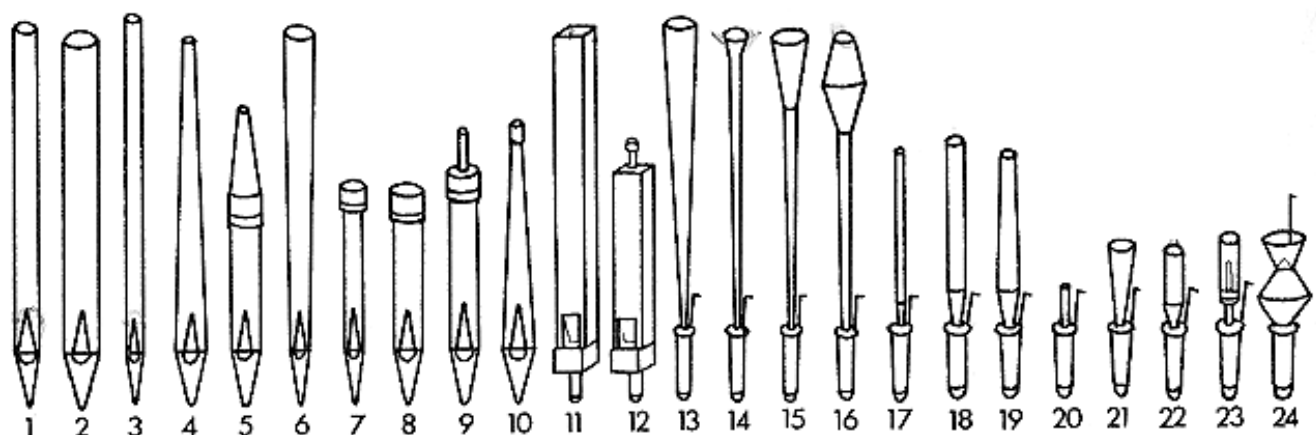


Pipe shapes and families

The most common organ stops and pipe shapes are shown below:



Flue pipes:

- 1 Principal
- 2 Flute
- 3 Viole
- 4 Spitzflute
- 5 Koppelflute
- 6 Trichterflute

Reed pipes:

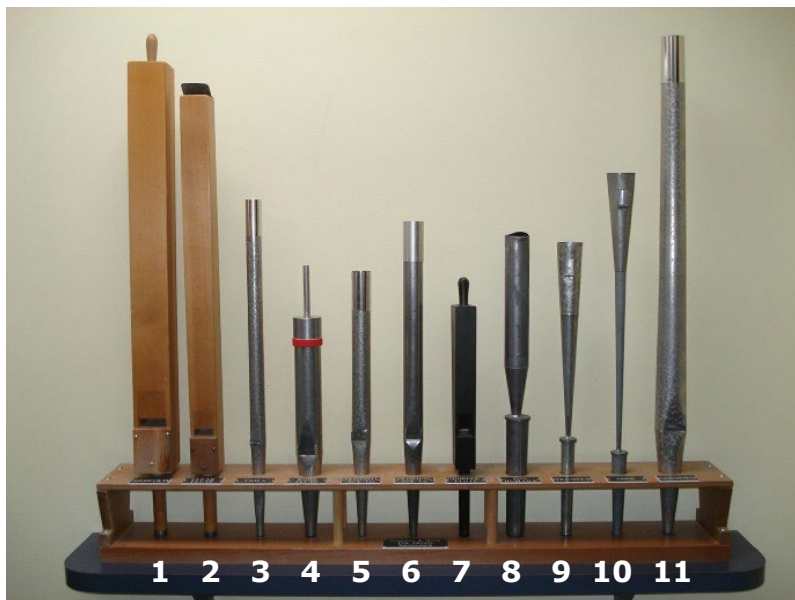
- 7 Quintaton
- 8 Gedeckt / Bourdon
- 9 Rohrflute
- 10 Spitzgedeckt
- 11 Open Wood
- 12 Stopped Wood
- 13 Trumpet
- 14 Schalmey
- 15 Oboe
- 16 English Horn
- 17 Krummhorn
- 18 Dulcian
- 19 Musette
- 20 Regale
- 21 Tricher Regale
- 22 Vox humana
- 23 Rankett
- 24 Baerpfeife



This photo shows the different shapes of pipe you are most likely to find in an organ.

Wooden pipes are used to make sweet, softer sounds. If the pipe is fat, it makes a mellow sound compared with a thinner pipe which tends to be brighter.

The wooden pipes with a stopper in the end make a note which is an octave lower than normal. This helps to save space, since the pipes only need to be half the normal length.



Metal pipes tend to make louder sounds. The thinner they are then the brighter they sound. The fatter pipes have a bolder tone.

Some pipes do not have a mouth for making the sound. Instead they have a metal reed hidden inside the foot of the pipe. As the air makes the reed to vibrate, the pipe makes a very strong sound which sometimes can be very loud indeed.

Pipe Families

However large or small an organ is, its pipes may be grouped into five main families. DIAPASONS, FLUTES, STRINGS, MIXTURES AND REEDS. Examples of each family are shown below:

MIXTURE family

There are 3 ranks of pipes here. They are pitched high and sound very bright.

FLUTE family

The pipes are often made with wood and have a stopper in the top. The tone is sweet and mellow.

STRING family

These pipes are very narrow giving a 'thin' clear tone. They tend not to be very loud.

REED family

Each pipe has a metal vibrator in its foot. The tone is sharp, clear and loud.

DIAPASON family

These pipes are usually at the front of the organ. The tone is bold and full.

