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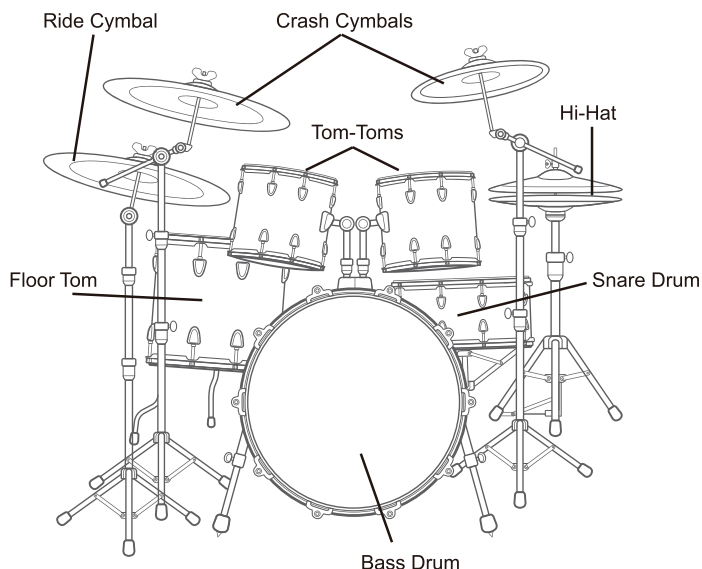
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**Introductory to Drums
& Color Coded Booklet!**

Basic Drum Set-up

Below is a five-piece drumset. This is considered a basic set-up. You may have more tom-toms and cymbals, but this is where you start! The Codedrum by Mukikim is set up to reflect this Drumset Set-up.



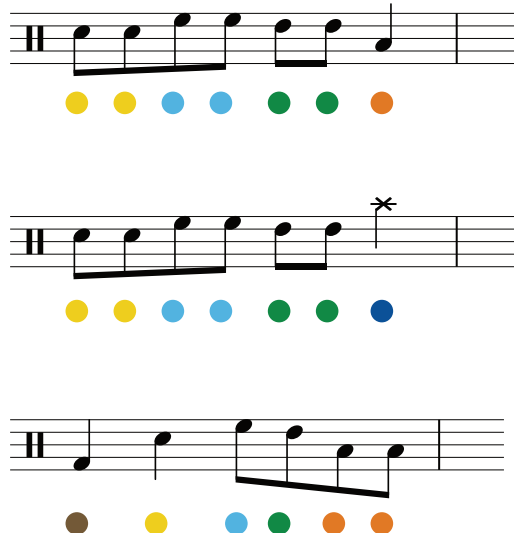
CodeDrum Set-up

Below is a the Mukikim Codedrum. As you can see, it is set up similar to the basic five-piece drumset shown above. This will give you a more accurate set-up to follow while practicing or playing your new Codedrum.



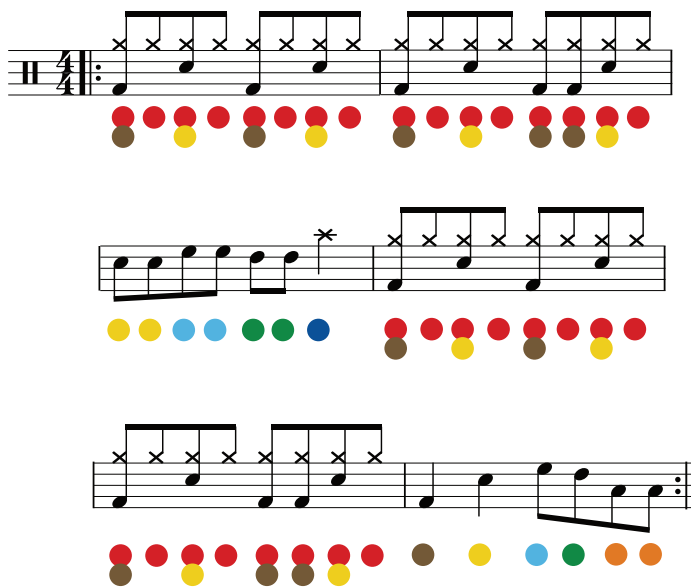
Fill Patterns

A "fill" is a pattern you can place anywhere in a song. Try these simple fills either at the beginning or the end of your patterns you have been practicing on the page to the left.



Put it all together

Now that you have been practicing, below is a combination of a pattern from the left with two fills placed in the music.

