YAMAHA

アルトホルン / バリトン / ユーフォニアム / チューバ / スーザフォン
取扱説明書

Alto (Tenor) Horn/Baritone/ Euphonium/Tuba/Sousaphone
Owner's Manual

Althorn/Bariton/ Euphonium/Tuba/Sousaphon
Benutzerhandbuch

Alto/Baryton/ Euphonium/Tuba/Sousaphone
Mode d'emploi

Trompa alto/Barítono/ Eufonio/Tuba/Sousafón
Manual de instrucciones

Trompas Alto (Tenor)/Baritono/ Bombardino/Tuba/Sousafone
Manual de instruções

中音号 / 次中音号 / 上低音号 / 大号 / 苏萨风号
使用说明书

Альтторн/Баритон (Тенор)/ Эуфониум (баритон)/Туба/Сузафон
Руководство пользователя

알토 호른 / 바리톤 / 유포늄 / 튜바 / 수자폰
사용설명서

中音號 / 細管上低音號 / 粗管上低音號 / 低音號 / 蘇沙號
使用說明書

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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 entschiedenen 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 assemblage 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 instrucciones 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

Alto (Tenor) Horn/Baritone/ Euphonium/Tuba/Sousaphone
Owner's Manual

Precautions Please read before using

The precautions given below concern the proper and safe use of the instrument, and are to protect you and others from any damage or injuries. Please follow and obey these precautions.
If children are using the instrument, a guardian should clearly explain these precautions to the child and make sure they are fully understood and obeyed. After reading this manual, please keep it in a safe place for future reference.

■ About the Icons

⚠ : This icon indicates points which should be paid attention to. ⃠ : This icon indicates actions that are prohibited.

⚠ Caution
Disobeying the points indicated with this mark may lead to injury.

⃠ **Do not throw or swing the instrument when others are close by.**
The mouthpiece or other parts may fall off hitting other people. Always treat the instrument gently.

⃠ **Keep the oil, polish, etc., out of children's mouths.**
Keep the oil, polish, etc., out of children's reach and do maintenance when children are not present.

⃠ **Keep small parts out of the reach of infants.**
Your children may accidentally swallow them.

⚠ **Take care when storing this very large instrument.**
The case is very large so always lay the case on its side to prevent the case from falling over, or to prevent fingers from getting pinched by the case's lid. Also, close the lid after removing the instrument from the case.

⚠ **Be careful when carrying heavy instruments.**

⚠ **Be care not to catch your finger in the gap between the pipes when you transport the instrument or operate the 5th valve lever, any of the valve slides or any other movable parts.**

⚠ **Be sure to secure the three bell screws firmly before use so that the bell will not accidently detach when transporting or playing the Sousaphone.**

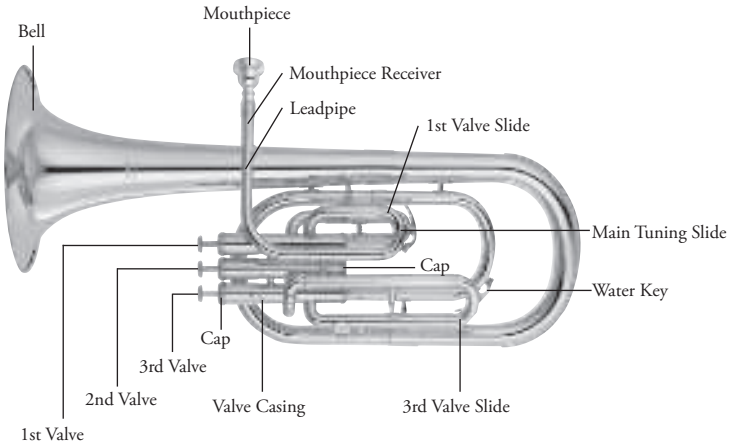
NOTICE
- Be aware of climatic conditions such as temperature, humidity, etc. Keep the instrument away from heat sources such as heaters, etc. Also, do not use or store the instrument in any extreme conditions of temperature or humidity. Doing so may result in damage to key balance, linkage, or pads, resulting in problems during performance.
- Never use benzene or thinner for maintenance on instruments with a lacquer finish. Doing so may result in damage to the finish's top coat.
- Take care not to disfigure the instrument. Placing the instrument where it is unstable 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. Besides voiding the warranty, modification of the instrument may make repairs impossible.

In regards to brass instruments with a plate finish, the color of the finish may change over time however, it should be of no concern in regards to the instrument's performance. Discoloration in its early stage can easily be removed with maintenance. (As discoloration progresses, it may be difficult to remove.)

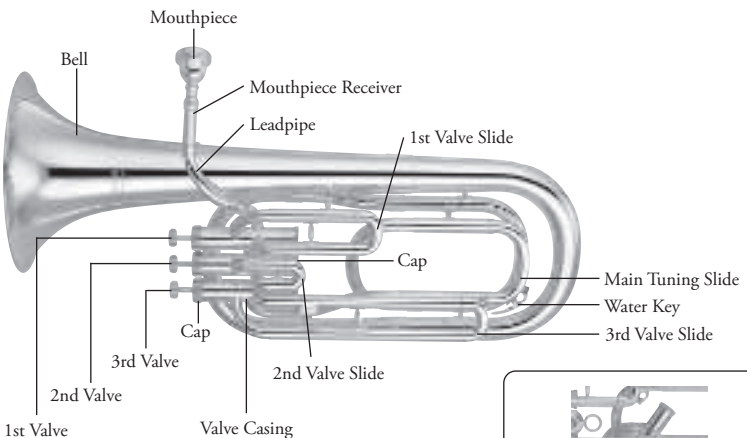
* Please use the accessories that are specified for use with the particular type of finish found on the instrument. Also, metal polishes remove a thin layer of the finish's top coat which will make the finish thinner. Please be aware of this before using polish.

Nomenclature

■ Alto(Tenor) Horn

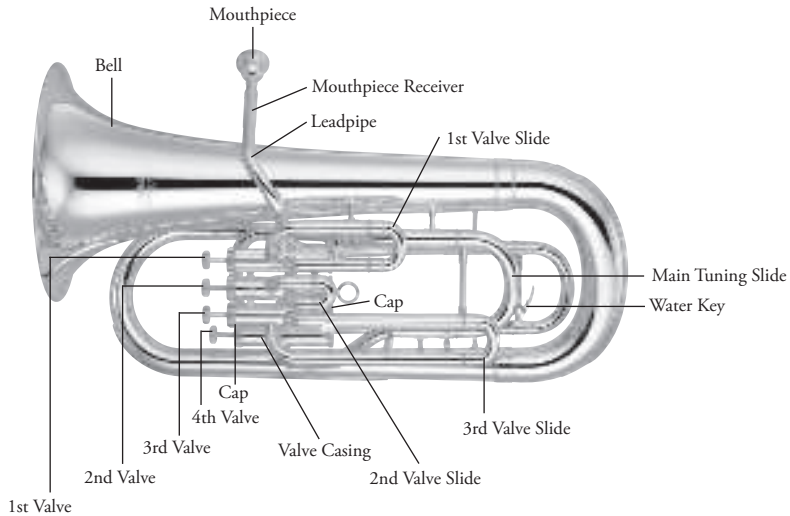


■ Baritone

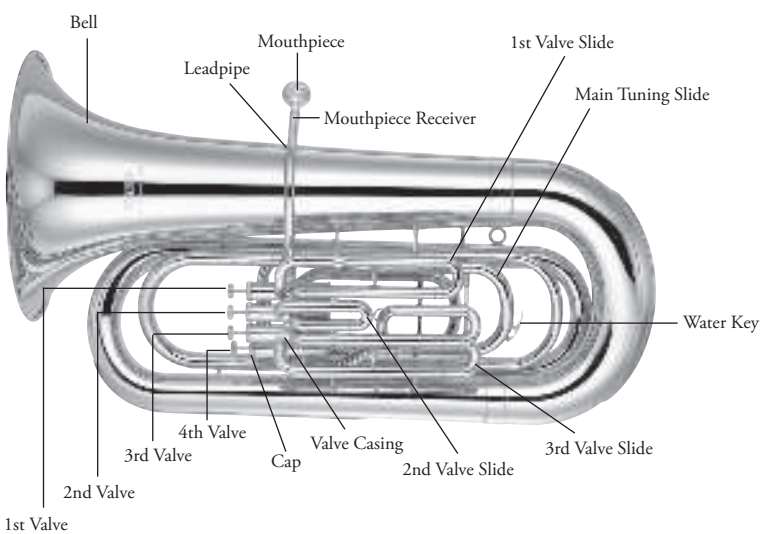


The 4th piston on the YBH-621 is a side action type. (This is not a compensating instrument.)

