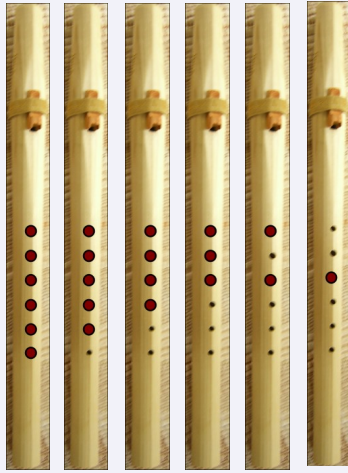
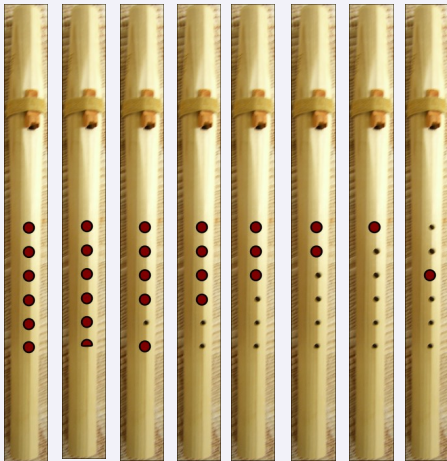



# Fingering Charts

## Minor Scale

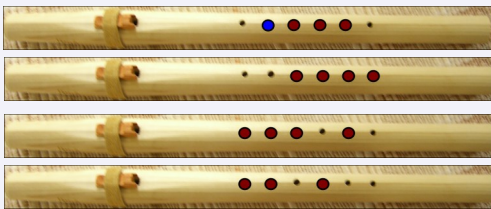



## Major Scale



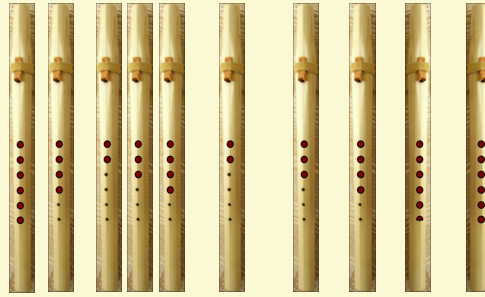
 = Half Hole (Roll finger slightly)

## Additional Notes To Try

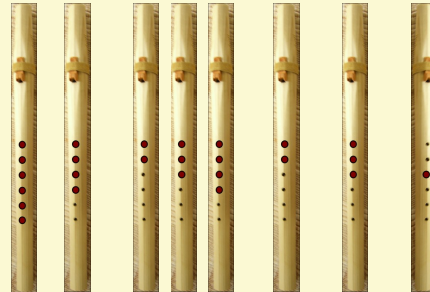


 = Finger on small flutes only

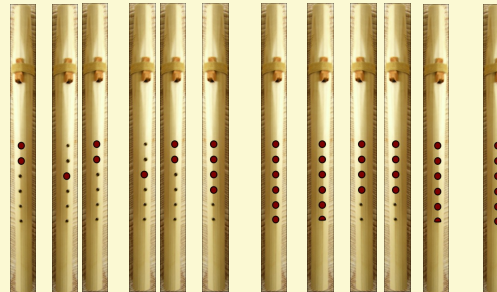
# Amazing Grace



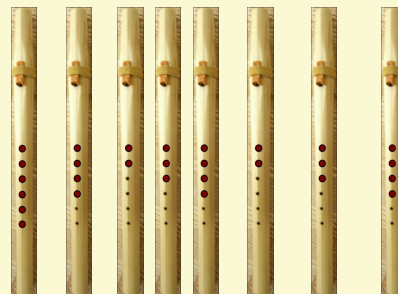
A -maz -i -n -g grace! How sweet the sound



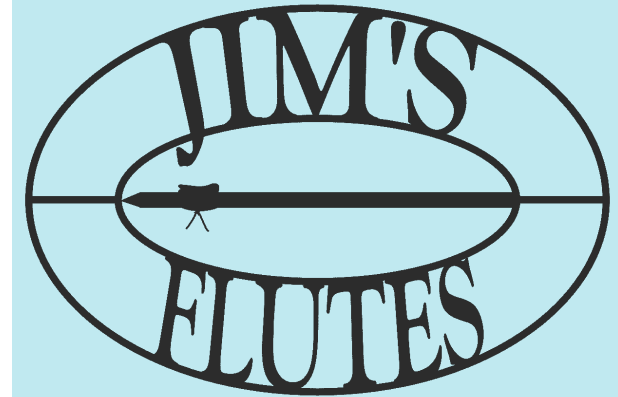
that saved a \_\_\_\_\_ wretch like me\_\_\_\_\_.



I once was lost but now am\_\_ found;



Was blind b-u-t now I see\_\_\_\_\_.



# Beginner Flute

Jim Verrelli  
123 Ridge Drive  
Oneonta, NY 13820

Cell: 607-437-5072

E-mail: jim@jimsflutes.com

<http://www.jimsflutes.com>

## Thank You

Thank you for purchasing one of my beginner flutes. A beginner flutes allow you to see if flute playing is for you without making a large investment. If you decide that it is and want to move up to one of my wooden flutes, I will give you \$10 off the purchase price.

