

from "Dallas Brass"

Work for a -
"Puckered an bowchute" Bend

play/bend

Bend/play

Play/Bend

Bends

F A E A Eb A D A Db A B C

STEADY AIR:

ABOVE ALL... STEADY AIR! STEADY AIR IS A VITAL COMPONENT OF ANY BRASS PLAYER AND STRONGLY INFLUENCES OUR ABILITY TO PERFORM. IF STEADY AIR IS ESTABLISHED DURING THE WARM UP, YOU CAN TRAIN YOUR BODY AND BRAIN TO PLAY WITH STEADY AIR EVERY TIME YOU PLAY.

PREVENT UNNECESSARY CONSTRICTION OF MUSCLES AND THROAT. REST AS LONG AS YOU PLAY.

THE REASON WE REST AS LONG AS WE PLAY IS TO PREVENT OUR MUSCLES FROM TIGHTENING UP WHICH CAN CAUSE THE SHOULDERS TO RISE AND THROAT TO CLOSE OFF. BREATHE AS IF YOU HAVE 2 FINGERS IN BETWEEN YOUR TEETH. FILL YOUR LUNGS AND RELAX.

15 SECONDS... FOCUS ON STEADY AIR!



pppp

DON'T FORGET TO REST AS LONG AS YOU PLAY!

5



pppp

REST FOR 5 SECONDS...



pppp

REST FOR 5 SECONDS...

9

15 SECONDS... FOCUS ON STEADY AIR!



pppp

REST FOR 5 SECONDS...



pppp

FOLLOW THE SAME PATTERN AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE UNTIL YOU FEEL LIKE YOU ARE STRAINING, THEN STOP. THE GOAL IS TO TRY TO PLAY EVERYTHING AS RELAXED AS WHEN YOU PLAY THE LOW C AS SOFTLY AS POSSIBLE.

13

15 SECONDS... FOCUS ON STEADY AIR!



pppp

DON'T FORGET TO REST AS LONG AS YOU PLAY!

17



pppp

REST FOR 5 SECONDS...



pppp

REST FOR 5 SECONDS...

21

15 SECONDS... FOCUS ON STEADY AIR!



pppp

REST FOR 5 SECONDS...



pppp

THE REASON FOR PLAYING AS SOFT AS POSSIBLE IS TO KEEP THE APERTURE FROM OPENING UP TOO WIDE. THE APERTURE SHOULD CHANGE AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE FROM LOW TO HIGH. THE OBJECT IS TO TRAIN YOUR MIND AND BODY TO PLAY IN A RELAXED MANNER.

BRAIN STIMULUS:

IF WE ASSOCIATE TRUMPET PLAYING WITH STRAINING OR TIGHTENING OUR MUSCLES, THEN WE WILL AUTOMATICALLY ASSOCIATE PLAYING THE TRUMPET AS A MORE DIFFICULT TASK THAN IT NEEDS TO BE. IF WE PERCEIVE TRUMPET PLAYING AS A RELAXED NON TENSE TASK, THEN IT WILL BE!

Lip Slurs

Handwritten musical notation on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. It shows a slur over a half note followed by a quarter note. Below the staff, the fingering sequence "2, 1, 12, 23, 13, 123" is written.

Handwritten musical notation on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. It shows a slur over a half note followed by a quarter note, then a whole rest, and finally a fast slur over a sixteenth-note triplet. Below the staff, the fingering sequence "2, 1, 12, 23, 13, 123" is written, and the text "(fast) slur" is written below the triplet.

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Trumpet

Lip Slurs

The image displays a musical score for trumpet, titled "Lip Slurs". It consists of five numbered examples, each presented on a single staff in 4/4 time. Example 1 (measures 1-7) features eighth-note slurs with chromatic descents. Example 2 (measures 8-14) features quarter-note slurs with chromatic descents. Example 3 (measures 15-21) features quarter-note slurs with chromatic descents. Example 4 (measures 22-28) features quarter-note slurs with chromatic descents. Example 5 (measures 29-35) features quarter-note slurs with chromatic descents. The score includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and slurs to indicate the lip slurs.

