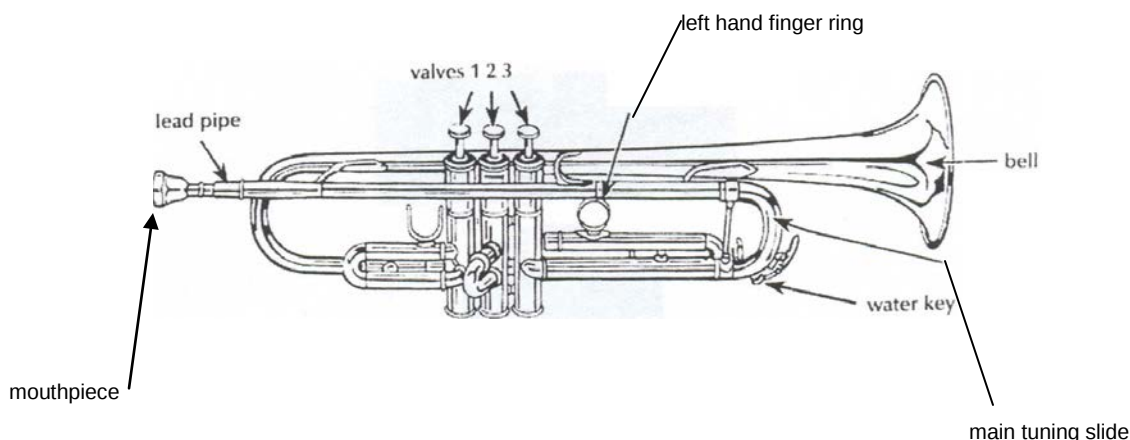


TRUMPET



REGULAR MAINTENANCE:

- After you are finished playing, clean your mouthpiece with a small brush in warm water. Disinfect it.
- DO NOT use gum, candy or pop while you are playing your instrument.
- Bathe your trumpet regularly:
 - Remove all slides, valves and caps. Lay them on a soft towel to avoid damage.
 - Place slides and body of the trumpet in warm soapy water and run the snake through. Rinse thoroughly.
 - Clean the inside of the valve casing with a brush and rinse in clean water.
 - Wash the valves thoroughly to remove all lint and dirt from the holes
 - Put the trumpet back together and wipe off moisture with a soft cloth.
- Oil the valves with thin valve oil and grease the slides with slide grease.
- Remove excess oil and grease.
- Oil the water key (spit valve).

HANDLING:

- Hold the trumpet by the valve casings
- DO NOT place the trumpet down on a music stand, chair or stand it on the bell. Brass instruments dent easily and this affects the tone.
- Place the trumpet in the case gently in the correct position when finished playing the instrument.
- Place the mouthpiece and accessories (oil) in the proper location in the case.
- Do not use your case as a storage unit for music.

CARE:

- Oil the valves regularly.
Each valve has a number on the top. They must be in the correct valve casing to play properly.
Replace the valve by 'slotting' it and turning until it clicks.
If the valves are not positioned correctly no sound will be produced so check that they are in the right valve casing and inserted correctly into the slot.
- Keep slides greased and movable.
- Close all slides when putting the trumpet in the case. Lint and dirt may collect on the slide sleeves and make them difficult or impossible to move.
- Wipe the water off the outside of the trumpet with a soft cloth.
- Regularly release the moisture that accumulates in the trumpet by opening the water key and blowing through the trumpet. Moisture is condensation produced by your breath. Empty the water key onto the floor only.
- If your mouthpiece gets stuck DO NOT try to remove it yourself. Give it to the teacher and she/he will use a mouthpiece puller to safely remove the mouthpiece without damaging it or the trumpet.
- DO NOT 'pop' the mouthpiece with your hand or use too much pressure while playing. This can cause your mouthpiece to get stuck.
- DO NOT use polish on a trumpet. A soft cloth will wipe off finger marks and perspiration. You should wipe your instrument off every time you are finished playing.



