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Parts of a bass clarinet

Clarinet bass is much larger than clarinet Bb - more than a metre (about 40 inches) high, having a lock almost half a metre (20 inches) long. The barrel is a piece of metal bent S, and bent bent bent and forward like a saxophone's. This instrument is a lot of weight to hold in your hand as you play so you whether using thorns (eyes or with rubber balls) or special construction carries usually fixed around your shoulders and chest. The first bass clarinets were developed as early as 1800. Wind instruments of that size require a perfect lock system. Alternatively, you can bend the corpus several times so that the pitch holes get closer to each other to cover them all with your finger. Not having the perfect lock, the early instrument builders chose that way, so that the first bass clarinets looked more like snakes instead of regular clarinets (see picture). Francois J. Fétis, a Belgian music scientist, wrote in 1832: You see these great, or better great, instruments and are expected to hear loud, rough tones; However, it is a full, strong and soft sound. ... Therefore, the Italians call the instrument glicibarifono (pronouns: gleeetchee bariphono, which means sweet-deep-sound), today they call it Clarone. Yes, it looks like a saxophone (it's no coincidence!) 1836 composer Meyerbeer introduced clarinet bass in his opera the huguenots in a great recitativo - only at the same time when the famous Adolphe Sax, the creator of the saxophone, woke up clarinet bass that was somewhat similar to today's model (which uses better locks). Since then, everyone (especially Wagner and Verdi) has used clarinet bass in compositions for massive ensembles, symphonic band music and also in popular music. Because its shape of clarinet bass is often mistaken for a saxophone – although it is acoustically quite a distant brother... However, in modern form it has got the same father as Adolphe Sax. Recorded in B rata, clef violin Nota clarinet bass is written in flat B, usually in the esophagus of the violin (rarely inside the basso klim), it only sounds octave lower than Bb clarinet. There are no clarinets A bass, but some composers need them (just when clarinet soprano players change their instruments from Bb to A, because we go to #-key). Clarinet bass players need to transpose later. Unlike clarinet soprano sounds, which is possible with bass clarinets, as there are only a few very fast movements and jumps required. Clarinet bass usually has a quieter movement - matched by the difference between violine and violoncello. 4 special bass keys Various tones Awesome Clarinet bass tone range is wider than any wind instrument - it can play as low as a bassoon (to allow to play bassoon-sound, instrument maker using four fours keys; Therefore, professional instruments descend into C - which sounds as flat B), and as high as soprano clarinet. The widest dynamic of all dynamic woodwinds clarinet bass is wider than the usual soprano clarinet, Saxophone is the only other wood that has the same range. Yes, copper plays stronger, but then they have problems with ppp, especially in begging the phrase up high. Clarinet bass can easily begin to play the phrase in a pppp that is almost indiscrivable with the tone you like. If you do not know how, try to carefully muffle the tone by placing the tongue at the bottom of the reed. You can easily play crescendo until the ffff is strongest and back. Want to be a movie star? Listening to movie music you find clarinet bass quite often when the composer wants to increase excitement, such as when something is slowly approaching... In the late 20th century, bass clarinet experienced a career even in popular music. In the nineties it was a type of cult instrument in Europe, but the trend seems to end now. Compared to the saxophone variance in sound that you can produce on the clarinet is limited, sax is easier and faster to learn, and look good. Added saxophones fit into electronic pop music styles in the early 21st century. Should I buy cheaper buss clarinets that come down just to E flat? Today's professional instruments are always down to C (sound as flat B). But there are bass clarinets that just reach E or E flat. They are slightly shorter, since lower joints can be about 25 cm (about 10 inches) shorter, and have 4 fewer keys. That makes them much cheaper. The manufacturer will tell you that they are of the same excellent quality and that the four lowest tones will only appear - if at all - in newer pieces, where you can easily replace them with transposing octave up. Yes, sure. One point in playing clarinet bass is the deepest register sound, and every time a composer in the last 50 years or so writes bass clarinet solo, you can bet it uses a wide compass to the deepest tone. There aren't many solo parts in the wind or symphony or symphony orchestra for bass clarinets, and if they're there, you want to make sure you're not limited by your instrument. So, if you can afford it at all, don't buy a short instrument! The composer wants a deep C - your instrument can't play it - what do you do? So now for one reason or another clarinet bass you just reach Eb, but the melody goes down further. That's