

Short Overview on Instrumentation – Trumpet

Instruments which may be used:

Trumpet (in B or C)

Piccolo-Trumpet

Quartertone-Trumpet (in B or C)

Double-Bell-Trumpet (in C, with Quartertone-Valve)

Flugelhorn

Quartertone-Flugelhorn

Slide-Trumpet (Soprano Trombone)

Baroque Trumpet

Didgeridoo

Alphorn

Short Information about the Instruments

Trumpet/Piccolo-Trumpet/Flugelhorn/Slide Trumpet

Microtonality:

Microtones are possible over the whole range, either $1/4$, $1/8$, $1/3$ or $1/6$ -Tones or “just intonation”.

Multiphonics:

Multiphonics on trumpet are especially efficient in lower and middle register. You may also call them “split tones”, emerging when trying to play “in between” two partials of the natural overtone series. They are possible on every note of the chromatic scale. Multiphonics normally need some time to prepare and are less stable than on a woodwind instrument. One can change their sound quality by half-valve playing. You can also create multiphonics when singing and playing at the same time (going from unison over a frequency beating to complex accords).

Air Tones

Feel free to use the trumpet as a resonator of every noisy sound you can create with your mouth/body.

Double-Bell-Trumpet

The Instrument has a fourth and a fifth valve in addition to the three normal ones, the fourth valve enabling the player to play quarter tones over the whole range. The fifth valve changes between the two bells. This allows very fast colour changes when using different mutes in the two bells or playing with one muted and one open.

Thus changes between a “live-electronic-trumpet” and an unplugged one are made possible when only picking up one bell with a microphone. Additionally one can achieve a big range of tone colours by using the fifth valve as a half valve directing the sound in two bells simultaneously.

The second bell can be turned by 180°, so that a stereo effect emerges, when the two bells point in different directions.

Baroque Trumpet (in C, Cb, D, Db, Eb)

You can play every note of the harmonic series (either in C, Cb, D, Db or Eb).



Multiphonics and special effects are the same as on normal trumpets.

Didgeridoo

A plastic Didgeridoo is tuneable to different fundamentals. You can only play a few tones of the overtone scale (every second overtone, as on clarinet).

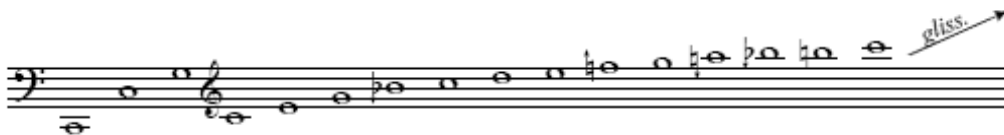


You should write the sound quality under the notes (which vowel/formant should be played [u-a-ae-i] etc.)

Alphorn

All tones of the overtone serie are possible.

Alphorns are either tuned in Gb or F.



sounds a 5th or an augmented 4th lower

Multiphonics and noisy effects are especially efficient on the Alphorn due to its big resonance corpus and the wide bell.

One can also use the corpus of the Alphorn as a percussive instrument (“Guero-Effect”)

As a special effect, the alphorn can also be played with a bassoon double-reed (from very low to extremely high pitches)

All brass instruments are resonance instruments: they are mainly a resonator of all imaginable sounds you can create with your lips/mouth/body!