

オーボエ

取扱説明書

Oboe

Owner's Manual

Oboe

Benutzerhandbuch

Hautbois

Mode d'emploi

Oboe

Manual de instrucciones

Oboé

Manual de instruções

双簧管

使用说明书

Гобой

Руководство пользователя

Oboe

사용설명서

雙簧管

使用說明書

日本語

English

Deutsch

Français

Español

Português

简体中文

Русский

한국어

繁體中文

このたびは、ヤマハ管楽器をお買い上げいただき、まことにありがとうございます。
楽器を正しく組み立て性能をフルに発揮させるため、また永く良い状態で楽器を
お使いいただくために、この取扱説明書をよくお読みください。

P.3

You are now the owner of a high quality musical instrument. Thank you for choosing Yamaha.
For instructions on the proper assembly of the instrument, and how to keep the instrument in optimum
condition for as long as possible, we urge you to read this Owner's Manual thoroughly.

P.3

Sie sind nun der stolze Besitzer eines hochwertigen Musikinstruments. Vielen Dank, dass Sie sich für ein
Instrument der Marke Yamaha entschieden haben. Um mit den Handgriffen zum Zusammensetzen
und Zerlegen des Instruments vertraut zu werden und dieses über Jahre hinweg in optimalem Zustand
halten zu können, raten wir Ihnen, diese Anleitung aufmerksam durchzulesen.

P.3

Vous êtes dès à présent le propriétaire d'un instrument de musique de haute qualité.
Nous vous remercions d'avoir choisi Yamaha. En ce qui concerne les instructions relatives à un assem-
blage adéquat de l'instrument et sur la façon de garder l'instrument dans des conditions optimales aussi
longtemps que possible, nous vous conseillons vivement de lire entièrement le présent Mode d'emploi.

P.3

Usted es ahora propietario de un instrumento musical de alta calidad. Le agradecemos su elección de un
instrumento Yamaha. Le aconsejamos que lea todo este manual de instrucciones para ver las instruc-
ciones para el montaje correcto del instrumento y para aprender a conservar el instrumento en óptimas
condiciones durante tanto tiempo como sea posible.

P.3

Agora você é o proprietário de um instrumento musical de alta qualidade. Obrigado por escolher a marca
Yamaha. Aconselhamos que leia cuidadosamente todo o manual do proprietário para ver as instruções de
montagem adequada do instrumento, bem como manter em ótimas condições de uso pelo máximo de
tempo possível.

P.3

现在您已经是高品质乐器的主人了！在此，我们衷心感谢您选择雅马哈乐器，
同时也恳请您完整阅读该使用说明书，从而可以充分了解有关乐器正确组装
及如何使您的乐器尽可能长久地处于最佳状况的使用说明。

P.3

Вы стали обладателем высококачественного музыкального инструмента. Благодарим Вас
за выбор продукции Yamaha. Для получения инструкций по правильной сборке данного
инструмента и его длительном хранении в оптимальных условиях мы настоятельно
рекомендуем Вам внимательно прочитать настоящее руководство.

P.3

야마하 악기를 구입해 주셔서 감사합니다. 악기의 알맞은 조립 방법 및 보관을 위해
본 사용설명서를 반드시 읽어주시기 바랍니다.

P.3

您現在擁有高品質的樂器。感謝您選擇 Yamaha。
我們強烈建議您完整閱讀本使用說明書，以便了解如何正確組裝樂器，並且
使樂器盡可能長時間保持在最佳狀態。

P.3

Oboe

Owner's Manual

Precautions — Please read before using the instrument.

The precautions below cover the proper and safe use of the instrument and are designed to protect you and others from damage or injury. Please observe all precautions carefully!

If a child will use the instrument, a guardian should clearly explain these precautions to the child and make sure they are fully understood and observed.

■ About the icons

 : This icon indicates points worthy of your attention.

 : This icon indicates prohibited actions.



Caution

Failure to obey the points indicated with this mark may lead to injury.



Do not throw or swing the instrument toward others.

Parts may possibly strike other people. Always handle the instrument gently.



Keep oil, polish, etc., out of reach of children – especially their mouths! Oils and polishes can be harmful or fatal if swallowed!

Keep oil, polish, etc. out of reach of children and perform care and maintenance only when children are not present.



Keep small parts out of the reach of infants.

Your children may accidentally swallow them.



Be careful not to touch the pin springs during maintenance or on any occasion.