CARE SUPPLIES:

- Valve oil, slide grease
- Mouthpiece brush, snake brushes, valve cleaning brush
- Soft clean cloth

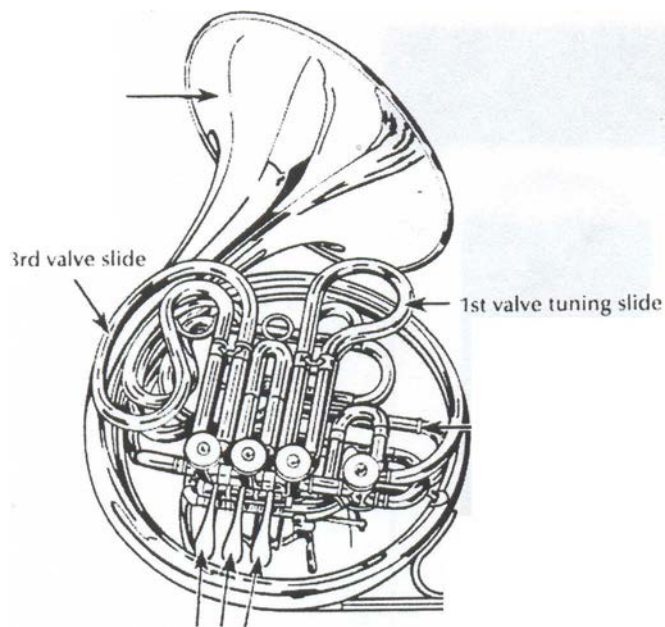
ASSEMBLY:

- Place the mouthpiece into the lead pipe by using a gentle, twisting motion.
- DO NOT hit or 'pop' the mouthpiece to avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck.

TUNING:

- If you are sharp, you pull the main tuning slide out. This lowers the pitch by lengthening the instrument.
- If you are flat, you push the main tuning slide in. This raises the pitch by shortening the instrument.
- The 3rd valve has a 'trigger' for tuning. You should push the trigger out when playing notes that use the 3rd valve. Use your pinky finger or 4th finger to work the trigger.

FRENCH HORN



REGULAR MAINTENANCE:

- Clean your mouthpiece with a small brush and in warm water after you are finished playing. Disinfect it.
- DO NOT use gum, candy or pop before or while you are playing your instrument.

- Bathe your French Horn regularly:
 - Remove all slides and valve caps; lay them, in order, on a soft towel to avoid damage.
 - Place slides and the body of the horn in warm, soapy water and run the snake through. Rinse thoroughly.
 - Clean the valve casings with a brush and rinse them in clean water.
 - Wash the valves thoroughly to remove all lint and dirt from the holes.
 - Put the French Horn back together and wipe off moisture with a clean, soft cloth.
- Oil the valves with thin valve oil and grease the slides with slide grease.
- Remove excess oil and grease.

HANDLING:

- Hold the French Horn by the upper tubing with one hand and place the other hand in the bell.
- DO NOT place the French horn down on a chair or stand it on the bell. Brass instruments dent easily and this affects the tone.
- Place the French Horn in the case gently in the correct position.
- DO NOT store books or music in the case as damage to the French Horn tubing and case can occur.
- Place the mouthpiece and accessories (oil) in the proper location in the case.

CARE:

- Oil the valves regularly.
Remove the rotary valve cap and apply oil to the valve.
- Keep slides greased and moving. When removing a slide, press down the valve associated with that slide.
- Close all slides when putting the French Horn in the case. Lint and dirt may collect on the slide sleeves and make them difficult or impossible to move.
- Wipe the water off the outside of the French Horn with a soft cloth.
- Regularly release the moisture that accumulates in the French Horn by removing the mouthpiece and the main tuning slide, rotate the horn and dump the liquid. You may have to do this several times to eliminate all the liquid. Press down each valve in turn, remove the slide, and dump the liquid.
Moisture is condensation produced by your breath.
- If your mouthpiece gets stuck DO NOT try to remove it yourself. Give it to your teacher and she/he will use a mouthpiece puller to safely remove the mouthpiece without damaging it or the French Horn.
- DO NOT 'pop' the mouthpiece with your hand or use too much pressure while playing. This can cause your mouthpiece to get stuck.
- DO NOT use polish on a French Horn. A soft cloth will wipe off finger marks and perspiration. You should wipe off your instrument every time you are finished playing.