■ Euphonium

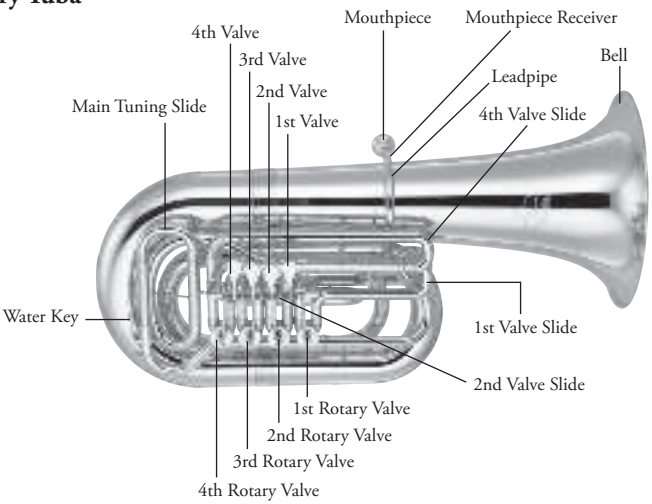


■ Top Action Tuba

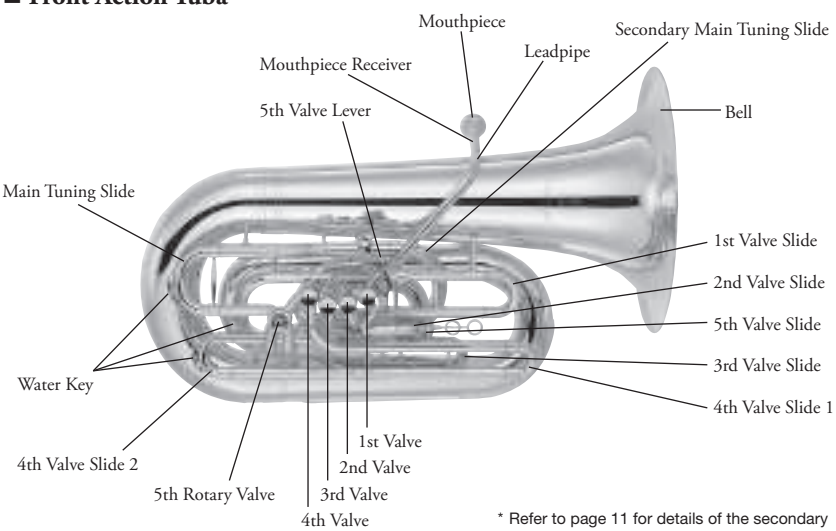


Nomenclature

■ Rotary Tuba



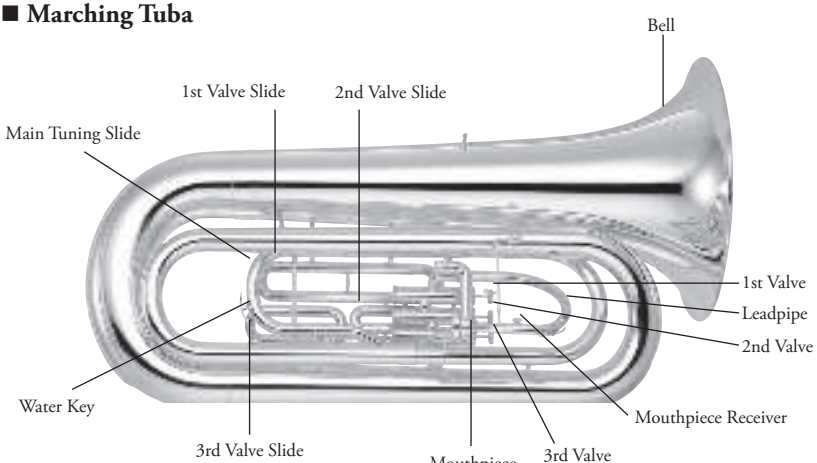
■ Front Action Tuba



* Refer to page 11 for details of the secondary main tuning slide.

■ Sousaphone

■ Marching Tuba



* The contents of this manual apply to the latest specifications as of the publishing date. To obtain the latest manual, access the Yamaha website then download the manual file.

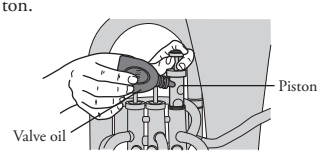
NOTICE

Be careful not to hit and dent the instrument or apply unreasonable force to it, since the metal parts are very thin.

■ Applying Oil

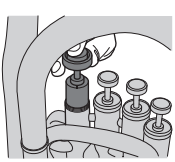
Apply oil to the pistons

1. Unscrew the valve cap and pull the piston straight out of the valve casing until about half of the valve piston is exposed.
2. Apply about 10 drops of valve oil on the piston.

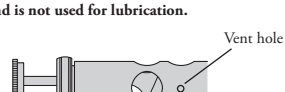


* **Do not apply too much oil.**

3. Slowly return the piston into the valve casing. At this time, make sure the valve guide fits into the slot inside the valve casing. After the valve cap is tightened firmly, move the piston up and down a few times to evenly distribute the oil over the piston.

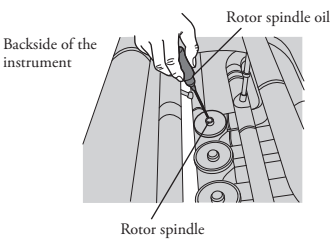


* **Each piston fits into its corresponding casing. Make sure the number stamped on the piston matches the number stamped on the casing before returning the piston into the valve casing.**
* **The pistons must be oiled to function properly and smoothly.**
* **As for certain products (YCB-623, etc.), there is one small hole on the side of each piston to allow air in the valve case to escape or to maintain the rotation angle of each piston. This is a vent hole and is not used for lubrication.**



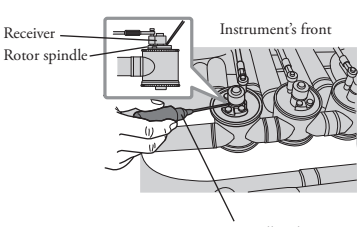
Applying oil to the rotors (Rotary Tuba Only)

1. Remove the valve cap and apply some rotor spindle oil to the spindle and in the center of the rotor.



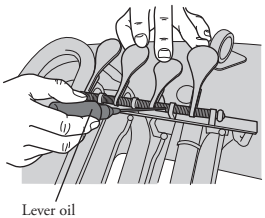
* **Do not apply too much oil.**

2. Apply some rotor spindle oil to the rotor spindle and its receiver. After closing the valve cap, move the lever a few times to distribute the oil evenly.



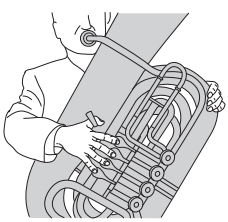
* **Do not apply too much oil.**

3. Apply some lever oil to the lever shafts.



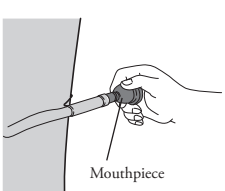
* **Do not apply too much oil.**

4. While moving the levers, blow some air through the instrument to distribute the oil evenly.



■ Setting the Mouthpiece

Insert the mouthpiece until it just fits snugly and is no longer loose in the leadpipe.

