



オーボエ

取扱説明書

OBOE

Owner's Manual

OBOE

Bedienungsanleitung

HAUTBOIS

Mode d'emploi

OBOE

Manual de instrucciones

双簧管

使用手册

Гобой

Руководство пользователя

OBOE

사용설명서

日本語

ENGLISH

DEUTSCH

FRANÇAIS

ESPAÑOL

中文

РУССКИЙ

한국어

このたびはヤマハオーボエをお買い求めいただきまして、まことにありがとうございます。
ご購入のオーボエを正しく組み立ててその性能を十分に発揮させるとともに、末永く良いコンディションでご愛用いただくために、この取扱説明書をよくお読みください。お読みになったあとは、保証書とともに保管してください。

P.3

Thank you for choosing a Yamaha Oboe!

To assemble your oboe properly, enjoy maximum performance and maintain the instrument in optimal condition for as long as possible, please read this Owner's Manual thoroughly and store the manual and warranty card in a safe place for future reference.

P.13

Vielen Dank, dass Sie sich für eine Oboe von Yamaha entschieden haben!

Bitte lesen Sie sich diese Bedienungsanleitung vollständig durch, um Ihre Oboe richtig zusammenzubauen, alle Funktionen kennen zu lernen und Ihr Instrument so lange wie möglich in einem guten Zustand halten zu können. Bewahren Sie die Bedienungsanleitung und die Garantiekarte an einem sicheren Ort auf.

P.23

Merci d'avoir opté pour un hautbois Yamaha!

Pour assembler convenablement votre hautbois, en tirer le meilleur parti et le maintenir dans un état optimal aussi longtemps que possible, veuillez lire attentivement ce mode d'emploi et conserver le manuel et la carte de garantie dans un lieu sûr pour toute référence ultérieure.

P.33

¡Gracias por elegir un oboe de Yamaha!

Para instalar el oboe de forma adecuada, disfrutar al máximo de la interpretación y mantener el instrumento en óptimas condiciones durante mucho tiempo, lea por completo este Manual de instrucciones y guarde el manual y la tarjeta de garantía en un lugar seguro para futuras consultas.

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感谢您选择Yamaha双簧管!

为了正确组装您的双簧管, 充分体验其最大性能, 并使该乐器尽可能长久地保持在最佳使用状态, 请详细阅读本使用手册, 并将本说明书与质保卡一起妥善保管, 以便将来参考。

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Благодарим Вас за выбор гобоя Yamaha!

Для получения сведений о правильной сборке гобоя, о том, как получить удовольствие от высочайшего качества исполнения и о том, как поддерживать инструмент в оптимальном состоянии как можно дольше, тщательно прочтите, пожалуйста, данное Руководство пользователя, и храните руководство вместе с гарантийным талоном в надежном месте для использования при необходимости в будущем.

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인사말

야마하 악기를 구입해 주셔서 감사합니다. 악기의 알맞은 조립 방법 및 보관을 위해 본 사용설명서를 반드시 읽어주시기 바랍니다.

P.73

Oboe


Owner's Manual


Precautions — Please read before using the instrument.


The precautions below cover the proper and safe use of the instrument and are designed to protect you and others from damage or injury. Please observe all precautions carefully!


If a child will use the instrument, a guardian should clearly explain these precautions to the child and make sure they are fully understood and observed.

About the icons


 This icon indicates points worthy of your attention.

 This icon indicates prohibited actions.


 **Caution** Failure to heed cautions carrying this mark may result in injury or damage.

 **Do not throw or swing the instrument toward others.**


Parts may possibly strike other people. Always handle the instrument gently.

 **Keep oil, polish, etc., out of reach of children – especially their mouths! Oils and polishes can be harmful or fatal if swallowed!**


Keep oil, polish, etc. out of reach of children and perform care and maintenance only when children are not present.

 **Be careful not to touch the pin springs during maintenance or on any occasion.**


The ends of pin springs on high-end models are sharpened to provide greater key action.

 **Be aware of climatic conditions such as temperature and humidity.**


Keep the instrument away from heat sources, such as stoves, furnaces or heaters. Do not use or store the instrument under any extreme of temperature or humidity. Doing so may damage the key balance, linkage or pads and result in performance problems.

 **Do not use benzene or thinner for maintenance on instruments that feature a lacquer finish.**

Doing so may damage the finish top coat.