CARE SUPPLIES:

- Rotary valve oil, slide grease
- Mouthpiece brush, snake brush, valve casing brush
- Soft clean cloth

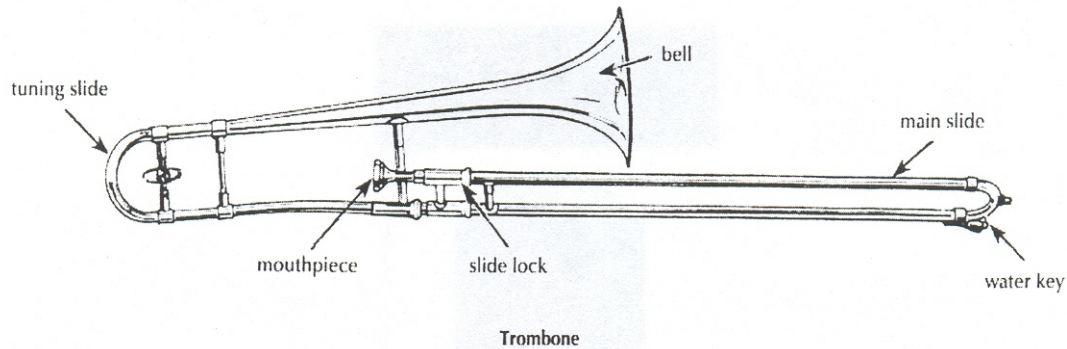
ASSEMBLY:

- Place the mouthpiece into the lead pipe by using a gentle, twisting motion.
- DO NOT hit or 'pop' the mouthpiece to avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck.

TUNING:

- If you are sharp, you pull the main tuning slide out. This lowers the pitch by lengthening the instrument.
- If you are flat, you push the main tuning slide in. This raises the pitch by shortening the instrument.

TROMBONE



REGULAR MAINTENANCE:

- Clean your mouthpiece after you are finished playing, with a small brush and in warm water. Disinfect it.
- DO NOT use gum, candy or pop before or while you are playing your instrument.
- Bathe your trombone regularly:
 - Remove the tuning slide on the top of the trombone. Remove the slide sleeve from the slide casing.
 - Place slides and the body of the trombone in warm, soapy water and run the snake through. Rinse thoroughly.
 - Clean the valve casings (on a valve trombone) with a brush and rinse them in clean water.
 - Wash the valves thoroughly to remove all lint and dirt from the holes.
 - Put the trombone back together, grease the tuning slide and put slide oil on the slide sleeve. Wipe off moisture with a clean, soft cloth.
- Oil the valves (on the valve trombone) with thin valve oil and grease the slides with slide grease.
- Remove excess oil and grease.
- Oil the water key (spit valve)

HANDLING:

- Hold the trombone by the middle joint where the slide mechanism meets the bell part. Always make sure your slide lock is ON.



- DO NOT place the trombone down on a chair or stand it on the bell. Poking people with the slide or leaning on the slide when it is resting on the floor can cause real damage. Brass instruments dent easily and this affects the tone. Dents on the main slide will affect the sliding action of the slide and the sound quality.
- Place the trombone in the case gently in the correct position. Make sure the slide lock is ON.
- DO NOT store books or music in the case as damage to the trombone tubing and case can occur.
- Place the mouthpiece and accessories (oil) in the proper location in the case.

CARE:

- Oil the main slide regularly.
 - Wipe off the inside slide with a clean cloth.
 - Apply slide oil to the top of each slide and work it down the slide. If cream is being used put several small dots of the cream on the slide and work the cream into the whole slide.