The ends of pin springs on high-end models are sharpened to provide greater key action.

NOTICE

- Be aware of climatic conditions such as temperature and humidity. Keep the instrument away from heat sources, such as stoves, furnaces or heaters. Do not use or store the instrument under any extreme of temperature or humidity. Doing so may damage the key balance, linkage or pads and result in performance problems.
- Do not use benzene or thinner for maintenance on instruments that feature a lacquer finish. Doing so may damage the finish top coat.
- Take care not to disfigure the instrument. Placing the instrument on an unstable surface may cause the instrument to fall or drop, resulting in disfigurement. Take care as to where and how you place the instrument.
- Do not modify the instrument. Modification to the instrument voids the warranty and may make repairs impossible.

In regard to brass instruments with plate finishes: The color of the finish may change over time. However, this does not affect the instrument's performance. Discoloration in its early stages can be removed easily by routine maintenance. (As discoloration progresses, it may become more difficult to remove.)

* Please use the accessories specified for the particular type of finish on your instrument. Also, note that metal polishes remove a thin layer of the finish top coat, resulting in a thinner finish. Please consider this before you apply metal polish.

Etiquette during practice

Although this instrument creates beautiful sounds, some people may be bothered by the repetitive or awkward nature of practice. Please be considerate of your neighbors.

Precautions for Wooden Bodies

The wooden body of a Yamaha oboe is made of from natural grenadilla, etc. For this reason, the instrument is more susceptible to changes in temperature and humidity than are metal or resin instruments. In particular, sudden changes in temperature or humidity may distort the wood, resulting in body cracks or key malfunction. The body of the oboe is thicker and more delicate than many other woodwind instruments.

To keep your instrument in optimal condition for a long period of time, please observe the following precautions:

- In cold weather, before you play the oboe, allow it to adjust to room temperature. Never warm up the instrument by blowing into it. Otherwise, drastic changes in temperature inside the body may cause cracking or other damage.
- When the instrument is new, especially during the first month or two, set it aside for extended periods of time. Play it little by little, for only about 20 to 30 minutes per day for the first week, then extend the duration gradually by about 10 minutes per day.
- After you play the instrument, remove moisture and dirt from inside the instrument using the included cleaning swabs.
- After you play the instrument, store it in its case. Do not store it in places exposed to high temperature or humidity.
- Before you set the instrument down for a short time, remove moisture and dirt from it using a cleaning swab, and then place it on a stable surface with the keys facing up.
- Never leave damp gauze or cloth in the case.

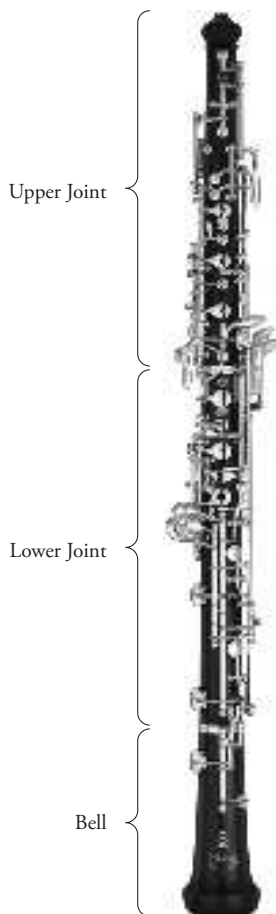
The oboe is a very delicate instrument. Do not use it under the following conditions. Otherwise, damage to the body may result.

Do not expose the instrument to:

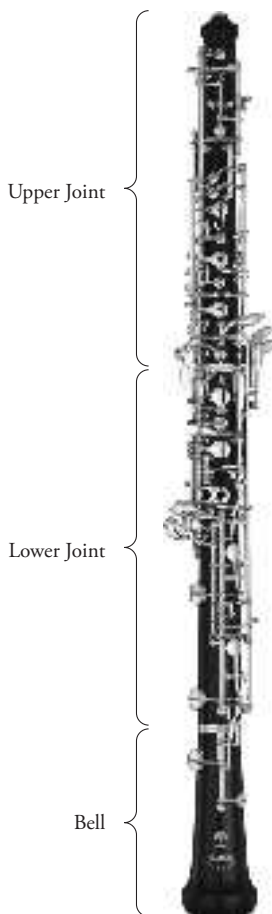
- Direct sunlight for an extended period of time
* Refer to page 7, "Maintenance After Performance."
- Rain or excessive humidity
* Refer to page 10, "Caution: Storing the Oboe."
- Heat sources, such as stoves or fan heaters
- Cool air, such as from an air-conditioner

Nomenclature

Semi-automatic octave system



Full-automatic octave system



Assembly and Tuning

Before assembling the instrument, please observe the following:

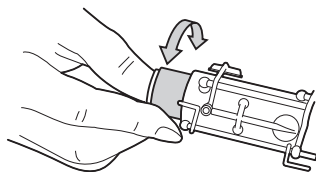
When holding and assembling the instrument, take care not to apply excessive force to the keys. Applying excessive force may bend the keys, resulting in unbalanced adjustment.