 **Take care not to disfigure the instrument.**

Placing the instrument on an unstable surface 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.**

Modification to the instrument voids the warranty and may make repairs impossible.

In regard to brass instruments with plate finishes: The color of the finish may change over time. However, this does not affect the instrument's performance. Discoloration in its early stages can be removed easily by routine maintenance. (As discoloration progresses, it may become more difficult to remove.)

* Please use the accessories specified for the particular type of finish on your instrument. Also, note that metal polishes remove a thin layer of the finish top coat, resulting in a thinner finish. Please consider this before you apply metal polish.

Etiquette during practice

Although this instrument creates beautiful sounds, some people may be bothered by the repetitive or awkward nature of practice. Please be considerate of your neighbors.

Precautions for Wooden Bodies

The wooden body of a Yamaha oboe is made of from natural grenadilla or kingswood. For this reason, the instrument is more susceptible to changes in temperature and humidity than are metal or resin instruments. In particular, sudden changes in temperature or humidity may distort the wood, resulting in body cracks or key malfunction. The body of the oboe is thicker and more delicate than many other woodwind instruments.

To keep your instrument in optimal condition for a long period of time, please observe the following precautions:

- **In cold weather, before you play the oboe, allow it to adjust to room temperature. Never warm up the instrument by blowing into it. Otherwise, drastic changes in temperature inside the body may cause cracking or other damage.**
- **When the instrument is new, especially during the first month or two, set it aside for extended periods of time. Play it little by little, for only about 20 to 30 minutes per day for the first week, then extend the duration gradually by about 10 minutes per day.**
- **After you play the instrument, remove moisture and dirt from inside the instrument using the included cleaning swabs.**
- **After you play the instrument, store it in its case. Do not store it in places exposed to high temperature or humidity.**
- **Before you set the instrument down for a short time, remove moisture and dirt from it using a cleaning swab, then place it on a stable surface with the keys facing up.**
- **Never leave damp gauze or cloth in the case.**

The oboe is a very delicate instrument. Do not use it under the following conditions. Otherwise, damage to the body may result.

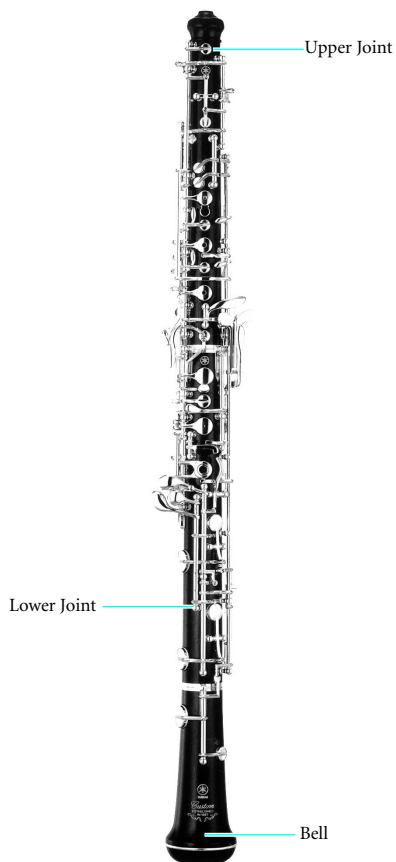
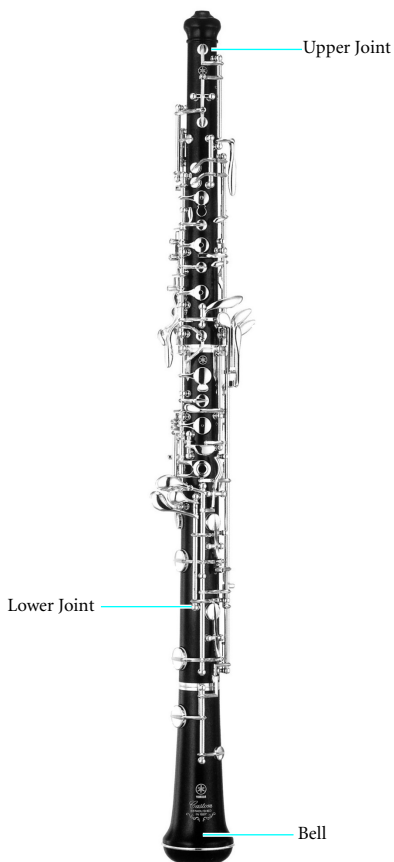
Do not expose the instrument to:

