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<http://www.vangoa.com/support>

Thank you for choosing Vangoa violin, we hope our products will bring you the pleasure of music. Please take a few moments to read this manual before using the violin, you will find answers to many questions and other valuable information. Please keep this manual in a safe place for later reference.

## PRECAUTIONS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE PROCEEDING

•To avoid damage to your instruments wood, finish, or electronic components, DO NOT expose this instrument to direct sunlight, high temperatures/humidity or leave stored in an automobile.

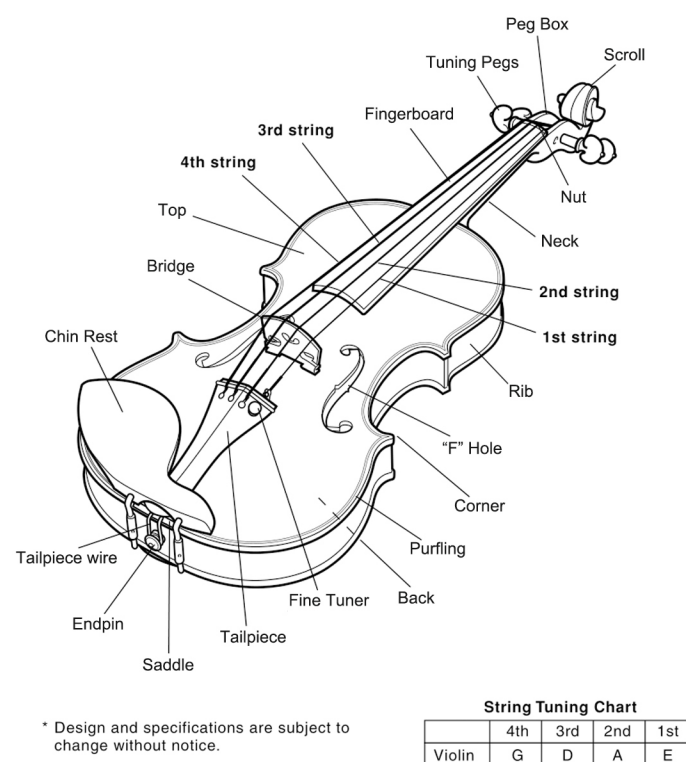
•Do not place the instrument in an unstable position where it might accidentally fall over.

•Before connecting the instrument to other electronic components, turn off the power for all components. Before turning the power on or off for all components, set all volume levels to minimum.

•Never hold the instrument close to your face when adjusting or replacing strings. A string may unexpectedly break causing damage to your eyes.

•If you need to cut the strings when replacing, please cut the strings after sufficiently loosening the pegs. Sudden loss of string tension may damage the neck and the rebounding strings may cause serious injury. After changing the strings, please cut off the leftover string ends.

