

  
J. Michael

# Saxophone



## Owner's Manual

  
J. Michael

輸入総発売元

**MG**

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Thank you for purchasing "J. Michael" saxophone. For instructions on the proper assembly of the instruments, and how to keep the instruments in optimum condition for as long as possible, we urge you to read this Owner's manual thoroughly.

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.



## Caution

- Keep the oil, polish, etc., out of children's mouths and do maintenance when children are not present.
- Do not throw or swing the instrument. The mouthpiece or other parts may fall off hitting other people.
- 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.
- Do not modify the instrument. Besides voiding the warranty, modification of the instrument may make repairs impossible.
- 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.
- Be careful not to touch the pin springs during maintenance, etc. The end of the pin springs is sharpened to provide greater key action.

## Maintenance goods

### Essential

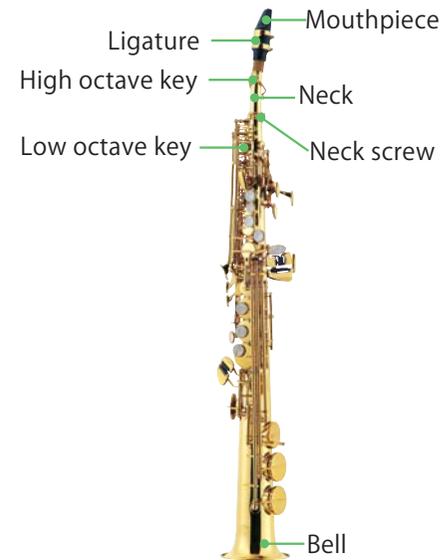
- Cork grease Put it on neck cork to make mouthpiece easy to insert or remove.
- Swab To clean the wet from inside of the tube. It is better if you can prepare Large swab for body and Small swab for neck.
- Claning cloth Clean the surface.
- Cleaning paper To clean the wetness retained between pads and toneholes.
- Gauze It is useful when you clean the grease and wetness.

### Recommendable goods for maintenance

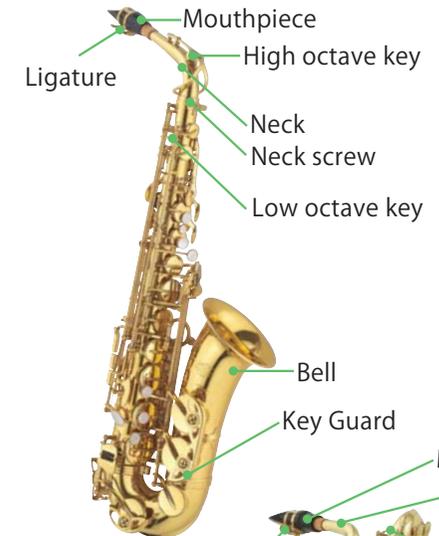
- Reed case Prevent deformation of reeds when you don't play the instruments.
- Lacquer polish Use it when you polish the surface of lacquer finished instruments.
- Silver polish Use it when you polish the surface of silver plated instruments.

## Nomenclature

### ● Soprano Sax



### ● Alto Sax



### ● Tenor Sax



### ● Baritone Sax



# 1 Setting Mouthpiece

- 1 Take the mouthpiece and neck out from the case.  
Separate cap and ligature from mouthpiece set  
Apply a little cork grease on the neck cork as per right picture.



- 2 Attach the mouthpiece to the neck.  
Be careful not to use excessive force, which may damage the instrument.  
Blue colored points on the below photos are good for your holding the neck safely.

Holding the neck



Hold the mouthpiece and push it to the position you can see 1/4 cork.



- 3 Moisten the reed in your mouth or in some water.  
Loosen the screw of ligature and attach the reed onto the mouthpiece.  
  
Line up the edges of reed and mouthpiece.  
Screw up the ligature and fix the reed.



- ! Caution!**  
The end of reed is very weak and easy to split, which may be cause of a noise or making hard to sound.  
Reed require careful handling.

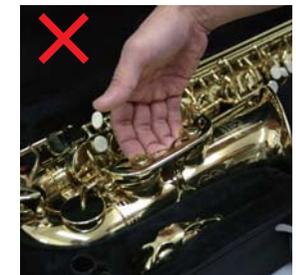


- 4 Put the cap on the mouthpiece and keep it on flat and safe place.

# 2 Assembling the Instruments

- ! Caution!**  
Be careful not to apply excessive force, which may damage the instrument.

- 1 Grip the bell and take the instrument out from the case.