- **Direct sunlight for an extended period of time**
- **Rain or excessive humidity**
- **Heat sources, such as stoves or fan heaters**
- **Cool air, such as from an air-conditioner**

Nomenclature

Semi-automatic octave system

Full-automatic octave system



Assembly and Tuning

Before assembling the instrument, please observe the following:

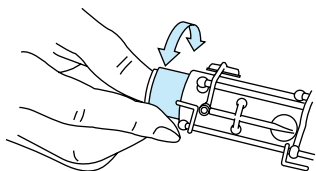
When holding and assembling the instrument, take care not to apply excessive force to the keys. Applying excessive force may bend the keys, resulting in unbalanced pads.

When you assemble the instrument for the first time, you may have difficulty connecting the joints due to tightness. In this case, apply a thin coat of the included cork grease to the joint cork, and try again to connect the joints. If the joints still do not fit together smoothly, apply a thin coat of cork grease to the receiver side as well. When applying cork grease, be careful not to apply too much.

■ Assembling the Oboe

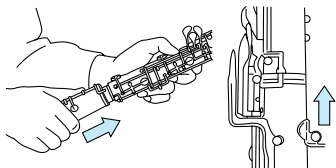
1. Apply cork grease.

Before assembling the oboe, apply a thin coat of cork grease to the joint cork and the entire circumference of the lower part of the reed tube.



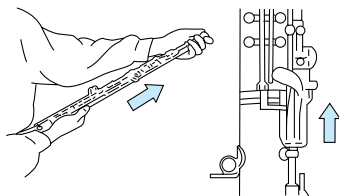
2. Attach the bell to the lower joint.

Hold the bell in your right hand and check the position of the bridge key for the lower tube and the bell. Slide the bell onto the lower joint while rotating the bell.



3. Connect the upper and lower tubes.

Hold the lower joint in your right hand and check the position of the bridge key. Slide the lower joint onto the upper joint while rotating the lower joint.



Caution: Disassembling the Oboe

If you plan to disassemble the oboe into its upper and lower joints and bell, do not hold the instrument close to your face or near other people. If a part detaches unexpectedly, it may cause injury or damage.

■ Hints on Tuning the Oboe

The pitch of an oboe is affected by the length and type of the reed tube, and the length, width, scrape and gouge of the reed. If you have difficulty tuning the oboe, experiment and adjust these elements.

In addition, the temperature in the room and inside the oboe affect the pitch of the instrument. Before you start to tune, allow the instrument to adjust to room temperature, or warm the instrument by holding it in your hands.

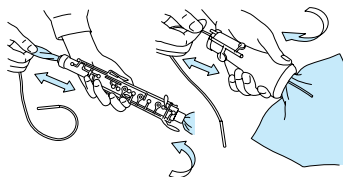
■ During Performance

- Do not place the oboe on a table with its tone holes facing down. Do not lean the oboe against a wall with its tone holes facing down diagonally. In this way, you can reduce the chance of moisture dripping from the tone holes during performance, which could increase the risk of body cracks.
- If you leave the instrument – even for a short period of time – place it in its case for protection and to avoid tripping others.

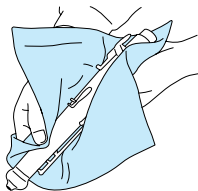
■ Maintenance After Performance

After you play your oboe, follow the procedure below to clean the instrument.

- Remove the reed tube, use a piece of gauze to wipe away the moisture, then store it in a reed case.
- Use the supplied cleaning swab to clean inside the main body. If moisture is left inside the tube, it may result in cracking.



- The joint sections in particular tend to collect moisture, which can cause cracking. Dry the joints carefully with gauze.

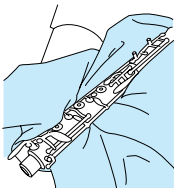


* Even during playing sessions, remove moisture from the body interior as frequently as possible.

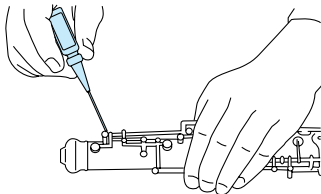
- Keep the cleaning swab clean and dry.