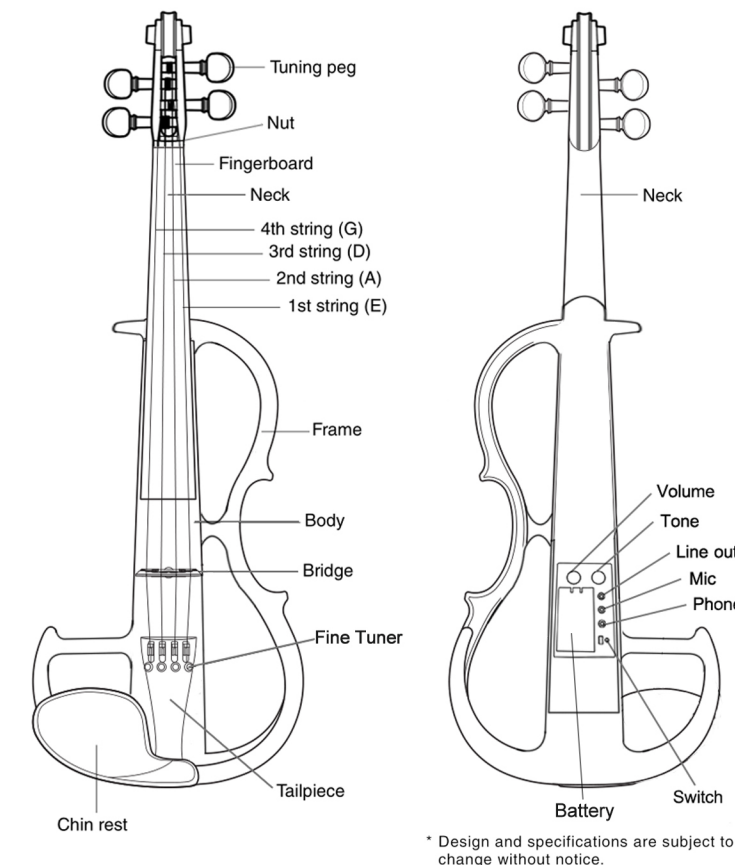
## The Parts of the Acoustic Violin



\* Design and specifications are subject to change without notice.

String Tuning Chart				
	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
Violin	G	D	A	E

## The Parts of the Quiet Violin



\* Design and specifications are subject to change without notice.

## About the Bridge

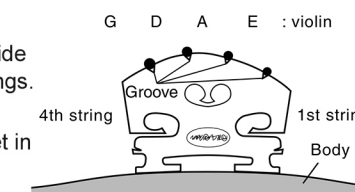
The instrument is shipped from the factory with its bridge properly designed to align to the instrument's top.

After confirming that the bridge is in proper alignment tune the instrument.

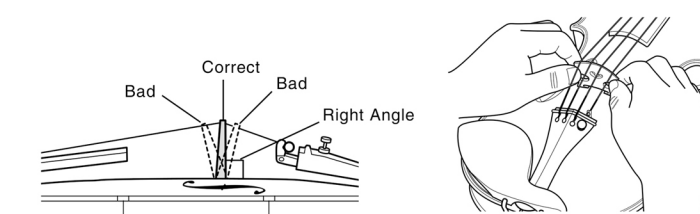
•Four notches in the bridge provide proper spacing between the strings.

•Make sure that each string is set in its corresponding groove.

•Make sure that the side of the bridge facing the tailpiece is standing at a right angle to the top of the instrument. If the bridge is leaning either direction, place the instrument on a stable surface. Slightly loosen the strings then using both hands to gently adjust the bridge's angle. Make sure that the strings do not come out of their notches.

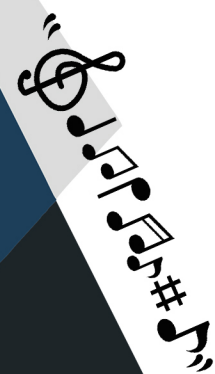


\*Playing with a poorly aligned bridge can result in poor sound quality and deformation or damage to the bridge.



The side of the bridge facing the tailpiece should be at a right angle to the body of the instrument.

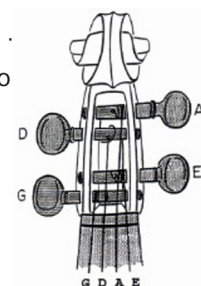
# Violin Manual



## Tuning

The violin has four open strings, G, D, A, E.

They are named from lowest to highest, left to right, and thick to thin. This sentence will help you remember which order they are in: Good Dogs Always Eats.



The strings are tuned to the following pitches:

1. On the violin, the 1st string is tuned to E, the 2nd string to A, the 3rd string to D, and the 4th string to G.

2. Use a piano, tuning fork, tuner, etc., and adjust the pitch of each string using the tuning pegs or adjuster. When rotating the peg apply firm pressure towards the head stock.

3. After tuning is complete, make sure that the tailpiece side of the bridge is still properly aligned. If the bridge is leaning in either direction, slightly loosen the strings and carefully re-align the bridge using both hands.

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## Spinner

There are both pegs and fine tuners on the violin. The pegs are used for when your instrument is really out of tune and the fine tuners are used for when it's just slightly out of tune.

How to Tune a Violin Using the Fine Tuners

1. First, hold your violin in your normal playing position with your chin. Bring your left hand under the violin to hover over the fine tuners so you can turn them as you're bowing the strings.

