

Roland

Drum Machine

RHYTHM DICTIONARY

by SANDY FELDSTEIN

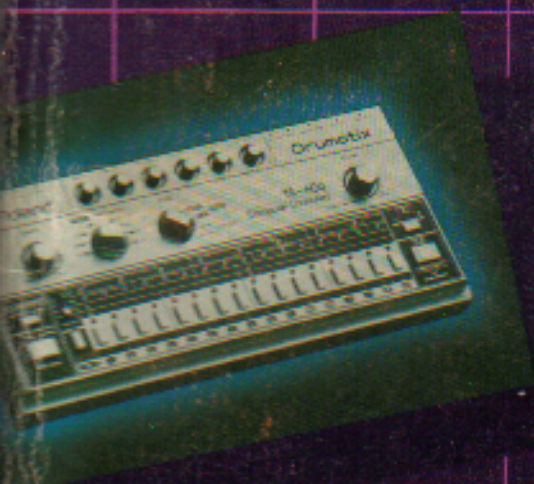
- Rhythm patterns and fills for every style of music -

*ROCK, JAZZ, LATIN,
SPECIAL DANCES*

- Rhythm Patterns in the style of today's most popular drummers -

*APPICE, PORCARO, COLLINS,
GADD, VAN HALEN, plus 10 more*

- Tips on multi-track recording.
- Tips on how to create your own patterns and tracks



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*This new edition includes information on the
ROLAND RHYTHM COMPOSER TR-727*

- Rhythm patterns and fills for every style of music -
*ROCK, JAZZ, LATIN,
SPECIAL DANCES*
- Rhythm Patterns in the style of today's most popular drummers -
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- Tips on multi-track recording
- Tips on how to create your own patterns and tracks

Introduction

ROLAND'S DRUM MACHINE RHYTHM DICTIONARY will provide any musician: drummer, songwriter, keyboardist, arranger, vocalist, etc. with the basic drum beats for every style of music.

As technology keeps advancing, it is possible to use these great machines to lay down tracks for multi-track recording or in live performance situations. However, if you are not a schooled drummer who knows the right patterns to input for every style of music, you may take hours finding the right beat or feel for a specific song.

This book answers that problem. It contains good sounding beats for all styles of music as well as suggestions for developing your own beats and suggestions for multi-track recording. Besides using these as starting places, it is suggested that you listen to your favorite recordings and try to analyze the beats being played. "Plug them in" to your drum machine and keep adjusting till you have it as close as possible. Then use the manuscript pages in the back of this book to write them down so you can use them again at a later date. You can make photo copies of these manuscript charts and enter each new beat on a separate chart. You may want to include a note about where you got the idea for the beat or the type of tune or feel that you tried to capture. In essence you will be developing your own Rhythm Dictionary.

It is assumed that you know the basics of how to use your Drum Machine. If not, refer to Roland's Drumatix TR-606 Handy Guide or the Dr. Rhythm Graphic Handy Guide for basic information related to inputting beats and tracks on your Drum Machine. Additional techniques needed to play all of the rhythms in this dictionary are included in the first section this book.

How

THIS DICTIONARY IS DESIGNED

All of the beats in ROLAND'S DRUM MACHINE RHYTHM DICTIONARY can be played on the Drumalix TR-606, Dr. Boss Rhythm DR-110, Rhythm Composer TR-707, TR-727, or the Rhythm Composer TR-909.

Each beat is written out musically and graphically for the TR-606 and the DR-110 on facing pages.

TR-606

STEWART COPLAND

STEVE GADD

STEWART COPLAND

STEVE GADD

DR-110

STEWART COPLAND

STEVE GADD

STEWART COPLAND

STEVE GADD

The left-hand page is designed for the TR-606

The right-hand page is designed for the DR-110

If you are the proud owner of the TR-707 or TR-909, pages 12 through 19 give you more information and show you how to adapt any TR-606 beat for your special instrument. A new section on the TR-727 begins on page 112.

Table of Contents

A LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DR. RHYTHM GRAPHIC DR-110	6	CALYPSO	
A LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DRUMATRIX TR-606	8	TR-606	40
CHAINING RHYTHM PATTERNS	11	DR-110	41
A LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE RHYTHM COMPOSER TR-909	12	CHA-CHA-CHA	
A LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE RHYTHM COMPOSER TR-707	16	TR-606	42
EMBELLISHING THE BEATS	20	DR-110	43
WRITING TRACKS	21	COMPARSA (CUBAN CARNIVAL RHYTHMS)	
MULTITRACK RECORDING	25	TR-606	42
NEW SECTION ON THE RHYTHM COMPOSER TR-727	112	DR-110	43
JAZZ PATTERNS		CONGA	
BACK BEAT		TR-606	44
TR-606	28	DR-110	45
DR-110	29	GUARACHA	
BE BOP		TR-606	46
TR-606	28	DR-110	47
DR-110	29	JOROPO	
DIXIELAND		TR-606	46
TR-606	30	DR-110	47
DR-110	31	MAMBO	
FAST TEMPOS		TR-606	48
TR-606	30	DR-110	49
DR-110	31	MERENGUE	
SHUFFLE		TR-606	48
TR-606	32	DR-110	49
DR-110	33	MONTUNO	
SLOW TEMPOS (BLUES)		TR-606	50
TR-606	32	DR-110	51
DR-110	33	SON-MONTUNO	
TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL		TR-606	50
TR-606	34	DR-110	51
DR-110	35	PASO DOBLE	
WALTZ-JAZZ STYLE		TR-606	52
TR-606	34	DR-110	53
DR-110	35	RUMBA	
LATIN PATTERNS		TR-606	52
AFRO-CUBAN		DR-110	53
TR-606	36	SAMBA	
DR-110	37	TR-606	54
AFRO-CUBAN SIX-EIGHT (NANIGO)		DR-110	55
TR-606	36	TANGO	
DR-110	37	TR-606	54
BAION		DR-110	55
TR-606	36	SPANISH TANGO	
DR-110	37	TR-606	56
BEQUINE		DR-110	57
TR-606	38	ROCK PATTERNS	
DR-110	39	BOOGALOO	
BOLERO		TR-606	56
TR-606	38	DR-110	57
DR-110	39	BOSSA-ROCK	
BOSSA-NOVA		TR-606	58
TR-606	40	DR-110	59
DR-110	41	BREAK DANCES	
		TR-606	60
		DR-110	61
		DISCO	
		TR-606	62
		DR-110	63
		FOLK-ROCK (BALLAD)	
		TR-606	62
		DR-110	63

FUNKY ROCK	
TR-606	64
DR-110	65
HARD ROCK	
TR-606	64
DR-110	65
JAZZ ROCK	
TR-606	66
DR-110	67
LATIN ROCK	
TR-606	66
DR-110	67
REGGAE	
TR-606	68
DR-110	69
ROCK'N' ROLL	
TR-606	70
DR-110	71
SALSA ROCK	
TR-606	70
DR-110	71
SHUFFLE ROCK	
TR-606	72
DR-110	73
TWIST	
TR-606	72
DR-110	73
SPECIAL PATTERNS	
BUNNY HOP	
TR-606	74
DR-110	75
CAN CAN	
TR-606	74
DR-110	75
CHARLESTON	
TR-606	76
DR-110	77
HORA (ITALIAN)	
TR-606	78
DR-110	79
IRISH JIG	
TR-606	78
DR-110	79
MEXICAN HAT DANCE	
TR-606	80
DR-110	81
POLKA	
TR-606	80
DR-110	81
SHER	
TR-606	82
DR-110	83
TARANTELLA	
TR-606	82
DR-110	83
TWO STEP (PEABODY)	
TR-606	82
DR-110	83
WALTZ	
TR-606	82
DR-110	83

**THE BEATS OF YOUR
FAVORITE DRUMMERS**

CARMINE APPICE	
TR-606	84
DR-110	85
BILL BRUFORD	
TR-606	84
DR-110	85
BILLY COBHAM	
TR-606	86
DR-110	87
PHIL COLLINS	
TR-606	86
DR-110	87
STEWART COPLAND	
TR-606	88
DR-110	89
STEVE GADD	
TR-606	88
DR-110	89
DAVID GARIBALDI	
TR-606	90
DR-110	91
KENNY JONES	
TR-606	90
DR-110	91
HARVEY MASON	
TR-606	92
DR-110	93
NDUGU (LEON CHANCLER)	
TR-606	92
DR-110	93
JEFF PORCARO	
TR-606	94
DR-110	95
STEVE SMITH	
TR-606	94
DR-110	95
ROGER TAYLOR	
TR-606	96
DR-110	97
LENNY WHITE	
TR-606	96
DR-110	97
ALEX VAN HALEN	
TR-606	98
DR-110	99
FILLS	
ROCK FILLS (SLOW TEMPOS)	
TR-606	100
DR-110	101
ROCK FILLS (FAST TEMPOS)	
TR-606	102
DR-110	103
JAZZ FILLS (SLOW TEMPOS)	
TR-606	104
DR-110	105
JAZZ FILLS (FAST TEMPOS)	
TR-606	106
DR-110	107

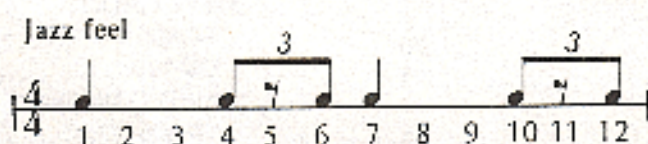
a Little Information

ABOUT THE DR. RHYTHM GRAPHIC DR-110

TWELVE BASE RHYTHMS

Programming a rhythm with a base pulse of twelve beats to a bar is a technique used for rhythms with a jazz feel.

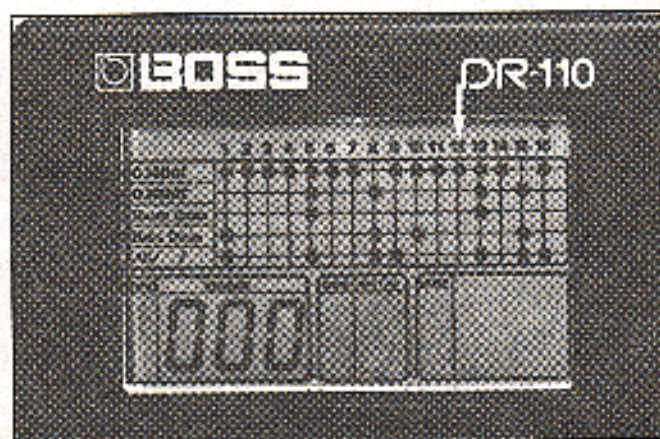
Since a jazz feel is based on 3 (triplets) rather than 4 (sixteenths), we need to use a base pulse of 12 beats per bar rather than 16.



To do this, follow the same procedure you do in all of your other pattern writing, except you make one change when preparing the DR. RHYTHM.

PREPARING TO WRITE (INPUT)

1. This procedure is the same. Hold SHIFT down and press 4 (STEP WRITE). You will see it on the screen.
2. This procedure is the same. Press BANK SELECTOR to A. You will see A on the screen under BANK.
3. If you want to save what you have in SELECTOR 1, pick a new SELECTOR number. If not, this procedure is the same. Press 1. You will see 1 on the screen under RHYTHM.
4. This procedure is the same. Hold SHIFT down and press 7 (PATTERN CLEAR).
5. NEW PROCEDURE. Hold SHIFT down and press 6 (12/16) selecting 12.



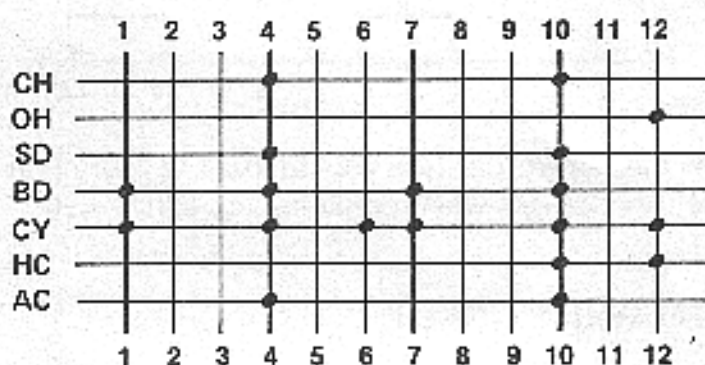
WRITING (INPUTTING) THE BEAT

You enter the beat the same way you would enter any other one.

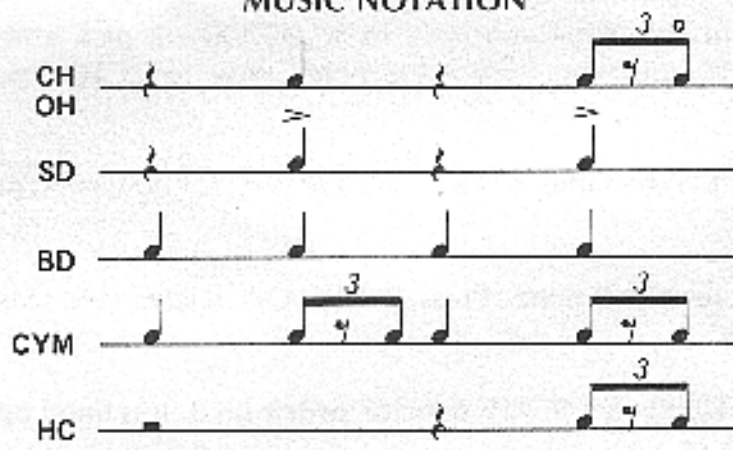
1. Press the Closed Hi-hat button. Press START and STOP so the dots on the screen correspond to those on the graphic chart (4 & 10).
2. Repeat the same procedure to enter all of the other instruments.

JAZZ BEAT

GRAPHIC CHART



MUSIC NOTATION



Entering rhythms with a 12 base allows you to play jazz beats and rock beats in the same tempo. Hold SHIFT down and press 2 (PATTERN PLAY). Press START and switch between your jazz beat and any rock beat you have previously entered. You will notice that the tempo is the same. This means you can switch between a jazz and rock feel within the same song.

To enter a 3/4 waltz, you would also use base 12. A waltz has 3 beats and a pulse of sixteenth notes (4 per beat). 3 beats times 4 pulses equals 12 subdivisions.

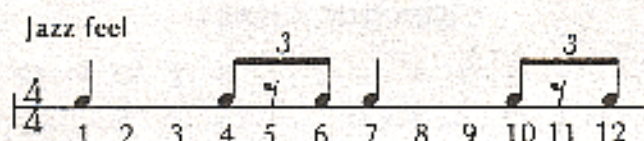
a Little Information

ABOUT THE DRUMATIX TR-606

TWELVE BASE RHYTHMS

Programming a rhythm with a base pulse of twelve beats to a bar is a technique used for rhythms with a jazz feel.

Since a jazz feel is based on 3 (triplets) rather than 4 (sixteenths), we need to use a base pulse of 12 beats per bar rather than 16.

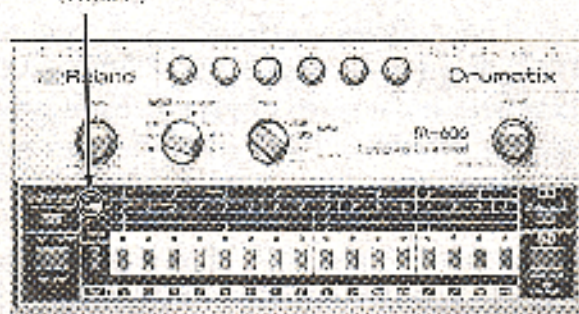


To do this, follow the same procedure you do in all of your other pattern writing, except you make two changes when preparing the DRUMATIX.

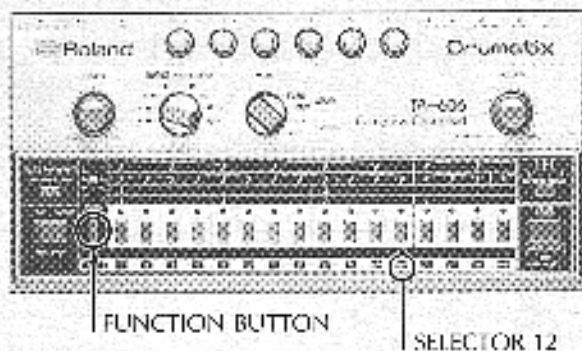
PREPARING TO WRITE (INPUT)

1. This procedure is the same. Set MODE selector to PATTERN WRITE.
2. This procedure is the same. Press PATTERN GROUP to 1, it will light.
3. If you want to save what you have in SELECTOR #1, pick a new SELECTOR number. If not, this procedure is the same. Press SELECTOR switch 1, it will flash.
4. This procedure is the same. Hold SELECTOR switch 1 down and press PATTERN CLEAR.
5. This procedure is the same. Press RUN/STOP. (Lights will scan across from 1-16.)
6. NEW PROCEDURE. Set SCALE selector switch on 3. It is lined up visually with the groupings of 3 (triplets).

SCALE SELECTOR
(Triplets)



7. This procedure is the same. Press FUNCTION button.
8. NEW PROCEDURE. Hold FUNCTION down and press SELECTOR switch 12. Steps 6 and 8 tell the memory that you are dividing your 4/4 measure into 12 parts with a triplet or jazz feel.



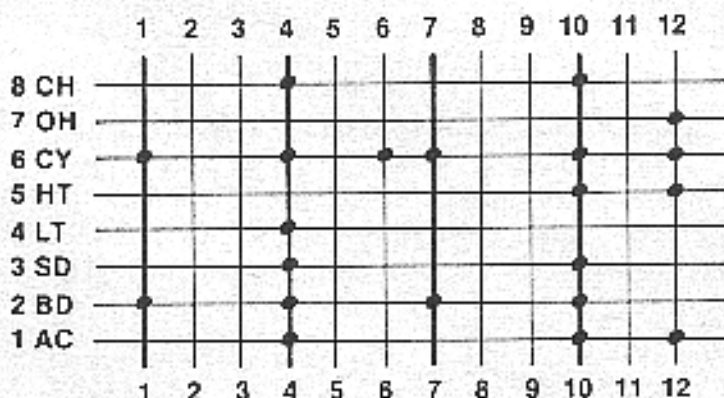
WRITING (INPUTTING) THE BEAT

You enter the beat the same way you would enter any other one.

1. Set INSTRUMENT to CH (Closed Hi-hat).
2. Press the SELECTOR switches indicated by the dots on the graphic chart (4 & 10).
3. Repeat the same procedure to enter all of the other instruments.
4. Press RUN/STOP to stop and start the pattern.

JAZZ BEAT

GRAPHIC CHART



MUSIC NOTATION

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

Entering rhythms in scale 3 allows you to play jazz beats and rock beats in the same tempo. Turn MODE to PATTERN PLAY and switch between your jazz beat and any rock beat you have previously entered. You will notice that the tempo is the same. This means you can switch between a jazz and rock feel within the same song.

If you want to input a 9 base rhythm (used in a jazz waltz), in step 8 under PREPARING TO WRITE (INPUT) you would press SELECTOR switch 9.

3/4
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

To enter a straight 3/4 waltz, you would use Scale 1 (sixteenth note base). In procedure 8 on the previous page, press SELECTOR switch 12.

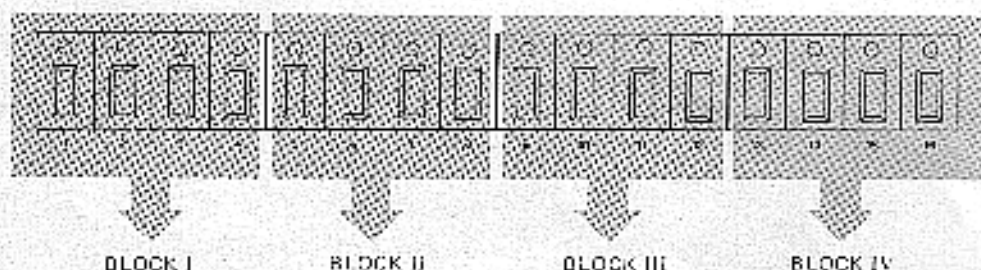
3/4
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Chaining

RHYTHM PATTERNS

Chaining rhythm patterns on the TR-606 is a simple technique which can make the repetition of specific measures automatic. It is extremely helpful in two-measure patterns used in Latin music and you'll want to know how to do it for many of the Latin beats in the dictionary section of this book.

Up to four rhythms can be chained together within the four rhythm blocks of SELECTOR switches (numbers 1-4, 5-8, 9-12, and 13-16).



1. Set MODE to PATTERN PLAY.
2. Select PATTERN GROUP 1.
3. Press SELECTOR switch 1.
4. Press RUN/STOP — you will hear the beat which is stored in SELECTOR 1.
5. Press SELECTORS 2 & 3 simultaneously. You will hear the beat stored in SELECTOR 2 followed by the beat stored in SELECTOR 3. The two beats will keep repeating in that order.
6. Now press SELECTORS 1 & 3 simultaneously. You will hear Beat #1 followed by Beat #2 followed by Beat #3. They will keep repeating in that order.
7. Press RUN/STOP to stop the rhythm. The chaining concept will work if you press any two SELECTORS simultaneously. You cannot chain rhythms from one block to another; for example, numbers 2 and 7 would not work.

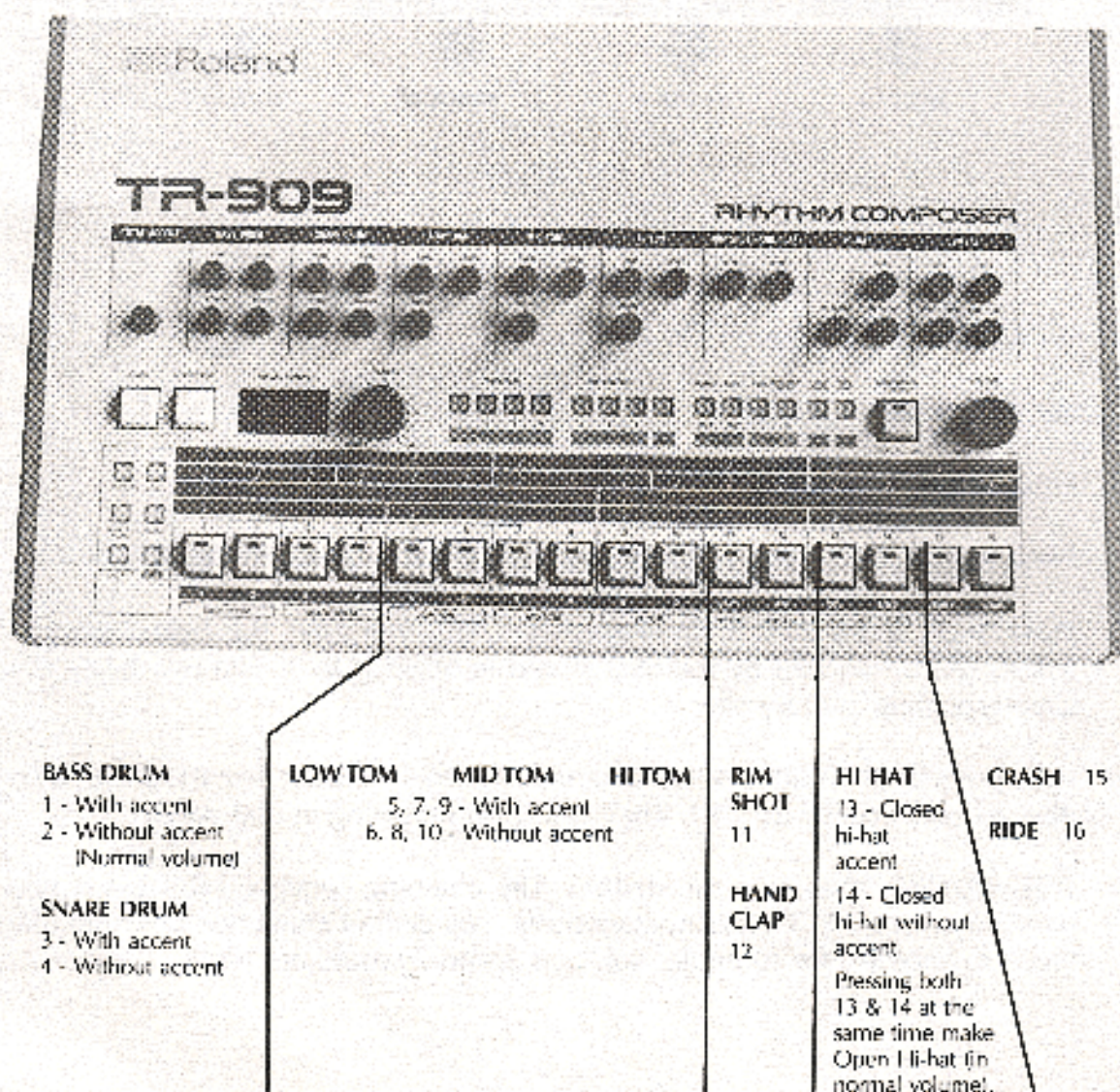
a little information

ABOUT THE RHYTHM COMPOSER TR-909

The TR-909 is a "full-blown" professional version of the other Roland drum machines. It offers an infinite number of tonal variations as well as individual control of decay time, volume, and accent for each drum sound. It's memory can be loaded to tape, it can sync to other MIDI instruments, and can send trigger pulses out.

The basic functions of the TR-909 closely parallel those of the TR-606. The added features make it a superb drum machine.

SOUND SOURCES



SOUND CONTROLS

Being able to control each sound offers you total control of your drum patterns.

● Controls in the Sound Section

● Level knob

This is provided for every sound source and controls each volume.

BASS DRUM

● Attack

This is to control the attack sound.

● Decay

This adjusts the decay time. If you wish to mute the kick drum sound, rotate this knob counter-clockwise (⊖).

● Tune

This is to control the pitch.

SNARE DRUM

● Tone

This is to change timber of the sound. As you rotate this knob, the sound will become brighter.

● Tune

This is to control the pitch of the Snare Drum sound.

● Snappy

This corresponds to the snappiness of the Snare Drum.

LOW TOM/MID TOM/HI TOM

● Tune

Rotating the knob clockwise (⊕) increases the pitch. Controlling the pitch of these three Tom sounds, you can use them as Melody Tom.

● Decay

This adjusts the decay time. If you wish to mute the Tom sound, rotate this knob counter-clockwise (⊖).

HI-HAT

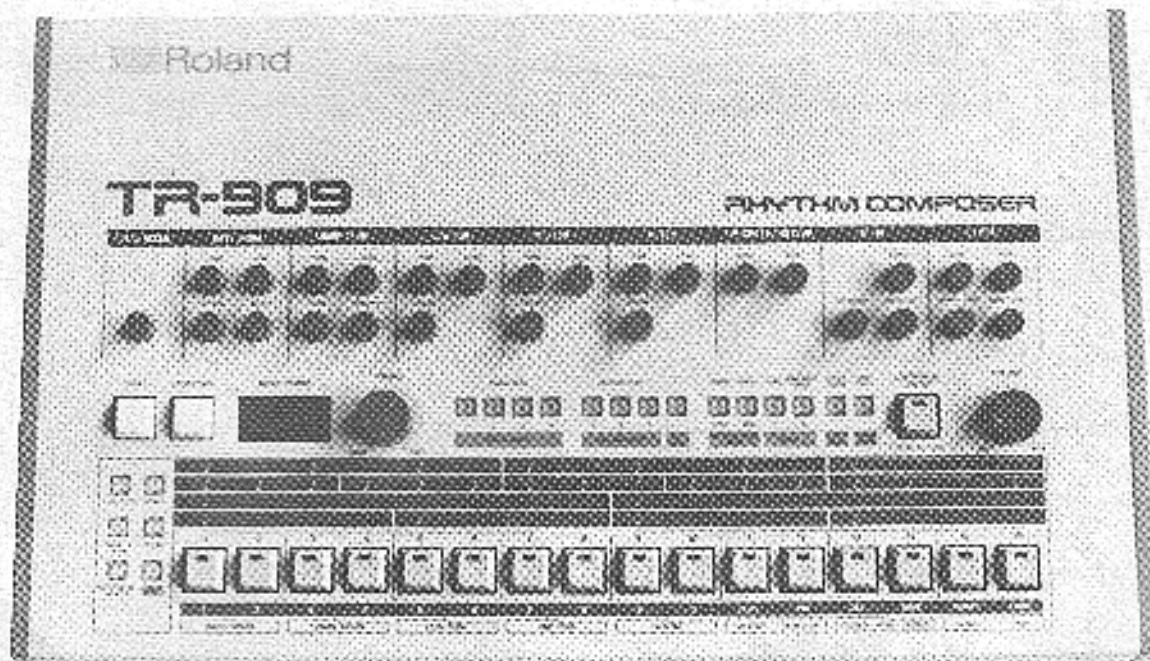
● Decay

This knob controls the Hi-hat sound. If you wish Hi-hat sound, rotate this clockwise (⊕).

CRASH/RIDE

● Tone

This is to adjust the pitch sound.



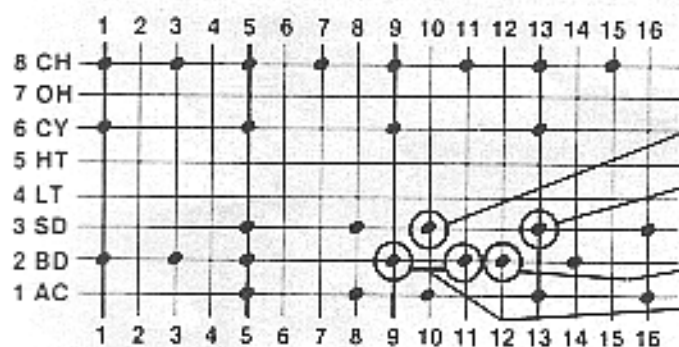
The concepts of 9 and 12 base and chaining on the TR-909 are the same as on the TR-606 (see pages 8-11).

Using

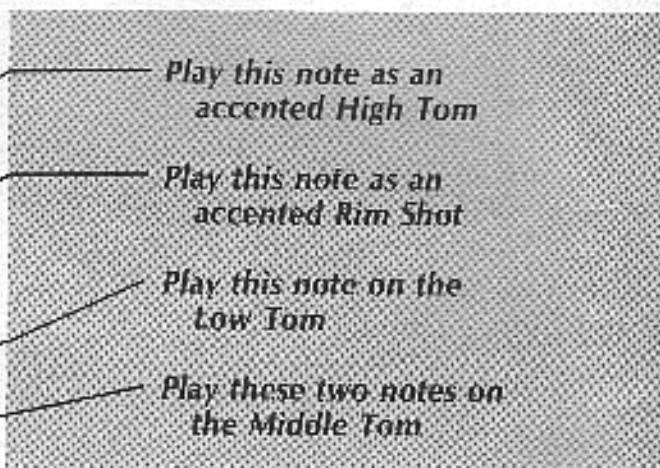
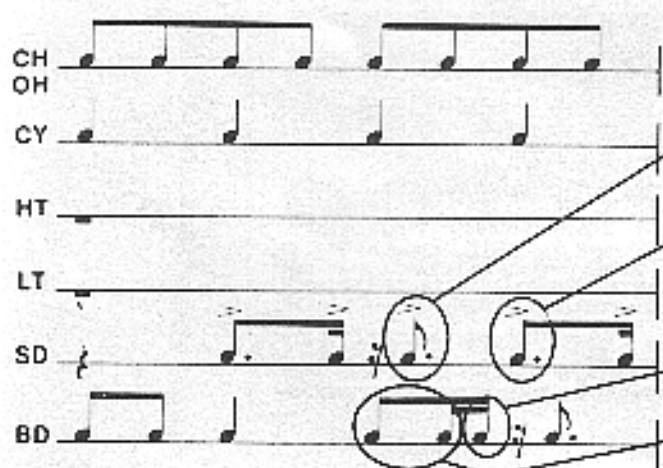
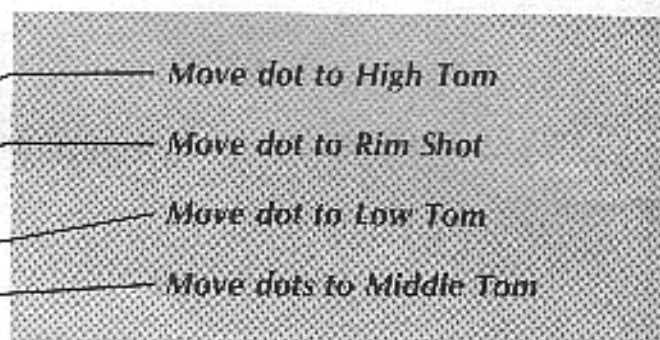
THE DICTIONARY FOR THE TR-909

As was mentioned on page 3, the beats in the dictionary are written out for the TR-606 on the left hand page and for the DR-110 on the right hand page. The TR-909 can play the exact same beats as the TR-606. However, since the TR-909 has more capabilities, you can enhance any of the beats to take advantage of the expanded features of this top-of-the-line drum machine.

HARD ROCK BEAT FOR TR-606



EMBELLISHED FOR THE TR-909



Here's an example of embellishing a slow rock fill. The small change of only 2 notes will greatly enhance the sound of the fill.

