



ピッコロ / フルート 取扱説明書

Piccolo/Flute Owner's Manual

Pikkoloflöte/Querflöte Bedienungsanleitung

Piccolo/Flûte Mode d'emploi

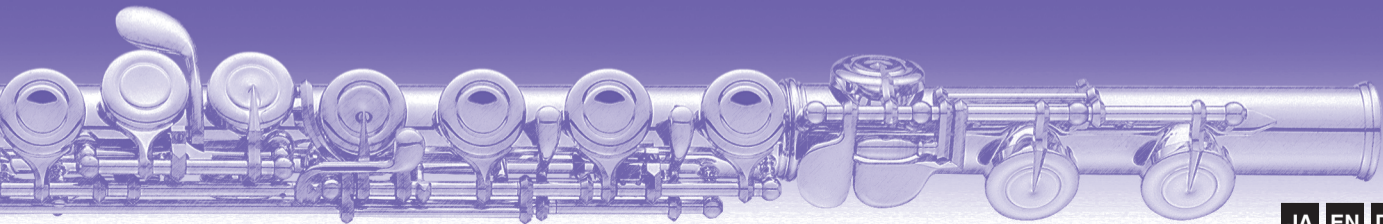
Flautín/Flauta Manual de instrucciones

Piccolo/Flauta Manual de instruções

短笛 / 长笛 使用手冊

Пикколо/Флейта Руководство пользователя

피콜로 / 플루트 사용설명서



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このたびは、ヤマハピッコロ/フルートをお買い上げいただき、まことにありがとうございます。  
楽器を正しく組み立て、性能を最大限に発揮させるため、また長く良い状態で楽器をお使い  
いただくために、この取扱説明書をよくお読みください。

You are now the owner of a high quality musical instrument. Thank you for choosing Yamaha. For  
instructions on the proper assembly of the instrument, and how to keep the instrument in optimum  
condition for as long as possible, we urge you to read this Owner's Manual thoroughly.

Sie sind nun der stolze Besitzer eines hochwertigen Musikinstruments. Vielen Dank, dass Sie sich für ein Instrument der Marke  
Yamaha entschieden haben. Um mit den Handgriffen zum Zusammensetzen und Zerlegen des Instruments vertraut zu werden  
und dieses über Jahre hinweg in optimalem Zustand halten zu können, raten wir Ihnen, diese Anleitung aufmerksam durchzulesen.

Vous êtes dès à présent le propriétaire d'un instrument de musique de haute qualité. Nous vous remercions d'avoir choisi Yamaha.  
En ce qui concerne les instructions relatives à un assemblage adéquat de l'instrument et sur la façon de garder l'instrument dans des  
conditions optimales aussi longtemps que possible, nous vous conseillons vivement de lire entièrement le présent Mode d'emploi.

Usted es ahora propietario de un instrumento musical de alta calidad. Le agradecemos su elección de un instrumento  
Yamaha. Le aconsejamos que lea todo este manual de instrucciones para ver las instrucciones para el montaje correcto del  
instrumento y para aprender a conservar el instrumento en óptimas condiciones durante tanto tiempo como sea posible.

Agora você é o proprietário de um instrumento musical de alta qualidade. Obrigado por escolher a marca Yamaha.  
Aconselhamos que leia cuidadosamente todo o manual do proprietário para ver as instruções de montagem  
adequada do instrumento, bem como manter em ótimas condições de uso pelo máximo de tempo possível.

衷心感谢您选购雅马哈乐器。  
为了保证您能够正确组装乐器，并尽可能长时间地将您的乐器保持在  
最佳状态，我们建议您完整地阅读使用手册。

Поздравляем вас с покупкой высококачественного музыкального инструмента. Благодарим  
за выбор инструмента Yamaha. Убедительно просим вас внимательно ознакомиться с данным  
руководством, содержащим указания по сборке инструмента и надлежащему уходу за ним.