2. You could start off with the A string and tune each string until the dial is in the center.

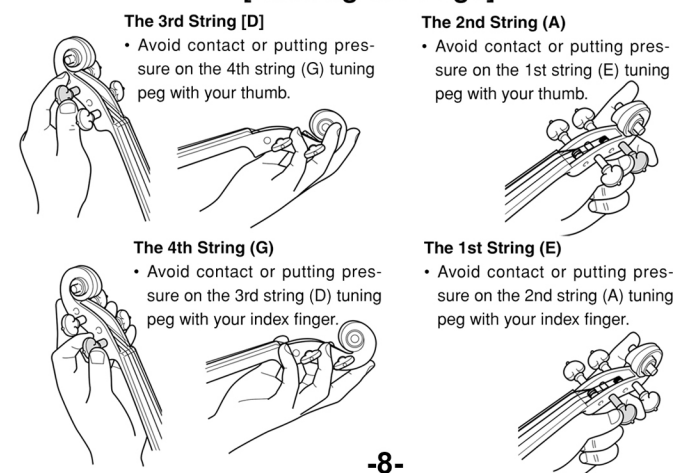
3. If you notice that the fine tuner has been turned as tight as it will go you will have to loosen it all the way up. If it starts rattling you'll know you've gone too far. Then re-tune with the pegs followed by some touch up tuning with the fine tuners.

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## Warm Tips for Tuning

- If the strings are not correctly tightened on the pegs. You would need to rub some rosin onto the peg to add friction.
- Strings constantly stretch. New strings would need time to extend to the proper tension. Properly installed violin strings will compensate for most normal fluctuations in humidity and will enable your violin pegs to not slip.
- Please keep in mind that if your violin is new or hasn't been played in a long time, it will usually take a few weeks of constant tuning to get it to stay in tune.
- Humidity or temperature changes can sometimes cause wood pegs to stick or to have difficulty turning, or even shrink to be difficult to hold the pegs.
- You'll need to tune your violin every time you play it since strings need time to settle down. Over time you'll notice that the more your violin is played the better in tune it will stay.

### [Holding the Pegs]

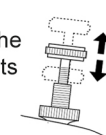


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## How to Change Strings

### •Before Attaching the Strings

Before you string the instrument, set the fine tuner so that it is in the middle of its adjustment range.

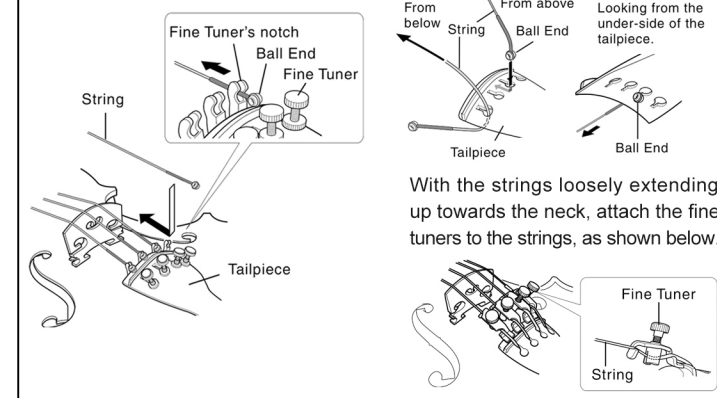


The fine tuner should be set to the middle of its adjustment range.

### •For instruments equipped with fine tuners.

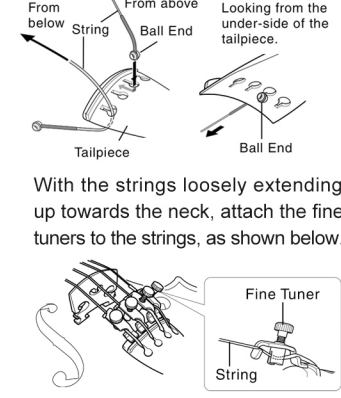
#### [VVE-21WH VVA-10BR]

At the tailpiece, hook the string's ball end onto the fine tuner's notch.



#### [VVA-10BN VVE-21BK]

At the tailpiece, hook the string's ball end into the slot on the string hole.



