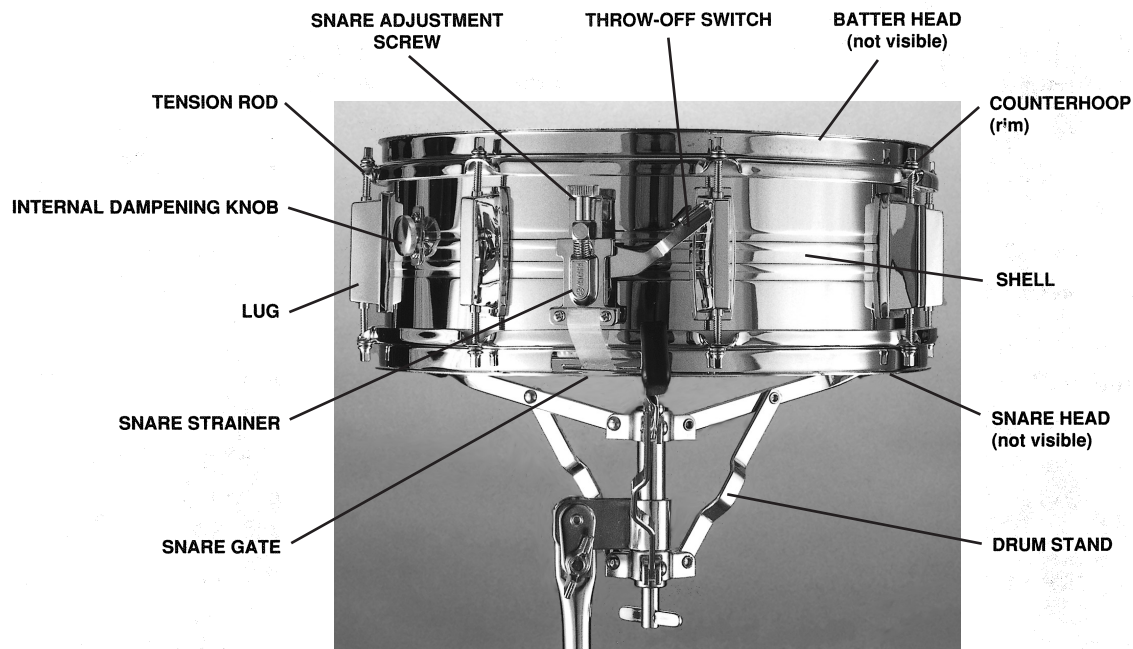


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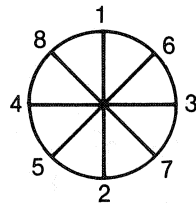
THE SNARE DRUM



Tuning the Snare Drum

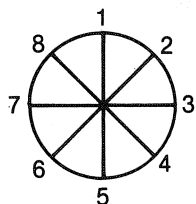
The top head of a snare drum is referred to as the batter head. The bottom head is called the snare head. Heads are held in place by rims and can be adjusted by means of threaded rods attached to the lugs on the side of the snare drum. The number of rods and lugs attached to the snare drum depends upon the size of the drum but there are usually 8 to 10 on most drums. Adjusting these rods alters the tension of the drum heads.

When tuning the snare drum we suggest that you start with the batter side first. Tune the head by using the cross system method of tensioning. This method maintains even tensioning around the drum throughout the entire tuning process. Tap the head with a drum stick about two inches from each rod to be certain that the pitch is consistent all the way around the drum. If it is not, adjust individual tension rods as needed.



Cross tension system of tensioning

You may also tune the drum sequentially, tightening the rods as you move in a circular fashion around the drum. Tighten each screw one-half turn (or twist of the wrist) each time. Do this repeatedly until the drum head feels firm. Be sure you don't tension any lug more than the others. Tap the head with a drum stick about two inches from each rod to be certain that the pitch is consistent all the way around the drum.



Clockwise system of tensioning

LESSON 28

Flam Rudiments

Flam Accent

(also called Flam Accent No. 1)

A flam accent combines a flam with two other single strokes. Flam accents are played alternately.

LR L RRL R L LR L RRL R L LR L RRL R L LR L RRL R L

LR L RRL R L LR RL
RL R LLR L R RL LR

Flam Tap

A flam tap is a flam combined with a second stroke, making one group of double strokes.

LR RRL L LR RRL L LR RRL LLR RRL L LR RRL LLR RRL L

LR RRL LLR RRL L LR R RL L
RL LLR RRL LLR R RL L LR R

Flamacue

A flamacue is a combination of two flams and single strokes with an accent placed on the second note.

LR L R L LR LR L R LLR LR L R LLR

LR L R LLR LR L R LLR LR L R L LR
RL R L RRL RL R L RRL RL R L R RL

COMBINATION STUDY

(Flam tap) (Flamacue) (Flam tap)

(Flam accent) (Flamacue)

SOLO #19

Andante ♩ = 100

The musical score for Solo #19 is written in 2/4 time and consists of ten staves. It begins with a dynamic of *f* and includes various articulations such as accents (>) and slurs (<). The score features several triplet patterns (marked with '3') and a 9-measure rest (marked with '9'). Dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.').

*Use Flam Tap, Flamacue & Flam Accent stickings where possible.