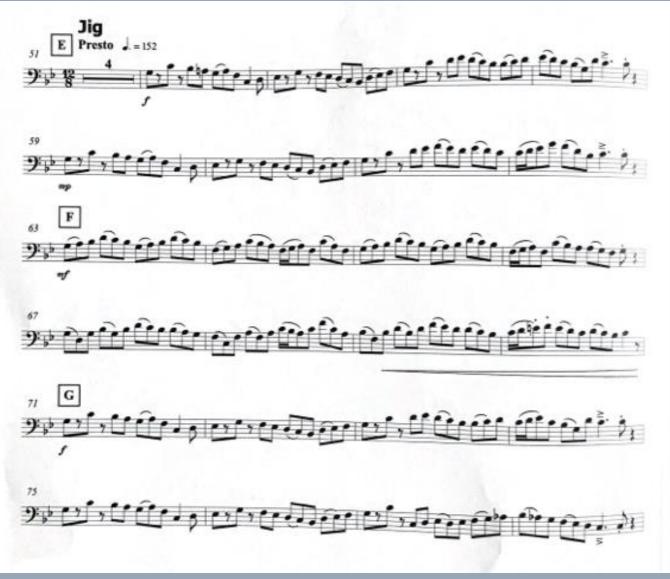
EUPHONIUM CLINIC #1 EQUIPMENT OVERVIEW JUNE 30, 2025 8AM

American





Session Highlights

Introduction

Instrument models for every level

Proper positioning

Maintenance and care

Switching from another instrument

Why Music

Education?

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BUT:

so they will be human. so they will recognize beauty. so they will be sensitive. so they will be closer to an infinite beyond this world. so they will have something to cling to. so they will have more love, more compassion, more gentleness, more good...more life.

Of what value will it be to make a prosperous living unless you know how to live?

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Baritone or Euphonium?



Baritone or Euphonium?

Baritone

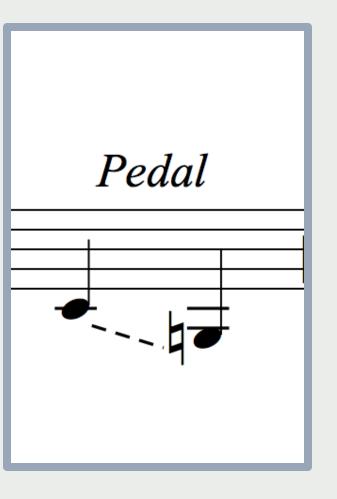


Euphonium

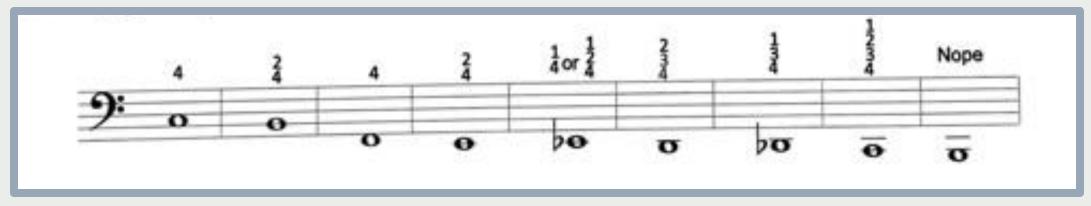


Compensating Euphonium

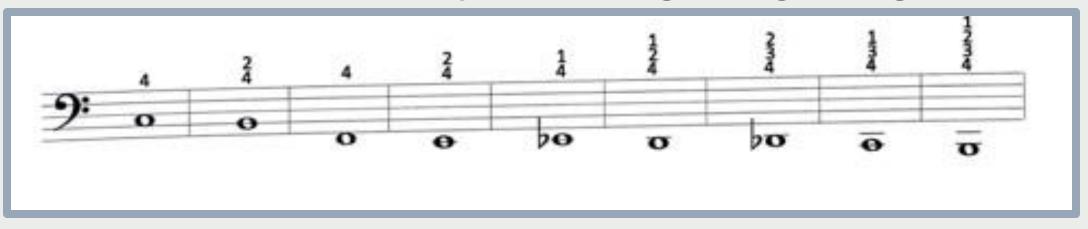




4-Valve, Non-Compensating Fingerings



4-Valve, Compensating Fingerings



	Bonnie's Picks	Yamaha 201	Besson Prodige 162	Eastman 321
Beginner Models 3 valve, non-compensating		\$2,400	\$2,800	\$2,400
	Other options	King	John Packer	Jupiter
		\$3,500	\$1,000	\$2,500

Choices! So many euphoniums . . .

Intermediate Models All non-compensating

Yamaha 321	Besson Prodige 165	Eastman 421	
\$3,000	\$3,800	\$2,600	
4, inline	3+1	4, inline	

So many euphoniums . . .

Advanced Brands Consider compensating



So many euphoniums . . .