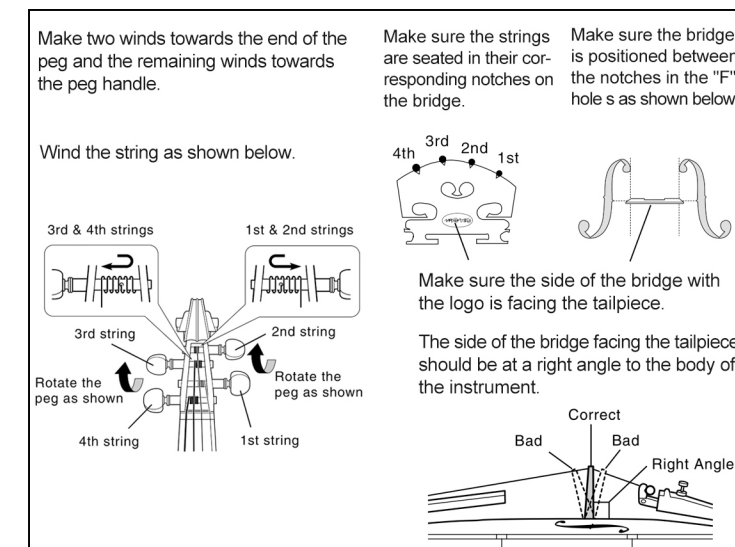
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### •Winding the Strings

Insert the string into the hole on its corresponding tuning peg and wind the string onto the peg as shown below. Apply some pressure (push-in) to the peg as you turn it.

### •Checking the Bridge's Position

While tuning or changing the strings, check the position and angle of the bridge.

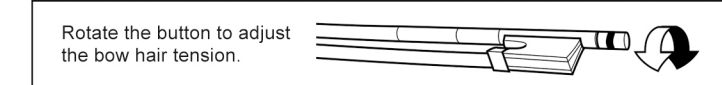


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### •About the Bow

•Using the supplied rosin, apply rosin to the bow hair before use. Make sure that the rosin is applied evenly over the entire length of the bow. (When applying rosin for the first time, apply abundantly.)

•Always loosen the hair on the bow when the bow is not used.



•Make sure that the bow hair is sufficiently loosened before placing the bow in the case.

•Before storing any bow in the case other than the one that came with the instrument, make sure its length allows for proper and secure storage in the case.

### Warning!

•The bow's shape can make it a danger to persons and objects close by. When playing the instrument make sure sufficient space is provided between you and the next person or object, etc. Never treat the bow in a rough manner, such as swinging or throwing the bow.

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## About Rosin

Why Rosin:

\* Rosin is extremely important because it provides the bow hair with friction in order to produce a sound when the bow is pulled across violin strings.

\* Without rosin, when you slide the bow across violins strings, all you can hear is a faint whispery sound or no sound at all.

## How to Apply Rosin to Your Bow

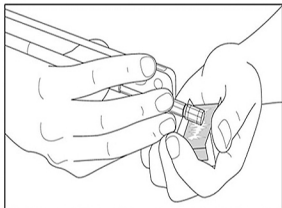
Take your tightened bow (don't be afraid to tighten it a little

morethan normal) and start putting rosin on the bow hair.Test to see how

much rosin is on the bow by carefully taking the back of your finger and

testing it like you did before, but don't do this often.After you have enough

rosin on the bow, you have to reapply it every 60 minutes of practice.



\* Place the bow hairs flat on the rosin close to bow frog, gently rub the bow hair up and down a few times. Then, draw the bow hairs straight across the rosin until the tip of the bow is reached. Repeat the same gentle scrubbing motion at the tip of the bow, and pull the flat bow hairs back to the frog again.

\* Repeat this process across the full length of the bow several times.

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## PRECAUCIONES

POR FAVOR LEA CUIDADOSAMENTE ANTES DE CONTINUAR

•Para evitar dañar la madera, el acabado o los componentes electrónicos de sus instrumentos, NO esponga este instrumento a la luz solar directa, altas temperaturas / humedad ni lo deje almacenado en un automóvil.

•No coloque el instrumento en una posición inestable donde pueda caerse accidentalmente.

