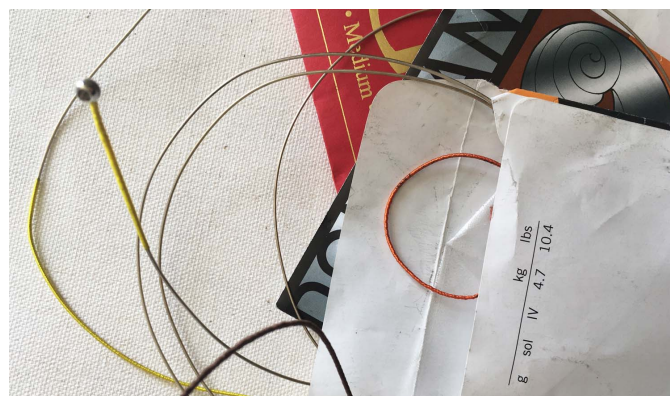


# The Strings of the Violin

There are four strings on the violin.

Their names are: G, D, A, and E.

G, D, A and E are the pitches generated by each string when the strings are in tune.



## Things to know about strings:

- Strings sometimes snap through normal use. It's good to have a spare set.
- After a certain amount of use, strings wear out or become 'false' and need replacing.
- We tune the strings with the pegs and the fine tuners: Pegs for big adjustments, fine tuners for small adjustments.
- If you have to use the pegs, don't over-tighten or the string may snap.

- There are lots of different types of string. But at beginner level, you don't need to worry about this too much. Just make sure you don't have a bad or super cheap type! Thin, wiry strings make a horrible sound.
- The bridge supports the strings, so it's important to check that the bridge is straight.

If you bought your violin by mail order or online, the violin may be shipped with the strings 'loose'. And if the bridge is not already in place, the strings won't be either.

To avoid this, we recommend you go to a violin shop if possible, or that when the violin arrives, you take it to a specialist luthier who can set it up for you.

### **Top Tip: Buying Strings**

When you're buying replacement strings, or ordering a set to use as spares, then **make sure you buy the right size!** Each size of violin has its own size of string.

If you just ask a retailer for 'violin strings' without specifying a size, they will usually assume that you are looking for full sized strings, which will be too big for a child's violin!