야마하 악기를 구입해 주셔서 감사합니다. 악기의 알맞은 조립 방법 및 보관을 위해 본 사  
용설명서를 반드시 읽어주시기 바랍니다.



# Piccolo/Flute

## Owner's Manual

### Precautions Please read before using

The precautions given below concern the proper and safe use of the instrument, and are to protect you and others from any damage or injuries. Please follow and obey these precautions. If children are using the instrument, a guardian should clearly explain these precautions to the child and make sure they are fully understood and obeyed. After reading this manual, please keep it in a safe place for future reference.

#### ■ About the Icons

-  This icon indicates points which should carefully be observed and followed.
-  This icon indicates actions that are prohibited.

#### CAUTION

Disobeying the points indicated with this mark may lead to injury.

-  Do not throw or swing the instrument when others are close by. The headjoint or other parts may fall off hitting other people. Always treat the instrument gently.
-  Keep small parts out of the reach of infants. Your children may accidentally swallow them.
-  Keep the oil, polish, etc., out of children's mouths. Keep the oil, polish, etc., out of children's reach and only do maintenance when children are not present.

**NOTICE** To avoid the possibility of damage to the product, follow the notices below.

- \* Take care not to disfigure the instrument. Placing the instrument where it is unstable may cause the instrument to fall or drop resulting in disfigurement. Take care as to where and how you place the instrument.
- \* Be aware of climatic conditions such as temperature, humidity, etc. Keep the instrument away from heat sources such as heaters, etc. Also, do not use or store the instrument in any extreme conditions of temperature or humidity. Doing so may result in damage to key balance, linkage, or pads, resulting in problems during performance.
- \* Ointments or creams containing sulfur (for acne, etc.) coming in contact with the metal on the instrument can cause discoloration (the metal turns black or brown) of the silver or silver plate. To prevent this, make sure that both hands and face are clean before playing.

Regarding brass instruments with a plate finish, the color of the finish may change over time. However, changes in the finish do not affect the instrument's performance. Discoloration in its early stages can easily be removed with proper maintenance. (As discoloration progresses, however, it may be difficult to remove.)

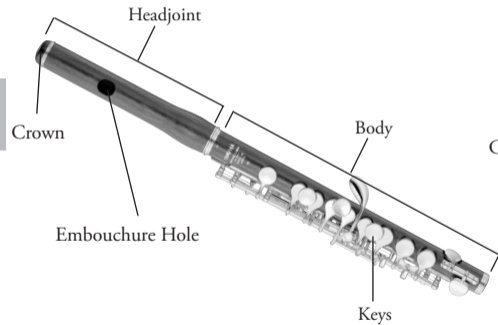
- \* Please use the accessories that are specified for use with the particular type of finish found on the instrument. Also, metal polishes remove a thin layer of the finish's top coat which will make the finish thinner. Please be aware of this before using polish.

#### Accessories

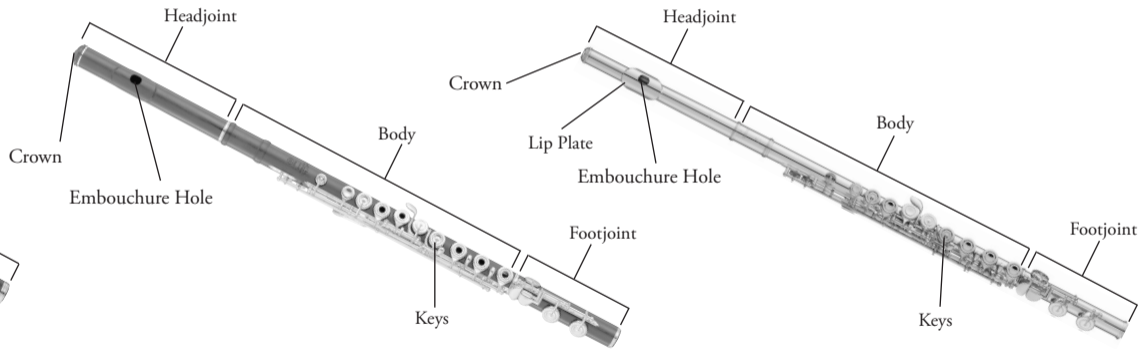
- Cleaning rod
- Polishing cloth
- Gauze
- Owner's Manual (this booklet)

