

### Response of the lowest tone

It takes a sensitive tongue when playing the low F on its own to be sure it is not an overtone that responds instead of the tonic keynote. The reason for this is the sluggishness of the long recorder bore. The low F responds more easily during playing, because the bore is already vibrating and there is no more sluggishness present.

Additional causes of this problem are:

- Non-sealing keys (in particular F sharp and G sharp key)  
(If necessary slightly press key-cover down before playing  
Check: Play the low F while someone gently presses down the key-cover one after the other)
- Swollen block (= thin, clear sound) 'wolves' (interferences) on some low tones
- Non-sealing cork connections. Fluctuating temperature leads to changes in the wood. When the recorder is untight, please seal by winding a piece of thread round the cork or use gently-sticking adhesive tape (textile sticking plaster or masking tape).

### Cork

Fluctuating temperatures lead to changes in the cork connections. When the connection becomes untight or loose, please follow the above instructions.

Connections which are stuck can be loosened best by a to-and-fro movement whilst pulling the pieces apart. Do not twist the parts! If the connection is too hard, sandpaper the cork slightly. Only use lubricant very sparingly, or not at all!

### Sound

Thanks to the wide measure and the large finger holes, the sound in the lower tones is powerful with rich overtones.

### Influencing the sound by turning the cap

When the crook is directly above the wind-channel, the sound is immediate and more likely clear. This position is suitable for fast, clear playing.

If the cap is turned by 30° to 180°, the sound becomes dull, deeper, sluggish and smoky – a good effect for music to be played quietly.



### Hissing

The few wind noises are hardly heard at a distance by listeners.

### Drops in the wind-channel

Drops can fall directly into the wind-channel from the crook. Remedy: Hold the instrument at an angle towards you! Or pre-heat the crook (but never the instrument) on a radiator or a heated blanket, so that less condensation forms. A net in the cap deflects the water somewhat. The condensation collects in the brass beaker. The best thing is to have a special recipient ready (for long rehearsals) into which the water can be emptied.

### Key ring for B

Due to the small hole for the right index finger and the cross fingering, the low B (or F sharp) always produces a thin sound on all low recorders. If only the ring key is pressed, a strong B is possible, even in the second octave. The B is not too stable and somewhat low. With strong blowing or by opening the 6b hole, low B becomes stable and high enough.

### G sharp key

The small hole of the second last finger would produce a weak, low G sharp.

As a key is required in any case, the hole was lowered to a better position.

Instead of leaving the hole open, the key must now be pressed and the hole thus opened.

### Roller

We have attached a roller for the little finger to change the keys.

### Key noises

Key noises are softer for the player than for the listener!

DO NOT BANG THE KEYS!