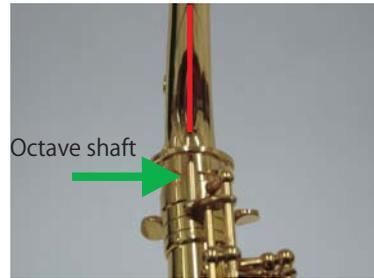
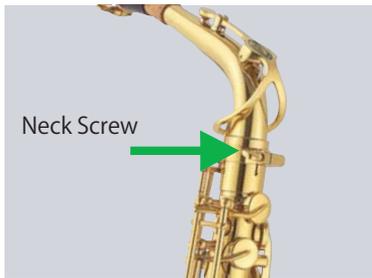
**!** Caution!

End plug (Black plastic plug in right photo) is useful to protect the octave shaft when the instrument is in the case.

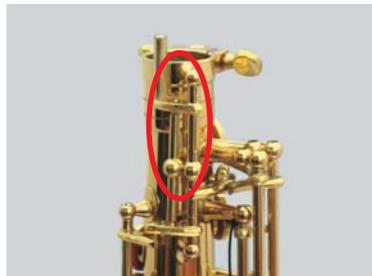
Don't throw it away and put it on after playing.



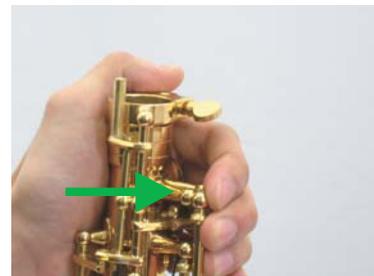
**2** Loosen the neck screw and attach the neck to the body. Tighten the neck screw after identifying the position.



Align the center of Neck with Octave shaft.

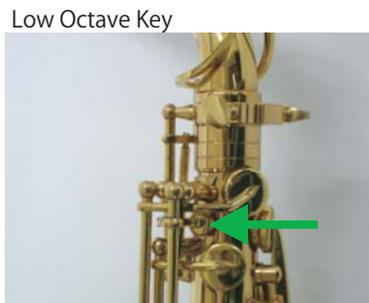
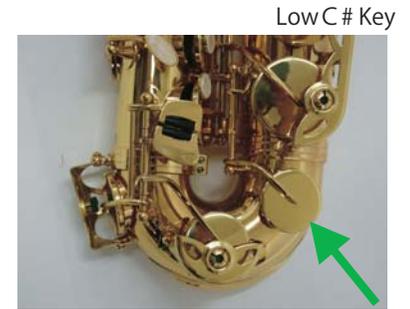
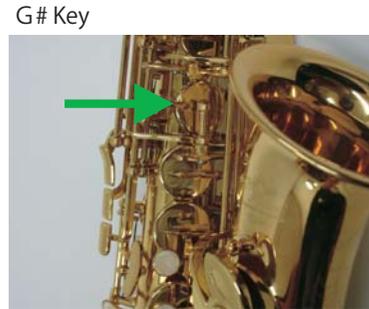


Do not put pressure on the shafts indicated by a red sphere on the above photo.



When you hold the instrument, grip the above post, or put your fingers into the bell and grip it.

**3** Check whether the keys function well. Low Octave Key, high Octave key, G# Key, Low C # Key are easy to take hold.



### Placing instrument

Lay the instrument without burden of keys.

● Soprano Sax



● Alto Sax  
● Tenor Sax



● Baritone Sax



# 3 Holding the instrument

## ● Putting strap and adjusting strap length

1 Wear the strap around your neck then hook the strap onto the strap ring on the instrument.



2 Adjust the strap length, so that Mouthpiece come to your mouth comfortably.



## ● Standing position



## ● Sitting position



## ● Left Hand



## ● Right Hand



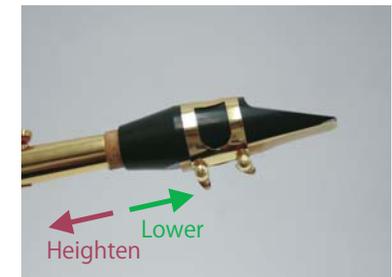
Put your left thumb on the thumb-rest (Round Black plastic), and put your right thumb under the thumb-hook.



**Caution!**  When you stand up from a chair or when you move, carry the instrument by your hands, do not hold the instrument by only the strap. When you don't play the instrument, put the mouthpiece cap on the mouthpiece to protect the reed.

# 4 Tuning

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.



