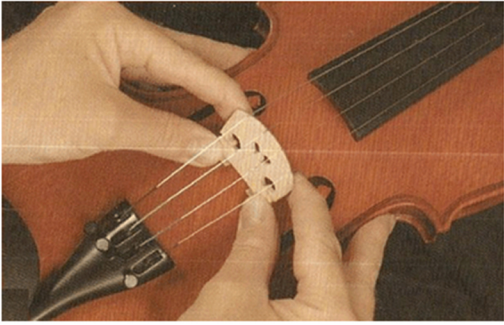


# THE ADJUST STEPS OF THE VIOLIN

## 1 - INSTALL THE BRIDGE

Slightly loosen the string, and slide the bridge under the string to stand on the violin surface, which make the side with word face to the tailpiece. As shown in the figure:



The bridge should be located between two sound holes, and the trailing edge of its two feet is cut on the ligature of the inner notch of the two sound holes. As shown in the figure:



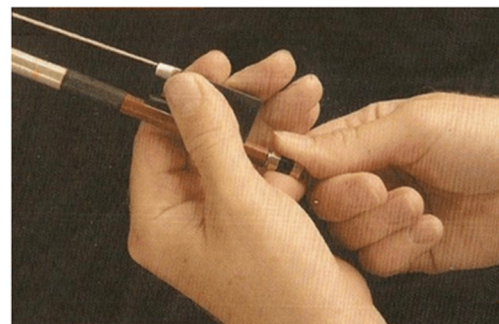
To further adjust the position of the bridge, it is necessary to adjust the distance from the nut to the top center of the bridge. Please refer to the following table. (Suitable for different sizes of violins) When the bridge is adjusted, it can be tuned. The order is first to adjust the middle 2 (A) string and 3 (D) string, and then adjust the external 1 (E) string and 4(G) string. As shown in the figure:



Violin Size	Violin Head to Violin Bridge
4/4	32.5cm
3/4	30.3cm
1/2	28.6cm
1/4	25.3cm
1/8	23.1cm
1/16	20.9cm

## 2 - ADJUST THE BOW ROD

The right degree of tightness of bow root nut is depending on the players' preferences. The correct tightening principle is when adjusted, the spacing between the bow hair and the lower part of the bow rod is just the thickness of a pencil.



Right: When the degree of tightness is moderate the bow rod forms a graceful arch



Fault: When it is too tight, it forms a reverse arch.



**Notice:** After the bow is used, it is important to relax the bow hair to keep the tightness of the bow rod, otherwise the bow rod will be deformed.

### 3 - DAUB THE ROSIN

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When you first use the rosin, scrape the surface of the rosin into powder with a knife to increase the friction of rosin. Tighten the screw on the bow head slightly to make it easy to daub. The new bow needs to daub a little bit more, first to daub the rosin to the bow root and bow tip, the two ends must be more, then the middle, and finally the whole together, Back and forth friction from the bow tip to the bow root. As shown in the figure:



The way to test whether the rosin is finished is to pull the strings from the bow tip to the bow root, and if there is a "dumb point" (where the bow rod can't rub friction the string part), it must continue to daub rosin. After the rosin is finished, please remember to loosen the bow hair to the appropriate tightness for playing or storage.

### 4 - MAINTAINING

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**Notice:** 1. Remember to relax your bow hair when you don't use the bow.

2. After the violin is used, you should use a dry and soft cloth to wipe the rosin powder off the fingerboard, strings and violin body, so as not to affect the sound and performance.
3. When putting the bow into the violin case, make sure it is placed in a safe position and fixed so as not to crush the bow or body when the box is closed.
4. Do not place the violin in the play or rehearsal space conveniently, as long as you leave the violin make sure it is in the case.

**Taboo:** 1. Avoid sun exposure or high temperature when the violin left in the car without air conditioning, high temperatures will melt the paint and damage the violin.

2. Avoid place the violin in the frozen environment for a long time, let it slowly adapt to the indoor temperature before opening the case to avoid sudden cold quenching and damage the violin.

### 5 - CONTROL THE HUMIDITY

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The violin is made of wood and is easily deformed by air humidity. The humid environment is easy to make it expansion and deformation, the dry environment is easy to make it atrophy and sun crack, so you should maintain humidity at 45%, and we suggest using special musical instrument humidifier in the dry winter.