- Keep slides greased and moving.
- Close all slides when putting the trombone in the case. Lint and dirt may collect on the slide sleeves and make them difficult or impossible to move.
- Wipe the water off the outside of the trombone with a soft cloth.
- Regularly release the moisture that accumulates in the trombone by opening the water key on the end of the slide. Moisture is condensation produced by your breath.
- If your mouthpiece gets stuck DO NOT try to remove it yourself. Give it to your teacher and she/he will use a mouthpiece puller to safely remove the mouthpiece without damaging it or the trombone.
- DO NOT 'pop' the mouthpiece with your hand or use too much pressure while playing. This can cause your mouthpiece to get stuck.
- DO NOT use polish on a trombone. A soft cloth will wipe off finger marks and perspiration. You should wipe off your instrument every time you are finished playing.
- A spray water bottle is handy to lubricate your slide when you are playing. Remember, this is not a toy or a weapon.

CARE SUPPLIES:

- Slide oil or slide cream, slide grease
- Mouthpiece brush, snake brush, long cleaning rod with cloth
- Soft clean cloth
- Spray bottle with distilled water

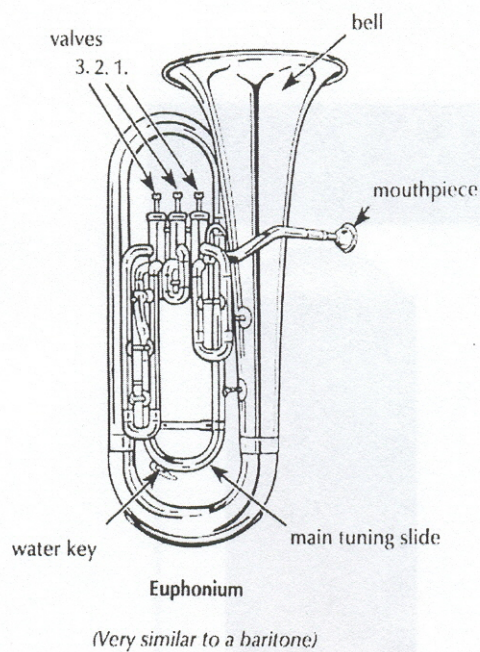
ASSEMBLY:

- Place the mouthpiece into the lead pipe by using a gentle, twisting motion.
- DO NOT hit or 'pop' the mouthpiece to avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck.
- Insert the lower (slide) part of the trombone into the sleeve on the upper (bell) part.
- Gently screw the ring that holds the two parts together. Be careful not to cross thread.

TUNING:

- If you are sharp, you pull the main tuning slide out. This lowers the pitch by lengthening the instrument.
- If you are flat, you push the main tuning slide in. This raises the pitch by shortening the instrument.
- Individual notes on the trombone can be tuned by making quick adjustments on the main tuning slide.

BARITONE/EUPHONIUM



REGULAR MAINTENANCE:

- After you are finished playing clean your mouthpiece with a small brush in warm water. Disinfect it.
- DO NOT use gum, candy or pop while you are playing your instrument.
- Bathe your baritone regularly:
 - Remove all slides, valves and caps. Lay them on a soft towel to avoid damage
 - Place slides and body of the baritone in warm soapy water and run the snake through. Rinse thoroughly.
 - Clean the inside of the valve casing with a brush and rinse in clean water.
 - Wash the valves thoroughly to remove all lint and dirt from the holes
 - Put the baritone back together and wipe off moisture with a soft cloth.
- Oil the valves with thin valve oil, and grease the slides with slide grease.
- Remove excess oil and grease.
- Oil the water key (spit valve).

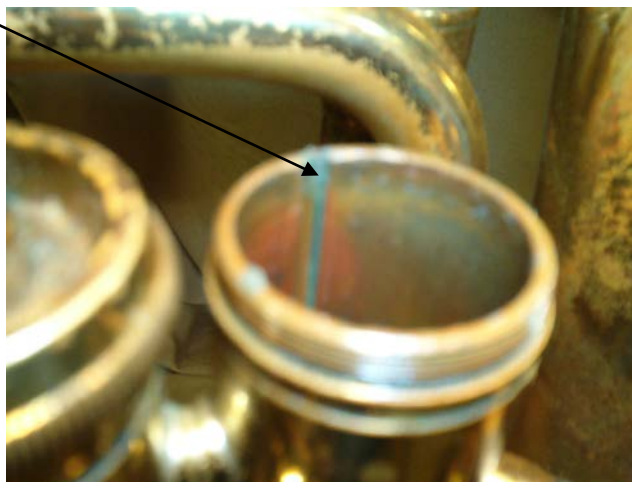
HANDLING:

- Hold the baritone around the body of the instrument.
- DO NOT place the baritone down on a chair or stand it on the bell. Brass instruments dent easily and this affects the tone.
- Place the baritone in the case gently in the correct position when finished playing the instrument.
- Place the mouthpiece and accessories (oil) in the proper location in the case.
- Do not use your case as a storage unit for music.

