






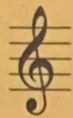




THEORY

Clefs indicate a new line of music and a set of note names. Percussion instruments use three common clefs:




Percussion Clef

-  Snare Drum
-  Bass Drum
-  Cymbals
-  Drum Set
-  Accessory Instruments

Treble Clef

-  Bells
-  Xylophone
-  Marimba
-  Vibraphone
-  Chimes



Bass Clef

-  Timpani
-  Marimba
-  Older snare drum and bass drum publications often use the bass clef.

THEORY

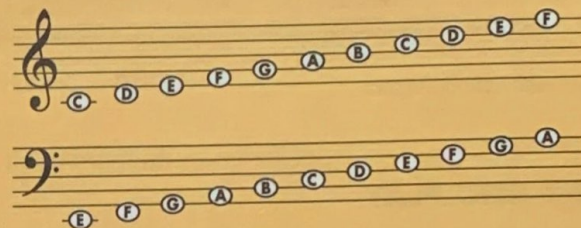
Time Signature




indicates how many beats per measure and what kind of note gets one beat.

-  = 4 beats per measure
-  = Quarter note gets one beat

Note Names

Each note is on a line or space of the staff. These note names are indicated by the Clef.



- Sharp**  raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.
- Flat**  lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.
- Natural**  cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Keyboard Percussion

This chart will help you play notes on orchestra bells. Practice all exercises with other percussionists using the keyboard percussion section at the end of this book. Switch parts often!

G#/Ab A#/Bb C#/Db D#/Eb F#/Gb G#/Ab A#/Bb C#/Db D#/Eb F#/Gb G#/Ab A#/Bb

G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C