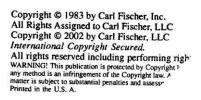
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^{*}Those examples numbered with the suffixes "A" and "B" are mentioned in the text, but are not written out in full.

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Bill Watrous recorded the following examples:

1, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 57, 60, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 86, 88, 92, 93, 96, 103A, 108, 110, 113, 116, 118 (half-overtones), 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 134, 137, 139, 142, 147, 149, 152, 153, 171A, 171B

Alan Raph recorded the following examples:

2, 3, 10, 24, 25, 42, 43, 46, 48, 80A, 81, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 115, 118 (F-attachment 121, 122, 164, 166, 167, 168



7

Perhaps the most spectacular feature of the slide trombone is the speed with which notes can be cleanly executed. There are several techniques needed to achieve skill in this area.

Linear playing (detached articulation)

Tongue the notes of Ex. 2 while keeping the slide in motion. The slide should stop only to change direction.

Ex. 2R



Keep the slide moving at an even rate of speed. Play each note short as indicated by the staccato markings. To best achieve this, articulate the consonants of the word "top". That will pinpoint each note and prevent the moving slide from smearing the notes together. Playing short notes with a smooth slide motion may seem at bit like rubbing your stomach while patting your head. It's a bit tricky at first, but it won't take long to develop the knack.

The following exercises will help you with this technique. Play each repeated measure four times. Remember, the slide stops only to change direction.



26 Development of "da-dl-a-dl"



Combine more notes and start using "da" for intermediate accents. Practice the following slowly at first.



Middle and upper-middle registers work best in the initial development of this technique. Gradually increase the range in both directions. The following exercises are only a guide, however. You should develop your own exercise routine.

Ex. 95



Dynamic levels should also be gradually increased as the tonguing technique becomes more comfortable.





Work out patterns and exercises in v more nuances are added and routipractice, do not neglect to revier rhythms and meters, but inclintermediate accents.



42 F-attachment(isms)

2. The F-attachment also increases the "lip-break articulation" possibilities in all registers. Ex. 164 is the legato version of Ex. 163. It can be played very fast and very clean by tonguing the first and last notes while "valving" (valve articulating) the notes in between. Refer to Ex. 42



3. The thumb valve can be used for trills, grace not note valve articulations, and half-valve effects.

Ex. 170 Play entirely in 1st position



