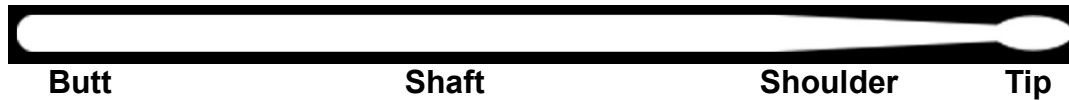


The Anatomy of a Drumstick



The characteristics of a drumstick affects the sound and feel of your playing. Let's take a look at the things that make the difference in a drumstick.

WOOD

The three main types of wood used to make most drumsticks are oak, hickory, and maple. Each differs in weight, density and texture. Oak is the heaviest and darkest wood out of the three. Oak sticks are durable and usually last longer than sticks made of other types of wood. Hickory is probably the most popular wood for drumsticks and is lighter than oak. It is responsive and sturdy. Maple is a very light wood and allows for a larger diameter stick without the extra weight.

Some drummers prefer sticks made out of synthetic materials because of durability (the material is stronger than wood therefore it lasts longer) and shock absorption (the shock of the impact on a cymbal or drum is reduced before it reaches the hands.)

SHOULDER

The length of the shoulder (where the stick starts to get skinny) affects how quickly the stick rebounds off of drums and cymbals. A long, narrow taper is fast and responsive. A short, quick taper is front heavy with less rebound.

TIP

The tip of the stick (what it's made of and its shape) affects tone and articulation. Tips are made of either wood or nylon. Wood tips produce a warmer sound and nylon tips sound brighter and are more durable.

Round and barrel shaped tips have a bright, clear tone while oval shaped tips have a dark, warm tone. Teardrop and acorn shaped tips produce a full rich tone while arrowhead shaped tips have a light, sharp tone.

LENGTH

The length of the stick affects its leverage and reach around the drum set. The average size of a drumstick is about 16 inches long. Longer sticks tend to feel heavier.

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SIZE

Most drumstick manufacturers have many different models of sticks available. Also, most well known drummers have their own modified custom signature sticks available through the company they endorse.

Sticks are traditionally classified into three categories: “A” for acoustic or light playing, “B” for band, and “S” for street or marching. Each category has a number (usually 2, 5, or 7) for the size of the stick, with the number getting smaller as the stick gets bigger. For example, a 5A or 5B would be smaller than a 2A or 2B. *These are just guidelines and it is ultimately up to you to choose the right stick for your situation.*

Different sticks are suitable for different playing styles. For example, thin 7A sized sticks may be suitable for be bop jazz because of the fast, yet intricate, playing. Whereas 2Bs are heavier, thicker and are used by harder-hitting rock players. 5Bs, which are the most versatile, fall between 2Bs and 5As.

FINISH

A stick's finish affects its grip and feel. Lacquered sticks are smooth and help reduce blisters and chafing. An un-coated stick helps to improve gripping. (Some drummers use grip tape on the end of their sticks to improve the feel of their grip.)

SPECIALTY STICKS

For quieter situations, you can use brushes or dowel rod type sticks. Brushes are wire or nylon strands attached to the grip handle of a drumstick. (Brushes have a playing technique all their own.) Dowel rods are bundles of wooden rods that produce a sound louder than brushes but not as loud as a regular stick. Also, mallets (sticks with a felt or yarn ball at the tip) produce a muted sound on the drums and are great for cymbal rolls.

HOW TO CHOOSE A STICK

Ideally, you want sticks that are identical, straight, and feel the same in each hand. Most drumsticks today are made with precise manufacturing methods but check to see that they are the same length and made of the same material. Check each drumstick for straightness by rolling the stick on a hard, flat surface. If the stick wobbles as you roll it, then it is not straight.

If you are new to drumming, don't let all of this information confuse you. Overall, you just want a stick that feels comfortable and makes the sound you want. Since sticks will break over time and need to be replaced, feel free to try different models. Most music stores will let you try their sticks on a practice pad before you buy them. I hope this information helps you to choose the right stick for your playing situation.

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