I have tried very hard to produce a quality musical instrument that will give you years of enjoyment. Please let me know if you have any questions or problems with your flute.



Jim Verrelli

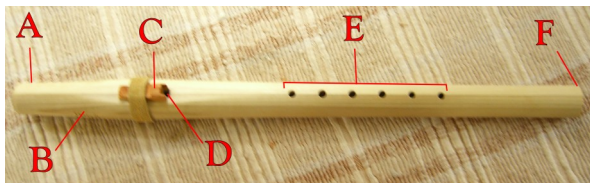
## About Your Flute

Your flute is a Native American Style Flute. The word Style is used because I am not a Native American and do not produce Native American Products.

The original Native American Flutes were tuned to the proportions of the intended player. When the western musical system became prevalent, some makers started tuning their flutes using this system so that they could be played with other instruments. These are referred to as tuned to concert pitch.

Your beginner flute is made of "Urban Bamboo" (PVC Pipe). This makes for a durable, inexpensive flute.

## Getting to Know Your Flute



- |                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| A — Head or Mouthpiece            | F — Foot or End |
| B — Slow Air Chamber (SAC)        | G — Main Bore   |
| C — Bird / Block / Totem / Fetish | H — Plug        |
| D — True Sound Hole (TSH)         | I — Flue        |
| E — Finger Holes                  |                 |

When you blow air into the Mouthpiece ( A ), your breath enters the Slow Air Chamber ( B ). It is then forced up under the Bird ( C ) and through a thin channel

called the Flue ( I ). The thin air stream then passes over the cutting edge of the True Sound Hole ( D ) creating the sound.

## Caution for Small Children

The Bird on your beginner flute is not permanently attached and may present a choking hazard if it comes loose. Additionally, there is a small piece of wooden dowel glued into the flute that can be dislodged if the flute is mishandled by poking a pencil or stick into the flute.

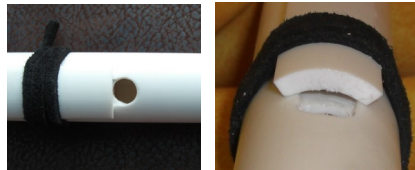
## The Key and Tuning of Your Flute

Your beginner flute is nominally tuned to a C minor pentatonic scale ( a minor 5 note scale).

Environmental factors such as temperature, humidity and altitude will affect the tuning of your flute, causing it to be slightly flat or sharp. This is a natural part of the physics of flutes and should not be a concern. It will always be in tune with itself. If you will be accompanying other instruments, they should be tuned to match your flute.

## Before Playing Your Flute

Check the alignment of the bird. As shown in the first picture below, the front edge of the bird should be even with the edge of the true sound hole towards the head of the flute. Additionally, the bird should cover the flue as shown in the second picture. Both side edges of the bird should extend past the sides of the flue.



## While Playing Your Flute

It is normal for condensation from your breath to form inside the flute as you play. As it builds up it may cause the flute to sound strangled or even stop playing. Cool or humid conditions may increase this effect. Simply shake out the condensation and you can continue playing (see Removing Condensation). This can happen more frequently with a new flute, but will lessen over time as the flute is played.

## After Playing Your Flute

Unlike my wooden flutes, the beginner flutes are pretty durable when it comes to water and condensation from playing. There is a small piece of wooden dowel that forms the plug between the SAC and the main bore, so don't leave it floating in water. When done playing, simply shake out

excess condensation.

## Removing Condensation

Hold the main bore of the flute and shake the condensation out of the mouth end of the flute. If condensation is trapped in the flue, put your finger over the true sound hole and blow firmly into the mouth of the flute.

## Care and Maintenance

Beginner flutes are pretty rugged and should be your flute of choice for poolside or beach playing. Good for hiking as well. If you follow these few suggestions your flute should give you many years of enjoyment:

- Occasionally wipe the flute with a damp cloth to remove dirt.
- Alcohol wipes can be used to prevent transfer of germs between players.
- Try to avoid submerging the flute in water for extended periods of time as it does contain a small piece of wooden dowel.
- Never poke anything into the flute as you may dislodge the plug.

## Playing Tips

### How hard do I blow?

Cover all the finger holes and blow gently into the mouthpiece. You should hear a low warm tone. If you hear a high pitched tone, you are blowing too hard. Blowing too hard is not always bad, though. That is called over-blowing and is how you play the upper notes in the flute's range. You may also notice that this higher pitch is one musical octave higher than the lower tone. In general, you play the lower tones in the flute's range with a softer breath and the upper notes with a harder breath.

### How do I cover the holes?

The best way to cover the holes is to use the pads of your fingers and not the tips. Divide the six holes in half and use the first three fingers of each hand to cover each set of three holes. Typically, the left hand is used for the upper holes (towards the head of the flute) and the right hand is used for the lower holes.

### What should I play?

Start out playing notes that sound good together; things that you make up. This will let you get use to the flute before you tackle known songs.