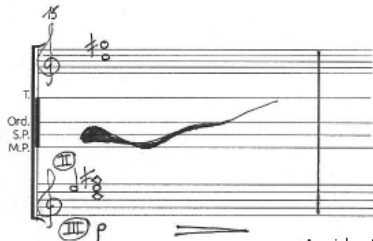


Concept:

3. Notation Style

Strings



There are three staves notated for each Instrument. From bottom to top they indicate:
 1st. System: position of the left hand, standard notation.
 2nd. System: position of the bow and pressure: 4 positions of the bow: from bottom to top: MSP (molto sul ponticello), SP (sul ponticello), ord. (ordinario), T (sul tasto).
 A line indicates the position of the bow and the width of indicates the bow pressure. A wide line = overpressure, small line = normal pressure, W.B. = wenig Bogendruck (light bow pressure)
 If there is no line, the pressure and position of the bow is left to be decided by the player and depends on the sound result.
 3rd. System: Resulting pitches of the harmonics.

Accidentals : ♭ ♮ # ½ Tone ↓ # ¼ Tone ↓ # # ¾ Tone ♭ # ♭ # slightly higher or lower

Pressure of the left hand:

- Harmonics pressure.
 - ½ pressure = between harmonics and normal pressure.
 - Normal pressure
 Transitions between different pressure graduation. *p+* / *mp+* slightly louder than *p* and *mp*

The second system presented in the sketch is for the violin. For cello and contrabass, the order of the lines in the second system is reversed, from bottom to top: T (sul tasto), ord (ordinario), SP (sul ponticello), MSP (molto sul ponticello)

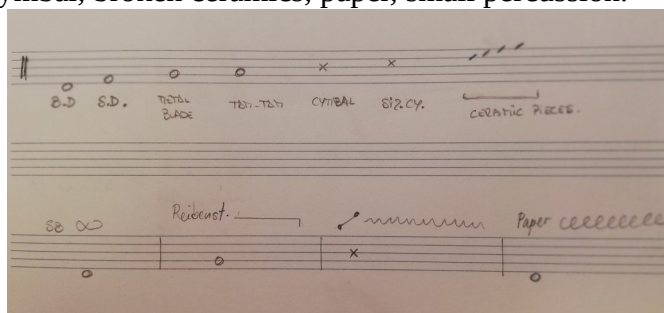
Other indications:

Tonlos = square-shaped note-head

Behind the bridge = x shaped note-head

Percussion

Staff with 5 lines from bottom to top: Bass drum, snare drum, metal blade, tam-tam, cymbal, sizzle cymbal, broken ceramics, paper, small percussion.



Disposition of instruments in staff

1. Playing with superball
2. Playing with rub stick on the edge of the instrument
3. Scratch triangle beater on the surface of the instrument
4. Rub paper on the surface