

How to Re-Tune Our Double Nasty™ Call *Buck Gardner*

Place long plain reed on the soundboard first as shown in **Figure 1**. Make sure the reed is centered, square, and it is all the way to the back wall of the cork/wedge slot. Then place the dimpled reed on top of the plain reed as shown in **Figure 2**. Both reeds should be stacked neatly, squared, and all the way to the back of the wedge/cork slot. This step can be tricky, but it is vital that this is done correctly, so be patient and re-do if necessary. The dimple should be facing down creating a small gap between the two reeds. Hold both reeds firmly between thumb and index finger, making sure they do not move forward or to the side **Figure 3**. Then wet the cork/wedge with water or spit. While holding the reeds and call insert with one hand, take other hand and place the wet cork/wedge into cork slot **Figure 4** and force to the back partially into the cork/wedge slot. Use a small screwdriver

or anything small enough to fit in between the soundboard and the wedge/cork slot **Figure 5**. Make sure that there are no gaps between the wedge/cork and the back wall of the wedge/cork slot **Figure 6**. A lot of times we use the mouthpiece end of the duck call to push the wedge/cork back. Test the call and re-tune if necessary. It may take a couple of times to get everything straight, just keep trying until you get the desired sound. Another tip: the plain reed can be turned over (flip reed over 180 degrees) to create a different sound and level of back pressure.

If you are a **SPITTER** or have a problem with the call sticking you should flip the bottom reed over. This will usually stop the call from sticking. If it doesn't, just contact us or send it to us and we will fix it at no charge.

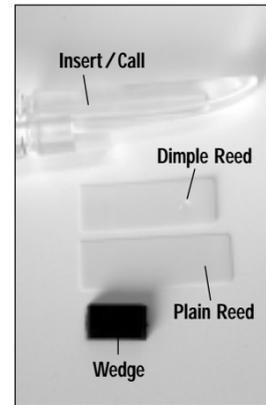


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

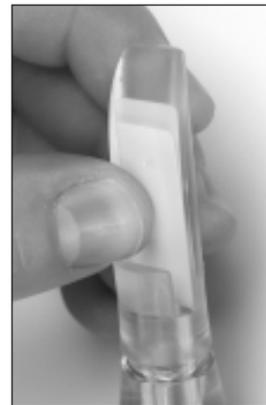


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

How to Re-Tune Our Mallard Magic™ and FowlMouth™ Double Reed Calls *Buck Gardner*

The "Quick-Tune Guts" in these two calls consist of the five parts listed in **Figure 1**. First, place the plain reed on the trough as shown in **Figure 2**. Make sure the reed is centered, square, and it is all the way to the back of the two locator pins. Then place the dimpled reed on top of the plain reed as shown in the **Figure 3**. Both reeds should be stacked neatly, squared, and all the way to the back against the two locator pins. This step can be tricky, but it is vital that this is done correctly, so be patient and re-do if necessary. The dimple should be facing down creating a small gap between the two reeds. Again, hold both reeds firmly between thumb and index finger, making sure they do not move forward or to the side. Then take the wedge and sandwich **Figure 4** all four pieces together **Figure 5**. Transfer your

sandwich over to your other hand and hold like shown in **Figure 6**. Take other hand and check one last time to make sure that both reeds are positioned correctly, I usually take my thumb and gently press back on the tips of both reeds and make any lateral adjustments at this time **Figure 7**. Now take the sandwich and transfer it back to the other hand holding it like in **Figure 3B**. Take the sandwich and gently force it into the insert **Figure 8**, until there is only 1/8 of an inch of the wedge sticking out of the insert. Test and re-tune if necessary. Another tip: the plain reed can be turned over (flip reed over 180 degrees) to create a different sound and level of back pressure. This is just a personal preference type of thing, so try both ways and see what works best for you.

