



CARE OF THE TRUMPET

Expert craftsmen construct your trumpet from the highest-grade materials 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 that must be maintained, it is very important that proper cleaning and maintenance procedures be carried out on a regular basis.

The parts of your trumpet are (Figure 1):

1. Main body & bell section
2. Tuning Slides
3. Valves (Pistons)
4. Bottom Caps
5. Mouthpiece



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. Apply several drops of valve oil to the piston. Return the piston to the casing. 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, & 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 twist-motion is all that is necessary to insure firm fit.

CLEANING THE TRUMPET

If dirt or foreign matter is allowed to accumulate in the instrument, you may experience stuck slides, sluggish valves or poor intonation. A regular thorough cleaning will prevent this from happening.

Your trumpet may be cleaned in a tub or large sink of warm (NOT HOT!) soapy water. (Regular dish soap is ideal.) Follow these steps:

- Remove the 4 tuning slides. When removing each slide, the corresponding valve should be pushed down.
- Remove the valves and bottom caps and place them on a towel so that they do not fall or roll onto the floor.
- Place the body of the trumpet in the water and allow it to soak for several minutes.
- Use the trumpet snake (long flexible brush) to clean inside all of the tubing. Special care should be taken whenever the tube leads into the valve casings. The tip of the brush should not be allowed to enter entirely into the valve casing as it may scratch the casing wall (Figure 2).
- Use the valve casing brush to clean out the valve casing (Figure 3).
- Run clean warm water over and into the trumpet body to rinse out the dirt and soapy water. Then place the trumpet body onto the towel.



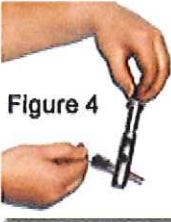
Figure 3



Figure 2

- Place the tuning slides and bottom caps in the

water. After soaking for several minutes, use the snake to clean out the inside of the tubes. The snake is not designed to bend around the sharp curves of the small slides. The snake should be pushed in half way, removed, and then pushed in half way again from the other end of the tube. Rinse the slides with clean warm water and place them back on the towel.

-  Take each valve individually and, holding it by the finger button, submerge the bottom half into the water. (You do not need to submerge the entire valve, as the felt will get wet.) Use the mouthpiece brush to gently clean the ports (holes) in the valve. Be careful not to score the valve with the tip of the brush (Figure 4). Rinse the valves with clean warm water and gently place them on the towel.

- Use a cotton swab to clean the accumulated dirt from the inside of the bottom caps. Rinse them, and place them on the towel.
- Use a mouthpiece brush to clean out any buildup inside the mouthpiece. The brush should be inserted into the shank end, NOT INTO THE CUP END (Figure 5).
- Gently shake the body and tuning slides to remove excess water. (It is not necessary for the bore to be completely dry.) Use a separate soft cloth or towel to dry the exterior of the parts.



REASSEMBLING THE TRUMPET

- Apply a thin coating of tuning slide grease to each of the slides. Reinsert the slides into the body, gently working in each slide to distribute the slide grease. Wipe off any excess grease with a soft cloth.
- Screw on the bottom caps.
- Each valve must be placed back into the proper casing or the trumpet will not play. When you hold the trumpet in playing position, the casing closest to you is for the first valve, the centre casing is for the second and the furthest casing is for the third. Each valve has a number stamped on it. The location of this number varies from one brand to another but generally it is found

close to the valve spring. Apply several drops of valve oil to each valve as you place it back into the valve casing. Gently turn each valve clockwise until it clicks or stops turning. (This ensures that the ports are properly aligned.) Screw down the top caps.

- Finally, to make sure that the valves have been reinstalled correctly, blow through the trumpet. If the airflow is restricted, the valves may be in the wrong casings or one or more of the valves may be turned or in backwards.

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 that can damage lacquer and metal.
- Never use metal polish to clean your trumpet as it may damage the lacquer and expose the raw brass to air which will cause it to tarnish. Trumpets with a lacquer finish can be cleaned using a slightly damp soft cloth, and then finished with a polishing cloth. Silver plated trumpets are best polished with a polishing cloth specially treated with a silver cleaning agent. Liquid silver polishes often leave residue, which is difficult to remove.

IMPORTANT TIPS

- If your mouthpiece becomes stuck, DO NOT try to remove it yourself, take it to a repair technician. There is a special tool used to remove stuck mouthpieces. Trying to remove a stuck mouthpiece with pliers will not free the mouthpiece and will result in costly repairs to the trumpet.
- If the shank (small end) of the mouthpiece becomes dented, it may not fit into the receiver properly and may cause it to become stuck. A qualified technician can easily repair this problem.
- Check the cork on the waterkey periodically for wear and have it replaced as necessary. A leaky water key makes your instrument hard to play and affects the tone and tuning.