## Cautions for storage

- Put the instrument into the case when you store the instrument.
- Do not store the instrument in any extreme conditions of temperature or humidity such as in the car.
- Do not put too much pressure to the case.



After playing the instrument, remove moisture surely.

# 1 Maintenance for inside of the instrument

**!** Caution!

Do not put too much pressure to the keys. Placing the instrument where it is unstable may cause the instrument to fall or drop resulting in disfigurement.

- 1 Take off the strap from the instrument.
- 2 Loosen the neck screw and take off the neck from the instrument. Put mouthpiece cap on the mouthpiece and place it on safe place.
- 3 Put the cleaning swab into the bell and take it out from the other side. Remove moisture on the neck and joint parts by using gauze.

**Caution!** **!** Spread the cleaning swab, before using. If you put bunched swab into the bell, it may lodge inside of the instrument and cannot be removed.

● Baritone Sax  
Remove water from the water key.



- 4 Put the end plug on the instrument, but do not tighten the neck screw.

# 2 Maintenance for Pads

**!** Caution!

After playing the instrument, remove moisture between pads and tone-holes as many as possible.

- 1 Remove moisture between pads and tone-holes.

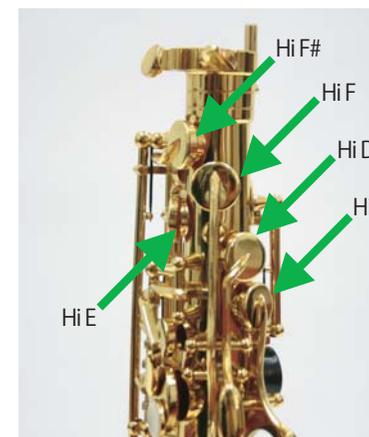
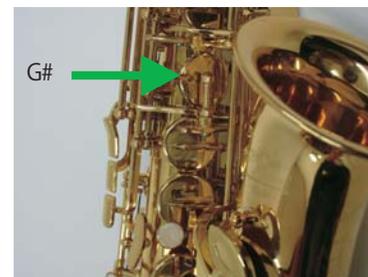
Open the key and place a cleaning paper between the pad and the tone-hole, then close the key. Open the key again, then take out the cleaning paper. If the pad is still wet, try the above method some times by using dried parts of cleaning paper.



**Caution!** **!**

Do not pull the cleaning paper when the keys closed. It may hurt the pads.

The keys nearer to the neck are most likely wet, especially in closed keys.

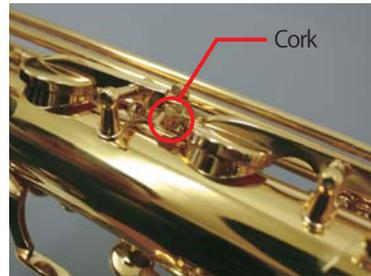


### 3 Cleaning the surface

Wipe the surface of the instrument with cleaning cloth.

**Caution!**  The end of the pin springs are sharpened. Be careful not to touch.

**Caution!**  Pin springs and corks are easy to come off.



**CAUTION!**  Do not put too much pressure to the key on the neck.

**CAUTION!**  Do not tighten the screw of ligature without the reed. Ligature may be disfigured.

3 The cleaning swab is used to clean the inside of mouthpiece. (Always keep the cleaning swab clean and dry.)



Wipe the joint-part to remove the moisture.  
Remove the grease on the neck cork with the gauze.

Store the neck to the case.

### 4 Maintenance for Neck and Mouthpiece

1 Take off the mouthpiece cap and loosen the screw of ligature, then remove the reed and the ligature. Return the reed to the reed case after wiping up moisture.

2 Remove the mouthpiece from the neck.



Put the ligature and mouthpiece cap on the mouthpiece, then store the mouthpiece to the case.

# Fingering chart

This section contains four rows of musical notation. Each row consists of a staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Below each staff are seven diagrams illustrating the fingerings for specific notes. The diagrams use black circles to indicate which keys are pressed and white circles for keys that are not pressed.

This section contains two rows of musical notation. Each row consists of a staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Below each staff are seven diagrams illustrating the fingerings for specific notes. The diagrams use black circles to indicate which keys are pressed and white circles for keys that are not pressed.

Baritone sax only      Soprano Sax only

This section provides specific fingering diagrams for Baritone and Soprano saxophones. It includes a staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Below the staff are diagrams for 'Low A key' and 'High G# Key (Soprano Sax only)'. The diagrams use black circles to indicate which keys are pressed and white circles for keys that are not pressed.