When you assemble the instrument for the first time, you may have difficulty connecting the joints due to tightness. In this case, apply a thin coat of the included cork grease to the joint cork, and try again to connect the joints. If the joints still do not fit together smoothly, apply a thin coat of cork grease to the receiver side as well. When applying cork grease, be careful not to apply too much.

■ Assembling the Oboe

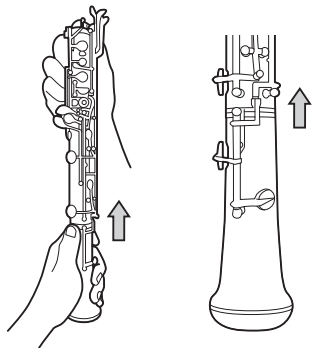
1. Apply cork grease.

Before assembling the oboe, apply a thin coat of cork grease to the joint cork and around the lower part of the reed tube.



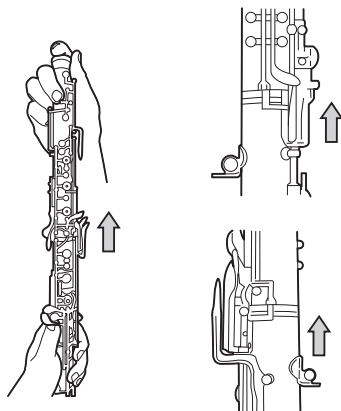
2. Attach the bell to the lower joint.

Hold the bell in your left hand and check the position of the connection keys for the lower joint and the bell. Slide the bell into the lower joint.



3. Connect the upper and lower joints.

Hold the lower joint in your left hand and check the position of the connection keys. Slide the lower joint into the upper joint.



■ Hints on Tuning the Oboe

The pitch of an oboe is affected by the length and type of the reed tube, and the length, width, scrape and gouge of the reed. If you have difficulty tuning the oboe, experiment and adjust these elements.

In addition, the temperature in the room and inside the oboe affect the pitch of the instrument. Before you start to tune, allow the instrument to adjust to room temperature, or warm the instrument by holding it in your hands.

Thumb Rest Adjustment and Instrument Maintenance

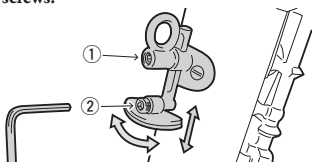
■ Setting the Adjustable Thumb Rest (Only for instruments with an adjustable thumb rest)

In addition to the vertical position, the angle can also be adjusted to better fit the shape of the player's thumb.

● Adjustment

Using the supplied hex wrench (1.5mm) loosen the screws and adjust the thumb rest to the preferred position. In the diagram below, ① sets the vertical position while ② sets the angle.

*** To prevent loss of parts, do not remove the screws.**



■ During Performance

- Do not place the oboe on a table with its tone holes facing down. Do not lean the oboe against a wall with its tone holes facing down diagonally. In this way, you can reduce the chance of moisture dripping from the tone holes during performance, which could increase the risk of body cracks.
- If you leave the instrument – even for a short period of time – place it in its case for protection and to avoid tripping others.

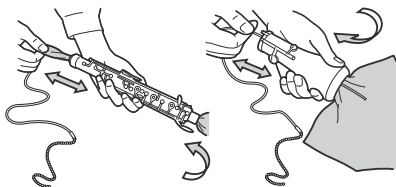
■ Maintenance After Performance

After you play your oboe, follow the procedure below to clean the instrument.

Caution: Disassembling the Oboe

If you plan to disassemble the oboe into its upper and lower joints and bell, do not hold the instrument close to your face or near other people. If a part detaches unexpectedly, it may cause injury or damage.

- Remove the reed tube, use a piece of gauze to wipe away the moisture, then store it in a reed case.
- Use the supplied cleaning swab to clean inside the main body. If moisture is left inside the tube, it may result in cracking.

