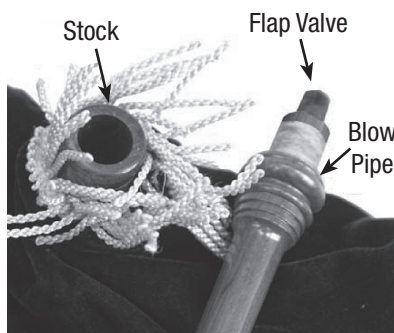


Learning Procedure: At first the drones are not installed and the holes in the common stock are plugged with stoppers. Only the chanter is played. This makes it easier to learn arm, breath and finger control. After you have learned a few songs it is time to install one of the drones. Add drones one at a time as you become more adept. Many Scottish or Shriner groups offer lessons; or look for bagpipe groups at Scottish Game Festivals.



Flap Valve: The Rubber Flap valve must be straight, or it may hang up when the blow pipe is plugged into the stock.

Bag Care: Any Rexine™ bag is synthetic and should never be seasoned.

Leather bags are pre-seasoned. A little air leakage is normal. Over time they may require seasoning to be kept soft and airtight. If leaking is excessive, re-season by following the instructions provided on the Super Seal bottle. Constantly check the fittings into the stocks; if necessary add hemp for an airtight fit.

Roosebeck Medieval Smallpipes Instrument Care

Here are some simple tips to care for your Medieval Smallpipes.

- Use a dry soft cloth for dusting
- Use a damp soft cloth for cleaning
- Avoid extreme temperatures
- Avoid extremely dry conditions
- Avoid direct sunlight
- Avoid using abrasives