SLOW ROCK FILL FOR TR-606

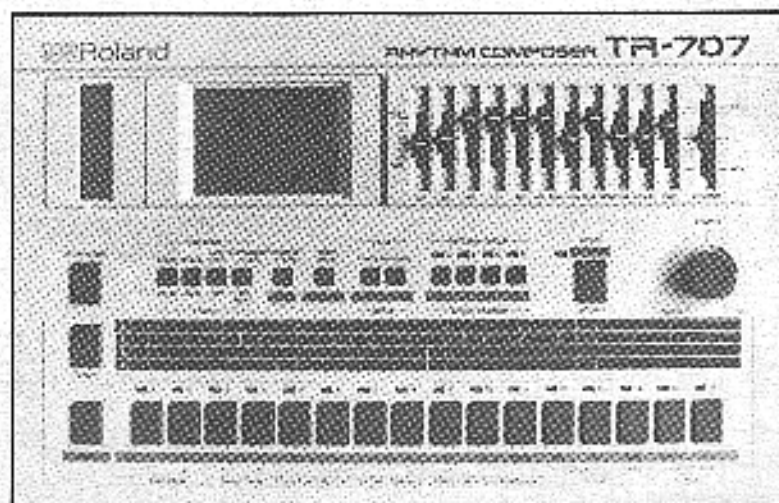
EMBELLISHED FOR THE TR-909

The variety of sounds capable on the TR-909 are only limited by your own creativity.

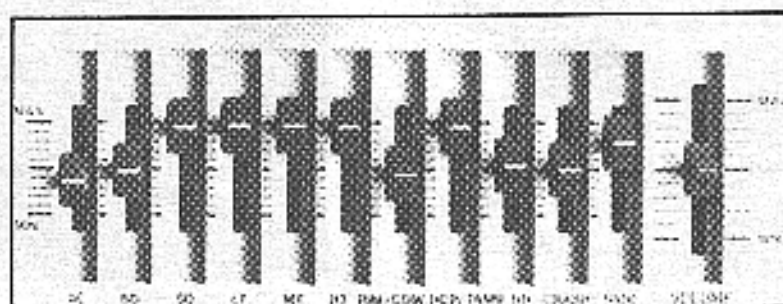
a Little Information

ABOUT THE RHYTHM COMPOSER TR-707

The TR-707 combines elements of the TR-909 and the DR-110 to make its programming easier than any of the professional line drum machines. Its basic functions are similar to the TR-909. In fact it has more drum sounds adding cowbell and tambourine.



Each instrument's sound is pre-set so you can't control its tone as on the TR-909. There is a mixing panel, however, that allows you to control the volume of each track independently as well as the total output of all sounds.



The TR-707 contains a graphic display window which gives you a visual picture of all of the functions you are performing. It shows the input of the patterns, the metronome tempo, and the mode you are working in. When writing or playing tracks, it shows the track number and measure number.

As with the graphic screen on the DR-110, some lines of the display are used for more than one instrument (handclap & tambourine, rimshot & cowbell).

STEP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CYMBAL																
HiHAT																
HCP/TAMB																
RIM/COWBELL																
Hi TOM																
MID TOM																
LOW TOM																
SNARE DRUM																
BASS DRUM																
ACCENT																

TRACK

MODE

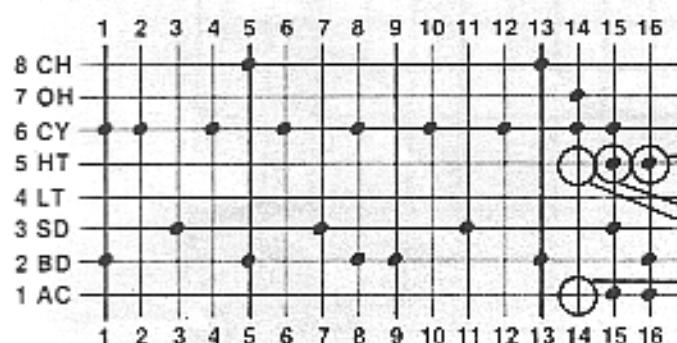
The concepts of 9 and 12 base and chaining on the TR-707 are the same as on the TR-909 and TR-606 (see pages 8-11).

Using

THE DICTIONARY FOR THE TR-707

As was mentioned on page 3, the beats in the dictionary are written out for the TR-606 on the left hand page and for the DR-110 on the right hand page. The TR-707 can play the exact same beats as the TR-606 and TR-909. However, since the TR-707 has more capabilities, you can enhance any of the beats to take advantage of the expanded features of this top-of-the-line drum machine.

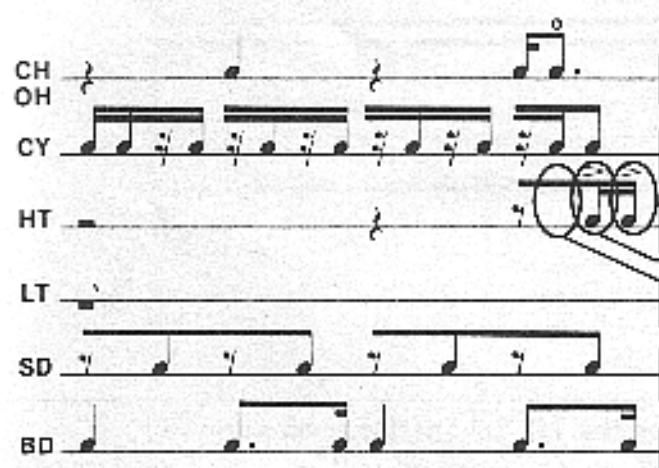
LATIN ROCK BEAT FOR THE TR-606



EMBELLISHED FOR THE TR-707

Play Cymbal part on Cowbell

Move dot to Low Tom
Move dot to Middle Tom
Add dot on High Tom
Add dot on Accent



Play Cymbal part on Cowbell

Play this note on Low Tom
Play this note on Middle Tom
Add accented sixteenth note on High Tom

THE TR-707 HAS ADDITIONAL SOUNDS

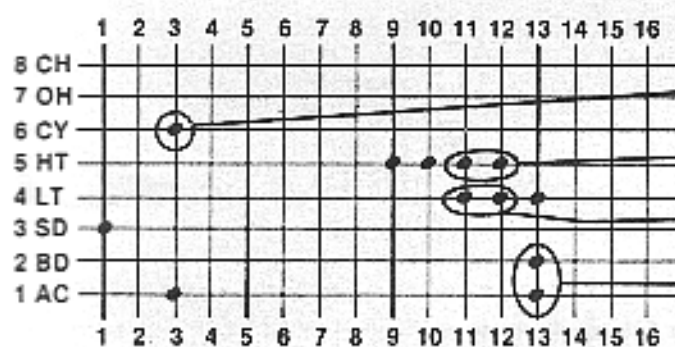
Add Hand Clap ♩ | ♩ |

Add Tambourine ♩ | ♩ |

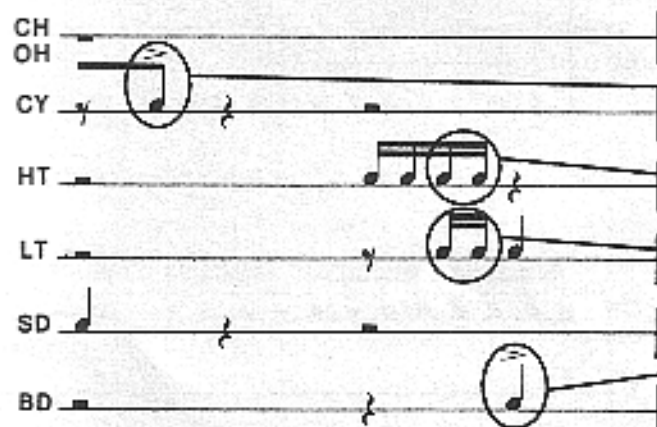
Here's an example of embellishing a fast rock fill.

FAST ROCK FILL FOR THE TR-606

EMBELLISHED FOR THE TR-707



Move dot to Crash Cym.
Move dots to Middle Tom
Delete dots
Add Hand Clap



Play this note on Crash Cym. and Rim Shot
Play these notes on Middle Tom
Omit
Play as is, add Hand Clap

The variety of sounds you are capable of producing on the TR-707 is greatly enhanced by your creative use of the various instruments.

Embellishing

THE BEATS

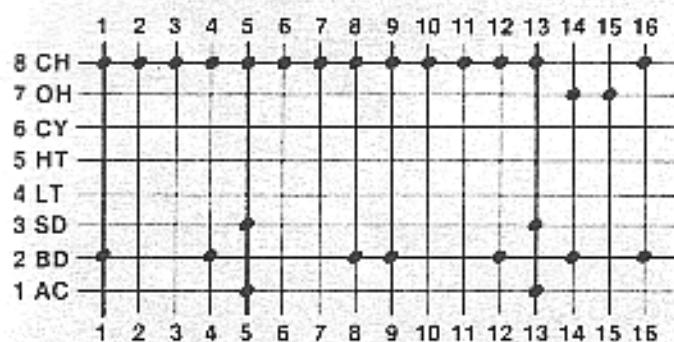
This dictionary is designed to give you beats that fit every style of music. They sound good and will work as written. They will fill your needs for any type of music that you want to play.

As you experiment with them, you will find ones you like better than others. Analyze the ones you like best and try to write your own using your favorites as an example.

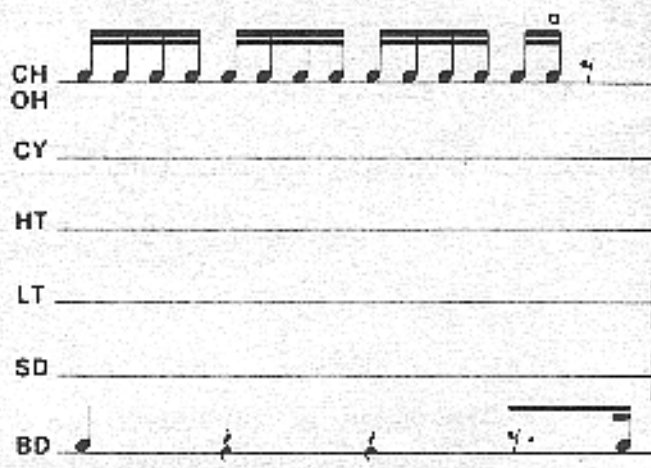
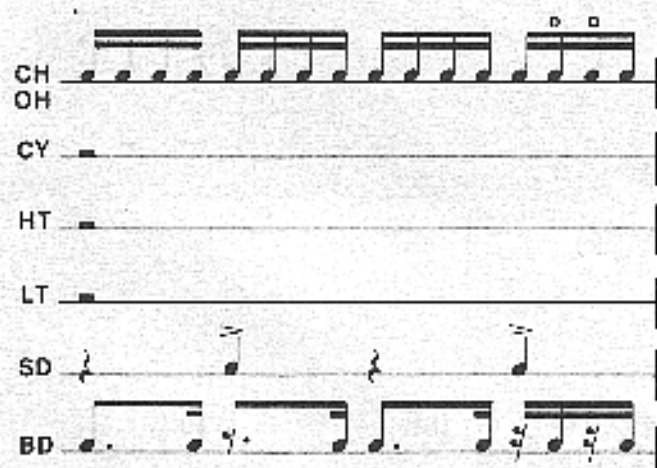
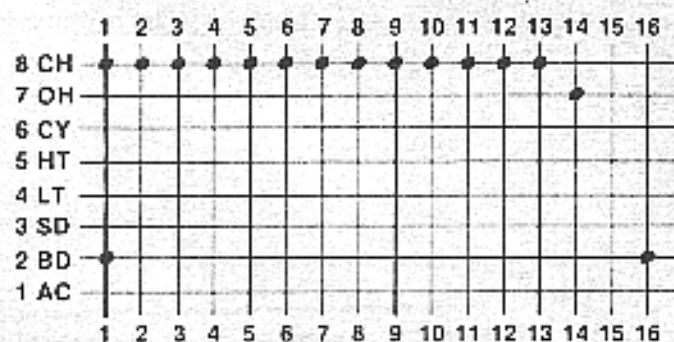
You may also wish to embellish the existing beats. Feel free to change part of a beat or add some things that make it sound and feel better. The given beats can be liberally adjusted to fit your songs and your style.

For example, I like the feel of this beat in the style of Steve Gadd, but it's a little too busy for my tune. I can adjust it like this:

ORIGINAL FOR TR-606



ADJUSTED



Writing

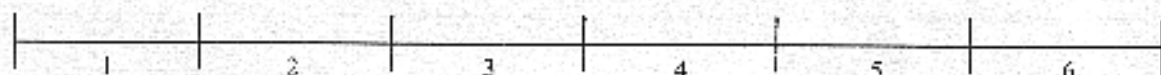
TRACKS

On all of the Roland drum machines, you can enter complete rhythm tracks into memory for recording or live playback. Although the length of the tracks and the off-line storage options vary on each machine, the concepts are the same. (The actual techniques of writing tracks are explained in the Roland Drumatix and Dr. Rhythm Graphic Handy Guides.)

Graphically outlining your rhythm tracks will help you create ones that are more musical and that totally fit your tune.

HELPFUL HINTS WHEN WRITING TRACKS

1. Draw a single line, enter bar lines and number each measure.



2. Add descriptive material to give you cues as to style, phrase length, tempo, etc.

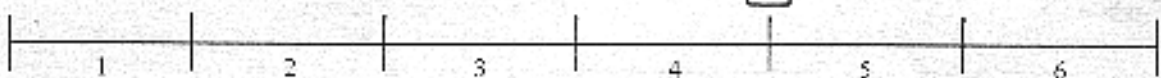
BLUES FOR TR-707

Intro

Moderate Rock ($\text{♩} = 120$)

1st Chorus

A



3. Label patterns you want to use and where they are stored.

BLUES FOR TR-707

Intro

Moderate Rock

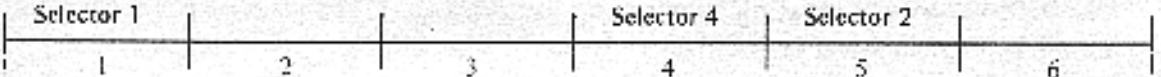
Pattern 1
Selector 1

1st Chorus

A

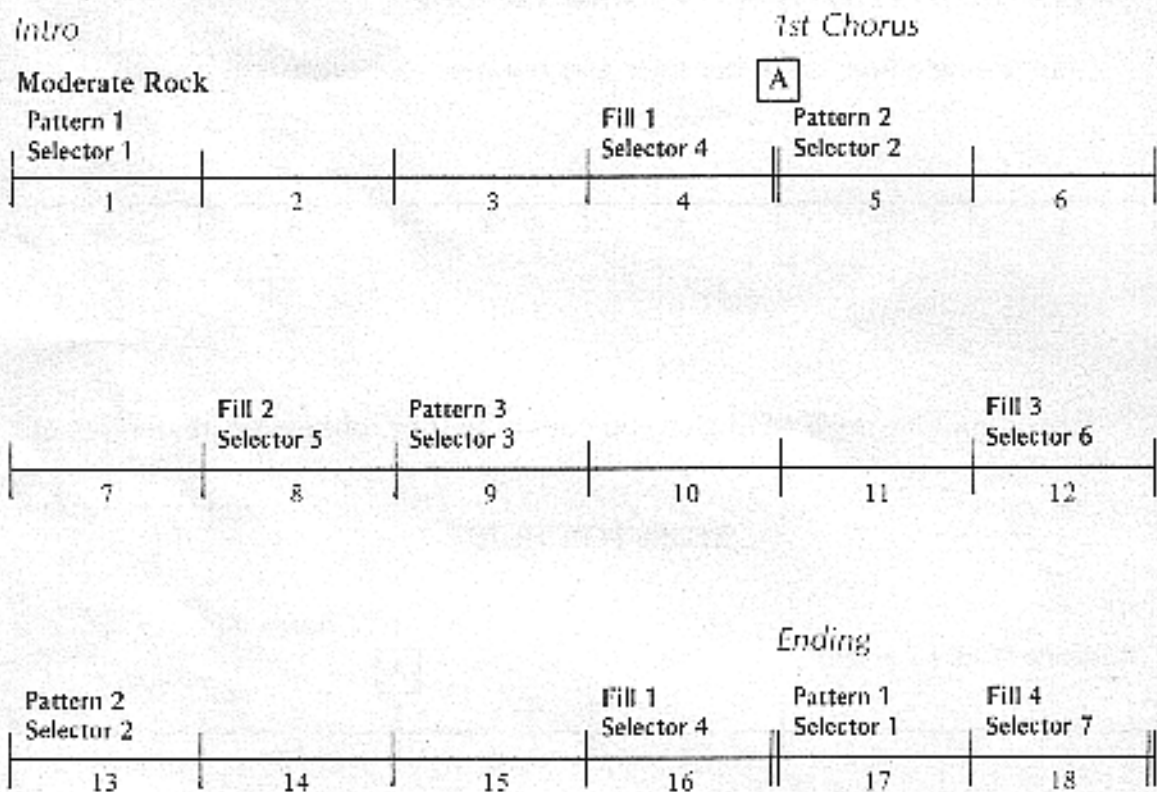
Fill 1
Selector 4

Pattern 2
Selector 2



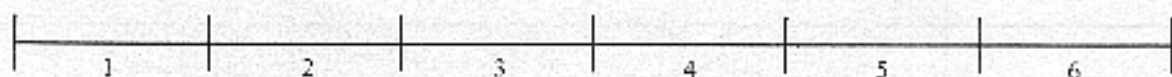
- Label the entire tune. This is a sample of a 12-bar blues with a 4-bar intro and a 2-bar ending.

BLUES FOR TR-707



- Remember to label the track where you are entering this tune and keep it for reference. If you want to make changes later, you will know exactly what you did. If your drum machine has off-line cassette or cartridge storage, you may wish to pull this off-line for future reference. Label the cassette carefully. Nothing is more frustrating than trying to find a previously recorded track that has not been labeled correctly.

The charts on these two pages are samples for you to use. You may make photocopies of them to begin to develop your own library of tracks. This page contains two charts: one for a 1-chorus, 12-bar blues, and one for a 1-chorus, 32-bar AABA tune. The next page is a blank chart that you can fill in and adjust to your special needs.



A



A

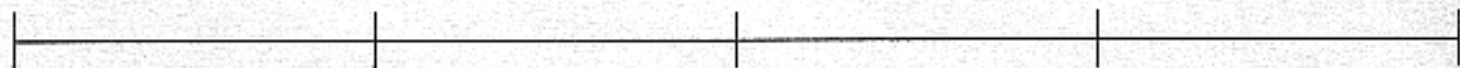


B



A





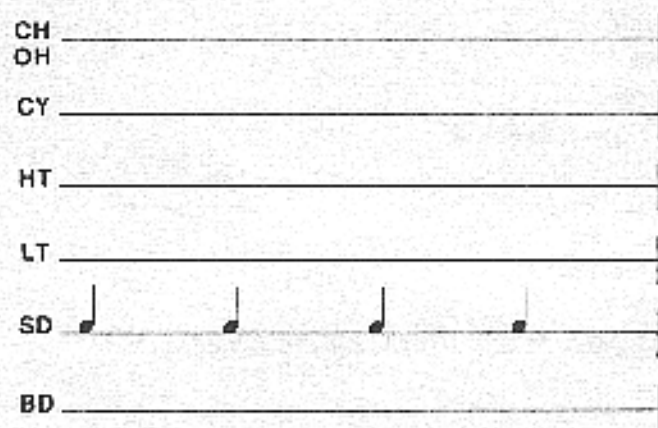
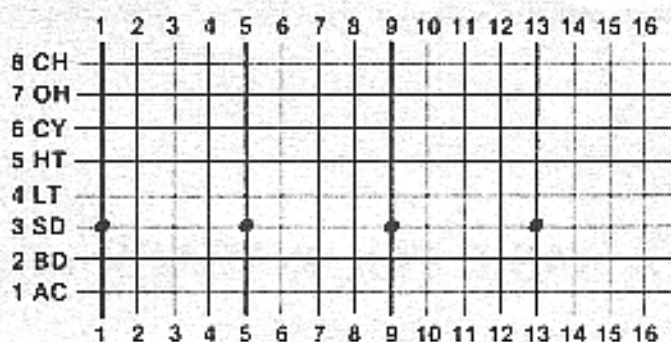
Multi-track

RECORDING

Drum machines are very popular with musicians who do multi-track recording. They make it possible for you to record a very professional sounding demo at home.

When doing multi-track recording, it is necessary to first set up a pulse or click track on the tape so you have a rhythmic point of reference for all future tracks. You can do this by recording any sound produced by your drum machine, playing 4 beats to the measure at the tempo you want. In this example, I'm putting the pulse on with the snare drum sound.

EXAMPLE ON TR-606



You can also put a click track on the tape by recording a metronome. With the TR-707 and TR-909, you can put a trigger pulse on the track. (This pulse can also trigger other instruments later on.) Putting the click track on first gives you flexibility. You can now record other tracks in any order you wish. For example, you may want to put the drum track on next, or you may want to add the harmony of your tune. Some musicians like to put the bass line down first. Whatever order you choose, you will always have the click track as a point of reference.

Helpful Hints

WHEN RECORDING DRUM MACHINES

1. Record with a low reading on the VU meter. (The transient sound given out by the drum machine causes the meter to respond slowly.)
2. Record with the fader up and mike gain down.
3. If you want to add effects like reverb, etc., do it before you mix down. Once you mix down or bounce to an open track, you'll have to add the effect to the whole track . . . not just the drums.
4. If you have the TR-707 or TR-909, you can record different drum sounds directly onto separate tracks.
5. If you want to have more of a "real" sound, play your drum machine through a set of speakers and record the sound coming out of the speakers. This will give you more room sound and will give the effect of a live drummer.

Plan

FOR A BASIC FOUR-TRACK RECORDING

A. RECORD

Track 1 — click track
Track 2 — bass part
Track 3 — guitar part
now mix 2 and 3 onto Track 4

B. RECORD

Track 2 — drum machine
Track 3 — keyboard
now mix 2 and 3 onto Track 1 (erasing click track)

C. RECORD

Track 2 — vocal
now mix 1, 2 and 4 onto Track 3 (for finished master)

Track 1 — click
Track 2 — bass
Track 3 — guitar
Track 4 — mix of 2 & 3

Track 1 — mix of 2 & 3
Track 2 — drums
Track 3 — keyboard
Track 4 — mix of 2 & 3

Track 1 — mix of 2 & 3
Track 2 — vocal
Track 3 — final mix
Track 4 — mix of 2 & 3

Keeping Records

Keep a log of all of your recording procedures and label your tapes. Then when you go back to rework a demo, you will know exactly what you did in the original recording session.

A chart similar to this one will be very helpful. Adjust it to fit your needs.

TAPE NO.	SONG/TITLE						TAPE COUNTER NO.
	1st Take	Mix Down	2nd Take	Mix Down	3rd Take	Mix Down	
TRACK 1							
TRACK 2							
TRACK 3							
TRACK 4							

Our plan for a basic four-track recording, which appeared on page 26, would look like this on the chart:

TAPE NO. 1	SONG/TITLE BASIC FOUR-TRACK RECORDING						TAPE COUNTER NO. 001
	1st Take	Mix Down	2nd Take	Mix Down	3rd Take	Mix Down	
TRACK 1	click →			drums & keyboard 2 & 3 →			
TRACK 2	bass		drums		vocal →		
TRACK 3	guitar		keyboard			final mix 1, 2, & 4	
TRACK 4		2 & 3 bass & guitar →					

You may wish to add volume settings, musicians performing, additional effects, or other items of interest on the back of your chart.

BACK BEAT

(Big Band 40's-50's)—Twelve Base

BACK BEAT

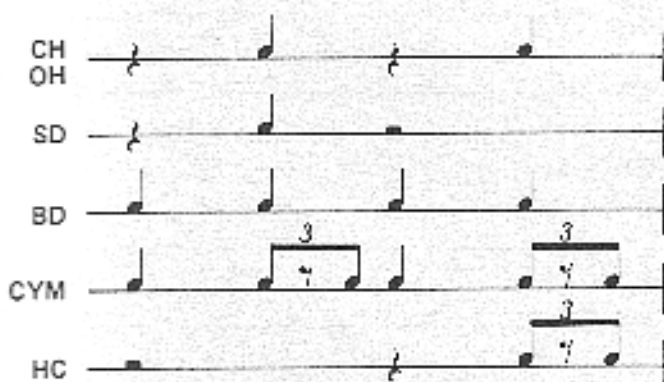
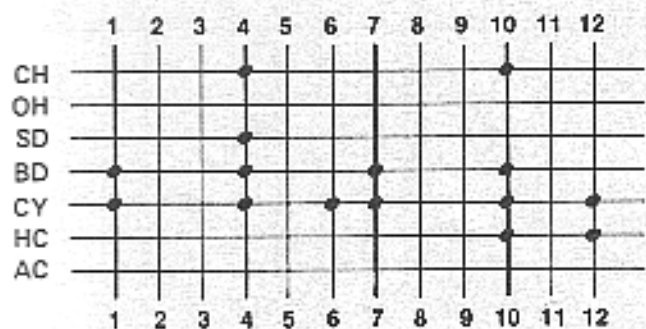
BEBOP

Twelve Base

BEBOP

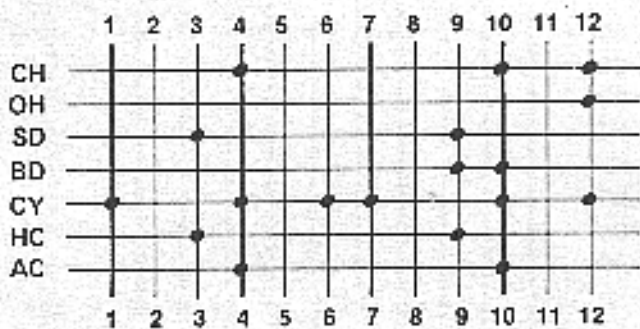
BACK BEAT

(Big Band 40's-50's)—Twelve Base

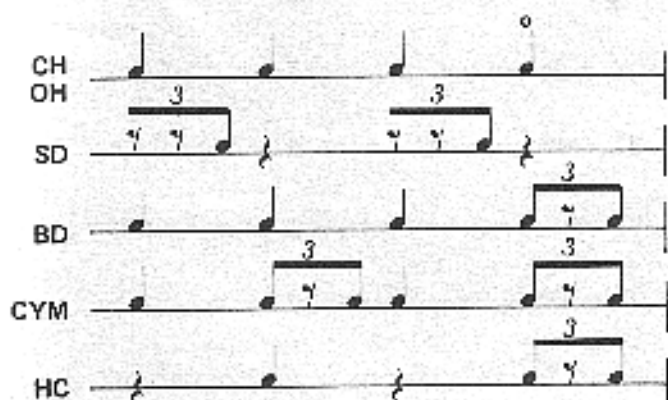
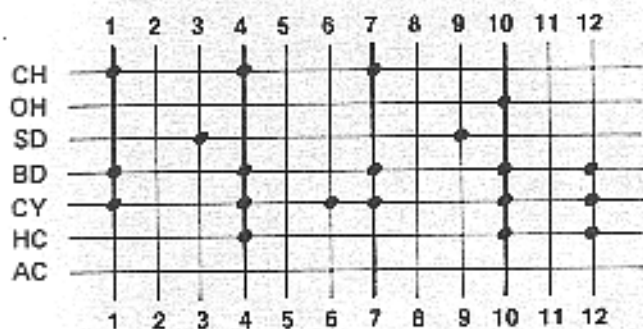


BEBOP

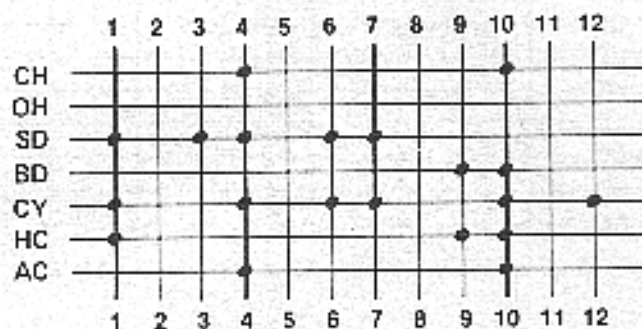
Twelve Base



BACK BEAT



BEBOP



DIXIELAND

Fingering chart for Dixieland. The chart shows fingerings for 12 measures across 8 staves (8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, 1 AC). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 on the staff lines.

Musical notation for Dixieland. It shows the first 12 measures for 8 staves. The CH and OH staves have notes with fingerings (0, 3, 0, 3) and slurs. The SD and BD staves have notes with slurs. The HT, LT, and CY staves are empty.

FAST TEMPOS

Fingering chart for Fast Tempos. The chart shows fingerings for 12 measures across 8 staves (8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, 1 AC). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 on the staff lines.

Musical notation for Fast Tempos. It shows the first 12 measures for 8 staves. The CH and OH staves have notes with slurs. The CY and SD staves have notes with slurs. The HT, LT, and BD staves are empty.

DIXIELAND

Fingering chart for Dixieland. The chart shows fingerings for 12 measures across 8 staves (8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, 1 AC). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 on the staff lines.

Musical notation for Dixieland. It shows the first 12 measures for 8 staves. The CH and OH staves have notes with fingerings (0, 3, 0, 3) and slurs. The HT and SD staves have notes with slurs. The BD, LT, and CY staves are empty.

FAST TEMPOS

Fingering chart for Fast Tempos. The chart shows fingerings for 12 measures across 8 staves (8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, 1 AC). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 on the staff lines.

Musical notation for Fast Tempos. It shows the first 12 measures for 8 staves. The CH and OH staves have notes with slurs. The CY, HT, and SD staves have notes with slurs. The BD, LT, and HT staves are empty.

DIXIELAND

Drum set notation for Dixieland. The notation shows a 12-measure pattern across six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, and AC. The notes are as follows:

Measure	CH	OH	SD	BD	CY	AC
1		o				
2						
3						
4		o				
5						
6		o				
7		o				
8						
9						
10		o				
11						
12		o				

Musical notation for Dixieland. It shows six staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The CH and OH parts feature a melody with triplet markings. The SD, BD, CYM, and HC parts have rhythmic patterns.

FAST TEMPOS

Drum set notation for Fast Tempos. The notation shows a 12-measure pattern across six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, and AC. The notes are as follows:

Measure	CH	OH	SD	BD	CY	AC
1						
2						
3						
4		o				
5						
6						
7		o				
8						
9						
10		o				
11						
12		o				

Musical notation for Fast Tempos. It shows six staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The CH and OH parts feature a melody with triplet markings. The SD, BD, CYM, and HC parts have rhythmic patterns.

DIXIELAND

Drum set notation for Dixieland. The notation shows a 12-measure pattern across six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, and AC. The notes are as follows:

Measure	CH	OH	SD	BD	CY	AC
1		o				
2						
3						
4		o				
5						
6		o				
7		o				
8						
9						o
10		o				
11						
12		o				

Musical notation for Dixieland. It shows six staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The CH and OH parts feature a melody with triplet markings. The SD, BD, CYM, and HC parts have rhythmic patterns.

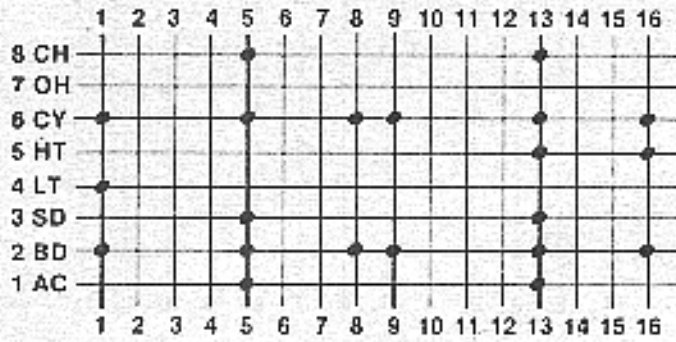
FAST TEMPOS

Drum set notation for Fast Tempos. The notation shows a 12-measure pattern across six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, and AC. The notes are as follows:

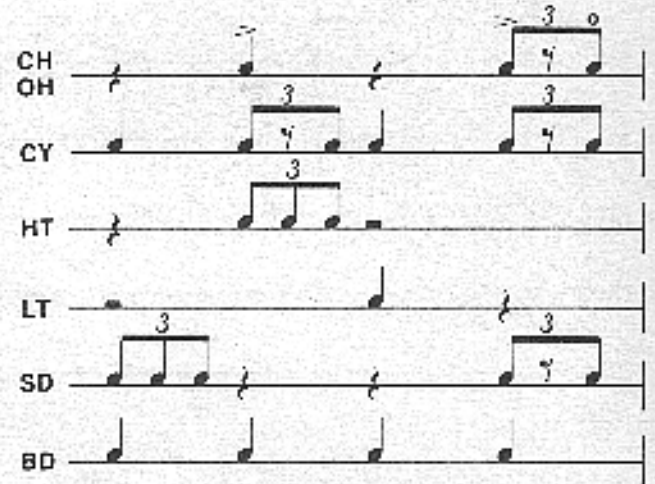
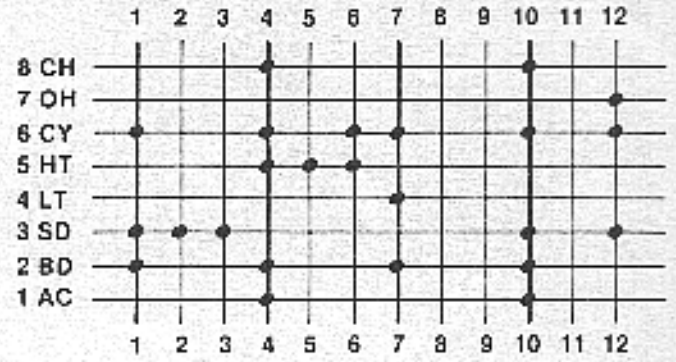
Measure	CH	OH	SD	BD	CY	AC
1						
2						
3						
4		o				
5						
6						
7		o				
8						
9						
10		o				
11						
12		o				

Musical notation for Fast Tempos. It shows six staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The CH and OH parts feature a melody with triplet markings. The SD, BD, CYM, and HC parts have rhythmic patterns.

