

*Your instrument Care Kit contains only the best music educator approved products, carefully selected to help you keep your instrument clean and in good working order for years to come.*

Swabs: Made of cotton, silk or synthetic chamois to be moisture absorbent, long lasting, and washable. Each is attached to a drawstring with a weight. The weighted end should be dropped through the bell end of the instrument body and pulled slowly through the entire length of the instrument. For best results, pull through several times following practice or performance.

Flute Swabs: Your flute kit may contain synthetic swabs for use with a flute cleaning rod. Each will fit through the eye in the cleaning rod. The rod should be gently pushed through the upper and lower joints, separately.

Brushes: **Conical shaped brushes** with twisted wire handles are to clean mouthpieces. Remove the cap, Ligature and reed and brush the inside of the mouthpiece with warm water and mild dish soap. Rinse and dry thoroughly after cleaning. **Round brushes** are used to clean the inside of valves on trumpets, cornet and baritone horn. To be used as above.

Duster Brushes/Key Oiler: The small double end brush should be used to clean the moving hinge joints where key rods are fitted to the posts on your clarinet, flute or saxophone. Following a good cleaning, one drop of key oil is sufficient to keep rods free and smooth. DO NOT get key oil on the pads or wood finishes.

Cork Grease: Cork grease is supplied in tube form and should be used lightly to the cork surfaces on your instrument. Apply only enough to keep cork surfaces lubricated to fit easily into the sockets.

Reed Guard: The square plastic form will hold two reeds. Slide them in carefully to avoid tip damage. Helps wet reeds dry flat and provides good storage for new reeds. Alternating your reeds will help prolong their life and tone.

Vinyl Cleaning Snake: The snake has a vinyl body with brushes on each end, and used to clean the inner slides, after removing the tuning slides and valves on the trumpet, cornet, baritone horn, French horn, and trombone necks. **Do not force.** It is also used to clean the inside of the tuning slides.

Tuning Slide Grease: To be used in small amounts on tuning slides after cleaning. Provides good bearing surface and mobility for trumpet, cornet, French horn, baritone, sax neck and rear tuning slide of the trombone. Do not use on long trombone slide.

Oils: Special high-quality oils are provided for valve (piston) instrument and for trombone slides. A few drops of oil on clean valves will improve the action and safeguard the interior surface on the valve casing. Trombone slide oil should be applied with the sprayer, then replace the slide and work it up and down vigorously to spread the oil treatment.

Polish Cloths: Made of fine brushed cotton and treated for use on either lacquer or silver finishes. Do not use a silver treated cloth on a lacquered instrument. The cloth will become dirty and black after usage, which indicates it is working well. Do not wash the cloths.

Your valuable wind instrument is made to withstand years of normal and reasonably careful use. However, as with all products with moving parts, some caution must be used in handling of your

instrument. Consult your band director or private teacher for instruction on assembly or disassembly of your instrument.

***Some important caution points:***

Trumpet/Cornet: Never force the mouthpiece into the instrument and do not use the palm of your hand or other method of seating the mouthpiece. If the mouthpiece becomes stuck, DO NOT twist the mouthpiece to pull it out. See your band director or local music store.

Trombone: See above mouthpiece usage. The slide lock holds the outer trombone slide securely in the closed position when your trombone is not being played. It is your most important responsibility in handling your trombone. The slide should be locked at all times when you are not playing the instrument, especially during times of assembly and disassembly. The outer slide hitting the floor is the most common form of damage to trombones.

Clarinet: Assembly of your clarinet requires patience and care to avoid damage to the bridge keys which join the upper and lower sections of the body. Consult your teacher for instruction. Care should be taken not to get oil, water, soap or other foreign materials on the pads of the clarinet. Avoid snagging of clothing, bedding, or other fabrics on the key mechanism.

Saxophone: Your saxophone is heavier and more awkward to handle when not secured by the strap. Use the strap whenever possible to avoid dropping your instrument. The saxophone should never be handled or carried by the neck of the instrument. Consult your teacher for exact instructions on assembling the neck to the saxophone body. Avoid oils or other foreign materials on the pads.

General: Lacquered instruments (gold colored) should not be cleaned with silver polish or a treated silver polishing cloth. Instruments should not be rested on beds, desks, tables, or pianos when not in use. Your case is the best storage place or one of the many good quality instrument stands available at your local music store. If your instrument is new, be sure to fill out and mail the manufacturer's warranty card.