



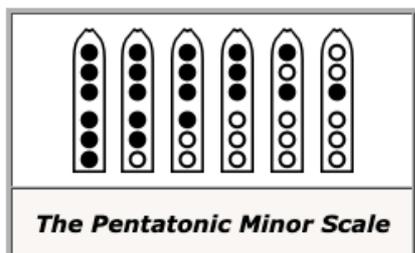
www.singhflutes.com

Congratulations on your new Native American Style Flute. It's a magical instrument with a long history. This style of flute is also referred to as the Love Flute because it was originally used to court women and in healing ceremonies.

Your instrument is a handmade Native American Style 6-hole Flute tuned to the frequency of 432Hz, the harmonic intonation of nature. Whether you are playing for others or yourself, listening to 432Hz music resonates inside the body, releasing emotional blockages, and expanding consciousness (find more information on 432Hz tuning on www.singhflutes.com).

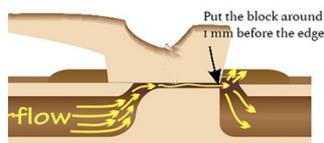
About your flute.

You will notice that your flute has 6 holes and the pentatonic scale is 5 notes. The third hole from the mouth piece (the north side of the flute) is not part of the pentatonic scale. Beginning players are advised to keep this hole closed.



Block/ Fetish Placement

Before you begin playing you want to make sure your block is positioned correctly for optimal sound. (see photo below)



Put the block close to the correct place and tie it on. Tie the block on by wrapping the cord around several times and making a knot at the bottom. Once it's tied on adjust the block so that the edge of the block is about 1mm back before the edge on the flute. (see photo)

How to play

The Native American Flute is an easy instrument to play, but to play well takes practice. The first thing you want to learn is proper finger and breath coordination.

Hand Placement

As far as hand placement, some people put the right hand in the front, whereas others put the left. Whatever is most comfortable for you is best.

Start by covering all the holes. Do not use your fingertips to cover the holes. You want to lay your fingers flat over the holes using the pads of the fingers. This makes it more comfortable and easier to cover the holes completely. It will also allow you to have more control over your playing. It is important that the holes are covered completely or the sound will not be clear. With all the holes covered blow softly. Do this until you can get a clear, consistent sound. If you are unable to get a good sound it means that the holes are not properly covered. Adjust your fingers to ensure all holes are completely covered. Do not add too much finger pressure as this is unnecessary. Keep your fingers relaxed.

Once you are able to get a clear sound with all the holes covered, lift up your ring finger of your front hand off the sixth hole (the hole furthest away from you). Blow and make sure that you can get a clear sound. Once you get a clear sound lift your finger off hole 5. Again, try to get a clear sound. Once you get a clear sound proceed to the next hole. Work your way up the flute. As you remove your fingers from the holes you will notice that each note you play requires a little harder breath.

You will notice that the lower notes require less breath than the higher notes. Slowly remove each finger in order from the furthest hole (hole 6) to the first hole, keeping the third hole covered the entire time. Once you have all the holes open (except the third hole) work your way back down the scale slowly ensuring that you get a clear note before moving to the next hole. After doing this you will build up finger and breath coordination. Then you can speed up, play two notes for each hole, and experiment in different ways. You can also experiment with the way you blow into the flute. You can blow normally, and you can also blow varying the pressure. You can also do what is called "tonguing" where you create rhythm by controlling the airflow with the tongue. You can push the tongue to the roof of the mouth just before the back of the top teeth like saying "Ta". You can then alternate between blowing and tonguing to create different tones and rhythms. Play around creating different techniques to articulate the sound.

Flute Care

After playing for a while condensation will build up in the flute. This is normal. It will happen faster in the beginning as you are learning to play. Once there becomes too much moisture the air will be restricted and you will hear the sound change. Most wind instruments (such as

the metal flute) have release valves to remove the moisture. The wooden flute does not have this. The moisture can be removed by untying the block and removing it. Dry the bottom of the block with a cotton cloth. Then, with the block off turn the flute over blow hard so the moisture comes out. Dry the nest (the area of the flute where the block sits). It is advisable to leave the block off after playing so it can dry. In cold temperatures the flute will wet out faster than in warm temperatures. You can reduce this by warming the flute before playing in cold climates.

Your flute has been oiled and sealed with many coats to protect the wood. However, avoid getting the flute wet and **keep it out of extreme temperatures**. It is wood and will react to environmental conditions. Use a cotton cloth to wipe down your flute. Make sure the nest area and block are not banged as this will alter the sound.

I invite you to follow me on Facebook @singhflutes as a resource to help you along your journey with the Native American Flute. On my page you will find instructional material, flute music, flutes, accessories and all things related to the flute. I also request that you leave a review on my Facebook page. Should you have any questions please contact me at singhflutes@hotmail.com.

Thank you for purchasing one of my flutes. May it bring you and those around you Peace & Love.