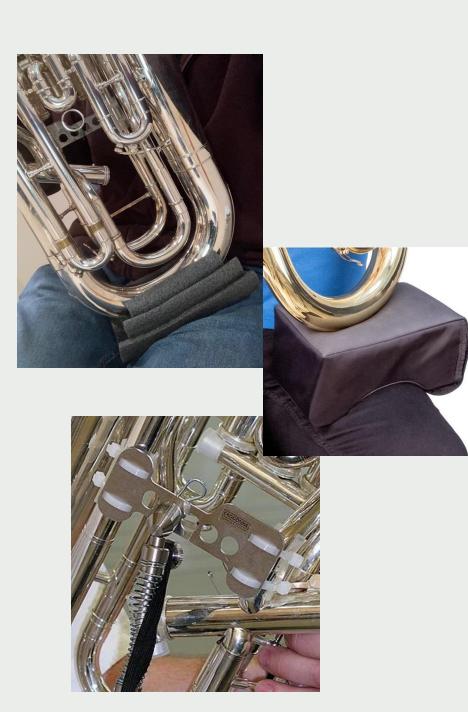
Mouthpieces

Smaller	Standard	Larger	Biggo
Bach 6.5AL	Bach 5G	Bach 4G	Bach 3G
Yamaha 48	Schilke 51/51D	Dennis Wick 4AL	Dennis Wick SM3
	Yamaha 51D	Yamaha 52 or 53	

Choices! So many mouthpieces . . .



HOW DO I HOLD THIS THING?!?!?



Positioning – notice the body all the time!

Goal: tension-free as possible, balance between effort and relaxation

Begins with good easy posture without the instrument

Proper chair for height of student - prop feet on stool if needed

Bring instrument to student

Careful attention to the pelvis/upper back relationship - avoid twist as much as possible

Be creative and use best judgment as many factors at play: student shape/size & instrument shape/size

Generally a lap prop is needed

Efficiency

Teaching students maintenance and preventative care is priceless

Money and time saved on repairs = more time making music

Student horns = mass produced, less fine finishing, new students need every advantage and have a harder time overcoming small difficulties than more experienced players

> Need the right tool, maybe not the most expensive, but definitely one that works well

Driver analogy - won't learn necessary skills with a tool that doesn't function properly

Maintenance "Why's"

General

Transport in case whenever possible Take extra care if transporting without case Teach proper removal from case Rest on chair, not upside down on bell Treat gently like the expensive tool that it is Responsibility of caring for instrument

Maintenance "How's"

Oiling valves

Al Cass or other basic oil Don't wait until there is a problem Oil every day (or almost) No synthetics or household oils Oil piston directly, don't remove from casing Avoid: bottom cap, lead pipe, slide tubing

Maintenance "How's"

Greasing Tuning Slides

Use quality products Tuning Slide Grease ONLY No Vaseline, silicone, or trombone slide cream For stationary slides specifically Slides should always move easily

Maintenance "How's"

Common Problems

Mouthpiece stuck Dents Frozen/jammed valves or slides Poorly working tuning slides Stems Felts Valve guides

Maintenance Problems

Switching to Euphonium

Because they love sound and want to play Poor range on previous instrument Difficulty producing sound on higher brass Braces/orthodontics More opportunities/less competition Clef challenges in switching Air usage is different

EUPHONIUM CLINIC #2 HOW TO PLAY JUNE 30, 2025 1PM

American

Session Highlights

Air

Embouchure

Tonguing

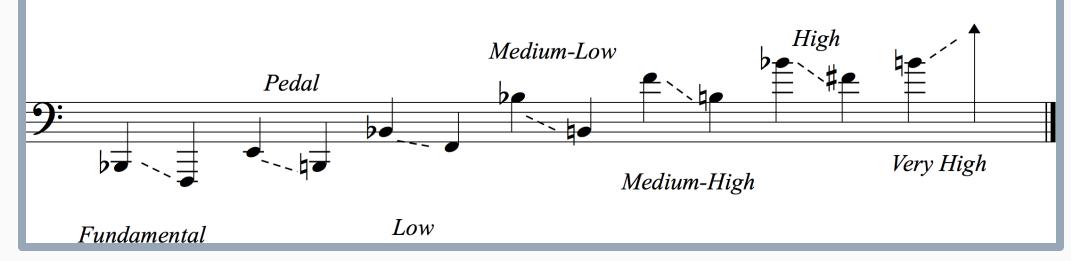
Fingers

Intonation

Diagnosing & shifting unhealthy habits

Range

Effective Range for Euphonium



Air

IN: Easy, full breaths

Quiet, low inhales

Take time

OUT: Release naturally Minimal effort

Resonance

Deep mouth breath and sigh - really feeling the air in their bodies – no sniffing

Gradually begin to make an aperture – birthday candles, but no pucker – air movement, not embouchure

Gently blow air through instrument with lips on mouthpiece – model for them!

Gently blow with intention of creating sound – model for them!

Let them hear good sound FIRST.

Do not buzz first, play instrument first!

