



Glarry®

VIOLIN

ADJUSTMENT  
INSTRUCTIONS

# Violin Owner's Manual

## IMPORTANT: Please read before use

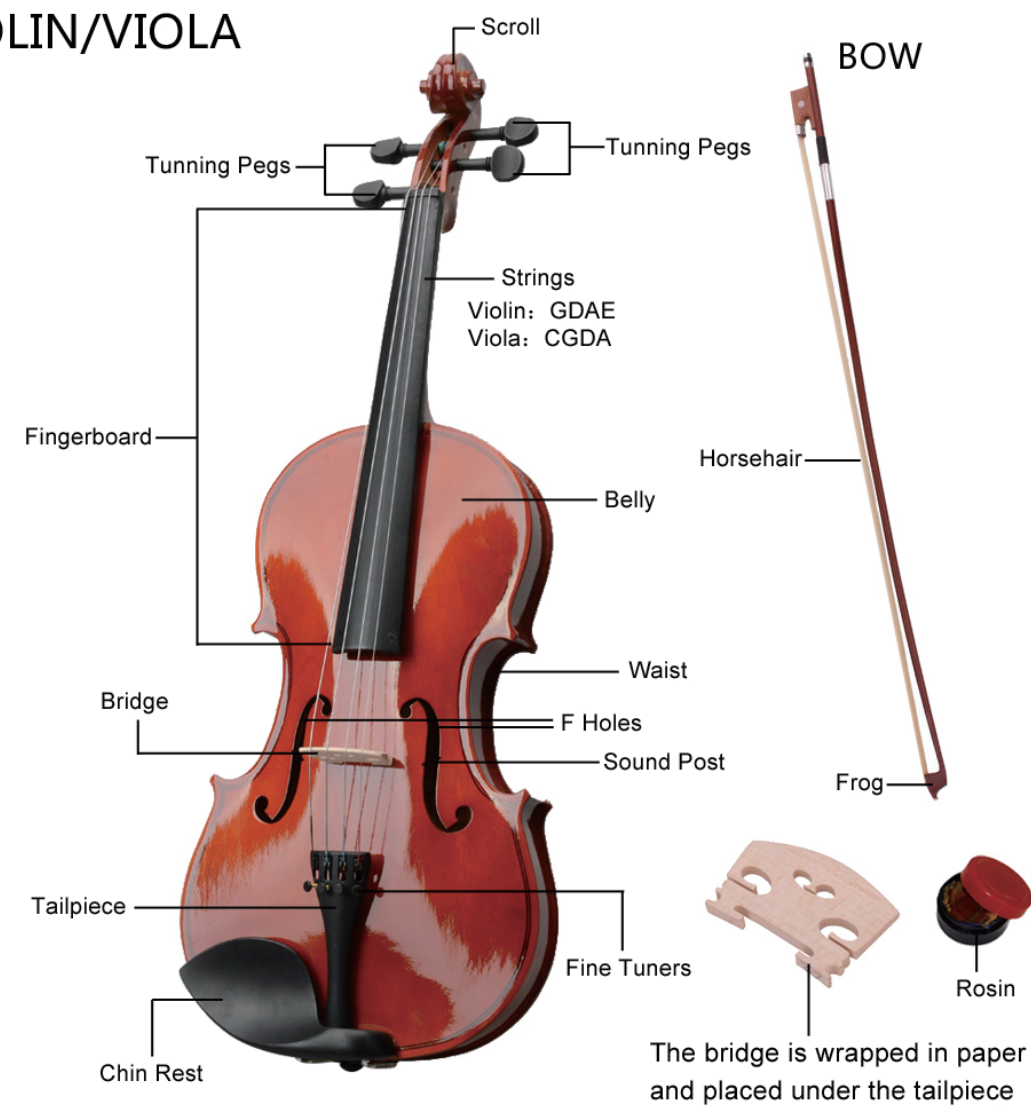
At our distribution center, we thoroughly inspect all instruments upon arrival and before shipping. Although we take great care in packaging and handling, we cannot guarantee that damage will not occur during shipment. As both the distributor and end-user, we recommend that you carefully inspect your instrument upon receipt and report any damage immediately. Please be aware that damage is not always visible, even if there are no signs of rough handling during transport.

