



# Band Virtual Learning

# High School Band

May 18th, 2020



High School Band  
Lesson: May 18th, 2020

**Objective/Learning Target:**

The students will learn some basic information on how they can take care of and clean their instruments.

## Caring for Woodwind Instruments (Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Sax)

- When placing your instrument back into its case, make sure it fits all the correct indentations. Do not force your case closed, as it most likely means the instrument isn't properly placed.
- Remove neck straps from your instrument before putting it in its case.
- Always use a tenon plug when storing your saxophone.



- Only pick your instrument up by the bore, never lift by the keys. Also be careful not to bend keys while assembling your instrument.
- Avoid eating, drinking sugary liquids or chewing gum immediately prior to playing your instrument.
- Internal moisture can cause cracks or mildew. Always pull a clean, dry swab through your instrument to remove any moisture prior to storage.

- Gently wipe key pads of moisture prior to storage.
- Apply a very limited amount of cork grease to cork joints when needed by rubbing a small dab of grease into the cork.
- Never store the reed on the mouthpiece, store in a reed holder. Replace chipped, cracked or softened reeds.

- Clean mouthpieces (ligature and reed removed) in warm, soapy water and dry completely before storing.
- Periodically check key mechanisms for loose screws. If a key feels loose, tighten the pivot screw only until the key no longer ‘wobbles.’
- Oil keys every 12 months with manufacturer’s key oil. Apply a single drop to the end of a needle pin. Take care not to apply too much oil.



## Caring for Brass Instruments (Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, Tuba)

- When placing your instrument back into its case, make sure it fits all the correct indentations. Do not force your case closed, as it most likely means the instrument isn't properly placed.
- Make sure your instrument is completely dry prior to placing it in your case. Drain water after playing and wipe your instrument dry with a clean, soft cloth.

- Yearly professional cleaning is recommended for brass instruments to avoid costly repairs and possible corrosion
- Avoid eating, drinking sugary liquids or chewing gum immediately prior to playing your instrument.
- Always remove your mouthpiece after playing. Regularly clean your mouthpiece with warm water and mild soap.
- If your mouthpiece is dry, apply a thin layer of valve oil to the bore to keep it from getting stuck.



- If your mouthpiece does get stuck, use a designated mouthpiece puller to remove it. Never forcefully twist your mouthpiece.
- Bare brass sticks together when left unmoved for long periods of time. Take time to move all possible parts at least every couple of weeks.
- Regularly oil horn key valves (3x per week) by placing a drop or two to bearings and rotors. Work the valve a couple of time to ensure oil is spread evenly.

- Unscrew trumpet valves, wipe clean, and place a drop of valve oil, coating the entire valve. Apply oil to valve cap and bottom cap.
- Apply slide oil to your trombone at least once a week by placing hand slide into third position and adding oil to each slide.
- Use lanolin or similar oil to lubricate tuning slides.
- Never try to hammer out dents at home, take your instrument to a licensed professional.



Links to additional resources that have great ideas on cleaning and maintaining your instruments:

[Instrument Care](#)

[Woodwind Instrument](#)

[Brass Instrument](#)



**Band Virtual Learning**

# **High School Percussion**

**May 18th, 2020**



High School Percussion  
Lesson: May 18th, 2020

**Objective/Learning Target:**  
Students will add triple paradiddles  
to their daily warm-up routine.



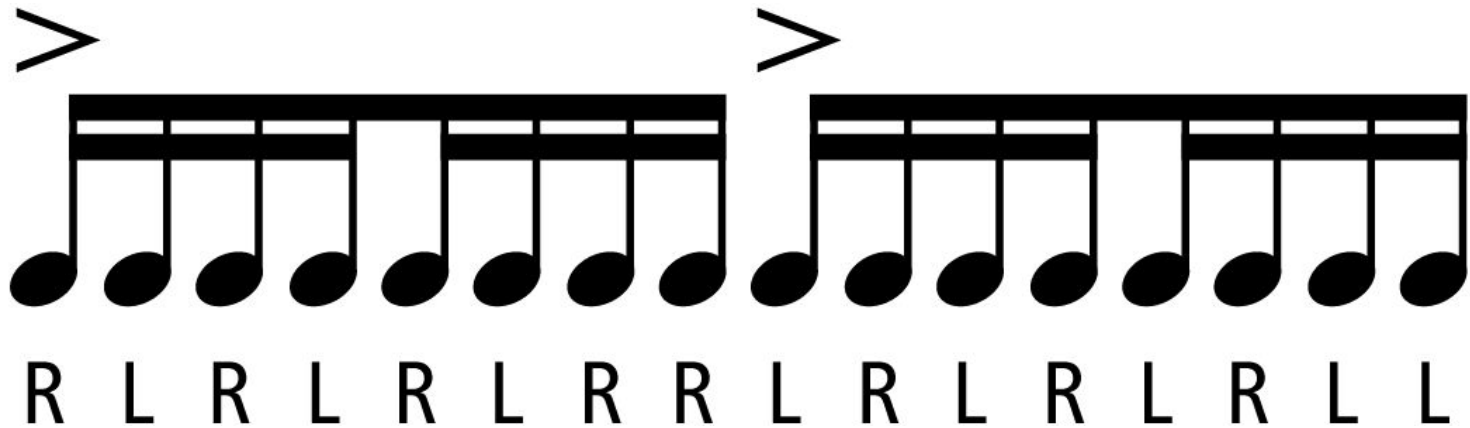
## Review:

Remember that with the diddle rudiment names:

1. “Para” refers to two alternated single-strokes, as in a “pair of” singles
2. “Diddle” refers to two notes in a row on the same hand (double stroke)
3. So a paradiddle is RLRR or LRLR
4. A double paradiddle (double para and a diddle) would be RLRLRR or LRLRLR

# Triple Paradiddle

As the name suggests, this rudiment is three sets of single strokes and a diddle and will look like:





## Practice:

- Go to the flam paradiddle page of the Vic Firth website found [HERE](#).
1. Watch the videos by Dr. John Wooten, a world famous percussionist (yes, he plays with traditional grip, but don't pay attention to that!)
  2. Practice triple paradiddles with the tracks working from bronze level up as high as you can!
  3. Scroll down farther and try the application exercise as well.





## Practice: Add flam paradiddles to your routine

1. Make sure you start and end with correct playing position
2. Use a metronome starting at 80 beats per minute and move it up in increments of 10 as you are able to do so (I usually turn on the 8th note subdivision). You could also play along with songs on the radio or with your other favorite music!

Free online metronome [HERE](#)

3. Add this new rudiment to your pyramid warm-up routine (Single Strokes, Double Strokes, Paradiddles, Flams, Flam Taps, Flam Accents, Double Paradiddles, Paradiddle-diddles, and Flam Paradiddles). These can also be played in the quarter-eighth-sixteenth-eighth-quarter pyramid, but you might want to just start with quarters and eighths.



## Additional Warm Up Thoughts:

Each Monday we will have more warm up exercises for you to put into your daily routine to help you stay in shape on your instruments!!

Keep working to play with the BEST technique possible!

Try your best to set aside time EVERY DAY for at least 15 minutes of practice. The skills we have learned will be lost if we don't continue working and refining them!!