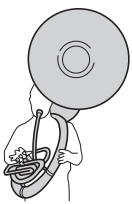


* **NEVER force the mouthpiece into the leadpipe, or hit it. The mouthpiece may become stuck in the leadpipe.**

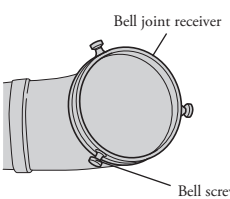
■ Assembling the Sousaphone

Connect the bell to the body so that the bell is facing the same direction as the player's face.

Completed assembly

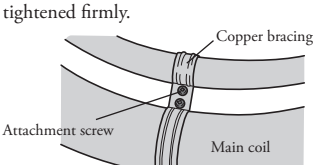


1. Loosen the bell screws. Firmly holding on to the bell on both sides, rotate the bell slowly while inserting the bell into the bell joint on the main body. After the bell is positioned, tighten the three bell screws so that each screw applies the same amount of pressure against the bell.



* **During rests, make sure that the bell screws are tightened firmly.**

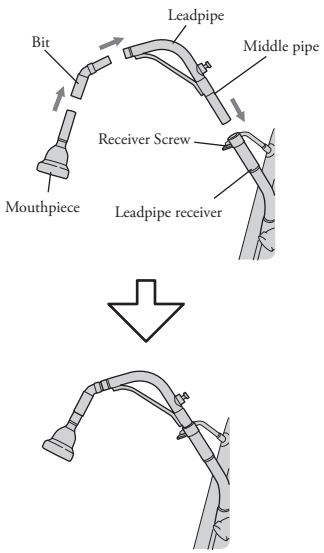
Never loosen the screws on the copper bracing holding the main coils together. Doing so may cause the coils to separate resulting in injury. Also, regularly check that the attachment screws on the main tubing are tightened firmly.



■ Assembling the Leadpipe (Sousaphone only)

The sousaphone uses a multi-piece leadpipe. This leadpipe in combination with a bit allows the player to adjust the mouthpiece to a comfortable position to best fit individual needs.

1. Apply some slide grease to the middle section of the leadpipe and then insert it into the lead-pipe receiver. Next, tighten the screw on the receiver to secure the middle pipe in place.



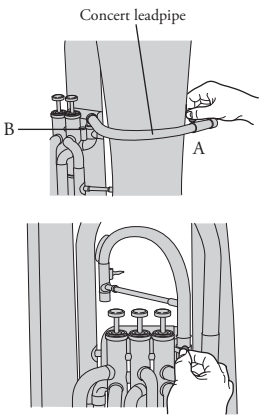
* **If the bit is left on the leadpipe, it may become stuck in place. After playing, make sure that the bit is removed from the leadpipe and remove moisture from the bit.**

* **The YSH-411 is supplied with two different bits. Both can be connected together if necessary.**

■ Assembling the Marching Tuba (Marching series only)

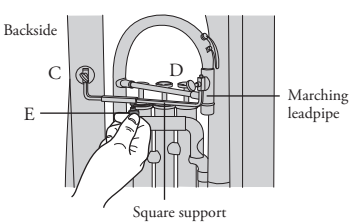
The leadpipe on one of the marching series tuba models can be switched to convert the instrument between marching use and regular concert use. (An "M" at the end of the product number indicates a marching series tuba.)

1. Loosen screws A and B to remove the regular concert leadpipe, then attach the marching leadpipe and tighten screws A and B.



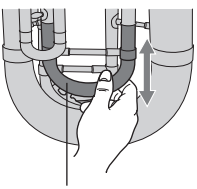
* **The marching type leadpipe may become stuck or difficult to remove if left in the tuba. Please use caution.**

2. Insert the square support on the backside of the instrument and use screw E to adjust the leadpipe angle, then tighten screws C and D to secure it.



■ Tuning the Instrument

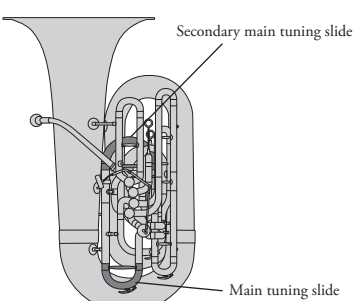
Slide the main tuning slide in or out to tune the instrument. Since temperatures have an effect on the instrument's pitch, blow some warm air through the instrument to warm up the instrument before tuning.



■ About the secondary main tuning slide (YCB-623/YBB-623 only)

⚠ CAUTION

Never hold the secondary main tuning slide when you lift the instrument. The secondary main tuning slide would separate from the instrument, causing it to fall and resulting in possible injury or damage to the instrument.

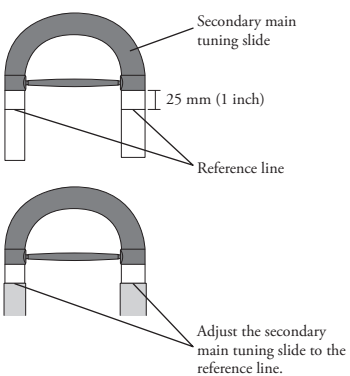


The YCB-623 and YBB-623 are both equipped with a secondary main tuning slide. Normally, adjust the main tuning slide in or out to tune the instrument. The secondary main tuning slide is used as a secondary mechanism for tuning the instrument supplementary.

You can tune the instrument finely by using the secondary main tuning slide during, before and after playing.

● Adjust the secondary main tuning slide to the home position

The secondary main tuning slide is inserted all the way inside to the end of the instrument when shipped from the factory. Before you play, pull out the secondary main tuning slide to the home position. You can see the reference line on the secondary main tuning slide, indicating the home position when the secondary main tuning slide is pulled out to 25 mm (1 inch). After adjusting the secondary main tuning slide to the home position, tune the instrument by the main tuning slide.



This instrument is designed that the normal pitch (with the secondary main tuning slide adjusted to the home position above) is almost the same as that of a conventional tuba (with the main slide inserted to the end of the instrument). If the pitch is low, due to the following conditions, move the secondary main tuning slide further inside to adjust the pitch higher.

- When using in cold regions
- When the instrument is not warm enough

If the pitch is high, pull out the secondary main tuning slide from the home position.

In case you need to play the pitch of a specific note higher or lower depending on the chord or musical temperament, you can adjust the pitch temporarily by operating the secondary main tuning slide with your left hand as you play.

⚠ CAUTION

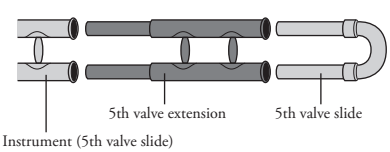
Hold the top of the U-shaped secondary main tuning slide when operating the secondary main tuning slide during your play to avoid injury by catching your fingers in the gap between the pipes.

■ About the 5th Valve Extension (YFB-621/YCB-822 Only)

The YFB-621 and YCB-822 are both supplied with an extension for the 5th valve that can be installed between the 5th valve slide and the instrument's main 5th valve tubing. The 5th valve lowers the instrument's pitch. The 5th valve's pitch changes as described below when the extension is removed.
Normally, the 5th valve is used in combination with the 4th valve, etc., to correct pitch in the instrument's lower range, however the pitch may be slightly higher or lower depending upon the mouthpiece being used.

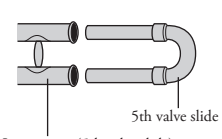
- **With the 5th Valve Extension installed (as shipped from the factory)**

  YFB-621: 4/3 steps lower
  YCB-822: 2 steps lower



- **Without the 5th Valve Extension**

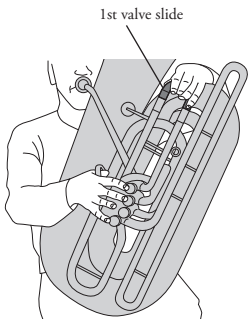
  YFB-621: 2/3 steps lower
  YCB-822: 4/3 steps lower



■ About the 1st valve slide (YCB-623/YBB-623 only)

You can tune the pitch by sliding the 1st valve slide with your left hand while pressing only the 1st piston.