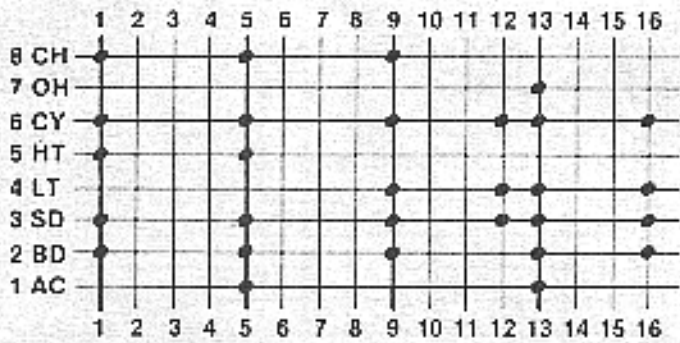
SHUFFLE



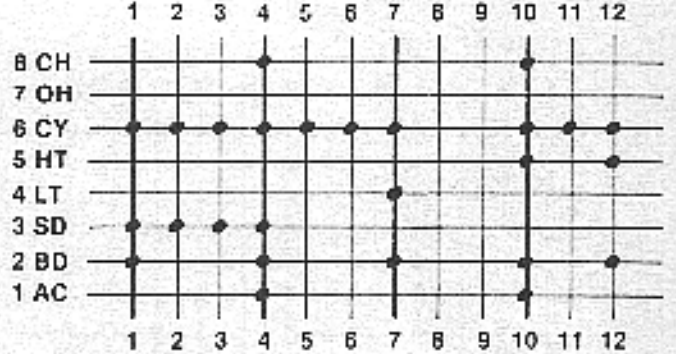
SLOW BLUES



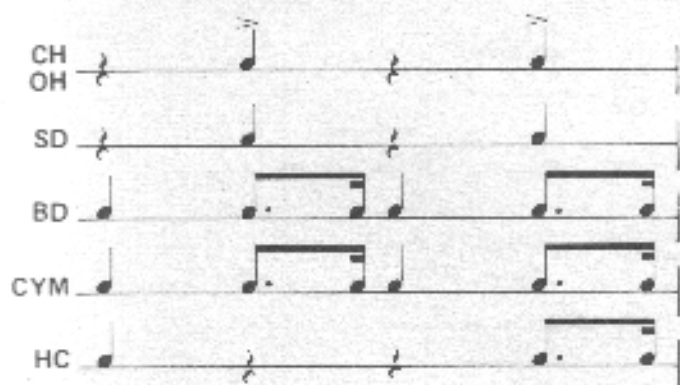
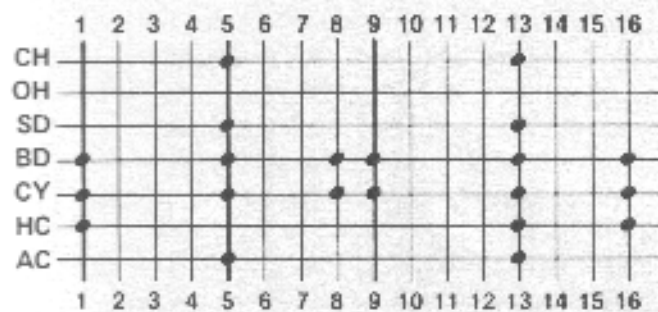
SHUFFLE



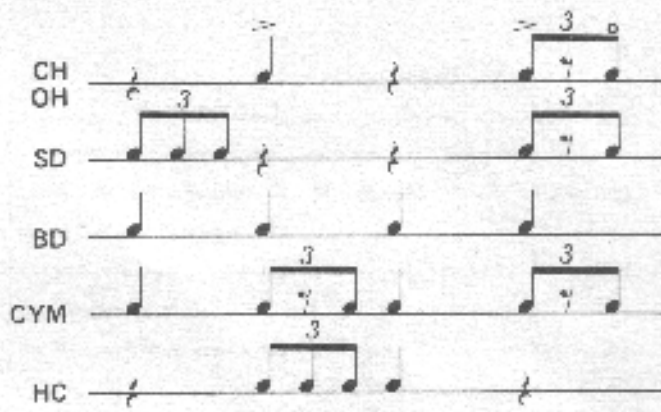
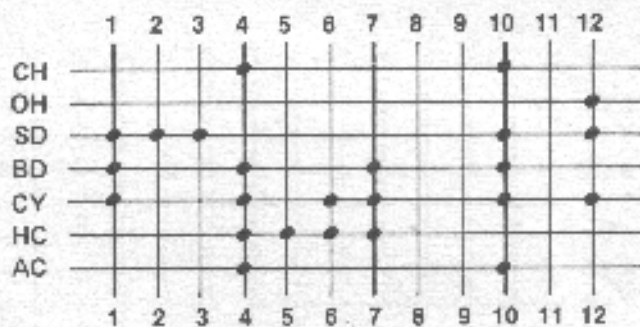
SLOW BLUES



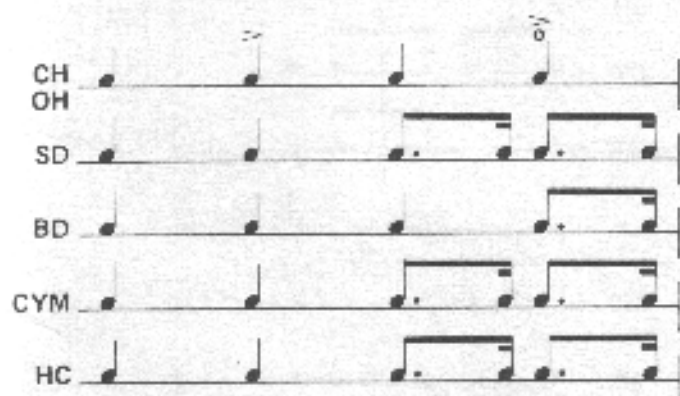
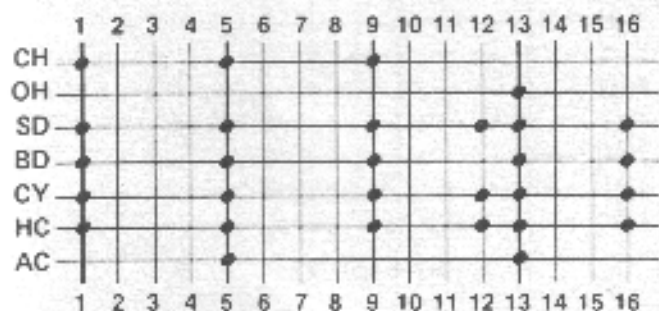
SHUFFLE



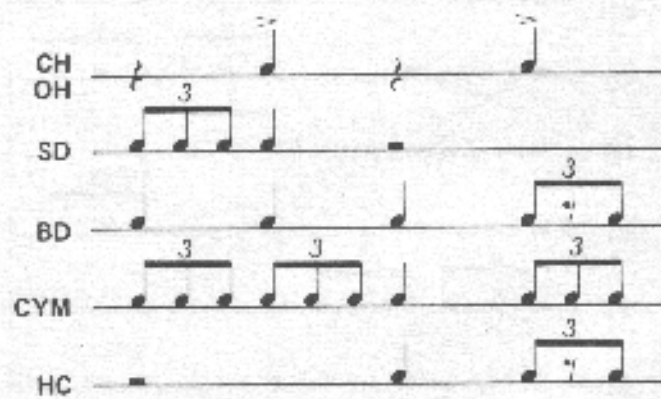
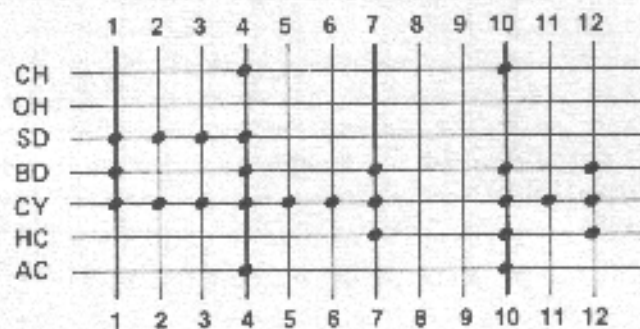
SLOW BLUES



SHUFFLE



SLOW BLUES



TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL

Drum chart for TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL, measures 1-12. The chart shows patterns for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL, measures 1-12. It shows melodic lines for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD with triplets and accents.

TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL

Drum chart for TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL, measures 1-12. The chart shows patterns for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL, measures 1-12. It shows melodic lines for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD with triplets and accents.

WALTZ-JAZZ STYLE

(Nine Base— $\frac{3}{4}$)

Drum chart for WALTZ-JAZZ STYLE, measures 1-9. The chart shows patterns for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

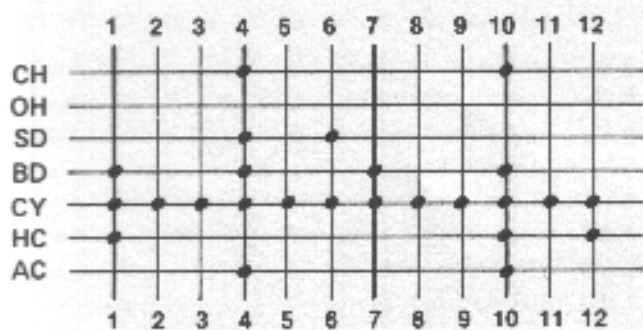
Musical notation for WALTZ-JAZZ STYLE, measures 1-9. It shows melodic lines for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD with triplets and accents.

WALTZ-JAZZ STYLE

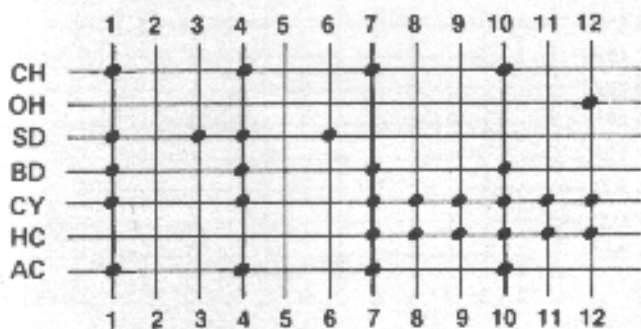
Drum chart for WALTZ-JAZZ STYLE, measures 1-9. The chart shows patterns for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for WALTZ-JAZZ STYLE, measures 1-9. It shows melodic lines for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD with triplets and accents.

TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL



TWELVE-EIGHT FEEL

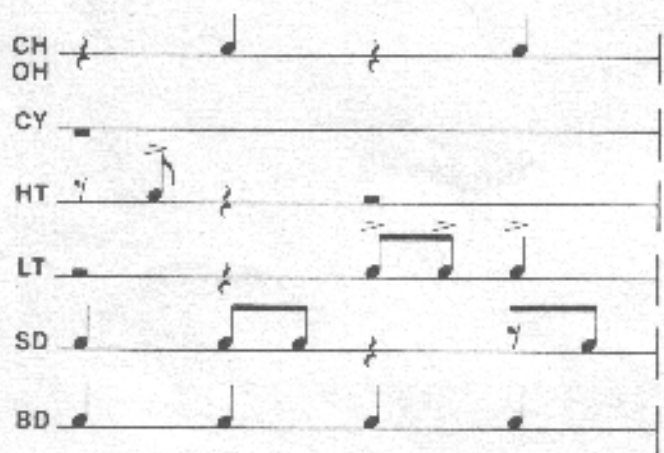
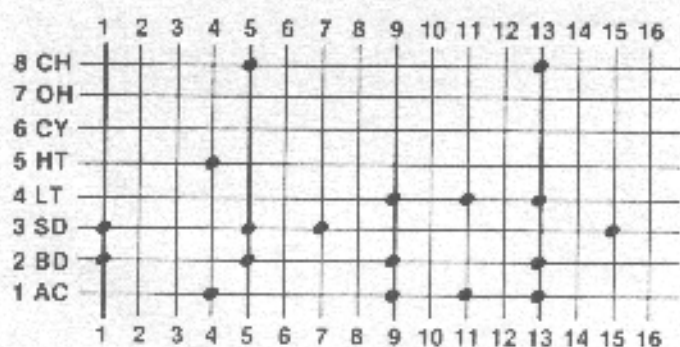


WALTZ-JAZZ STYLE

(Nine Base—¼)

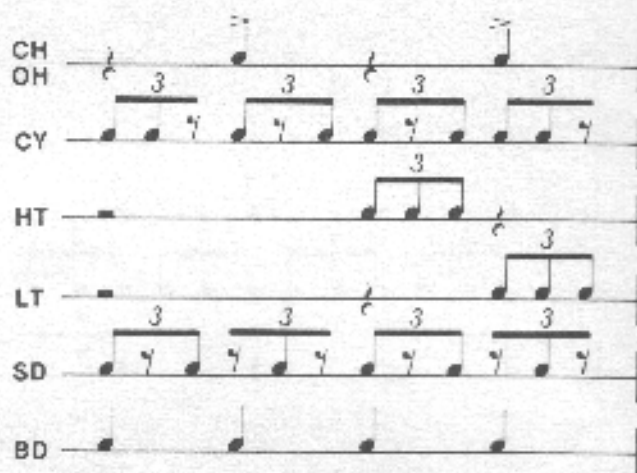
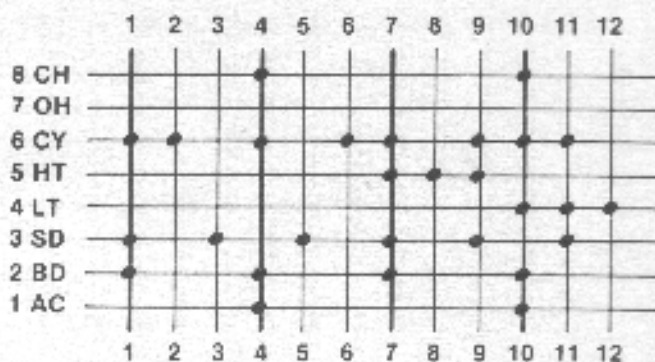
Since the DR-110 can only create patterns in 12 or 16 base, a jazz waltz which is a nine base can't be entered. Use a straight waltz pattern which appears on page 83.

AFRO-CUBAN



AFRO-CUBAN 6/8 [Nanigo]

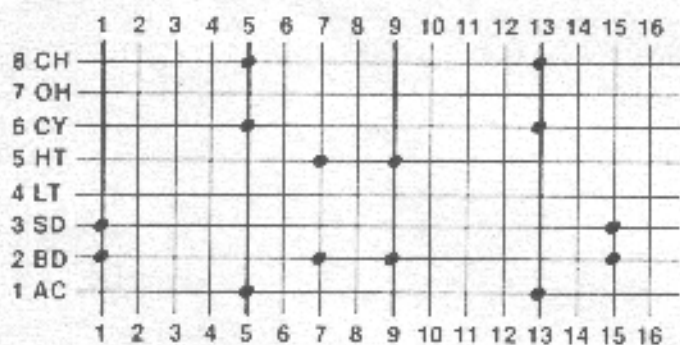
This rhythm is written in 6/8. By using a twelve base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars.



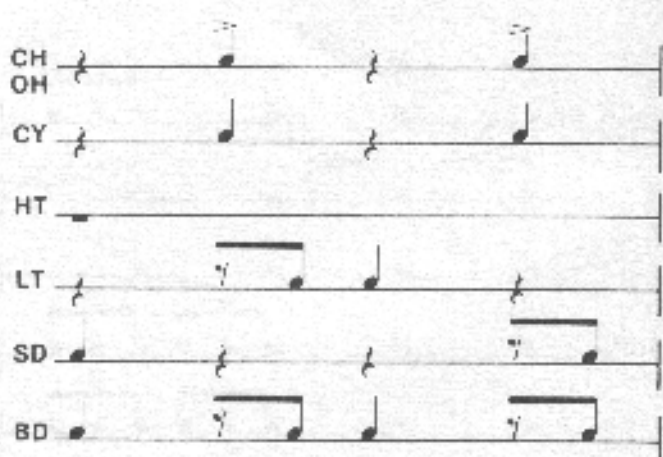
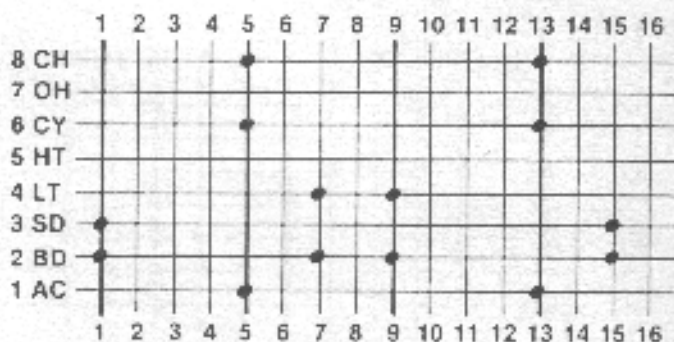
BAION

2-Bar Pattern

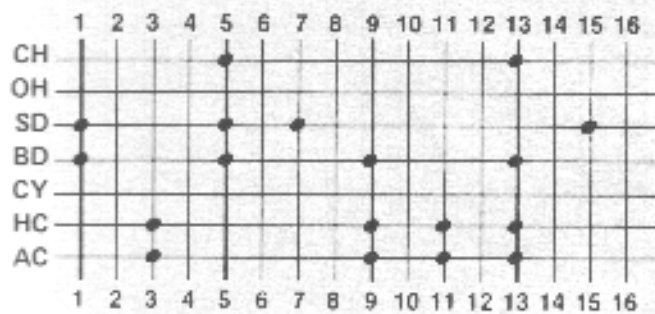
Bar 1



Bar 2

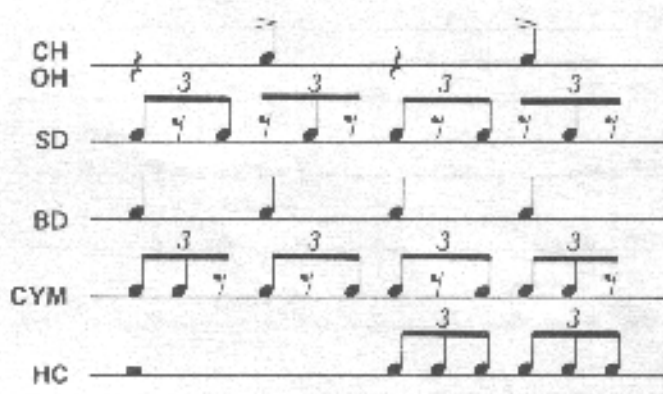
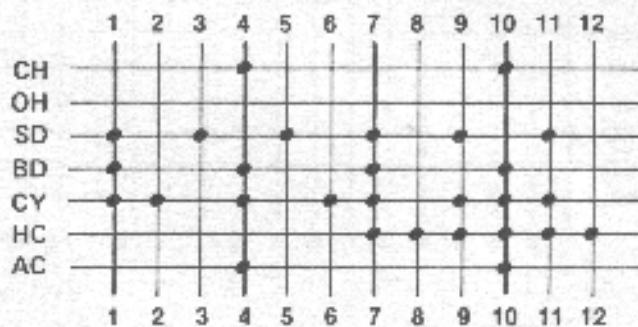


AFRO-CUBAN



AFRO-CUBAN 6/8 [Nanigo]

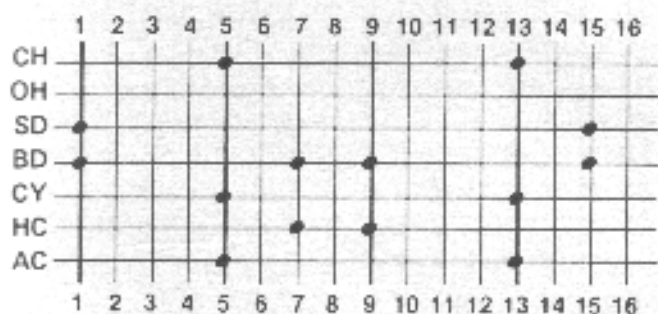
This rhythm is written in 6/8. By using a twelve base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars.



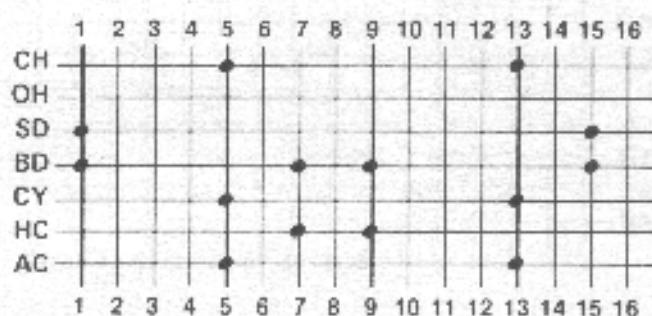
BAION

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



Bar 2



BEGUINE

16-bar piano roll for BEGUINE. The y-axis lists instruments 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The x-axis lists bars 1 through 16. Notes are placed on the staff lines to indicate pitch and timing.

Staff notation for BEGUINE. The y-axis lists instruments 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The x-axis lists bars 1 through 16. Notes are written on the staves with stems and beams.

BEGUINE

16-bar piano roll for BEGUINE. The y-axis lists instruments 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The x-axis lists bars 1 through 16. Notes are placed on the staff lines to indicate pitch and timing.

Staff notation for BEGUINE. The y-axis lists instruments 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The x-axis lists bars 1 through 16. Notes are written on the staves with stems and beams.

BOLERO
2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

16-bar piano roll for BOLERO Bar 1. The y-axis lists instruments 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The x-axis lists bars 1 through 16. Notes are placed on the staff lines to indicate pitch and timing.

Staff notation for BOLERO Bar 1. The y-axis lists instruments 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The x-axis lists bars 1 through 16. Notes are written on the staves with stems and beams.

Bar 2

16-bar piano roll for BOLERO Bar 2. The y-axis lists instruments 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The x-axis lists bars 1 through 16. Notes are placed on the staff lines to indicate pitch and timing.

Staff notation for BOLERO Bar 2. The y-axis lists instruments 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The x-axis lists bars 1 through 16. Notes are written on the staves with stems and beams.

BEGUINE

Drum chart for BEGUINE (measures 1-16). The chart shows patterns for CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC across 16 measures.

Musical notation for BEGUINE (measures 1-16). It shows rhythmic notation for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

BEGUINE

Drum chart for BEGUINE (measures 1-16). The chart shows patterns for CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC across 16 measures.

Musical notation for BEGUINE (measures 1-16). It shows rhythmic notation for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

BOLERO
2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Drum chart for BOLERO, Bar 1 (measures 1-16). The chart shows patterns for CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC across 16 measures.

Musical notation for BOLERO, Bar 1 (measures 1-16). It shows rhythmic notation for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

Bar 2

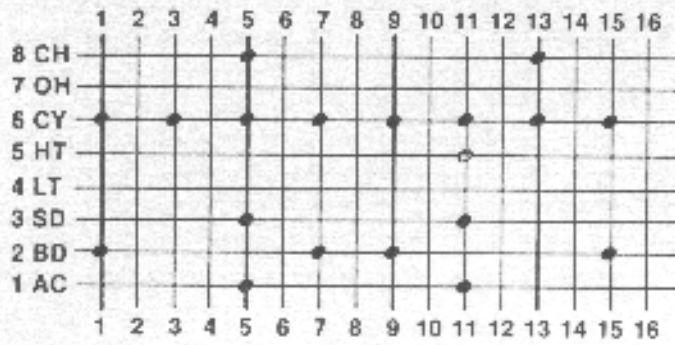
Drum chart for BOLERO, Bar 2 (measures 1-16). The chart shows patterns for CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC across 16 measures.

Musical notation for BOLERO, Bar 2 (measures 1-16). It shows rhythmic notation for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

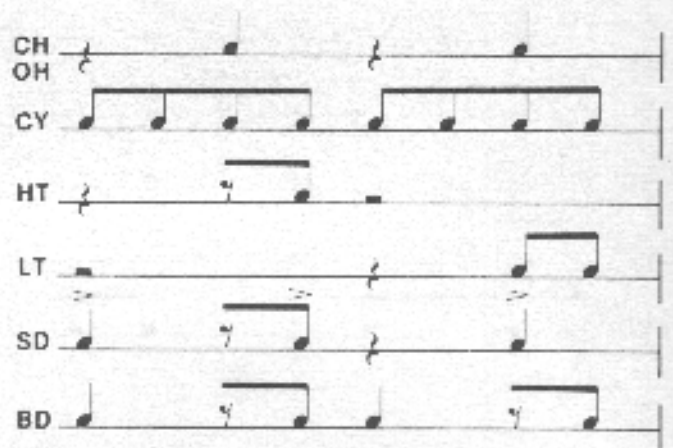
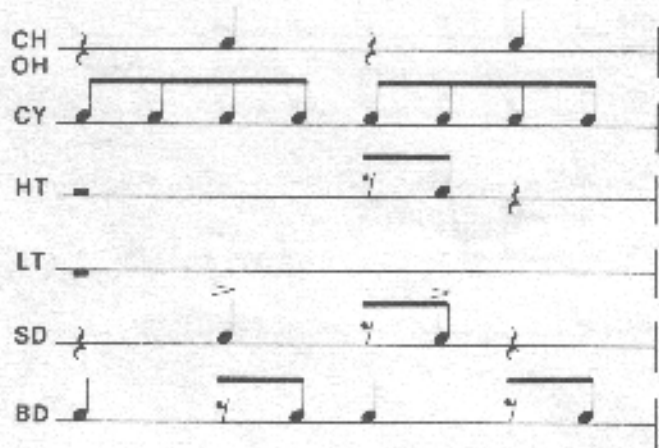
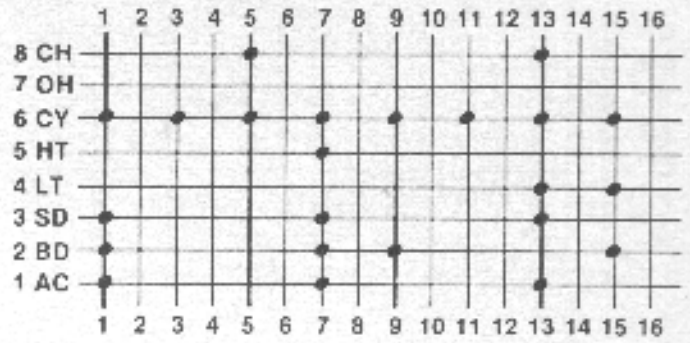
BOSSA NOVA

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



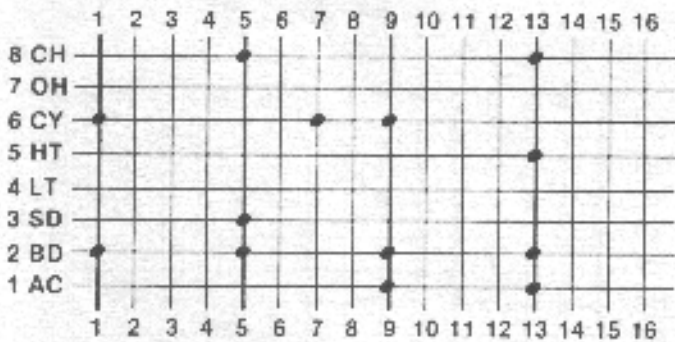
Bar 2



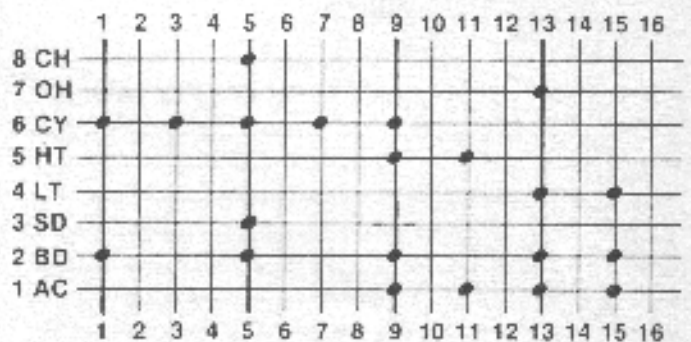
CALYPSO

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



Bar 2



BOSSA NOVA

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Rhythmic notation for Bar 1 of BOSSA NOVA. The notation is a grid with 16 columns (numbered 1-16) and 7 rows (labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC). Dots indicate the placement of notes on the grid.

Bar 2

Rhythmic notation for Bar 2 of BOSSA NOVA. The notation is a grid with 16 columns (numbered 1-16) and 7 rows (labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC). Dots indicate the placement of notes on the grid.

Musical notation for Bar 1 of BOSSA NOVA. It shows five staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, and CYM. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines. HC is also indicated on a staff below CYM.

Musical notation for Bar 2 of BOSSA NOVA. It shows five staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, and CYM. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines. HC is also indicated on a staff below CYM.

CALYPSO

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Rhythmic notation for Bar 1 of CALYPSO. The notation is a grid with 16 columns (numbered 1-16) and 7 rows (labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC). Dots indicate the placement of notes on the grid.

Bar 2

Rhythmic notation for Bar 2 of CALYPSO. The notation is a grid with 16 columns (numbered 1-16) and 7 rows (labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC). Dots indicate the placement of notes on the grid.

Musical notation for Bar 1 of CALYPSO. It shows five staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, and CYM. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines. HC is also indicated on a staff below CYM.

Musical notation for Bar 2 of CALYPSO. It shows five staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, and CYM. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines. HC is also indicated on a staff below CYM.

CHA-CHA-CHA

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Bar 2

COMPARSA

COMPARSA

CHA-CHA-CHA

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Bar 2

COMPARSA

COMPARSA

CONGA

Fast Tempos—2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Bar 2

CONGA

Slow Tempos—2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Bar 2

CONGA

Slow Tempos—2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH					•								•			
OH																
SD	•				•				•							•
BD	•				•				•			•	•			
CY												•	•			
HC																
AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Bar 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•				•				•							
OH			•						•				•			
SD	•			•					•							•
BD	•			•			•		•			•	•			
CY							•		•			•	•			
HC	•				•				•							
AC												•	•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Bar 1 of the slow pattern, showing rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

Musical notation for Bar 2 of the slow pattern, showing rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

CONGA

Fast Tempos—2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•				•				•		•		•			•
OH																
SD					•								•			
BD	•				•				•				•			
CY	•				•								•	•		
HC					•								•			
AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Bar 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•		•								•					•
OH							•									
SD	•						•									
BD	•				•				•				•			
CY							•					•	•			
HC													•		•	
AC												•	•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

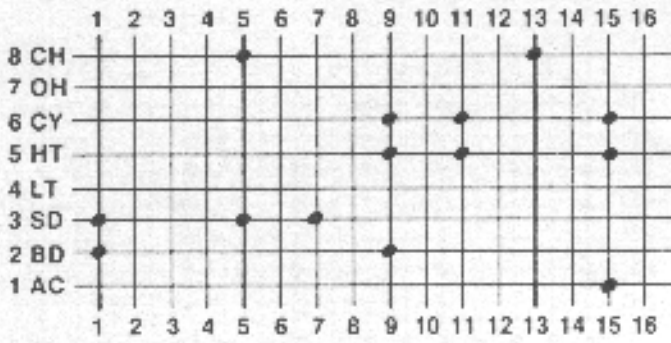
Musical notation for Bar 1 of the fast pattern, showing rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

Musical notation for Bar 2 of the fast pattern, showing rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

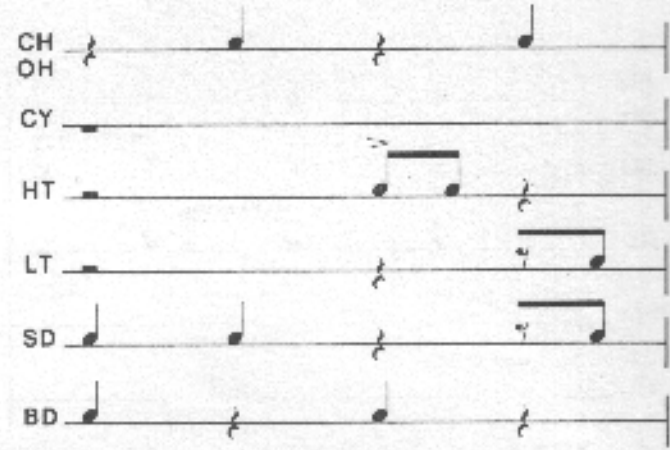
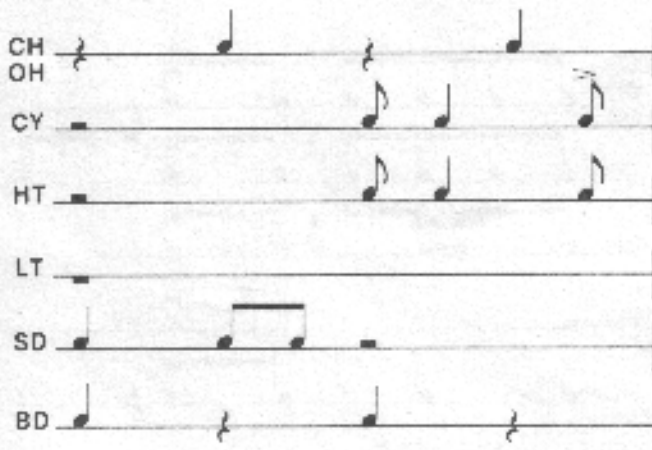
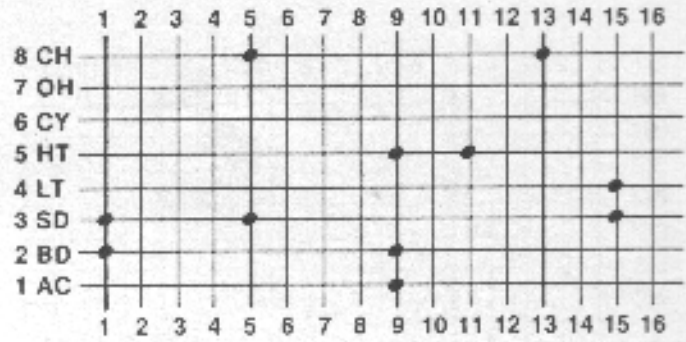
GUARACHA

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



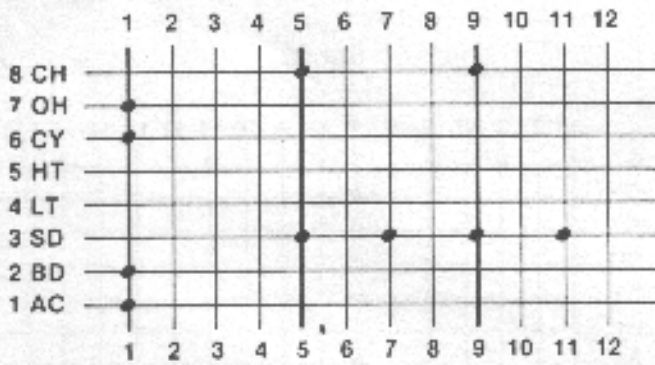
Bar 2



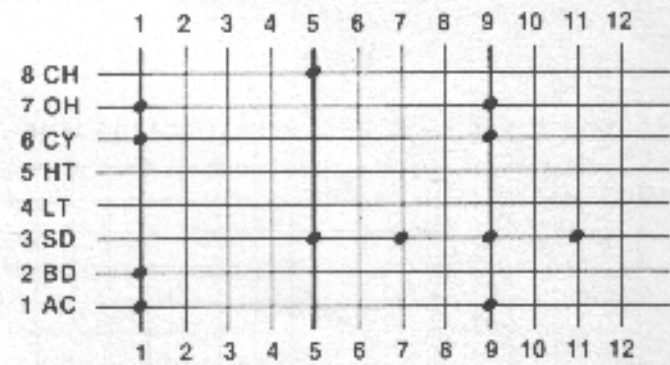
JOROPO

Twelve Base (3/4)—2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



Bar 2



GUARACHA

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

A 6x16 grid for Guaracha Bar 1. The rows are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The columns are numbered 1 to 16. The grid contains the following notes: CH (5, 13), OH (5), SD (1, 5, 7), BD (1, 9, 11), CY (9, 11, 15), HC (9, 11, 15), and AC (15).

