

DEUTSCHE SIGNAL-INSTRUMENTEN-FABRIK Max B. Martin GmbH & Co. KG







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State-of-the-art production technology enables us to achieve qualities such as consistent sound quality, long service lives and easy maintenance for the MARTIN-Trumpets.

All of our precision parts, such as valve stems and valve cones, are manufactured using modern CNC-controlled milling and turning machines. High accuracy of fit and excellent sealing are guaranteed. Each MARTIN-Trumpet is put through stringent quality testing before it is dispatched.

Aluminium alloys and plastics are also being used, in addition to the traditional materials, brass and nickel silver. The instruments are therefore lighter and oxidation is prevented. Furthermore, acceptance for plastic is growing among those who are allergic to nickel.

MARTIN-Trumpets were invented by Max B. Martin in 1905. Its predecessors were the fanfare trumpets from the Deutsche Signal-Instrumenten-Fabrik, which was founded in Markneukirchen/Saxony in 1880. The Kaiser Fanfare comes from this celebrated era.

The original 8-note MARTIN-Trumpet range also includes the 4-fache Begleitung. This instrument is an invention of Otto Günther, the grandson of Max B. Martin. In 1984, the product portfolio was expanded to include the 16-note MARTIN-Trumpets.

It's easy to learn to play music on these, even challenging pieces. Each note is produced by a tuned single-reed tongue.







MARTIN Kaiser Fanfare E-flat major

b-flat', e-flat", g", b-flat", Length 44 cm, straight Order No. 1026.03

MARTIN-Trumpet B-flat major bugle calls

b-flat' d" f" a-flat", Length 42 cm, straight Order No. 1077.03





MARTIN-TRUMPETS

The 8-note MARTIN-Trumpets are perfect for all popular melodies in compositions.

The instruments have 8 nickel-plated brass horns and thus have a range of one diatonic octave. You can order the instruments in straight or upright form.

A cup mouthpiece is included in the supply scope for every MARTIN-Trumpet. Four MARTIN-Trumpets are used to create the basic formation for a band: Soprano, Alto, Baritone and the 4-fache Begleitung.





MARTIN-Trumpet Soprano g' - g", Length 53 cm, straight Order No. 1370.03







MARTIN-Trumpet Alto

e' - e", Length 61 cm, straight
Order No. 1371.03

MARTIN-Trumpet Alto

e' - e", Height 68 cm, upright
Order No. 1371.13

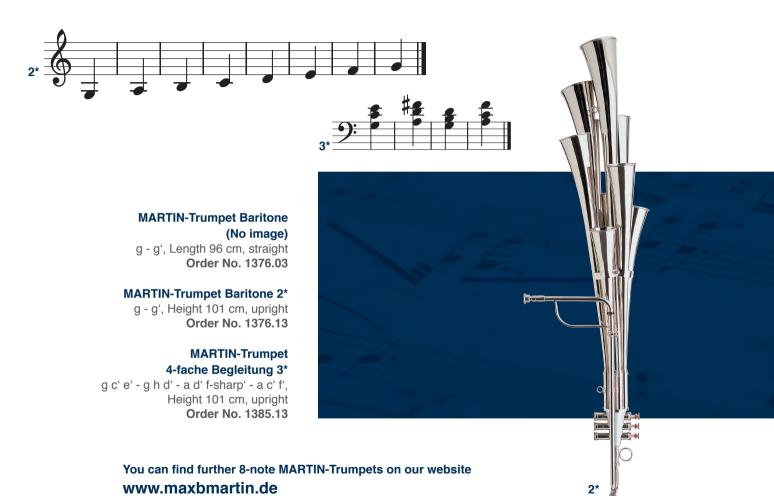






MARTIN-Trumpet Soprano-Double-Octave

g' - g"", Height 60 cm, upright **Order No. 1375.13**





MARTIN-TRUMPETS

The 16-note MARTIN-Trumpets is perfect for greater aspirations.

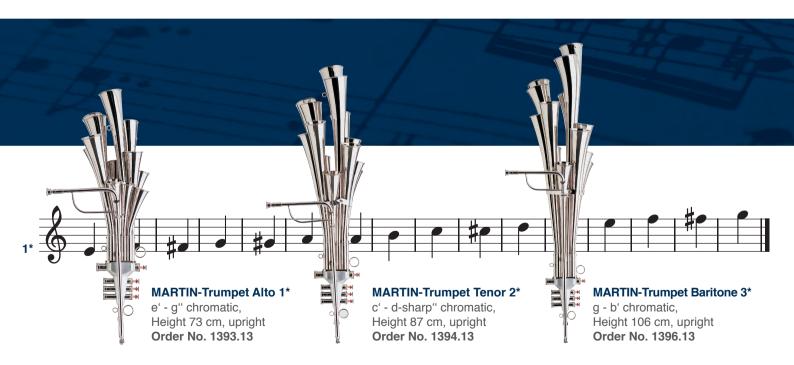
With this instrument, compositions can be played in any key. When the 4th valve is pressed, the intermediate and higher semitones are played. These trumpets are only manufactured in upright form.



