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

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.

MX1/ MX2 Marching Bass Heads
These heads are equipped with a unique tone damping system that enhances articulation and focuses bass. A series of felt damping arcs can be manipulated for indoor or outdoor marching.

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-Trim Patch
The X-Trim 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.
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 its general 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, excessively tight drums are not very loud and don’t blend well with other instruments.

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 a chalk to mark each lug, until the drums are within their general tuning range.
3) 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 individual clear tone. Select a specific pitch and tune using a chromatic tuner.
4) Using the same techniques listed above in steps 1-3, tune the bottom head.
5) Disengage the 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 strainer, turn the drum over, and rest on a stand.
8) Use the tone knob on the side of your drum to adjust the drumhead until you reach your desired sound.

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 overtightening.

Tuning Tip:
Amping the snare drum is a sensitive process that involves the use of an electronic tuner.