# Nomenclature

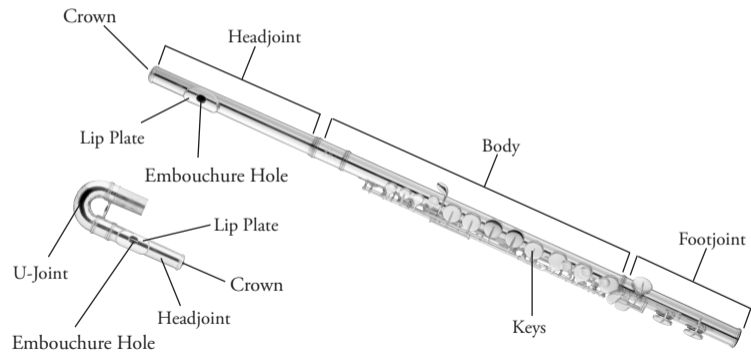
## ■ Piccolo



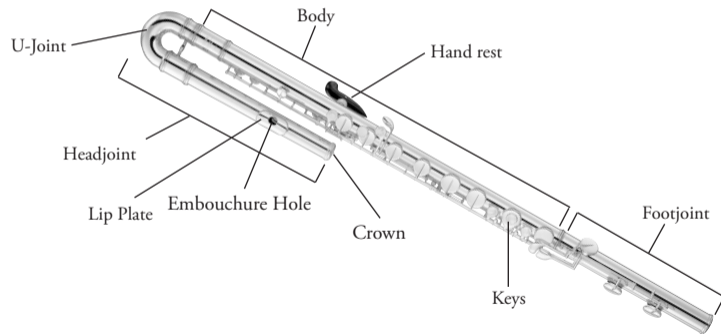
## ■ Flute



## ■ Alto Flute



## ■ Bass Flute



# Before Playing the Instrument

## ■ Cautions regarding wooden instruments

Some flute and piccolo bodies are made of natural wood (Grenadilla) so sudden changes in temperature or humidity may result in cracking of the body or difficulty when connecting the body sections together. For this reason, take into careful consideration the place and manner in which the instrument is used.

- During winter, wait until the entire instrument has adjusted to room temperature before playing.
- When the instrument is still new, do not play it for long periods of time. Play it for about 20 to 30 minutes a day for approximately 2 weeks.
- Both during and after performance, remove moisture and dirt from the instrument whenever possible.

Before assembling the instrument, please observe the following points.

- When holding or assembling the instrument, do not apply any excessive force to the keys.
- Wipe away any dirt or foreign matter from the joints before assembling.
- If you experience difficulty connecting the joints together, apply a thin coat of cork grease to the cork and try again (for piccolo and bass flutes only).

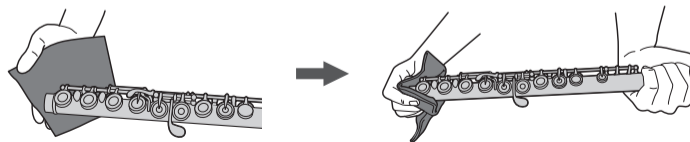
## ■ Cautions regarding the joints

Before assembling the instrument, always wipe off any dust or grime from the joint sections of all parts.

- **Headjoint (Wipe to remove dust and grime from the outside of the headjoint and inside of the body.)**



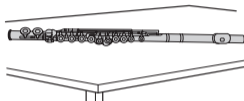
- **Footjoint (Wipe to remove dust and grime from the outside of the body and inside of the footjoint.)**



## ■ When not holding the flute

### Piccolo/Flute/Alto Flute

Place the instrument with the keys facing up on a stable surface.