Bar 2

A 6x16 grid for Guaracha Bar 2. The rows are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The columns are numbered 1 to 16. The grid contains the following notes: CH (5, 13), OH (5), SD (1, 5, 15), BD (1, 9, 11), CY (9, 11, 15), HC (9, 11), and AC (9, 11).

Musical notation for Guaracha Bar 1. It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notes correspond to the grid above, with stems and flags indicating the rhythmic placement.

Musical notation for Guaracha Bar 2. It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notes correspond to the grid above, with stems and flags indicating the rhythmic placement.

JOROPO

Twelve Base (¾)—2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

A 6x12 grid for Joropo Bar 1. The rows are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The columns are numbered 1 to 12. The grid contains the following notes: CH (5, 9), OH (1, 5, 9), SD (5, 7, 9, 11), BD (1, 5, 9), CY (1, 5, 9), HC (1, 5, 9), and AC (1, 5, 9).

Bar 2

A 6x12 grid for Joropo Bar 2. The rows are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The columns are numbered 1 to 12. The grid contains the following notes: CH (5, 9), OH (1, 5, 9), SD (1, 5, 7, 9, 11), BD (1, 5, 9), CY (1, 5, 9), HC (1, 5, 9), and AC (1, 5, 9).

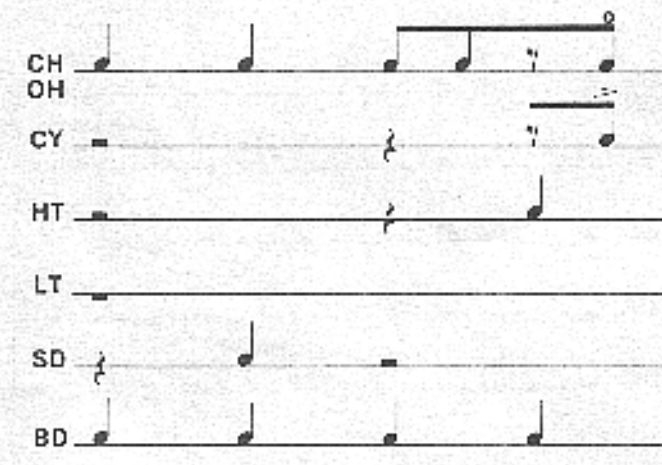
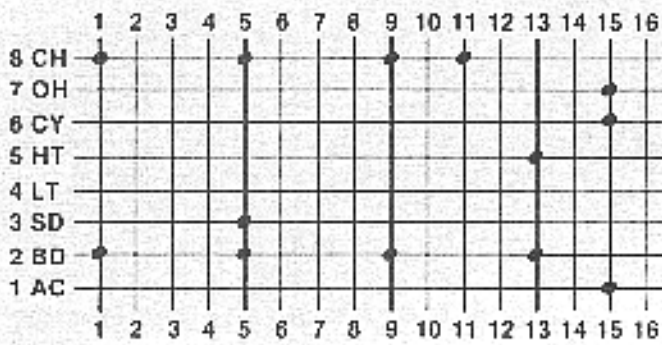
Musical notation for Joropo Bar 1. It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notes correspond to the grid above, with stems and flags indicating the rhythmic placement.

Musical notation for Joropo Bar 2. It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notes correspond to the grid above, with stems and flags indicating the rhythmic placement.

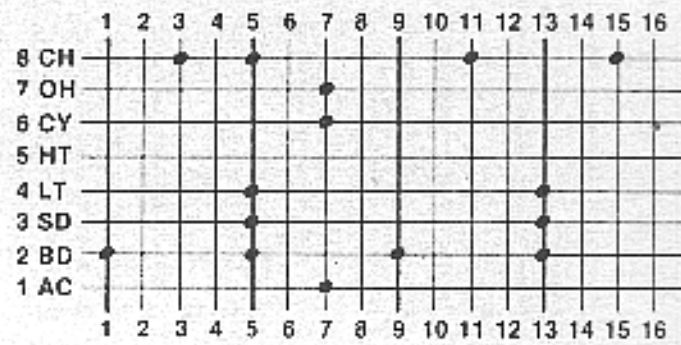
MAMBO

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

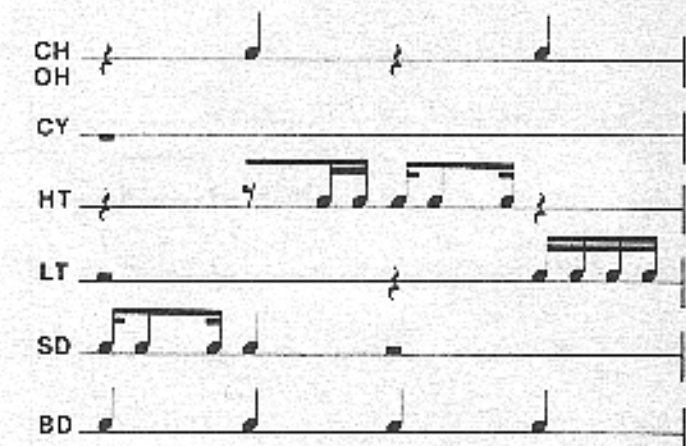
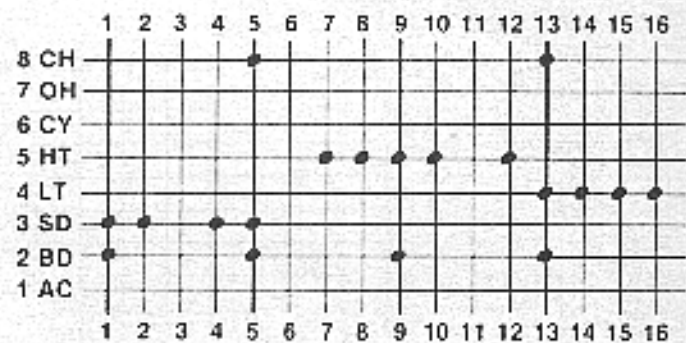
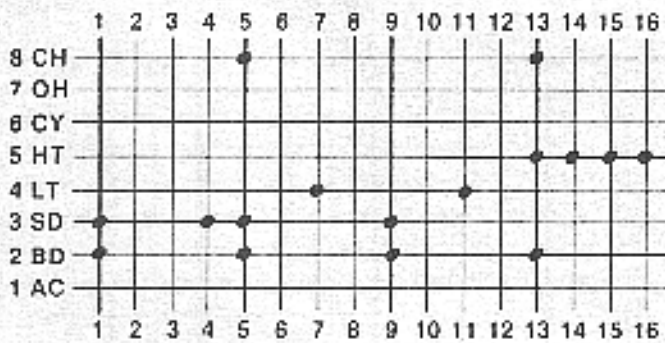


Bar 2



MERENGUE

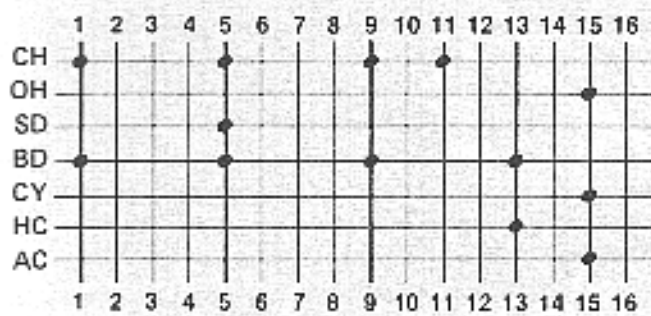
This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inverting the equivalent of 2 bars for each of the patterns below.



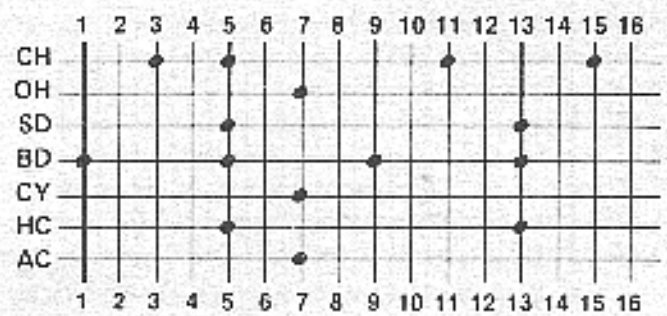
MAMBO

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

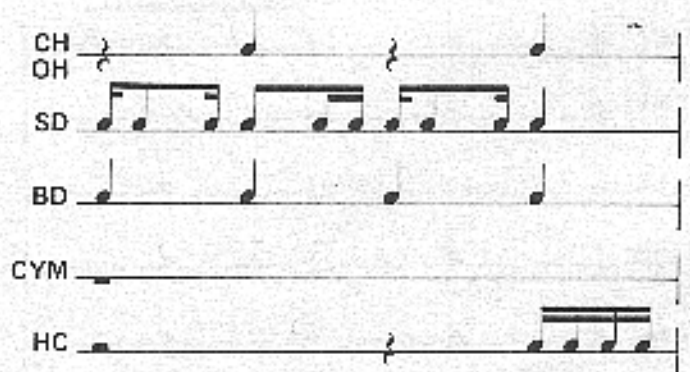
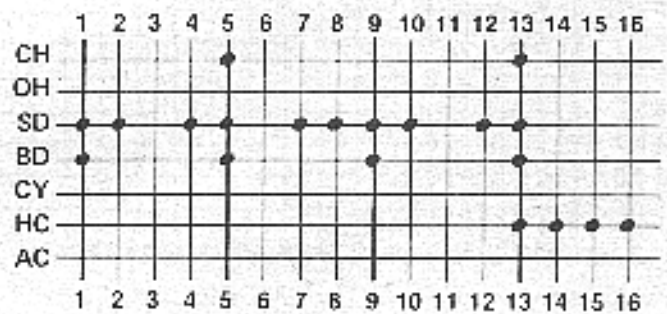
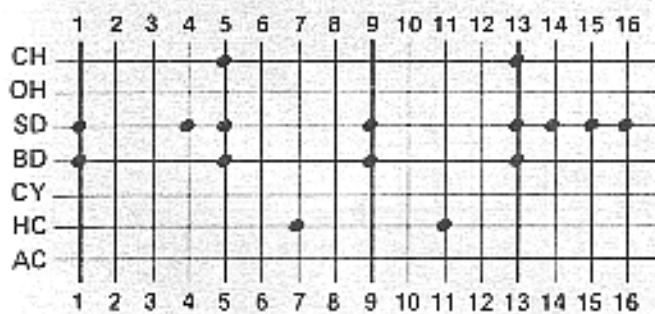


Bar 2



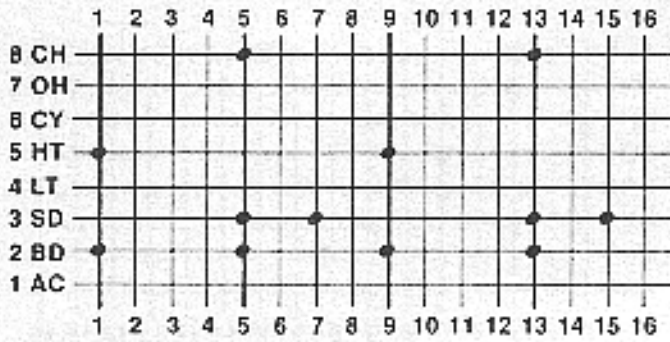
MERENGUE

This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars for each of the patterns below.

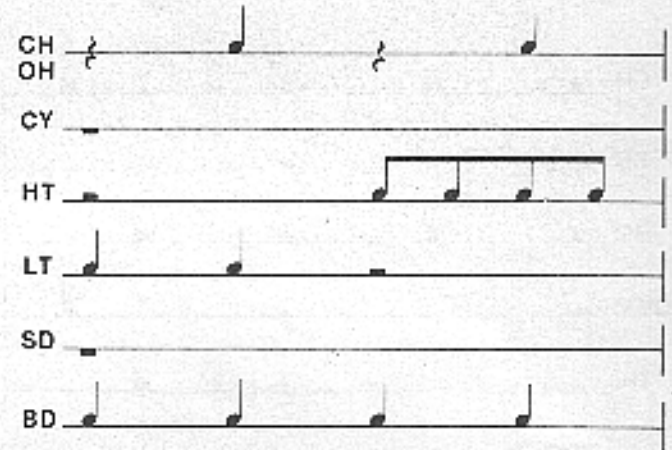
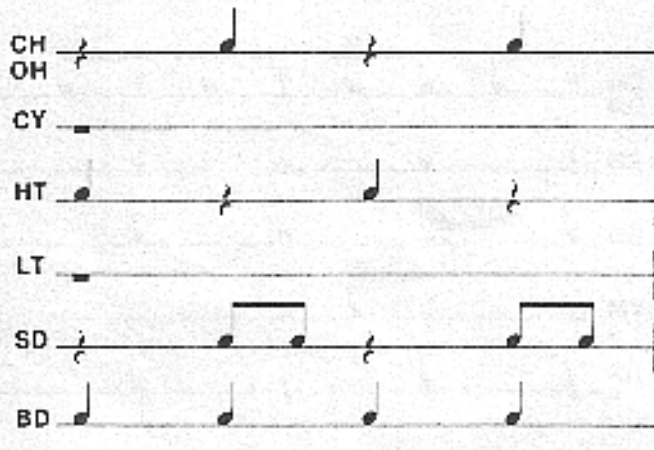
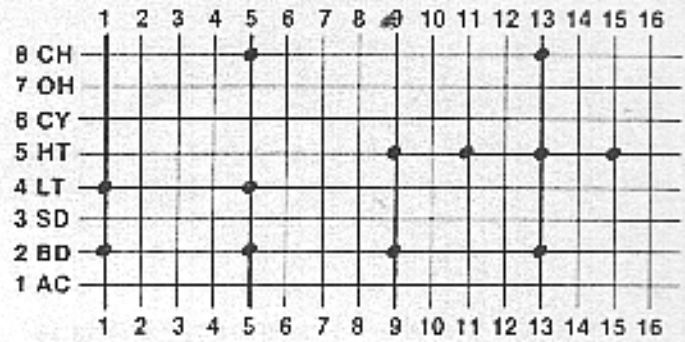


MONTUNO
2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

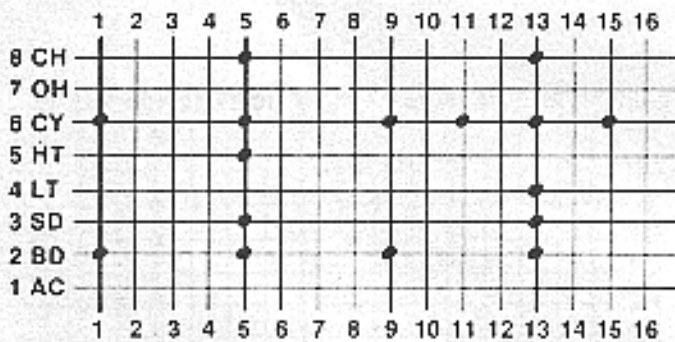


Bar 2

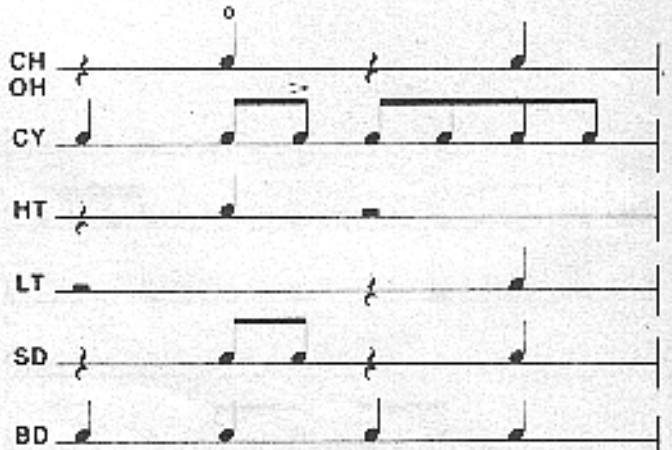
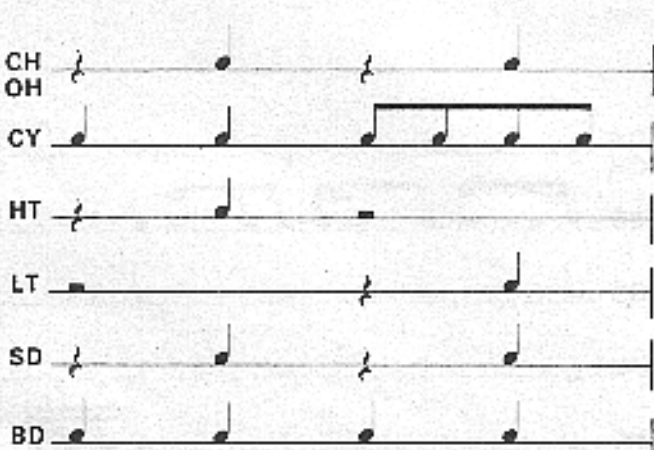
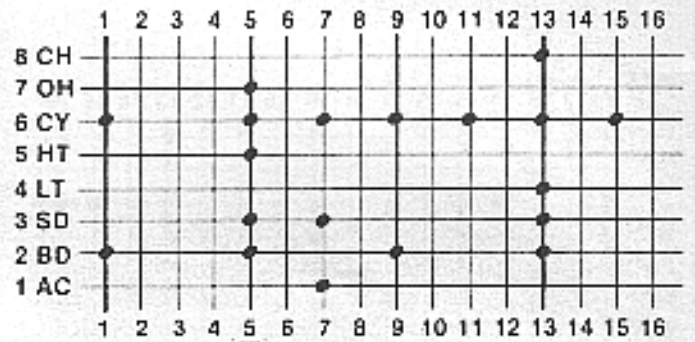


SON-MONTUNO
2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



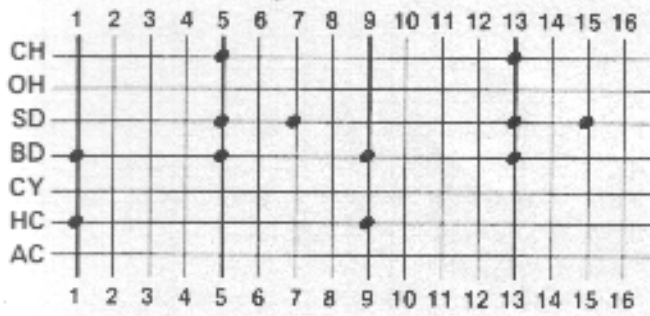
Bar 2



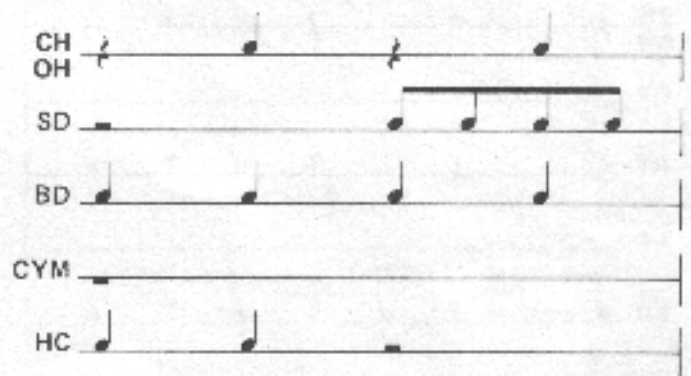
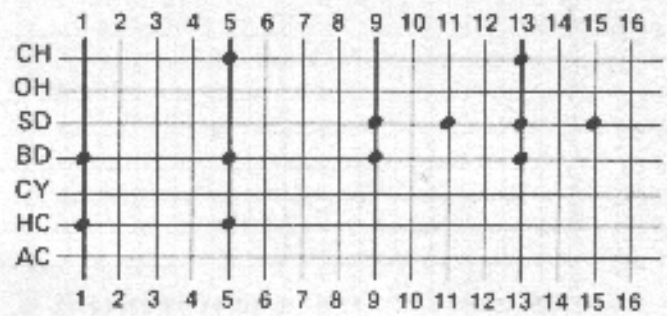
MONTUNO

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



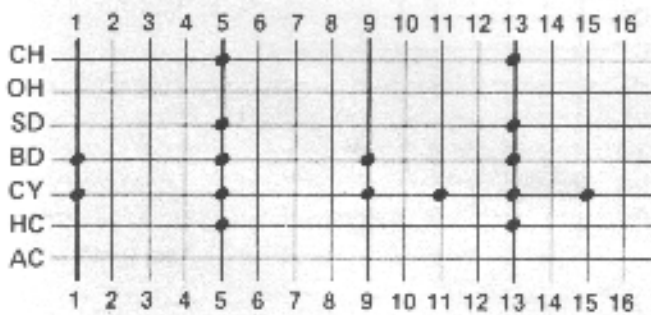
Bar 2



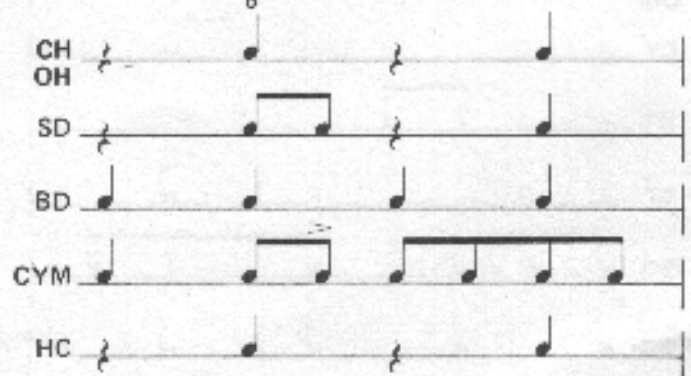
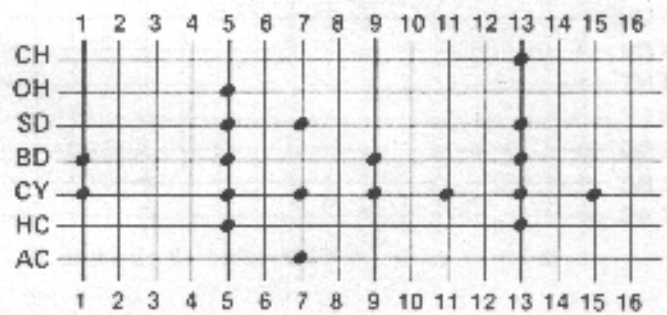
SON-MONTUNO

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



Bar 2



PASA DOBLE (Spanish March)

This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH					•								•			
7 OH																
6 CY																
5 HT											•				•	
4 LT																
3 SD	•		•	•	•		•				•				•	
2 BD	•				•			•				•				
1 AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for PASA DOBLE (Spanish March) showing staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes notes and rests corresponding to the rhythm chart above.

PASA DOBLE (American)

Twelve Base (3/4)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 CH					•					•		
7 OH												
6 CY												
5 HT					•			•				
4 LT												
3 SD	•		•	•	•		•		•		•	
2 BD	•				•				•			
1 AC												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Musical notation for PASA DOBLE (American) showing staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes notes and rests corresponding to the rhythm chart above.

RUMBA

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH					•								•			
7 OH																
6 CY																
5 HT							•									
4 LT													•			
3 SD	•		•	•	•			•			•				•	
2 BD	•				•			•				•				
1 AC							•						•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for RUMBA Bar 1 showing staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes notes and rests corresponding to the rhythm chart above.

Bar 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH					•								•			
7 OH																
6 CY																
5 HT					•											
4 LT									•							
3 SD	•		•				•			•		•		•		•
2 BD	•				•				•			•				
1 AC					•				•				•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for RUMBA Bar 2 showing staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes notes and rests corresponding to the rhythm chart above.

PASA DOBLE (Spanish March)

This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars.

A 16-beat grid for PASA DOBLE (Spanish March). The grid has 8 rows labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC, and 16 columns numbered 1 to 16. The notes are as follows:

- CH: Beat 5, Beat 13
- OH: Beat 5, Beat 13
- SD: Beat 1, Beat 3, Beat 4, Beat 5, Beat 7, Beat 11, Beat 13, Beat 15
- BD: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13, Beat 15
- CY: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13, Beat 15
- HC: Beat 11, Beat 15
- AC: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13, Beat 15

Musical notation for PASA DOBLE (Spanish March) showing the first 16 beats. The notation includes staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The rhythm is in 2/4 time, with notes corresponding to the grid above.

PASA DOBLE (American)

Twelve Base (3/4)

A 12-beat grid for PASA DOBLE (American). The grid has 8 rows labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC, and 12 columns numbered 1 to 12. The notes are as follows:

- CH: Beat 5, Beat 9
- OH: Beat 5, Beat 9
- SD: Beat 1, Beat 3, Beat 4, Beat 5, Beat 7, Beat 9, Beat 11
- BD: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 11
- CY: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 11
- HC: Beat 5, Beat 7, Beat 9, Beat 11
- AC: Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 11

Musical notation for PASA DOBLE (American) showing the first 12 beats. The notation includes staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The rhythm is in 3/4 time, with notes corresponding to the grid above.

RUMBA 2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

A 16-beat grid for RUMBA, Bar 1. The grid has 8 rows labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC, and 16 columns numbered 1 to 16. The notes are as follows:

- CH: Beat 5, Beat 13
- OH: Beat 5, Beat 13
- SD: Beat 1, Beat 3, Beat 4, Beat 5, Beat 7, Beat 11, Beat 13, Beat 15
- BD: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13, Beat 15
- CY: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13, Beat 15
- HC: Beat 7, Beat 13
- AC: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13, Beat 15

Musical notation for RUMBA, Bar 1 showing the first 16 beats. The notation includes staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

Bar 2

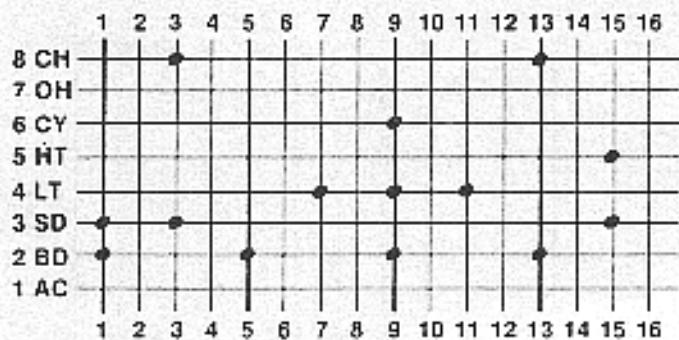
A 16-beat grid for RUMBA, Bar 2. The grid has 8 rows labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC, and 16 columns numbered 1 to 16. The notes are as follows:

- CH: Beat 5, Beat 13
- OH: Beat 5, Beat 13
- SD: Beat 1, Beat 3, Beat 5, Beat 7, Beat 9, Beat 11, Beat 13, Beat 15
- BD: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13, Beat 15
- CY: Beat 1, Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13, Beat 15
- HC: Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13
- AC: Beat 5, Beat 9, Beat 13

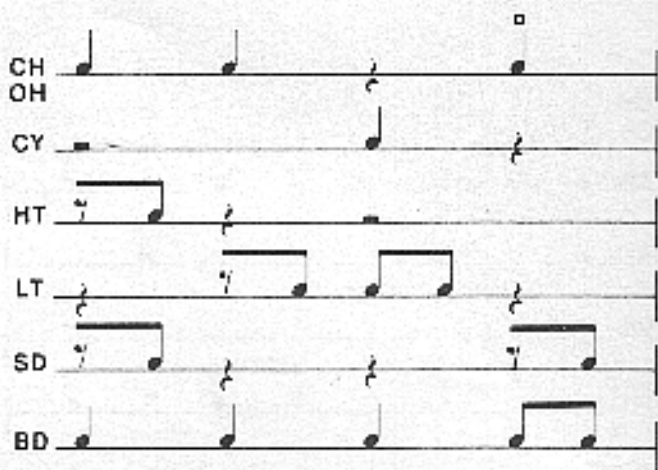
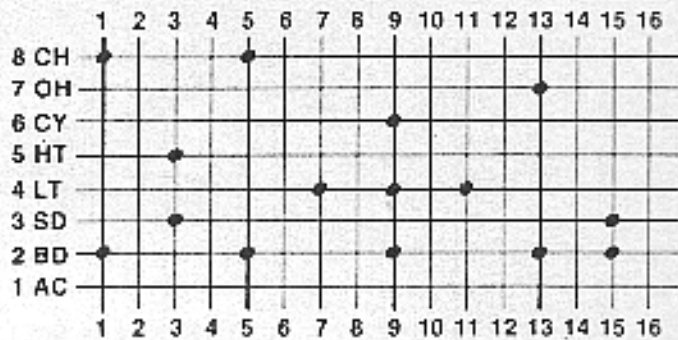
Musical notation for RUMBA, Bar 2 showing the first 16 beats. The notation includes staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC.

