



サクソフォン

取扱説明書

日本語

Saxophone

Owner's Manual

ENGLISH

Saxophon

Bedienungsanleitung

DEUTSCH

Saxophone

Mode d'emploi

FRANÇAIS

Saxofón

Manual de instrucciones

ESPAÑOL

萨克斯管

使用手册

中文

Саксофон

Руководство Пользователя

РУССКИЙ

색소폰

사용설명서

한국어

## ごあいさつ

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、また長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**

## Congratulations!

Thank you for purchasing this Yamaha Brass Instrument. 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.11**

## Herzlichen Glückwunsch!

Wir danken Ihnen, daß Sie sich für ein Blechblasinstrument von Yamaha entschieden haben. Lesen Sie diese Bedienungsanleitung bitte aufmerksam durch, da sie wichtige Anweisungen für das korrekte Zusammensetzen und die ordnungsgemäße Pflege des Instruments enthält.

**P.19**

## Félicitations!

Nous vous remercions d'avoir fait l'achat de cet instrument à cuivre 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.27**

## ¡Enhorabuena!

Muchas gracias por haber adquirido ese instrumento metálico de viento Yamaha. Le aconsejamos que lea todo este manual de instrucciones, donde encontrará las instrucciones para el montaje correcto del instrumento así como para mantenerlo en óptimas condiciones durante mucho tiempo.

**P.35**

## 致用户！

衷心感谢您购买雅马哈管乐器。为了保证您能够正确组装此乐器，并尽可能长时间地将您的乐器保持在最佳状态，我们建议您完整地阅读使用手册。

**P.43**

## Поздравляем!

Благодарим Вас за покупку этого медного духового инструмента Yamaha. Для инструкций по сборке и хранению инструмента, при оптимальных условиях, как можно дольше, мы рекомендуем Вам внимательно прочитать Руководство Пользователя.

**P.51**

## 인사말

아마하 관악기를 구매해주셔서 감사합니다. 악기의 알맞은 조립 방법 및 최적의 악기 보관 방법을 위해 본 사용설명서를 모두 읽어주시기 바랍니다.

**P.59**

# Saxophone


## 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 damage or 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.

 **Be careful not to touch the pin springs during maintenance, etc.**


The end of the pin springs found on high-end models is sharpened to provide greater key action.

 **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.

#### ■ To obtain maximum life out of the instrument.

- Before assembling the instrument, use a cloth to remove dust or dirt from the joint section.
- After playing, remove moisture from the instrument. (→ See "Instrument Maintenance" on page 15.)
- Check and perform maintenance on the instrument regularly. (→ See "Instrument Maintenance" on page 15.)
- When taking the instrument out of its case, hold the instrument at a position that provides good balance without placing pressure on the keys.

# Nomenclature

## Alto Saxophone Tenor Saxophone

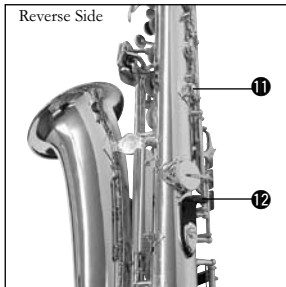
\* An alto saxophone is shown in the photo.



## Soprano Saxophone



## Baritone Saxophone



- 1 Ligature
- 2 Mouthpiece
- 3 Neck
- 4 Neck Screw
- 5 Octave Key
- 6 Bell

- 7 Upper Bow
- 8 Bow
- 9 Key Guard
- 10 Water Key
- 11 Strap Ring
- 12 Thumb Hook

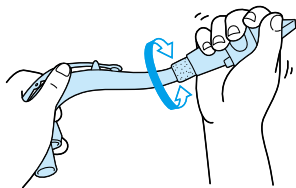
\* Improvements may change the design and specifications without notice.

## Before Assembling the Instrument

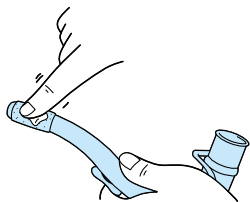
Since the walls of the saxophone's body are thin, it is important to remember not to put too much pressure on the instrument in any particular position when holding it. Also, be careful not to damage the instrument by using excessive force during assembly or while handling.

## ■ Assembling the Instrument

1. Attach the mouthpiece to the neck. Hold the mouthpiece and push it about 3/4 of the way onto the neck cork using a slow twisting motion.