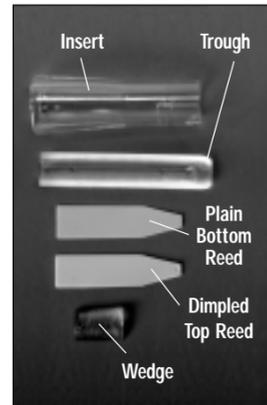


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

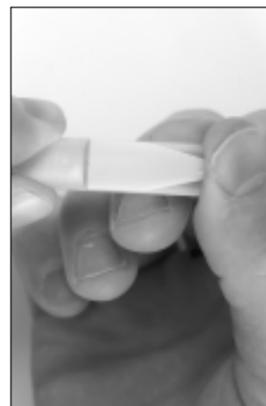


Figure 7



Figure 8

Tuning the Canada Hammer™ Series Goose Calls *Buck Gardner*

Buck Gardner's exclusive "Quick-Tune" short reed gut system consists of three parts; the reed, the wedge, and the tone board as in **Figure 1**. Please note the "tuning pins and the tuning slots (in the reed)" as shown in the diagram. Make note of the small nipple on one end of the wedge. It will always go to the back toward the tuning pins. To check the "Bow" **Figure 2** of the reed, gently hold the reed between your thumb and first finger at each end of the reed. GENTLY start to apply pressure to the reed to see which way it flexes. DO NOT SQUEEZE TOO HARD; a little pressure will do the trick. Once you determine which way the reed flexes, then make sure the high bow side goes down against the tone board. Note: On the Performance series Canada Hammer, make sure that the "shaved" portion of the reed faces up. Assemble the three parts as shown in **Figure 3A** making sure the small nipple on the wedge is facing the tuning pins. Complete the assembly as shown in **Figure 3B**.

Setting the gap — After the reed, trough and wedge have been assembled properly, grasp the squared flat end of the reed behind the tuning pins and pull back to make sure the gap at the front round end of the reed is set

correctly **Figure 4**. In one smooth motion, while pushing the reed and wedge toward the pins, slide the unit into the small end of the insert **Figure 5** until there is 1/8" of the wedge left exposed **Figure 6**. AND, IT'S TUNED! That is all there is to it.

Checking the gap — Push down on the tip of the reed to check and making sure it can drop into the tone channel without hitting the lip of the trough **Figure 7**.

Now you can easily clean or retune your call anywhere without having to worry about getting it back together correctly.

If you have any problems or lose any parts, please contact us at (901) 946-2996 or by emailing tamara@buckgardner.com and we will be glad to help.

Remember to always hunt safe, obey all the game laws and whenever you can, Take a kid huntin'!

Shootem' in the lips,
Buck Gardner

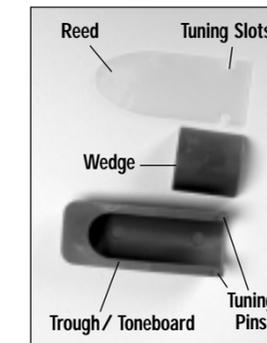


Figure 1

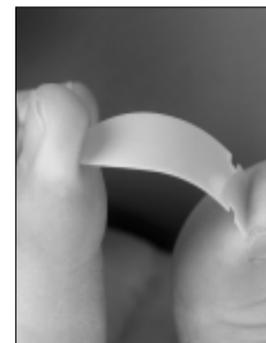


Figure 2

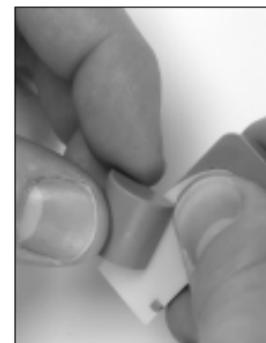


Figure 3A



Figure 3B

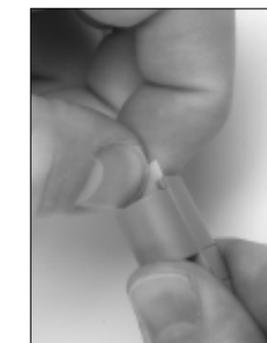


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Our calling ...

Buck Gardner grew up duck hunting. In fact, calling became such a passion of his that it led to a multitude of awards for his calling skills culminating with his winning the "Champion of Champions" World Duck Calling Championship in 1995. Buck channels his unique passion for duck hunting into every call he designs. The form, the design of the tone board, the durability and the quality — each is a personal testament to Buck's unparalleled experience and commitment to the sports of duck hunting and calling. Every Buck Gardner call is hand-tuned for a precise and defined sound that is true.

Our mission ...

You shouldn't need a small fortune to get into duck hunting. We create the highest quality calls on the market and sell them at a truly affordable price.

Our guarantee ...

We stand behind every product we make. That's why we offer a 100% lifetime guarantee on our entire line of hunting products and accessories.

100% LIFETIME GUARANTEE — For return or repair of merchandise, send us the complete call and we will repair or replace it FREE! No ifs, ands, or buts! Please include \$8.00 for shipping and handling.



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Help us develop new products by telling us about your hunting habits.

Name _____
 Address _____
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 Phone Number _____
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 Where did you purchase your call? _____
 Which call did you purchase? _____
 What other BGC products do you own? _____
 What conditions do you hunt in? (Circle all that apply) Rivers Lakes Fields Timber Dry fields Marsh
 How long have you been hunting? _____ How long have you been calling? _____
 Do you blow in calling contests? _____
 What do you hunt? (Circle all that apply) Duck Elk Deer Goose Turkey Squirrel Predator
 How often do you hunt? _____
 How far do you travel to hunt? _____
 How many people in your family hunt? _____
 How many people do you hunt with generally? _____
 How many calls do you purchase a year? _____
 Do you purchase hunting videos? If yes, how many? _____

How To Use Your New Buck Gardner Duck Call

How to Hold the Call

Hold the call in the hand that you don't write with. This is for safety. Hold your gun with your best hand. Learn to hold the call with your off hand. Put small end piece of the call between your thumb and index finger and form a semi-salute. Now put the barrel end up to your mouth as if you were drinking out of a Coke bottle. You should lay the call on your bottom lip and make your top lip mirror the top edge of the call and then form a seal so that you do not loose air when you operate the call.

