



VIOLIN GUIDE

Your Violin may arrive with the bridge set up and rosin already applied. In the event you need to set it up yourself, we have provided this guide.

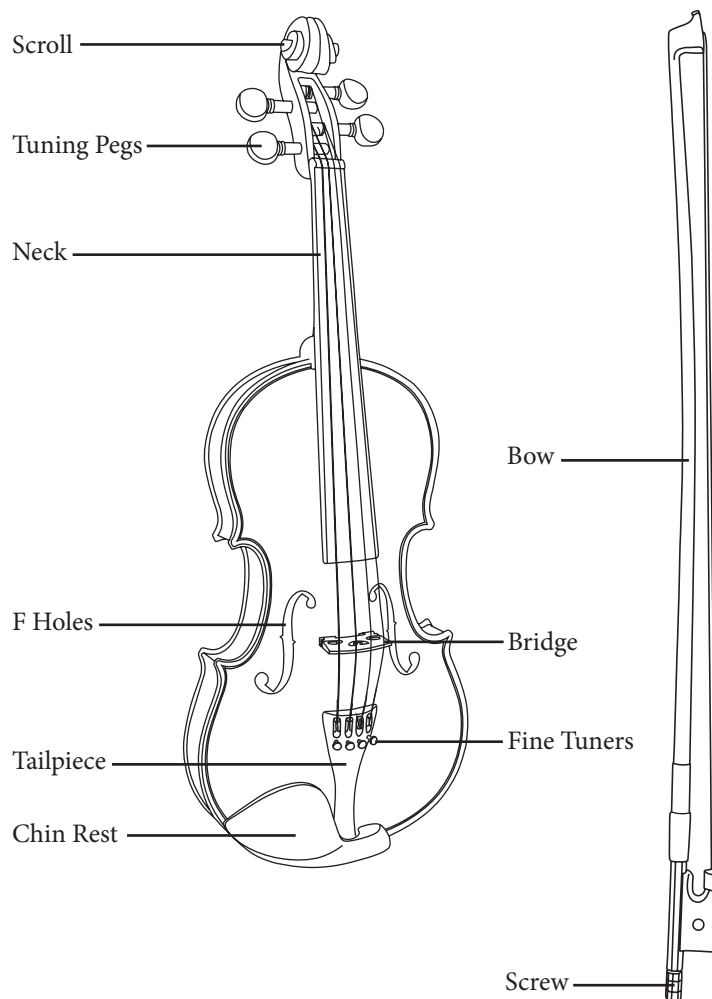
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FITTING THE BRIDGE

If it isn't already positioned the bridge may arrive wrapped in paper/card slotted under the violin tailpiece.

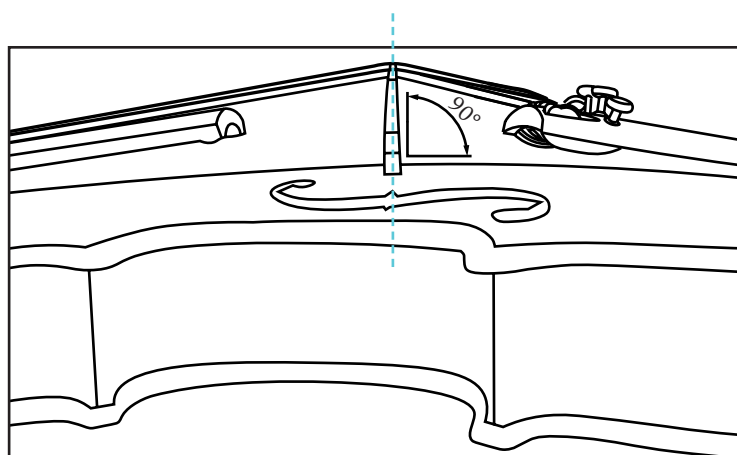
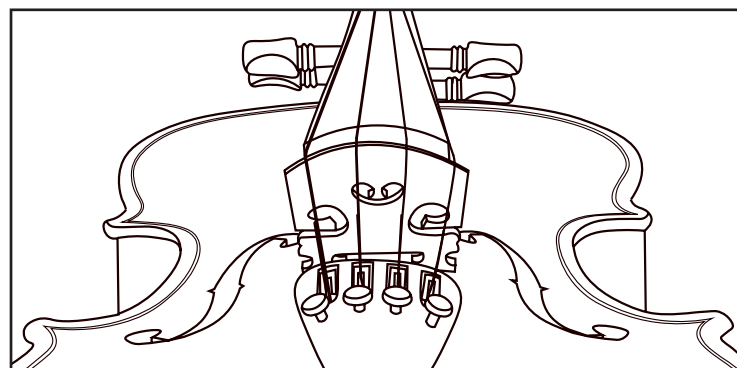
Place the bridge below the strings and space them evenly across it as illustrated.

