

The brass used in manufacturing musical instruments is relatively soft. It is alloyed, not for rigidity and strength, but to produce the best tone. All brass instruments can be easily dented. A dent alters the tone and when a dent is removed it changes the metal, affecting the quality. Many players use valve casing hand guards to help protect the finish on the valves which can by ruined by the acid present in perspiration from the hand.

If at any time you feel the instrument needs repair, take it to Meyer Music for this to be done properly. Doing it yourself can damage the instrument.

KEEP YOUR INSTRUMENT IN GOOD PLAYING CONDITION BY USING A...

LUBRICATION AND REASSEMBLY Before reassembly, always lubricate the various parts. After the pistons have been cleaned and dried, apply valve oil to their surfaces and replace them in the proper casings. When the valves are replaced, work them in with a brisk finger action so as to insure that the lubricating film is correctly distributed over the entire surface of the piston.

This slides should be lightly greased with slide grease and each side "worked in" in a rotary motion and then inserted in their positions. Slide Grease should only be applied to the threads at the top and bottom of the valve casings before replacing the valve caps.

CLEANING THE EXTERIOR

After playing, wipe fingerprints and other marks off the outside of your instrument carefully with a soft, dry cloth. This removes perspiration which can damage lacquer and metal.

Do not use commercial metal polishes on lacquered instruments as they will damage the lacquer and expose metal to air and cause it to tarnish.





GRAND RAPIDS 2855 Lake Eastbrook Blvd, 49512 (616) 975-1122

HOLLAND 675 East Lakewood, 49424 (616) 396-6583

MUSKEGON 1664 East Sternberg, 49444 (231) 865-7000

Assembly and Care of the Trumpet and Cornet

ASSEMBLY AND CARE OF THE TRUMPET AND CORNET

Your instrument is constructed of the highest grade materials by expert craftsmen to deliver superb sound and performance. This fine instrument will give years of service if a small amount of time is spent in giving it proper care.

Because of extremely close tolerances which must be maintained, it is very important that proper cleaning and maintenance procedures be carried out on a regular basis.

ASSEMBLING THE INSTRUMENT

OILING THE VALVES (PISTONS)

The first step in preparing your instrument for use is to oil the valves. To accomplish this, unscrew the top cap of a valve and carefully remove the piston. Return the piston to the casing, gently rotating it while working it up and down. This will insure that the oil covers the entire surface area. Then turn the piston until the guide clicks into its slot. Replace the valve cap and tighten. Follow the same procedure with the remaining valves being sure to replace them in the proper order. On most instruments the valves are clearly numbered 1,2, and 3. If the valves are not replaced in the proper order, the instrument will be impossible to play.



The valves should be handled with extreme care. Although they appear to be quite sturdy, they are actually hollow and easily damaged. Remember that the slightest scratch, dent, or other physical damage can ruin the valve action.

INSERTING THE MOUTHPIECE

Gently place the mouthpiece into the receiver and twist lightly to seat it properly. Do not force the mouthpiece by hitting it with the palm of your hand as this can cause the mouthpiece to become stuck or "frozen." An easy twisting motion is all that is necessary to insure firm fit.

ADJUSTMENTS

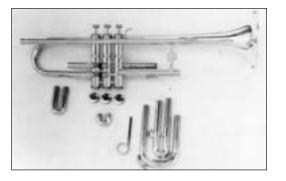
Adjust the 3rd valve trigger ring to fit the hand by loosening the set screw and moving the trigger bar and ring until it feels comfortable. Retighten the screw.

CLEANING THE INSTRUMENT

The most critical points in any brass instrument are the valves, the slides, and the mouthpipe and mouthpiece. When dirt or foreign matter of any kind is allowed to accumulate in any one of these parts it can hinder the ease of blowing and adversely affect tone quality and intonation.



The mouthpiece should be cleaned daily with a brass instrument mouthpiece brush. The mouthpipe should also be cleaned frequently. This can be easily accomplished by removing the mouthpiece and main tuning slide, and swabbing with a flexible brush of the proper length and size.



The instrument should be given a thorough cleaning once a month. The first step in the cleaning operation is to remove the mouthpiece, pistons and sides.

The pistons are easily removed by unscrewing the top valve cap; the bottom valve cap should also be removed at this time.

Note: under no circumstances should the piston and action rod assembly be dismantled other than by a complete repairman.



The body of the instrument many be cleaned by running lukewarm water (NEVER HOT) through the tubing while swabbing it out with a slide and tube brush. Dry with a clean cloth. The valve casings and pistons should be cleaned last. Simply pull a soft cloth through the valves using a Trumpet and Coronet valve cleaning rod. Then wash and dry the pistons carefully being sure not to touch the piston surfaces with the fingers after washing.