SAMBA 2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

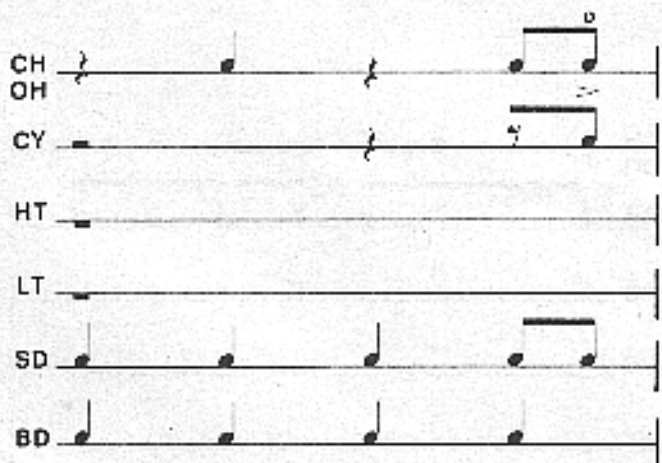
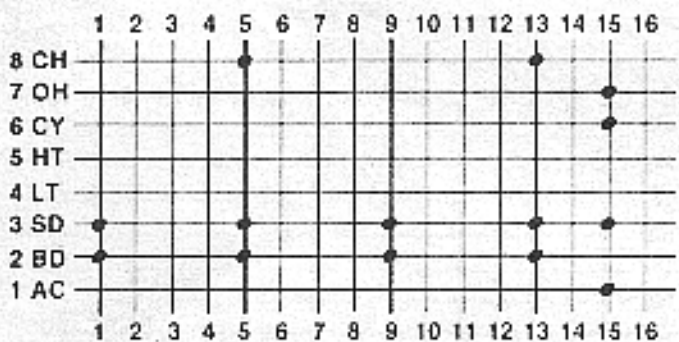


Bar 2

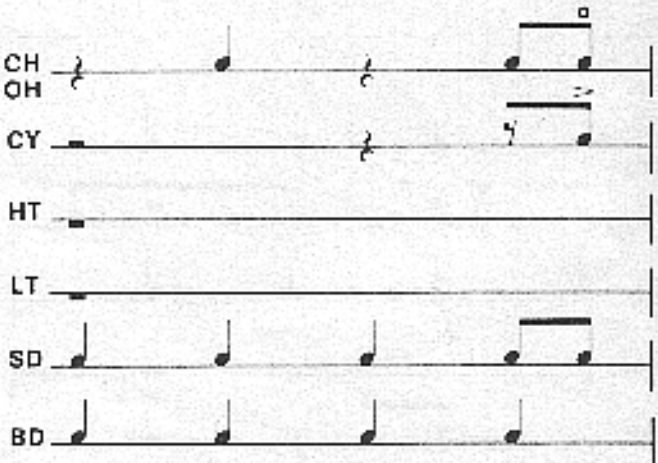
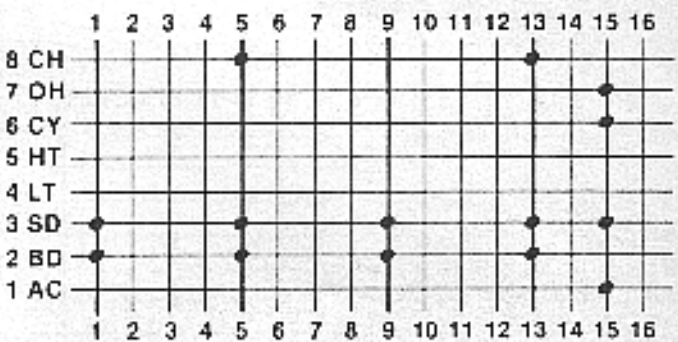


TANGO 2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

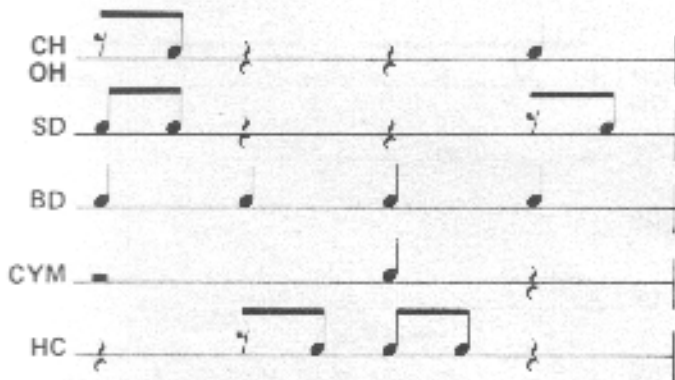
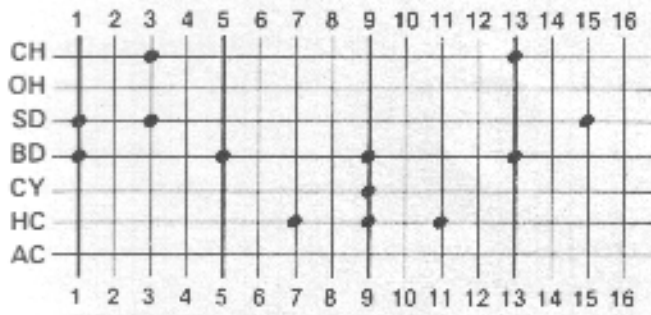


Bar 2

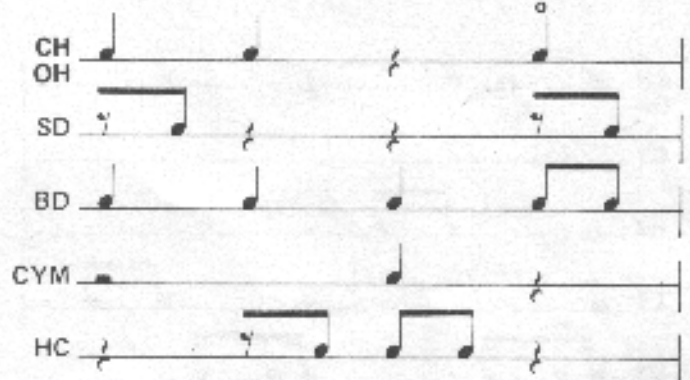
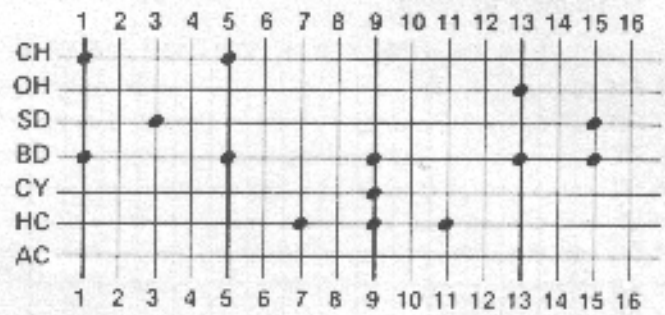


SAMBA
2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

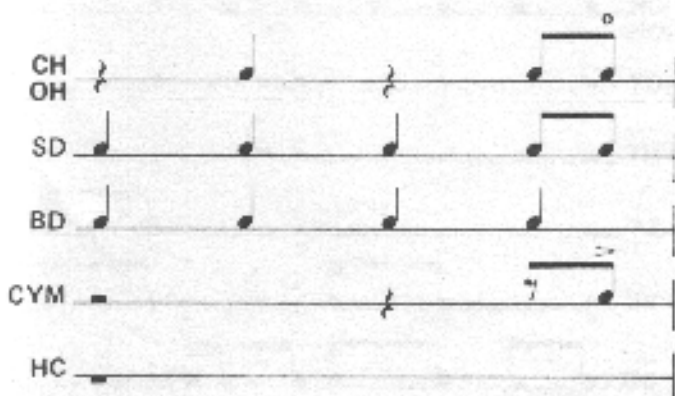
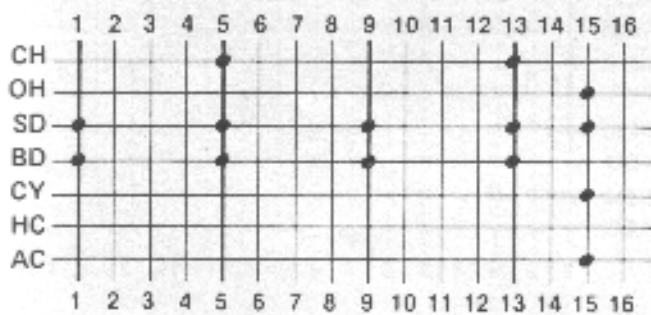


Bar 2

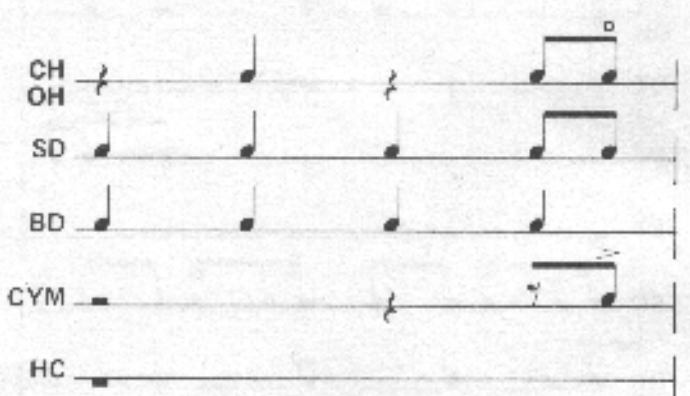
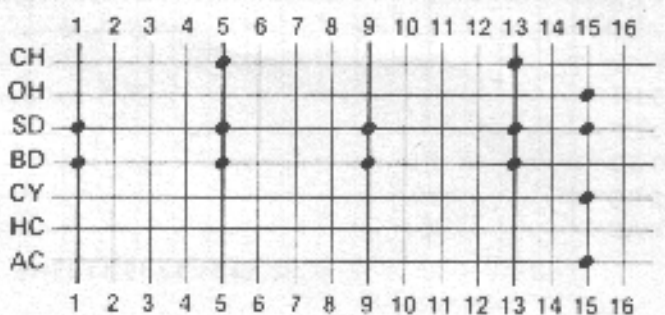


TANGO
2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



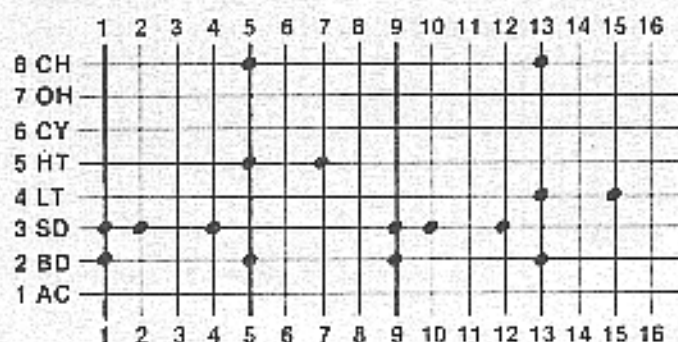
Bar 2



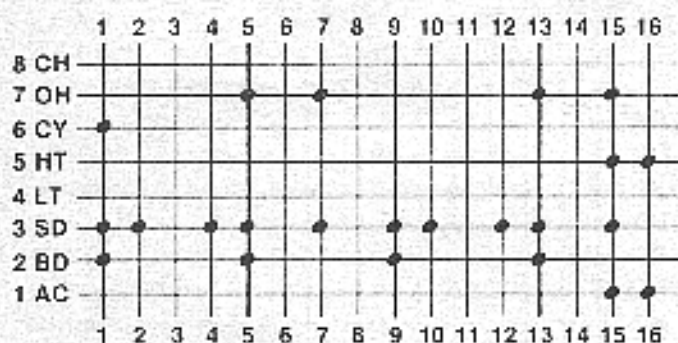
SPANISH TANGO

(Habanera Tempo)

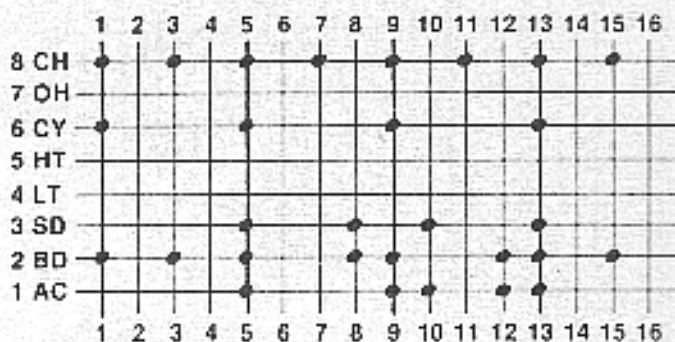
This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars for each of the patterns below.



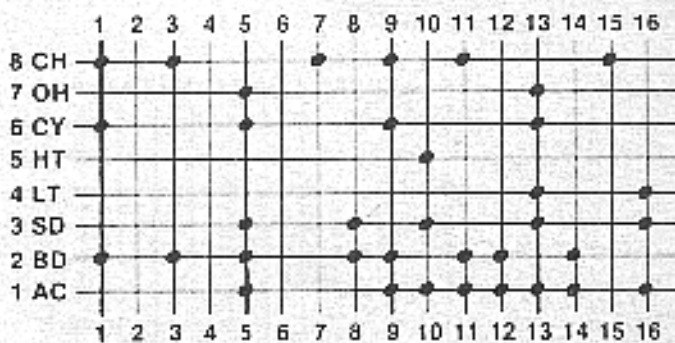
SPANISH TANGO



BOOGALOO



BOOGALOO



SPANISH TANGO

(Habanera Tempo)

This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars for each of the patterns below.

A 6x16 grid for Spanish Tango. The columns are numbered 1 to 16. The rows are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The grid contains dots representing rhythmic patterns: CH has dots at 1, 5, 13; OH has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; SD has dots at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; BD has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; CY has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; HC has dots at 5, 7, 13, 15; AC has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13.

Musical notation for Spanish Tango. It consists of six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, corresponding to the rhythm grid above.

BOOGALOO

A 6x16 grid for Boogaloo. The columns are numbered 1 to 16. The rows are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The grid contains dots representing rhythmic patterns: CH has dots at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15; OH has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; SD has dots at 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13; BD has dots at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15; CY has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; HC has dots at 5, 7, 13, 15; AC has dots at 5, 9, 13, 15.

Musical notation for Boogaloo. It consists of six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, corresponding to the rhythm grid above.

SPANISH TANGO

A 6x16 grid for Spanish Tango. The columns are numbered 1 to 16. The rows are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The grid contains dots representing rhythmic patterns: CH has dots at 1, 5, 13; OH has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; SD has dots at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; BD has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; CY has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; HC has dots at 5, 7, 13, 15; AC has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13.

Musical notation for Spanish Tango. It consists of six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, corresponding to the rhythm grid above.

BOOGALOO

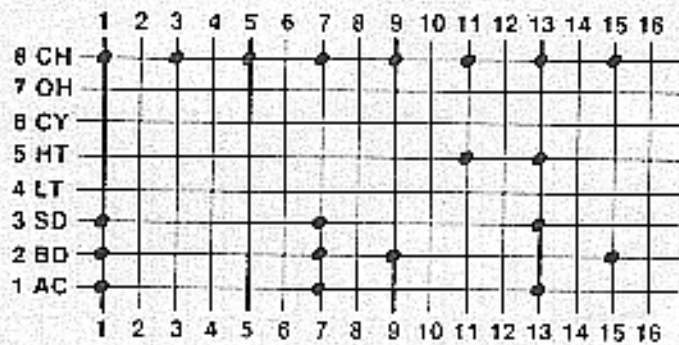
A 6x16 grid for Boogaloo. The columns are numbered 1 to 16. The rows are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The grid contains dots representing rhythmic patterns: CH has dots at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15; OH has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; SD has dots at 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13; BD has dots at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15; CY has dots at 1, 5, 9, 13; HC has dots at 5, 7, 13, 15; AC has dots at 5, 9, 13, 15.

Musical notation for Boogaloo. It consists of six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, corresponding to the rhythm grid above.

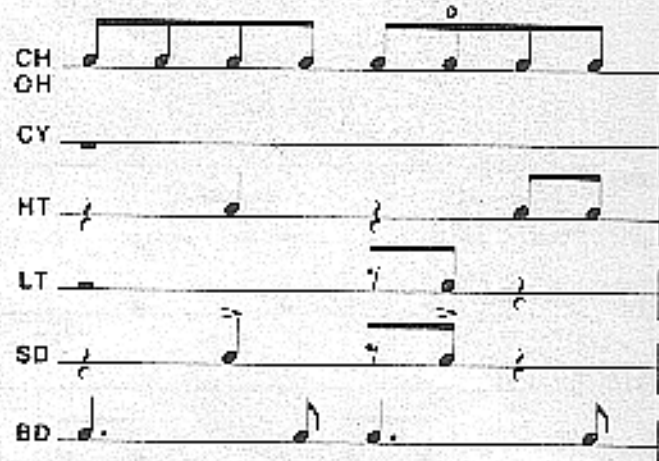
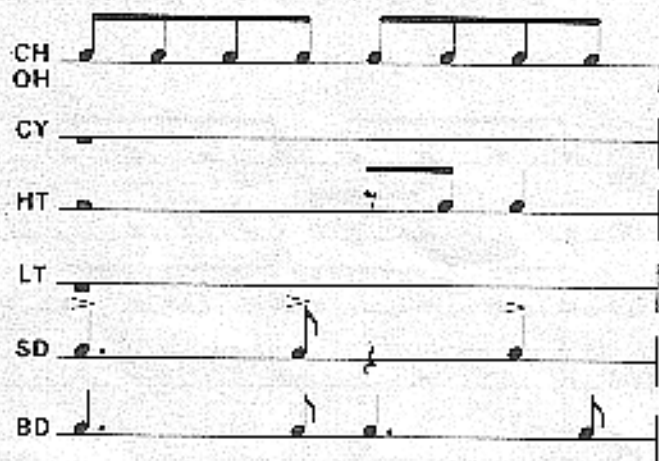
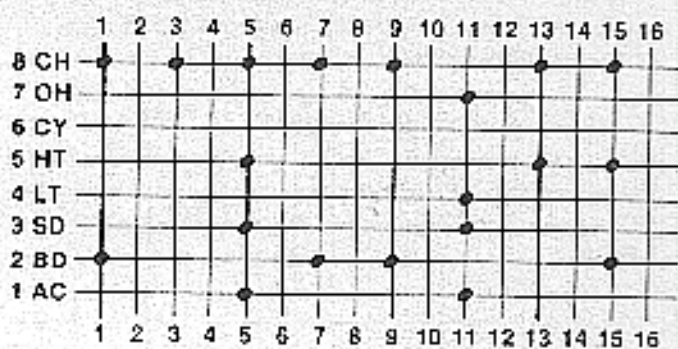
BOSSA-ROCK

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



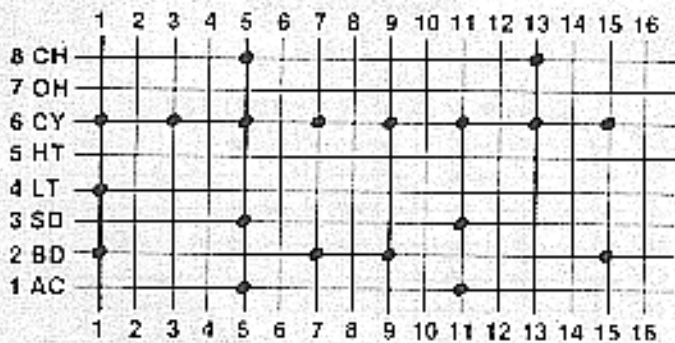
Bar 2



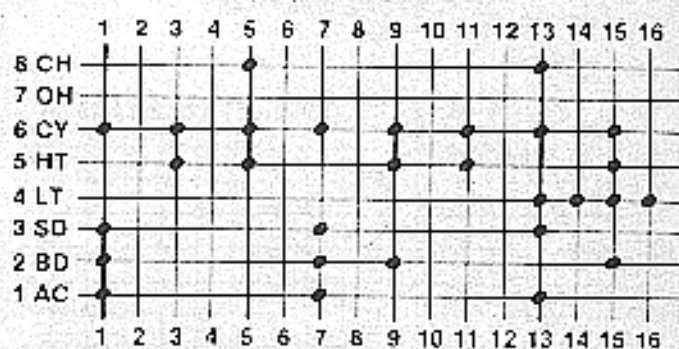
BOSSA-ROCK

REVERSED CLAVE FEEL—2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1



Bar 2



BOSSA-ROCK

2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Bar 2

BOSSA-ROCK

REVERSED CLAVE FEEL—2-Bar Pattern

Bar 1

Bar 2

BREAK (STREET) DANCES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
7 OH							•									
6 CY																
5 HT																
4 LT																
3 SD																
2 BD	•						•									
1 AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH

CY

HT

LT

SD

BD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH			•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
7 OH	•															
6 CY																
5 HT																
4 LT	•															
3 SD																
2 BD	•															
1 AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH

CY

HT

LT

SD

BD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH	•															
7 OH																
6 CY																
5 HT																
4 LT																
3 SD																
2 BD	•															
1 AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH

CY

HT

LT

SD

BD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
7 OH																
6 CY																
5 HT	•	•	•	•	•											
4 LT																
3 SD																
2 BD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1 AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH

CY

HT

LT

SD

BD

Add handclaps on 4 or on 2 & 4 on the TR-707 and TR-909.

BREAK (STREET) DANCES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

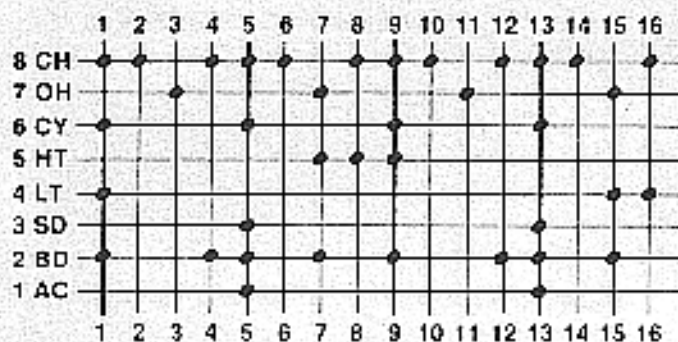
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

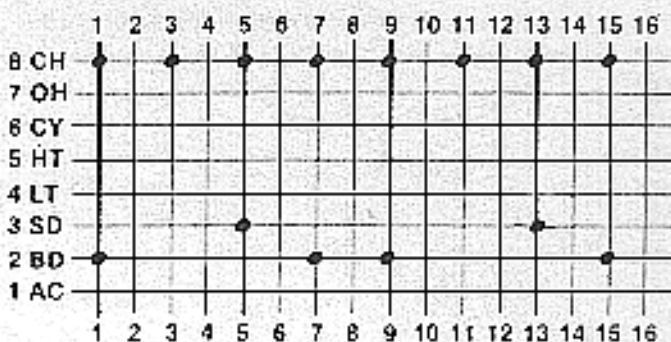
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

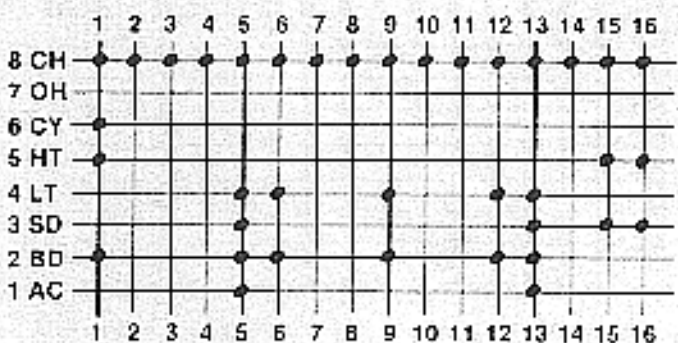
DISCO



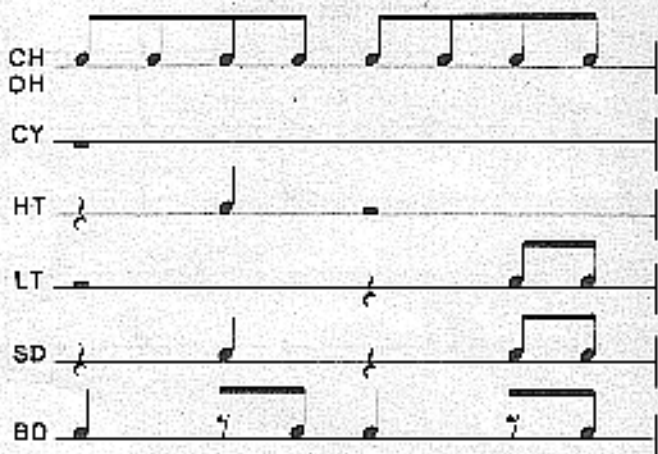
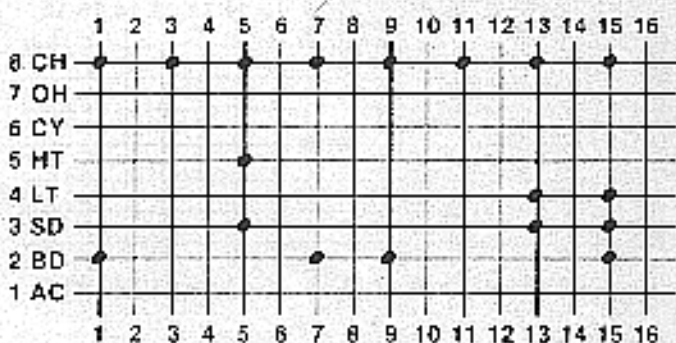
FOLK ROCK (Ballad)



DISCO



FOLK ROCK (Ballad)



DISCO

Drum chart for DISCO. The chart shows a 16-measure sequence for six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, and HC. The notation uses vertical stems with dots to indicate hits on specific measures.

Measure	CH	OH	SD	BD	CY	HC
1	•			•	•	
2	•					
3	•	•				
4	•			•	•	
5	•		•	•	•	
6	•					
7	•	•		•		•
8	•					•
9	•			•	•	•
10	•					
11	•			•		
12	•			•	•	
13	•			•	•	
14	•					
15	•	•		•		•
16	•					•

Musical notation for DISCO. It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

FOLK ROCK (Ballad)

Drum chart for FOLK ROCK (Ballad). The chart shows a 16-measure sequence for six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, and HC.

Measure	CH	OH	SD	BD	CY	HC
1	•			•		
2						
3	•					
4						
5	•		•			
6						
7				•		
8						
9	•			•		
10						
11						
12						
13			•			
14						
15	•			•		
16						

Musical notation for FOLK ROCK (Ballad). It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

DISCO

Drum chart for DISCO. The chart shows a 16-measure sequence for six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, and HC.

Measure	CH	OH	SD	BD	CY	HC
1	•			•	•	
2	•					
3	•					
4	•			•	•	
5	•		•	•	•	
6	•					
7	•			•		
8	•					
9	•			•	•	
10	•					
11	•			•		
12	•			•	•	
13	•			•	•	
14	•					
15	•			•		
16	•					

Musical notation for DISCO. It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

FOLK ROCK (Ballad)

Drum chart for FOLK ROCK (Ballad). The chart shows a 16-measure sequence for six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, and HC.

Measure	CH	OH	SD	BD	CY	HC
1	•			•		
2						
3	•					
4						
5	•		•			•
6						
7				•		
8						
9	•			•		
10						
11						
12						
13			•			•
14						
15	•			•		•
16						

Musical notation for FOLK ROCK (Ballad). It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

FUNKY ROCK

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

HARD ROCK

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

FUNKY ROCK

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

HARD ROCK

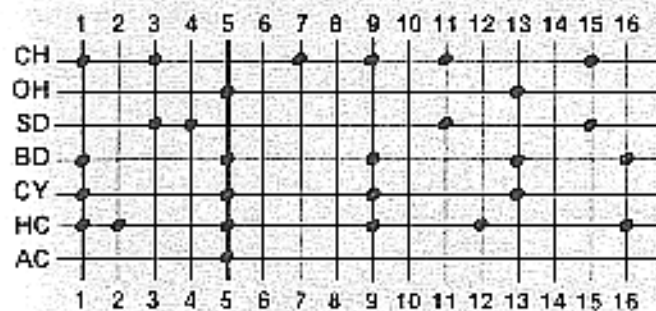
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

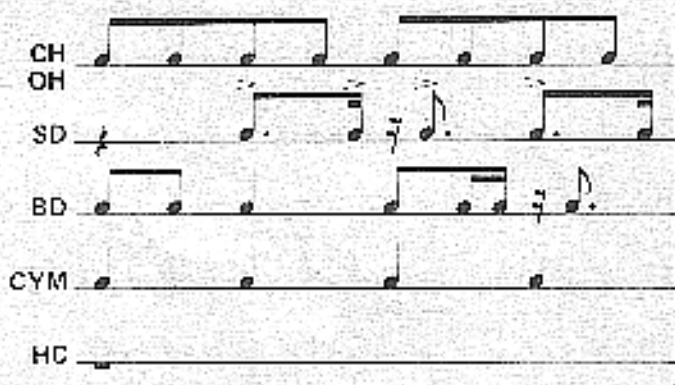
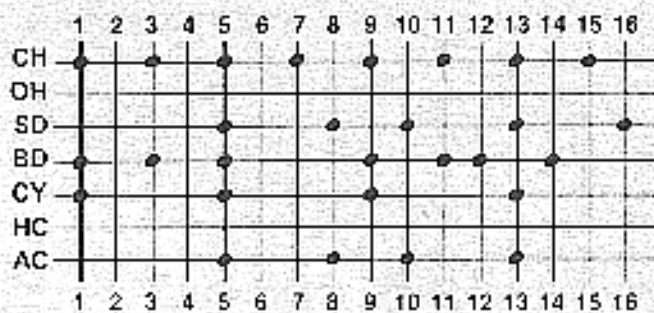
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

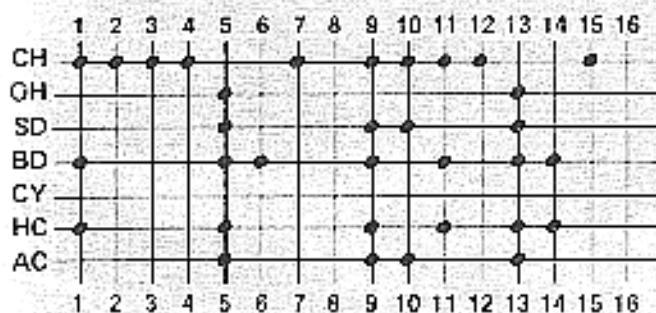
FUNKY ROCK



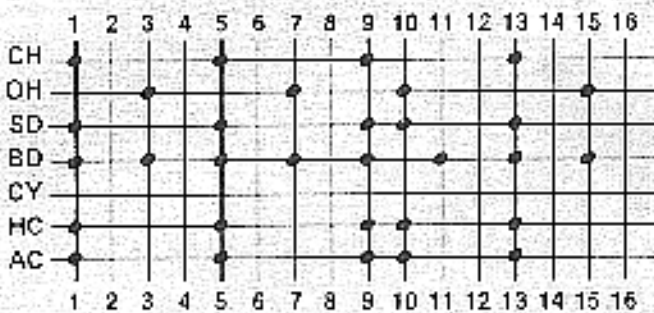
HARD ROCK



FUNKY ROCK



HARD ROCK



JAZZ-ROCK

Drum chart for Jazz-Rock style, measures 1-16. The chart shows patterns for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Jazz-Rock style, measures 1-16. Staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

LATIN ROCK

Drum chart for Latin Rock style, measures 1-16. The chart shows patterns for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Latin Rock style, measures 1-16. Staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

JAZZ-ROCK

Drum chart for Jazz-Rock style, measures 1-16. The chart shows patterns for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Jazz-Rock style, measures 1-16. Staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

LATIN ROCK

Drum chart for Latin Rock style, measures 1-16. The chart shows patterns for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Latin Rock style, measures 1-16. Staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

JAZZ-ROCK

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
OH																
SD		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
BD	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
CY																
HC		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
AC		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Jazz-Rock drum set:

- CH: Snare drum, playing a steady eighth-note pattern.
- OH: Hi-hat, playing a steady eighth-note pattern.
- SD: Kick drum, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- BD: Bass drum, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- CYM: Cymbal, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- HC: Hi-Cymbal, playing a pattern of quarter notes.

LATIN ROCK

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH					•											
OH												•				
SD					•							•				
BD	•				•				•			•		•		•
CY	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
HC												•		•		•
AC					•							•				•
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Latin Rock drum set:

- CH: Snare drum, playing a pattern with a fermata on the 12th measure.
- OH: Hi-hat, playing a pattern with a fermata on the 12th measure.
- SD: Kick drum, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- BD: Bass drum, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- CYM: Cymbal, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- HC: Hi-Cymbal, playing a pattern of quarter notes.

JAZZ-ROCK

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
OH																
SD		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
BD	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
CY																
HC		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
AC		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Jazz-Rock drum set (second instance):

- CH: Snare drum, playing a steady eighth-note pattern.
- OH: Hi-hat, playing a steady eighth-note pattern.
- SD: Kick drum, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- BD: Bass drum, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- CYM: Cymbal, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- HC: Hi-Cymbal, playing a pattern of quarter notes.

LATIN ROCK

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH					•											
OH																
SD			•													
BD	•				•				•			•		•		•
CY	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
HC												•		•		•
AC					•							•				•
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

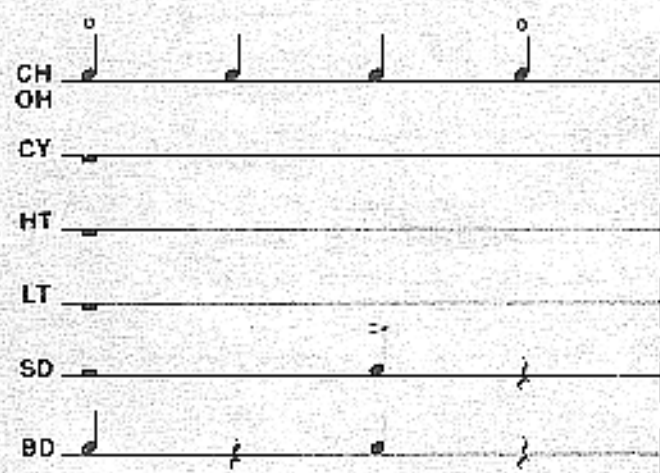
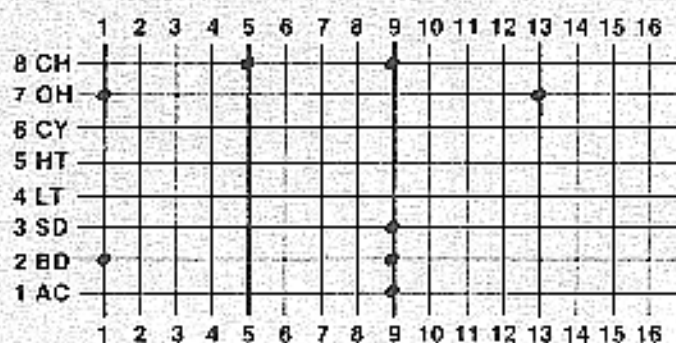
Musical notation for Latin Rock drum set (second instance):

- CH: Snare drum, playing a pattern with a fermata on the 12th measure.
- OH: Hi-hat, playing a pattern with a fermata on the 12th measure.
- SD: Kick drum, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- BD: Bass drum, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- CYM: Cymbal, playing a pattern of quarter notes.
- HC: Hi-Cymbal, playing a pattern of quarter notes.