Occasional Maintenance

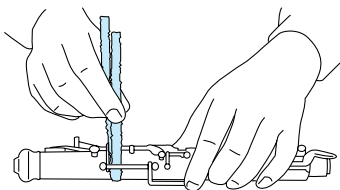
- Once or twice a month, wipe the surface of the instrument using a polishing cloth. Be careful not to damage the keys or other parts.



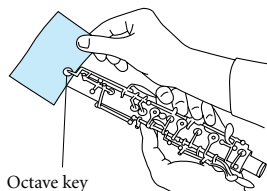
- Once a month, apply a small amount of key oil to the key mechanism, then manipulate the keys to allow the oil to distribute evenly. Do not apply too much oil. Completely wipe any excess oil from the key surfaces using cleaning paper.



- Use a tone hole cleaner to remove dirt from inside the tone holes and the spaces between and underneath the keys. Be careful not to damage the springs or pads.



- Use cleaning paper to remove dirt and moisture from the pads. In particular, the octave tone holes tend to collect moisture, which should be removed as soon as possible.



The tone is not clear or the instrument plays out of tune.

- ◆ **If pads are deformed or the body is cracking, take the instrument to your dealer for repair.**
 - Never apply excessive force to the keys.
When you finish playing the instrument, wipe any moisture or dirt from the pads.
 - Drastic changes in temperature or humidity can cause cracking. Do not expose the instrument to hot air (i.e., as from a heater) or cold air (i.e., as from an air-conditioner). Never try to warm up the inside of the instrument's body using your breath.

The keys are stiff. The keys do not move.

- ◆ **A spring may have been dislodged or the keys may be deformed.**
 - If a spring has been dislodged, returning it to its proper position will correct the problem. Be careful not to bend the spring.
Note that a spring might have been caught by a cleaning cloth and dislodged when you wiped down the instrument.
 - If keys are deformed, take the instrument to your dealer for repair. Do not apply excessive force to the instrument during assembly. Do not drop the instrument. Do not set something on the instrument and then close the case. Do not apply excessive oil during maintenance.

Cannot assemble because the joints are too tight or too loose.

- ◆ **The joint cork may have shrunk or expanded due to changes in temperature or humidity.**
 - If the joint is tight, apply a small amount of cork grease to the joint cork. If the joint is still tight, apply cork grease to the receiver side as well. When you finish playing, store the instrument in its case; do not leave it setting out.
- ◆ **The joint cork may be worn.**
 - Proper application of cork grease offers some protection against wear. However, no one can completely prevent cork wear over time. Take the instrument to your dealer for repair.

The keys are noisy.

- ◆ **The keys may lack oil or the screws may be loose.**
 - Apply key oil once or twice a month (1-2 drops per location) to prevent abrasion. Also, since woodwind instruments are built using many small screws, frequently check for loose screws and tighten them if necessary.
- ◆ **The cork or felt on the keys is worn or has fallen off. Or, the keys may have come in contact with the body or other keys.**
 - Take proper care of the instrument to prevent the cork or felt from falling off. After you play the instrument, store it in its case. Also, handle the instrument carefully; avoid bumping or otherwise exposing the instrument to physical trauma.

Caution: Storing the Oboe

- Do not set down an assembled oboe so that its tone holes face down.
- The oboe features perhaps the most complicated mechanism of all wind instruments. A subtle change in temperature or humidity or the slightest external pressure may damage keys or pad balance or precipitate changes in key touch. We recommend that you take the instrument to your dealer for adjustment once every two or three months.
- Do not place any object in the case that might apply pressure to the keys.
- Do not apply excessive force to the instrument or case.
- When you are not using the instrument, store it in its case and case cover. To protect the instrument from changes in temperature and humidity, store the case in a bag.
- Do not place the instrument in the vicinity of cooling or heating devices, such as air conditioners or heaters.

Maintenance Accessories for Your Oboe

Polishing gauze

Removes dirt from the instrument surface to restore the luster to the finish.

Polishing cloth

A soft, dense cloth suitable for polishing the instrument surface.

Cleaning swab

This swab is absorptive and can remove moisture and dirt from inside the body of the instrument.

Tone hole cleaner

This cleaner is suitable for removing dirt from the tone holes and corners on the keys.

Cleaning paper

Place a cleaning paper between the pad and the tone hole and press the pads lightly a few times to completely absorb moisture and grease.

Key oil

Apply a small amount of key oil between the key post and key tube, or inside the key tube, to prevent rust and wear.