Embouchure

As natural as possible Balanced top and bottom Balance of effort and relaxation Let sound be the leader

Healthy embouchure is not same as buzz

Face, teeth, mouth different on every human

> Corners are anchors

> > Minimal pressure

Tonguing

Not a valve! Does not start or stop sound, simply interrupts

Connected to air efficiency

Tip of tongue touches back of front teeth

Should sound as effortless as possible

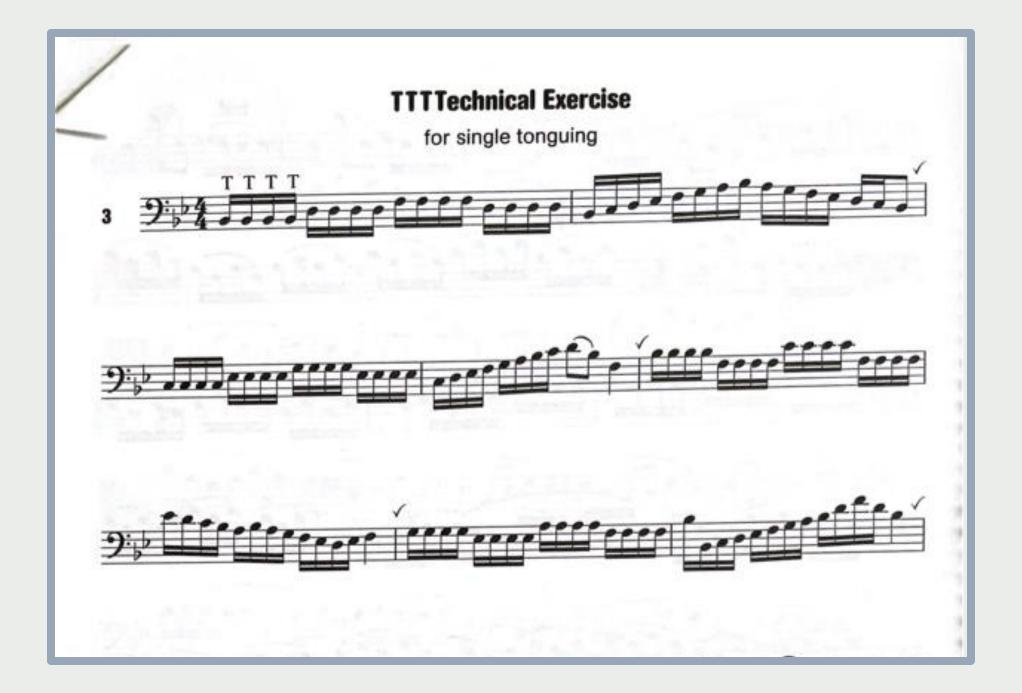
Begin with immediate connection to air

Let sound be the leader

Ta, Toh, Tee - all same tongue placement in mouth

Da, Doh, Dee – acceptable with caveats, legato

Gah, Goh, Gee – AVOID, usually means throat involved



Fingers

Keep them on the valves Natural positioning Notice whole arm Watch for weirdness One button, one finger Flat vs. curved

Intonation

Keep it simple

So many factors

Can get very granular

Train ears in tone quality

No instrument is perfect

6th partial is naturally sharpest - F, E, Eb

3rd partial also sharp - octave below

The more valves used, the sharper the note

Ear training, singing, listening

Half lip bends and drone work

Diagnosing and shifting unhealthy habits

Not enough air

Improper tonguing

Tension imbalances

Developing range

Not Enough Air

Weak tone, unsupported, unable to make easy phrases, poor intonation

Inefficient/insufficient inhale or exhale

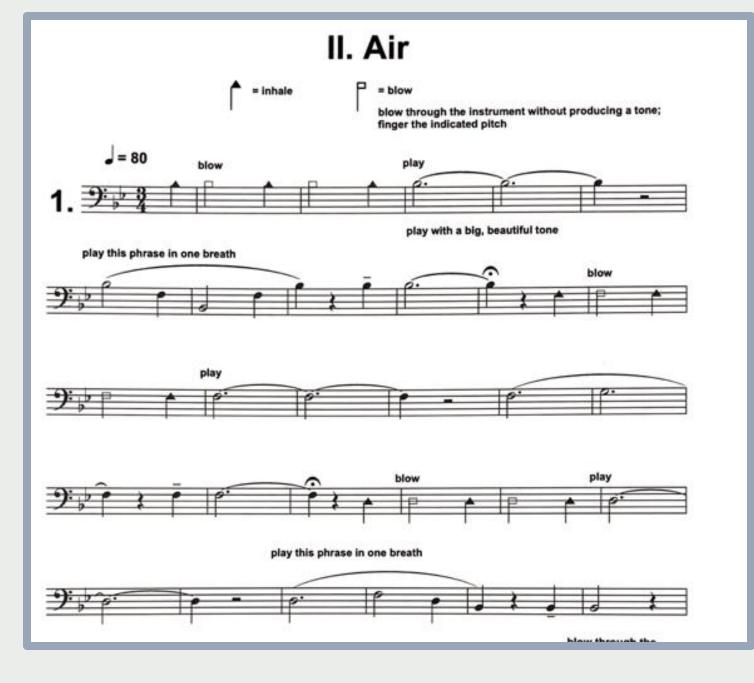
Paper exercises

Breathing tools/visualizers

DAILY ROUTINES student euphonium SECOND EDITION -. . **David Vining** -13

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Improper Tonguing

Hard to know what's going on inside a student's mouth

Using tongue to begin notes

Using throat - will sound fuzzy and effortful

Slur everything, hard tongue everything, then find the middle

Articulation should be forward in the mouth

Tension Imbalances

Postural inefficiencies

Puckering inside mouthpiece

Puffing cheeks - not enough embouchure tension, too much face relaxation

Neck strain

Shoulder tension

Developing Range #1

Relaxed throat, proper mouthpiece pressure, easy low notes

Air speed, not volume - higher notes need faster air, not less.