Quack

Say the word "Quit" into the call. Force the air up from your diaphragm just like you would push your air out as if to fog a window. Do not puff your cheeks out and blow. Cut the air off with your tongue against the roof of your mouth.

Cadence

To get the cadence of a hen Mallard, think about the nursery rhyme Three Blind Mice. In your mind, say the words, just the way the musical rhyme plays out and you will have the cadence of a hen Mallard. To fill the call, just add a quack or two on the end.

Hail Call

This long distance greeting/attention getting call is done by putting together a 10-12 quack series that starts loud and descends smoothly throughout the series to the end. Kind of like this: Quit, Quit. Make sure you cut off each note sharply and doesn't sound like a laughing duck.

Comeback Call

This call is used to get ducks to do just what is says, turn around and comeback when they are leaving. It is a series of fast quacks that are repeated until the ducks either turn and come back your way or they leave. It goes like this: Quit, Quit. Again, make sure you cut each note off sharply.

Lonesome Hen

This is the clincher. You will be talking dirty to them. This is the call you will use to finish the deal. It is a series of Quacks that goes like this: Quuuuitt, Quuiit, Quit, Quit, Quit, Quit. Drag the first two notes as if to beg or plead. Sharp crisp notes all the way through.

Feed Call

Make the shortest burst of air into the call that you can by building pressure behind your tongue with it against the roof of your mouth and letting just a little go and then shutting it off quickly. Try and say "Tick Tock" just like a clock. Then learn to say "Tick, Tick, Tick, Tick". This will sound like ducks feeding on the water and can be used with and after the Lonesome hen.

How To Use Your New Buck Gardner 6N1 Whistle Call

Mallard Drake

Place the small end of the call between your lips and hold it with your front teeth and say the word "Dweeeet" into the call as deeply as you possibly can. This will mimic the raspy quack of a drake Mallard.

Pintail

Place the small end of the call between your lips and hold it with your front teeth and hold outside edge of the bell end with your right hand and use your middle finger of your left hand to block the hole in the end of the call and force all the air to come out the top slanted hole. Then make your tongue do a trilling sound that kind of sounds like a short blast from a police whistle. Make short bursts of this trilling sound to sound like a group of pintails.

Widgeon

Place the small end of the call between your lips and hold it with your front teeth and say the words "Who we who" into the call. Do this several times to sound like a flock of noisy Widgeons.

Teal

Place the small end of the call between your lips and hold it with your front teeth and let out the smallest sharp burst of air possible making the call produce a "chirp". Repeat this several times to sound like a Greenwing Teal.

Wood Duck

Place the small end of the call between your lips and hold it with your front teeth and say the word "TooWheeeeeeeeat" into the call to produce the whine of a Wood Duck.

BobWhite Quail

Place the small end of the call between your lips and hold it with your front teeth and hold outside edge of the bell end with your right hand and use your middle finger of your left hand to block the hole in the end of the call and force all the air to come out the top slanted hole and say the words "Bob, Bob, White" into the call. As you are saying the word "White" into the call move your middle finger slightly away from blocking the hole and it will produce the "gather up" call of a Bob White Quail.



If you would like more detailed info on "How To" use the Buck Gardner 6N1 whistle call, you can purchase our "Straight Talk" CD which will teach you how to operate this call and how to blow a single or double reed duck call. The cost is \$5.95 plus \$5.95 S&H.

How to Use Your New Canada Hammer II Goose Call

The hand that holds the call is the ON hand. The other will be the OFF hand. The OFF hand will be used to add INFLECTION and to add tone to the call. Tongue placement is important: Place the tip of the tongue against the back of your lower front teeth and leave it there. The only part of the tongue that needs to move up or down is the middle.

The Honk

Place the call to your mouth (as if you were drinking). Make sure you have a tight seal to keep air from escaping. Blow straight though the call, bringing air up from the diaphragm. DO NOT puff out your cheeks. Keep blowing through the call to get a consistent sound. Next, increase the air pressure slightly while bringing the MIDDLE of the tongue up to break the note off SHARP. A reference word such as WHOO-IT can be used.