CARE:

- Oil the valves regularly.
 - Each valve has a number on the top. They must be in the correct valve casing to play properly.
 - Replace the valve by 'slotting' it and turning until it clicks.

Slot



If the valves are not positioned correctly no sound will be produced so check that they are in the right valve casing and inserted correctly into the slot.

- Keep slides greased and movable.
- Close all slides when putting the baritone into the case. Lint and dirt may collect on the slide sleeves and make them difficult or impossible to move.
- Wipe the water off the outside of the baritone with a soft cloth.

- Regularly release the moisture that accumulates in the baritone by opening the water key and blowing through the baritone. Moisture is condensation produced by your breath. Empty the water key onto the floor only.
- If your mouthpiece gets stuck DO NOT try to remove it yourself. Give it to the teacher and she/he will use a mouthpiece puller to safely remove the mouthpiece without damaging it or the baritone.
- DO NOT 'pop' the mouthpiece with your hand or use too much pressure while playing. This can cause your mouthpiece to get stuck.
- DO NOT use polish on a baritone. A soft cloth will wipe off finger marks and perspiration. You should wipe off your instrument every time you are finished playing.

CARE SUPPLIES:

- Valve oil, slide grease
- Mouthpiece brush, snake brushes, valve cleaning brush
- Soft clean cloth

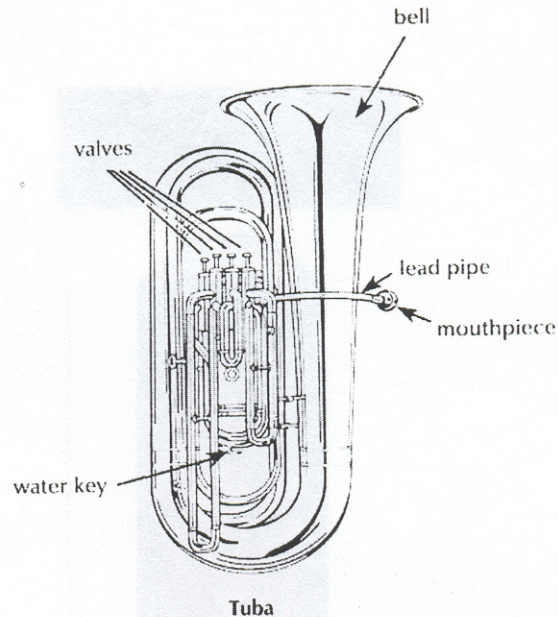
ASSEMBLY:

- Place the mouthpiece into the lead pipe by using a gentle, twisting motion.
- DO NOT hit or 'pop' the mouthpiece to avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck.

TUNING:

- If you are sharp, you pull the main tuning slide out. This lowers the pitch by lengthening the instrument.
- If you are flat, you push the main tuning slide in. This raises the pitch by shortening the instrument.

TUBA



REGULAR MAINTENANCE:

- After you are finished playing clean your mouthpiece with a small brush in warm water. Disinfect it.
- DO NOT use gum, candy or pop while you are playing your instrument.
- Bathe your tuba regularly:
 - Remove all slides, valves and caps. Lay them on a soft towel to avoid damage
 - Place slides and body of the baritone in warm soapy water and run the snake through. Rinse thoroughly.
 - Clean the inside of the valve casing with a brush and rinse in clean water.
 - Wash the valves thoroughly to remove all lint and dirt from the holes
 - Put the tuba back together and wipe off moisture with a soft cloth.
- Oil the valves with thin valve oil, and grease the slides with slide grease.
- Remove excess oil and grease.
- Oil the water key (spit valve).

