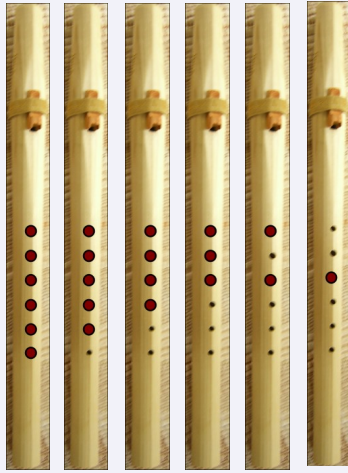
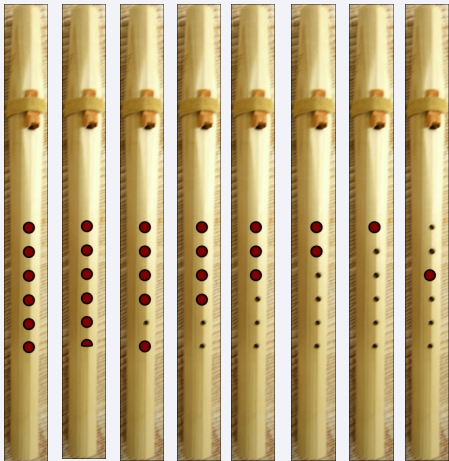


# Fingering Charts

## Minor Scale

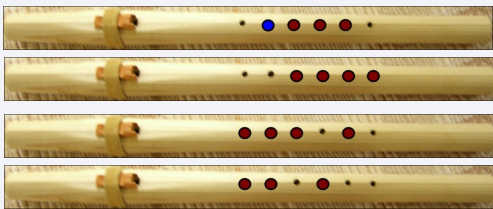



## Major Scale



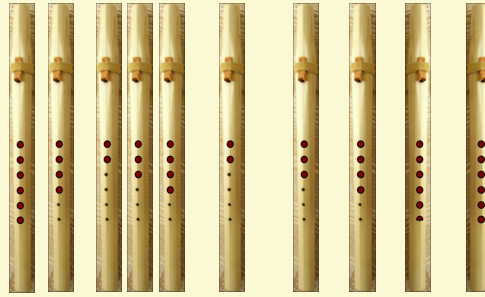
 = Half Hole (Roll finger slightly)

## Additional Notes To Try

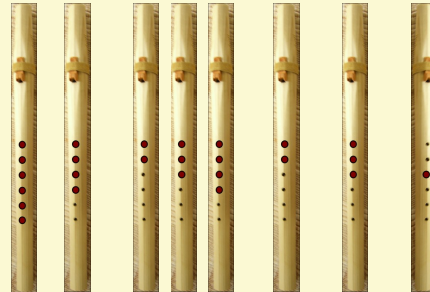


 = Finger on small flutes only

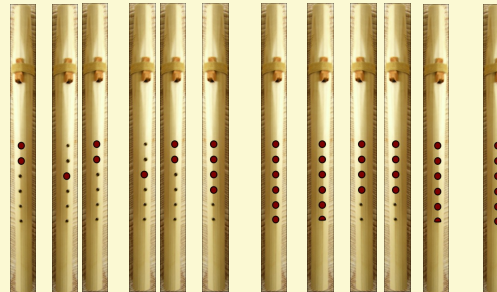
# Amazing Grace



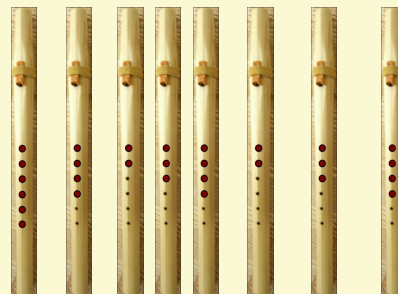
A -maz -i -n -g grace! How sweet the sound



