

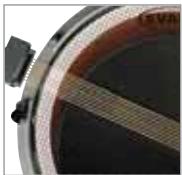
Selecting Marching Percussion Heads

SNARE HEADS



Hybrid White/Gray

The inherent "give" in these batter heads are the result of a combination of two uniquely different fibers which allow the air column inside the drum to be moved with greater ease. The result is a more pronounced snare sound, resonance, sensitivity and dynamic range.



Hybrid Snare Side

This head offers the best of both Kevlar and traditional polyester bottom heads by imbedding high-tensile fibers in an open weave pattern between two ultra-thin layers of clear film.

TENOR HEADS



MX Black Tenor Heads

The MX Black Tenor Heads are designed with an advanced hoop concept that prevents pull-out, and are made using two 7mil plies that provide a dark contemporary look with a bright attack and an open tone that projects well.

BASS HEADS



MX1/ MX2 Marching Bass Heads

These heads are equipped with a unique tone damping system that enhances articulation and focuses low-end. A series of felt damping arcs can be manipulated for indoor or outdoor marching.

MARCHING ACCESSORIES



Marching Staccato Disk

The Staccato Disk is a flat circle of Retro Screen mesh fitted to the inside of a marching snare side head. It eliminates unwanted overtones and excessive snare buzz, while maintaining projection.



Marching X-Treme Patch

The X-Treme Patch is the ticket to drawing several sounds – what we call "zones of expression" – out of a single drumhead. A black Polycarbonate patch adheres to the head, effectively dividing it into distinct playing areas, each offering its own feel and sound.

CHECK OUT

THE STAGE

ToTheStage.com

The place for musicians to experience the latest artist videos, discover the hottest gear & giveaways, learn from the pros, and discuss all things music in the journey from student to the stage!



EVANS

drumheads

EvansDrumHeads.com

Check out the new Evans Marching webpage to see the latest innovations and watch videos of your favorite artists.



pure sound

PureSoundPercussion.com

Check out the new PureSound website and find the snare wire option that best suits your playing style and preferred sound.



HQ

PERCUSSION

HQPercussion.com

Check out the new HQ website to see the latest practice innovations and get tips from your favorite pros.



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D'Addario

D'Addario & Company, Inc.
Farmingdale, NY 11735 USA
www.daddario.com

EVBR-MPSG07



Tuning the Snare

1) Mount the top head and finger-tighten all lugs to equal tension.

2) Using the appropriate sequential tuning method, continue tuning until the drum is within general marching snare tuning range.

3) Select a pitch for your top and bottom heads. I suggest using an "A" for the batter head and a "D" for the snare-side head. Tune your top head up to pitch using a chromatic tuner.

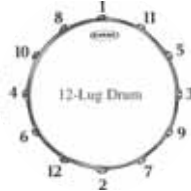
4) Using the same techniques listed above in steps 1-3, tune the bottom head.

5) Disengage the snare strainer and turn the drum upside down as illustrated. Place a pen between the snares and the drumhead so the snares can resonate freely.

6) Using a small screwdriver, tune the individual snares up until they resonate and produce the same pitch.

7) Remove the pen. Engage the snare strainer, turn the drum over, and rest on a stand.

8) Use the snare tension knob on the side of your drum to adjust the snare response until you reach your desired sound.



Tuning Tip:

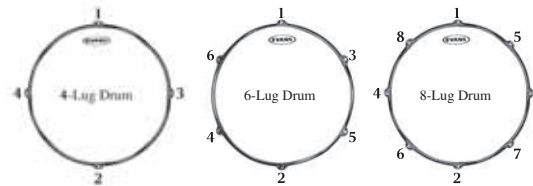
Beware of over-tightened snare drums. Aside from damage to the player's hands and the instrument, marching snares that are tuned too high do not have a lot of projection and don't blend well with other instruments.

Tuning the Tenors

Visit www.EvansDrumHeads.com/Marching

1) Mount all heads and finger-tighten all lugs to equal tension.

2) Starting with the largest drum, use the appropriate sequential tuning method and use 1/2 turns on each lug, until the drum is within its general tuning range. As you bring the head up to range, use a stick to tap in front of each lug to ensure that each lug produces an identical clear tone. Select a specific pitch and tune using a chromatic tuner.



3) When selecting specific pitches, refer to the chart below as a guideline.

- 6" F#
- 8" C#
- 10" A
- 12" F#
- 13" D
- 14" Bb

4) Repeat steps 1-3 with the rest of your drums, tuning all drums in reverse order of size. Use a chromatic tuner to ensure the correct interval.



Tuning Tip:

Be sure to use a tuning device to ensure pitch accuracy. Tuning using this method will not only ensure proper tuning, it will decrease damage caused by over-tightening.



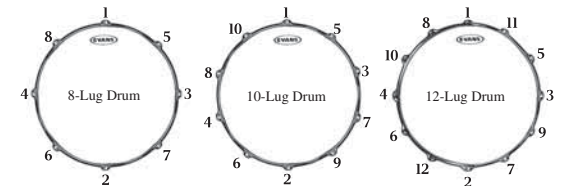
Tuning the Bass Drums

1) Rest the drum on a table so you can access both heads at the same time.

2) Before mounting heads, be sure to clean rim and bearing edge of any debris.

3) Mount both heads and finger-tighten lugs to equal tension.

4) Starting with the largest drum, use the sequential tuning method to bring each head within its tuning range. Use a mallet to tap in front of each lug to ensure that all lugs produce an identical clear tone.



5) Working between the two drum heads bring both heads up to the desired pitch.

6) Recheck pitch by tapping in front of each lug to ensure the head is clear of overtones and in the center to ensure both heads are at the same pitch.

7) Once you have the largest drum tuned, follow steps 2-6 for the remaining drums. Pitch intervals between drums depends on the size of the drums used. Experiment and select a tuning scheme that provides the best balance of articulation and resonance.



Tuning Tip:

It is important that the drums share a pleasing intervallic relationship with each other to enable the section to resonate together. Although the pitch of the drums will sound different, the tone should be consistent. Try to avoid a choked sound on top drums and an overly resonant lower drum.