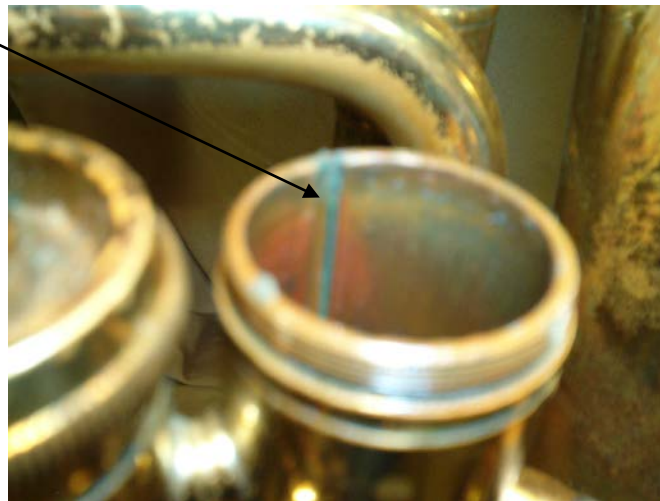
HANDLING:

- Hold the tuba around the body of the instrument.
- DO NOT place the tuba down on a chair or stand it on the bell. Brass instruments dent easily and this affects the tone.
- Place the tuba in the case gently in the correct position when finished playing the instrument.
- Place the mouthpiece and accessories (oil) in the proper location in the case.
- Do not use your case as a storage unit for music.

CARE:

- Oil the valves regularly.
Each valve has a number on the top. They must be in the correct valve casing to play properly.
Replace the valve by 'slotting' it and turning until it clicks.

Slot



If the valves are not positioned correctly no sound will be produced so check that they are in the right valve casing and inserted correctly into the slot.

- Keep slides greased and movable.
- Close all slides when putting the tuba into the case. Lint and dirt may collect on the slide sleeves and make them difficult or impossible to move.
- Wipe the water off the outside of the tuba with a soft cloth.

- Regularly release the moisture that accumulates in the tuba by opening the water key and blowing through the tuba. Moisture is condensation produced by your breath. Empty the water key onto the floor only.
- If your mouthpiece gets stuck DO NOT try to remove it yourself. Give it to the teacher and she/he will use a mouthpiece puller to safely remove the mouthpiece without damaging it or the tuba.
- DO NOT 'pop' the mouthpiece with your hand or use too much pressure while playing. This can cause your mouthpiece to get stuck.
- DO NOT use polish on a tuba. A soft cloth will wipe off finger marks and perspiration. You should wipe off your instrument every time you are finished playing.

CARE SUPPLIES:

- Valve oil, slide grease
- Mouthpiece brush, snake brushes, valve cleaning brush
- Soft clean cloth

ASSEMBLY:

- Place the mouthpiece into the lead pipe by using a gentle, twisting motion.
- DO NOT hit or 'pop' the mouthpiece to avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck.

TUNING:

- If you are sharp, you pull the main tuning slide out. This lowers the pitch by lengthening the instrument.
- If you are flat, you push the main tuning slide in. This raises the pitch by shortening the instrument.

SNARE DRUM

ABOUT THE SNARE DRUM:

- The drum has a metal shell and two heads - the batter head and the snare head.
- The batter head is on the top and the snare head is under the drum.
- Hoops that are linked together with tension screws hold the heads in place.
- The screws are used for tuning.
- Snares (or wires) are stretched across the bottom of the drum.
- The snare strainer (lever on the side of the drum) turns the snares on and off.
- There is also a tension adjustment screw that adjusts the tension of the snares.

HANDLING, REGULAR MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING:

- Most heads are plastic heads that are cleaned with a damp cloth and mild soap. Dry them with a towel and let them dry completely before using.
- Damage is caused by carelessness. DO NOT use an improper stroke. Use only a drumstick to strike the drum head.
- DO NOT write on the heads.
- Be careful not to use too much tension when tuning.
- Use a case to transport the drum.
- Make sure the drum stand is solid and the drum is properly locked into place.
- DO NOT put heavy or pointed objects on the head.

