

few deviations in this type, the PIVOT TEST is advised. The PIVOT function should be studied by mirror and type diagram observation with the usual infallible viewing through the PIVOT SYSTEM PLEXIGLAS (transparent) MOUTHPIECE. This visual check-up should reveal that about eighty-five percent of the lower lip and fifteen percent of the upper lip is utilized during the playing; whereas, the mouthpiece placement upon the embouchure outside shows about seventy-five percent lower lip and twenty-five percent upper lip, with the angle of the instrument slightly downward. The anchor spot will be found on the lower lip and the control point on the upper lip. Avoid under-PIVOTING and over-PIVOTING and excessive angular motion of the instrument. Like all other types mentioned, the PIVOT function and the jaw manipulation must govern and direct the air stream as it enters the cup of the mouthpiece.

88. What is meant by the divided type of performer?

In the PIVOT SYSTEM, the expression divided type refers to the player whose physical factors include the basic playing characteristics of one or more of the other types. A standard example of this complexity is the type IIIB downstream performer, who places the mouthpiece very high on the upper lip and protrudes more upper lip than lower into the cup of the mouthpiece during the playing. In spite of these very definite playing characteristics, however, the identical PIVOT is employed as the types II, IIA, and IVA upstream performers. In fact, the five subtypes of the PIVOT SYSTEM are often referred to as divided types.

89. Should a player's jaw protrude slightly while ascending into the high register of the instrument regardless of his physical type classifications?

Generally speaking, the player's jaw should protrude slightly while ascending into the high register of the instrument regardless of his physical type classification; however, some exceptions will be found to this rule.