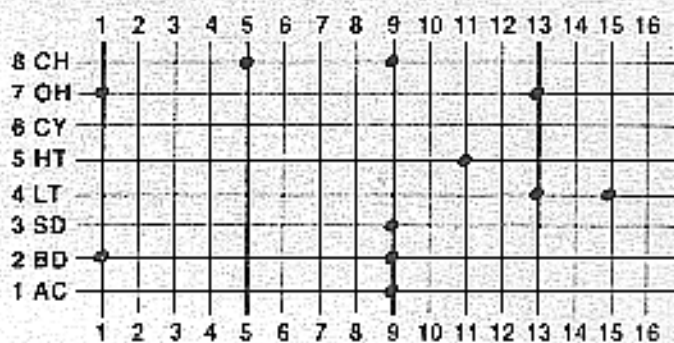
REGGAE

Some Reggae patterns are 2-bar phrases.

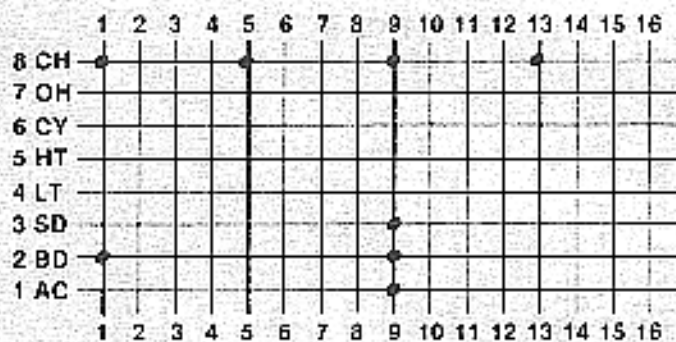
Bar 1



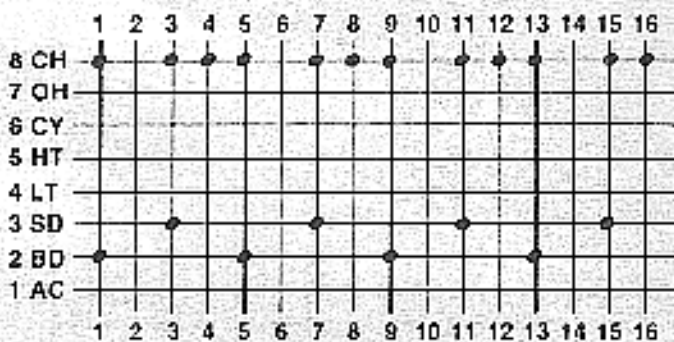
Bar 2



REGGAE



REGGAE



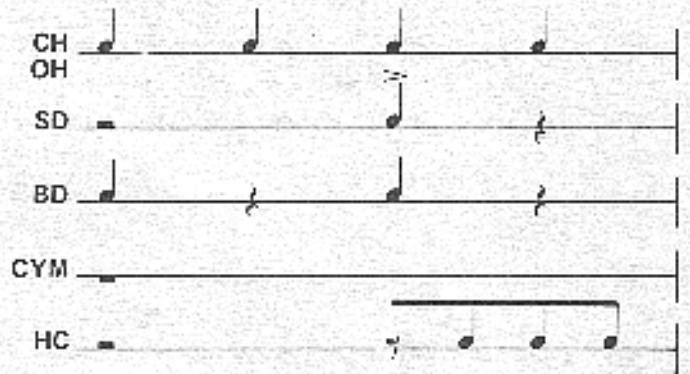
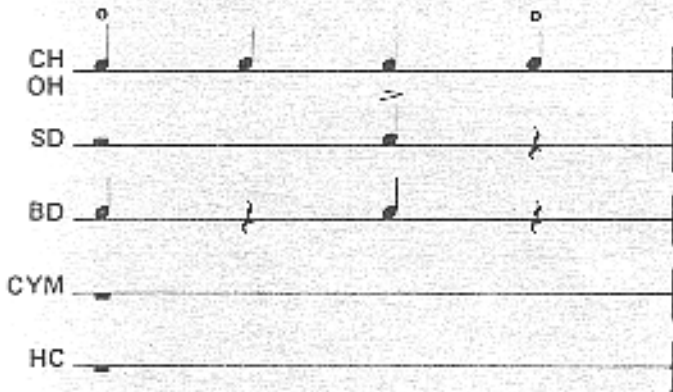
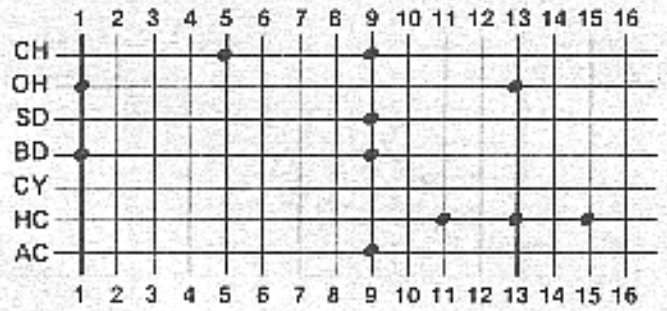
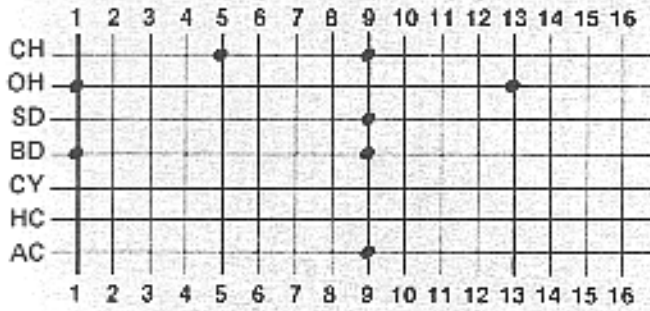
Add Cowbell and Tambourine sounds on the TR-707 and TR-909.

REGGAE

Some Reggae patterns are 2-bar phrases.

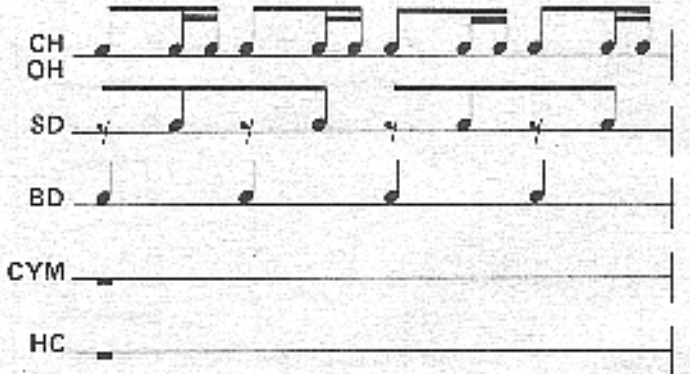
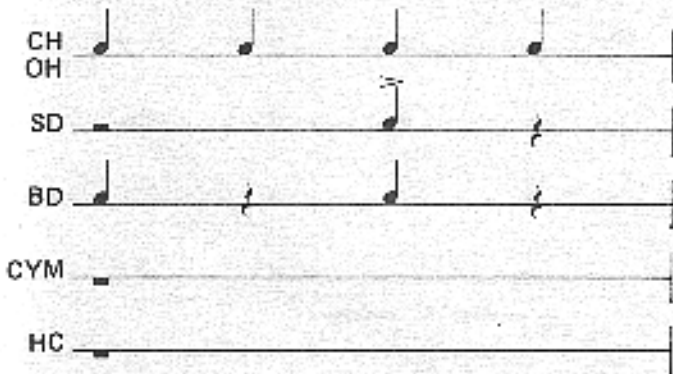
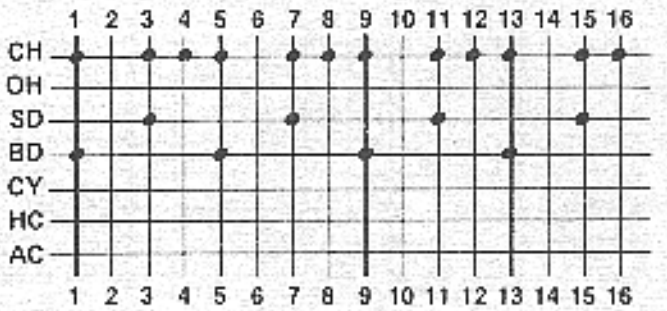
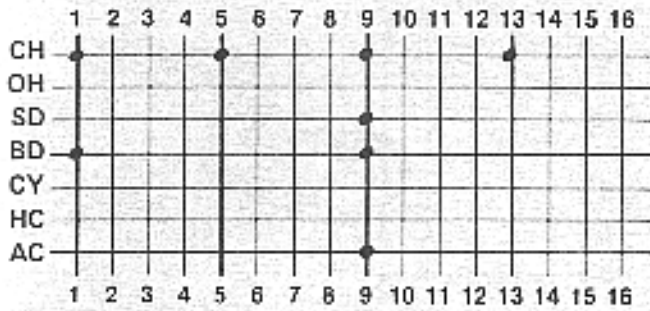
Bar 1

Bar 2



REGGAE

REGGAE



ROCK 'N' ROLL

In 50's Rock 'n' Roll, the eighth note is played with a jazz feel. Use a twelve base.

Drum chart for Rock 'n' Roll (12-beat base). The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 4, 10
- 7 OH:** Beats 4, 10
- 6 CY:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 5 HT:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 4 LT:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 3 SD:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 1 AC:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12

Musical notation for Rock 'n' Roll (12-beat base). The notation shows the following patterns:

- CH:** Quarter notes on beats 4 and 10.
- OH:** Quarter notes on beats 4 and 10.
- CY:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12. Triplet markings are present over beats 4-6 and 7-10.
- HT:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- LT:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- SD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- BD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- 1 AC:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.

ROCK 'N' ROLL

Drum chart for Rock 'n' Roll (12-beat base). The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 4, 10
- 7 OH:** Beats 4, 10
- 6 CY:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 5 HT:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 4 LT:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 3 SD:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 1 AC:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12

Musical notation for Rock 'n' Roll (12-beat base). The notation shows the following patterns:

- CH:** Quarter notes on beats 4 and 10.
- OH:** Quarter notes on beats 4 and 10.
- CY:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12. Triplet markings are present over beats 4-6 and 7-10.
- HT:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- LT:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- SD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- BD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- 1 AC:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.

SALSA ROCK

Drum chart for Salsa Rock (16-beat base). The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 4, 10
- 7 OH:** Beats 4, 10
- 6 CY:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16
- 5 HT:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16
- 4 LT:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16
- 3 SD:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16
- 1 AC:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16

Musical notation for Salsa Rock (16-beat base). The notation shows the following patterns:

- CH:** Quarter notes on beats 4 and 10.
- OH:** Quarter notes on beats 4 and 10.
- CY:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16. Triplet markings are present over beats 4-6 and 7-10.
- HT:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16.
- LT:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16.
- SD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16.
- BD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16.
- 1 AC:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16.

SALSA ROCK with a 6/8 feel (Nanigo)

Twelve Base

Drum chart for Salsa Rock with a 6/8 feel (Nanigo) (12-beat base). The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 4, 10
- 7 OH:** Beats 4, 10
- 6 CY:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 5 HT:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 4 LT:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 3 SD:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12
- 1 AC:** Beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12

Musical notation for Salsa Rock with a 6/8 feel (Nanigo) (12-beat base). The notation shows the following patterns:

- CH:** Quarter notes on beats 4 and 10.
- OH:** Quarter notes on beats 4 and 10.
- CY:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12. Triplet markings are present over beats 4-6 and 7-10.
- HT:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- LT:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- SD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- BD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.
- 1 AC:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12.

ROCK 'N' ROLL

In 50's Rock 'n' Roll, the eighth note is played with a jazz feel. Use a twelve base.

Musical notation for Rock 'n' Roll (50's style) in 12/8 time. The notation includes a 12-measure grid for instrument placement and a staff with musical notes for each instrument: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The rhythm features eighth notes with a jazz feel, and triplets are used in the CYM and HC parts.

SALSA ROCK

Musical notation for Salsa Rock in 12/8 time. It includes a 16-measure grid for instrument placement and a staff with musical notes for instruments: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation features eighth notes and triplets, with a '0' symbol above the CH and OH staves.

ROCK 'N' ROLL

Musical notation for Rock 'n' Roll (standard) in 12/8 time. It includes a 12-measure grid for instrument placement and a staff with musical notes for instruments: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation features eighth notes and triplets.

SALSA ROCK with a 6/8 feel (Nanigo) Twelve Base

Musical notation for Salsa Rock with a 6/8 feel (Nanigo) in 12/8 time. It includes a 12-measure grid for instrument placement and a staff with musical notes for instruments: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation features eighth notes and triplets.

SHUFFLE ROCK

Twelve Base

A fingering chart for the Shuffle Rock pattern on a twelve-base drum set. The chart shows the placement of the hands on the drum heads for 12 strokes. The hands are labeled 1 AC through 8 CH. The strokes are: 1 AC (1), 2 BD (2), 3 SD (3), 4 LT (4), 5 HT (5), 6 CY (6), 7 OH (7), 8 CH (8), 9 AC (9), 10 SD (10), 11 HT (11), 12 CH (12).

Musical notation for the Shuffle Rock pattern on a twelve-base drum set. The notation is written for eight parts: CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The pattern features a shuffle feel with triplet eighth notes and quarter notes. The CH and OH parts play a steady eighth-note pattern, while the other parts play various rhythmic patterns including triplets and quarter notes.

SHUFFLE ROCK

A fingering chart for the Shuffle Rock pattern on a standard drum set. The chart shows the placement of the hands on the drum heads for 12 strokes. The hands are labeled 1 AC through 8 CH. The strokes are: 1 AC (1), 2 BD (2), 3 SD (3), 4 LT (4), 5 HT (5), 6 CY (6), 7 OH (7), 8 CH (8), 9 AC (9), 10 SD (10), 11 HT (11), 12 CH (12).

Musical notation for the Shuffle Rock pattern on a standard drum set. The notation is written for eight parts: CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The pattern features a shuffle feel with triplet eighth notes and quarter notes. The CH and OH parts play a steady eighth-note pattern, while the other parts play various rhythmic patterns including triplets and quarter notes.

TWIST

A fingering chart for the Twist pattern on a sixteen-base drum set. The chart shows the placement of the hands on the drum heads for 16 strokes. The hands are labeled 1 AC through 8 CH. The strokes are: 1 AC (1), 2 BD (2), 3 SD (3), 4 LT (4), 5 HT (5), 6 CY (6), 7 OH (7), 8 CH (8), 9 AC (9), 10 SD (10), 11 HT (11), 12 CH (12), 13 SD (13), 14 HT (14), 15 CH (15), 16 CH (16).

Musical notation for the Twist pattern on a sixteen-base drum set. The notation is written for eight parts: CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The pattern features a steady eighth-note pattern on the CH and OH parts, with other parts playing various rhythmic patterns including quarter notes and eighth notes.

TWIST

For Slow Tempos

A fingering chart for the Twist pattern on a sixteen-base drum set, specifically for slow tempos. The chart shows the placement of the hands on the drum heads for 16 strokes. The hands are labeled 1 AC through 8 CH. The strokes are: 1 AC (1), 2 BD (2), 3 SD (3), 4 LT (4), 5 HT (5), 6 CY (6), 7 OH (7), 8 CH (8), 9 AC (9), 10 SD (10), 11 HT (11), 12 CH (12), 13 SD (13), 14 HT (14), 15 CH (15), 16 CH (16).

Musical notation for the Twist pattern on a sixteen-base drum set, specifically for slow tempos. The notation is written for eight parts: CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The pattern features a steady eighth-note pattern on the CH and OH parts, with other parts playing various rhythmic patterns including quarter notes and eighth notes.

SHUFFLE ROCK Twelve Base

Drum chart for Shuffle Rock (Twelve Base) showing hits for CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC across 12 measures.

Musical notation for Shuffle Rock (Twelve Base) for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, HC.

TWIST

Drum chart for Twist showing hits for CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC across 16 measures.

Musical notation for Twist for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, HC.

SHUFFLE ROCK

Drum chart for Shuffle Rock showing hits for CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC across 12 measures.

Musical notation for Shuffle Rock for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, HC.

TWIST

For Slow Tempos

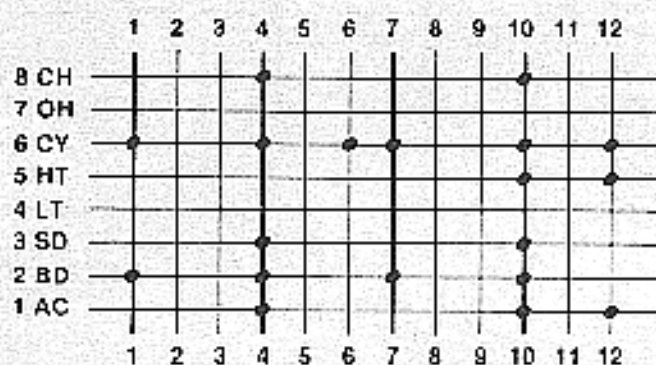
Drum chart for Twist (For Slow Tempos) showing hits for CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC across 16 measures.

Musical notation for Twist (For Slow Tempos) for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, HC.

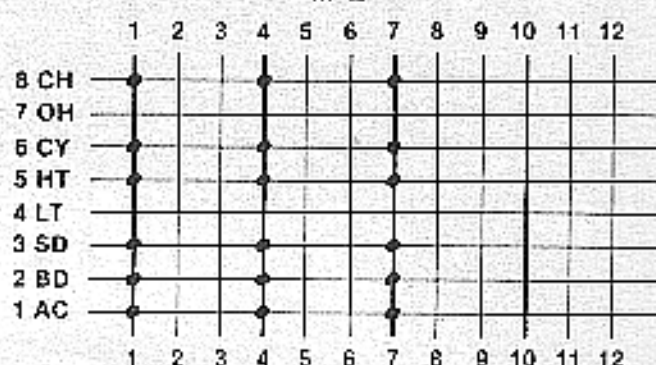
BUNNY HOP

The Bunny Hop rhythm is a four measure phrase. Play bar 1 three times followed by bar 2. Since it has a jazz feel it uses a twelve base. You could input bar 1 in selector 1, 2 & 3, bar 2 in selector 4, and chain the rhythms so that the four bar pattern keeps repeating.

Bar 1

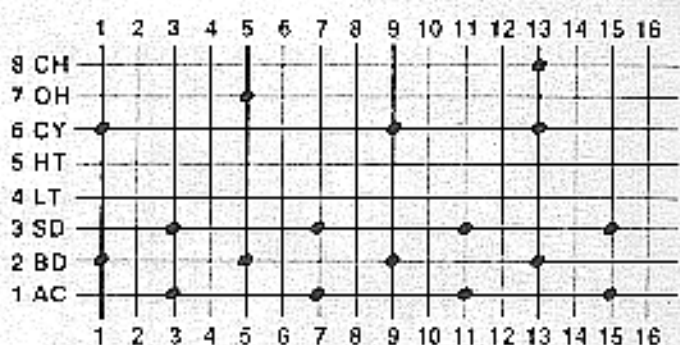
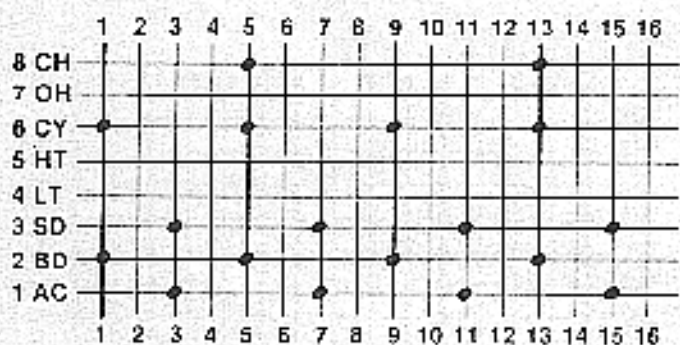


Bar 2



CAN CAN

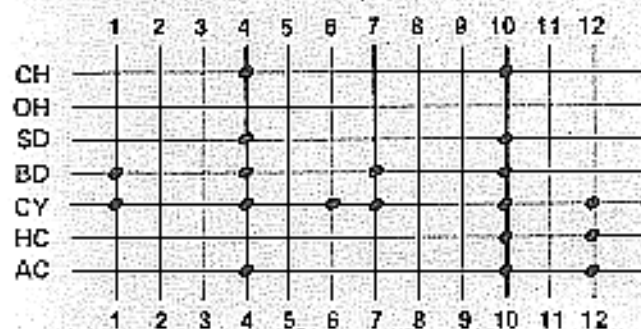
This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars for each of the patterns.



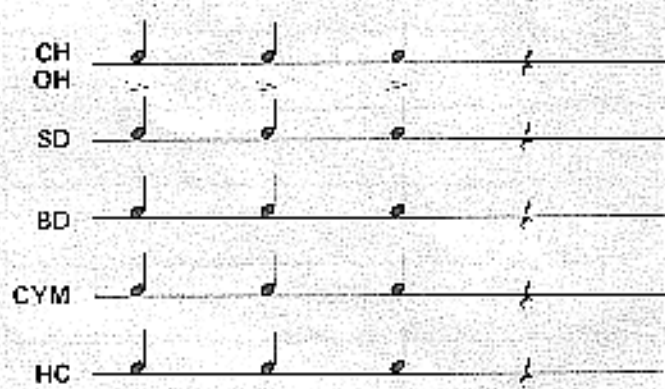
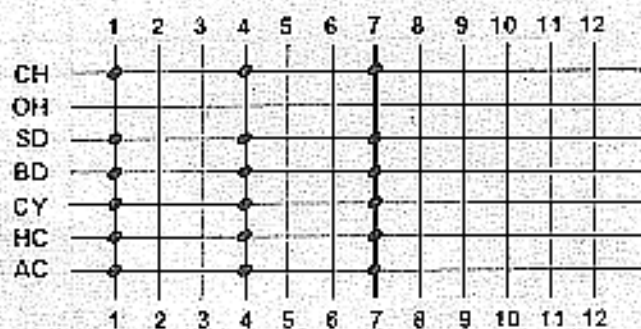
BUNNY HOP

The Bunny Hop rhythm is a four-measure phrase. Play bar 1 three times followed by bar 2. Since it has a jazz feel it uses a twelve base. You could input bar 1 in selector 1, 2 & 3, bar 2 in selector 4, and chain the rhythms so that the four bar pattern keeps repeating.

Bar 1

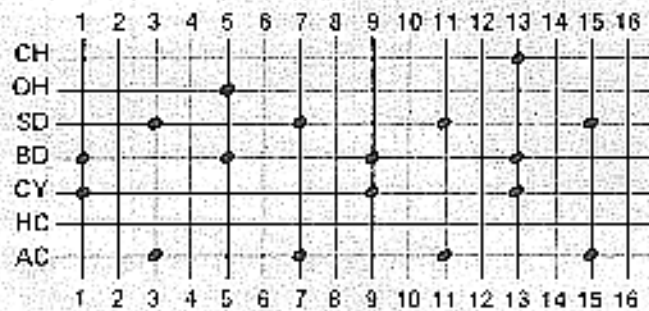
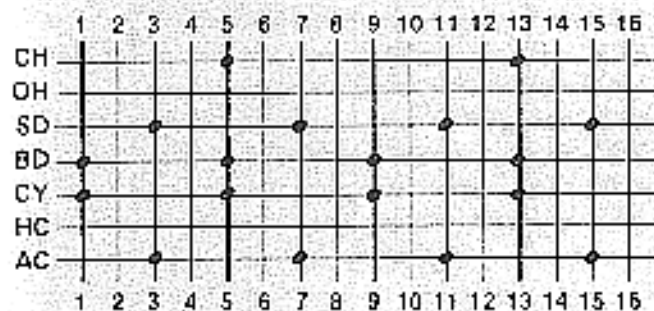


Bar 2



CAN CAN

This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars for each of the patterns.



These rhythms may also be used for the Russian TROIKA.

CHARLESTON

The Charleston Song is made up of 3 sections. The third section is a two bar phrase. It is all with a jazz (twelve base) feel.

Section 1

Section 1 Grid Notation:

Instrument	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 CH				•						•		
7 OH				•						•		
6 CY				•						•		
5 HT									•	•		
4 LT										•		
3 SD	•			•		•				•		
2 BD	•			•		•				•		
1 AC	•			•		•				•		

Section 1 Musical Notation:

- CH, OH:** Quarter notes on 4, 7, 10.
- CY:** Quarter notes on 4, 7, 10. Triplet of eighth notes on 6-8.
- HT:** Quarter notes on 9, 10.
- LT:** Quarter notes on 4, 7, 10. Triplet of eighth notes on 4-6.
- SD, BD:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10.

Section 2

Section 2 Grid Notation:

Instrument	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 CH				•						•		
7 OH				•						•		
6 CY	•			•		•				•	•	
5 HT						•				•		
4 LT	•			•						•		
3 SD	•			•						•		
2 BD	•			•						•		
1 AC	•			•						•		

Section 2 Musical Notation:

- CH, OH:** Quarter notes on 4, 7, 10.
- CY:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10. Triplet of eighth notes on 4-6 and 7-9.
- HT:** Quarter notes on 6, 9.
- LT:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10.
- SD, BD:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10.

Bar 1

Bar 1 Grid Notation:

Instrument	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 CH				•						•		
7 OH				•						•		
6 CY	•			•		•	•			•		•
5 HT												
4 LT												
3 SD	•			•		•				•		
2 BD	•			•		•				•		
1 AC	•			•		•				•		

Bar 1 Musical Notation:

- CH, OH:** Quarter notes on 4, 7, 10.
- CY:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10. Triplet of eighth notes on 4-6 and 7-9.
- HT:** Quarter notes on 6, 9.
- LT:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10. Triplet of eighth notes on 4-6.
- SD, BD:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10.

Section 3

Bar 2

Section 3 Bar 2 Grid Notation:

Instrument	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 CH				•						•		
7 OH				•						•		
6 CY	•			•		•	•			•		•
5 HT						•				•		
4 LT										•	•	
3 SD	•			•		•				•		
2 BD	•			•		•				•		
1 AC	•			•		•				•		

Section 3 Bar 2 Musical Notation:

- CH, OH:** Quarter notes on 4, 7, 10.
- CY:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10. Triplet of eighth notes on 4-6 and 7-9.
- HT:** Quarter notes on 6, 9.
- LT:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10. Triplet of eighth notes on 4-6 and 7-9.
- SD, BD:** Quarter notes on 1, 4, 7, 10.

CHARLESTON

The Charleston Song is made up of 3 sections. The third section is a two bar phrase. It is all with a jazz (twelve base) feel.

Section 1

Section 1 Chord Diagram: A 12-bar grid with 6 rows (CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC) and 12 columns. Chords are indicated by dots on the grid lines.

Section 1 Musical Notation: A 6-staff musical score for Section 1. The staves are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. It includes a 3-measure triplet in the OH staff and a 3-measure triplet in the HC staff.

Section 2

Section 2 Chord Diagram: A 12-bar grid with 6 rows (CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC) and 12 columns. Chords are indicated by dots on the grid lines.

Section 2 Musical Notation: A 6-staff musical score for Section 2. The staves are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. It includes two 3-measure triplets in the CYM staff.

Section 3

Bar 1

Section 3 Bar 1 Chord Diagram: A 12-bar grid with 6 rows (CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC) and 12 columns. Chords are indicated by dots on the grid lines.

Section 3 Bar 1 Musical Notation: A 6-staff musical score for Bar 1 of Section 3. The staves are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. It includes triplets in the OH, SD, and CYM staves.

Bar 2

Section 3 Bar 2 Chord Diagram: A 12-bar grid with 6 rows (CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, AC) and 12 columns. Chords are indicated by dots on the grid lines.

Section 3 Bar 2 Musical Notation: A 6-staff musical score for Bar 2 of Section 3. The staves are labeled CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. It includes triplets in the OH, SD, CYM, and HC staves.

HORA (Frailich)

(Jewish)

A 16-measure rhythm grid for the piece 'HORA (Frailich)'. The grid has 8 rows labeled 1 AC through 8 CH and 16 columns labeled 1 through 16. Vertical lines indicate the placement of notes for each instrument.

Musical notation for 'HORA (Frailich)'. It consists of seven staves labeled CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation shows the rhythmic patterns for each instrument, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests.

HORA (Frailich)

A 16-measure rhythm grid for the piece 'HORA (Frailich)'. The grid has 8 rows labeled 1 AC through 8 CH and 16 columns labeled 1 through 16. Vertical lines indicate the placement of notes for each instrument.

Musical notation for 'HORA (Frailich)'. It consists of seven staves labeled CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation shows the rhythmic patterns for each instrument, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests.

IRISH JIG

This rhythm is written in 6/8. By using a twelve base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars.

A 12-measure rhythm grid for the piece 'IRISH JIG'. The grid has 8 rows labeled 1 AC through 8 CH and 12 columns labeled 1 through 12. Vertical lines indicate the placement of notes for each instrument.

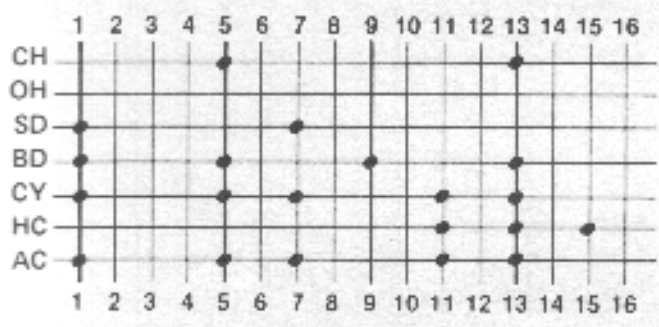
Musical notation for 'IRISH JIG'. It consists of seven staves labeled CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation shows the rhythmic patterns for each instrument, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests.

IRISH JIG

A 12-measure rhythm grid for the piece 'IRISH JIG'. The grid has 8 rows labeled 1 AC through 8 CH and 12 columns labeled 1 through 12. Vertical lines indicate the placement of notes for each instrument.

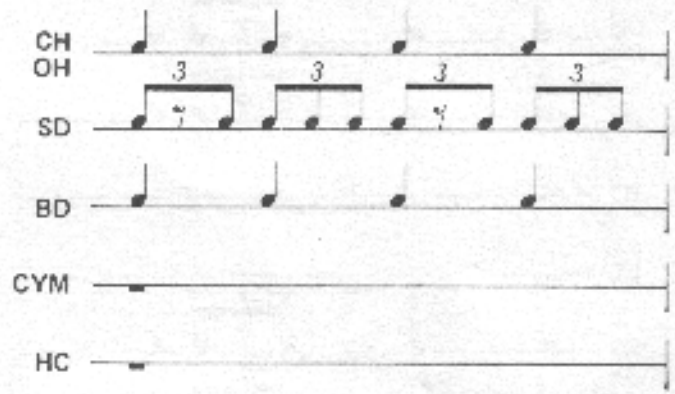
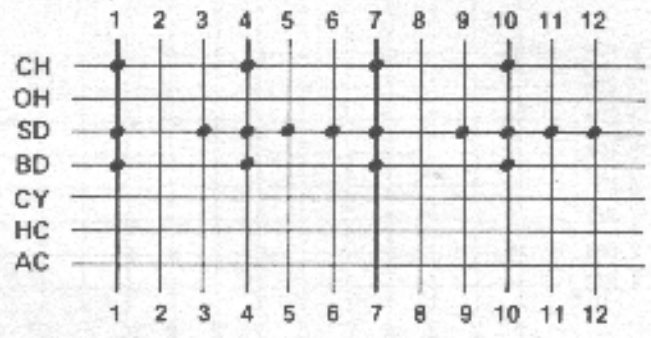
Musical notation for 'IRISH JIG'. It consists of seven staves labeled CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation shows the rhythmic patterns for each instrument, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests.