If you discover any damage, please contact your seller within 24 hours of receiving the package so that they can file a claim with the carrier. To facilitate the claims process, it is essential that you save all cartons and packing materials until the claim is resolved.

In addition, take extra care to prevent exposure to sudden changes in temperature and humidity. Avoid extended exposure to direct sunlight, rain, heaters, and air conditioners

By following these guidelines, you can help ensure that your violin stays in optimal condition for years to come.

## VIOLIN/VIOLA





Trying different strings can significantly contribute to improving the sound of your instrument.

Your violin requires regular servicing. We recommend visiting a skilled repair shop at least twice a year for an instrument check-up. Early and inexpensive repairs can prevent the need for costly major repairs or overhauls.

By keeping these tips in mind, you can properly care for your violin and maintain its sound quality.

### Please note that

The warranty does not cover strings, reeds, cases, or other free accessories.

Damage caused by neglect or misuse of the instrument is not covered.

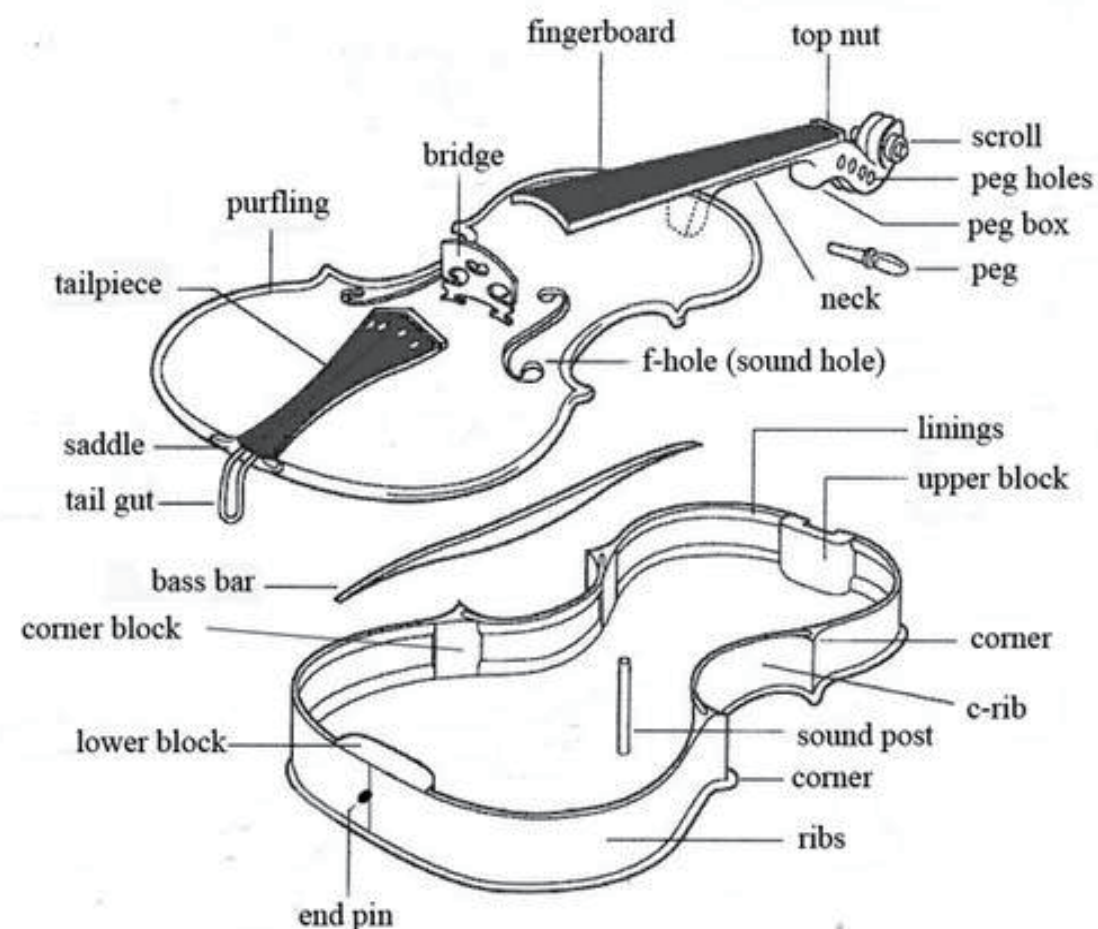
Delicate instruments are sensitive to climatic conditions. Exposure to excessive heat, cold, dryness, or moisture is considered neglect.