Cork grease

Helps to keep joints smooth and the tube airtight. Remove any dirt from the joint cork, apply a small amount of cork grease to the cork, then join the upper and lower tubes and distribute the grease.

Silver polish

Use this polish to treat discoloration or remove dirt from the silver or silver-plate finish of your instrument. Apply a small amount to polishing gauze or a polishing cloth, then polish the instrument surface.

Reed case

Enables you to store a few reeds and extract the right one with ease.

Screw driver

Tightens loose screws.

セミ・オートマチック・キの運指表/Fingering chart for semi-automatic keys/
 Griffabelle für halbautomatische Klappen/Tableau de doigté pour mécanisme semi-automatique
 Tabla de distribución de los dedos para llaves semi-automáticas/半自动音键的指法图
 Схема аппликатуры для полуавтоматической клавиатуры /세미 오토매틱 키의 운지표



A 左手

Left hand
 Linke Hand
 Main gauche
 Mano izquierda
 左手
 Левая рука
 왼손



B 右手

Right hand
 Rechte Hand
 Main droite
 Mano derecha
 右手
 Правая рука
 오른손

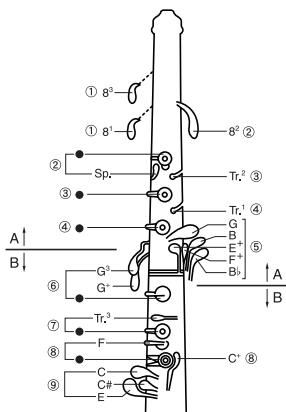
● 閉じる
 Close
 Geschlossen
 Fermé
 Cerrar
 閉口
 Закрывать
 닫는다

○ 開く
 Open
 Offen
 Ouvert
 Abrir
 開口
 Открыто
 연다

◎ ハーフホール
 Half hole
 Halbe Öffnung
 Demi-trou
 Orificio medio
 半孔
 Полуоткрыто
 하프홀

◎ 左人指し指のオープン・キ

Left index finger open key
 Klappe des linken Zeigefingers offen
 Clé ouverte de l'index gauche
 Llave de abertura con el dedo índice izquierdo
 左食指開口鍵
 Открытая клавиша для левого указательного пальца
 왼쪽 엄지 손가락의 오픈 키



G, G⁺, G³はG#の音のキ。E, E⁺はE♭の音のキ。8¹は第1オクターブ・キ、8²は第2オクターブ・キ、8³は第3オクターブ・キ、Sp.はスパチュラ・キを意味する。

G, G⁺, and G³ are G# keys. E and E⁺ are E♭ keys. 8¹ is the first octave key. 8² is the second octave key. 8³ is the third octave key. Sp. is a spatula key.

G, G⁺ and G³ sind Gis-Klappen, E und E⁺ sind Es-Klappen, 8¹ ist die erste, 8² die zweite und 8³ die dritte Oktavklappe. Sp. ist eine Hilfsklappe.

G, G⁺ et G³ sont des clés Sol#. E et E⁺ sont des clés Mi♭. 8¹ est la clé de première octave, 8² est la clé de deuxième octave, 8³ est la clé de troisième octave. Sp. est une spatule.

G, G⁺, y G³ son llaves G#. E y E⁺ son llaves E♭. 8¹ es la primera llave de octava, 8² es la segunda llave de octava, 8³ es la tercera llave de octava. Sp. es una llave de espátula.

G, G⁺ и G³ 属于 G# 音键。E 和 E⁺ 属于 E♭ 音键。8¹ 是第一个八度音键。8² 是第二个八度音键。8³ 是第三个八度音键。Sp. 是一个调音键。

G, G⁺ и G³ являются клавишами G#. E и E⁺ являются клавишами E♭. 8¹ – клавиша первой октавы, 8² – клавиша второй октавы, 8³ – клавиша третьей октавы. Sp. – ланцетная клавиша.

G, G⁺, G³는 G# 음의 키, E, E⁺는 E♭ 음의 키, 8¹는 제1 옥타브 키, 8²는 제2 옥타브 키, 8³는 제3 옥타브 키, Sp.는 스파츨라 키를 의미합니다.

* a : ここより8³の無い場合は、8¹を使用する。

If there is no 8³, 8¹ will be used.

Wenn 8³ fehlt, wird 8¹ verwendet.

Si 8³ n'existe pas 8¹ est utilisé.

Si no existe una 8³, la 8¹ se utilizará.