The 1st valve slide is designed with a short length. When you press the 1st piston during your play, tune the pitch by sliding the 1st valve slide while listening carefully to the sound. This playing style is the one of characteristics of the B♭/C front action tuba.

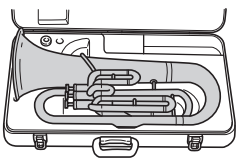


⚠ CAUTION

Hold the top of the U-shaped each tuning slide or valve slide when operating each tuning slide or valve slide during your play to avoid injury by catching your fingers in the gap between the pipes.

■ Putting the instrument in the case

Always store the instrument in its case when taking a break, during transport, and after playing.
Always remove and disassemble the leadpipe assembly before placing the sousaphone or marching tuba series instruments in their case.



* **The bell on the euphonium or tuba may be positioned opposite of that shown in the above illustration depending upon valve position and case design.**

■ About the mouthpiece

The mouthpiece that is supplied with your instrument is a standard mouthpiece. The mouthpiece is designed to fit into the mouthpiece receiver without being loose. Do not treat the mouthpiece roughly, drop, or damage the mouthpiece, etc.

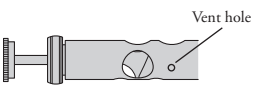
■ About the Compensating System

The pitch of long tubular instruments such as the euphonium becomes slightly higher than the true pitch when multiple valves (the 4th valve in combination with the 1st-3rd valves, etc.) are depressed at the same time. The compensating system provides pitch correction in such cases. It also allows the playing of fast passages in the low range without having to change fingerings for the 1st through 3rd valves when the 4th valve is depressed.
The YEP-642/YEP-842/YBB-632/YEB-632 are equipped with a compensating system.
The compensating system on the YBH-831 corrects the pitch when the third valve is used in combination with the first and/or second valves.

■ About the small hole on the side of the piston

● Piston for the YCB-623/YBB-623

There is one small hole on the side of each piston to evacuate air in the valve case. After operating a valve slide without pressing a piston, and then when subsequently pressing a piston, a pop noise is generated caused by internal pressure change. This small hole can help prevent generating pop noises.



● Piston for the baritone YBH-831

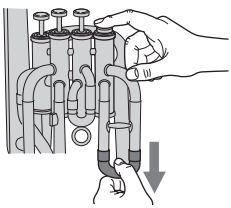
There is one small hole on the side of each piston to maintain the rotation angle of each piston. This hole is neither a vent hole nor a lubrication hole.

■ After Playing

After playing the instrument, make sure that moisture or dirt is removed from it using the procedure described below.

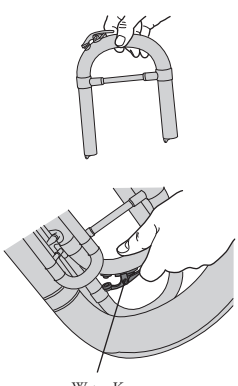
● Valve slide maintenance

1. Depress the piston or lever that corresponds to the valve slide you want to clean, and remove the slide.



* **Removing the valve slide without holding the piston down creates a drop in air pressure within the pipe, creating a suction which can result in poor piston function or damage to the inside of the pipe.**

2. Remove moisture from the slide. Also, remove moisture from the water key.



* **The valve slides are made of brass or nickel silver which are both excellent at resisting corrosion. However, corrosion may appear if moisture is left in the instrument for an extended period of time. Please use caution.**

● Oil the pistons

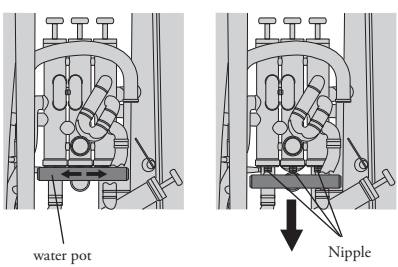
As done before playing the instrument, apply some valve oil to the pistons and move them up and down a few times. (See page 8)

● Oil the rotors (Rotary tuba only)

As done before playing the instrument, apply some rotor spindle oil to the rotors and move the levers a few times. (See page 8)

● Water Pot Maintenance (YEP-842 Euphonium only)

1. Slide the water pot to the left or right to release, then slide it down to remove.



2. Remove any moisture or oil from the water pot onto a cloth, etc. Clean the inside of the water pot with running water.

3. Align the holes on the water pot with the nipples on the bottom of the valve casings then, as you did when removing the water pot, slide it to the left or right (either direction is OK) to reattach.

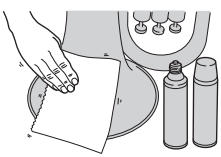
● **Body maintenance**

Use a polishing cloth to gently wipe the instrument's surface. If dirt or tarnish is obvious, the following products can be used.

For lacquer finishes
Polishing cloth + lacquer polish

For silver plate
Silver cloth + silver polish

For a beautiful shine, buff the instrument with a silicone cloth.

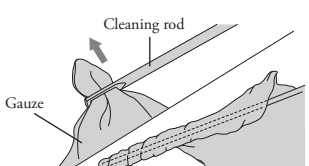


■ Once or Twice a Month Maintenance

● **Piston and valve casing maintenance**

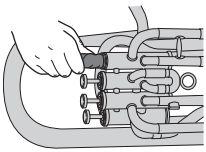
The pistons and valve casings are designed with very little clearance between each other therefore, it is very important that these precision parts be handled with care.

1. Wrap a cleaning rod with gauze so that no metal is exposed.



* **Exposed metal can damage the instrument.**

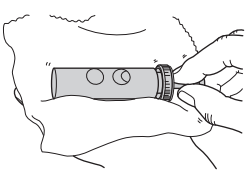
2. Remove dirt from the inside of the valve casings.



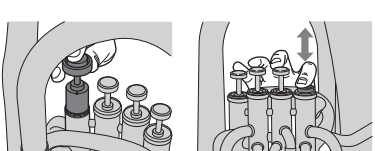
* **In models that are equipped with valve springs under the valves, remove the springs from the valve casing before cleaning.**

3. Use the gauze to remove dirt from the pistons.

The piston is the most important part of the instrument. Never treat the pistons roughly, drop the piston, or let the piston fall, etc. If the piston becomes damaged or dented, never return it to the valve casing. Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.



4. After applying valve oil, gently return the piston to its corresponding valve casing. At this time, make sure that the valve guide properly fits into the notch.
After firmly tightening the valve cap, move the piston up and down a few times to distribute the oil evenly.



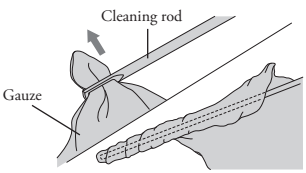
* **Do not apply too much oil.**
* **Make sure that the number stamped on the valve casing matches the number stamped on the piston.**

● **Rotor and valve casing maintenance**

As done before and after playing, apply some rotor spindle oil to the rotors and valve casing.
Also, apply some lever oil to the lever shaft.

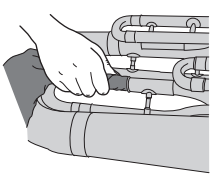
● **Valve slide maintenance**

1. Wrap a cleaning rod with gauze so that no bare metal is exposed.

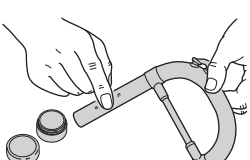


* **Exposed metal can result in damage to the instrument.**

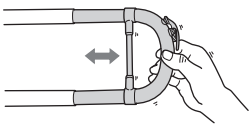
2. Remove dirt from the inside of the inner and outer sections of the valve slide.



3. Use the gauze to remove dirt from the valve slide's surface then apply a little slide grease to the surface of the inner section of the valve slide.

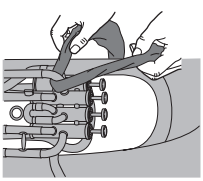


4. Slide the valve slide in and out a few times to distribute the grease evenly.



● **Other maintenance**

Use a fine gauze to carefully clean those places that are difficult to clean such as the backsides of slides, etc.