Imagery/Exercises - fogging window (slow) blowing candle from 10ft. (fast)

"SSSSS" - only more mature students, balances speed and support So much patience!!!

Developing Range #2

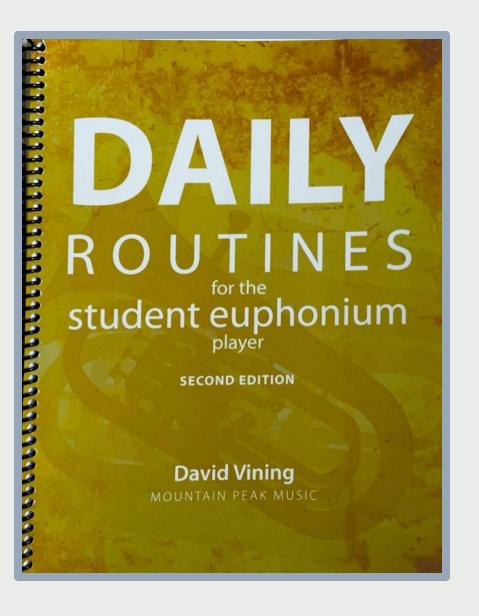
Mouth and embouchure - low notes, oh or ah vowel, tongue down.

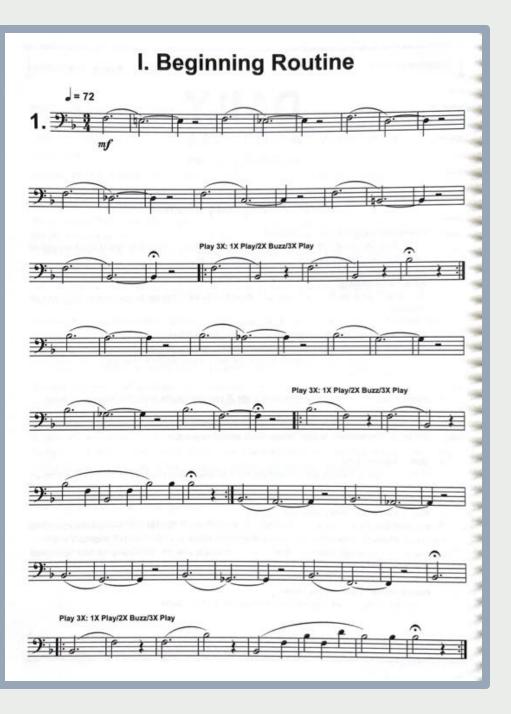
Higher notes tongue in *eee* position without smiling corners.

Aim air down with aperture as notes go higher

Counterintuitive nature – a healthy flexible embouchure is actually flat!

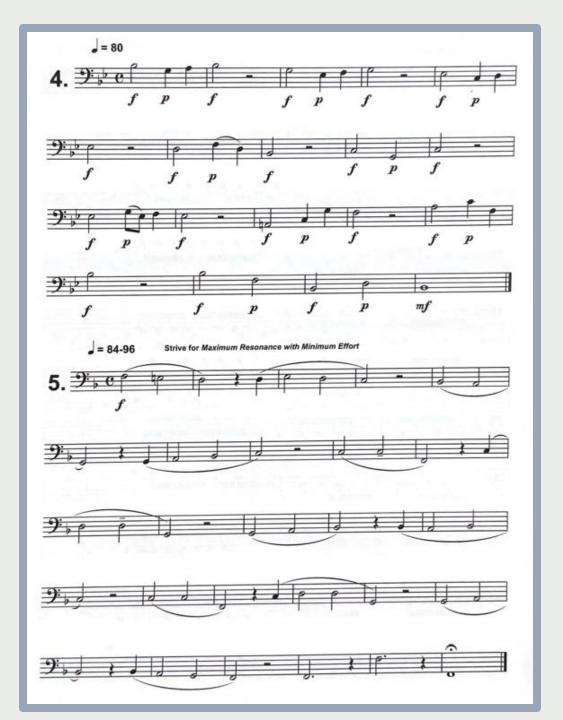
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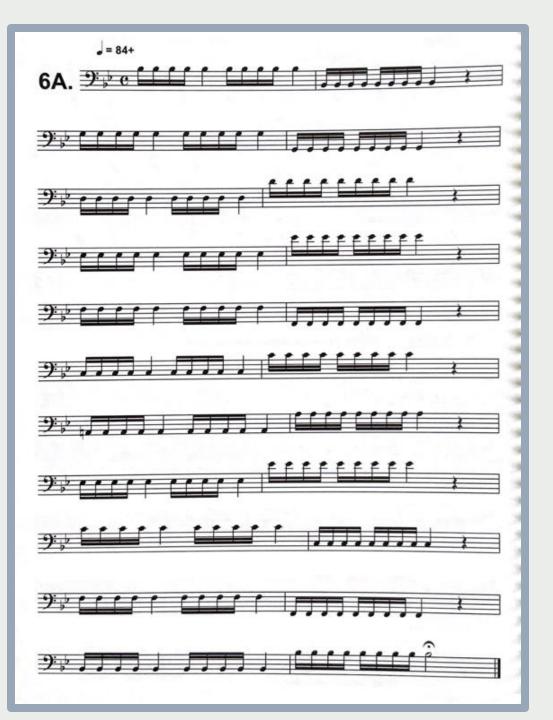