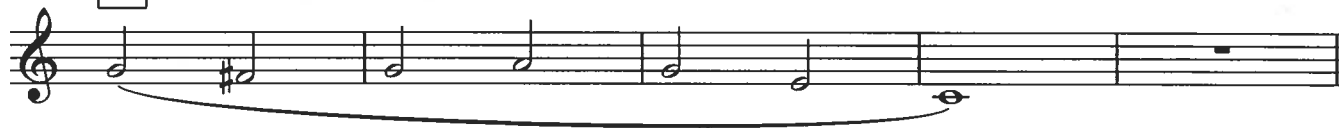
all examples are played with chromatic fingerings: 0, 2, 1, 12, 23, 13, 123 except for example 5 which is played with reverse chromatic fingerings: 123, 13, 23, 12, 1, 2, 0

Cichowicz Flow Studies

Trumpet in B \flat

Flow Study #1

A



B



C



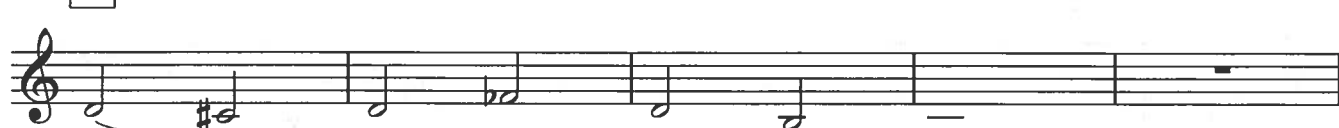
D



E



F



G



Flow Studies #2

A



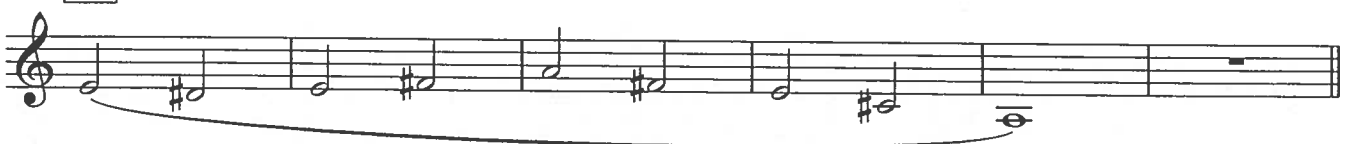
B



C



D



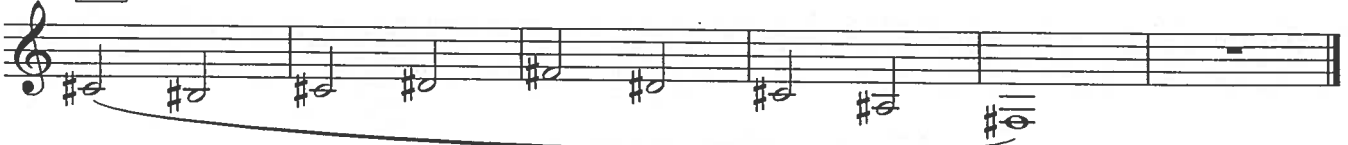
E



F

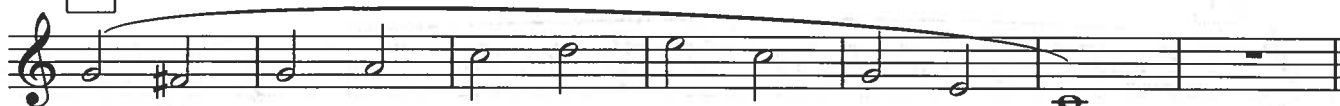


G



Flow Studies #3

A



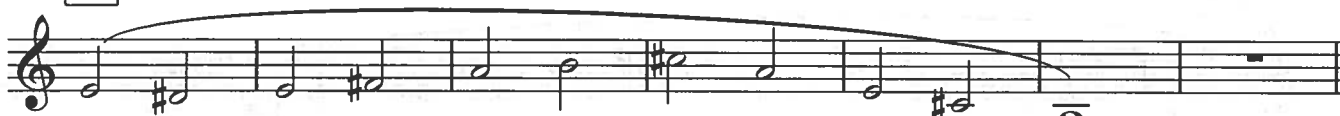
B



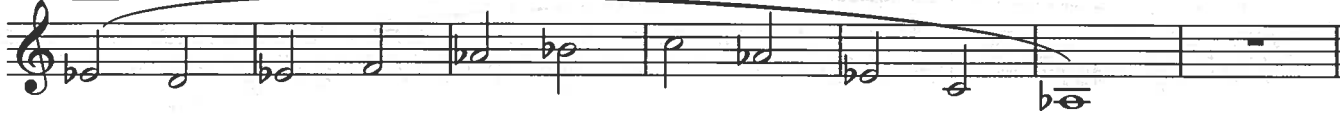
C



D



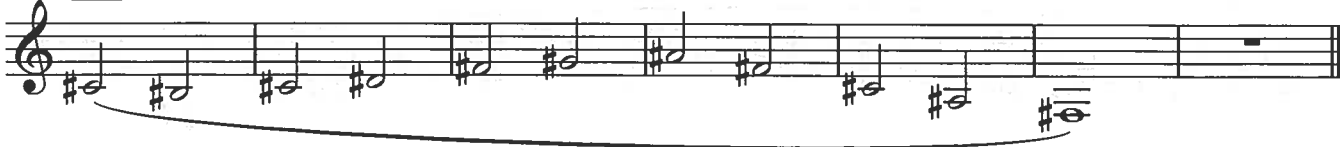
E



F

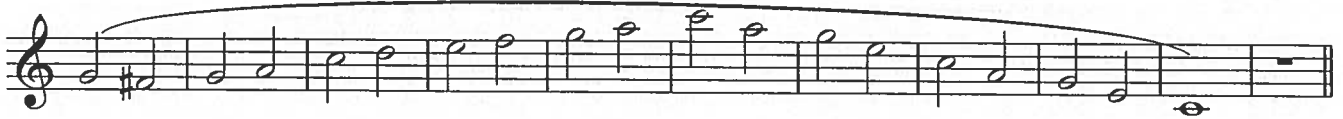


G

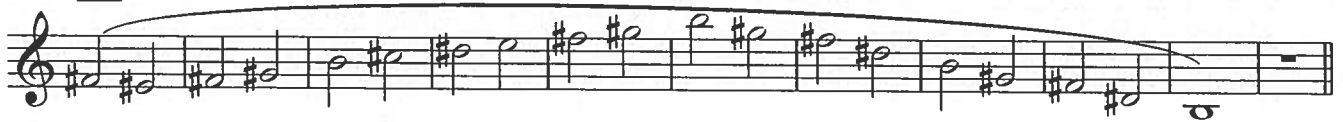


Flow Study #6

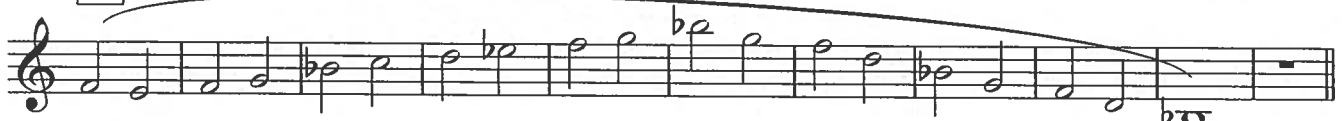
A



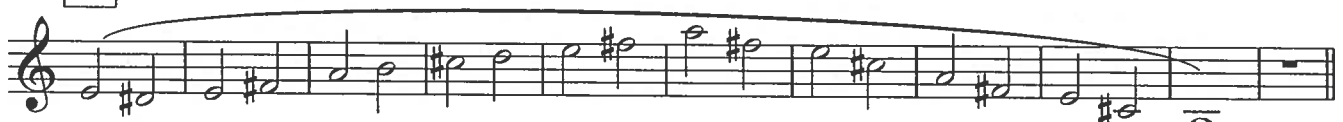
B



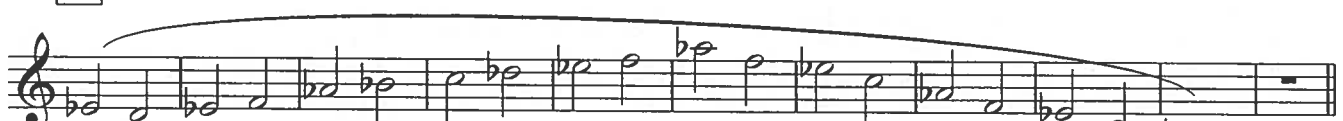
C



D



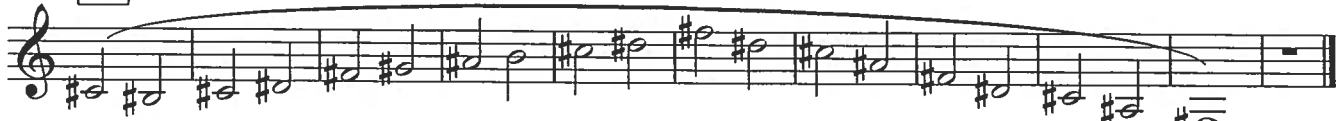
E



F



G



Daily Warm-ups for Trumpet

by Ken Saul

These warm-up exercises are similar to those that have been published for the last 100 years or more. Brass players have been warming up on long tones, lip slurs, scales, and tonguing exercises for at least as long as modern instruments have been around.

In this short volume I have added my own variation on these methods, leveraging the work of trumpet and cornet masters such as J. B. Arban, Max Schlossberg, Herbert L. Clarke, and others.

A few minutes spent warming up before playing will help warm the muscles of the face, body and fingers, steady the airstream, center the tone, and help maintain your range and flexibility. They also help to put you in a frame of mind to begin to focus on making music. Take deep, relaxed breaths and sit or stand with good posture throughout all the exercises.

Pick a few of the studies from each section for a good warm-up. If you play the whole book, it takes about 30 minutes. Rest for a few minutes after your warm-up before continuing your practice session.