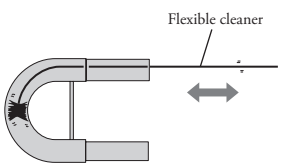


■ Twice Yearly Maintenance

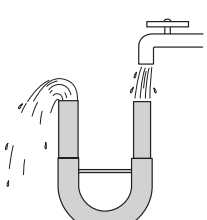
● Cleaning the instrument

1. Make a brass soap water solution.
   Prepare a brass soap water solution using between 10 to 15 parts warm water (30° C to 40° C) and 1 part brass soap.
   Before putting the instrument into the soap water solution, remove the pistons, valve casing parts, and slide valves.

2. With the instrument removed from the water, apply some soap water solution to a flexible cleaner and use the cleaner to clean the inside of the instrument's pipes.



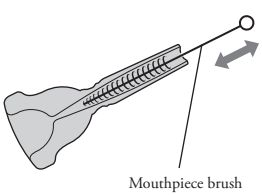
3. After cleaning the instrument, use clean water to thoroughly rinse out the brass soap water solution. After completely removing all moisture with a gauze, apply oil and grease, and then reassemble the instrument.



CAUTION! When cleaning the internal parts on a rotary tuba.
Never dismantle the rotors. Also, when rinsing the pipes with water, run water through tuning slides in the opposite direction of the airflow. If water is run through the instrument from the leadpipe, dirt can become clogged in the valves causing the valves to become sluggish.

● Cleaning the mouthpiece

1. Dip the mouthpiece brush in the brass soap water solution and use the brush to clean the throat of the mouthpiece. Rinse the mouthpiece out with clean water.



Troubleshooting

Tone is not clear and pitch is poor.

- **The valve felt or cork is damaged.**
  → Replace the felt or cork with a new one.
- **A large amount of dirt has accumulated inside the instrument.**
  → Wash it out.
- **There is a large dent in the tubing or air is leaking. Or the mouthpiece is loose and air is leaking from around the mouthpiece.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

No sound.

- **The holes in the pistons are not aligned with the holes in the valve casings.**
  → Make sure that the number stamped on the piston matches the number stamped on the valve casing.

The valves are sluggish.

- **Dirt has accumulated between the pistons and valve casings.**
  → Clean the inside of the valves.
- **Dust has scratched the inside of the valve casings.**
  → Wash out the dust as soon as possible.
- **Dropping or hitting the piston has damaged it.**
  → Never use the instrument with a damaged piston. Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.
- **The pistons or valve casings are corroded.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

The rotors are sluggish.

- **Dirt has accumulated between the rotors and valve casings.**
  → Oil the lever mechanisms with lever oil.
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

The valve slide is stuck and cannot be removed. The slide is sluggish.

- **There is dirt or dust inside the slide.**
  → Thoroughly remove dirt and apply some slide grease that matches the type of slide. Or apply some tuning slide oil to the slide.
- **Dropping or hitting the slide has caused a dent, or the slide was bent while cleaning.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

The screw is too tight and cannot be removed.

- **The screw is corroded.**
- **Hitting the instrument has damaged the screw.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

Air does not pass through the instrument.

- **The piston is in the wrong valve casing.**
  → Set the piston into its proper valve casing.

The mouthpiece cannot be removed.

- **The instrument was dropped or hit with the mouthpiece attached. Or, the mouthpiece was inserted with too much force.**
- **The instrument has been left for a long period of time with the mouthpiece inserted in the instrument.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

The instrument makes an abnormal sound when played.

- **Solder on the instrument has come loose, or a foreign object is in the pipe.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

The piston makes a metallic sound when moved.

- **The felt is torn or lost.**
  → Replace the felt with a new one.
- **The screws on the piston valve or valve casing are loose.**
  → Firmly tighten the screws.
- **The piston shaft is bent.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

The rotor lever makes a metallic sound when moved.

- **There is contact or scraping with the lever's springs.**
  → Oil the lever mechanisms with lever oil.
- **The lever comes into contact with the pipes.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.
- **The screws are loose.**
  → Firmly tighten the screws.
- **The rotor and valve casing have come loose.**
  → Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

Water leaks from the slides.

- **Not enough grease.**
  → Apply grease to the slides.

MEMO

運指表/Fingering Chart/Grifftabelle/Tablature/Tabla de digitaciones/Tabela de digitação/指法表/Аппликатура/운지법/指法表

- 運指には様々な種類がありますが、ここでは代表的な中音域の運指を紹介しています。ここに掲載されていない音域で演奏したいときは、演奏の習熟度に合わせて指導者に相談しましょう。
- 使用するマウスピースの種類や、楽器の種類、演奏のコンディションなどによって、狙ったピッチに合わせにくいことがあります。吹奏のときに適切な抜差管を操作することで、ピッチを調整してください。

- This fingering chart shows a typical middle sound range. If you want to find more fingering information that is not listed here, consult with your instructor according to your playing level.
- The actual sound pitch may differ from the one you expect or desire depending on the type of mouthpiece, the particular instrument, and the condition of your lips. Adjust the pitch by operating a relevant valve slide while you play.

- Diese Grifftabelle zeigt einen typischen mittleren Tonbereich. Wenn Sie weitere Informationen zu den Fingersätzen benötigen, die hier nicht aufgeführt sind, wenden Sie sich bitte entsprechend Ihrem Spielniveau an Ihren Lehrer.
- Die tatsächliche Tonhöhe kann von der erwarteten oder gewünschten Tonhöhe abweichen, je nach Art des Mundstücks, des jeweiligen Instruments und des Zustands Ihrer Lippen. Die Tonhöhe kann durch Betätigung eines entsprechenden Ventilzuges während des Spielens eingestellt werden.

- Cette tablature représente une tessiture médiane type. Si vous recherchez d'autres informations concernant la tablature qui ne sont pas répertoriées ici, adressez-vous à votre formateur en fonction de votre niveau de jeu.
- Selon le type de boisseau, l'instrument et l'état de vos lèvres, la hauteur de ton réelle peut différer de vos attentes ou de vos souhaits. Pour régler la hauteur de ton, actionnez le piston adapté pendant le jeu.

- Esta tabla de digitaciones muestra un rango de sonido medio típico. Si desea buscar más información sobre la digitación no incluida aquí, hable con su instructor para que le informe de lo que usted necesita en función de su nivel.
- El tono real del sonido puede ser distinto del que espera o desea en función del tipo de boquilla, el instrumento concreto y el estado de sus labios. Ajuste el tono moviendo la bomba del pistón correspondiente mientras toca.

- Esta tabela de digitação mostra uma faixa comum de som médio. Se quiser informações adicionais sobre dedilhado, fale com seu instrutor de acordo com seu nível.
- O tom real pode ser diferente do que você espera ou deseja, dependendo do tipo de bocal, do instrumento e da condição dos seus lábios. Ajuste o tom operando uma bomba de pisto relevante enquanto toca.

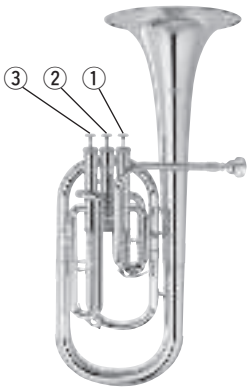
- 此指法表显示了典型中音范围。如果您想查看此处未列出的更多指法信息，请根据您的演奏水平咨询您的导师。
- 实际音高可能与您预期或想要实现的音高不同，具体取决于号嘴类型、特定乐器和您的嘴唇情况。请在演奏时操作相关调音管进行调音。

- На аппликатуре показан типичный средний диапазон звуковых частот. Если вас интересует дополнительная информация об аппликатуре, не указанная здесь, проконсультируйтесь со своим инструктором, учитывая свой уровень владения инструментом.
- Фактическая высота тона может отличаться от ожидаемой или желаемой в зависимости от типа мундштука, особенностей конкретного инструмента и состояния ваших губ. Регулируйте высоту тона с помощью соответствующего крона во время игры.