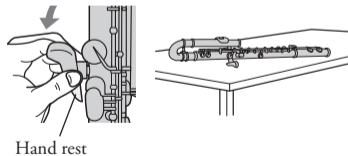
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### Bass Flute

1. Turn the thicker end of the hand rest so it is at a 90° angle to the performer.
2. Rest the instrument with its hand rest and footjoint placed on a stable surface.

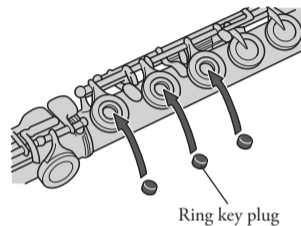
#### NOTE

\* When resting the instrument on a flat surface, make sure the direction of the headjoint is appropriate so that the instrument remains stable.



## ■ Using the ring key plugs

If your instrument has ring key plugs, be careful not to lose them. Ring key plugs are useful when you have trouble reaching a key with your fingers, or when you cannot hold the key firmly enough.



# Preparing to Play

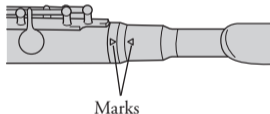
## ■ Assembling the instrument

### Piccolo

Taking care not to press the keys, connect the headjoint to the body.

#### NOTE

- \* Use the markings on the headjoint and body as a guide for aligning the two sections.



- \* If you experience difficulty attaching the joint sections, apply a thin coat of cork grease to the cork and try again.

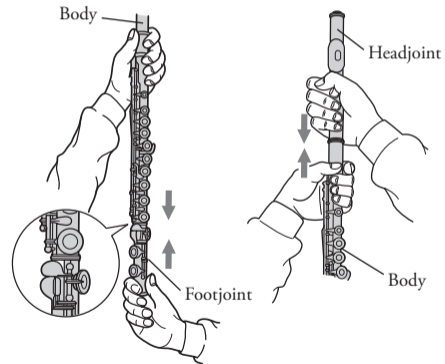
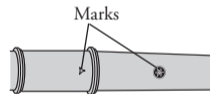


### Flute

1. Taking care not to press the keys, attach the footjoint to the body.
2. Taking care not to press the keys, attach the headjoint to the body.

#### NOTE

- \* Use the markings on the headjoint and body as a guide for aligning the two sections.
- \* Take care not to grasp the lip plate on the headjoint, and do not apply pressure to the keys on the body or footjoint.
- \* Use a cloth to wipe off any dirt or foreign matter from the joint sections before assembling.





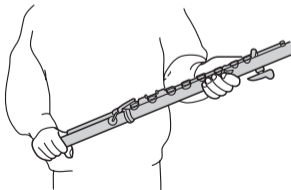
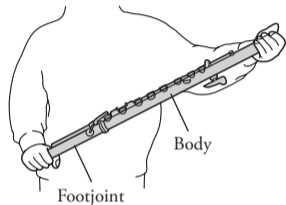
## Flute (Curved Headjoint models)/Alto Flute/Bass Flute

1. Use a cloth to wipe off any dirt or foreign matter from the joints before attaching.
2. Taking care not to press to the keys, hold the body at its uppermost point, and the footjoint by its lowest point, and attach the footjoint to the body.

If you experience difficulty, hold the body in the middle and try to attach it again.

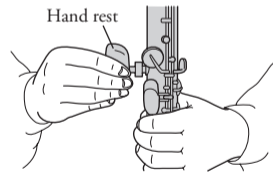
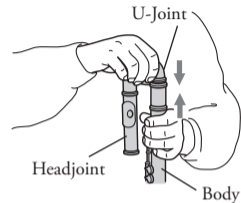
### NOTICE

- \* Take care not to apply unnecessary force to the keys.



3. Attach the U-joint to the main body. Align the U-joint so that it is positioned slightly to the left of the keys when looking at the keys from directly above. Next, rotate the headjoint and adjust the position (angle) of the embouchure hole so that it aligns with your mouth.

For the bass flute, the next step is to attach the hand rest to the instrument at a comfortable angle.