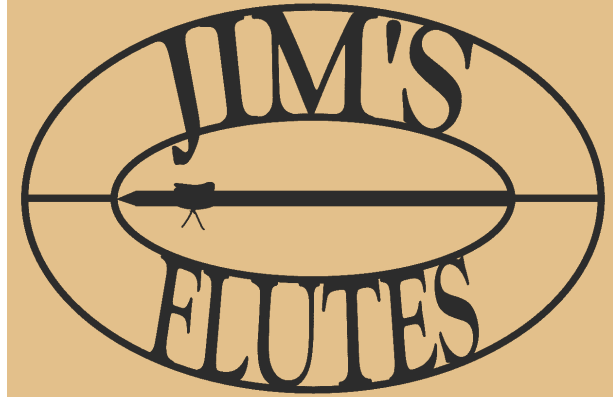
that saved a \_\_\_\_\_ wretch like me \_\_\_\_\_.



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



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



# Flute

## Care and Use

Jim Verrelli  
123 Ridge Drive  
Oneonta, NY 13820

Cell: 607-437-5072

E-mail: [jim@jimsflutes.com](mailto:jim@jimsflutes.com)

<http://www.jimsflutes.com>

## Thank You

Thank you for purchasing one of my flutes. 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.



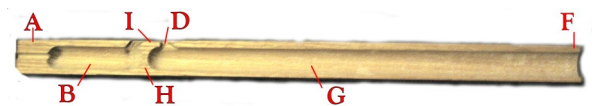
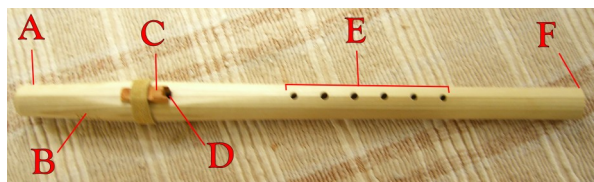
Jim Verrelli

## 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 flute is tuned in this fashion.

## 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.

## The Key and Tuning of Your Flute

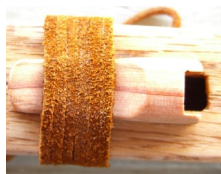
The key of your flute is indicated on its side. Unless otherwise indicated, your flute is tuned to a minor penta-

tonic scale (a minor 5 note scale). So, if your flute is marked with an E, it is an E minor flute.

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 below, the notch in the bird should surround, but not cover the true sound hole. The back of the notch should line up with the edge of the true sound hole closest to the head of the flute.



Make sure that both the flute and where you are going to play are an acceptable temperature. Both should be about room temperature (plus or minus 20 degrees will not matter, but will affect the tuning as stated before). Blowing warm breath into a cold flute may cause it to crack. If your flute is cold, warm it up with your hands before you play.

## 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

Shake out excess condensation. Stand the flute up inverted (Head down) to let any remaining condensation drain out. You can also slide the bird and its wrapping forward to uncover the hole leading out of the SAC. This will speed the drying process. Be careful not to slide the bird too far as you may end up having to re-wrap it. The Bird should be tight enough to the body of the flute so that air cannot escape underneath it (except through the Flue). Don't store your flute in an airtight (Plastic) container.

## Removing Condensation

There are many ways to remove condensation. Here are a couple:

- Turn the flute so the bird is facing down. Place your

finger in front of the true sound hole to avoid a sharp tone and blow hard.

- Extend your arm in front of you and hold the flute with the end towards your elbow. Place your index finger on the bird. With a swift motion bring your arm down to your side.

## Care and Maintenance

If handled properly your flute should give you many years of enjoyment. It should be treated like any other wooden musical instrument.

- Avoid extremes of heat or cold (don't leave it in your car)
- Avoid excess humidity (Rain, steamy bathrooms, etc.) and excess dryness (next to a heater or wood stove)
- Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.
- The exterior can be cleaned with a damp cloth. Dry promptly.
- Periodically, refresh the beeswax finish on your flute by applying a small amount of Flute Wax and rubbing it in.
- The interior of your flute has been sealed with beeswax and should not require any maintenance as long as you handle your flute as instructed. Do not use cleaning rods—especially in the slow air chamber.

## 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.