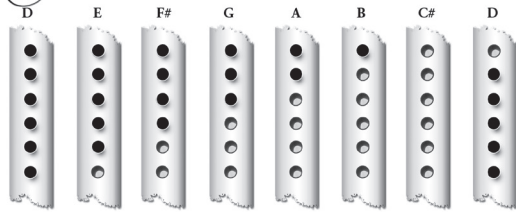
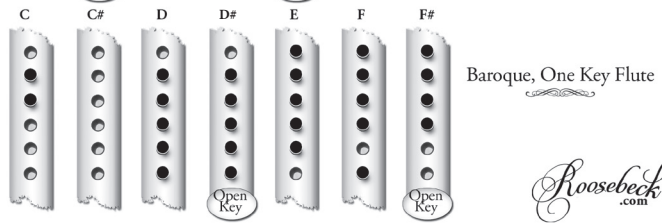
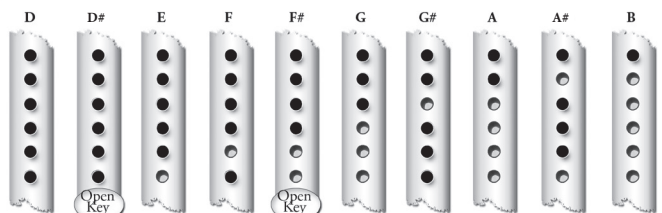




Irish Flute Fingering Chart



Keyless Flute



Baroque, One Key Flute



Instrument Care

- 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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Irish Flutes



IRISH FLUTES



– OWNER'S GUIDE –

Roosebeck Irish Flutes

Parts of the Flute

Tuning Cork: The tuning cork is located inside the flute's head. If you clean the inside of the flute, be careful not to move the cork from the original position, otherwise the instrument may become out of tune. The tuning cork is a removable end cap, not on all models.

Head: Top section of the flute shaft that has the mouth hole.

Mouth Hole: The blow hole, into which the musician blows air to produce sound. A larger mouth hole favors low notes while a small mouth hole favors high notes.

Tuning slide: The Tuning Slide is also called Body Joint. This movable joint is between the flute Head and the Barrel. Slide the Head away from the Barrel to adjust the flute into tune with other instruments. The Tuning Slide and Barrel are not present on all models.

Body: The Body can be in an upper and lower section, or one continuous shaft. The Body has the Finger Holes. The upper Finger Holes are played by the left hand. The lower finger holes are played by the right hand.

Foot: The Foot may or may not have Vent Holes, and or a Key.

Before You Begin

Before assembling the flute, practice blowing over the embouchure with just the head section. Hold the embouchure to your lips as if in a kiss. Then roll the head of the flute down your chin, so that the embouchure hole turns outwards. Draw the corners of your mouth upwards, as in a smile. Open a very small gap between your lips and blow at the far edge of the embouchure hole. While you blow, adjust the position of the flute head by rolling and tilting, until you produce a clear sound. Practice until you can produce a clear sound every time.

Assembling the Flute

To avoid damaging your flute, always hold the body parts close to the joint when assembling; never jerk or pull the sections. Use a screwing motion to fit two sections together to protect the cork. If you meet any resistance, stop, do not force the sections. If necessary apply cork grease to the cork.

Thin sheets of inexpensive cork are available at office supply stores, should it need to be replaced. When properly assembled, all the holes will line up. Some players turn the embouchure hole slightly back towards them, or rotate the lower body off center. Be careful not to take this too far, as it may cause a cramped posture and a somewhat flatter tone.

Roosebeck Irish Flutes

Flute Posture

Hold the flute in front of you, head pointing up. Without removing your fingers from the holes, swing the foot of the flute up to the right of your body. Keep your left elbow close to your chest and support the flute against your chin with your thumb. If you are left-handed, resist the temptation to reverse the above instructions. There is no advantage to be gained, especially if you play a flute with keys, as the keys only work one way.

Fingering the Notes

Use the fleshy undersides of your fingertips to cover the holes; keeping your fingers pretty flat. Hold the flute as above, but with all holes uncovered. Blow and make minor adjustments in your posture until you get a clear tone. Put down the first finger of your left hand and blow until you get clear tone. Continue closing one hole at a time until you can play all the notes in clear tones. To play the second octave notes, use the same fingering. "Overblow" the notes by tightening and adjusting the angle of your embouchure — the gap between your lips.

Breathing

If you only breathe at the end of parts of the tune, they will be played weakly for want of air. Find places to breathe often. With experience, you can turn the pauses for breath into punctuation.

Tuning Your Flute

While standard tuning is A=440; the Traditional Irish tuning is *purposely* a bit flat. The F# is flat, the A is sharp, the C# is flat, and the bottom D is flat.

Until you produce strong notes don't worry about tuning. When you are ready, position the tuning slide to produce a strong G. Remember, don't blow harder to get the second octave; adjust your embouchure by rolling the flute. Blowing down into the hole makes a note flatter, and blowing across the hole makes it sharper.

If the head-cork moves your flute will get out of tune *with itself* (i.e., low notes not in tune with high notes). If this happens, use a 1/2-5/8" dowel with gentle pressure to move the cork. Keep the barrel section slid over the tuning slide to protect it. The cork is in the correct position when you are able to play both low B and high B in tune with each other.