如果没有8³，则使用8¹。

Если отсутствует клавиша 8³, можно использовать клавишу 8¹.

여기부터는 8³이 있는 경우에는 8¹는 사용하지 않는다.

セミ・オートマチック・キイの運指表/Fingering chart for semi-automatic keys/
 Griffabelle für halbautomatische Klappen/Tableau de doigté pour mécanisme semi-automatique
 Tabla de distribución de los dedos para llaves semi-automáticas/ 半自动音键的指法图
 Схема аппликатуры для полуавтоматической клавиатуры /세미 오토매틱 키의 운지표

First system of the fingering chart. It displays 12 measures of music on a treble clef staff. Below the staff, fingerings are provided for various chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by black dots for fingers 1-4 and open circles for fingers 5-2. Chords include B \flat , B, C, C $^+$, C $^\sharp$, E, E $^+$, F $^+$, F, G, G $^+$, G 3 , Sp., and various dyads like B \flat /A, A \flat /B \flat , and A \flat /B.

Second system of the fingering chart. It displays 12 measures of music on a treble clef staff. Below the staff, fingerings are provided for various chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by black dots for fingers 1-4 and open circles for fingers 5-2. Chords include C $^\sharp$, E, E $^+$, F $^+$, F, G, G $^+$, G 3 , Sp., and various dyads like B \flat /C, C/C $^\sharp$, C/D, C/D $^\sharp$, and B \flat /A, A \flat /B \flat , and A \flat /B.

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← *a											
8 ²	8 ²	8 ² 8 ²	8 ² 8 ²		8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³	8 ³
●	●	◎ ◎ ●	◎ ● ● Tr.2	◎ ◎	⊗ ⊗	⊗ ⊗	● ●	● ●	● ●	⊗	
○	○	● ○ ○ Tr.1	● ○ ○	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ○	○ ○	○ ○	○	
○	○	● ○ ○	● ○ ○	● ● G	● ● G G	○ ○ G G	○ ○ G	● ○ G	● ○	●	
				B	E+	E+			B	B	
○	●	● ● ○	○ ● ● Tr.3	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	● ○	● ●	○ ●	G+	
○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	● ○	● ●	● ●	○ ●	○ ○	● ○	○	
○	○	○ ○ ○ C	○ ○ ○ C	● ○ C	● ●	● ●	○ ● C	○ ○	● ○ C	●	
					E	E	E			E	

フル・オートマチック・キの運指表/Fingering chart for full-automatic keys/
 Griffabelle für Vollautomatische Klappen/Tableau de doigté pour mécanisme automatique
 Tabla de distribución de los dedos para llaves automáticas/全自动键的指法图
 Схема аппликатуры для полностью автоматической клавиатуры/풀 오토매틱 키의 운지표



A 左手

Left hand
 Linke Hand
 Main gauche
 Mano izquierda
 左手
 Левая рука
 왼손



B 右手

Right hand
 Rechte Hand
 Main droite
 Mano derecha
 右手
 Правая рука
 오른손

● 閉じる

Close
 Geschlossen
 Fermé
 Cerrar
 閉口
 Закрыто
 닫는다

○ 開く

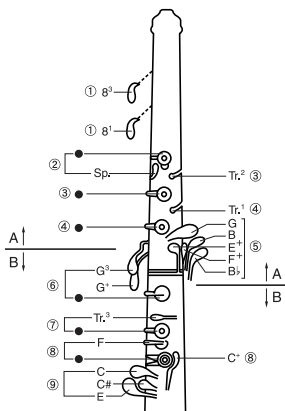
Open
 Offen
 Ouvert
 Abrir
 開口
 Открыто
 연다

⊗ ハーフホール

Half hole
 Halbe Öffnung
 Demi-trou
 Orificio medio
 半孔
 Полукрыто
 하프홀

◎ 左人指し指のオープンキー

Left index finger open key
 Klappe des linken Zeigefingers offen
 Clé ouverte de l'index gauche
 Llave de abertura con el dedo índice izquierdo
 左食指開口鍵
 Открытая клавиша для левого указательного пальца
 왼쪽 검지 손가락의 오픈 키



G, G⁺, G³はG#の音のキ。E, E⁺, はE^bの音のキ。8¹は第1オクターブ・キ、8²は第2オクターブ・キ、8³は第3オクターブ・キ、Sp.はスパチュラ・キを意味する。

G, G⁺, and G³ are G# keys. E and E⁺ are E^b keys. 8¹ is the first octave key, 8² is the second octave key, 8³ is the third octave key. Sp. is a spatula key.

