



## Transposition

The B $\flat$  clarinet is a Transposing instrument.

When the note  is fingered the sound produced is 

The sound is thus one tone **lower** than the written and fingered note.

Written notes for B $\flat$  clarinet—



Sounding—



Therefore, should you wish to play from a part other than that written for the B $\flat$  clarinet, such as the voice part of songs, or music for violin, flute, oboe, etc., you must play the note one tone **higher** than the written note for it to sound at the correct pitch.

Example:—



Voice, violin etc., Concert pitch



Transposed one tone up for B $\flat$  clarinet



In solo and orchestral music the A clarinet is also used. The A clarinet sounds a minor third lower than the written note.

Thus:  sounds: 

Written notes for A clarinet:



Sounding:



To play parts written for the A clarinet on the B $\flat$  clarinet it is necessary to transpose the part a semitone down.

Written for A clarinet



Transposed to play on B $\flat$  clarinet



Composers of the classical period such as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert sometimes wrote for the C clarinet. These parts are similar to those written for violin, flute, etc. When played on the B $\flat$  clarinet they must be read one tone higher than the printed notes.

### Care of the Clarinet

The cork joints should all be greased regularly, especially when the instrument is new. If the corks are dry and the joints a little tight, it is quite easy to damage the keywork either by trying to force the parts together or trying to wrench them apart. This can also lead to the wood cracking or even splitting.

Use the cork grease supplied by the instrument makers or some grease as supplied for the water-pump on a car. This is better than vaseline which tends to make the joints rather "slippery."

A touch of oil occasionally on the springs and screws will help to keep the instrument in good condition, but be very sparing with the oil so that it does not run onto the pads as this will spoil them.

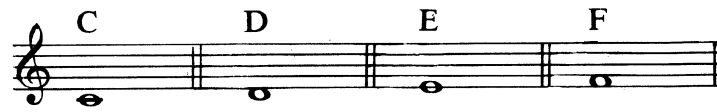
Look at the pads from time to time to see that they are fitting correctly and that the surface of the pad is not broken or damaged in any way. If it is not as it should be, have it replaced (a matter of a few shillings) as soon as possible. If the bore of the clarinet is not air-tight and is "leaking" through faulty or ill-fitting pads, it will be harder to produce a good sound and will probably cause "squeaks" (as when your finger does not cover a hole correctly) and may make it impossible to get some notes.

The keywork, too, may need a little attention from time to time, especially the link between the two halves of the clarinet and those keys operated by the little fingers.

Should your clarinet need any attention, take it to a first-class musical instrument shop or instrument repairer. It is inadvisable to try to repad or adjust keywork yourself. This is a highly skilled job and you are likely to do more harm than good.

# The Lower or Chalumeau Register

These notes are played using the fingers of the left hand only.



Play these notes with a full sustained tone; be careful to start and finish each note cleanly.

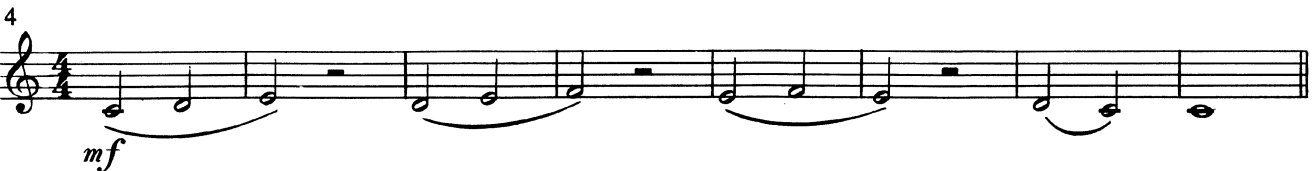
1 Slowly and in strict time



Raise and lower the fingers with a firm deliberate movement. Always observe the slurs and articulation carefully. The sign ✓ indicates that a breath can be taken without disturbing the flow of the music.

When no tempo is indicated the speed is left to the discretion of the player or his teacher. However, a tempo should be chosen at which the whole exercise can reasonably be performed.

## Exercises for the fingers of the left hand



5

mp

6

mf

7

mp

The following notes are played using the fingers of the left and right hand.

8

B flat      A      G      F

9

Slowly

mf

Exercises for the fingers of the right hand

12

*p*

13

*mf*

14

*mf*

*mf*

15

*mp* *cresc.*

*mp* *cresc.*

*mp* *cresc.*

Scale of F major

16

*p* *cresc.* *mf* *dim.* *p*