Sat nam,

Amarjit Singh

P.S. Below are some links that I like to help you get started on your flute journey. You can also just type Native American Flute in YouTube and see the many videos to inspire you.

Here is a link to a couple of my favorite flute players:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XO_kQ8QPJHI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aPGBpFltqtE>

Some other links:

Lessons

Native American Style Flute playing "Secrets" that you can learn.

(I think there are 5 videos in this series)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PcinktmLuMw>

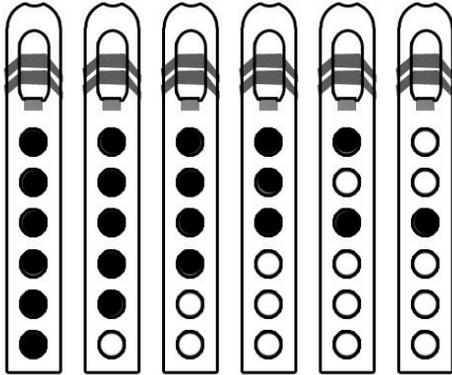
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ChwaV3ekbvE>

Another good series

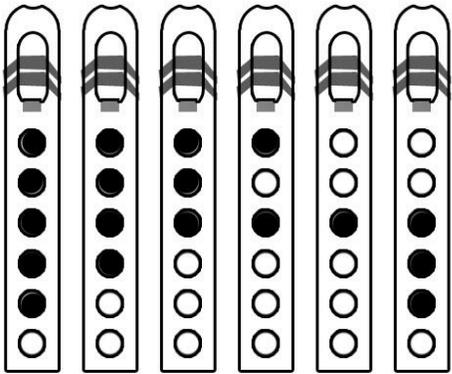
Native American Flute Basics #1 (I think there are 3)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iZpJSSsJ5Nk>

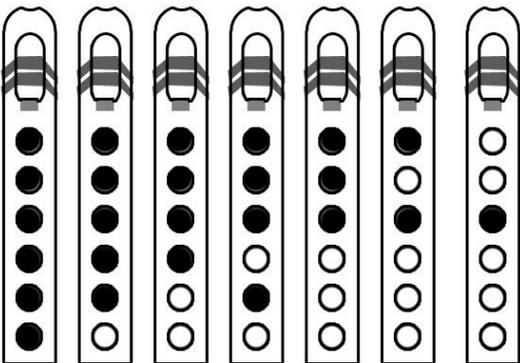
Some flute scales



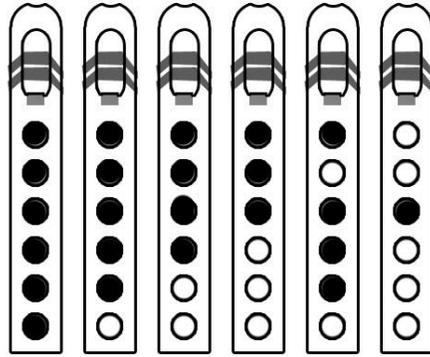
Minor Pentatonic Scale for Native American Flute



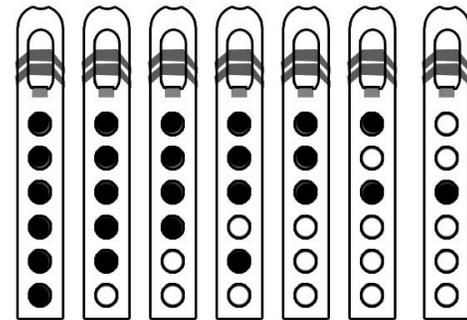
Major Pentatonic Scale for Native American Flute



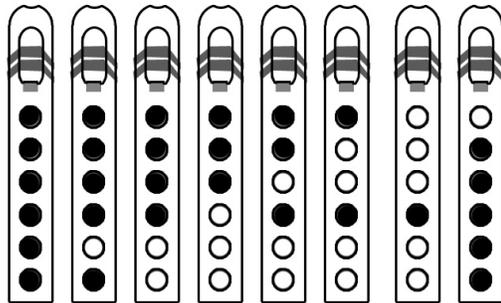
Hexatonic Scale for Native American Flute



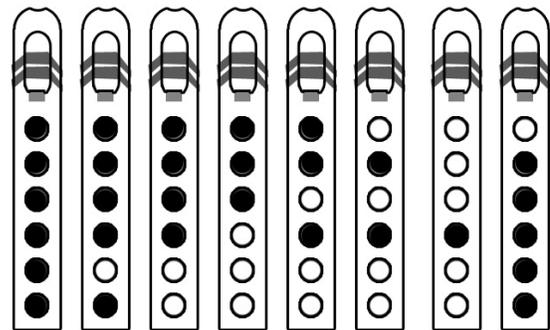
Northern Pentatonic Scale for Native American Flute



Blues Seven Scale for Native American Flute



Spanish Gypsy Scale for Native American Flute



Byzantine Scale for Native American Flute