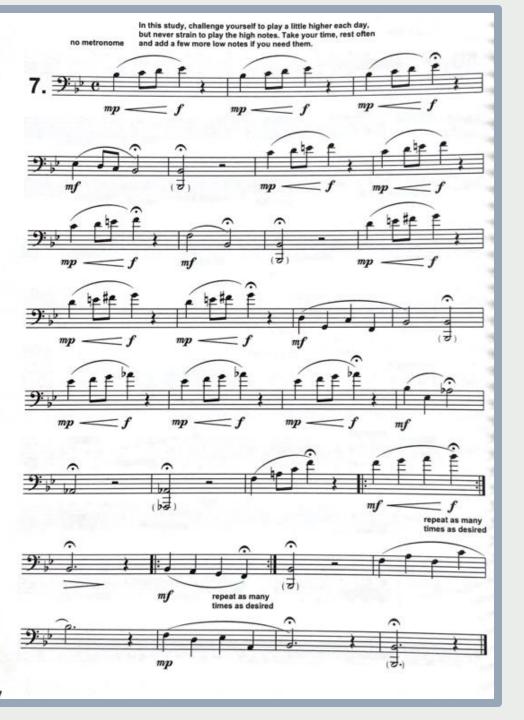












EUPHONIUM CLINIC #3 WHAT TO PLAY, DEMOS AND Q&R JULY 1, 2025

American

Session Highlights

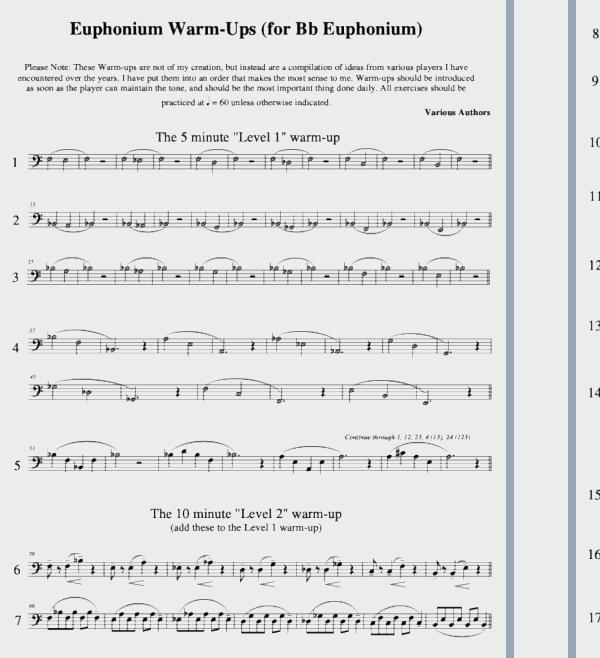
Warm-ups Solos/Etudes - *consult appendices* Demonstrations Q&R