The Cluck

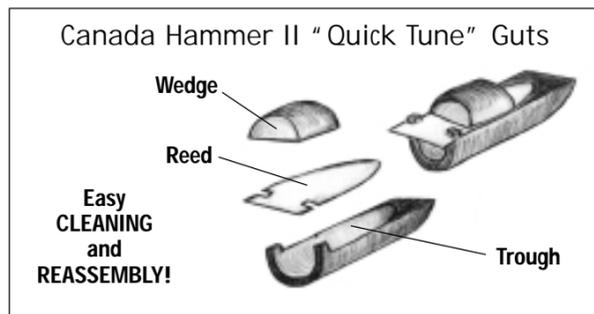
The Cluck is the same note as the Honk ... just shorter. Bring the tongue up quicker for a sharp cluck. The reference word WHIT can be used for the Cluck. While using your hand to add inflection to each note, simply, and SLIGHTLY open and close the OFF HAND (the hand not holding the call) to change the pitch of the note. This may take some practice.

The Double Cluck

The double cluck is a series of clucks made very sharply, and by changing the pitch of each cluck with your Off hand. whit-WHIT- whit-WHIT- whit- WHIT are one reference word to doing the simple double cluck. Practice makes perfect on this call ... Take your TIME!!!!

Feeding or Laydown Call

Simply say da-da-da-da or who-who-who while growling into the calls with the deepest voice you can make. This is a sound that is used by geese on the ground while feeding ... it is a confidence call to birds in the air.



NOTE: For deeper tone (like larger Canada Geese), wedge should be pushed completely back against reed positioning pins. For Higher pitched tone (like smaller Canada Geese) wedge can be moved slightly ahead.

How To Use Your New Snow Speck Hammer Call

Holding the call: ON-HAND Place the insert between the thumb and index finger and wrap the rest of your fingers around the call just until your finger tips touch your palm. OFF-HAND Place the thumbs side by side and press the bottoms of your palms together to forming a sound chamber. Place the finger tips of the OFF-HAND onto the knuckles of the ON-HAND. This will help build the back pressure you need to operate the call.

Snow Goose Call

Start off by saying the word "WAH" into the call. Use this sound in several pitches. This can be done by opening and closing the hands slightly, and also by increasing and decreasing the air pressure you are blowing into the call. A good sequence to use is 4 or 5 of the WAH notes in a row, in different pitches and cadences.

The Cluck

The cluck is made by saying the word "WHITT" into the call sharply. Just as with the WAH, you can change the pitch and tone by slightly opening and closing your OFF-hand and by increasing and decreasing air into the call.

Feed Call

This is simply done by growling your lowest voice into the call, making the call buzz a little. Using the phrase "WHO WHO WHO" or "HAHAHAHA" while doing this will help with the air flow and keep this sound smooth.

By adding a variety of WAHs and WHITTs, in different volumes, pitches, and cadences, you will soon learn to sound like a small flock of feeding Snow Geese!

Speck Calling

Holding the call is the same as for the Snow Goose sounds. Reference word to say into the call is "whit-whit". You will need to huff the air into the call, almost as if you were trying to whistle the lowest pitch you can. You will huff this note into the call in 2 note intervals. You will need to experiment on how much air you need to huff into the call to get the pitch you are looking for. The harder you huff into the call, the higher and clearer the notes, and vice versa. The Clucks of the Speck are made by saying "K" "K" into the call sharply. It's almost a squeak of a note, but it works excellent on decoying specklebellys!

Practice these exercises as often as you can. You will definitely appreciate the performance of these calls with a little "hands on" time!

Barrel — Mouth piece / The part you blow into

Insert — The part of the call that the sound comes out of / The exhaust end of the call

How to Re-Tune Our Single Reed Calls *Buck Gardner*

Place the reed on the soundboard like it is shown in **Figure 1**. Make sure the reed is centered, square, and it is all the way to the back wall of the cork/wedge slot. Next, hold the reed firmly between thumb and index finger, making sure it does not move forward or to the side. Then, wet the cork/wedge with water or spit. While holding the reed and insert with one hand, take other hand and place the wet cork/wedge into cork slot and force to the back until it is seated flush against the back of the wedge/cork slot **Figure 2**. Use a small screwdriver or anything small enough to fit in between the soundboard and the wedge/cork slot to push the wedge/cork all the way back **Figure 3**. Make sure that there are no gaps between the

wedge/cork and the back wall of the wedge/cork slot **Figure 4**. A lot of times we use the mouthpiece end of the duck call to push the wedge/cork back. Test the call and re-tune if necessary. It may take a couple of times to get everything straight, just keep trying until you get the desired sound. Another tip: The reed can be turned over side to side (flip reed over 180 degrees) to create a different sound and level of back pressure.

If you are a **SPITTER** or have a problem with the call sticking you should flip the reed over. This will usually stop the call from sticking. If it doesn't, just contact us or send it to us and we will fix it at no charge.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

BUCK GARDNER'S FIELD STAFF APPLICATION

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