G, G⁺ and G³ sind Gis-Klappen, E und E⁺ sind E^b-Klappen. 8¹ ist die erste, 8² die zweite und 8³ die dritte Oktavklappe. Sp. ist eine Hilfsklappe.

G, G⁺ et G³ sont des clés Sol#. E et E⁺ sont des clés Mi^b. 8¹ est la clé de première octave, 8² est la clé de deuxième octave, 8³ est la clé de troisième octave. Sp. est une spatule.

G, G⁺, y G³ son llaves G#. E y E⁺ son llaves E^b. 8¹ es la primera llave de octava, 8² es la segunda llave de octava, 8³ es la tercera llave de octava. Sp. es una llave de espátula.

G, G⁺ and G³ belong to G# keys. E and E⁺ belong to E^b keys. 8¹ is the first octave key. 8² is the second octave key. 8³ is the third octave key. Sp. is a spatula key.

G, G⁺ и G³ являются клавишами G#. E и E⁺ являются клавишами E^b. 8¹ – клавиша первой октавы, 8² – клавиша второй октавы, 8³ – клавиша третьей октавы. Sp. – ланцетная клавиша.

G, G⁺, G³는 G# 음의 키, E, E⁺는 E^b 음의 키, 8¹는 제1 옥타브 키, 8²는 제2 옥타브 키, 8³는 제3 옥타브 키, Sp.는 스파츨라 키를 의미합니다.

*B : Low B-C連結が有効な時はCキー省略可能。

When Low B-C is linked, C key is unnecessary.

Wenn die tiefen H-C-Klappen miteinander verbunden sind, ist C nicht notwendig.

Lorsque le Si-Do graves sont liés, le Do est inutile.

Cuando los B-C bajos están enlazados, no es necesaria la tecla C.

当连接了低音B-C时，无需使用C键。

Если нижние клавиши B—C связаны, клавиша C не нужна.

Low B-C연결이 유효한 경우에는 C키 생략가능

*C : Low B-C連結が有効な時は使用不可。

When Low B-C is linked, this fingering is not possible.

Wenn die tiefen H-C-Klappen miteinander verbunden sind, ist dieser Griff unmöglich.

Lorsque le Si-Do graves sont liés, ce doigté est impossible.

Cuando los B-C bajos están enlazados, no es posible la digitación.

当连接了低音B-C时，该指法不可用。

Если нижние клавиши B—C связаны, такая аппликатура невозможна.

Low B-C연결이 유효한 경우에는 사용불가

フル・オートマチック・キイの運指表/Fingering chart for full-automatic keys/
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♯b *b

B^b B C C⁺ C[#] E F⁺ G G³ G⁺ Sp. G

C & D^b G[#] & A B^b & B^b A^b & B

C[#] E F⁺ G G³ G⁺ Sp. G

B^b & C[#] & D^b C & D^b C[#] & D^b G[#] & A B^b & B^b A^b & B

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8 ¹	8 ¹ 8 ¹	8 ¹ 8 ¹	8 ¹ 8 ¹		8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³ 8 ³	8 ³	
●	● ●	◎ ◎ ●	◎ ● ●	◎ ◎	⊗ ⊗	⊗ ⊗	● ●	● ●	● ●	⊗	
○	○ ○	● ○ ○	● ○ ○ Tr.2	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ○	○ ○	○ ○	○	
○	○ ○	● ○ ○ Tr.1	● ○ ○	● ● G	● ● G G	○ ○ G G	○ ○ G	● ○ G	● ○	●	
				B	E+	E+			B B	B	
○	● ○	● ● ○	○ ● ●	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	● ○	● ●	○ ●	G+	
○	○ ●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ Tr.3	○ ●	● ●	● ●	○ ●	○ ○	● ○	○	
○	○ ○	○ ○ ○ C	○ ○ ○ C	○ ● C	● ●	● ●	○ ● C	○ ○	● ○ C	●	
					E	E	E			E	
		$\widehat{C} \widehat{B}$ & $\widehat{D} \widehat{C}^\sharp$	$\widehat{C} \widehat{C}$ & $\widehat{D} \widehat{D}$	*c					*c	*c	



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