Warming Up

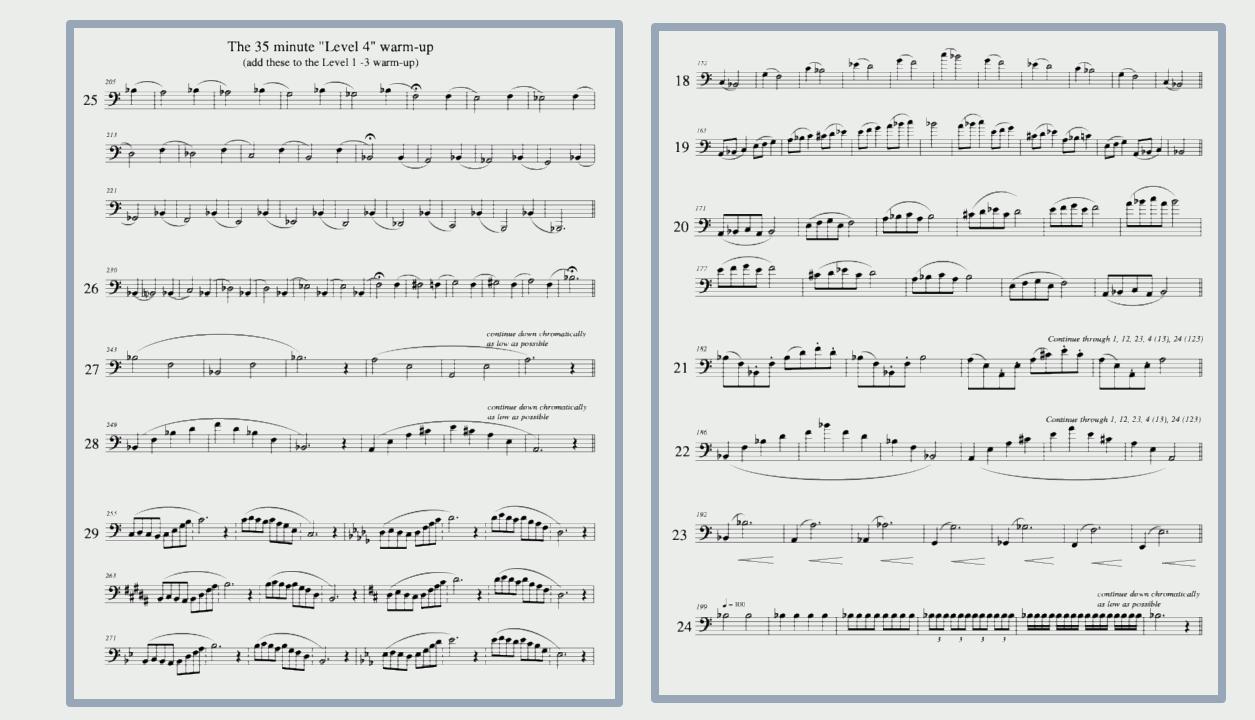
Air Lips Fingers Tongue



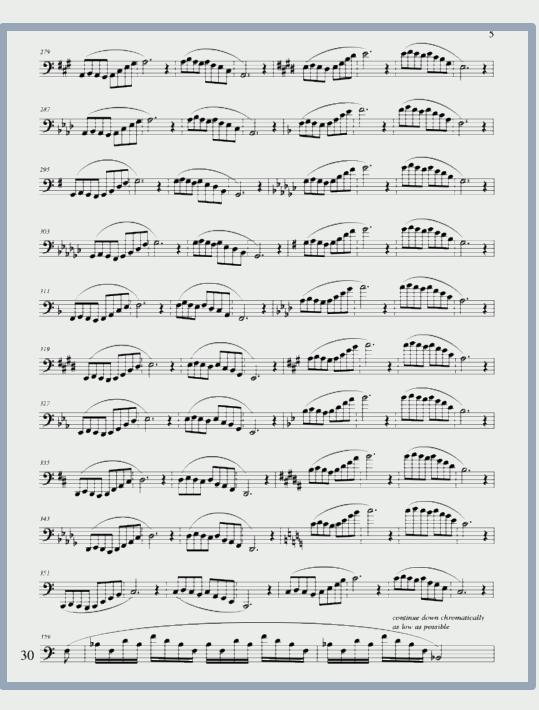




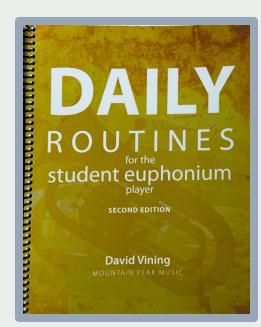


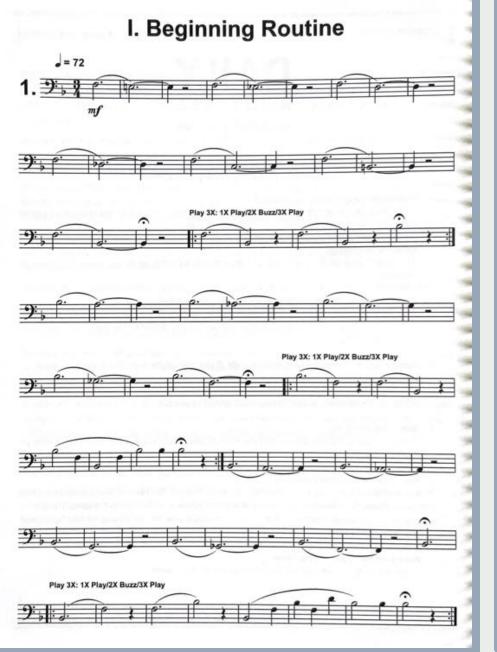




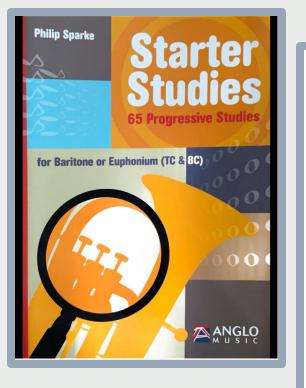


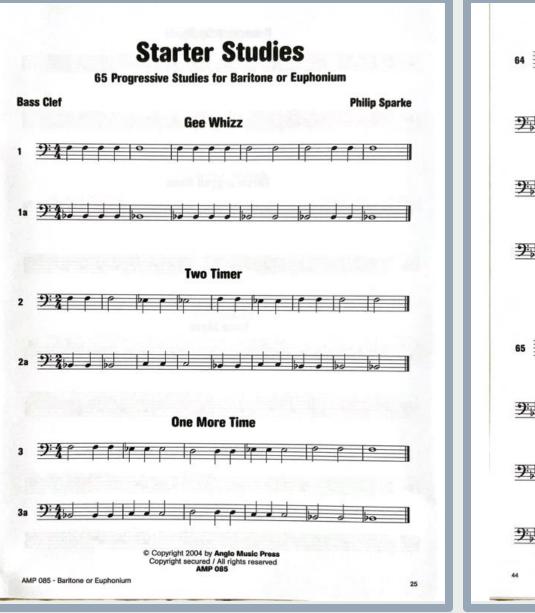