Instrument adjustment is not covered by this warranty.

Normal wear and tear caused by the regular use of items are not covered by this warranty.

Natural products, such as wood, cannot be guaranteed against cracking, seam separation, warping of fingerboard, or chipping.

Keep these points in mind to ensure proper care of your instrument and understand the terms of your warranty.



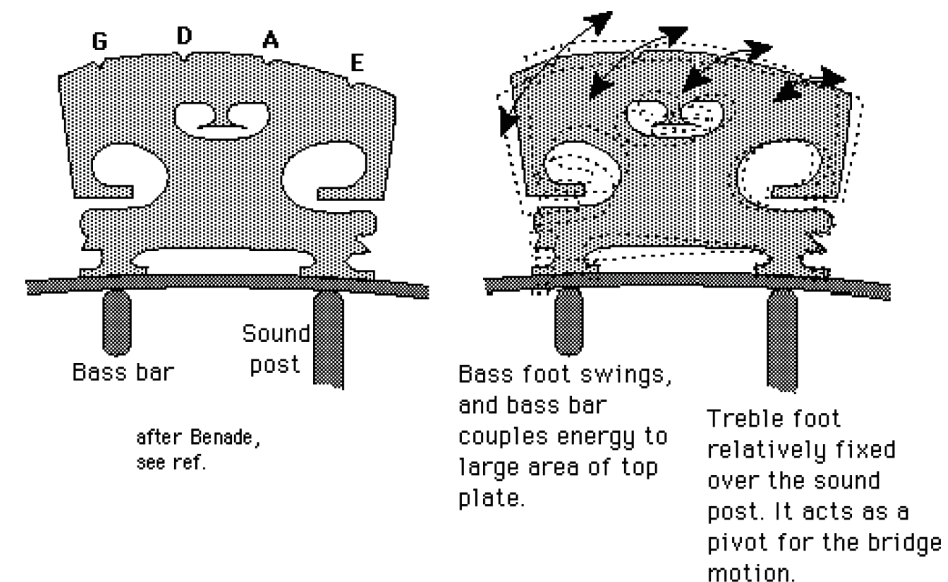
## Getting Started

Before playing your new violin, it is important to assemble and tune it correctly.

Violins are delicate instruments that require careful handling to avoid damage. If you have a violin instructor, we recommend seeking their assistance with the initial assembly, cleaning, and tuning.

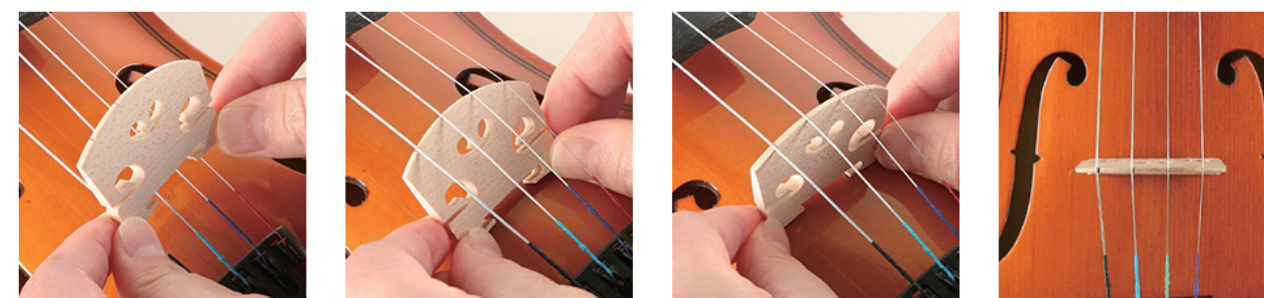
If you cannot wait, follow these steps carefully:

### Violin Bridge



The bridge plays a critical role in transmitting the sound of your violin by acting as a conduit between the strings and the body of the instrument. Many players choose to have their bridges customized by violin luthiers to enhance the tone of their instrument. If you would like to explore this option, please contact your place of purchase or visit a local violin repair shop.

It's important to note that the bridge is not fixed in position and is held in place by the tension of the strings over the top edge. Your bridge may not be set, but if it is, proceed to the tuning section. If your bridge is not set, you can follow the simple instructions below to set it correctly:



**Step 1** Loosen the strings slightly before placing the bridge to avoid breaking them.

**Step 2** Align the notches on the bridge with all four violin strings.

**Step 3** With both hands, hold the bottom of the bridge and stand it vertically on the body of the violin.

**Step 4** Place the bridge in the middle of the F-holes, making sure it is centered horizontally between both notches.

## Sound Post

The sound post is a vital component for producing sound from your new violin. It acts as a conduit between the bridge, strings, and body of the instrument and sits inside the body, visible through the "F" holes. Our skilled technicians set it in the correct position before shipping using special tools.

During shipment, the sound post may come loose or dislodge itself, which can cause harm to your instrument if not set properly. If this happens, please seek assistance from a local luthier or repair technician. Please note that any damage caused by improper setting of the sound post is not covered by warranty.

## Tuning

If you are new to the instrument, we recommend having your instructor assist you with tuning. It's important to handle the strings delicately as they can snap if tightened too much and cause damage to your new instrument.

As you tighten the strings, keep pulling the top of the bridge back toward the tailpiece. The bridge may tend to lean toward the fingerboard as you tighten the strings, but be careful not to let it lean too far as it could slam down and result in damage to your instrument.

Here is a brief guide for tuning your violin:

The four strings of a violin are tuned to the notes G, D, A, and E from low to high. You can use a pitch pipe or electronic tuner as a reference for tuning.

Begin by tuning the G string first, which is the lowest pitch and the string furthest to the left when looking at the violin. Pluck the string and adjust its tension with the peg until it's relatively close to the pitch. Continue plucking or playing the string while keeping the G pitch in your ear or blowing into the pitch pipe until the pitches match. Use the fine tuner on the tailpiece to get an exact match.

Repeat the process for the remaining strings in the following order: D, A, and E. After tuning each string, double-check the intonation by playing pairs of strings together (G-D, D-A, A-E) and make any necessary adjustments using the fine tuners.

Once you have completed tuning, you're finished!

## 4)Strings

Always clean your strings after playing with a lint-free cloth to remove rosin dust and dirt. This will make a significant difference to the sound.

Strings gradually deteriorate over time and usually start to lose their quality within six months, even if the violin isn't being played.

Old, lifeless strings should be replaced with new ones. Remember that the quality of the strings affects the sound of the instrument, so it's essential to invest in good-quality strings.

When replacing an entire set of strings, don't remove all of the old strings at once. Doing so can cause you to lose the correct bridge placement, and the lack of tension can cause the soundpost to fall over. Instead, replace the strings one at a time.

By following these tips, you can help maintain the tone and quality of your violin strings and ensure optimal sound quality.