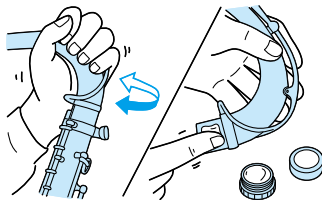


\* If it is difficult to attach the mouthpiece, apply a little cork grease on the neck cork. Be careful not to use excessive force, which may damage the instrument.

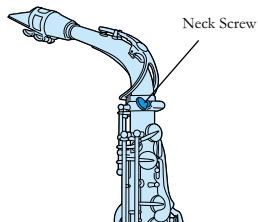


2. Attach the neck to the body. Loosen the neck screw, hold the neck then insert it directly into the neck receiver using a slow twisting motion.

\* If it is difficult to insert into the neck receiver, apply a little cork grease on the neck's joint section.

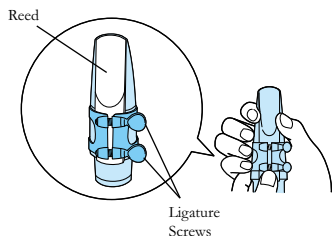


3. After aligning the neck, tighten the neck screw to secure it.



4. Moisten the end of the reed in your mouth (or in some water).

- 5.** Attach the reed onto the mouthpiece. First, place the reed so that the tip of the mouthpiece is seen over the end of the reed then tighten the ligature screws (two screws) to secure the reed.



- 6.** Place the strap around your neck then hook the strap onto the strap ring on the instrument.

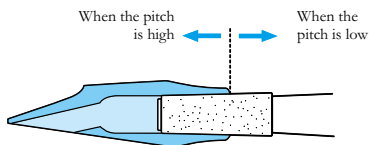
- 7.** While holding the instrument, adjust the mouthpiece position and strap length.

## ● Tuning the Instrument

Tuning is accomplished by adjusting the position of the mouthpiece on the neck. Since air temperature or the temperature of the instrument will have an effect on tuning, the instrument should be warmed up beforehand by blowing into it.

Play a tuning note —

- If the pitch is high, pull the mouthpiece slightly off of the neck.
- If the pitch is low, push the mouthpiece a little further onto the neck.



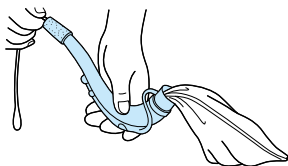
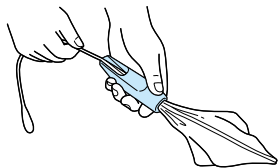


# Instrument Maintenance

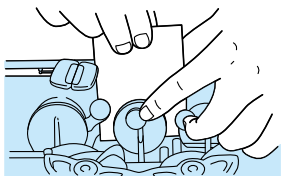
## ■ Instrument Maintenance After Playing

After playing the instrument, use the following procedures to remove moisture and dirt from the inside of the instrument.

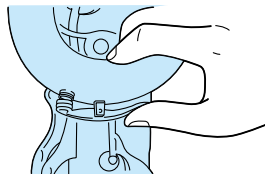
- Remove the reed, then use a cleaning swab (sold separately) to clean the inside of the mouthpiece.  
The cleaning swab is also used to clean the inside of the instrument's neck and body.
  - \* To prevent damage to the end of the mouthpiece, do not pull the swab all the way through the mouthpiece.
  - \* Always keep the cleaning swab clean and dry.



- When the pads are wet, place a cleaning paper (sold separately) between the pad and the tone hole and press the pads lightly to completely remove the moisture.

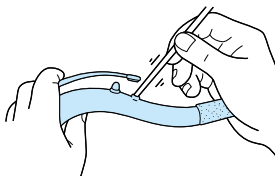


- On baritone saxophones, remove moisture using the water keys.



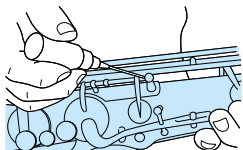
- Use a polishing cloth to wipe the instrument's surface.
  - \* When wiping be careful not to apply excessive force on the keys or damage the pads.
  - \* Take care not to let the polishing cloth get caught on the pin springs, etc.

- Since the tonehole on the octave key is small and becomes easily clogged, use a tonehole cleaner (sold separately) to clean the hole periodically.

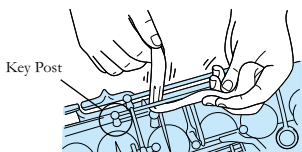


## ■ Once or Twice a Month Maintenance

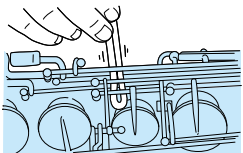
- Apply a small amount of key oil (sold separately) to the mechanism then move the keys to allow the oil to spread evenly.
  - \* Do not apply too much oil.
  - \* Completely remove any oil on key surfaces.