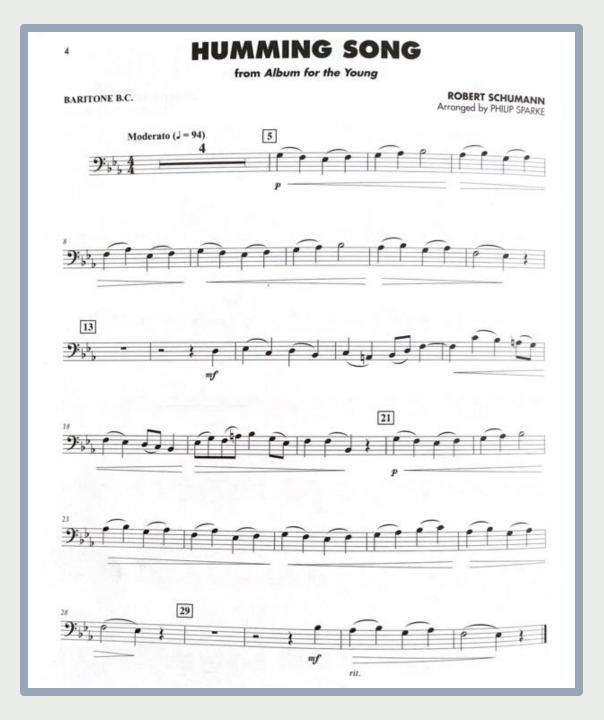


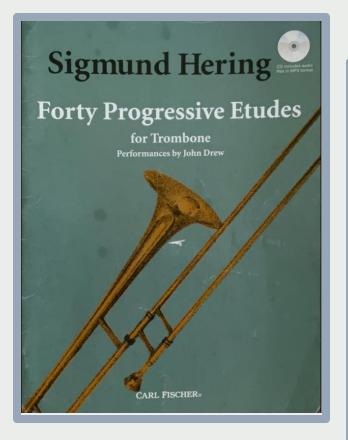


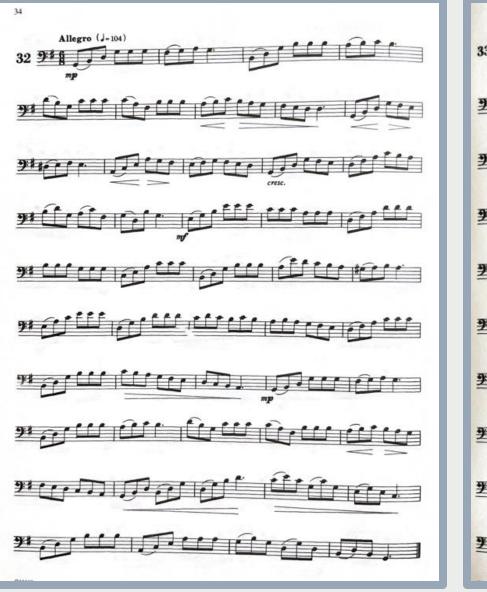




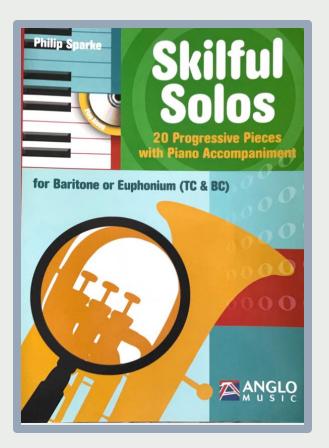


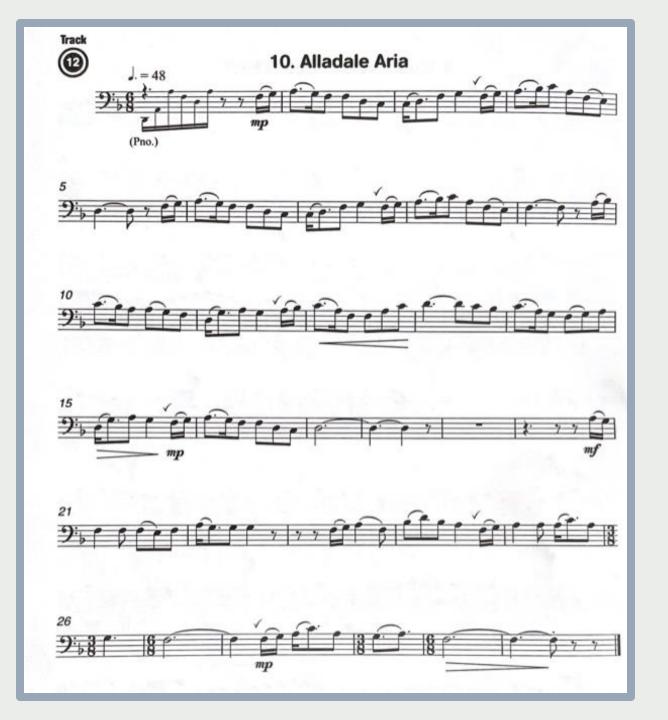


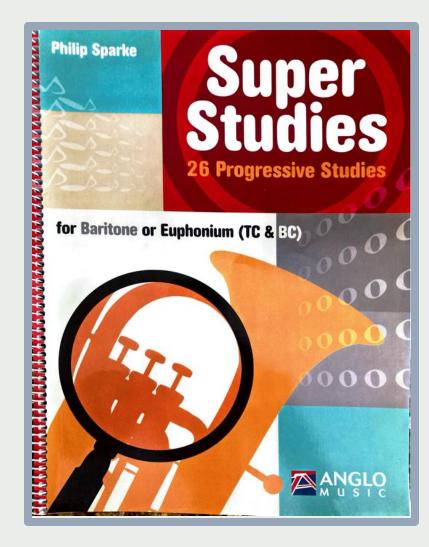


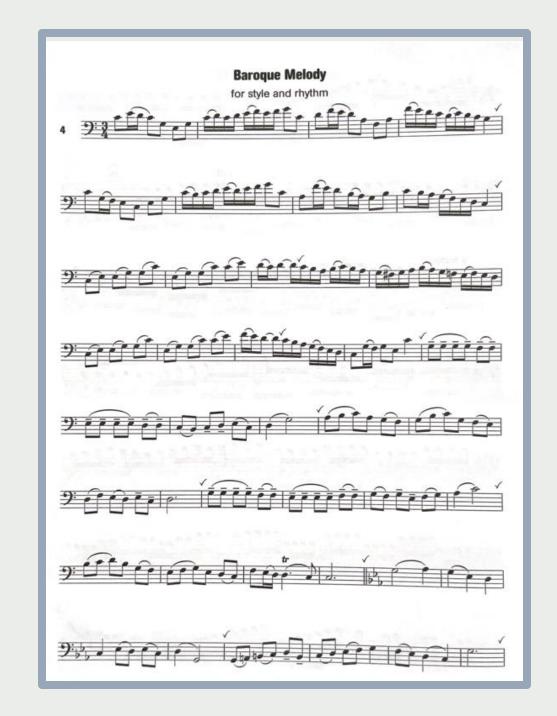