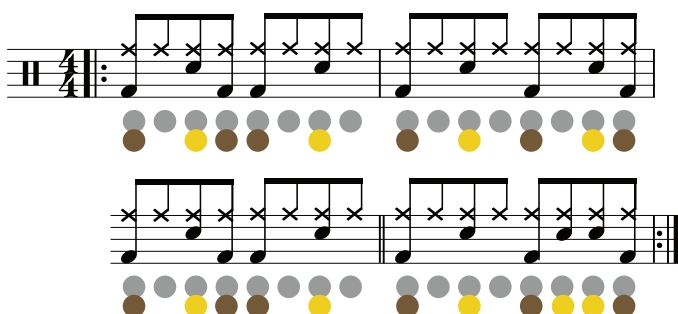
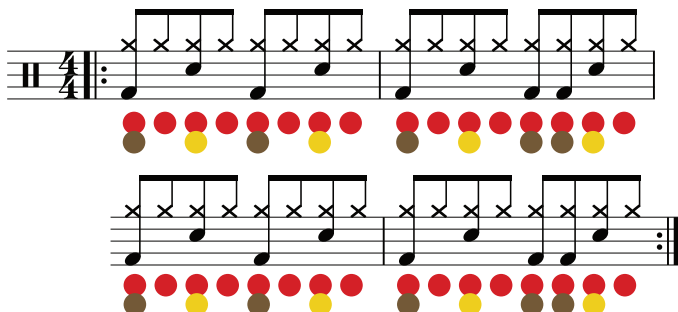
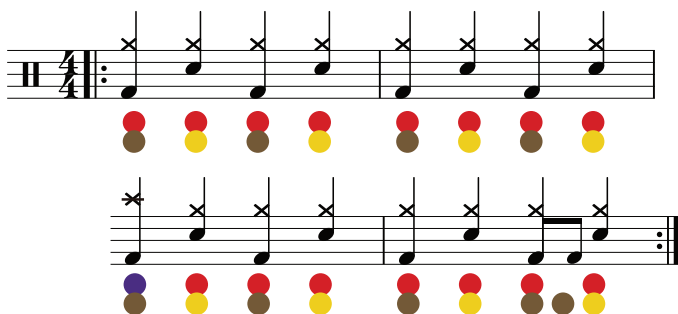
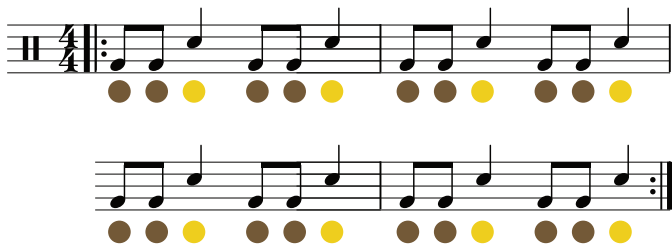


Have Fun!

Drumming may seem hard at first, but the more you practice the better your coordination will get. There are many different drum rhythms you can make. We hope this gets you started!

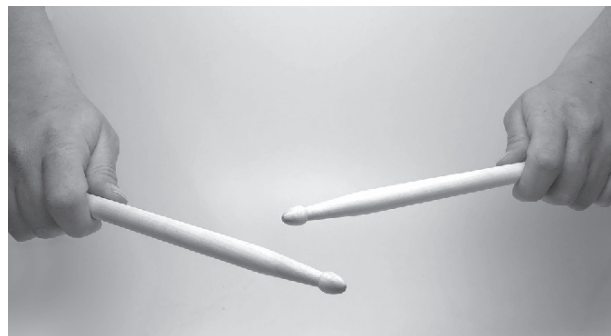
Basic Drumset Patterns

Below are a few drum patterns to get you started! We color coded them to the same colors on your CodeDrum. We suggest using the pedals for the bass drum and hi-hat to best mimic using an actual drumset.



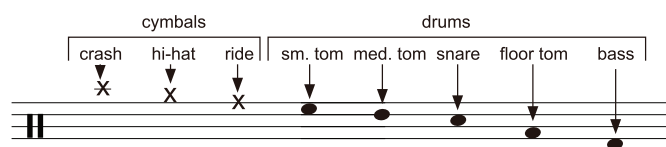
How to hold the sticks

Below is picture that shows the “matched” grip. This grip is easier to learn with since the technique for each hand is the same.



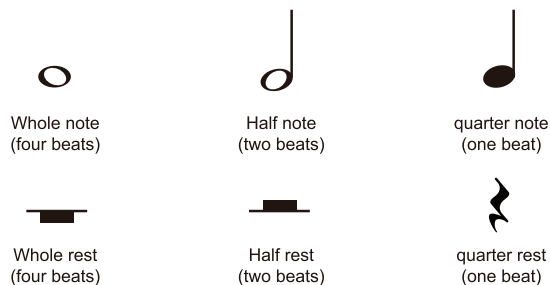
How to read drumset music

For drum music, each line and space on the staff represents a different piece of the drumset.

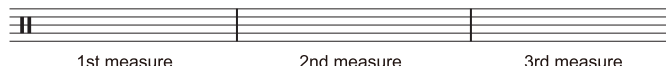


Rhythm

Every note or rest has a rhythmic value that determines how long, or how many beats it will last.



Notes on the staff are divided into “bars” or measures.