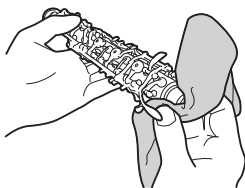


NOTICE

This cleaning swab is intended to be inserted and removed from the bell side. It cannot be pulled out from the top of the upper joint. When you feel the resistance of the cleaning swab, pull it back to the bell side. If pulled too strongly, the cleaning swab may get stuck inside the instrument.

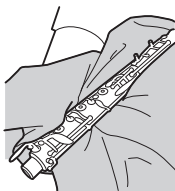
Thumb Rest Adjustment and Instrument Maintenance

- The joint sections in particular tend to collect moisture, which can cause cracking. Dry the joints carefully with gauze.

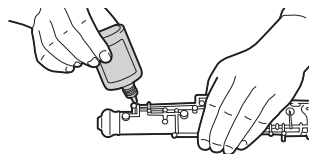


*** Even during playing sessions, remove moisture from the body interior as frequently as possible.**

- Keep the cleaning swab clean and dry.
- Once or twice a month, wipe the surface of the instrument using a polishing cloth. Be careful not to damage the keys or other parts.

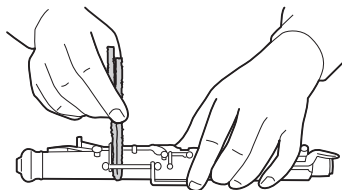


- If you feel the keys are not moving well, use a special key oil (sold separately). Do not apply too much oil. Completely wipe any excess oil from the key surfaces.

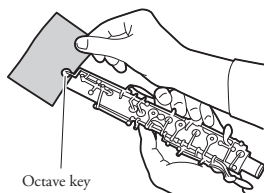


- * Do not apply too much key oil.**
- * If you are unsure of where to apply the key oil, consult the store where you purchased it.**

- Use a tone hole cleaner to remove dirt from inside the tone holes and the spaces between and underneath the keys. Be careful not to damage the springs or pads.



- Use cleaning paper to remove dirt and moisture from the pads. In particular, the octave tone holes tend to collect moisture, which should be removed as soon as possible.



NOTICE

Do not pull out the cleaning paper with the keys closed. The cleaning paper may break and leave pieces of paper, causing unbalanced adjustment.

Troubleshooting

The tone is not clear or the instrument plays out of tune.

- ▶ If pads are deformed or the body is cracking, take the instrument to your dealer for repair.

The keys are stiff. The keys do not move.

- ▶ A spring may have been dislodged or the keys may be deformed.

Cannot assemble because the joints are too tight or too loose.

- ▶ The joint cork may have shrunk or expanded due to changes in temperature or humidity.
- ▶ The joint cork may be worn.

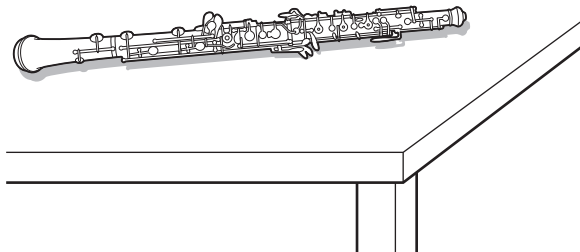
The keys are noisy.

- ▶ The keys may lack oil or the screws may be loose.
- ▶ The cork or felt on the keys is worn or has fallen off. Or, the keys may have come in contact with the body or other keys.

Caution: Storing the Oboe

- Do not place the oboe on a table with its tone holes facing down.

Correct placement



- The oboe features perhaps the most complicated mechanism of all wind instruments. A subtle change in temperature or humidity or the slightest external pressure may damage keys or pad balance or precipitate changes in key touch. We recommend that you take the instrument to your dealer for adjustment once every two or three months.
- Do not place any object in the case that might apply pressure to the keys.
- Do not apply excessive force to the instrument or case.
- When you are not using the instrument, store it in its case and case cover. To protect the instrument from changes in temperature and humidity, store the case in a bag.
- Do not place the instrument in the vicinity of cooling or heating devices, such as air conditioners or heaters.

Maintenance Accessories for Your Oboe

Silver cloth

Removes discoloration and stains on the surface of silver and silver-plated musical instruments, and produces a fine and beautiful luster.

Polishing cloth

A soft, dense cloth suitable for polishing the instrument surface.