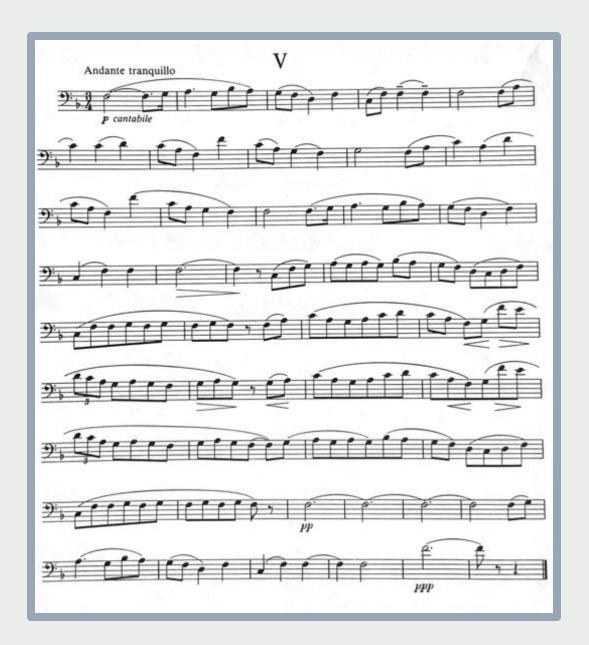


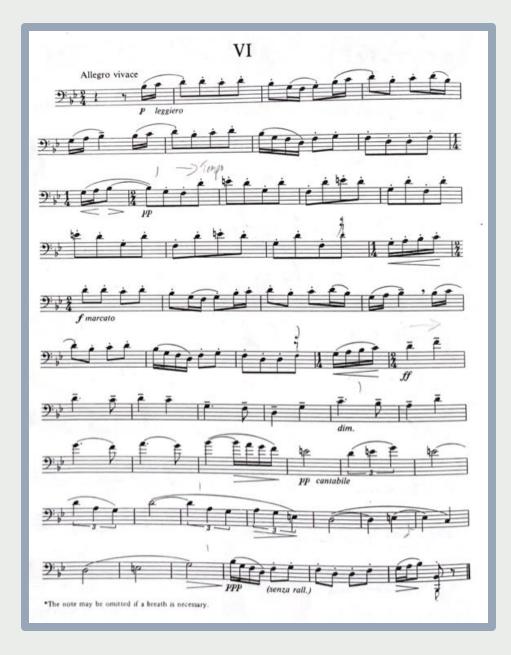






Ralph Vaugh Williams, Six Studies in English Folksong





Seeking private instruction

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THANK YOU!



Bonnie Denton

BonnieDenton@live.com

860-389-1862

