Bb TRUMPET

The Instrument

When tuning to one note only play G to C with a soft tongue. Sustain the last note.

Intonation Discrepancies - Bad Notes

Causes and Remedies for Bad Notes:

Consider the following generalizations for valve combination fingerings:
- 1-2 valve combination is moderately sharp.
- 1-3 valve combination is very sharp.
- 1-2-3 valve combination extremely sharp.
- 2-3 valve combination is moderately flat.

- **L...bouchure** - Center the tone - The vibration frequency must agree with the partial to be played, if not the player may "bobble" the note.
  - The accurate player (brass) must develop a muscular memory. (The player must listen and think as he or she plays)

- Syllables - Sharp notes may be lowered with TOO or TAH with flat tongue.
  - Flat notes may be raised with TEE syllable and arched tongue.

- **Endurance** - Tune when the embouchure muscles are properly warmed up.
  - As one plays, pitch generally will go sharp.
  - Playing when over-tired may cause pitch to appear flat.

- **Auxiliary Fingerings** - Experiment with alternate fingerings that may work on your instrument.
  - Adjust and utilize trigger mechanisms on sharp notes.

- **Dynamics** - Crescendos may blow sharp. To correct: Maintain a firm embouchure throughout crescendo.
  - Diminuendos may blow flat. To correct: Maintain sufficient breath support throughout the diminuendo.

- **Listen** - To good music, develop your ear.

- **Trigger** - Adjust and use trigger mechanisms on sharp notes.

- **Mouthpiece** - Match the mouthpiece with the instrument.
CORNET/TRUMPET
Possible Adjustments for Selected Pitch Tendencies

Extremely sharp - Use the 3rd valve kick slide and 1st valve trigger until the note is pulled down to pitch.

Sharp - Use the third valve kick slide to lower the pitch.

Occasionally sharp - Finger 3rd valve to lower pitch.

Occasionally flat - If lipping up doesn't work try fingerig the note 1st and 3rd valves.

Usually flat - To raise the pitch, finger the note 2nd and 3rd valves.

Usually flat - To raise the pitch finger the note 1st and 2nd valves.

Sharp - (1) Adjust pitch using the 1st valve trigger with the regular fingering (2) finger the note 1st and 3rd valves and add the 3rd valve slide if necessary to further lower pitch.

Sharp - (1) Lip down to lower pitch (2) A possible fingering is 2nd and 3rd valve.

Sharp - (1) Lip down to lower pitch (2) Finger the note 1st and 2nd valve.
Cornet/Trumpet (Continued)
Possible Adjustments for Selected Pitch Tendencies

Sharp - (1) use the 3rd valve slide (2) Try fingering the note with the 1st valve.

Sharp - To lower the pitch (1) use the 1st valve trigger or (2) finger the note 3rd valve only.

Sharp - To lower the pitch use the 1st valve trigger.

Sharp - Lip down.

Sharp - To lower the pitch (1) lip the pitch down, or (2) finger the note with the 1st valve.
Pitch Tendencies & Adjustments

Trumpet & Baritone

F = Flat
S = Sharp
V= Very
(Notes not addressed are generally acceptable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pitch Tendency</th>
<th>VVS</th>
<th>VS</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Pull 1st or 3rd slide</td>
<td>Pull 1st or 3rd slide</td>
<td>Pull 1st slide or use 3rd valve</td>
<td>Pull 1st slide or use 3rd valve</td>
<td>Use 1st &amp; 3rd pull either slide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>VS</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use 2nd &amp; 3rd valve</td>
<td>Use 1st &amp; 2nd pull 1st slide</td>
<td>Pull 1st slide</td>
<td>Use 1st &amp; 3rd pull either slide or use 3rd valve</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>F</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use 1st valve</td>
<td>Use 2nd valve</td>
<td>Play open</td>
<td>Use 2nd &amp; 3rd</td>
<td>Use 1st &amp; 2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B: TRUMPET/CORNET AND EUPHONIUM (TREBLE CLEF) TUNING GUIDE

Procedures for Tuning the Instrument(s)
1. Warm up thoroughly before tuning.
2. Tune at a mezzo-forte dynamic level and do not use vibrato.
3. Tune to a reliable frequency (electronic tuner, etc.) using the recommended tuning note below.
4. Do not humor the tuning note; play it straight. Adjust the main tuning slide if the pitch is sharp or flat.

BASIC TUNING NOTE
The tuning pitch is indicated with a half note; quarter note pitches are used to help "groove" the tuning note by approaching it from below.

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\[ \text{Written C} \quad \text{(Concert B\textsuperscript{\#})} \]
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Tuning Mechanism: Main Tuning Slide. Pull out the main slide to lower the overall pitch of the instrument; push it in to raise the pitch.

TUNING THE VALVES

Each of the valves on your instrument has a separate tuning slide which must be adjusted in relationship to the main tubing after it has been tuned. Neglecting to tune the valves will adversely affect the overall intonation of your instrument. Follow these procedures:

1. Tune the first valve exactly one whole step below the opening tuning note as follows:
   Do not humor the pitch played with the valve. If it is flat, push in the slide. If it is sharp, pull out the slide. These procedures should be followed when tuning the other valves (see below).

2. Next, tune the second valve exactly one half step below the open tuning note as follows:

3. Last, tune the third valve exactly one and a half steps below the open tuning note as follows:

Techniques for Adjusting Pitches While Playing
1. Alternate Fingerings
2. Third Valve Slide Ring
3. First Valve Slide Thumb Trigger
4. Embouchure Adjustment-Lipping (increasing or decreasing lip pressure)
5. Combinations of the Above

INHERENT INTONATION FLAWS*

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a) Use the third valve slide ring, fourth valve, or other means to lower these notes.
b) If the fifth harmonic notes are flat, try alternate fingerings as indicated or lip up.
c) If these notes are slightly sharp, use the first valve slide trigger, the third valve by itself, or lip down.
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* Arrows pointing up indicate that the notes tend to be sharp;
  arrows pointing down indicate that the notes tend to be flat.
B: TRUMPET/CORNET AND EUPHONIUM (TREBLE CLEF) INTONATION CHART

Name ___________________________ Date ____________________

Instrument Make and Model ________________________________

Mouthpiece Used _______________________________________________________________________________________

Carefully follow the procedures outlined in the Tuning Guide for your instrument before beginning to chart your intonation with a friend. Your teacher should provide an Intonation Charting Guidesheet with instructions on how to use an electronic tuner. Mark intonation discrepancies for lower octave scales below the staff.

\textit{Tuning Notes}

\textbf{Tpt/Euph (T.C.)} \hspace{2cm} \textit{mf} \hspace{2cm} \textit{Written C (Concert B^\flat)} \hspace{2cm} \textit{Check Open Tones}

\textbf{Chromatic Scale}

\textbf{Major Scales} \hspace{2cm} \textbf{Harmonic Minor Scales}

\textbf{Pitch Tendencies of Dynamics and Mutes}

\textit{mf} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{pp} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{ff} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{pp} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{ff} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{pp} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{ff}'}

\textbf{Cup:} _______________________________________________________________________________________

\textbf{Open:} _______________________________________________________________________________________

\textbf{Straight:} ____________________________________________________________________________________