Time Signatures

The time signature appears at the beginning of the song. This will tell you how many beats are in each measure. The top number tells you how many beats are in the measure and the bottom number tells you what type of note equals one beat.



Any combination of notes or rests can appear in a measure, however they must add up to the number of beats in the time signature.

Introducing Eighth Notes

When you divide a quarter note in half, you get an “eighth note.” An eighth note looks like a quarter note but has a flag added to the stem.



Two eighth notes equal a quarter note (one beat). If two eighth notes are put in a row, then they are connected by a beam, making it easier to read.

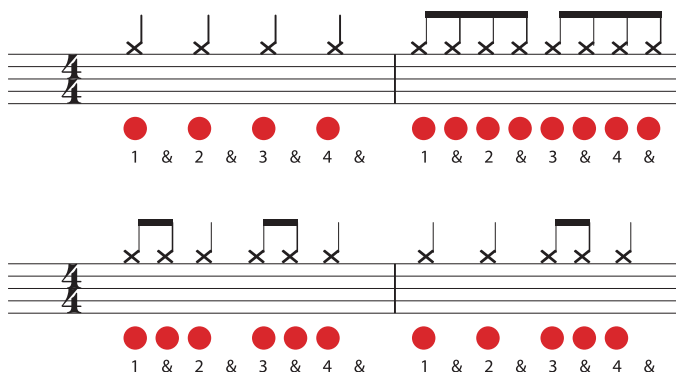


It is best to count eighth notes by using the word “and” in-between the beats.

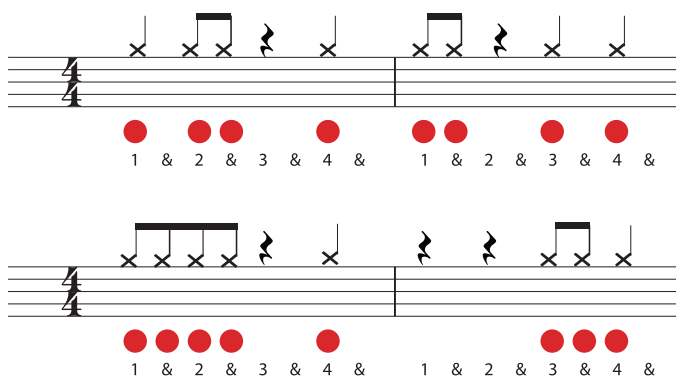


Counting

Below are examples on how to count quarter notes and eighth notes. It may be helpful to count “and” in between to better understand how the notes fit together. We will use the “hi-hat” for these lessons, however you can practice on any drum.



Below we will introduce some “rests”

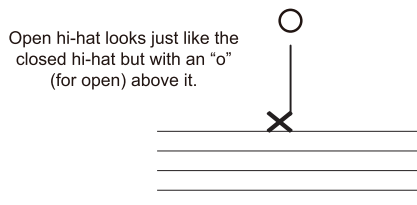


Using the Pedals

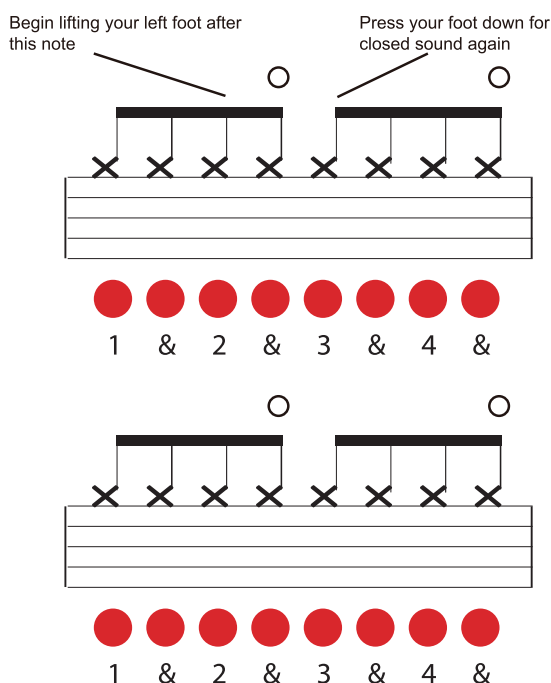
The CodeDrum comes with a “hi-hat” pedal (white) for your left foot, and a “bass drum” pedal (brown) for your right.

Using the Hi-Hat Pedal

When you “press down” on the hi-hat pedal, it will be in the “closed” position when you hit the hi-hat (red) one the Codedrum. Then when you lift up your left foot, it will give an “open” sound.



Open hi-hat looks just like the closed hi-hat but with an “o” (for open) above it.



Using the Bass Drum Pedal

When you “press down” on the bass drum pedal, it will trigger the bass drum (brown). Below is a combination using both pedals. Keep the hi-hat pedal (white) pressed until you see the “o” (open) symbol.