•Antes de conectar el instrumento a otros componentes electrónicos, apague todos los componentes. Antes de encender o apagar la alimentación de todos los componentes, configure todos los niveles de volumen al mínimo.

•Nunca sostenga el instrumento cerca de su cara cuando ajuste o reemplace cuerdas. Una cuerda puede romperse inesperadamente causando daño a sus ojos.

•Si necesita cortar las cuerdas al reemplazar, corte las cuerdas después de alojar suficientemente las clavijas. La pérdida repentina de la tensión de la cuerda puede dañar el cuello y las cuerdas que rebotan pueden causar lesiones graves. Después de cambiar las cuerdas, corte los extremos sobrantes de la cuerda.

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\* After each playing session, use a soft, dry cloth to remove rosin dust from the strings and body of the instrument. For the first time use, we usually recommend players to apply rosin for at least 10 minutes, until rosin cake melts to powder and you can see rosin particles attached to the bow.\* After each playing session, use a soft, dry cloth to remove rosin dust from the strings and body of the instrument. For the first time use, we usually recommend players to apply rosin for at least 10 minutes, until rosin cake melts to powder and you can see rosin particles attached to the bow.

## Taking Care of Your Instrument

Please follow the guidelines set out below to prolong the lifetime of your violin.

▪Be careful when transporting your instrument. Make sure your violin is handled with care and is not subjected to any rough treatment, like bumping against other objects or dropping the instrument.

▪Exposing your violin and/or bow to certain environments, particularly sudden changes of temperature, may cause severe damage. Please take the necessary precautions to protect your instrument against the following:

1.Direct sunlight.

2.Excessively high or low temperatures.

3.Excessively high or low humidity.

4.Excessive dust or strong vibration.

5.Avoid leaving your violin in a car for an extended period of time. Extreme temperatures such as during the summer and winter months.

▪Make sure you regularly clean your instrumcm with a soft, dry cloth. Never use benzene, alcohol, or thinner. Never use aerosol cansf or any other sprays, within the vicinity of your violin. These will damage the lacquer and general condition of the instrument.

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## PRECAUZIONI

LEGGERE ATTENTAMENTE PRIMA DI PROCEDERE

•Per evitare danni al legno, alla finitura o ai componenti elettronici degli strumenti, NON esporre lo strumento alla luce solare diretta, a temperature / umidità elevate o lasciare in un automobile.

•Non collocare lo strumento in una posizione instabile in cui potrebbe accidentalmente cadere.

•Prima di collegare lo strumento ad altri componenti elettronici, spegnere tutti i componenti. Prima di accendere o spegnere tutti i componenti, impostare tutti i livelli di volume al minimo.

•Non tenere mai lo strumento vicino al viso durante la regolazione o la sostituzione delle corde. Una stringa potrebbe spezzarsi inaspettatamente causando danni agli occhi.

•Se avete deciso di tagliare le corde durante la sostituzione, tagliate le corde dopo aver allentato sufficientemente i pioli. La perdita improvvisa della tensione delle corde può danneggiare il collo e le corde rimbalzanti possono causare gravi lesioni. Dopo aver modificato le stringhe, tagliare le estremità rimanenti della stringa.

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▪Ensure that you loosen the bow hair before you put it away in your ease after playing.

▪Plated parts such as the adjusters, metal brackets on the neck support, etc., may tarnish over time due to the makeup of the metal plating. This, however, will have no influence on the performance of these parts. When tarnish first appears, cleaning carried out in normal maintenance and care may be enough to remove the tarnish. (If the tarnish progresses normal cleaning may not be sufficient.)

▪As the instrument and many of its parts are made of natural wood, there may be some eases, depending upon the manner or environment in which the instrument is used, in which objects that come in contact with the wood (hands, parts of the body, cleaning cloth, etc.) may become blackened. Color on body parts is not harmful to your health but you should wash and remove it with water.

## How to Hold Your Violin

1. Make sure your shoulder rest is placed on your violin correctly.

2. Stand or sit keeping your head facing forward

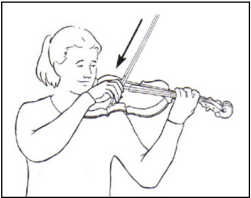
3. Holding the violin parallel to the floor by the right upper shoulder and guiding it with your right hand, bring it toward you at an angle to your left

4. As you bring the violin toward you, place the end button close to your throat. Turn your head slightly to the left and tuck the edge (the bump) of your chin rest under your jaw to the left of your chin.

