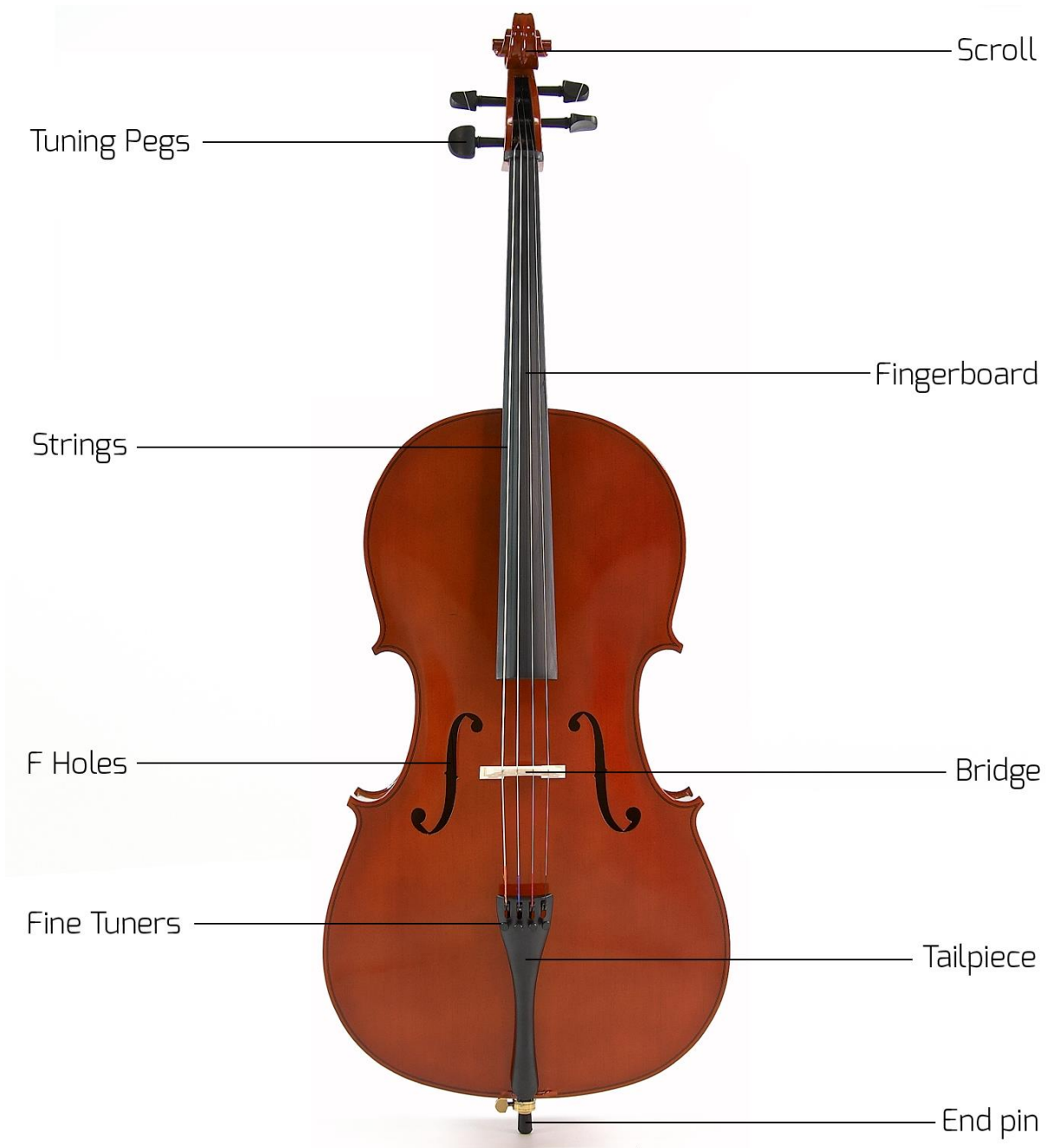




Cello Assembly Instructions

Thank you for purchasing this Gear4music instrument. We have packed your instrument securely to ensure that it arrives to you in the best possible condition. As a result, the instrument will require a small amount of setting up, however following these simple steps will ensure that you will be set up and ready to play in no time at all. Below is a diagram showing the names of the parts of your instrument.



Step 1: The Bridge

The bridge is the fitted piece of wood that holds the strings in place at the correct height over the fingerboard. The first thing you will notice when opening your instrument is that there is no bridge in place. To avoid the bridge falling down and scratching the instrument in transit, we have taken it down and packed it to avoid any damage. If you look in the front pocket of the cello case you will find the bridge neatly wrapped in protective paper.



Once you have unwrapped the bridge, the next step is positioning. You will find that the bridge has a high and low side. The high side of the bridge should be on the same side as the chin rest.



The bridge should then be placed in the middle of the two f holes on the cello body. The loose strings should then be placed over the bridge, corresponding with the relevant grooves.



Step 2: The Tuning Pegs

The tuning pegs are already in position with the strings attached, but require tightening. As the tuning pegs are tapered, the further in you push them, the tighter they will become. The easiest way to tune the strings is to turn the peg to the point where the string is close to the optimum string pitch, and then push it in so it is tight. When first tuning the instrument, and putting the bridge up, tune the two outer strings first, followed by the two inner strings to ensure that the bridge stays upright. It may take a little time for both the strings and the tuning pegs to 'bed in', so if the instrument is not holding tune, try pushing the tuning pegs in further. With time this should become easier, and the pegs should hold their tune better. From there, small adjustments to tuning can be made using the 4 small fine tuners on the tailpiece of the cello.



Step 3: The Bow

All Gear4music instruments are provided with a bow and rosin. The bow has been loosened for transit to protect it from damage. On the end of the bow there is a hexagonal metal nut. Turning the nut tightens or loosens the bow hairs.



The first step is to tighten the bow. To do this you need to turn the nut on the end of the bow clockwise. You will notice that the loose bow has a large curve to the wood. You want to tighten the bow until the wood is close to being straight, but still with a gentle curve. If you are unsure of how tight it would be, do not tighten it too much and consult either your teacher, or an online instruction video. The bow should be loosened whenever stored or out of use. To do this, turn the nut anti-clockwise.

To make the bow sound correctly, rosin needs to be applied. Rosin allows the bow to grip the strings, and make the instrument resonate clearly. To apply the rosin, rub the bow backwards and forwards on the rosin surface. This will create a white powder, and a sticky residue on the bow. It may take several applications of rosin to make a new bow perform correctly.

You should now be ready to enjoy playing your new Gear4music instrument!