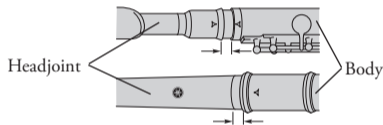
# Tuning

Since changes in temperature and humidity can affect the instrument's pitch, blow some air through the instrument to warm it up before tuning.

## Piccolo/Flute

Tuning is accomplished by sliding the headjoint slightly toward or away from the body.

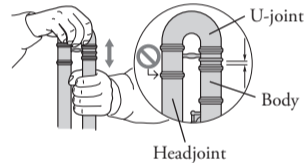
- \* Pull out on the headjoint to lower the pitch and push it in to raise the pitch.



## Alto Flute/Bass Flute

On the alto and bass flutes, tuning is accomplished by sliding the U-joint slightly toward or away from the body.

- \* Do not adjust the space between the headjoint and U-joint. Doing so will degrade the pitch balance, making it difficult to tune the instrument.



## Check the tone reflector position

As slippage in the tone reflector position can affect the instrument's intonation, its position should be checked periodically.

### How to check the tone reflector position

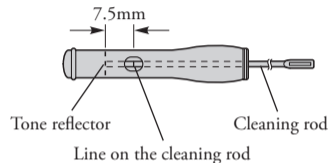
Using the supplied cleaning rod accessory, insert it into the headjoint and make sure that the line on the cleaning rod is centered in the embouchure hole.

#### NOTE

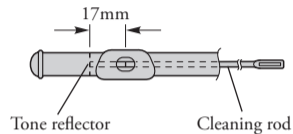
\* When adjusting the tone reflector position Adjusting the tone reflector's position requires high skill and should be done by your local dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

\* If the head cap is loose, turn it until it is sufficiently tight. Do not over-tighten the head cap, as it may cause the position of the reflector to move.

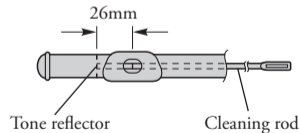
### Piccolo



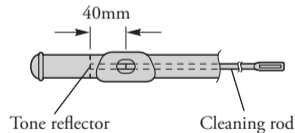
### Flute



### Alto Flute



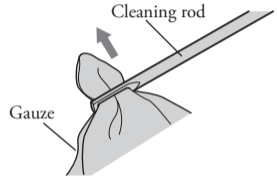
### Bass Flute



## ■ After playing the instrument

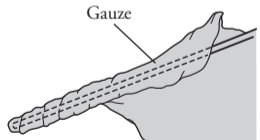
### ● Cleaning the body

1. Insert the corner of a gauze through the hole at the end of the cleaning rod.



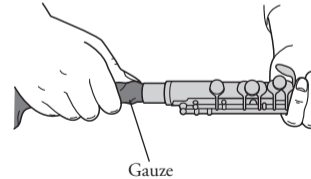
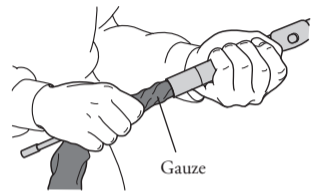
2. Wrap the gauze around the end of the cleaning rod, making sure no bare metal is exposed.

\* Exposed metal can damage the interior of the body.



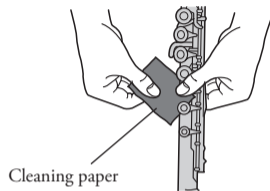
3. Rotate the body in the same direction that the gauze is wrapped and wipe away moisture from the instrument's bore. Wipe away moisture from the joint sections as well.

\* Take extra care removing moisture from wooden instruments. Moisture left in the bore can result in cracking.

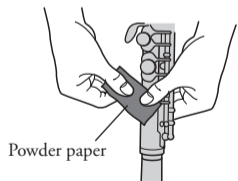


## ● Pad maintenance

1. While the pads are still wet, insert a piece of cleaning paper between the pad and the tone hole and completely remove moisture from them.



