

SALTING OF TUBA INSTRUMENT

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Annotation: This article provides information on the structure of the Tuba musical instrument.

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Tuba brass instrument

Tuba is an embouchure copper wide-scale wind instrument from the saxhorn family. The tuba is the lowest voiced brass instrument. The name tuba comes from the Latin word tuba - pipe. The tube itself is a long, several times coiled tube, expanding at a ratio of approximately 1:20 as it approaches the bell. The tube is equipped with a valve mechanism from 3 to 6 valves. Bass tubas have their main tuning in Eb and F, Contrabass tubas - in B and C tunings. The timbre of the sound of the tuba can be described as harsh, massive, heavy, unified.

Tuba - as a musical instrument was known in ancient Rome, hence the Latin name. The ancient tuba was a long copper or bronze trumpet with a small diameter bell, reminiscent of a fanfare, and most likely the Greek Salpinx.

The modern tuba belongs to the saxhorn family. Probably more accurately, you can use the German name of the family - bugelhorns, since the authorship of the invention of the tuba does not belong to Adolf Sax. Following the introduction of valve mechanics, many craftsmen began to innovate and create new wind instruments of a new generation. The German masters Wilhelm Wiprecht and Carl Wilhelm Moritz received a patent for the invention of the first bass tuba in 1835 in Berlin. The tuba was tuned in F and was fitted with 5 valves. Shortly after this, tubas were replaced by instruments of the serpent family - bashorns and ophicleides.



A great contribution to the development of the tuba was made by the Belgian master Adolf Sax, his research extended to the saxhorns that gained popularity in France, mainly tubas in the Eb and Bb tunings. In turn, Wiprecht tubas also conquered musical Europe and were widely produced by the Czech manufacturer Cerveny in F and C tunings. Master Gustave Auguste Besson began tuba production in France, and after he moved to England, tubas continued to expand and reached America.

Subsequently, a wide variety of tubes appeared, which took various forms, were equipped with a different number of valves of various types. In modern times, tubes of the following forms are used:

The tuba-bass in Eb or F is perhaps the most common instrument of the tubas, which occupies an important position in the modern orchestra, no less important than that of the double bass or bassoon.

The double bass tuba in Bb or C is the largest and lowest pitched tuba currently in use.

Kaiser tuba - in B tuning - the most scaled double bass tuba, where the length of the air column, unlike the base 580 cm, is increased to 966 cm

Double tuba - in B / F or C / F tuning - a combination of bass and contrabass tuba. The system is switched by a special valve.

Helikon is a legendary "cavalry" tuba of a round shape that wraps around the musician's body. It is believed that the first helicon was built in Russia in 1845, mostly helicons had the Eb tuning, but double bass tubas in the form of a helicon were also built. Helikons were in demand in military bands and church wind ensembles. A sousaphone is a tuba similar in shape to a helicon, but with a huge bell facing forward. The sousaphone met the requirements of American military bands, which were embodied by John Philip Sousa, whose name the instrument received.

Bombardon - today this name generalizes tubas with a very powerful deep bass. Previously, the bombardon was called the 12-valve ophicleid, invented in 1820 by the Austrian master Johann Riedl. In some sources, this particular instrument is considered the progenitor of the modern tuba.

Tomistertuba is a knapsack tuba built in 1908 in Austria-Hungary, a small tuba. The compact dimensions of the tuba allowed military musicians to place the tuba in an infantry backpack - *Tomister*.

A marching tuba is a tuba with a specially curved mouthpiece so that the performer can place the barrel of the tuba on his shoulder, so that the straight bell is directed forward. This design is preferred for military marching bands.

Субконтрабас-туба – туба в Bb, звучит на октаву ниже контрабас-тубы, самые низкие ноты на этом инструменте звучат в субконтроктаве, ниже слухового порога. Субконтрабасовые тубы строятся очень редко по индивидуальному заказу. Длина основного ствола такой тубы 1160 см вместе со всеми вентильными изгибами -1932 см.

Subcontrabass tuba - tuba in Bb, sounds an octave below the contrabass tuba, the lowest notes on this instrument sound in subcontractave, below the auditory threshold. Sub-bass tubas are very rarely built to order. The length of the main stem of such a tube is 1160 cm, together with all valve bends -1932 cm.

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