

Frequently Asked Questions

1. How strong are the cables?

The cables have a 175 pound breaking strength. This is more than enough strength to hold the string, which is normally 50 to 60 pounds of tension. A steel string will normally break at about 80 to 90 pounds of tension. Therefore, the cables are significantly stronger than the strings. The thinner cables increase the elasticity to the string, which enhances the sound and playability.

2. How do I use a mute?

A rubber Tourte mute can be used, but you will find the additional vibrations coming from the bass will shake the Tourte mute when it is not used and create unwanted noise. I have found that I now prefer the sound of the traditional ebony mute with this tailpiece.

3. How do I attach a bow quiver?

A bow quiver can be used with the tailpiece as shown in the picture to the right. The quiver should be attached so the lower tie is connected loosely at the base of the braided cable. This lower tie should hold the weight of the quiver. The upper tie can loosely be tied through **one** of the rings or simply tied around **one** of the cables. The upper tie should only hold the quiver in position and not carry the weight of the quiver.

4. How do I attach a pickup plug?

A pickup plug can be attached to the quiver instead of the tailpiece, or it can be carefully attached to one of the cables using one or two cord ties. This will require making a small slice in the buffer material to pass through each cord tie.

Suggestion:

To maximize the enhanced sound of the tailpiece you should avoid attaching items to it that will add weight. You should also make sure that the cables are not attached or twisted together in any way. The only thing attached between the cables should be the buffer material.

Greater sound and sustain

- Less mass/weight muting the vibration of the bridge
- Single cable across the saddle does not stabilize the bridge allowing freer movement and vibration.
- Greater elasticity of bridge allows freer bridge movement and vibration.

Faster bow response

- The bridge comes to full vibration faster because tailpiece does not slow the response

Reduced wolf tones

- Tailpiece buffering eliminates impact on wolf tones. Wolf tones emanating from the tailpiece or strings below the bridge are eliminated.

Softer feel when fingering

- Additional elasticity of cables allow the strings to be deflected by the left hand with less force. The tension of the strings is not different, just the elasticity (ability to stretch).



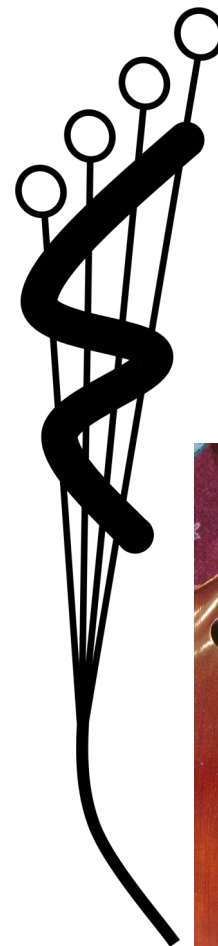
The tailpiece can be used with a quiver and pickup using enclosed zip ties.

Marvin
Tailpieces

214 Maquam Shore Rd
Swanton, VT 05488
www.marvinusa.com



Marvin Tailpiece



Double Bass
4 string version
Standard Size

To enhance the sound
and playability of the
Double Bass.



Installation Instructions

Parts included:

- 1 cable tailpiece
- 2 Velcro[®] pieces
- 2 cord ties (for attaching a pickup plug)

Warning:

Replacing the tailpiece will require you to remove all tension from the strings. This may cause the sound post to fall. If you are unable to set a sound post or do not have tools available to do so please, have a luthier install this tailpiece.

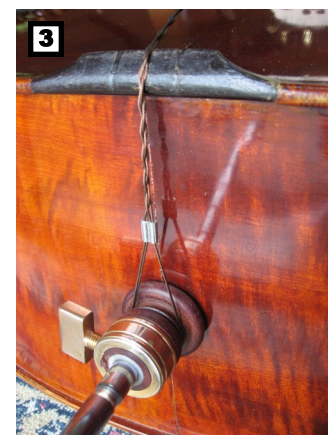
Preparation:

Remove the old tailpiece. Strings should be removed from their pegs.

Installation:

1. Verify that the endpin is fully inserted in the endpin socket. Install the loop end of the cable tailpiece around the endpin collar so it rests in the groove meant for the tailpiece cable. You may need to temporarily remove the endpin rod or endpin screw in order to get the cable loop into place. [pict. 1]
2. Align the tailpiece cable from the endpin and over the middle of the saddle. This alignment will need to be verified prior to applying string tension to the tailpiece. The braided section of the tailpiece should wrap around the saddle and continue past the saddle before the braided cables separate at the crimp.
3. Untangle the individual string cables so they run in a straight line from the top of the braid to where they will attach to the sting. The cables are of different lengths so the string holder rings will not touch each other.
4. Install one string at a time. The G string attaches to the longest cable and the E string attaches to the shortest cable. (this can be reversed per player preference) Insert the cable through the hole in the string holder rings so the ball end of the string ends up inside the ring. [pict. 2]

5. Tighten the string carefully to partial tension making sure that the bridge, sting holder ring, endpin loop and braided section of the cable are in correct position. [pict. 3]
6. Repeat for the other 3 strings, being careful to avoid twisting or tangling of the cables.
7. After verifying alignment of tailpiece and bridge one more time, tighten the strings to pitch.
8. Next, apply the Velcro[®] tailpiece. The self-adhesive buffer consists of two pieces of Velcro[®]. Separate and lay out the Velcro[®] pieces to determine where they will be installed. The narrow end should cover the crimp at the top of the braided cable and the upper angle should match the angle of the string holder rings. [4]
9. The cables will be sandwiched between the Velcro[®] pieces. The back piece of felt is lined up first. Align it carefully into the desired position. Its width should extend beyond the cables by approximately 1/4 inch. [5]
10. The top Velcro[®] piece is then applied on top of the cables and lined up with the bottom piece, sandwiching the cables between. Assure a snug connection between the Velcro[®] pieces by squeezing them with your fingers.
11. The Velcro[®] buffer can be trimmed prior to application into various shapes using sharp scissors. Common shapes include smooth or sharp cornered zig-zags in a snake-like shape down the tailpiece. If such trimming occurs, be sure the resulting shape contacts all cables at at least two points to reduce any unwanted vibrations from the cables.
12. Installation is complete.



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