TUNING:

Seat the Head:

- Put the head on the drum
- Place the counter hoop with even tension on each screw rod.
- Press down on the centre of the head with the palm of your hand.
- The head is now seated solidly against the counter hoop and there is no slack tension.

Tuning Each Tension Point:

- Start at the 1st tension rod to the right of the strainer.
- Tap about 2 inches (5 cm) from the edge of the head at the 1st tension screw.
- Use the drum key to tighten the tension screw until you have the appropriate sound.
- Go clockwise around the whole drumhead until you have the same sound at each tension screw.

- Be careful; too much tension reduces the snare action.
- Tune both snare head and batter head.

CARE SUPPLIES:

- Stiff brush
- Mild soap
- Drum key
- Towel/clean cloth

TEST: TRUMPET

TOTAL = /15

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Place the letter of the correct response from the word bank in the blank provided in the statement.

STATEMENT:**WORD BANK**

1. Never use ____ before or during the time you are playing.
 2. Use the water key to release ____ from your trumpet that forms as you play.
 3. When you are finished playing, always ____ your mouthpiece. Push all slides in before returning it to the case to avoid getting ____ on the slide sleeve.
 4. To assemble your instrument place the mouthpiece in the ____ with a gentle, twisting motion.
 5. The trigger is used for ____.
 6. If your tuning is sharp, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of your trumpet.
 7. If your tuning is flat, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of the instrument.
 8. Never stand the trumpet on its ____ when not playing.
 9. Damage to your trumpet can occur if you store ____ in the case.
 10. Always have your ____ remove a stuck mouthpiece.
 11. To keep slides greased you use ____.
 12. To avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck do not ____ it.
- a) lead pipe
b) shortens
c) condensation
d) bell
e) tuning
f) gum, candy & pop
g) lengthens
h) books and music
i) disinfect
j) push in
k) slide grease/oil
l) pull out
m) lint & dirt
n) pop
o) teacher

TEST: FRENCH HORN

TOTAL = /15

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Place the letter of the correct response from the word bank in the blank provided in the statement.

STATEMENT:**WORD BANK**

1. Never use ____ before or during the time you are playing.

a) lead pipe

2. Use a rotating motion to release ____ from your French horn that forms as you play.

b) shortens

3. When you are finished playing, always ____ your mouthpiece. Push all slides in before returning it to the case to avoid getting ____ on the slide sleeve.

c) condensation

4. To assemble your instrument place the mouthpiece in the ____ with a gentle, twisting motion.

d) press down

5. The main slide and valve slides are used for ____.

e) tuning

6. If your tuning is sharp, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of your trumpet.

f) gum, candy & pop

7. If your tuning is flat, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of the instrument.

g) lengthens

8. Always ____ the valve before removing the valve slide.

h) books and music

9. Damage to your French horn can occur if you store ____ in the case.

i) disinfect

10. Always have your ____ remove a stuck mouthpiece.

j) push in

11. To keep slides greased you use ____.

k) slide grease/oil

12. To avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck do not ____ it.

l) pull out

m) lint & dirt

n) pop

o) teacher

TEST: TROMBONE

TOTAL = /15

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Place the letter of the correct response from the word bank in the blank provided in the statement.

STATEMENT:**WORD BANK**

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Never use ____ before or during the time you are playing. | a) spray bottle |
| 2. Use the water key to release ____ from your trombone that forms as you play. | b) shortens |
| 3. When you are finished playing, always ____ your mouthpiece. Push all slides in before returning it to the case to avoid getting ____ on the slide sleeve. | c) condensation |
| 4. To keep the main slide lubricated while playing use a ____. | d) main slide |
| 5. The ____ must be on when assembling and putting your instrument away. | e) slide lock |
| 6. If your tuning is sharp, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of your trombone. | f) gum, candy & pop |
| 7. If your tuning is flat, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of the instrument. | g) lengthens |
| 8. For quick tuning adjustments, you use the ____. | h) books and music |
| 9. Damage to your trumpet can occur if you store ____ in the case. | i) disinfect |
| 10. Always have your ____ remove a stuck mouthpiece. | j) push in |
| 11. To keep slides greased you use ____. | k) slide grease/oil |
| 12. To avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck do not ____ it. | l) pull out |
| | m) lint & dirt |
| | n) pop |
| | o) teacher |

TEST: BARITONE/EUPHONIUM

TOTAL= /15

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Place the letter of the correct response from the word bank in the blank provided in the statement.

