

# *Daily Warm-ups for Trumpet*

by Ken Saul

These warm-up exercises are similar to those that have been published for the last 100 years or more. Brass players have been warming up on long tones, lip slurs, scales, and tonguing exercises for at least as long as modern instruments have been around.

In this short volume I have added my own variation on these methods, leveraging the work of trumpet and cornet masters such as J. B. Arban, Max Schlossberg, Herbert L. Clarke, and others.

A few minutes spent warming up before playing will help warm the muscles of the face, body and fingers, steady the airstream, center the tone, and help maintain your range and flexibility. They also help to put you in a frame of mind to begin to focus on making music. Take deep, relaxed breaths and sit or stand with good posture throughout all the exercises.

Pick a few of the studies from each section for a good warm-up. If you play the whole book, it takes about 30 minutes. Rest for a few minutes after your warm-up before continuing your practice session.

Available online at [www.ultrapureoils.com](http://www.ultrapureoils.com), along with other sets of educational materials especially written for trumpet players. It is also available at [www.sibeliusmusic.com](http://www.sibeliusmusic.com).

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# Daily Warm-Ups for Trumpet

Ken Saul

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## 1. Long Tones

Slow ♩ = 40

1

*mf* *f* *f*

2

*mf* *f* *f*

3

*mf* *f* *f*

$\text{♩} = 60$     fingered    0 2 0 2 0    ,    lipped down    0 0 0 0 0    ,    fingered    ,    lipped down

4

continue

5

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each featuring a single melodic line. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and half notes), rests, and slurs. The key signature changes across the staves: the first five staves are in C major, the sixth and seventh are in B-flat major, and the eighth, ninth, and tenth are in D major. The music is written in a treble clef. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature symbol (natural, flat, or sharp). The notes are often grouped with slurs, and some have accents. The staves are arranged vertically, with a double bar line at the end of each line.

2. Lip Slurs

6  $\text{♩} = 60$

7

8  $\text{♩} = 60 - 160$

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '23' and '23'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '13' and '13'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '123' and '123'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '13' and '13'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '13' and '13'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '13' and '13'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '13' and '13'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '13' and '13'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 9: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '13' and '13'. A slur covers the entire staff.

Musical staff 10: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a sequence of notes with a repeat sign. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the numbers '13' and '13'. A slur covers the entire staff.

♩ = 60 - 120

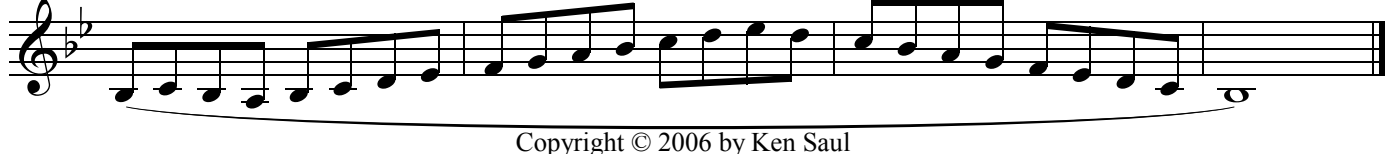
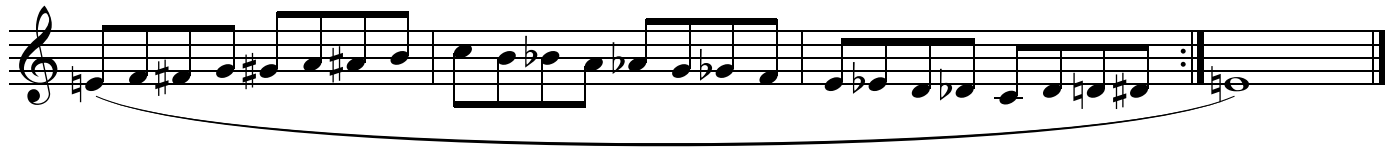
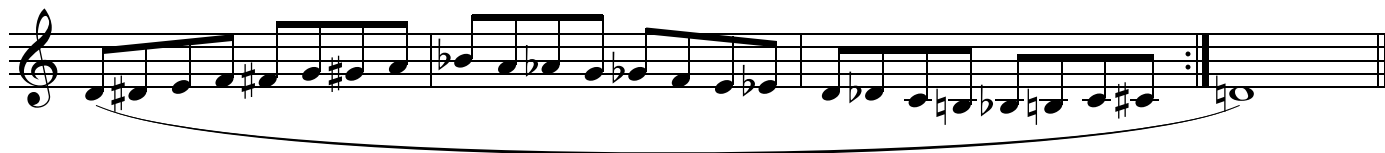
11

Musical score for exercise 11, consisting of six staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef with a tempo marking of quarter note = 60-120. The second and third staves are in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The fourth and fifth staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F# major). The sixth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb major). The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various articulations like slurs and accents.

Repeat 2 or 3 times

12

Musical score for exercise 12, consisting of four staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef with the instruction "Repeat 2 or 3 times". The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F# major). It features a sequence of eighth-note patterns with various accidentals (sharps, naturals, flats) and repeat signs.

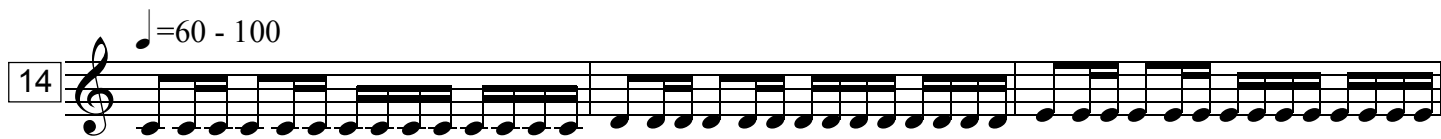


13

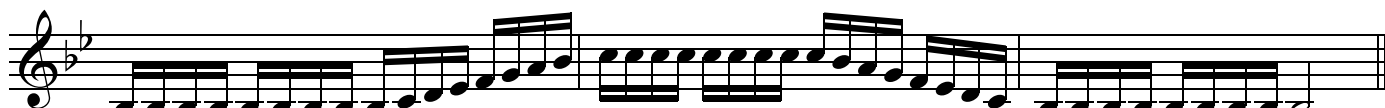


4. Tonguing

14  $\text{♩} = 60 - 100$



15



16  $\text{♩} = 60$  (same)