Accessories

Cases and other accessories are available at www.mid-east.com

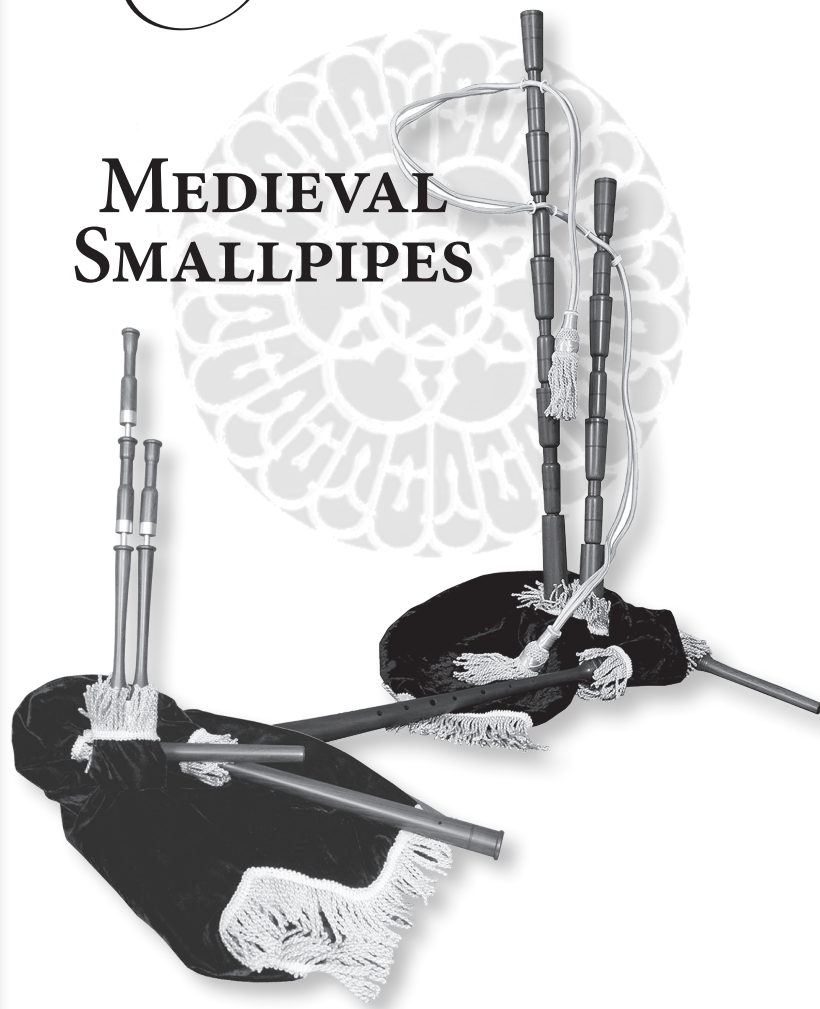


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Medieval Smallpipes

Roosebeck™
FINE INSTRUMENTS

MEDIEVAL SMALLPIPES



– OWNER'S GUIDE –

Roosebeck Medieval Smallpipes

Operation

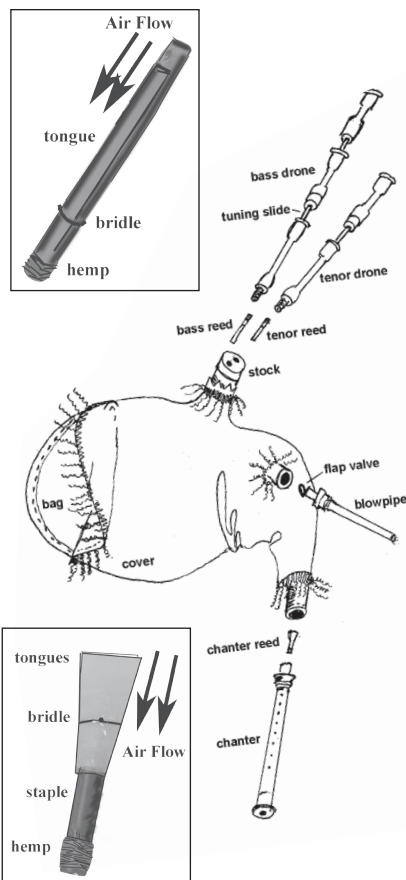
Caution: Before working with the bagpipe read these instructions thoroughly.

It is extremely important that you always hold the pipe chanter close to the connecting end (hemp end) when unplugging or plugging into the stock. The pipe chanter can be easily cracked if not handled properly. Therefore, the pipe chanter is not covered under warranty. There is a charge for replacement of this item. Please be very careful.

Bagpipe Components: The bagpipe consists of the Regin™ bag with cover, the straight 8-hole chanter, the plain blowpipe and two drones. The longer, 3-section, drone is the bass and the shorter, 2-section, drone is the tenor. Included with the bagpipe are reeds: 2 plastic chanter reeds and 4 cane drone reeds (2 long bass and 2 shorter tenor). There is a spool of hemp (string) and 2 rubber stoppers.

Before Assembly: The reeds must be tested, adjusted, and plugged into their respective pipes.

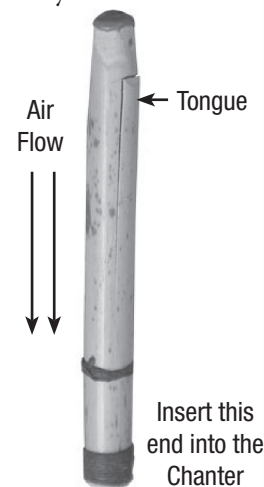
Adjustment and Placement of Pipe Chanter Reed: Test the reed by blowing very hard, into the non-hemped end. Be careful the reed-lips do not touch the inside of your mouth. The plastic reed may need an occasional adjustment. If the reed has low volume and closes easily the reed lips are too flat. Pinch the outer edges of the reed to create a small opening between the reed lips. If the reed is now too hoarse you did it too much. Just flatten them again by pressing the lips together.



Assembly of Chanter: The hemp end of the reed fits into the open bore of the pipe chanter at its connecting end (at the hemp end). Insert the reed and chanter into its stock and stopper the drone-holes in the common stock. Blow up the bag with the mouthpiece and play the chanter. After some use the notes will improve. The Chanter tuning can be altered by adjusting the reed depth in the bore.

Adjustment and Placement of Drone Reeds: The hemp end of one of the longer single reeds plugs into the bore of the bass drone (at the hemp joint). The hemp end of one of the shorter single reeds plugs into the bore of the tenor drone (at the hemp joint). If any reed is loose, wrap the reed with more hemp until it fits snugly in the drone's bore. Blow on the reed without the reed tongue touching the inside of your mouth. A gentle blow should make a squawking sound and a hard blow should close the reed tongue. The tongue of a new drone reed may need to be adjusted. New reeds are generally closed too much, which means you can get no sound. Lift the tongue about ¼ inch and gently massage the top side of the tongue so it develops a slight arch. Release the tongue and it should be slightly opened at the top. You should now be able to make the reed squawk. If the drone reed is open too far, using too much air, slip a razor blade under the lip and bend the tip closed. In severe cases, wet the reed, tie the tongue closed, and allow it to dry for a few days.

Bass and Tenor Drones: The longer, 3-section, drone is the bass and the shorter, 2-section, drone is the tenor. There are 2 holes in the common stock for the drones; which is tied into the bag. If you are right handed, the bass drone fits into the right bore and the tenor into the left. If you are left handed, the bass drone fits into the left bore and the tenor into the right. It normally takes about 20 minutes of playing the reed in its drone pipe before it becomes "blown in." After the reed is "blown in" you can start to tune the drones. Drone reeds are the biggest users of air; they should be kept as closed as possible. The major pitch of the reed is adjusted by the bridle. With 2/3 of the tuning slide showing on the tenor drone, adjust the bridle on the reed to tune the drone to D. With 2/3 of the tuning slide showing on the bass drone, adjust the bridle on the reed to tune an octave below the tenor's. If a drone reed is prone to double toning, change the tension of the bridle or scrape the tongue to weaken it.



continued