Available online at www.ultrapureoils.com, along with other sets of educational materials especially written for trumpet players. It is also available at www.sibeliusmusic.com.

Any questions, write to ken@ultrapureoils.com.

Daily Warm-Ups for Trumpet

2

Ken Saul

1. Long Tones

Slow $\text{♩} = 40$

1

mf *f* *f*

2

mf *f* *f*

3

mf *f* *f*

f *f* *f*

f *f*

$\text{♩} = 60$ fingered lipped down fingered lipped down

0 2 0 2 0 , 0 0 0 0 0 ,

4

continue

5



2. Lip Slurs

The musical score consists of three systems of staves, each with a measure number in a box at the beginning of the first staff.

- System 6:** The first staff is marked with a box containing the number '6' and a tempo marking '♩ = 60'. It contains three staves of music. The first staff has a slur under a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The second and third staves continue this sequence with various chromatic alterations and accidentals.
- System 7:** The first staff is marked with a box containing the number '7'. It contains three staves of music, continuing the lip slur exercise with further chromatic variations.
- System 8:** The first staff is marked with a box containing the number '8' and a tempo marking '♩ = 60 - 160'. It contains four staves of music, including repeat signs and dynamic markings.

3. Scales

♩ = 60 - 120

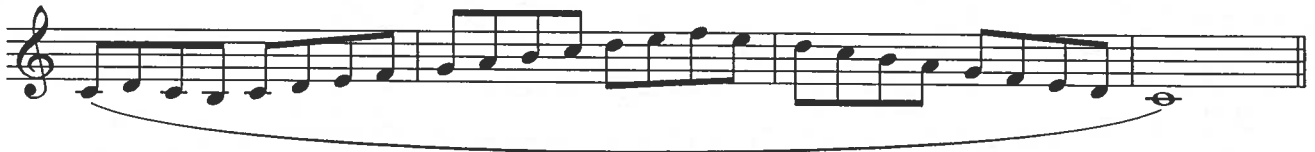
11

Musical notation for exercise 11, consisting of six staves of music. The first staff is in C major and contains a scale of eighth notes. The second staff is in D major and contains a scale of eighth notes. The third staff is in E major and contains a scale of eighth notes. The fourth staff is in F# major and contains a scale of eighth notes. The fifth staff is in G major and contains a scale of eighth notes. The sixth staff is in A major and contains a scale of eighth notes. Each staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Repeat 2 or 3 times

12

Musical notation for exercise 12, consisting of four staves of music. Each staff contains a scale of eighth notes with various accidentals (sharps and flats) and is bracketed together with a large curved line. Each staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.





the music educator blog

where music teachers share real-world tips

The Dallas Brass: A Healthy Upper Register on the Trumpet

November 13, 2017

Garrett Klein

Like 200



The ability to play in the upper register eludes many young trumpet players and frustrates their teachers. Most people would consider this skill to be “difficult,” but I want to change the way in which we discuss and approach the upper register. Rather than referring to high notes as “hard,” “challenging,” or “difficult,” I advocate a philosophy where the upper register is simply unfamiliar. Many students shy away from

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bicycle and riding down the block is no big deal for most people. Driving your car from home to work is usually a mindless activity. These actions were once “difficult” until we were coached through the process, practiced, and eventually mastered the skill. The same is true for learning any technique that requires muscular coordination and mental focus. Enter the trumpet’s high register. Playing like Doc Severinsen not only takes gusto and style, but it also demands that a player coordinate their embouchure, airspeed, and mouthpiece pressure. Teach your students that they can get those sounds to come out if they are willing to work for it and make the upper register become *familiar*. Here’s how...

The Benefits of Lip Bends

The secret to success in the upper register is through an efficient embouchure. To obtain an embouchure that allows one to have flexibility, a great sound, and a solid high register, doing *lip bend exercises* is essential. Lip bends can be used to help with a variety of issues on the trumpet, from enhancing tone quality to improving endurance. The main purpose of lip bends is really to get the player to pucker their lips forward, creating an embouchure that is efficient.

It is worth it for you to take time out of rehearsal to have someone (either yourself or a trumpet professional) to teach your trumpet students how to properly execute a lip bend and explain to them how they should be using these exercises. It is not enough to simply bend a pitch down a half-step and call it a productive practice session. *Lip bends help the most when inserted into other exercises (such as lip slurs, scales, and arpeggios), as well as into repertoire.*

Tip: Look for half-steps in your trumpet players’ music and have them play it as a lip bend (as long as it’s around the middle register).

After just a few weeks of concentrated work on lip bends, I’ve seen students play with an easier upper register, better tone quality, improved endurance, and cleaner articulation.



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