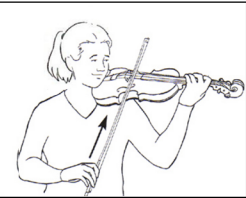
5. If your position is correct, you should feel relaxed and comfortable, able to easily move your head up and down and side to side. Your shoulder rest should allow you to hold your violin with no help from your hands.

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▣ = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)



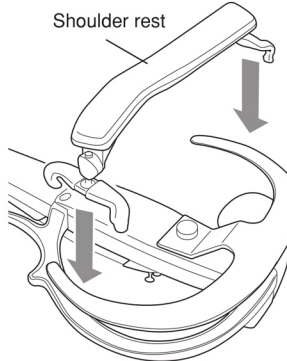
▽ = Up Bow (Push Bow from tip to frog)



\*\*The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.

### ■ The Shoulder Rest

A commercially available violin shoulder rest (4/4 size) can be attached to the instrument.



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## VORSICHTSMASSNAHMEN

BITTE LESEN SIE SORGFÄLTIG DURCH, BEVOR SIE VERFAHREN

•Um Schäden an Holz, Oberfläche oder elektronischen Bauteilen Ihres Instruments zu vermeiden, setzen Sie dieses Instrument NICHT direktem Sonnenlicht, hohen Temperaturen / Luftfeuchtigkeit aus und lassen Sie es nicht in einem Auto liegen.

•Stellen Sie das Instrument nicht in eine instabile Position, in der es versehentlich umfallen könnte.

•Schalten Sie alle Geräte aus, bevor Sie das Gerät an andere elektronische Komponenten anschließen. Stellen Sie vor dem Ein- und Ausschalten aller Komponenten alle Lautstärkepegel auf Minimum ein.

•Halten Sie das Instrument niemals nahe an Ihr Gesicht, wenn Sie Saiten einstellen oder ersetzen. Eine Schnur kann unerwartet reißen und Ihre Augen schädigen.

•Wenn Sie beim Ersetzen die Saiten abschneiden möchten, schneiden Sie die Saiten bitte ab, nachdem Sie die Stifte ausreichend gelöst haben. Ein plötzlicher Verlust der Saitenspannung kann den Hals beschädigen und die zurückprallenden Saiten können schwere Verletzungen verursachen. Schneiden Sie nach dem Ändern der Saiten die verbleibenden Saitenenden ab.

## PRÉCAUTIONS

VEUILLEZ LIRE ATTENTIVEMENT AVANT DE PROCÉDER

•Pour éviter d'endommager le bois, la finition ou les composants électroniques de vos instruments, N'EXPOSEZ PAS cet instrument à la lumière directe du soleil, à des températures élevées / à l'humidité ou ne le laissez pas dans une automobile.

•Ne placez pas l'instrument dans une position instable où il risque de tomber accidentellement.

•Avant de connecter l'instrument à d'autres composants électroniques, mettez tous les composants hors tension. Avant d'allumer ou d'éteindre tous les composants, réglez tous les niveaux de volume au minimum.

•Ne tenez jamais l'instrument près de votre visage lorsque vous ajustez ou remplacez des cordes. Une chaîne peut se briser de façon inattendue et endommager vos yeux.

•Si vous avez l'intention de couper les cordes lors du remplacement, veuillez couper les cordes après avoir suffisamment desserré les chevilles. Une perte soudaine de tension des cordes peut endommager le cou et les cordes rebondissantes peuvent provoquer des blessures graves. Après avoir changé les chaînes, veuillez couper les extrémités des chaînes restantes.

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If you have any questions about the product, please feel free to contact us:

Website: [www.vangoa.com](http://www.vangoa.com)

Customer Support Email: [cs@vangoa.com](mailto:cs@vangoa.com)

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Instagram: [@vangoa\\_music](https://www.instagram.com/vangoa_music)

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