A DAILY & WEEKLY PRACTICE SCHEDULE AS SUGGESTED BY "BRACES & BRASS"

PRACTICE REGIME.

"BRACES & BRASS"							
	SCOR ENTE THE A	BOUCHURE SESSMENT RES & DATES ER THE DATE SSESSMENTS DMINISTERED HE SPACES BELOW DATE DATE	WARM-UPS	MINIMAL PRESSURE STUDIES	FLEXIBILITY STUDIES	TONE & BREATH	ARTICULATION FINGER STUDIES
	SCORE	ADMINISTER	READ	MAKATA PARA			
DAY 1	_	EMBOUCHURE ASSESSMENT PRE -TEST	Pages 50 & 51		READ		A Confederation .
DAY 2		PAGES 9 & 10	11 ①	READ	Page 52	Marian Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Ca	
DAY 3			11 ⊕2 x's	Page 53		READ	1
DAY 4		5 d d d d d	11 ①2	17 ①	Some some and and	Page 54	
DAY 5-7	10.34	Section 1	11 ②2 x's	17 ①	20 ①		READ Page 55
DAY 8			11 ②2 x's	17 ①	20 ①		
DAY 9			11@12③	17 ②	20 ①		
DAY 10-14_	7.3	15 (5) (12 g)	11①2 12③	17 ②	20 ②	24 ①	
WEEK 3		77	124138	17 ① ②	20 ②	24 ①	
WEEK 4	ADMI	NISTER SECOND	12⑤13⑨ 14①	17 ③	20 (3) 3 x's 21 (4)	24 ③	
WEEK 5	AS	MBOUCHURE SSESSMENT AGES 9 & 10	125)13(9) 14(1) (12)	17 ④	21 ⑤	2	
WEEK 6		SCORE	126) 13(10) 14(12) (13)	17 ④	21 ⑥		
WEEK 7		1977	12(7)13(10)	18 🔞	22 (7		
WEEK 8	2.414	CONTRACT CONTRACT	11①13⑩ 14 ①	18 ⑧	-		
WEEK 9		ADMINISTER EMBOUCHURE	11②12⑦ 14 (3)	17 ⑤	4		
WEEK 10		ASSESSMENT POST-TEST PAGES 9 & 10	125 613 (0 14 (1) (14)	17 ⑤			
WEEK 11		SCORE	1.00	15			
WEEK 12		N. Carlotte	WARM-UP Pages 15 &	7			
WEEK 13			Pages *				
WEEK 14			P*	10 T	*	*	
WEEK 15			7		HICKE	Y'S	
WEEK 16					MUSIC CEN	ITER	
WEEK_17	1000				104 Adams Street - Ringto, NY 14 507.272.8262 - 1,800.HICKEYS (1, munr.hickeys.com	000.442.53977)	
WEEK 18							
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INTRODUCING THE BOOK

"Braces & Brass" is intended to provide the music educator and brass performer with a regimen of studies for use in regaining playing proficiency and control after the application or removal of orthodontic appliances (braces). The materials in this book provide the student with progressive studies and practice procedures which are intended to assist in restoring the performance level to prior status.

When it comes to playing an instrument and wearing braces, there are two basic schools of thought. One is where the student is expected to put the horn up to the mouth and blow until he of she gets used to it (tough it out). The other asks the student not to play for a period of time, giving the lip time to naturally stretch and adapt to the bulk of the braces before playing. "Braces & Brass' starts the player performing gradually, with lip protection. It is believed that the player will benefit from playing lightly in the beginning, resting frequently and increasing the demands gradually.

In the early 1970's when the research for this document first began, it was thought that one student in 30 was being treated with orthodontic appliances (braces). According to the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ORTHODONTISTS, as of 1996 4.4 million people (U.S. and Canada) were receiving orthodontic treatment. Of those, 80% were ages 17 or under. The average age for children to begin treatment is between the ages of 10 and 11. The average length of active treatment is 24 months. It is estimated that the number of people in treatment in the year 2000 would be approximately 5,324,000. This means that by the year 2000, approximately one in three children, under the age of 17, could be undergoing or have undergone some orthodontic adjustment or treatment. What this means to the instrumental brass teacher is used to be an occasional exception to the rule is becoming the norm. Simply stated, the a teacher having to work with a brass player who is wearing braces, is much greater before.

These statistics indicate the need for materials that are specifical instruction of the brace-wearing high brass player. There is a simple corthe braces exaggerate the problems of mouthpiece pressure and formation of the embouchure. The changes which occur as a result braces require careful attention to fundamental brass technique. practice regimen as outlined in this book provide the instruction confronting these problems.

"Braces & Brass" is organized into three basic ser

- 1) Introduction of the book regarding ration
- 2) Music materials which includes stud' Support, Flexibility Studies, Art' Studies, Major, Minor, and C' Studies and Transposition
- 3) The "Musicianship" Section down, Embouchure. 'Support, Articulatintonation, Scale

Musical exercises material which is inc' beginning stages, so the reading assic process of em' from the resprogress so



The Embouchure Assessment System

The Embouchure Assessment System as found on the next two pages consists of a Scor Chart for the teacher and a Performance Chart for the student. It may be beneficial to give th student a photocopy of the Performance Chart, so the teacher can use the Score Chart on page 9

The Embouchure Assessment System tests RANGE; TONGUED FLEXIBILITY; SLURRE FLEXIBILITY; ATTACK RESPONSE; and PARTIAL ACCURACY. A point is given for eac measure that is performed accurately, within the guidelines set by each exercise.

Range - Stop test when the tone becomes forced or when the pitch breaks.

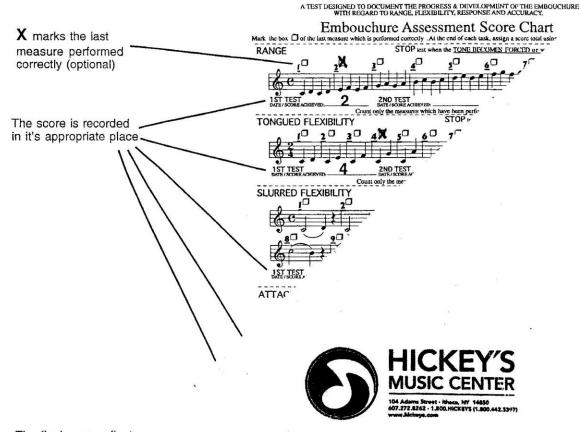
Tongued Flexibility - Stop test when an inaccurate interval occurs

Slurred Flexibility - Stop test when a slur is broken

Attack Response - Stop test when an attack is missed, fuzzy or inaccurate

Partial Accuracy - Stop test when a pitch is missed.

Count only the measures that are performed correctly in each exercise and record the score. This assessment can be given more than the three times suggested, but this gives framework from which to work. The following is an example of a Score Chart and how it might scored for a student's performance.



The final score reflects the total for each ter session

Trumpet & French Horn Warm-Up Routine

This is provided as a complete WARM-UP which may be used as a replacement warm-up when the players agility and proficiency indicate that it is needed. Be sure and play with an "OH" breath inhalation throughout, always use "MINIMUM MOUTHPIECE PRESSURE" and "REST FREQUENTLY". The goal of the Warm-up is to leave the player with a RESPONSIVE EMBOUCHURE and a PRODUCTIVE AIR STREAM.