not good for you; but you need to decide what to do let it go out: If the part is insigniant and the tone is not part of the melody or needs to be there because it belongs to an accomordeon - not playing this note is a possible solution. Especially when bari-sax and tuba play the same note in the ff, hardly anyone will see. play a note you didn't get higher - which is OK theory and in harmony, but never sounds good, and definitely not if it is part of an important melody. play the whole melody or phrase - at least part of it - octave higher: It is a better solution in the sense of melodic effects, but less satisfying in the general sound; especially if you should be the only leading bass instrument in that part, but you play a tenor voice instead. if you are good in harmonious theory and view the score, perhaps you can replace the missing tone by quint (five notes above) or terz (three above). But that only works depending on other harmonious lines around you. It is usually wise to talk to a conductor, if there is one. + Great sound + less practicing necessary than with sopranos - very expensive = Instruments for you? Given the clarinet bass as your instrument, some points are clear: Voices are never technically so demanding that you have to rehearse or practice jumps and walk for hours like soprano clarinet players need to be quite often. Even the second and third sopranos need to work harder there. But still you need to be technically good; and levers and long locks require strong hands and some power. Intonationwise instruments are less demanding than soprano clarinet. With embouchure you can do more when playing higher clarinets, since the mouth volume is smaller compared to the volume of bass clarinet. And: People tend to hear small irregularities better in higher pitches than lower ones. You may find it shocking but you don't need more breath or total lungs to clarinet bass to play the same piece as you need for a soprano. The problem is that the kind of voices that bass clarinets play are not the same as soprano's: Long and very long legato-lines, often strong with crescendo needs to be dominated, and while soprano is never alone and can work as a team (alternating breath), bass clarinets often in order you get cell parts: Beautiful, but then violoncello doesn't have to breathe ... ;-) Clarinet bass is nothing for the prima donna type: If you really need to play an important solo part that everyone will listen to and remember and you need that in every concert to feel good, then the bass clarinet won't be your favorite instrument (maybe you should consider switching to E flat?) If the orchestra does not provide clarinet bass, that is, if you need to buy your own instrument, you are better not limited financially. Need to spend less 5,000 Euros (or US-Dollar) for a good clarinet bass would be a bargain. You may find the used, shorter (see above) and instruments of synthetic materials (ABS, Resonite) for less, but even if you buy a cheap bass clarinet for 3,000 Euros you better not be poor. You should always be aware that you can the same excitement with the trumpet costs 800 Euros. Saves time and money buy saxophone reeds Many bass clarinet players (including me and my wife) play bass clarinet using sax reeds. There are those who will call this impossible, but it works really well for me. For German bass clarinets you can use alto sax reeds, for boehm bass clarinets you can use sax tenor reeds. I did it not only because of the price (about 50%), but it was the question of availability: good reeds are available for saxophones in almost every small music store in the corner of the world, while reeds clarinet bass often have to be ordered first. You can also try the internet mail messaging business, but there too, you can't rely on them the next day. What to do with bass clarinet in rest/pause? There are always those who will dismantle the instrument, sweep through the parts and put them in the box, after checking and reconnected all the keys and so on - but many of us don't. In concert breaks, you can also hold instruments in one hand and your beer or champagne in another (looks great as long as you have an arm over bodybuilders &-) If you have about 70 Euros to spare you can buy an excellent clarinet bass stand (same stand for bassoons, heavy solid steel things with large rubber cups). You can leave the instrument there, and no one will kick it. You really need such a stand if the bass clarinet is one of two instruments you play in the same concerto, and you don't want to put an expensive instrument on the floor where one can step on it. The floor is still a safer place than placing instruments on a chair. So, if you must, turn the mouthpiece of the instrument upwards (prevent breaking the reed), and put the clarinet bass to a case opened on the floor in an open space where people can see it instead of putting it on a chair (NEVER do so!). You can also find an empty corner where you can safely lean bass clarinet to - but hurry up, bassoonists and bassists and many other instrumentability find the same place! Be careful: Don't try to lean your expensive instrument into a door frame that can be opened from the outside, even if it's locked at the moment! Seconds!