

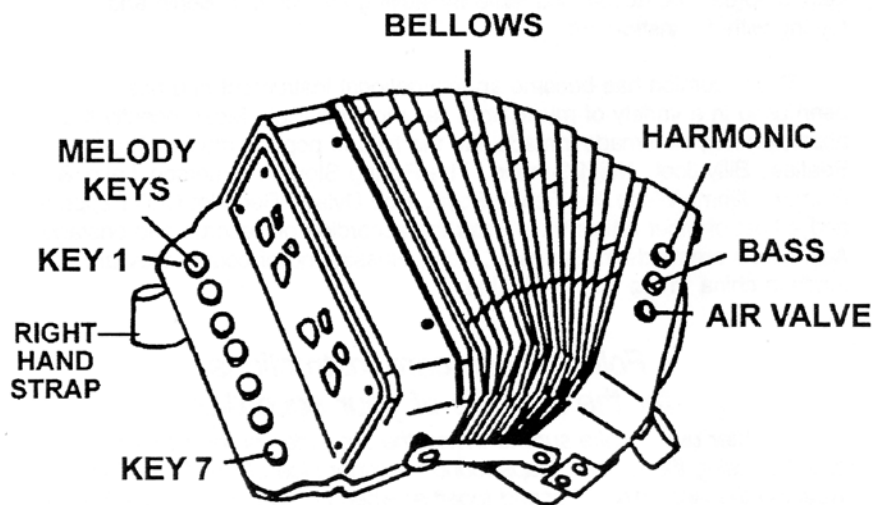
About your Schylling Accordion

The Schylling Accordion is especially designed to accommodate the beginning accordionist. The keyboard is downsized for smaller hands and the number of keys has been reduced for easy play. Another advantage, the scale is arranged similar to the harmonica and those of you who have experience playing a harmonica will find this accordion especially easy to play.

Getting acquainted

Let's take a quick tour of your accordion. First, slip your left hand under the strap, hook your right thumb through the loop under the keyboard and use your remaining free fingers to play the 7 individual melody keys.

There are also 3 buttons within easy reach of the fingers on your left hand. These buttons perform a very important function; two of the keys will play your bass notes while the third key allows you to take a "breath" while you are playing.



How does it work

The accordion produces sound when the bellows expand and contract making the air flow over the different size reeds inside the instrument. By depressing one of the white melody keys and then alternately pulling and then pushing together the accordion you will find that each key will produce 2 notes. There are 7 keys. These keys are marked with the two notes they produce. If the note is circled it is the note produced when pulling and pushing produces the second note.

How to Play

After getting acquainted with holding the accordion, you can now proceed with some playing exercises. Starting with the first key (marked C), let's try a scale. When pushing the bellows together the keys 1, 3, 5 produce the *Do*, *Mi*, *So* notes and the keys 2, 4, 6, 7 produce *Re*, *Fa*, *La*, *Ti* when pulling apart.

To get comfortable with your new instrument let's try a little scale exercise. Start by expanding the accordion bellows. Gently and evenly begin pushing it back together while holding the 1st key down, keep holding the note key down while you switch directions by pulling the accordion apart. Jump to the next key and push in and pull apart. Jump once more and you have now played *Do*, *Re*, *Mi*, *Fa*, *So*, *La*.

You will notice that at the 4th note key (*Ti*, *Do*) the action is reversed to stay in the scale. By reversing the pattern the lower sound will be produced by pulling and the higher sound by pushing. Just remember keys 4 – 7 operate in reverse of keys 1 – 3.

Practice this pushing and pulling action as you move up and down the scales by pressing each key in sequence, first slowly and then with increased speed until the whole scale has been mastered. (Remember to switch the direction at the 4th key.) It will take a little practice not to run out of air while you move through the scales, but you can always use the air valve to take a "breath" if you need more air. The air valve is pressed using your left hand. There are 3 buttons that you can play with the left hand. The first button is the Harmonic button, the middle button is the Bass button and the 3rd is the Air Valve.

While playing a tune you can add dimension by pressing one of the two left handed bass buttons.