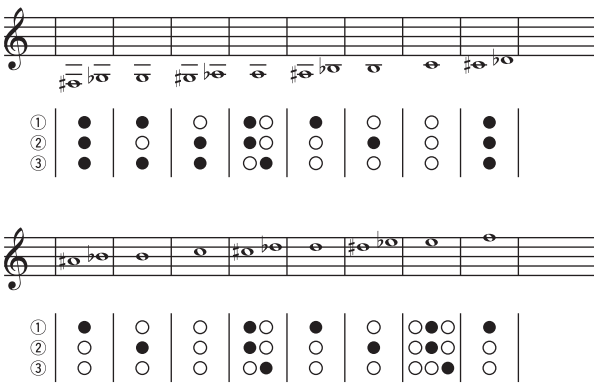
- 이 운지법 표는 전형적인 중간 음역대를 보여 줍니다. 여기에 나열되지 않은 운지법 정보를 더 찾으려면 본인의 연주 수준에 따라 강사에게 문의하십시오.
- 실제 피치는 마우스피스의 유형, 특정 악기 및 입술의 상태에 따라 예상하거나 원하는 피치와 다를 수 있습니다. 연주하는 동안 해당 밸브 슬라이드를 조작하여 피치를 조정하십시오.

- 此指法表呈現典型的中音域。若您想尋找更多此處未列出的指法資訊，請根據您的演奏程度請教老師。
- 實際音高可能與您期望或想像的不同，這取決於吹嘴種類、特定樂器，以及嘴型。演奏時操作對應的調音管即可調整音高。

■ アルトホルン ■ Alto (Tenor) Horn ■ 中音号 ■ Альтгорн ■ 알토 호른 ■ 中音號

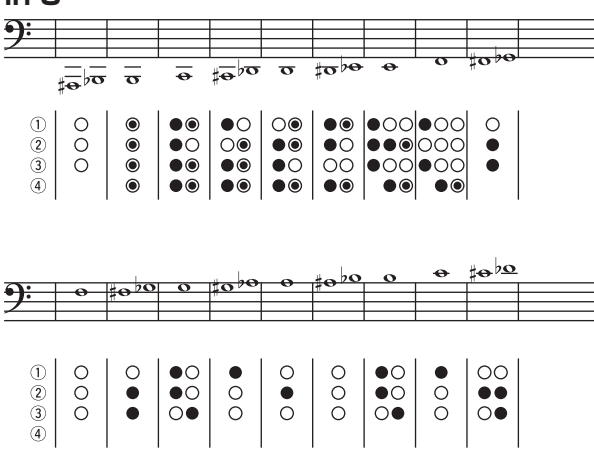


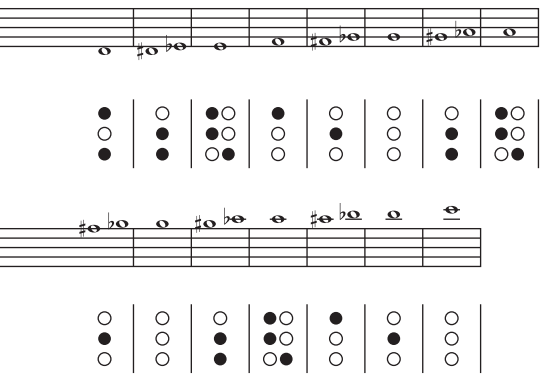
in E♭

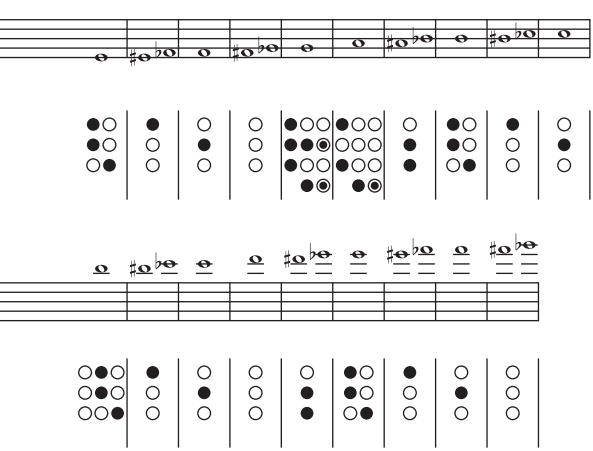


■ バリトン、ユーフォニアム ■ Baritone/Euphonium ■ 次中音号 / 上低音号
■ Баритон (Тенор)/ Эуфониум (баритон) ■ 바리톤 / 유포늄 ■ 細管上低音號 / 粗管上低音號

in C







この表では、3/4 本バルブの基本的な運指を記載しています。

This chart indicates the basic fingerings for 3 and 4 valve instruments.

Die Tabelle führt die grundlegenden Griffe für Instrumente mit 3 bzw. 4 Ventilen an.

B Le tableau indique les doigtés de base pour les instruments à 3 et 4 pistons.

Esta tabla indica las digitaciones básicos para los instrumentos de 3 y 4 cilindros.

Esta tabela indica a digitação básica para instrumentos com 3 e 4 válvulas.

此指法表对应三个活塞与四个活塞乐器的基本指法。

На этой диаграмме показана основная расстановка пальцев для 3- и 4-помповых инструментов.

본 차트에서는 쓰리 및 포 밸브 악기에 대한 기본 핑거링을 보여주고 있습니다 .

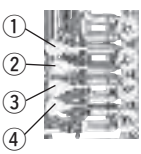
此圖為 3 活塞與 4 活塞樂器的基本指法表。

● ３本ピストンモデル
3 valve instruments
Instrumente mit 3 Ventilen
Instruments à 3 pistons
Instrumentos de 3 cilindros
Instrumento com 3 válvulas
三个活塞乐器
3-помповые инструменты.
3 밸브 악기
3 活塞樂器

● ４本ピストンモデル
4 valve instruments
Instrumente mit 4 Ventilen
Instruments à 4 pistons
Instrumentos de 4 cilindros
Instrumento com 4 válvulas
四个活塞乐器
4-помповые инструменты.
4 밸브 악기
4 活塞樂器

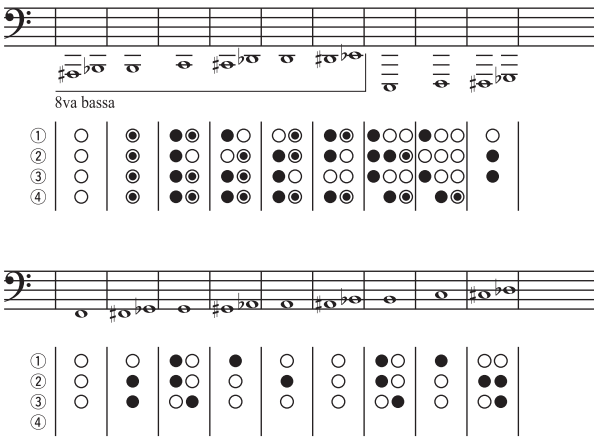
◉ ４本コンペンセイティングモデル
4 valve compensating instruments
Instrumente mit 4 Ventilen und Kompensationssystem
Instruments à 4 pistons compensés
Instrumentos compensadores de 4 cilindros
Instrumentos compensadores com 4 pistos
带有省力双管构造的四个活塞乐器
4-помповые инструменты с квартвентилем
4 밸브 보정 악기
4 活塞補償式樂器

■ B♭ チューバ ■ B♭ Tuba ■ B♭ 调大号 ■ Туба B♭ ■ B♭ 튜바 ■ B♭ 調低音號



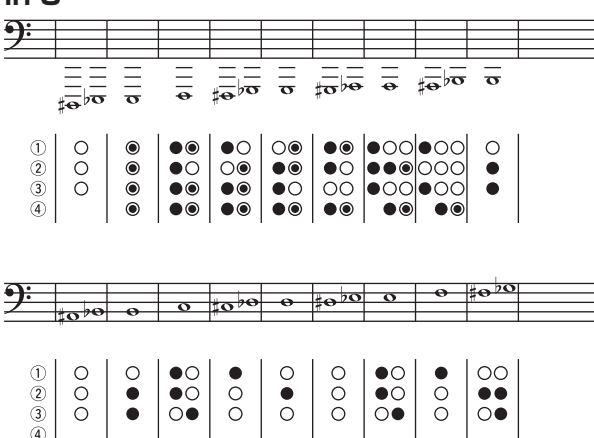
ロータリーチューバ
Rotary Tuba
Drehventiltuba
Tuba à pistons rotatifs
Tuba de cilindros
Tuba de rotor
转阀式大号
Педальная туба
로터리 튜바
轉閥式低音號