MARTIN-Trumpet Soprano

g' - b-flat" chromatic, Height 64 cm, upright **Order No. 1392.13**





MARTIN-TRUMPETS equipment

Replacement reed sets available upon request

Beak mouthpiece

Nickel plated, screw-in Order No. 343.03

Cup mouthpiece

Nickel plated, screw-in Order No. 341.03 Larger model Order No. 341 03G

or made of plastic, white, screw-in

Order No. 341.03/K

Leather instrument strap

with 2 snap hooks, black Order No. 489.00







Music holder 1* Nickel-plated For upright MARTIN-Trumpets Order No. 887.13

Music holder 2* Nickel-plated For straight MARTIN-Trumpets Order No. 887.03





For 8-note MARTIN-Trumpet Baritone also appropriate for 4-fache Begleitung, Bass Begleitung Order No. 38-0064



For 16-note MARTIN-Trumpet Soprano also appropriate for Alto and Double-Octave Order No. 38-0067



Mouthpiece case in foam-lined velour Order No. 38-0068



Outer pocket for small parts
Can be velcro-attached
Order No. 38-0069





Even if instruments are used with great care, they still need to be cleaned from time to time. To ensure that your MARTIN-Trumpet isn't damaged during cleaning and to keep the sound note-perfect, you should observe the following points.

- Before playing: During transportation and when you are not using the instrument, protect your Martintrumpet from dirt and dust, e.g. by keeping it in an instrument case. When you put down, hang up or carry the instrument (e.g. with the leather instrument strap, Item No. 489.00), the horns should be facing downwards.
- 2. Removing saliva: If you have been playing for a long time, you should always remove the saliva that has collected in the trumpet.
- **2.1** For upright MARTIN-Trumpets, press the lower water key situated on the lower lead pipe elbow.

- While doing this, press the valves and shake the instrument a little so that the spit can flow out easily.
- 3. Cleaning the valves: Every so often, you should unscrew the valve caps, take out the valves, wipe the valves and valve springs and wipe out the valve bushing so that it is dry using a dust-free cloth. Then replace every valve back in the respective valve bushings that you took them out of. The valves with longitudinal ports must be inserted so that the guide screw of the valve bushing lies inside the longitudinal port.

- - 4. Eliminating wrong notes: If a reed is not responsive or does not sound clean, play this tone and hold your hand over the relevant horn opening to close it briefly. This usually helps. If not, you can hold the same valve position and suck some air in through the mouthpiece, then blow into it again.
 - 5. Removing the horn: To clear the reed or to insert replacement reeds, you can also remove the horn. First, you must unscrew the 8 side screws used to hold the horns in the ferrules on the valve cap, (for the basses, there are 4 screws, for the Akkord Begleitung there are 5 screws)

On larger instruments, intermediate supports and horn struts may also need to be removed. Pull out the first horn, turning it slightly, then the second and so on (starting with the largest).

- As the horns are attached under some mutual tension, you also need to comply with this order if you want to remove a smaller horn.
- **6.** Cleaning the reeds: Blow through all of the removed horns once, blowing from the wide opening, in order to remove dirt from under the reed tongue.
- 7. Replacement reeds are delivered in sets for each instrument. Use the tables to see which horn they fit into (see Chapter "Tuning").
 On the newer MARTIN-Trumpets, the tuning is also lasered onto the wide opening of each horn.
- 7.1 Ideally, remove the old reed by lightly tapping with a hammer around the horn ferrule that the reed is sitting in. The reeds are not glued in or screwed in (press-fit).

- 7.2 The following only applies for older models of MARTIN-Trumpets: If the new reed does not fit into the bore for the horn ferrule, rub the bore with an MT1 Morse taper reamer until you can insert the reed.
- 7.3 In order to prevent damage to the tongue when inserting the new reed, we recommend that you use a reed inserter that we can supply. This is pushed over the reed tongue and shell. Then tap the reed with the hammer so that it is firmly seated. Please hold the inserter straight, as otherwise the horn ferrule could crack or the reed tongue may hit the pipe later.
- Refitting the horns: Now, refit the horns back in the valve casing in reverse order (meaning starting with the shortest horn), using the tables on the following pages as a guide (see Chapter "Tuning"). Ensure that you do not damage the reed tongues. The side screws can easily be screwed back in if the holes in the ferrules are exactly on top of each other. For larger instruments, you will need to re-fasten the intermediate supports and horn struts.



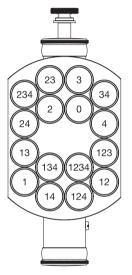
9. General reconditioning: You can send us your instrument for general reconditioning or repair. We will produce a cost estimate for you free of charge. This is non-binding.