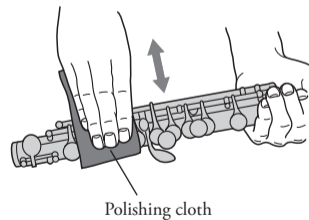
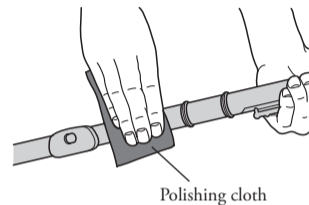
2. If the pads are still sticky, use a piece of powder paper to remove the stickiness.



## ● Cleaning the exterior

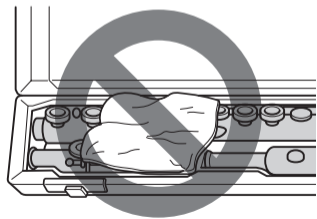
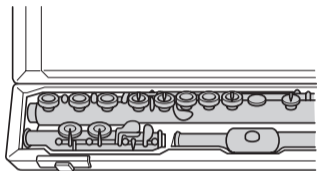
Taking care not to apply pressure on the keys, use a polishing cloth to wipe away fingerprints or oil from the instrument's exterior.

- \* When cleaning the keys, take care not to damage the pads.



## ■ Putting the instrument in its case

First, wipe off moisture and dirt from the joints, then place the headjoint into the case. Store the headjoint, footjoint and the body in the case, in that order. Fit it into the case snugly, without forcing.



When closing the case, make sure there are no objects such as a gauze or cloth on top of the instrument. Doing so may put unnecessary pressure on the keys causing damage. Also, never leave a damp cloth or gauze, etc., in the case.

## ■ Maintenance required every two to three months

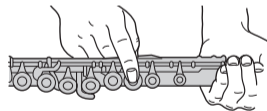
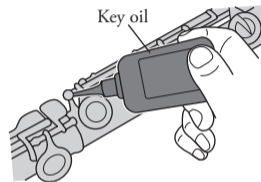
If you feel the keys are not moving well, use a special key oil (sold separately.)

1. Apply some key oil to the key mechanisms.

### NOTE

- \* Do not apply too much key oil.
- \* If you are unsure of where to apply the key oil, consult the store where you purchased it.

2. After applying oil, move the key several times to spread the oil evenly.
3. Completely remove any oil that gets onto the surface of the keys or instrument.



# Troubleshooting

If you notice any of the following problems, the instrument may not be working properly.  
Please contact your local dealer for more information.

## **The tone is not clear, or the instrument plays out of tune.**

- The tone reflector may be out of alignment.
- The pads and tone holes may be out of alignment or the pads may be worn.

## **The keys are stiff and function poorly.**

- The spring may be dislodged.
- Excessive force applied to the keys may have bent them.
- Too much or little oil may have been applied to the key mechanisms.

## **Attaching or removing the headjoint or footjoint is difficult.**

- There may be dust or grime on the joint.
- The body may have become deformed.
- The headjoint may have been left attached to the body for a long period of time.

## **The keys produce noise when played.**

- Felts or corks may be deformed.
- Excessive force applied to the keys may have bent them.
- The key mechanisms may be worn.
- Screws may have loosened.

フィンガリングチャート / Fingering Chart / Griff tabelle / Tableau des doigtés / Gráfico de digitado / Gráfico de digitação / 指法表 / Аппликатура / 운지법

● : 押さえる / Close / Geschlossen / Fermé / Cerrado / Fechado / 按下 / Закрыто / 닫기    ○ : 放す / Open / Offen / Ouvert / Abierto / Aberto / 松开 / Открыто / 열기  
 ☆ : H 足部管 / B Footjoint / H-Fuß / Patte de Si / Pata de Si / Pata de Si / B 尾管 / с коленом Си / B 쪽조인트



フィンガリングチャート / Fingering Chart / Griff tabelle / Tableau des doigts / Gráfico de digitado / Gráfico de digitação / 指法表 / Аппликатура / 운지법