HORA (Frailich) (Jewish)

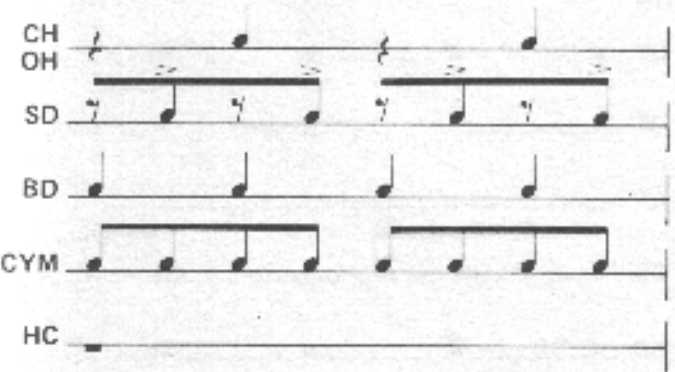
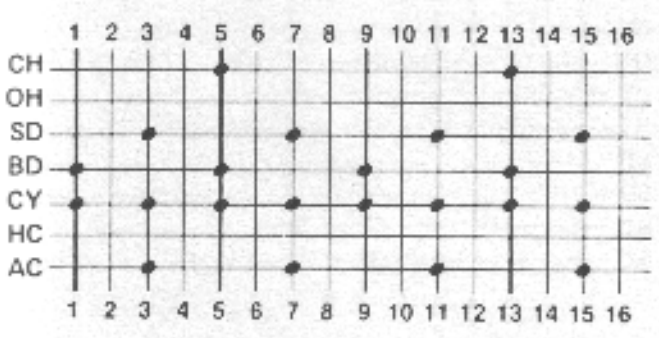


IRISH JIG

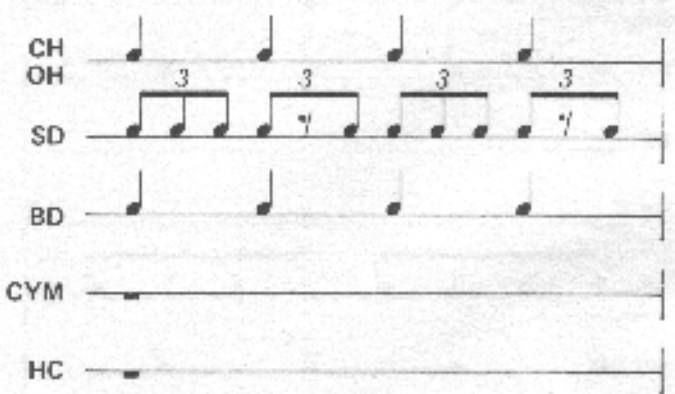
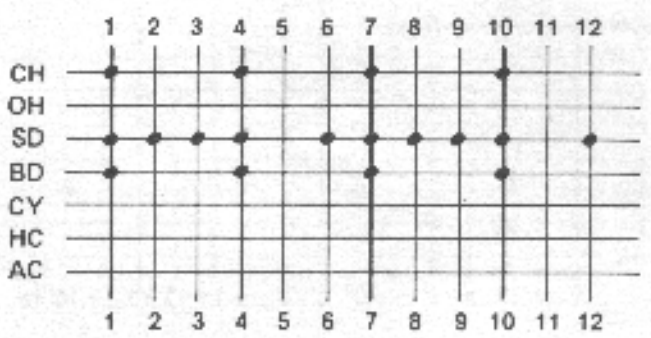
This rhythm is written in 6/8. By using a twelve base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars.



HORA (Frailich)



IRISH JIG



MEXICAN HAT DANCE

Twelve Base (This measure is really equal to 4 fast $\frac{1}{4}$ bars.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 CH	•			•			•			•		
7 OH												
6 CY	•			•			•			•		
5 HT												
4 LT												
3 SD	•			•			•			•		
2 BD	•			•			•			•		
1 AC												

REEL

Twelve Base

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 CH	•			•			•			•		
7 OH												
6 CY	•			•			•			•		
5 HT												
4 LT												
3 SD	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•
2 BD	•			•			•			•		
1 AC												

POLKA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH					•								•			
7 OH																
6 CY	•				•				•				•			
5 HT																
4 LT																
3 SD		•				•				•				•		
2 BD	•				•				•				•			
1 AC																

POLKA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 CH					•					•			•			
7 OH									•				•			
6 CY	•				•				•				•			
5 HT													•		•	
4 LT																
3 SD		•				•			•				•			•
2 BD	•				•				•				•			
1 AC		•				•			•				•			

MEXICAN HAT DANCE

Twelve Base (This measure is really equal to 4 fast $\frac{3}{4}$ bars.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CH	•			•			•			•		
OH												
SD	•			•			•			•		
BD	•			•			•			•		
CY	•			•			•			•		
HC												
AC									•	•		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Musical notation for Mexican Hat Dance. It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes quarter notes and eighth notes with beams. There are triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes in measures 7, 8, 9, and 10. The HC staff has a single note in measure 1.

REEL

Twelve Base

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CH	•			•			•			•		
OH												
SD	•		•	•		•		•		•		•
BD	•		•	•		•		•		•		•
CY	•		•	•		•		•		•		•
HC												
AC												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Musical notation for Reel. It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes quarter notes and eighth notes with beams. There are triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes in measures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The HC staff has a single note in measure 1.

POLKA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH					•											•
OH																
SD			•				•				•					•
BD	•			•			•			•			•			•
CY	•			•			•			•			•			•
HC																
AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Polka (left). It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes quarter notes and eighth notes with beams. There are triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes in measures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The HC staff has a single note in measure 1.

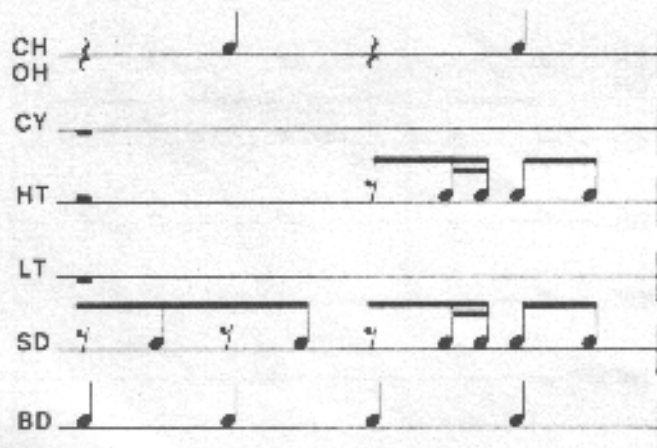
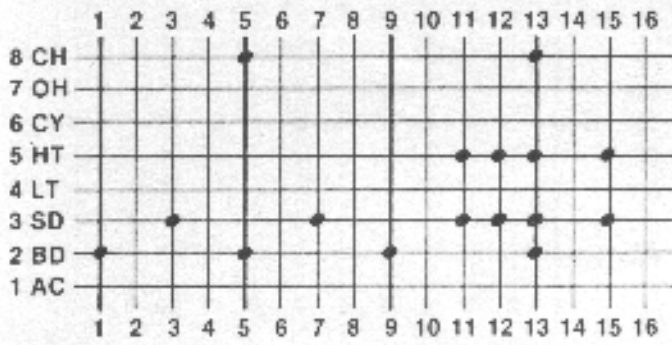
POLKA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH					•											•
OH																
SD			•				•					•				•
BD	•			•			•			•			•			•
CY	•			•			•			•			•			•
HC																
AC			•				•					•				•
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Polka (right). It shows six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes quarter notes and eighth notes with beams. There are triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes in measures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The HC staff has a single note in measure 1.

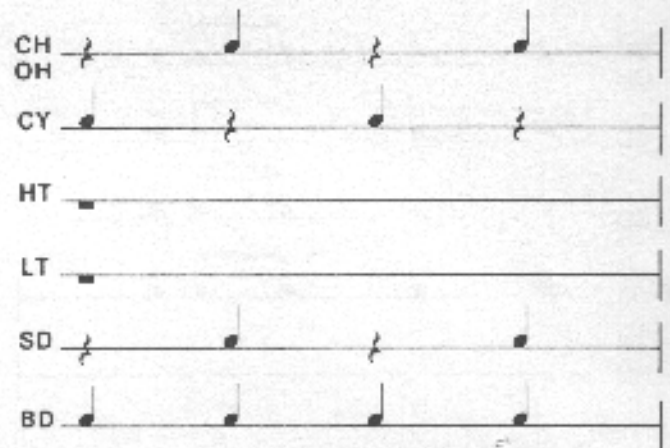
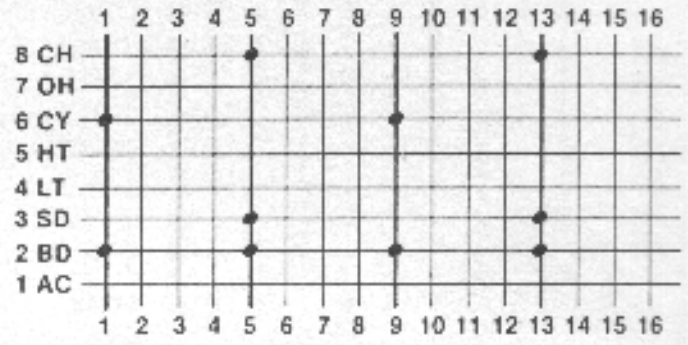
SHER (Russian)

This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars for the pattern below.



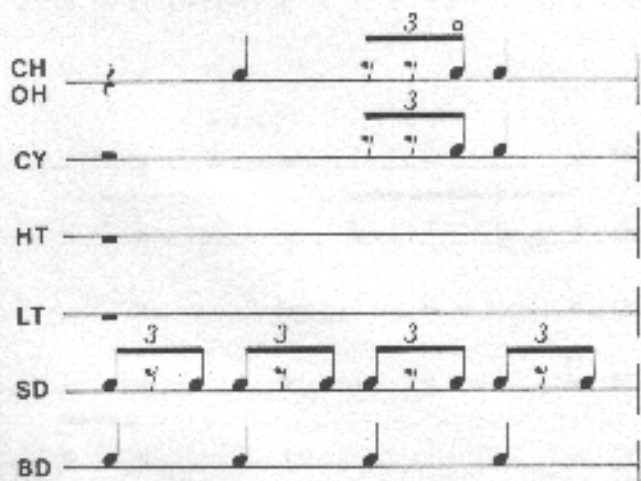
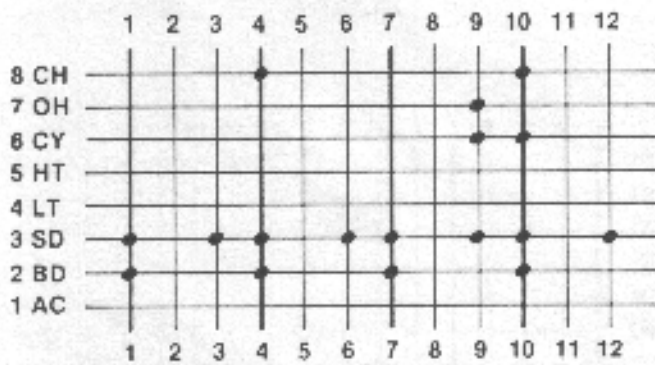
TWO-STEP (Peabody)

(Peabody)



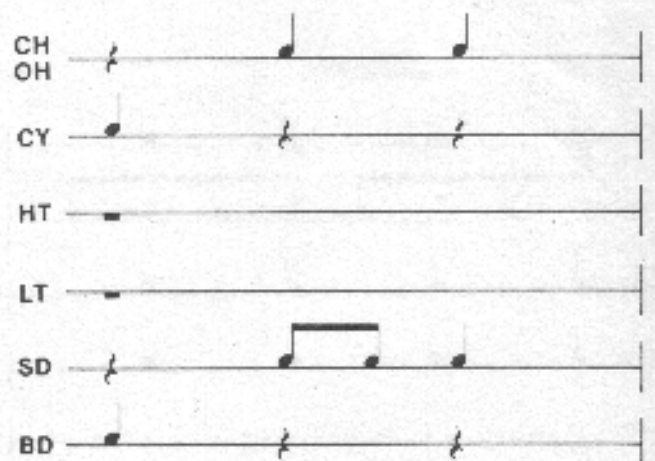
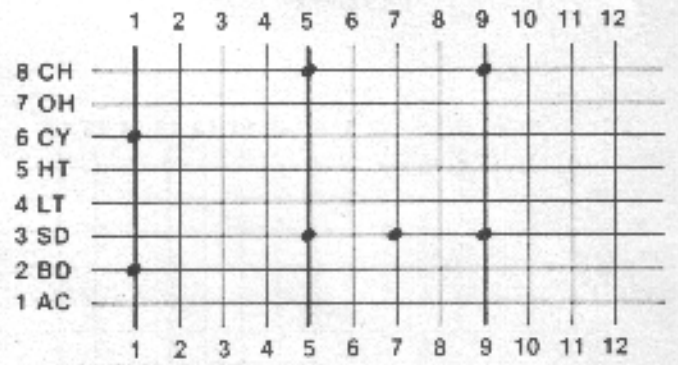
TARANTELLA

Twelve Base (6/8—2 bars)



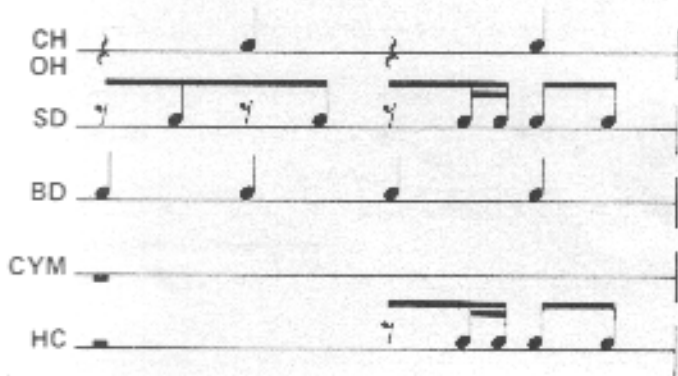
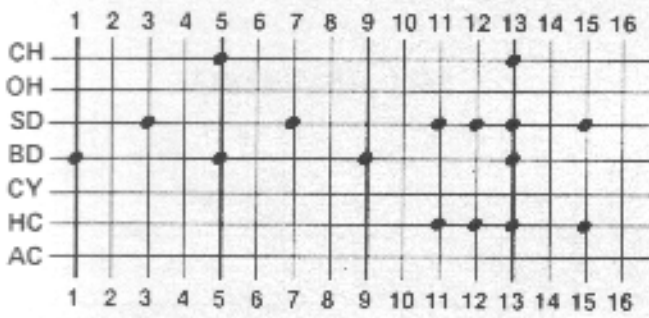
WALTZ

Twelve Base (3/4)



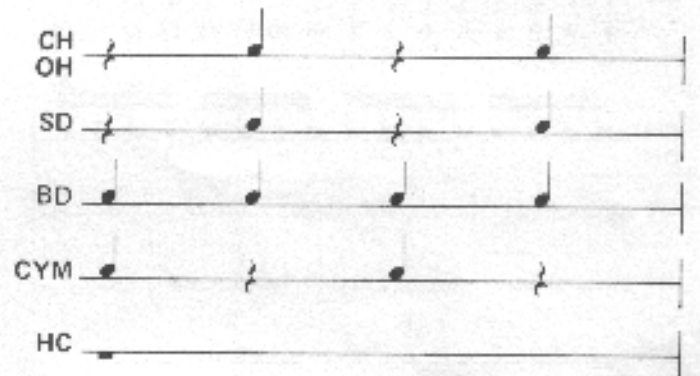
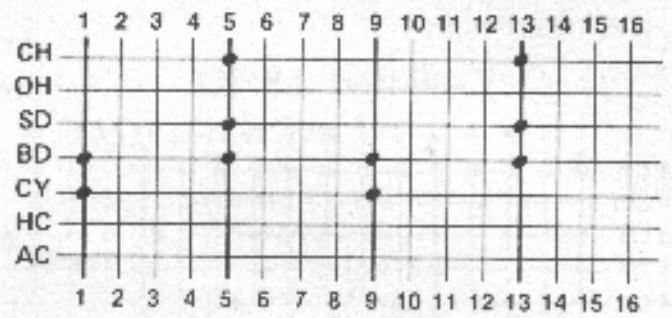
SHER (Russian)

This rhythm is written in 2/4 time. By using a sixteen base, we are inputting the equivalent of 2 bars for the pattern below.



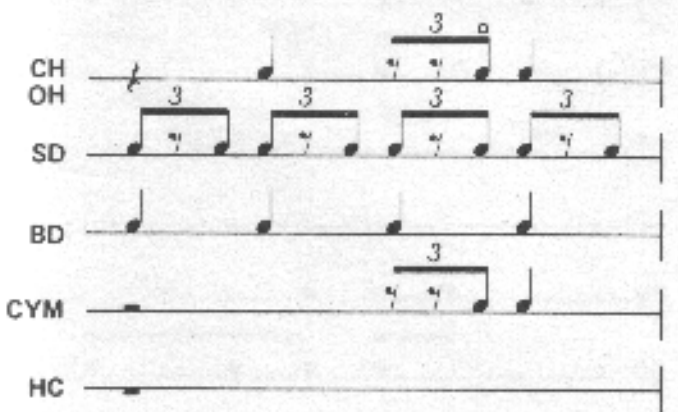
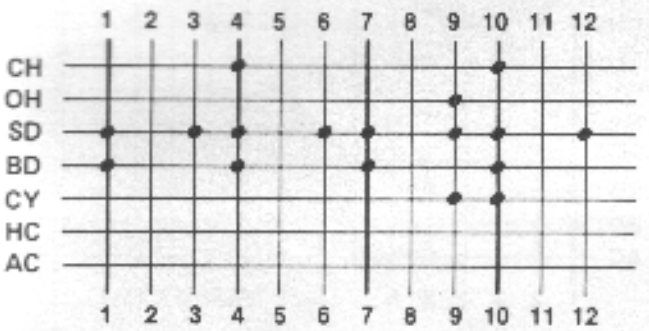
TWO-STEP (Peabody)

(Peabody)



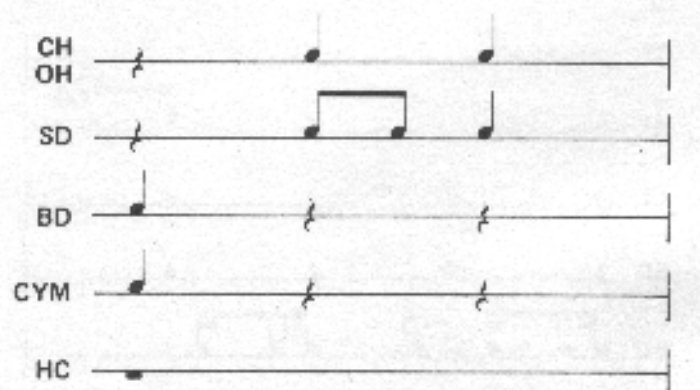
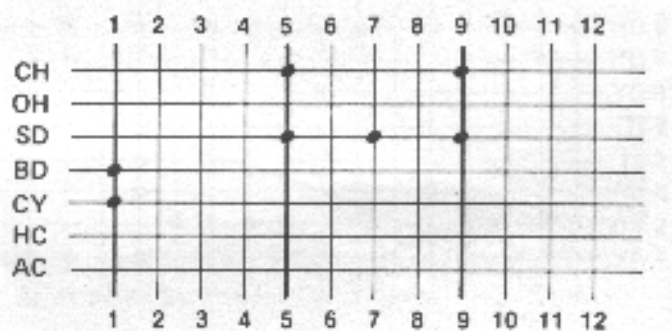
TARANTELLA

Twelve Base (6/8—2 bars)



WALTZ

Twelve Base (¾)



THE BEATS OF YOUR FAVORITE DRUMMERS

The following section contains beats written in the style of many of today's top drummers. They may not be the exact beat played on a specific recording, but they all capture the essence of the players' style and will give you the right feel for a tune in the style of either that player or the group the drummer is associated with.

CARMINE APPICE

Drum notation grid for Carmine Appice beat 1. The grid shows 16 measures across 8 drum parts: 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The notation uses dots to indicate drum hits on a grid.

Musical notation for Carmine Appice beat 1. It shows the rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes stems, beams, and accents to represent the specific drum sounds and timing.

CARMINE APPICE

Drum notation grid for Carmine Appice beat 2. The grid shows 16 measures across 8 drum parts: 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The notation uses dots to indicate drum hits on a grid.

Musical notation for Carmine Appice beat 2. It shows the rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes stems, beams, and accents to represent the specific drum sounds and timing.

BILL BRUFORD

Drum notation grid for Bill Bruford beat 1. The grid shows 16 measures across 8 drum parts: 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The notation uses dots to indicate drum hits on a grid.

Musical notation for Bill Bruford beat 1. It shows the rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes stems, beams, and accents to represent the specific drum sounds and timing.

BILL BRUFORD

Drum notation grid for Bill Bruford beat 2. The grid shows 16 measures across 8 drum parts: 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC. The notation uses dots to indicate drum hits on a grid.

Musical notation for Bill Bruford beat 2. It shows the rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes stems, beams, and accents to represent the specific drum sounds and timing.

THE BEATS OF YOUR FAVORITE DRUMMERS

The following section contains beats written in the style of many of today's top drummers. They may not be the exact beat played on a specific recording, but they all capture the essence of the players' style and will give you the right feel for a tune in the style of either that player or the group the drummer is associated with.

CARMINE APPICE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH																
SD					•											
BD	•		•	•					•					•		•
CY										•						
HC					•									•		
AC					•									•		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Carmine Appice's beat, showing staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC with rhythmic patterns.

CARMINE APPICE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH																
SD					•											
BD	•	•		•	•				•	•			•			
CY																
HC														•	•	
AC					•									•	•	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Carmine Appice's second beat, showing staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC with rhythmic patterns.

BILL BRUFORD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH			•		•		•									•
OH											•					
SD					•								•			
BD	•						•		•						•	
CY	•				•				•							
HC										•			•			•
AC					•									•		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Bill Bruford's beat, showing staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC with rhythmic patterns.

BILL BRUFORD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH							•									•
SD					•				•				•			
BD	•						•		•			•			•	
CY																•
HC																
AC					•										•	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Bill Bruford's second beat, showing staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC with rhythmic patterns.

BILLY COBHAM

Drum chart for Billy Cobham, 16 measures. The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 3, 4, 11, 12, 15
- 7 OH:** Beat 6
- 6 CY:** Beat 1
- 5 HT:** No notes
- 4 LT:** No notes
- 3 SD:** Beats 5, 13
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 8, 9, 14
- 1 AC:** Beat 1

Musical notation for Billy Cobham, 16 measures. The notation includes:

- CH:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15.
- OH:** Half notes on beats 1 and 13.
- CY:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- HT:** No notes.
- LT:** No notes.
- SD:** Quarter notes on beats 5, 13.
- BD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 8, 9, 14.

PHIL COLLINS

Drum chart for Phil Collins, 16 measures. The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
- 7 OH:** No notes
- 6 CY:** No notes
- 5 HT:** No notes
- 4 LT:** No notes
- 3 SD:** Beats 5, 13
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 7, 13
- 1 AC:** Beat 5

Musical notation for Phil Collins, 16 measures. The notation includes:

- CH:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15.
- OH:** No notes.
- CY:** No notes.
- HT:** No notes.
- LT:** No notes.
- SD:** Quarter notes on beats 5, 13.
- BD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 7, 13.

BILLY COBHAM

Drum chart for Billy Cobham, 16 measures. The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 3, 4, 11, 12, 15
- 7 OH:** Beats 7, 11, 15
- 6 CY:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- 5 HT:** Beats 5, 13, 15
- 4 LT:** No notes
- 3 SD:** Beats 5, 13
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15
- 1 AC:** Beats 3, 11, 15

Musical notation for Billy Cobham, 16 measures. The notation includes:

- CH:** Quarter notes on beats 3, 4, 11, 12, 15.
- OH:** Half notes on beats 7, 11, 15.
- CY:** Quarter notes on beats 3, 7, 11, 15.
- HT:** Quarter notes on beats 5, 13, 15.
- LT:** No notes.
- SD:** Quarter notes on beats 5, 13.
- BD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15.

PHIL COLLINS

Drum chart for Phil Collins, 16 measures. The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
- 7 OH:** No notes
- 6 CY:** No notes
- 5 HT:** No notes
- 4 LT:** No notes
- 3 SD:** Beats 5, 13
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
- 1 AC:** Beat 5

Musical notation for Phil Collins, 16 measures. The notation includes:

- CH:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15.
- OH:** No notes.
- CY:** No notes.
- HT:** No notes.
- LT:** No notes.
- SD:** Quarter notes on beats 5, 13.
- BD:** Quarter notes on beats 1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15.

BILLY COBHAM

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH			•	•							•	•				
OH						•									•	
SD					•								•			
BD	•							•	•					•		
CY	•							•	•							
HC																
AC	•							•	•							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Billy Cobham's drum part, measures 1-16. The notation includes staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC, showing rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

PHIL COLLINS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•				•			•				•			•	
OH			•									•				•
SD					•								•			
BD	•							•								
CY	•															
HC																
AC	•							•								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Phil Collins's drum part, measures 1-16. The notation includes staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC, showing rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

BILLY COBHAM

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH			•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
SD					•								•			
BD	•		•				•	•		•	•		•	•		•
CY		•					•		•		•		•		•	
HC					•				•		•		•		•	
AC		•				•			•		•		•		•	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Billy Cobham's drum part, measures 1-16. The notation includes staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC, showing rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

PHIL COLLINS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•				•			•				•			•	
OH			•									•				•
SD					•								•			
BD	•							•				•				•
CY	•															
HC																
AC	•							•								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Musical notation for Phil Collins's drum part, measures 1-16. The notation includes staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC, showing rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

STEWART COPLAND

Grid for Stewart Copland's piece. The grid shows notes for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC across 16 measures. Notes are present at (1, CH), (5, CH), (9, CH), (13, CH), (5, SD), (13, SD), (1, BD), (5, BD), (9, BD), (13, BD), (15, BD), (5, AC), (13, AC).

Musical notation for Stewart Copland's piece. It shows staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes notes and rests corresponding to the grid above.

STEVE GADD

Grid for Steve Gadd's piece. The grid shows notes for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC across 16 measures. Notes are present at (1, CH), (2, CH), (3, CH), (4, CH), (5, CH), (6, CH), (7, CH), (8, CH), (9, CH), (10, CH), (11, CH), (12, CH), (13, CH), (14, CH), (15, CH), (16, CH), (1, OH), (2, OH), (3, OH), (4, OH), (5, OH), (6, OH), (7, OH), (8, OH), (9, OH), (10, OH), (11, OH), (12, OH), (13, OH), (14, OH), (15, OH), (16, OH), (5, SD), (13, SD), (1, BD), (4, BD), (8, BD), (9, BD), (12, BD), (14, BD), (16, BD), (5, AC), (13, AC).

Musical notation for Steve Gadd's piece. It shows staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes notes and rests corresponding to the grid above.

STEWART COPLAND

Grid for Stewart Copland's piece. The grid shows notes for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC across 16 measures. Notes are present at (1, CH), (2, CH), (3, CH), (4, CH), (5, CH), (6, CH), (7, CH), (8, CH), (9, CH), (10, CH), (11, CH), (12, CH), (13, CH), (14, CH), (15, CH), (16, CH), (1, OH), (2, OH), (3, OH), (4, OH), (5, OH), (6, OH), (7, OH), (8, OH), (9, OH), (10, OH), (11, OH), (12, OH), (13, OH), (14, OH), (15, OH), (16, OH), (1, SD), (4, SD), (7, SD), (9, SD), (12, SD), (15, SD), (1, BD), (4, BD), (7, BD), (9, BD), (12, BD), (15, BD), (1, AC), (4, AC), (7, AC), (9, AC), (12, AC), (15, AC).

Musical notation for Stewart Copland's piece. It shows staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes notes and rests corresponding to the grid above.

STEVE GADD

Grid for Steve Gadd's piece. The grid shows notes for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC across 16 measures. Notes are present at (1, CH), (2, CH), (3, CH), (4, CH), (8, CH), (11, CH), (15, CH), (1, OH), (2, OH), (3, OH), (4, OH), (15, OH), (16, OH), (1, SD), (3, SD), (5, SD), (10, SD), (12, SD), (13, SD), (1, BD), (3, BD), (5, BD), (6, BD), (7, BD), (12, BD), (1, AC), (13, AC).

Musical notation for Steve Gadd's piece. It shows staves for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes notes and rests corresponding to the grid above.

STEWART COPLAND

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•				•				•				•			
OH																
SD					•								•			
BD	•														•	
CY																
HC																
AC					•								•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH SD BD CYM HC

STEVE GADD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH														•	•	
SD					•								•			
BD	•		•				•	•			•		•		•	
CY																
HC																
AC					•								•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH SD BD CYM HC

STEWART COPLAND

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH																
SD							•							•		
BD	•		•					•			•		•			
CY	•													•	•	
HC																
AC			•		•						•		•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH SD BD CYM HC

STEVE GADD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH														•	•	
SD			•		•				•				•			
BD	•				•	•						•		•		
CY															•	•
HC												•	•			
AC																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH SD BD CYM HC

DAVE GARABALDI

Piano roll for Dave Garabaldi. The grid shows notes for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC across 16 measures. Notes are present at various intervals, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Musical notation for Dave Garabaldi. It consists of seven staves labeled CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulations such as accents and slurs.

HENRY JONES

Piano roll for Henry Jones. The grid shows notes for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC across 16 measures. Notes are present at various intervals, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Musical notation for Henry Jones. It consists of seven staves labeled CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulations such as accents and slurs.

DAVE GARABALDI

Piano roll for Dave Garabaldi. The grid shows notes for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC across 16 measures. Notes are present at various intervals, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Musical notation for Dave Garabaldi. It consists of seven staves labeled CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulations such as accents and slurs.

HENRY JONES

Piano roll for Henry Jones. The grid shows notes for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC across 16 measures. Notes are present at various intervals, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Musical notation for Henry Jones. It consists of seven staves labeled CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulations such as accents and slurs.

DAVE GARABALDI

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•		•				•		•		•		•	•	•	
OH																
SD		•			•								•			
BD				•					•						•	
CY																
HC	•	•	•	•				•		•		•			•	
AC	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•	•	•		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH

SD

BD

CYM

HC

HENRY JONES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH											•					
SD													•			
BD	•						•		•							
CY											•					
HC													•			
AC													•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH

SD

BD

CYM

HC

DAVE GARABALDI

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•		•		•		•		•		•		•	•	•	
OH																
SD		•								•						
BD				•		•	•					•			•	
CY																
HC	•	•							•		•				•	
AC	•	•			•				•		•		•		•	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH

SD

BD

CYM

HC

HENRY JONES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OH																
SD											•	•	•			
BD	•							•		•						
CY	•				•				•							
HC													•			
AC											•	•	•			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CH OH

SD

BD

CYM

HC

HARVEY MASON

Drum chart for Harvey Mason, 16 measures. The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- 7 OH:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- 6 CY:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- 5 HT:** Beat 10
- 4 LT:** Beat 13
- 3 SD:** Beats 5, 6, 10, 13
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 8, 9, 16
- 1 AC:** Beats 1, 13

Musical notation for Harvey Mason, 16 measures. The notation is arranged in six staves: CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The CH and OH parts feature a melodic line with notes on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, and 15th measures. The SD and BD parts provide a rhythmic accompaniment with various note values and rests.

NDUGU (Leon Chanler)

Drum chart for Ndugu (Leon Chanler), 16 measures. The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 1, 3, 4, 6
- 7 OH:** Beats 10, 15
- 6 CY:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- 5 HT:** Beats 2, 5
- 4 LT:** Beats 10, 13
- 3 SD:** Beats 2, 5, 10, 13
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 7, 8, 16
- 1 AC:** Beats 2, 5, 10, 13

Musical notation for Ndugu (Leon Chanler), 16 measures. The notation is arranged in six staves: CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The CH and OH parts feature a melodic line with notes on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th, and 15th measures. The SD and BD parts provide a rhythmic accompaniment with various note values and rests.

HARVEY MASON

Drum chart for Harvey Mason, 16 measures. The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
- 7 OH:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- 6 CY:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- 5 HT:** Beat 5
- 4 LT:** Beat 13
- 3 SD:** Beats 5, 10, 13
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 8, 9, 16
- 1 AC:** Beats 1, 13

Musical notation for Harvey Mason, 16 measures. The notation is arranged in six staves: CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The CH and OH parts feature a melodic line with notes on the 1st, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th measures. The SD and BD parts provide a rhythmic accompaniment with various note values and rests.

NDUGU (Leon Chanler)

Drum chart for Ndugu (Leon Chanler), 16 measures. The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11
- 7 OH:** Beat 15
- 6 CY:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- 5 HT:** Beat 10
- 4 LT:** Beat 13
- 3 SD:** Beats 5, 6, 10, 13
- 2 BD:** Beats 1, 7, 8, 16
- 1 AC:** Beats 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13

Musical notation for Ndugu (Leon Chanler), 16 measures. The notation is arranged in six staves: CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD. The CH and OH parts feature a melodic line with notes on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, and 15th measures. The SD and BD parts provide a rhythmic accompaniment with various note values and rests.

HARVEY MASON

NDUGU (Leon Chancler)

HARVEY MASON

NDUGU (Leon Chancler)

JEFF PORCARO

STEVE SMITH

JEFF PORCARO

STEVE SMITH

JEFF PORCARO

Drum notation grid for Jeff Porcaro. The grid shows 16 measures across 7 drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The notation uses dots to indicate the placement of each drum stroke.

Musical notation for Jeff Porcaro. It consists of six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

STEVE SMITH

Drum notation grid for Steve Smith. The grid shows 16 measures across 7 drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The notation uses dots to indicate the placement of each drum stroke.

Musical notation for Steve Smith. It consists of six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

JEFF PORCARO

Drum notation grid for Jeff Porcaro. The grid shows 16 measures across 7 drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The notation uses dots to indicate the placement of each drum stroke.

Musical notation for Jeff Porcaro. It consists of six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

STEVE SMITH

Drum notation grid for Steve Smith. The grid shows 16 measures across 7 drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The notation uses dots to indicate the placement of each drum stroke.

Musical notation for Steve Smith. It consists of six staves: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

ROGER TAYLOR

Drum chart for Roger Taylor's part, measures 1-16. The chart shows hits for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Roger Taylor's part, measures 1-16. It shows notes for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

ROGER TAYLOR

Drum chart for Roger Taylor's part, measures 1-16. The chart shows hits for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Roger Taylor's part, measures 1-16. It shows notes for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

LENNY WHITE

Drum chart for Lenny White's part, measures 1-16. The chart shows hits for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Lenny White's part, measures 1-16. It shows notes for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

LENNY WHITE

Drum chart for Lenny White's part, measures 1-16. The chart shows hits for 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Lenny White's part, measures 1-16. It shows notes for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

ROGER TAYLOR

Drum notation grid for Roger Taylor. The grid shows 16 measures across 7 drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The notation consists of vertical stems with dots indicating the timing of hits.

