending patterns.

Staff 7: 3/4 time, eighth notes, ascending and descending patterns.

Staff 8: 3/4 time, eighth notes, ascending and descending patterns, followed by a key signature change to B-flat major (two flats) and back to F# major.

Three for Stamp

Thomas Stevens

1) Keep a feeling of a light steady crescendo. Keep it steady.

2) Also single tongue, 3 (♩♩♩) on (♩) hold notes.

1) Souffler avec l'impression de produire un léger mais constant crescendo. Bien soutenir le souffle.

2) Aussi en staccato simple, en marquant 3 croches (♩♩♩) sur les tenues (♩).

1) Bläse mit dem Eindruck eines stetigen, leichten Crescendos. Luft gut stützen.

2) Auch zu üben indem man auf den Haltetönen (♩) 3 Achtelnoten (♩♩♩) spielt (einfach gestossen).

II

Thomas Stevens

BIM TP 2

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This musical score, titled "BIM TP 2" by Thomas Stevens, consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is written in a single system across the staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Many notes are marked with a fermata, indicating a pause or hold. The score includes several repeat signs and a final double bar line with a repeat sign. The notation is clean and professional, typical of a published musical score.