- Remove dirt from the side surfaces of keys and key posts. Use a small piece of gauze to wipe the surfaces taking care not to place any excessive pressure on the keys.
  - \* Make sure that the pin springs, key cork, etc., are not effected when wiping the instrument.



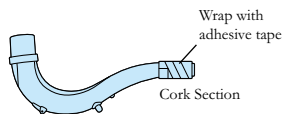
- Use a tone hole cleaner (sold separately) to remove fine dirt or dust from between the keys.
  - \* Be careful not to damage the pads.



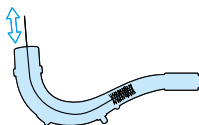
## ■ Cleaning the Neck (Once Every Six Months)

The neck should be cleaned once about every six months.

1. Make a lukewarm soap solution mixing brass soap (sold separately) with warm water (30 to 40 degrees Centigrade: 86 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit) in a soap to water ratio of 1:10 or 1:15.
  - \* Do not put the neck directly into the brass soap/water solution.
2. Use a screwdriver to remove the key from the neck.
3. Wrap the cork section with adhesive tape to protect it from the brass soap/water solution.
  - \* Take care to keep the cork from getting wet which may result in the cork becoming deformed.



4. Apply some of the soap solution to the saxophone neck brush (sold separately) and scrub the interior of the neck.
5. After the dirt is removed, apply some clean water to the brush to remove any remaining dirt and the brass soap from the neck interior.



6. After removing all the water from the neck interior, dry with a cleaning swab drawn through the neck to remove all moisture.
  - \* The neck on the soprano saxophone is narrow making it hard to draw the swab all the way through. Do not force the swab past the point where it stops in the neck.





# Troubleshooting

## The sound is not clear or the instrument plays out of tune

- ▶ Take the instrument to your dealer for repair.

The problem may be related to the pads.

- **The pads may not be aligned with the tone holes.**
  - Do not apply pressure to the keys. Also, when placing the saxophone in the case, make sure that there is nothing placed on the instrument.
- **The pad's surface is torn.**
  - Sand or dust can easily collect on pads when performing outdoors. Clean thoroughly after playing.
- **The pad does not open sufficiently.**
  - Excessive pressure on the keys may result in damage to the keys or removal of the felts under the keys, which can cause the instrument to play out of tune. Please treat the instrument with care.

## Soldered joints become loose

- ▶ Take the instrument to your dealer for repair.

Solder can break off if the case is closed when there is something placed on the key guards, or from shock due to dropping the instrument, etc. Be careful and treat the instrument with care.

## Mouthpiece is difficult to attach to the neck

Apply some cork grease to the neck cork, and try pushing the mouthpiece onto the neck two or three times. Forcing the mouthpiece onto the neck without cork grease may result in damage to the cork. Make sure the cork is properly greased.

## The keys do not move or are stiff

- ▶ If the key is bent, take the instrument to your dealer for repair.

Keys can become bent if excessive force is placed on the key mechanism, if the instrument is dropped, or if the case is closed with something placed on the instrument. When you're finished playing the instrument,

place it in the case making sure that there is nothing in the case that will apply pressure to the instrument when the case is closed. During assembly, do not apply unnecessary pressure on the keys. Also, be careful how you hold the instrument in the intervals between performance.

- ▶ If a spring has become dislodged, returning it to its proper position may correct the problem.

During maintenance, a spring might become dislodged when wiping the instrument with a cloth. Please be careful.

## The keys are noisy

- ▶ Take the instrument to your dealer for repair.

One of the following may be the source of the problem.

- **The cork or felt on the keys has fallen off, torn, or become thin.**
  - Make sure that corks or felts have not fallen off.
- **The instrument may have been dropped or bumped causing keys to touch or come into contact with the body.**
  - Make sure that the instrument is placed in the case after playing. Also, be careful how you hold the instrument in the intervals between performance.
- **Key mechanisms are worn.**
  - To prevent keys from becoming worn, apply key oil about once a month (1-2 drops per place).
- **The screws are loose.**
  - Woodwind instruments have many screws and they become loose from time to time. Always check for loose screws and tighten.