STATEMENT:**WORD BANK**

1. Never use ____ before or during the time you are playing.

a) lead pipe

2. Use the water key to release ____ from your baritone that forms as you play.

b) shortens

3. When you are finished playing, always ____ your mouthpiece. Push all slides in before returning it to the case to avoid getting ____ on the slide sleeve.

c) condensation

4. To assemble your instrument, place the mouthpiece in the ____ with a gentle, twisting motion.

d) bell

5. No ____ will come out if your valves are inserted incorrectly.

e) sound

6. If your tuning is sharp, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of your baritone.

f) gum, candy & pop

7. If your tuning is flat, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of the instrument.

g) lengthens

8. Never stand the baritone on its ____ when not playing.

h) books and music

9. Damage to your baritone can occur if you store ____ in the case.

i) disinfect

10. Always have your ____ remove a stuck mouthpiece.

j) push in

11. To keep slides greased you use ____.

k) slide grease/oil

12. To avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck do not ____ it.

l) pull out

m) lint & dirt

n) pop

o) teacher

TEST: TUBA

TOTAL= /15

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Place the letter of the correct response from the word bank in the blank provided in the statement.

STATEMENT:**WORD BANK**

1. Never use ____ before or during the time you are playing.

a) lead pipe

2. Use the water key to release ____ from your tuba that forms as you play.

b) shortens

3. When you are finished playing, always ____ your mouthpiece. Push all slides in before returning it to the case to avoid getting ____ on the slide sleeve.

c) condensation

4. To assemble your instrument, place the mouthpiece in the ____ with a gentle, twisting motion.

d) bell

5. No ____ will come out if your valves are inserted incorrectly.

e) sound

6. If your tuning is sharp, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of your tuba.

f) gum, candy & pop

7. If your tuning is flat, you ____ the main tuning slide. This ____ the length of the instrument.

g) lengthens

8. Never stand the tuba on its ____ when not playing.

h) books and music

9. Damage to your tuba can occur if you store ____ in the case.

i) disinfect

10. Always have your ____ remove a stuck mouthpiece.

j) push in

11. To keep slides greased you use ____.

k) slide grease/oil

12. To avoid the mouthpiece getting stuck do not ____ it.

l) pull out

m) lint & dirt

n) pop

o) teacher

TEST: SNARE DRUM

TOTAL = /15

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Place the letter of the correct response from the word bank column in the blank provided in each statement.

STATEMENT**WORD BANK**

1. The drum has a _____ shell. a) clockwise
 2. Hit the head of the drum with a _____ only. b) snare strainer
 3. To tune a drum you adjust the _____ with a _____. c) drum stick
 4. When tuning the heads on the drum, you move around the head in a _____ motion. d) damp cloth
 5. When transporting a drum, always use a _____. e) case
 6. The top head is called the _____ head, and the bottom head is called the _____ head. f) metal
 7. _____ are wires stretched across the bottom of the drum. The lever that turns these wires on and off is called the _____. g) snare
 8. You clean the heads with a _____. h) palm
 9. To seat the head you press down on the centre of the head with your _____. i) screws
 10. Start tuning at the _____. j) snares
 11. _____ linked with tension screws hold the heads in place. k) hoops
 12. Too much tension when tuning reduces the snare _____. l) batter
- m) drum key
n) action
o) 1st tension rod

TEACHER ANSWER SHEET

All the tests, although different, have the same answers. The questions are instrument specific and this master answer sheet will give the correct answer(s) for all instruments.

QUESTION #	ANSWER
1.	f
2.	c
3.	i and m
4.	a
5.	e
6.	l and g
7.	j and b
8.	d
9.	h
10.	o
11.	k
12.	n

TOTAL: /15