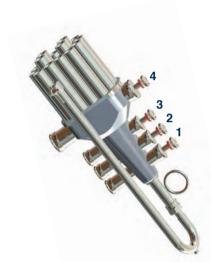
MARTIN-TRUMPETS

The following tables contain the tone sequences that are produced by pressing the valves in various combinations. We would be happy to send you fingering charts upon request.

The fingering chart for the 16-note MARTIN-Trumpet is the same as that for the corresponding 8-note trumpet. When the 4th valve is pressed, the intermediate and higher semitones are also played.

16-note valve casing, upright





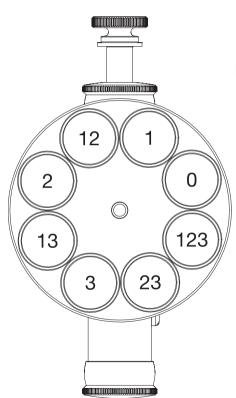


Height 64 cm

Order No. 1392.13

Trumpet	0	4	1	14	2	24	12	124	3	34	13	134	23	234	123	1234
Soprano	Gʻ	G-sharp'	A'	B-flat'	Bʻ	A"	C"	C-sharp"	D"	D-sharp"	E"	B-flat"	F"	F-sharp"	G"	G-sharp"
Alto	E'	F"	F'	F-sharp	Gʻ	G-sharp'	A'	B-flat'	B'	F-sharp"	C"	C-sharp"	D"	D-sharp"	E"	G"
Tenor	C'	C-sharp'	D'	D-sharp'	E'	D"	F'	F-sharp'	G'	G-sharp'	A'	D-sharp"	B-flat'	B'	C"	C-sharp"
Bar.	G	G-sharp	Α	B-flat	В	A'	C'	C-sharp'	D'	D-sharp'	E'	B-flat'	F'	F-sharp'	G'	G-sharp'

8-note valve casing, straight





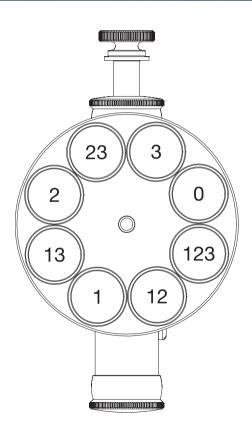


Example MARTIN-Trumpet Soprano

g' - g", Length 53 cm Order No. 1370.03

Trumpet	0	1	2	12	3	13	23	123
Piccolo	G"	A"	В"	C""	D""	E""	F""	G""
C-Soprano	C"	D"	E"	F"	G"	A"	В"	C""
G-Soprano	Gʻ	A'	B'	C"	D"	E"	F"	G"
Alto	E'	F'	G'	A'	B'	C"	D"	E"
Tenor	C'	D'	E'	F'	G'	A'	B'	C"
Baritone	G	А	В	C'	D'	E'	F'	G'

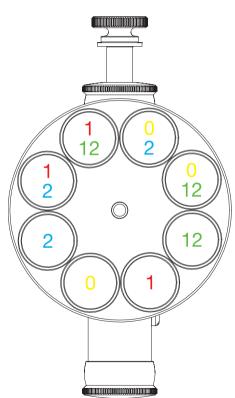
8-note valve casing, upright





Trumpet	0	1	2	12	3	13	23	123
Piccolo	G"	A"	В"	C""	D""	E"	F""	G"
C-Soprano	C"	D"	E"	F"	G"	A"	В"	C""
G-Soprano	G'	A'	B'	C"	D"	E"	F"	G"
Alto	E'	F'	G'	A'	B'	C"	D"	E"
Tenor	C'	D'	E'	F'	G'	A'	B'	C"
Baritone	G	Α	В	C'	D'	E'	F'	G'

Special format, valve casing for 4-fache Begleitung, upright



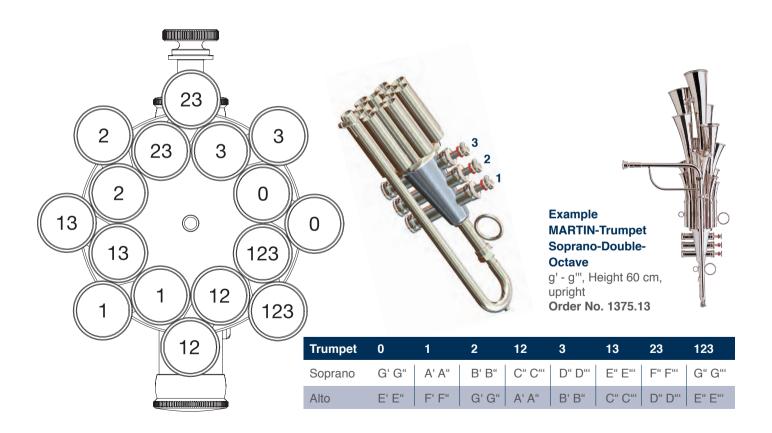






Trumpet	0	1	2	12
4-fache Begleitung	C major	D major	G major	F major
	G C' E'	A D' F-sharp'	G H D'	A C' F'

Special format, valve casing for Double-Octave, upright





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