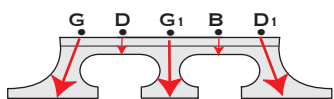


The secret to a balanced banjo...

Straight Up Strings with compensated down pressures for improved balance, clarity, and tone.

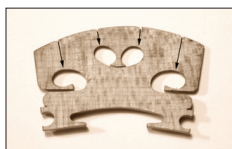
After decades of testing, we found that the popular three-footed bridge used on most 5-string banjos provides the optimum weight and mass but doesn't compensate for the imperfect design of a movable bridge system with three of the strings positioned directly over feet and two strings positioned directly over arches.



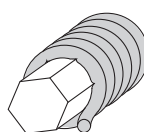
Strings positioned over the arches in the bridge can't deliver the same energy to the banjo head as those strings positioned directly over the bridge's feet.

Compounding the energy distribution problem, the down pressure to the head of a three-footed bridge is unevenly distributed to each of the bridge's three feet. To drive the head with string-to-string consistency, the download of the strings must be compensated to correct for the bridge's unusual design.

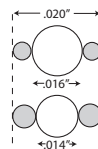
Stradivari knew this: One of the great developments in the history of bridge design is attributed to Antonio Stradivari (1644-1737) who, in the late 1600s, realized the importance of the strings' down pressure on the violin's belly (soundboard). As a result, he designed a bridge with strings positioned over openings where no string's energy had a direct route to the belly. His design, with Guarneri's (1698-1744) embellishments, is found on every member of the violin family today.



A solution for the banjo: Since we knew we couldn't change every bridge, we took a straight up approach to this challenge and focused on strings and how each individual string's energy is driven through the bridge's structure. As a result, we engineered a set of banjo strings with a combination of plain and wound strings



Since there are many combinations of core and wrap wire that can be used to make the same outside gauge, the trick was to find the right combination that delivers the correct down pressure.



whose relative down-pressure loads coupled with their proximity to the bridge's feet deliver a carefully compensated load to the banjo's head. It's about down pressures, not gauges!

We call them **Straight Up Strings** and we know you'll like them!



Straight Up Strings engineered with compensated downloads for optimum balance. ...every note of every chord

Specifications:

Banjo, light, #2600-L

- Gauges: .009" .0105" .013" .020"w .009" • Compensated downloads (pounds): D 3.4 B 3.2 G 2.9 D 3.4 G 3.4
- Total download* at bridge feet: 16.2 lbs • Total longitudinal tension: 55.6 lbs

Banjo, medium, #2600-M

- Gauges: .010" .0115" .013" .020"w .010" • Compensated downloads (pounds): D 4.0 B 3.5 G 2.9 D 3.4 G 4.0
- Total download* at bridge feet: 17.8 lbs • Total longitudinal tension: 60.9 lbs

Banjo, heavy, #2600-H

- Gauges: .011" .012" .014" .022"w .0105" • Compensated downloads (pounds): D 4.5 B 3.7 G 3.2 D 3.7 G 4.3
- Total download* at bridge feet: 19.4 lbs • Total longitudinal tension: 70 lbs

D string wound with **CHROMIUM STAINLESS** for a silky smooth feel

* Downloads measured at a 15° string break angle (the angle the strings make as they pass over the bridge). 13° to 15° is typical for most bluegrass and tenor banjos

• Semi-elastic high-carbon plain steel D1, B, G1, G, with Chromium stainless-wound D

* Available in single sets or buy them by the cost-saving Six-Paks

• Manufactured and packaged: U.S.A. • Dealer inquiries invited