Thumb rest cushion

A soft and fine texture cloth suitable for polishing the surface of musical instruments.

Polishing gauze

Removes dirt from the instrument surface to restore the luster to the finish.

Cleaning paper

Place a cleaning paper between the pad and the tone hole and open/close the keys to completely absorb moisture and grease.

Cork grease

Helps to keep joints smooth and the tube airtight. Remove any dirt from the joint cork, apply a small amount of cork grease to the cork, then join the upper and lower tubes and distribute the grease.

Key oil

Apply a small amount of key oil between the key post and key tube, or inside the key tube, to prevent rust and wear.

Tone hole cleaner

This cleaner is suitable for removing dirt from the tone holes and corners on the keys.

Cleaning swab

This swab is absorptive and can remove moisture and dirt from inside the body of the instrument.

Silver polish

Use this polish to treat discoloration or remove dirt from the silver or silver-plate finish of your instrument. Apply a small amount to polishing gauze or a polishing cloth, then polish the instrument surface.

Bore oil

This oil is to prevent deformation and cracking of wooden musical instruments due to moisture. Wipe off the water and dirt on the inner surface of the pipe, soak a cleaning swab (or the like) with a very small amount of oil, and then apply it to the inside of the pipe.

세미·オート매틱·키의運指表 / Fingering chart for semi-automatic keys /
 Tableau de doigté pour mécanisme semi-automatiques / Tabla de distribución
 Tabela de digitação para chaves semi-automáticas / 半自动音键的指法图 /
 세미 오토매틱 키의 운지표 / 半自動按鍵指法表



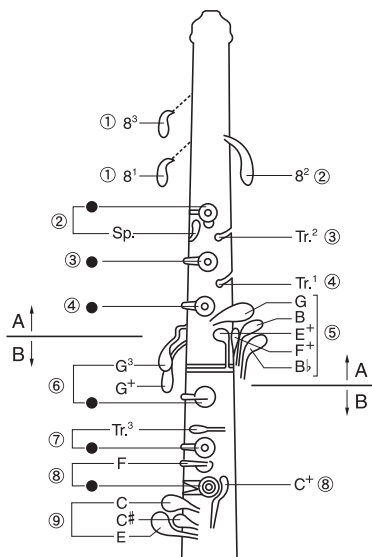
A 左手
 Left hand
 Linke Hand
 Main gauche
 Mano izquierda
 Mão esquerda
 左手
 Левая рука
 왼손
 左手



B 右手
 Right hand
 Rechte Hand
 Main droite
 Mano derecha
 Mão direita
 右手
 Правая рука
 오른손
 右手

● 閉じる Close Geschlossen Fermé Cerrar Fechado Закрото 닫는다 閉孔	○ 開く Open Offen Ouvert Abrir Aberto Открыто 연다 開孔	◎ ハーフホール Half hole Halbe Öffnung Demi-trou Orificio medio Meio buraco 半孔 Полуоткрыто 하프홀 半孔
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- ◎ 左手人差し指のオープンキ
 Left index finger open key
 Klappe des linken Zeigefingers offen
 Clé ouverte de l'index gauche
 Llave de abertura con el dedo índice izquierdo
 Indicador esquerdo abre a chave
 左食指開口鍵
 Открытая клавиша для левого указательного пальца
 왼쪽 검지 손가락의 오픈 키
 左手食指開口鍵



G, G⁺, G³ は G[#] の音のキイ。E, E⁺ は E^b の音のキイ。8¹ は第1 オクターブ・キイ、8² は第2 オクターブ・キイ、8³ は第3 オクターブ・キイ、Sp. はスパチュラ・キイを意味する。
 G, G⁺, and G³ are G[#] keys. E and E⁺ are E^b keys. 8¹ is the first octave key. 8² is the second octave key. 8³ is the third octave key. Sp. is a spatula key.

G, G⁺ und G³ sind Gis-Klappen. E und E⁺ sind Es-Klappen. 8¹ ist die erste, 8² die zweite und 8³ die dritte Oktavklappe. Sp. ist eine Hilfsklappe.

G, G⁺ et G³ sont des clés Sol[#]. E et E⁺ sont des clés Mi^b. 8¹ est la clé de première octave. 8² est la clé de deuxième octave. 8³ est la clé de troisième octave. Sp. est une spatule.

G, G⁺, y G³ son llaves G[#]. E y E⁺ son llaves E^b. 8¹ es la primera llave de octava. 8² es la segunda llave de octava. 8³ es la tercera llave de octava. Sp. es una llave de espátula.

