WOODWIND TUNING AND CARE

***KEEP IT CLEAN**: Don't chew gum,eat,or drink soft drinks just before or while you play. Food particles, sugar and other foreign materials, when blown into an instrument, are difficult to dislodge, and eventually affect playing qualities. If you do eat just before playing, rinse your mouth thoroughly with water. The same cleanliness policy applies to the outside of the instrument. If you keep it clean, your instrument will remain its sparkling appearance for years to come.*

***AFTER PLAYING**, wipe finger-prints and other marks off the outside of your instrument carefully with your Players polishing cloth. This is necessary to remove perpiration which often has a damaging effect on wood, lacquer and metal. Use lukewarm water to clean mouthpiece. Do not use water on any other part of your instrument.*

A woodwind instrument must be assembled and disassembled correctly to stay in proper adjustment. All beginning students are taught to assemble their personal instrument properly by their music teacher.

***TO PREVENT FLUTE AND PICCOLO JOINTS FROM STICKING OR BINDING**, wipe joints clean with cloth after playing. Dry and polish each Joint with another cloth.*

Lubricant should be used only when joints are too tight. Joints should fit together without having to be forced. If force is required, have your local music repairman adjust your instrument.

***CLARINET JOINT LUBRICATION Very Important** - Cork joints that do not easily go together or come apart may be dramaged or broken if forced or twisted out of line . A broken joint is expensive to repair or replaced, so be sure that the cork joints are well greased and assembled with care to avoid breakage. Join together with a gentle motion.*

***CLARINET ASSEMBLY** - When joining the two main sections, place your left hand on the upper section in playing position with fingers covering the keys. This will automatically raise the key bar that bridges across from the upper to lower section and will allow this key bar to get into position without striking the bar on the lowest joint. If this is not done in this manner, these bars will become bent and will not operate.*

***SAXOPHONE** - Insert the neck and position its slowly and carefully so there is no damage done to the octave key mechanism. Handle the neck near the end to be inserted into the body. If goose neck is hard to insert or remove from sax body, use a touch of cork grease. To prevent damage to the octave mechanism on saxophones, always insert the end plug, supplied with the instrument, before placing the instrument in its carrying case. If you use a CleanSweep, it has an end plug.*

***TUNING** - Tune the saxophone by positioning the mouthpiece on the neck cork. The further the mouthpiece is placed, the higher (sharp) the pitch.*

***REMOVE MOISTURE AFTER EACH PLAYING** from inside clarinets, saxophones with your Rainbow swab section by section. Remove moisture from flute by placing your Rainbow swab cloth in the cleaning rod and passing it through the instrument several times.*

***MOISTURE ON THE PADS** will cause them to swell and prevent proper sealing. We recommend the use of LaLonde CleanSweeps, available from your music store, to absorb the excess moisture, to prolong pad life, and prevent unwanted odor. On reed instruments, wipe the reed and mouthpiece dry after each use and replace the mouthpiece cap.*

***OILING** (optional - not included in all kits) - Apply oil sparingly when needed at points where the keys are joined and at binding posts. To oil, dip a toothpick in the oil, place a drop of oil at each joint, flat spring seats and at the roller joints, by touching with the tip of the toothpick. Keep oil off pads.*

***BORE OILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR WOOD CLARINETS** - Use about once a month on a new instrument the first year. After the first year, use only 2 or 3 times a year. Apply oil sparingly to a cotton brush swab and apply to the inside of the bore. Avoid getting oil on the pads. Too much oil may cause wood deteriotation. Oily swab should be kept in plastic bag.*

***TUNING** - Pitch can be regulated by adjusting the length of the instrument at the mouthpiece or barrel.The longer the instrument, the lower its pitch (flat); the shorter the instrument, the higher its pitch (sharp)*