Tilt the bridge until it is at a 90 degree angle to the body. The bridge's feet will need to be parallel with the little indents next to the 'f' holes on the body of the violin.

Tighten the strings so that they hold the bridge in place. At small intervals, gently tighten the tuning pegs at the scroll end of the violin by turning them clockwise.

You will likely find that the strings will slip, this is quite normal. All you will need to do is push the pegs further into their slot to help them grip when tuning (leave the fine tuners for now).

Check the bridge is still at 90 degrees. If it is now leaning back or forwards slightly then hold the bridge on either side whilst resting the body of the violin against your stomach and carefully pull the bridge back into position.



TUNING YOUR VIOLIN

We recommend a digital tuner, however you could also use a pitch pipe, piano or tuning fork to begin tuning your violin.

The strings are set up in order of G-D-A-E from thickest to thinnest. You will need to tune the strings in the following order **A, D, G, E**.

Play the string with your bow or pick the string repeatedly and listen carefully to tune it.

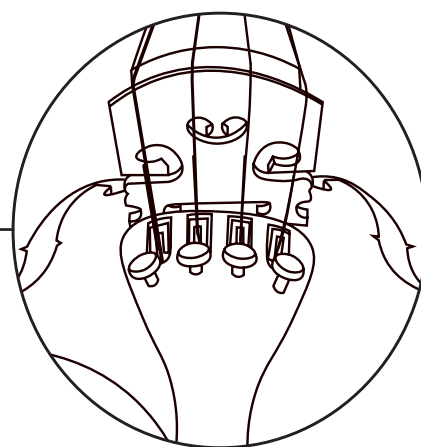
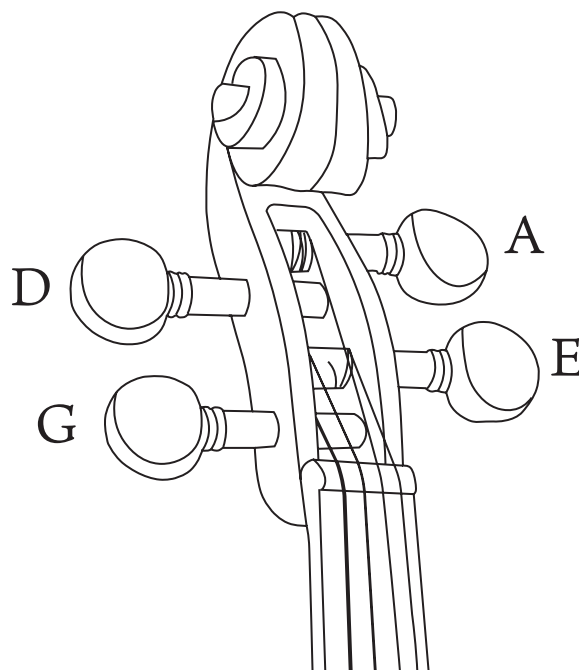
Slowly turn the tuning pegs clockwise to get the string close to the desired note, within half a note.

Take care not to overtighten. Turning a peg 180 degrees will bring the string close to being tuned (The E string is only about 90 degrees).

REMEMBER

If string is slipping - ensure tuning peg is pushed in or you can apply ordinary blackboard chalk for more friction.

Peg stuck or hard to turn - apply peg paste or even solid dry soap to tuning peg.



FINE TUNERS

When you are within half a note, you will want to use the fine tuners at the tailpiece of the violin for more minute adjustments.

PREPARING THE BOW

Tighten the screw at the bottom of the bow until the gap between the hair and the bow is the width of a pencil, at the centre of the bow.

n.b. Loosen the screw before storing the bow to avoid damage. Avoid touching the hairs as this can interfere with rosin adhesion.

ROSIN

The rosin needs to be rough when applying to the bow so we suggest using sandpaper or cutting lines into the rosin until there is some powder on the surface.

If your bow has not been pre-rosined you will need to pass the bow across the rosin until it has a white coating. This may require 40/50 Passes.

How much rosin is needed?

When using the bow on the strings if you get:

- Little or no volume = apply more rosin
- Tone is scratchy = too much rosin (over time this will wear off)

n.b. Hairs on the bow may come loose or snap. Any faulty hairs can be removed by cutting from either end.

