

TAKING CARE OF YOUR RECORDER

The Tenon Cork and Thread Winding

There are various ways to create a tenon connection. The traditional method is thread winding. This is very flexible, as you can unwind thread or wind on as much as you need if joints are too tight or too loose.

Alternatively, there are also cork connections, which are now the most common type. Instead of a thread, a strip of cork is used, which is glued into the cork groove. For beginner instruments, however, rubber rings are also an option, as they fulfill their purpose reliably and can be replaced quickly if necessary.



Taking care of the tenon cork

The cork provides the friction that holds recorder joints together. To perform this task over the long term, the cork needs the chance to return to its original shape. This is why the recorder must always be taken apart after playing.

A widespread belief is that cork must be greased regularly with cork grease. However, this is incorrect! The grease should only be used if the connection is stiff. It should also be applied very sparingly. Otherwise, the grease may penetrate the strip completely and dissolve the adhesive underneath. If the cork comes off, it must be replaced.

When winding thread, cork grease serves to impregnate the thread against moisture and prevents it from absorbing it.



First developed at Moeck: felt connections

For the first time for our Subbass, we used a special felt instead of cork or thread winding. This connection is virtually maintenance-free and the connecting force remains constant over time. However, felt connections are only suitable for really large instruments!