G, G⁺, e G³ são chaves de sol sustenido. E e E⁺ são chaves de mi bemol. 8¹ é a primeira chave de oitava. 8² é a segunda chave de oitava. 8³ é a terceira chave de oitava. Sp. é a chave de espátula.

G, G⁺ and G³ belong to G[#] pitch. E and E⁺ belong to E^b pitch. 8¹ is the first octave key. 8² is the second octave key. 8³ is the third octave key. Sp. is a tuning key.

G, G⁺ и G³ являются клавишами G[#]. E и E⁺ являются клавишами E^b. 8¹ – клавиша первой октавы. 8² – клавиша второй октавы. 8³ – клавиша третьей октавы. Sp. – ланцетная клавиша.

G, G⁺, G³은 G[#]음의 키. E, E⁺은 E^b음의 키. 8¹은 제1 옥타브 키, 8²는 제2 옥타브 키, 8³는 제3 옥타브 키, Sp.는 스파츨라 키를 의미합니다.

G, G⁺ and G³ belong to G[#] pitch. E and E⁺ belong to E^b pitch. 8¹ is the first octave key. 8² is the second octave key. 8³ is the third octave key. Sp. is a tuning key.

Griff-tabelle für halbauto-matische klappen /
 de los dedos para llaves semi-automáticas /
 Схема аппликатуры для полуавтоматической клавиатуры /

First system of chords (12 total):

- Chord 1: B^b (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 2: B (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 3: C (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 4: C[#] (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 5: E (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 6: E⁺ (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 7: F⁺ (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 8: F (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 9: G (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 10: G⁺ (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 11: G³ (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 12: Sp. (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)

Chord names and fingerings are listed below the notes.

Second system of chords (12 total):

- Chord 1: C[#] (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 2: E (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 3: F⁺ (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 4: F (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 5: G (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 6: G⁺ (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 7: G³ (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 8: 8² (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 9: 8² 8² 8² (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 10: Sp. (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 11: G (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)
- Chord 12: G³ (Fingering: 1, 2, 3)

Chord names and fingerings are listed below the notes.

セミ・オートマテック・キイの運指表 / Fingering chart for semi-automatic keys / Griffabelle für halbautomatische klappen / Tableau de doigté pour mécanisme semi-automatiques /
 Tabla de distribución de los dedos para llaves semi-automáticas / Tabela de digitação para chaves semi-automáticas / 半自动音键的指法图 / Схема аппликатуры для полуавтоматической клавиатуры / 세미 오토매틱 키의 운지표 / 半自動按鍵指法表

8 ²	8 ²	8 ² 8 ²	8 ² 8 ²		8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³	8 ³
●	●	◎ ◎ ●	◎ ◎ ●	◎ ◎	◎ ◎	◎ ◎	◎ ◎	● ●	● ●	● ●	◎
○	○	● ○ ○	● ○ ○	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ○	○ ○	○ ○	○
○	○	● ○ ○	● ○ ○	● ●	● ●	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	● ○	● ○	●
				B	G	G	G	G	G	B	B
					E+	E+					
○	●	● ● ○	○ ● ●	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	● ○	● ●	○ ●	G+	○
○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	● ○	● ●	● ●	○ ●	○ ○	● ○	○	○
○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	● ○	● ●	● ●	○ ●	○ ○	● ○	●	○
		C	C	C			C		C		E
		$\begin{matrix} \bar{C} & \bar{B} \\ \& & \& \\ D^b & C^\sharp \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \bar{C} & \bar{C} \\ \& & \& \\ D & D \end{matrix}$								

*a: ここより 8³の無い場合は、8¹を使用する。

If there is no 8³, 8¹ will be used.

Wenn 8³ fehlt, wird 8¹ verwendet.

Si 8³ n'existe pas 8¹ est utilisé.

Si no existe una 8³, la 8¹ se utilizará.

Se não houver 8³, 8¹ deve ser usado.

如果没有 8³, 则使用 8¹。

Если отсутствует клавиша 8³, можно использовать клавишу 8¹.

여기부터는 8³이 없는 경우에는 8¹을 사용합니다.