Musical notation for Roger Taylor. It features six staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents and hairpins.

LENNY WHITE

Drum notation grid for Lenny White. The grid shows 16 measures across 7 drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The notation consists of vertical stems with dots indicating the timing of hits.

Musical notation for Lenny White. It features six staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents and hairpins.

ROGER TAYLOR

Drum notation grid for Roger Taylor. The grid shows 16 measures across 7 drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The notation consists of vertical stems with dots indicating the timing of hits.

Musical notation for Roger Taylor. It features six staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents and hairpins.

LENNY WHITE

Drum notation grid for Lenny White. The grid shows 16 measures across 7 drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The notation consists of vertical stems with dots indicating the timing of hits.

Musical notation for Lenny White. It features six staves for CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents and hairpins.

ALEX VAN HALEN

Many of Alex's beats are built on 2-bar patterns.

Bar 1

Diagram showing fret positions for Bar 1 across 16 frets for strings 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Bar 1 showing rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

Bar 2

Diagram showing fret positions for Bar 2 across 16 frets for strings 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Bar 2 showing rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

ALEX VAN HALEN

Bar 1

Diagram showing fret positions for Bar 1 across 16 frets for strings 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Bar 1 showing rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

Bar 2

Diagram showing fret positions for Bar 2 across 16 frets for strings 8 CH, 7 OH, 6 CY, 5 HT, 4 LT, 3 SD, 2 BD, and 1 AC.

Musical notation for Bar 2 showing rhythmic patterns for CH, OH, CY, HT, LT, SD, and BD.

ALEX VAN HALEN

Many of Alex's beats are built on 2-bar patterns.

Bar 1

Drum notation grid for Bar 1. The grid shows patterns for seven drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The x-axis represents 16 beats, and the y-axis lists the drum parts. The patterns are as follows:

- CH:** Beats 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
- OH:** Beats 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16
- SD:** Beats 5, 9, 13
- BD:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- CY:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- HC:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- AC:** Beats 5, 9, 13

Bar 2

Drum notation grid for Bar 2. The grid shows patterns for seven drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The x-axis represents 16 beats, and the y-axis lists the drum parts. The patterns are as follows:

- CH:** Beats 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
- OH:** Beats 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16
- SD:** Beats 5, 9, 13
- BD:** Beats 7, 11, 15
- CY:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- HC:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- AC:** Beats 5, 9, 13

Musical notation for Bar 1. It shows notes and rests for six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests, with some notes beamed together. The patterns correspond to the drum notation grid above.

Musical notation for Bar 2. It shows notes and rests for six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests, with some notes beamed together. The patterns correspond to the drum notation grid above.

ALEX VAN HALEN

Bar 1

Drum notation grid for Bar 1. The grid shows patterns for seven drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The x-axis represents 16 beats, and the y-axis lists the drum parts. The patterns are as follows:

- CH:** Beats 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
- OH:** Beats 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16
- SD:** Beats 5, 9, 13
- BD:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- CY:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- HC:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- AC:** Beats 5, 9, 13

Bar 2

Drum notation grid for Bar 2. The grid shows patterns for seven drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CY, HC, and AC. The x-axis represents 16 beats, and the y-axis lists the drum parts. The patterns are as follows:

- CH:** Beats 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
- OH:** Beats 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16
- SD:** Beats 5, 9, 13
- BD:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- CY:** Beats 1, 5, 9, 13
- HC:** Beats 3, 7, 11, 15
- AC:** Beats 5, 9, 13

Musical notation for Bar 1. It shows notes and rests for six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests, with some notes beamed together. The patterns correspond to the drum notation grid above.

Musical notation for Bar 2. It shows notes and rests for six drum parts: CH, OH, SD, BD, CYM, and HC. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests, with some notes beamed together. The patterns correspond to the drum notation grid above.

ROCK FILLS (SLOW TEMPOS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

ROCK FILLS (SLOW TEMPOS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

ROCK FILLS (FAST TEMPOS)

Drum chart for Rock Fill 1 (16 measures). The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Rest
- 7 OH:** Rest
- 6 CY:** Rest
- 5 HT:** Beat 5
- 4 LT:** Beats 9, 10, 11, 12
- 3 SD:** Beats 1, 2, 3
- 2 BD:** Beat 13
- 1 AC:** Beat 13

Musical notation for Rock Fill 1. The notation shows the following patterns:

- CH:** Rest
- OH:** Rest
- CY:** Rest
- HT:** Quarter note on beat 5, quarter rest on beat 6, eighth notes on beats 9-12.
- LT:** Eighth notes on beats 9-12.
- SD:** Eighth notes on beats 1-3, quarter rest on beat 4, quarter rest on beat 5, quarter note on beat 13.
- BD:** Quarter rest on beat 13, quarter note on beat 13.

Drum chart for Rock Fill 2 (16 measures). The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
- 7 OH:** Beat 11
- 6 CY:** Beat 11
- 5 HT:** Rest
- 4 LT:** Rest
- 3 SD:** Rest
- 2 BD:** Rest
- 1 AC:** Beat 11

Musical notation for Rock Fill 2. The notation shows the following patterns:

- CH:** Eighth notes on beats 1-8, quarter note on beat 9, quarter rest on beat 10, quarter note on beat 11, quarter rest on beat 12.
- OH:** Quarter note on beat 11, quarter rest on beat 12.
- CY:** Quarter note on beat 11, quarter rest on beat 12.
- HT:** Rest
- LT:** Rest
- SD:** Rest
- BD:** Rest

Drum chart for Rock Fill 3 (16 measures). The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beat 5
- 7 OH:** Beat 7
- 6 CY:** Beat 13
- 5 HT:** Beats 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
- 4 LT:** Rest
- 3 SD:** Beat 1
- 2 BD:** Beat 5
- 1 AC:** Beat 13

Musical notation for Rock Fill 3. The notation shows the following patterns:

- CH:** Quarter rest on beat 1, eighth notes on beats 5-7, quarter note on beat 8, quarter rest on beat 9, quarter note on beat 13.
- OH:** Quarter rest on beat 13, quarter note on beat 13.
- CY:** Quarter rest on beat 13, quarter note on beat 13.
- HT:** Eighth notes on beats 1-2, eighth notes on beats 3-4, eighth notes on beats 5-6, eighth notes on beats 7-8.
- LT:** Rest
- SD:** Quarter note on beat 1, quarter rest on beat 2, quarter rest on beat 3, quarter rest on beat 4, quarter rest on beat 5, quarter rest on beat 6, quarter rest on beat 7, quarter rest on beat 8, quarter rest on beat 9, quarter rest on beat 10, quarter rest on beat 11, quarter rest on beat 12, quarter rest on beat 13.
- BD:** Quarter note on beat 1, quarter note on beat 5, quarter note on beat 9, quarter rest on beat 13, quarter note on beat 13.

Drum chart for Rock Fill 4 (16 measures). The chart shows the following patterns:

- 8 CH:** Beat 5
- 7 OH:** Rest
- 6 CY:** Beat 3
- 5 HT:** Beats 9, 10, 11, 12
- 4 LT:** Beats 11, 12, 13
- 3 SD:** Beat 1
- 2 BD:** Beat 13
- 1 AC:** Beat 3

Musical notation for Rock Fill 4. The notation shows the following patterns:

- CH:** Rest
- OH:** Rest
- CY:** Quarter note on beat 3, quarter rest on beat 4, quarter rest on beat 5, quarter rest on beat 6, quarter rest on beat 7, quarter rest on beat 8, quarter rest on beat 9, quarter rest on beat 10, quarter rest on beat 11, quarter rest on beat 12, quarter rest on beat 13.
- HT:** Eighth notes on beats 9-12.
- LT:** Eighth notes on beats 11-13.
- SD:** Quarter note on beat 1, quarter rest on beat 2, quarter rest on beat 3, quarter rest on beat 4, quarter rest on beat 5, quarter rest on beat 6, quarter rest on beat 7, quarter rest on beat 8, quarter rest on beat 9, quarter rest on beat 10, quarter rest on beat 11, quarter rest on beat 12, quarter rest on beat 13.
- BD:** Quarter rest on beat 13, quarter note on beat 13.

ROCK FILLS (FAST TEMPOS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

JAZZ FILLS (SLOW TEMPOS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

JAZZ FILLS (SLOW TEMPOS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

JAZZ FILLS (FAST TEMPOS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

8 CH
7 OH
6 CY
5 HT
4 LT
3 SD
2 BD
1 AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
CY
HT
LT
SD
BD

JAZZ FILLS (FAST TEMPOS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
BD
CYM
HC

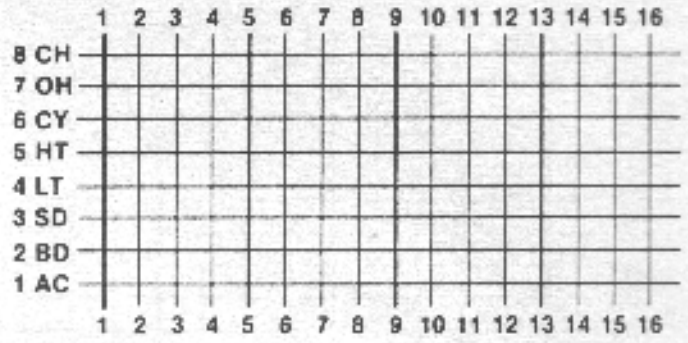
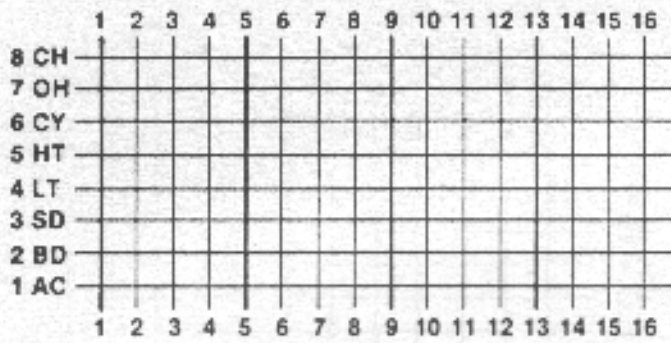
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
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CY
HC
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CH
OH
SD
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HC

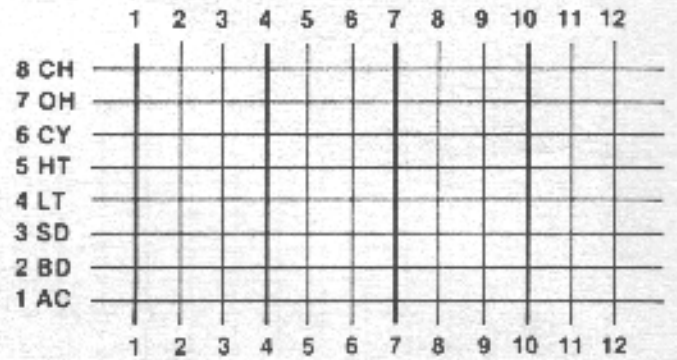
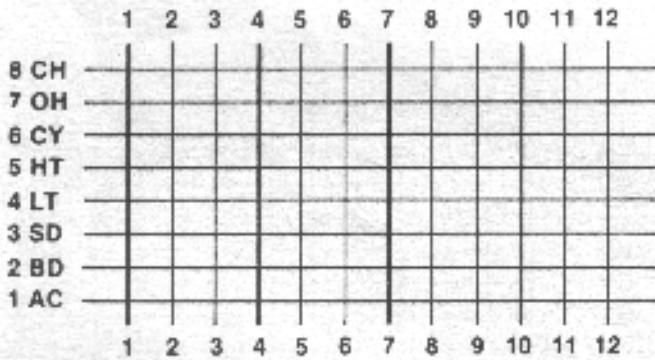
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 OH _____|
 CY _____|
 HT _____|
 LT _____|
 SD _____|
 BD _____|

CH _____|
 OH _____|
 CY _____|
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 SD _____|
 BD _____|

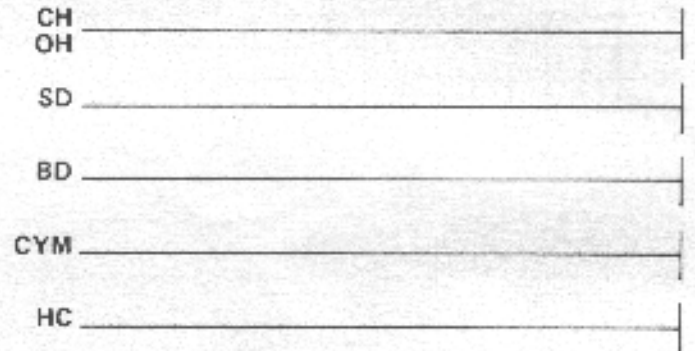
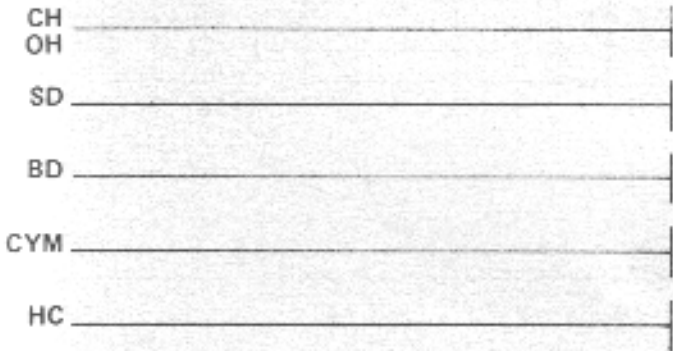
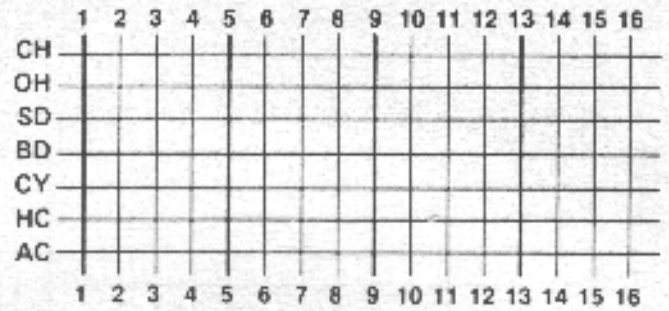
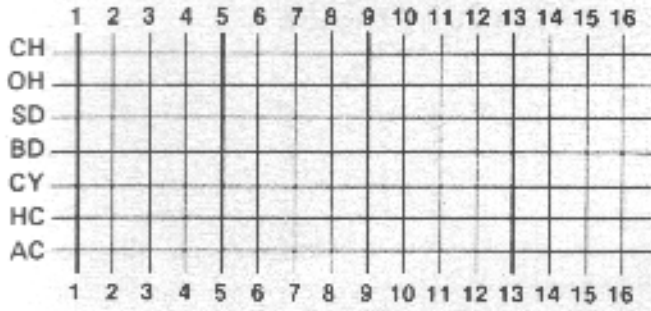
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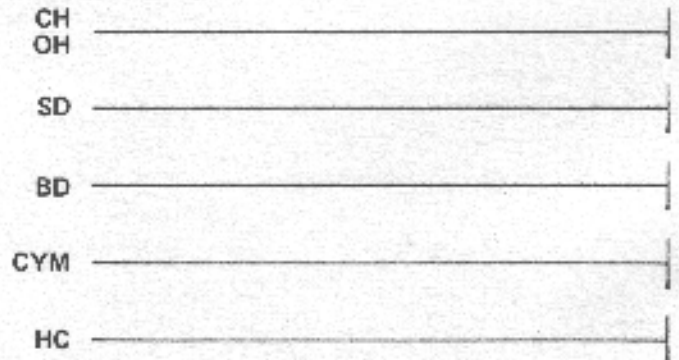
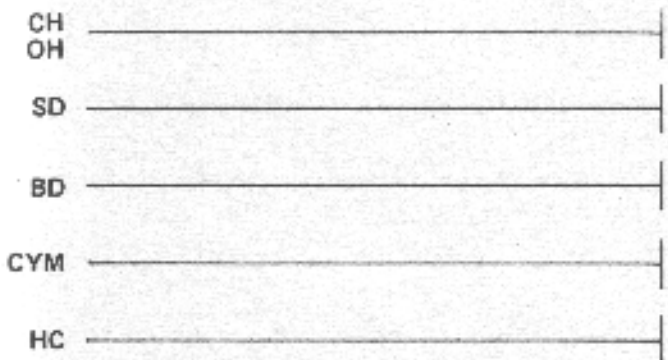
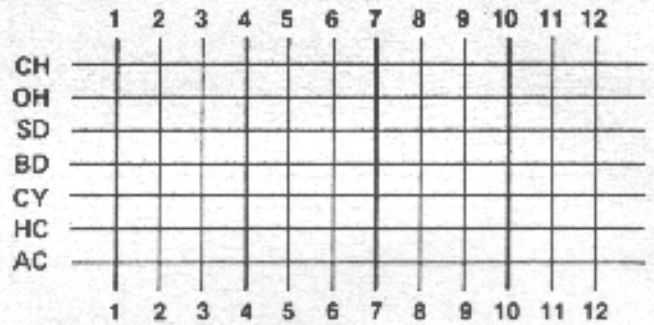
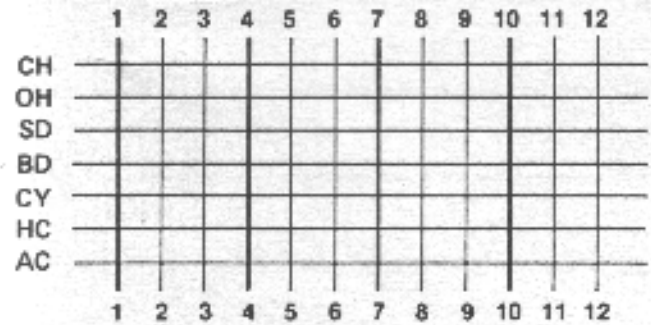
CH _____|
 OH _____|
 CY _____|
 HT _____|
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CH _____|
 OH _____|
 CY _____|
 HT _____|
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 SD _____|
 BD _____|

MANUSCRIPT PAPER—16 BASE



MANUSCRIPT PAPER—12 BASE



MANUSCRIPT PAPER

16 BASE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RC																
CC																
CH																
OH																
HC																
RS																
HT																
MT																
LT																
SD																
BD																
AC																

RC	_____
CC	_____
CH	_____
OH	_____
HC	_____
RS	_____
HT	_____
MT	_____
LT	_____
SD	_____
BD	_____

12 BASE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RC												
CC												
CH												
OH												
HC												
RS												
HT												
MT												
LT												
SD												
BD												
AC												

RC	_____
CC	_____
CH	_____
OH	_____
HC	_____
RS	_____
HT	_____
MT	_____
LT	_____
SD	_____
BD	_____

MANUSCRIPT PAPER

16 BASE

12 BASE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RC																
CC																
CH																
OH																
Tamb																
CH																
CB																
RS																
HT																
MT																
LT																
SD																
BD																
AC																

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RC												
CC												
CH												
OH												
Tamb												
CH												
CB												
RS												
HT												
MT												
LT												
SD												
BD												
AC												

RC	
CC	
CH	
OH	
Tamb	
CH	
CB	
RS	
HT	
MT	
LT	
SD	
BD	

RC	
CC	
CH	
OH	
Tamb	
CH	
CB	
RS	
HT	
MT	
LT	
SD	
BD	

MANUSCRIPT PAPER

16 BASE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
QJ																
CH																
LW																
SW																
Cab																
Mar																
HA																
LA																
LT																
HT																
LC																
HC																
MHC																
HB																
LB																
AC																

QJ	_____
CH	_____
LW	_____
SW	_____
Cab	_____
Mar	_____
HA	_____
LA	_____
LT	_____
HT	_____
LC	_____
HC	_____
MHC	_____
HB	_____
LB	_____

12 BASE

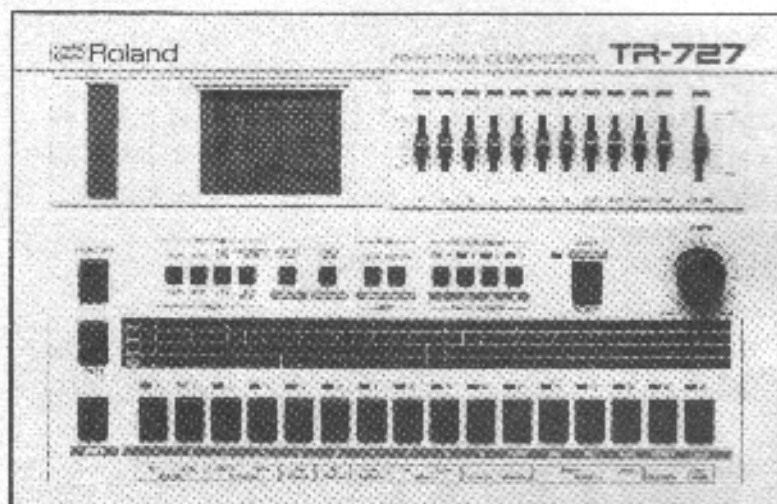
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
QJ												
CH												
LW												
SW												
Cab												
Mar												
HA												
LA												
LT												
HT												
LC												
HC												
MHC												
HB												
LB												
AC												

QJ	_____
CH	_____
LW	_____
SW	_____
Cab	_____
Mar	_____
HA	_____
LA	_____
LT	_____
HT	_____
LC	_____
HC	_____
MHC	_____
HB	_____
LB	_____

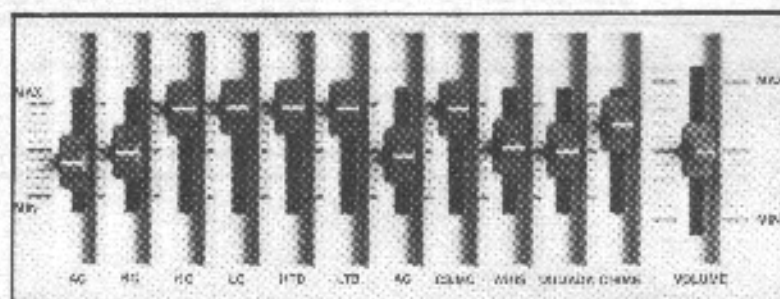
a Little Information

ABOUT THE RHYTHM COMPOSER TR-727

The TR-727 is technically the same as the TR-707. The difference is that the TR-727 is a LATIN DRUM MACHINE capable of producing the great sounds of most Latin rhythm instruments.



Similar to the TR-707, each instrument's sound is pre-set so you can't control its tone. There is a mixing panel, however, that allows you to control the volume of each track independently as well as the total output of all sounds.



The TR-727 contains a graphic display window which gives you a visual picture of all of the functions you are performing. It shows the input of the patterns, the metronome tempo, and the mode you are working in. When writing or playing tracks, it shows the track number and measure number.

As with the graphic screen on the TR-727, some lines of the display are used for more than one instrument (quijada/chime, cabasa/maracas).

Some lines are also used for different sounds of the same instrument. (Hi & Low Bongo, Mute High Conga & Open High Conga, Hi & Low Agogo, Short & Long Whistle.) The sounds and instruments are differentiated by solid and flashing dots.

SOLID DOTS

- star chime
- short whistle
- cabasa
- high agogo
- low timbale
- high timbale
- low conga
- mute conga
- high bongo

FLASHING DOTS

- quijada
- long whistle
- maracas
- low agogo

- open conga
- low bongo

STEP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
QUIJADA/CHIME																
WHISTLE																
CABASA/MARACAS																
AGOGO																
LOW TIMBALE																
HI TIMBALE																
LOW CONGA																
HI CONGA																
BONGO																
ACCENT																

TRACK

MODE

The concepts of 9 and 12 base and chaining on the TR-727 are the same as on the TR-707, TR-909 and TR-606 (see pages 8-11).

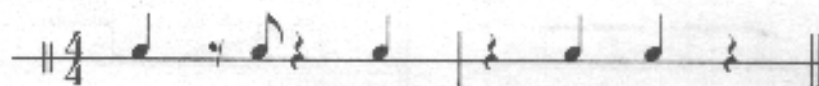
THE DICTIONARY FOR THE TR-727

The TR-727 is a unique Latin drum machine. It can play any of the rhythms in this dictionary written for the TR-606, TR-909, and TR-707. All you have to do is assign your choice of instrument sound to the rhythm indicated. To be most effective, however, the TR-727 should be used to add new sounds and rhythms to the basic beats. Used in this manner, it can add a complete Latin auxiliary percussion section to your music.

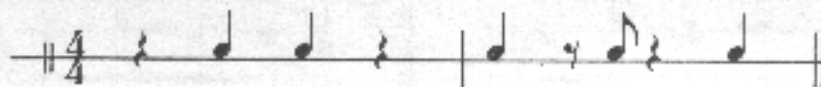
The next four pages contain basic beats for various styles of music (Rock, Jazz, Latin & Bossa-Nova). They are designed to supplement and blend with any of the beats in this dictionary that are of a similar style. They will add rhythmic drive and unique sounds to all of your beats and when blended with any of the other drum machines or with a live drummer, will create an exciting full percussion sound. Use these beats as a beginning and embellish them to fit your musical needs. They will all sound great as written but are designed so you can add your creative touch to embellish them to fit each tune you write.

LATIN MUSIC AND THE TR-727

Most Latin dance music is written in two-measure patterns which are based on the clave beat.



This beat underlies all Latin music and should be built into any patterns you create. The beat can be reversed.



The beat can also be altered as in the Bossa-Nova.



The two-bar feel is always there. When creating Latin sounds on the TR-727, remember to build your rhythms around the clave beat.

FAST LATIN 2-Bar Pattern

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
QJ					•											
CH																
LW																
SW																
Cab	•				•		•		•			•		•		
Mar		•			•		•		•		•		•		•	
HA	•					•							•			
LA																
LT		•				•			•			•		•		
HT	•				•					•			•		•	
LC	•		•			•					•		•		•	
HC					•					•					•	
MHC									•							
HB	•					•				•			•		•	
LB		•	•	•				•		•		•		•		
AC							•					•				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
QJ					•											
CH																
LW																
SW													•			
Cab	•				•		•		•			•		•		
Mar	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
HA	•															
LA																
LT					•				•							
HT	•		•			•				•		•		•		
LC	•		•			•						•		•		
HC					•						•				•	
MHC										•						
HB	•				•				•			•		•		
LB		•				•			•		•		•		•	
AC										•						

Musical notation for the first 2-bar pattern, showing rhythmic patterns for each instrument:

- QJ: Quarter note on beat 5.
- CH: Rest.
- LW: Rest.
- SW: Rest.
- Cab: Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- Mar: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- HA: Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- LA: Rest.
- LT: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- HT: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- LC: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- HC: Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- MHC: Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- HB: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- LB: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Musical notation for the second 2-bar pattern, showing rhythmic patterns for each instrument:

- QJ: Quarter note on beat 5.
- CH: Rest.
- LW: Rest.
- SW: Quarter note on beat 13.
- Cab: Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- Mar: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- HA: Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- LA: Rest.
- LT: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- HT: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- LC: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- HC: Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- MHC: Quarter notes on beats 1, 5, 9, 13.
- HB: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- LB: Quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

SLOW LATIN

2-Bar Pattern

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
QJ					•								•			
CH																
LW																
SW																
Cab	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
Mar	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
HA	•					•							•			
LA																
LT		•						•	•			•				
HT					•		•						•		•	
LC	•		•					•		•		•			•	
HC					•								•			
MHC																
HB	•					•							•			
LB		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
AC	•												•			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
QJ					•								•			
CH																
LW																
SW																
Cab	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
Mar	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
HA																
LA										•						
LT		•							•	•			•		•	
HT					•		•						•		•	
LC	•		•					•		•		•			•	
HC					•								•			
MHC											•	•	•		•	
HB	•					•				•			•			
LB		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
AC	•												•			

Musical notation for the first 2-bar pattern. It consists of 16 staves, each labeled with an instrument code (QJ, CH, LW, SW, Cab, Mar, HA, LA, LT, HT, LC, HC, MHC, HB, LB). The notation shows rhythmic patterns with stems, beams, and dots indicating note placement and timing across the 16 measures.

Musical notation for the second 2-bar pattern. It consists of 16 staves, each labeled with an instrument code (QJ, CH, LW, SW, Cab, Mar, HA, LA, LT, HT, LC, HC, MHC, HB, LB). The notation shows rhythmic patterns with stems, beams, and dots indicating note placement and timing across the 16 measures.

FAST ROCK

SLOW ROCK

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

QJ
CH
LW
SW
Cab
Mar
HA
LA
LT
HT
LC
HC
MHC
HB
LB
AC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

QJ
CH
LW
SW
Cab
Mar
HA
LA
LT
HT
LC
HC
MHC
HB
LB
AC

QJ
CH
LW
SW
Cab
Mar
HA
LA
LT
HT
LC
HC
MHC
HB
LB

QJ
CH
LW
SW
Cab
Mar
HA
LA
LT
HT
LC
HC
MHC
HB
LB

FAST JAZZ

SLOW JAZZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

QJ
CH
LW
SW
Cab
Mar
HA
LA
LT
HT
LC
HC
MHC
HB
LB
AC

A 16-measure percussion chart for Fast Jazz. The chart is a grid with 16 columns (measures) and 15 rows (instruments). Black dots indicate when an instrument plays. QJ plays on measures 5 and 13. CH plays on measures 5 and 13. LW plays on measures 5 and 13. SW plays on measures 5 and 13. Cab plays on measures 1, 7, and 9. Mar plays on measures 1, 7, and 9. HA plays on measures 3, 11, and 15. LA plays on measures 7, 8, 14, and 15. LT plays on measures 5, 6, 13, and 14. HT plays on measures 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, and 13. LC plays on measures 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16. HC plays on measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12. MHC plays on measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12. HB plays on measures 7, 8, 14, and 15. LB plays on measures 3, 11, and 15. AC plays on measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

QJ
CH
LW
SW
Cab
Mar
HA
LA
LT
HT
LC
HC
MHC
HB
LB
AC

A 16-measure percussion chart for Slow Jazz. The chart is a grid with 16 columns (measures) and 15 rows (instruments). Black dots indicate when an instrument plays. QJ plays on measures 5 and 13. CH plays on measures 5 and 13. LW plays on measures 5 and 13. SW plays on measures 5 and 13. Cab plays on measures 1, 5, 9, 13, and 15. Mar plays on measures 1, 5, 9, 13, and 15. HA plays on measures 5, 7, 9, and 15. LA plays on measures 5, 13, and 15. LT plays on measures 5 and 13. HT plays on measures 5, 13, and 15. LC plays on measures 5 and 13. HC plays on measures 5 and 13. MHC plays on measures 13 and 15. HB plays on measures 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 15. LB plays on measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. AC plays on measures 5 and 13.

QJ
CH
LW
SW
Cab
Mar
HA
LA
LT
HT
LC
HC
MHC
HB
LB

Musical notation for Fast Jazz. Each instrument has a staff with notes and rests. QJ has notes on measures 5 and 13. CH has notes on measures 5 and 13. LW has notes on measures 5 and 13. SW has notes on measures 5 and 13. Cab has notes on measures 1, 7, and 9. Mar has notes on measures 1, 7, and 9. HA has notes on measures 3, 11, and 15. LA has notes on measures 7, 8, 14, and 15. LT has notes on measures 5, 6, 13, and 14. HT has notes on measures 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, and 13. LC has notes on measures 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16. HC has notes on measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12. MHC has notes on measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12. HB has notes on measures 7, 8, 14, and 15. LB has notes on measures 3, 11, and 15.

QJ
CH
LW
SW
Cab
Mar
HA
LA
LT
HT
LC
HC
MHC
HB
LB

Musical notation for Slow Jazz. Each instrument has a staff with notes and rests. QJ has notes on measures 5 and 13. CH has notes on measures 5 and 13. LW has notes on measures 5 and 13. SW has notes on measures 5 and 13. Cab has notes on measures 1, 5, 9, 13, and 15. Mar has notes on measures 1, 5, 9, 13, and 15. HA has notes on measures 5, 7, 9, and 15. LA has notes on measures 5, 13, and 15. LT has notes on measures 5 and 13. HT has notes on measures 5, 13, and 15. LC has notes on measures 5 and 13. HC has notes on measures 5 and 13. MHC has notes on measures 13 and 15. HB has notes on measures 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 15. LB has notes on measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Bossa-Rock

Reversed Clave Feel (2-Bar Pattern)

This beat is specifically written to combine with the Bossa-Nova reversed clave feel beat that appears on page 58 of this dictionary. When you put the two together you will see how the sounds and rhythms of the TR-727 are used to blend and enhance the basic beat. Use these ideas to embellish any of the basic beats. With a few adjustments they will blend perfectly with any beat contained in this dictionary.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
QJ																
CH																
LW																
SW					•						•					
Cab	•				•				•				•			•
Mar	•	•			•				•				•			•
HA					•						•					
LA	•															•
LT	•	•			•				•				•			•
HT					•						•					
LC	•								•							•
HC																
MHC					•											•
HB					•						•					
LB	•	•							•				•			•
AC					•						•					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
QJ																
CH																
LW																
SW					•						•					
Cab	•				•				•				•			•
Mar	•	•			•				•				•			•
HA					•						•					
LA	•															•
LT	•	•			•				•				•			•
HT					•						•					
LC	•								•							•
HC																
MHC					•											•
HB	•				•				•				•			
LB	•	•							•				•			•
AC					•						•					