

Accessories

- 9722 Adjustable endpin, 27 - 48cm long

Or you can make your own endpin.

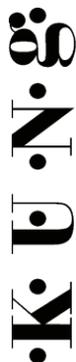
Buy a piece of wood with a diameter of 25mm and smooth with sandpaper. Make a thread wrap or use painters' adhesive tape instead of a cork.

- 9735 Stands made of maple-wood



Technical data

Character:	deep, powerful, dynamic
Construction characteristics:	block height: medium
	inner bore: wide
	opening: large
Length:	115 cm
Weight:	1.8 kg
Fingering:	easy fingering thanks to keys
Outer shape:	free interpretation of Kynsecker (Contrabasses with 2 octaves are historically incorrect.)
Angle:	turnable
Wood:	maple, dark-stained
Treatment:	inside: paraffin outside: lacquer
Specialty:	strong low register with absolutely clear high register, extremely versatile in use (ensemble and solo).



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SERVICE CARD

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Contrabass c 442 Hz SUPERIO

Features

- over 2 octaves tone range
- deep, strong sound
- clear upper tones
- baroque fingering
- weight on the ground
- Renaissance sound
- well-suited for ensemble playing
- not just suitable for old music

Starting to blow the high register

Movie: pay attention while blowing into the wind channel

www.kueng-blockfloeten.ch/de/faq

The wide labium reacts noisily to a stream of air which the player does not control well. The high tones are always loud enough, which is why they are considered piano and rather high in intonation. The thumb hole should only be opened a fraction.

Response of the lowest tone

It takes a sensitive tongue when playing the low C on its own to be sure it is c an overtone that responds instead of the tonic keynote. The reason for this is sluggishness of the long recorder bore. The low C responds more easily during playing, because the bore is already vibrating and there is no more sluggishness present.

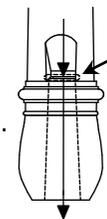
Additional causes of this problem are:

- Non-sealing keys (particularly C sharp and D sharp keys)
- Non-sealing cork connections

Hoarseness is a major problem with the Contrabass

The wide labium makes the air flow slowly. Water drops are therefore more difficult to blow out. If the labium is cold, drops form over a large surface.

- Warm up! It takes a while for the labium to get warm. But do not expose the recorder to the sun or put it on a radiator, as the wood will lose its impregnation.
- Sprinkle Anticondens onto the air exit opening (1), before starting to play.
- Is the block too swollen? (thin sound)

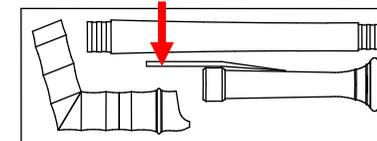


Caution with the keys

when putting together and taking apart the foot and middle section. Do not press the foot keys over the middle section keys.



Caution in the case! Place keys vertically



The foot keys are sensitive. If any part is bent, in particular if the two closed foot keys no longer seal properly, the consequence is that low C has a very poor response.

Check: Play low C while someone closes the key covers one after the other with a little extra pressure.



Other fingering

Baroque fingering is the standard. But there is a stronger F sharp with a 2nd fingering and for the highest tones there are slight fingering alternatives. The D sharp key also gives slight changes. The high register is made to be played softly and with a slight thumb opening. The balance is better in this way and the tones are not too high.

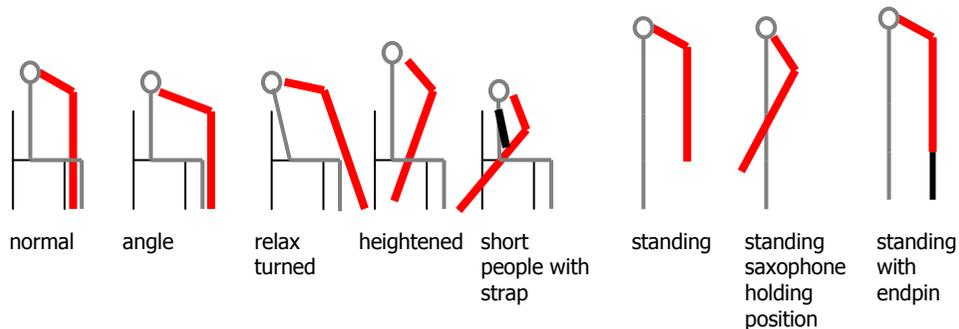
Fingerhole
 ○ = open
 ● = closed
 / = slightly open
 M = triller
 = different from the usual baroque fingering
 ⊗ = difficult
 ↑ = somewhat high

Holding position

The hole filter means the instrument can be placed directly on the floor. This decides the height of the instrument.

Short people:
 - turn angle
 - sideways saxophone-style hold with strap
 - standing with endpin

Tall people:
 - hold it on the slant (head lies higher)
 - short endpin
 - stance as for a viola
 - standing with endpin



Sound

Thanks to its wide measurement and the large finger holes, the sound in the lower tones is powerful with rich overtones. With low E, the overtones may be heard with strong blowing. The high register is clearly playable by direct blowing.

Why an angle?

The subjective sound perception is better than via a cap with a crook. Direct blowing allows more playing freedom. The highest tones can be played clearly without any disturbing secondary noise.



For short people:

TURN ANGLE, short part underneath

F sharp: key-ring

Due to the small hole for the right index finger and the cross fingering, the low F sharp always produces a thin sound on all low recorders. If only the ring key is pressed, a strong F sharp is possible, even in the top octave.



D sharp key

The small hole of the second last finger would produce a weak, low D sharp. As a key is required in any case, the hole was lowered to a better position. Instead of leaving the hole open, the key must now be pressed and the hole thus opened.

Rollers

We fitted rollers in order to facilitate the key changes for the little finger.



Floor position

A rimmed hole in the foot allows the instrument to stand on the floor without the outlet hole being closed. The entire weight does not therefore present a stance problem. A hole allows an endpin or a stand (accessories)



Noises

The minimum wind noise is hardly perceptible at a distance for the audience.

Key noises

The labium is close to the ear. Therefore, key noises are softer for the player than for the listeners!
 DO NOT BANG THE KEYS HARD!

Slight colour damage

Can simply be covered with a brown felt-tip pen!