

Thank you for purchasing this violin. To get the most out of your instrument and to use it in a safe manner, we encourage you to read this User Guide before using the instrument.

APPLYING ROSIN TO THE BOW

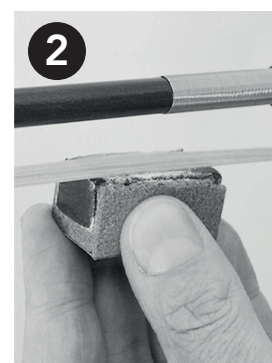
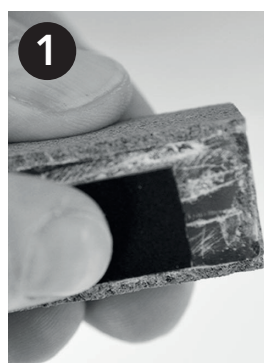
Rosin is extremely important as it provides friction between the string and the bow hair, so that when the bow is pulled over the strings a sound is produced. No rosin = no friction = no sound!

It's important to score the top of the rosin before sliding the bow over as this makes it easier for the bow to pick-up the rosin.

Step 1 – Tighten the bow hairs by turning the end screw clockwise. Simply take your rosin block and scratch/score/sand the surface to bring the rosin powder to the top.

Step 2 – Start gently rubbing the bow hair up and down over the rosin (about 10-15 times should suffice) with just enough pressure to coat the hair.

Warning - too much pressure and too much rosin could pull the hairs out of the bow. Please be aware the hairs are expected to naturally split and come away every now and then. Don't worry, it is natural for this to happen and there's enough of them to last a long time!



TUNING YOUR VIOLIN

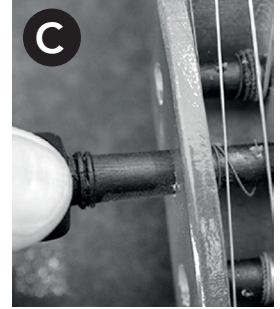
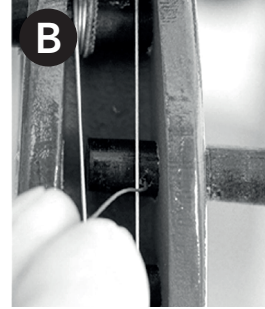
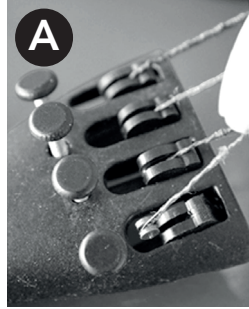
- We recommend using a chromatic tuner to tune your violin. This will give you an indicator to identify when your strings are at the correct pitch.
- Be careful when tuning your violin to not over-tighten the strings excessively as this can lead to breakages.
- With all new violins, strings take a short while to stretch and hold their tune. It is expected to have to tune your violin regularly in the first few days of use.
- Make sure that when tightening the string, you also push the peg inwards so it is wedged in the tapered hole.
- If it becomes too tight, loosen it by pulling it out slightly and turning at the same time or you can take it out completely and wipe it down.
- Use a common pencil to draw some graphite onto it as lubricant, or use peg paste. Once the peg is secure, use the fine tuner to adjust.
- **Note:** changes in temperature and humidity can affect the tuning pegs and strings markedly.
- Strings can break through natural wear and use, especially the highest E & A strings. Do not over tighten and always start 'under' (lower) than the pitch you want.

CHANGING THE STRINGS

Step 1 – Loosen the peg of the broken string and pull out the remaining string.

Remove the opposite end by sliding the ball-end from the tailpiece recess [A].

Place the new string end into the hole in the peg [B] and turn the peg clockwise to tighten [C].



Step 2 – When some tension has been achieved, place the ball-end of the new string into the appropriate tailpiece housing and continue to slowly tighten, making sure that the string is sat in its dedicated groove in the bridge and at the top of the fingerboard. Do not over tighten. Ensure you push the peg inwards as you are turning to keep the tension.



Step 3 – Attach a tuner to the violin. When replacing the whole set of strings, we find it best to start with the two outer, G & E strings, applying just enough initial tension to keep the bridge upright, flush and in place. When buying strings, make sure you buy the correct size for your violin.



CAUTION

USING YOUR VIOLIN IN A SAFE MANNER

The cautions given in this section are provided to prevent unexpected injuries or accidents. Please understand each of these cautions and use the instrument in a safe manner at all times.

Preventing unexpected injuries and accidents

- Do not treat the instrument in a careless manner or swing/throw the instrument.
- Never place your face close to the instrument when changing or adjusting the strings. Strings can suddenly break which can lead to injuries to the eyes or body. Once you have changed the strings, always cut off any excess at the string ends as they can be sharp and cause injury. Always be mindful to avoid sharp string ends.

Take Care when Handling/Cleaning your Violin

- When the instrument is not being used make sure it is kept on a sturdy stand where it won't fall over or place it in its case.
- Do not treat the instrument in a neglectful manner or put under excessive force.
- Clean the instrument using a soft dry cloth to preserve the condition.

Storing your Violin

- Do not keep your instrument close to a fire or flame and keep it on a low stable surface.
- Do not leave the instrument leaning against the wall particularly in the vicinity of children as the instrument may get bumped and fall over resulting in damage or injury.
- Do not keep the instrument in direct sunlight or in locations subject to extremely high or low temperatures.
- Violins are fragile instruments and any fall/knock can de-tune the instrument, collapse the bridge or move the sound post.
- Do not put burning items, such as candles on the product as they may fall over and cause a fire.

Using your Violin

- Your violin has been adjusted at the factory, please don't change any of the structural elements as this can lead to irreparable damage and voiding of any warranty.
- Always be conscious of the volume level at which you use your instrument, taking into consideration of neighbours, colleagues, or any other persons in the vicinity
- You must ensure there is enough rosin on the bow and the bow hairs have enough tension to produce a sound from the violin.
- Ensure the bridge is in the correct position, the feet of the bridge must be flush to the body when tightening the strings so it is pulled into the correct, upright position.