### When changing violin strings:

1. Adjust the fine tuner to the middle of its range.
2. Insert the ball end of the string around the hooks of the fine tuner and lightly pull.
3. Insert the other end of the string through the hole in the peg, and wind it clockwise, starting from the center of the peg to just before the edge of the pegbox.
4. Align the string on the bridge by running it through the groove made by the old string.
5. Wind the string evenly, making sure not to overtighten it.
6. Tighten the string until it is close to the desired pitch.
7. Use the fine tuner to lock the string into pitch.
8. Check the bridge's adjustment to prevent the edge from being pulled toward the fingerboard excessively while bringing the new strings up to pitch gradually.

### When installing new strings, keep in mind that:

New strings may break after installation. Take note of where the string broke to determine the cause, which could be a rough spot at the peg, nut, or fine tuner due to the winding being too close to the wall of the pegbox, or excessive tension and stress.

Strings will deteriorate over time and lose much of their tone quality within six months, even if the violin isn't being played. Even unused strings in their packages can lose quality after some time.



### 3)The Bow

Only use the bow on the strings of a stringed instrument and avoid touching the horsehair to prevent damage.

To avoid damaging the horsehair on your bow, never touch it with your fingers as the oils from your skin can reduce its ability to grip the strings.

Rosin the bow regularly, but avoid using too much as it can produce a harsh tone and create an excessive build-up of white rosin powder on the instrument. For students, once a week is usually sufficient.

Loosen the screw after each practice session to prolong the life of your bow. The hair should be loosened completely, then brought back with just a single turn of the screw. This helps keep the hair even while allowing the bow to relax.

Bows must be periodically rehaired by a professional repair technician. This is necessary when too many hairs are broken, the hair is dirty, or it has lost its friction. In some cases, buying a new bow may be more cost-effective than rehairing a small, fractional-sized bow.

Bows occasionally lose their correct camber and need to be recambered using the same heating method as in the original manufacturing process. This should also be done by a professional repair technician.

After every use, wipe the bow stick clean with a soft, non-abrasive, lint-free cloth . Use special untreated cloths marketed for instrument and bow cleaning, or cleansers and polishes specifically made for stringed instruments. However, if the bow is wiped properly after every use, cleansers and polishes are generally unnecessary. If you decide to polish your bow stick, test the product on a small area first to ensure that it will not damage or discolor the finish. Never use commercial cleansers or chemicals on the bow or strings and keep them away from the hair.

Grip or winding of the bow must occasionally be replaced to maintain a good grip and protect the wood.

By following these tips, you can help ensure that your bow stays in good condition and produces high-quality sound.

Here are some important things to keep in mind when tuning your violin

1. Use the pegs for larger adjustments and the fine tuners for smaller adjustments.
2. Tighten the tuning pegs by turning them clockwise and push the pegs towards the peg box to lock the strings in place.
3. Depending on the weather, humidity level, and amount of playing, you may need to retune your instrument frequently. Check periodically to make sure your violin is still in tune.
4. New strings tend to lose their tension more than older strings. After getting a new string to pitch, slightly pull on it to help it stretch out and settle in. Then, retune if necessary.
5. It's easier to arrive at the desired pitch from below the note. If the string is sharp, loosen it slightly until the pitch is flat, then slightly tighten the peg until you reach the desired pitch.

Tuning a string takes practice, but with time, you will master the slight adjustments needed and be able to tune the instrument without thinking through each step.