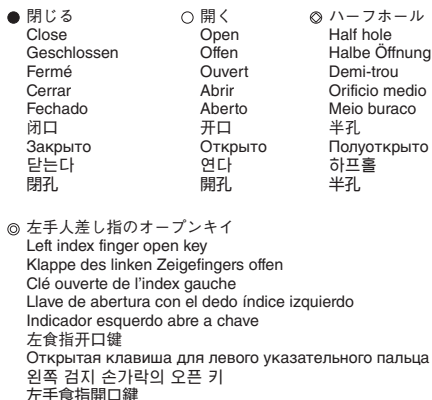
如果沒有 8³, 則使用 8¹。

フル・オートマテック・キの運指表 / Fingering chart for full-automatic keys /
Griff-tabelle für Vollautomatische Klappen / Tableau de doigté pour mécanisme
automatique / Tabla de distribución de los dedos para llaves automáticas /
Tabela de digitação para chaves automáticas / 全自动音键的指法图 /
Схема аппликатуры для полностью автоматической клавиатуры /
폴 오토매틱 키의 운지표 / 全自動按鍵指法表



B 右手

Right hand
Rechte Hand
Main droite
Mano derecha
Mão direita
右手
Правая рука
오른손
右手



G、G⁺ 和 G³ 屬於 G[#] 音鍵。E 和 E⁺ 屬於 E^b 音鍵。8¹ 是第一個八度音鍵。8² 是第二個八度音鍵。8³ 是第三個八度音鍵。Sp. 是調音鍵。

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♯b ♯b

♯b ♯b

B^b B^b C C⁺ C⁺ E E⁺ F F⁺ G G⁺ G³ Sp. G

C & D^b G⁺ & A B^b & B A^b & B^b

♯b ♯b

Tr.2 Tr.1 Tr.1 Tr.2 Tr.1 Tr.2 Tr.1 Tr.2 Tr.1 Tr.2

E⁺ F⁺ G G⁺ G³ Sp. G

C⁺ E E⁺ F F⁺ G G⁺ G³ Sp. G

B & C C & D C⁺ & D C & D C & D G⁺ & A B^b & B A^b & B^b

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8 ¹	8 ¹ 8 ¹	8 ¹ 8 ¹	8 ¹ 8 ¹		8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³				
●	● ●	◎ ◎ ●	◎ ◎ ●	◎ ◎	◎ ◎	◎ ◎	◎ ◎	● ●	● ●	● ●	◎			
○	○ ○	● ○ ○	● ○ ○	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ○	○ ○	○ ○	○			
○	○ ○	● ○ ○	● ○ ○	● ●	● ●	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	● ○	● ○	●			
				G	G G	G G	G	G	B B	B				
				B	E+	E+								
○	● ○	● ● ○	○ ● ●	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	● ○	● ●	○ ●	○ ●	G+			
○	○ ●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ●	● ●	● ●	○ ●	○ ○	● ○	○	○			
○	○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ●	● ●	● ●	○ ●	○ ○	● ○	●				
		C	C	C	E	E	C		C	E				
		$\begin{pmatrix} C \\ \& \\ D \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} B \\ \& \\ D \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} C \\ \& \\ D \end{pmatrix}$	*c				*c	*c				

*b: Low B-C 連結が有効な時は C キー省略可能。
 When Low B-C is linked, C key is unnecessary.
 Wenn die tiefen H-C-Klappen miteinander verbunden sind, ist C nicht notwendig.
 Lorsque le Si-Do graves sont liés, le Do est inutile.
 Cuando los B-C bajos están enlazados, no es necesaria la tecla C.
 Quando B-C graves estiverem conectado, o chave C é desnecessária.
 当连接了低音 B-C 调时, 无需使用 C 键。
 Если нижние клавиши B-C связаны, клавиша C не нужна.
 Low B-C 연결이 유효한 경우에는 C키 생략 가능
 連接低音 B-C 調時, 則可省略 C 音鍵。

*c: Low B-C 連結が有効な時は使用不可。
 When Low B-C is linked, this fingering is not possible.
 Wenn die tiefen H-C-Klappen miteinander verbunden sind, ist dieser Griff unmöglich.
 Lorsque le Si-Do graves sont liés, ce doigté est impossible.
 Cuando los B-C bajos están enlazados, no es posible la digitación.
 Quando B-C estiverem conectado, não é possível esta digitação.
 当连接了低音 B-C 调时, 该指法不可用。
 Если нижние клавиши B-C связаны, такая аппликатура невозможна.
 Low B-C 연결이 유효한 경우에는 사용 불가
 連接低音 B-C 調時, 此指法不可用。



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