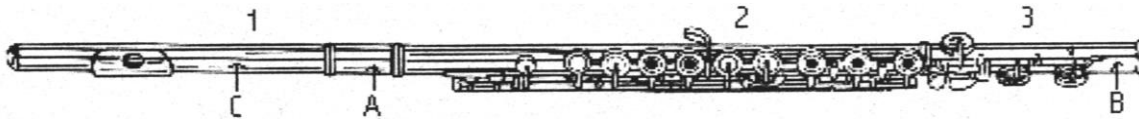


CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FLUTE



The Flute consists of three parts:

- The head joint (1)
- The main body (2)
- The foot joint (3)

HOW TO ASSEMBLE THE FLUTE

- Firmly grasp the Main Body (Part 2 at Arrow "A") in the left hand.
- Take the Foot Joint (Part 3) and grasp with right hand at arrow "B" in a very straight, yet twisting manner, put part 3 and part 2 together. The long, main rod of Part 3 should align and center itself with the center of the keys of part 2.
- Grasp assembled body and foot at "A" with the left hand. In the right hand grasp part 1 (head joint) at "C".
- In a very straight, yet twisting manner assemble the head joint into the receiver of the main body. To properly align the head joint, be sure that the Blow Hole in the Lip Plate is in line with the keys on the Main Body of the flute.
- *Special note: Great care must be taken at all times when assembling or disassembling the flute. You must be sure that your twisting and pushing motions remain straight. Otherwise, the joints could be damaged and will loosen!*

HOW TO DISASSEMBLE:

- Just follow the steps for assembly in reverse. Be sure to place each part in the case securely before going to the next

CARING FOR YOUR FLUTE:

It is very important to clean your flute each and every time you finish practicing. The best time is immediately after you have disassembled it and put it in the case.

1. Swabbing

- Thread a clean handkerchief through and over the top of your cleaning rod.
- Hold the head joint in the left hand at Arrow "C". Swab carefully the INSIDE of the head joint to remove all moisture. Put back in case.
- Pick up the Main Body with the left hand at "A". Push rod and handkerchief through body of the flute from one end to the other. Put back in case.
- Pick up the Foot Joint with left at Arrow "B". Again, swab the inside with the cleaning rod and cloth until all moisture is removed. Put back in case.

2. Polishing

- With the dampness of the cloth, begin wiping fingerprints off the outside of the flute, being careful not to grip the flute around the rods.
- Be sure to wipe clean the tenons (where the parts join) inside and out. If the tenon parts are kept clean, assembly will continue to be an EASY process!

DO'S AND DON'T'S OF FLUTE CARE

HEADJOINT CORK

- To make sure that your flute is in tune with itself (all the octaves are in tune with each other) you must make sure that the cork is in the correct position.
- To check: On your cleaning rod on the opposite end where you thread the cleaning cloth, you will find a line marking that goes all the way around. Insert this end into your headjoint and see if that marking lines up with the middle of the blow hole.
- If it doesn't, loosen the crown a bit, and adjust accordingly as follows:
 - To push cork in: Loosen the crown just a bit, and place the crown on a towel or padded surface, and push in. Recheck.
 - To push cork out: Loosen the crown just a bit, and insert a dowel approx. the diameter of the inside of your headjoint, and push out. Recheck.

Do...

- Swab out your flute each time you play.
- Use a clean, soft brush such as a large make-up or artist's paintbrush, to dust off the mechanism on occasion.
- Use an alcohol prep pad and/or Yamaha Pad Paper to gently clean sticky pads by closing the key with the paper or pad in between it, allow the key to open before pulling the prep pad or paper out. If you press the key shut too tightly or keep the key depressed when you pull out the pad/paper, you run the risk of tearing the pad's skin covering which will cause it to leak.
- Avoid extremes in both temperature and humidity at all times, particularly with wooden instruments such as piccolos, as either one can cause serious damage to pads, corks and the mechanism. Wooden piccolos can crack, which can be a very serious repair, and piccolo pads frequently fall out in cold temperatures (re-padding a piccolo is a very difficult job, much more so than a flute).
- Take good care of your instrument!

Don't...

- Use other types of papers for cleaning pads other than Yamaha Pad Paper. In the case of dollar bills, they are too thick and coarse, and the dye will come off as well.
- Use silver polish or polishing cloths on your flute as it can destroy the pads and get in the mechanism. A cloth dampened with water will shine up your flute nicely.
- Put anything in the case except the flute and cleaning rod, since there isn't enough room for anything else. Pencils can gouge the finish of your instrument and swab vcloths can put stress on the mechanism and springs when the case is closed, not to mention causing warped pads and corrosion due to moisture. Get a case cover instead. It can be less expensive than having to get your flute repaired!
- Handle the mechanism or lip plate of your flute when assembling it (or at any other time!). When you assemble your flute, handle it by the tenon socket on the upper body, the bottom of the headjoint and the bottom of the foot joint, using a gentle twisting motion. Try not to use cork grease on tight-fitting joints as it attracts dust, which can wear down the tenon in time causing too loose a fit (and a leak). Instead, take it to a reputable repairman and have it fitted properly.
- Get your flute wet by sticking it in the bathtub like brass players do to clean their instruments! Have it cleaned by a repairman as it must be fully disassembled in order to clean it thoroughly.
- Attempt to do your own repairs or fix loose screws. ALWAYS have a competent repairman work on your instrument!

For Beginner Flute Sales and Flute Repairs:

Alan Payne
smartiegeek@gmail.com
760-525-9119
1470 La Honda Dr.
Escondido CA 92027