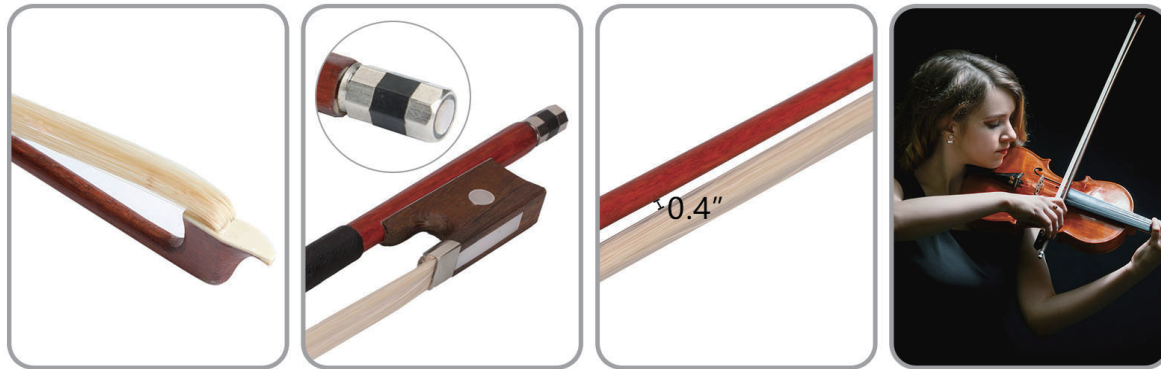
### Pegs

If you're experiencing slipping pegs while tuning, try these tips:

1. Push the pegs in as you tune the strings up to pitch. This will help the pegs hold tighter as the tension of the string goes up.
2. Use peg compound or apply chalk onto the pegs where they are inserted into the peg box to help lock them in place.
3. New strings may require some stretching before they settle in and hold pitch. Try pulling the strings slightly upwards after tuning to pitch. This can take some of the slack out of the strings and accelerate the settling-in process for new strings.

## Use Bow and Rosin

To produce a sound with your bow, it must be tightened and rosined. Follow these steps to prepare your bow:



1. When you receive the bow, tighten the frog using the screw so that the hair has tautness.
2. If **you find** some broken bow hairs, it's normal, simply cut them off.
3. Be careful not to over-tighten your bow. Tighten the bow screw and keep the horsetail in the middle part away from the bow rod by about 0.40 inch, adjusting as needed depending on your playing style.



1. Before applying rosin, use sandpaper or a knife to scrape the surface of the new rosin cake, which will be too slick to apply to the hair.
2. Slowly draw the hair over the rosin cake from the frog to the tip of the bow, being careful not to draw the bow too quickly, which can cause friction.
3. Rub the horsetail evenly back and forth on the surface of the rosin until the bow hair sticks with the rosin and produces a sound on the violin.
4. If there is no tone or volume emitting from the strings, it means the bow is not grabbing the strings enough to generate a tone. Try applying more rosin to the bow.

## Things to keep in mind

When applying rosin to your bow, aim for a happy medium. Listen for a clear and nice tone as the bow draws on the strings. If there's a whispering tone or no tone at all, add more rosin. If there's a clear tone, then you have reached the optimal level of rosin on the bow. However, if you hear a scratchy tone, stop applying rosin and begin playing.

If you hear a scratchy tone instead of a clear tone while playing, it's likely that you have applied too much rosin. To remedy this, simply play your violin until the excess rosin wears off.

At the end of your practice session, remember to loosen the screw on your bow so that the hair is no longer taut. This will help prolong the life of your bow.

Avoid touching the horsehair on your bow with your fingers, as the oils from your skin can damage the hair and reduce its ability to grip the strings.

## Shoulder Rest

To attach the shoulder rest:

1. Adjust the feet so that the shoulder rest will clamp onto the edges of the lower bout
2. Gently spread the feet and fit them over the edge, then snap them in place.

### SHOULDER REST INSTALLATION



## Maintenance

When not in use, store your instrument and bow in the case with the lid closed. Remember to securely lock the bow in place and remove the shoulder rest or pad before closing the case.

### 1)Pegs

If the pegs start to slip, push them in towards the peg box for better grip.

Use peg compound or apply chalk onto the pegs where they are inserted into the peg box. Additionally, apply peg drop every few months.

If the pegs and peg box become worn over time, bring the instrument to a professional repair person for refitting.

### 2)Body

Never use furniture polish or alcohol to clean your instrument. After playing, wipe your violin with a lint-free cloth to remove rosin dust and dirt.

Pay particular attention to the fingerboard and top of the instrument. If rosin dust accumulates and is not wiped off, it can fuse with the varnish and become impossible to remove without damage.

Be careful not to knock the bridge out of place while cleaning.