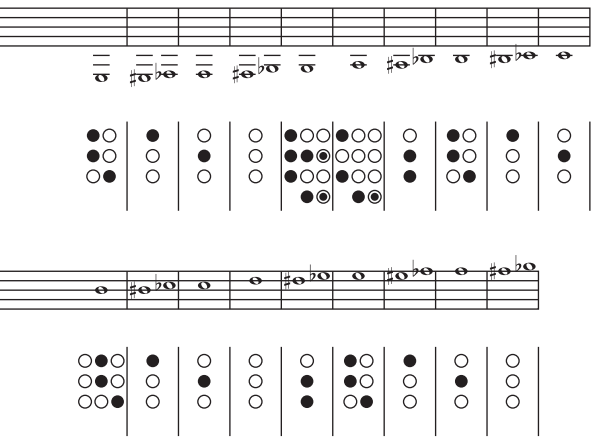
in C

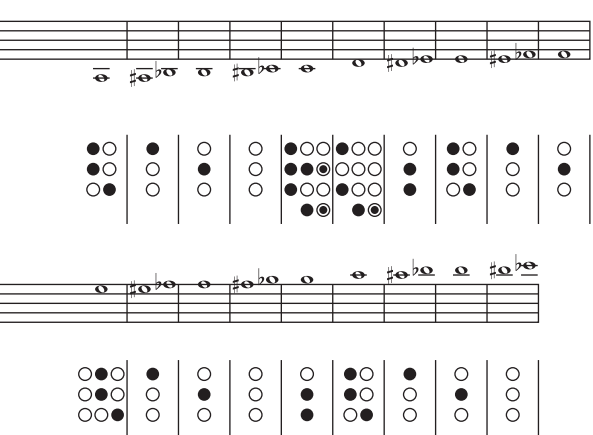


■ E♭ チューバ ■ E♭ Tuba ■ E♭ 调大号 ■ Туба E♭ ■ E♭ 튜바 ■ E♭ 調低音號

in C







この表では、3/4 本バルブの基本的な運指を記載しています。

This chart indicates the basic fingerings for 3 and 4 valve instruments.

Die Tabelle führt die grundlegenden Griffe für Instrumente mit 3 bzw. 4 Ventilen an.

B Le tableau indique les doigtés de base pour les instruments à 3 et 4 pistons.

Esta tabla indica las digitaciones básicos para los instrumentos de 3 y 4 cilindros.

Esta tabela indica a digitação básica para instrumentos com 3 e 4 válvulas.

此指法表对应三个活塞与四个活塞乐器的基本指法。

На этой диаграмме показана основная расстановка пальцев для 3- и 4-помповых инструментов.

본 차트에서는 쓰리 및 포 밸브 악기에 대한 기본 핑거링을 보여주고 있습니다.

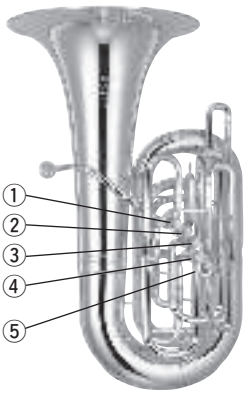
此圖為 3 活塞與 4 活塞樂器的基本指法表。

● 3 本ピストンモデル
3 valve instruments
Instrumente mit 3 Ventilen
Instruments à 3 pistons
Instrumentos de 3 cilindros
Instrumento com 3 válvulas
三个活塞乐器
3-помповые инструменты.
3 밸브 악기
3 活塞樂器

● 4 本ピストンモデル
4 valve instruments
Instrumente mit 4 Ventilen
Instruments à 4 pistons
Instrumentos de 4 cilindros
Instrumento com 4 válvulas
四个活塞乐器
4-помповые инструменты.
4 밸브 악기
4 活塞樂器

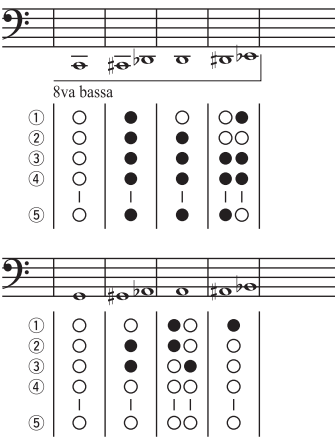
◉ 4 本コンペンセイティングモデル
4 valve compensating instruments
Instrumente mit 4 Ventilen und Kompensationssystem
Instruments à 4 pistons compensés
Instrumentos compensadores de 4 cilindros
Instrumentos compensadores com 4 pistos
带有省力双管构造的四个活塞乐器
4-помповые инструменты с квартвентилем
4 밸브 보정 악기
4 活塞補償式樂器

■ C チューバ ■ C Tuba ■ C 调大号 ■ Туба C ■ C 튜바 ■ C 調低音號



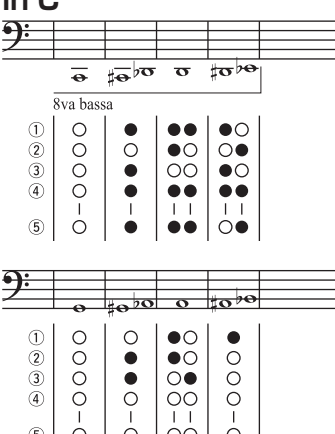
4/3音の第5バルブの運指表 / 4/3 tone 5th Slide (Longer Whole step down) / 4/3 de tono, bomba del quinto pistón (tono más largo) / 5ª bomba 4/3 tom (понижение на увеличенный тон) / 4/3음 5th 슬라이드(롱거 홀 스텝 다운) /

in C

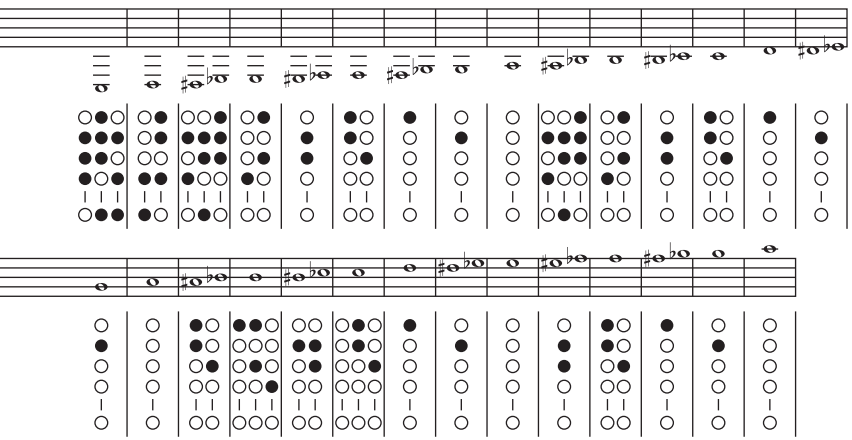


2音の第5バルブの運指表(YCB822のみ) / 2 tones 5th Slide (Two Whole steps down, complets vers le bas, modèle YCB822 uniquement) / 2 tonos, bomba del quinto 五调音管指法表(偏低 2 个全音阶,仅 YCB822) / 5-й крон: 2 тона (понижение на два 用於 YCB822)