# フィンギングチャート/Griffabelle/Tableau des doigts/

● 押さえる

Close  
Geschlossen  
Fermé  
Cerrado  
关闭  
Закрытый  
닫힘

○ 放す

Open  
Offen  
Ouvert  
Abierto  
开启  
Открытый  
열림

★ ロー A キーはバリトンのみ

- ★ The low "A" key is available on the baritone saxophone only.
- ★ Die Klappe für das tiefe "A" gibt es nur beim Baritonsaxophon.
- ★ La clef "A" n'existe que sur le saxophone baryton.
- ★ La llave "A" baja sólo está disponible en el saxofón baritono.
- ★ 低音 "A" 鍵只在上低音萨克斯出现。
- ★ Клапан нижнего "А" доступен только на баритон-саксофоне.
- ★ 낮은 "A" 키는 바리톤 색소폰에서만 연주가 가능합니다.

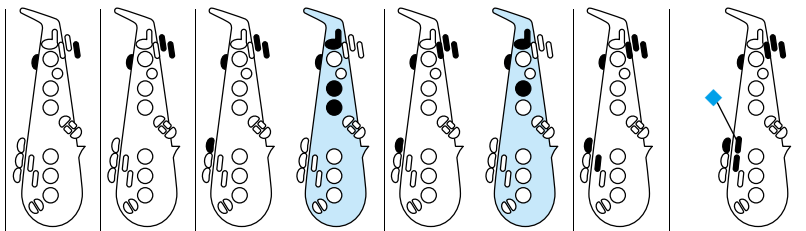
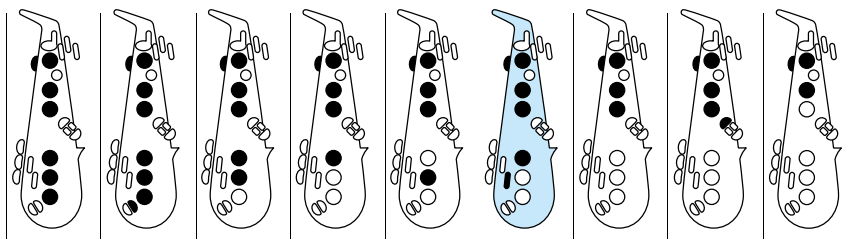
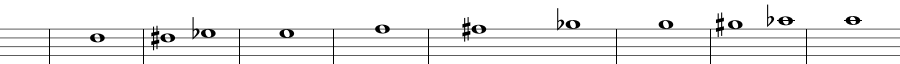
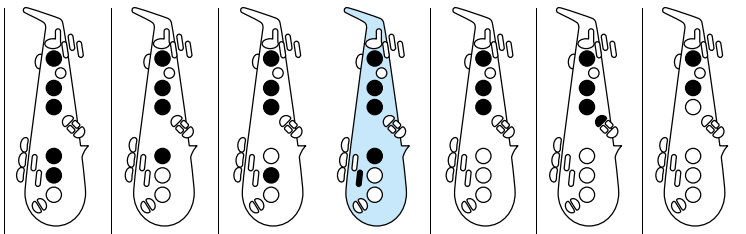
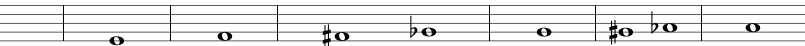
Diagram 1: A treble clef staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5. Below each note is a fingering diagram. A blue star points to the first diagram (G4) where the index finger is pressed (black dot) and the thumb is open (white circle). A vertical dashed line is between the first and second diagrams.

Diagram 2: A treble clef staff with notes F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5. Below each note is a fingering diagram. The diagrams show various combinations of pressed (black dots) and open (white circles) keys.

Diagram 3: A treble clef staff with notes D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. Below each note is a fingering diagram. The diagrams show various combinations of pressed (black dots) and open (white circles) keys.

# Gráfico de digitado/指法表/Таблица аппликатуры/운지법

- ◆ ハイ G キーはソプラノ (YSS-875EXHG) のみ
- ◆ The high "G" key is available on the soprano saxophone (YSS-875EXHG) only.
- ◆ Die Klappe für das hohe "G" gibt es nur beim Sopransaxophon (YSS-875EXHG).
- ◆ La clef "G" n'existe pas sur le saxophone soprano (YSS-875EXHG).
- ◆ La llave "G" alta sólo está disponible en el saxofón soprano (YSS-875EXHG).
- ◆ 只有高音萨克斯管 (YSS-875EXHG) 有高音 "G" 音键。
- ◆ Клапан верхнего "G" доступен только на сопрано-саксофоне (YSS-875EXHG).
- ◆ 높은 "G" 키는 소프라노 색소폰 (YSS-875EXHG) 으로서만 연주 가능합니다.





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