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- ★ アミかけはかえ指です。
- ★ 5 小節目以降の E-C#(D♭) はオクターブ同じ運指です。
- ★ アルトフルートの実音は、記載より 4 度下になります。
- ★ バスフルートの実音は、記載より 1 オクターブ下になります。
- ★ ピッコロの実音は、記載より 1 オクターブ上になります。
  
- ★ Alternate fingerings are given with the shaded examples.
- ★ For E to C#, starting at the 5th measure, fingerings are the same for an octave higher.
- ★ The pitch actually produced by the alto flute is a perfect 4th lower than marked.
- ★ The pitch actually produced by the bass flute is an octave lower than marked.
- ★ The pitch actually produced by the piccolo is an octave higher than marked.
  
- ★ Die schraffierten Beispiele zeigen alternative Griffe.
- ★ Für E bis C# entsprechen die Griffe ab dem 5. Takt denen eine Oktave höher.
- ★ Die tatsächlich von der Altflöte erzeugte Tonhöhe liegt eine reine Quarte unter der angegebenen.
- ★ Die tatsächlich von der Bassflöte erzeugte Tonhöhe liegt eine Oktave unter der angegebenen.
- ★ Die tatsächlich von der Pikkoloflöte erzeugte Tonhöhe liegt eine Oktave über der angegebenen.

- ★ Des doigtés de rechange sont indiqués avec les exemples ombrés.
- ★ Pour mi à do #, en commençant à la cinquième mesure, le doigté est identique pour une octave plus haut.
- ★ La hauteur du son actuellement produite par la flûte alto est un quatrième parfait inférieur à celui indiqué.
- ★ La hauteur du son actuellement produite par la flûte basse est une octave inférieure à celle indiquée.
- ★ La hauteur du son actuellement produite par le piccolo est une octave plus haut à celle indiquée.
  
- ★ En los ejemplos sombreados se dan digitados alternativos.
- ★ Para E a C#, empezando por el quinto compás, los digitados son los mismos que para una octava más alta.
- ★ El tono realmente producido por la flauta alta es una negra perfecta más baja que la marcada.
- ★ El tono realmente producido por la flauta baja es una octava más baja que la marcada.
- ★ El tono realmente producido por el flautín es una octava más alta que la marcada.
  
- ★ Os exemplos sombreados são digitações alternativas.
- ★ Para E a C#, com início no 5º compasso, as digitações são as mesmas para uma oitava acima.
- ★ O som real produzido pela flauta alto é exatamente uma 4ª abaixo do que está marcado.
- ★ O som real produzido pela flauta baixo é exatamente uma oitava abaixo do que está marcado.
- ★ Som real produzido pelo Piccolo é uma oitava mais alta do que está marcado.

- ★ 阴影部分表示也可用此指法。
- ★ 第五小节以后 E~C# 高八度音度的指法与原位指法相同。
- ★ 中音长笛的实音, 比记谱低 4 度。
- ★ 低音长笛的实音, 比记谱低 8 度。
- ★ 短笛的实音, 比记谱高 8 度。
  
- ★ Дополнительная аппликатура обозначена затемненным цветом.
- ★ Начиная с 5 такта, от F до C# положения пальцев для октавы выше аналогичны.
- ★ Звук, фактически издаваемый альтовой флейтой, на чистую кварту ниже написанного.
- ★ Звук, фактически издаваемый басовой флейтой, на октаву ниже обозначенного.
- ★ Звук, фактически издаваемый пикколо на октаву выше обозначенного.
  
- ★ 음영으로 표시된 예는 대체 운지법입니다.
- ★ 5 번째 소절에서 시작하는 E~ C# 의 경우 한 옥타브 위의 운지법과 같습니다.
- ★ 알토 플루트가 내는 실제 음은 표시된 것보다 정확히 4도 아래입니다.
- ★ 베이스 플루트가 내는 실제 음은 표시된 것보다 1 옥타브 아래입니다.
- ★ 피콜로가 내는 실제 음은 표시된 것보다 1 옥타브 위입니다.



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