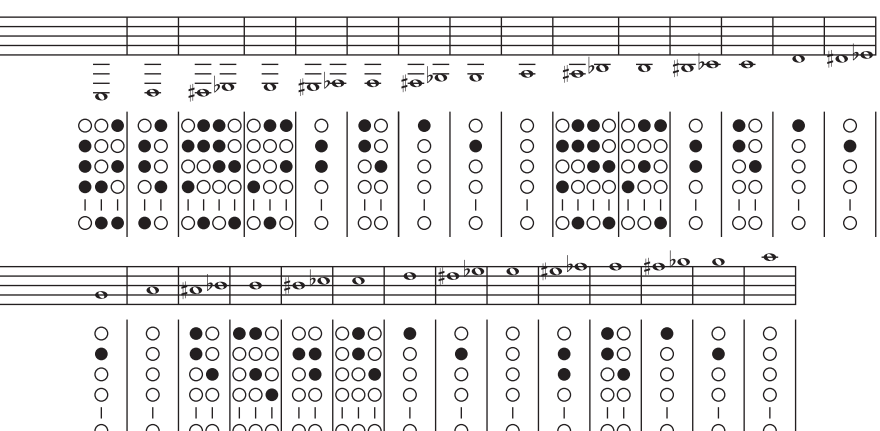
in C



4/3-Ton Fünfter Zug (Längerer Ganztonschritt abwärts) / 5e coulisse 4/3 son (incrément le plus long vers le bas) / (passo mais baixo completo mais longo) / 4/3 音阶第五调音管指法表(更长，偏低 1 个全音阶) / 5-й крон: 4/3 тона 4/3 音調第 5 活塞閥滑管 (下降較多全音)

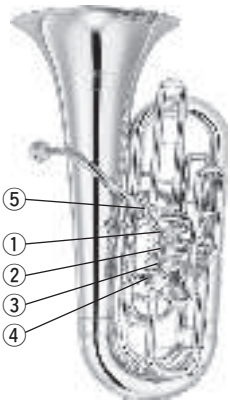


YCB822 only) / 2 Töne Fünfter Zug (Zwei Ganztonschritte abwärts, nur YCB822) / 5e coulisse 2 sons (deux incréments pistón (dos tonos, solo YCB822) / 5º bomba 2 tons (dois passos mais baixos completos, apenas YCB822) / 2 音阶第 тона, только YCB822) / 2음 5th 슬라이드(2 홀 스텝 다운, YCB822만 해당) / 2 音調第 5 活塞閥滑管 (下降兩個全音 僅適

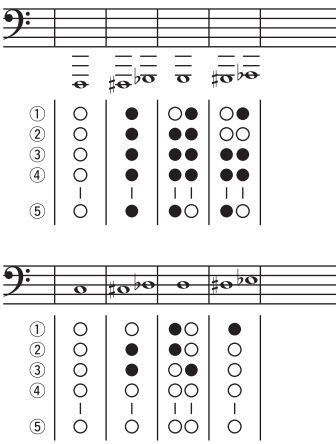


運指表/Fingering Chart/Grifftabelle/Tablature/Tabla de digitaciones/ Tabela de digitação/指法表/Аппликатура/운지법/指法表

■ F チューバ ■ F Tuba ■ F 调大号 ■ Туба F ■ F 튜바 ■ F 調低音號

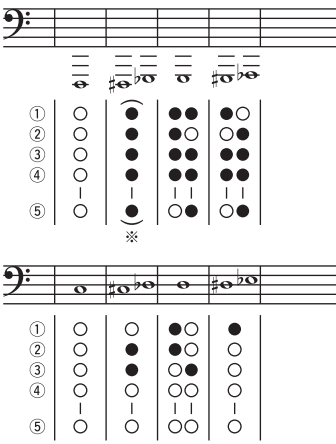


4/3音の第5バルブの運指表 / 4/3 tone 5th Slide (Longer Whole step down) / 4/3 de tono, bomba del quinto pistón (tono más largo) / 5ª bomba 4/3 tom (понижение на увеличенный тон) / 4/3음 5th 슬라이드(롱거 홀 스텝 다운) /

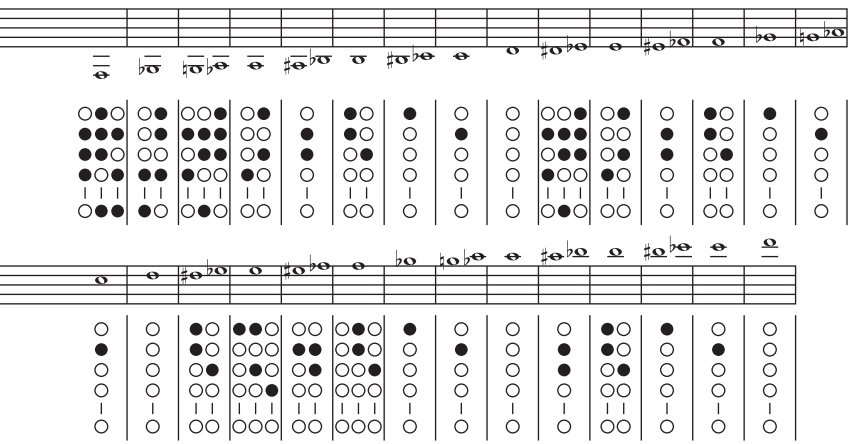


(※) この運指はピッチがかなり高くなります。
(※) This fingering allows you to produce very high pitches.
(※) Mit diesem Fingersatz können Sie sehr hohe Töne erzeugen.
(※) Cette tablature vous permet de produire des hauteurs de ton très élevées.
(※) Esta digitación le permite generar tonos muy altos.
(※) Esta digitação permite produzir tons muito altos.
(※) 此指法可让您演奏出非常高的音。
(※) Данная аппликатура позволяет брать очень высокие ноты.
(※) 이 운지법을 사용하면 매우 높은 피치를 연주할 수 있습니다.
(※) 這個指法可以讓您演奏出極高的音高。

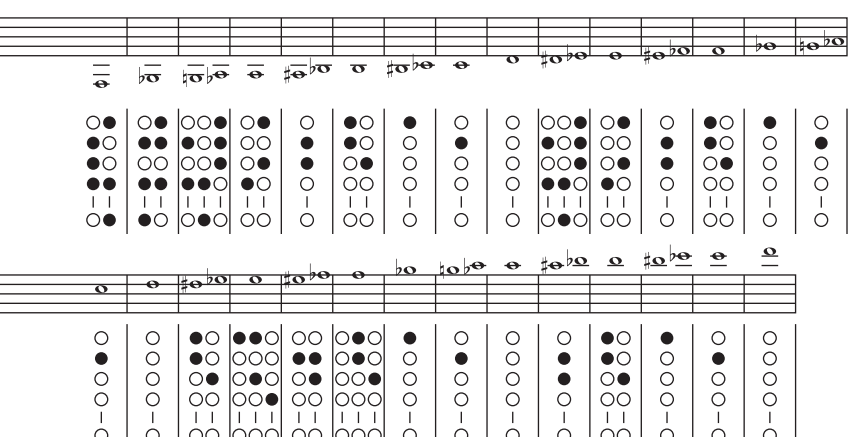
2/3音の第5バルブの運指表(YFB621のみ) / 2/3 tone 5th Slide (Longer Half (demi-incrément le plus long vers le bas, modèle YFB621 uniquement) / baixo mais longo, apenas YFB621) / 2/3 音阶第五调音管指法表(更长, 2/3음 5th 슬라이드(롱거 하프 스텝 다운, YFB621만 해당) /



4/3-Ton Fünfter Zug (Längerer Ganztonschritt abwärts) / 5e coulisse 4/3 son (incrément le plus long vers le bas) / (passo mais baixo completo mais longo) / 4/3 音阶第五调音管指法表(更长,偏低 1 个全音阶) / 5-й крон: 4/3 тона 4/3 音調第 5 活塞閥滑管 (下降較多全音)



step 2 down, YFB621 only) / 2/3-Ton Fünfter Zug (Längerer Halbtonschritt abwärts, nur YFB621) / 5e coulisse 2/3 son 2/3 de tono, bomba del quinto pistón (medio tono más largo, solo YFB621) / 5º bomba 2/3 tom (meio passo mais 偏低 1 个半音阶,仅 YFB621) / 5-й крон: 2/3 тона (понижение на увеличенный полутон, только YFB621) / 2/3 音調第 5 活塞閥滑管 (下降較多半音 僅適用於 YFB621)



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