

Instrument Tuning

Fine Tuners- For small tuning adjustments

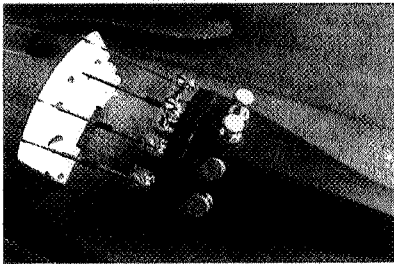
- Fine tuners are located on the tailpiece of the instrument.
- Turning the fine tuner clockwise will raise the pitch (make the note higher). The fine tuner will get tighter as you turn it.
- Turning the fine tuner counterclockwise will lower the pitch. The fine tuner will get looser as you turn it.

Pegs- For more drastic tuning

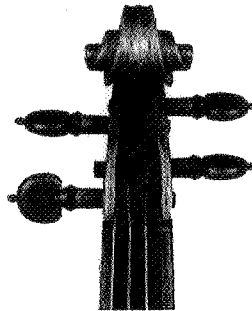
- Pegs are located on the scroll of the instrument.
- Always turn the peg down before going up to loosen it.
- Push in on the peg as you turn so that it doesn't slip and unravel.
- Go slowly. Turning the peg too far or too fast can easily break a string.
- Turning the peg up will raise the pitch, turning the peg down will lower the pitch.
- Bass players have gears instead of pegs. You don't need to push in on these.

Using a chromatic tuner

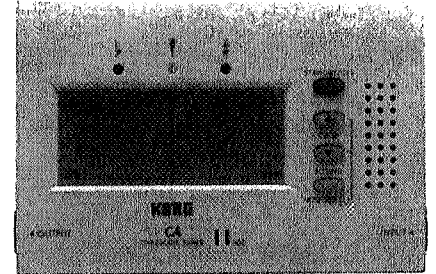
- A tuner has a needle that indicates if the pitch is too high, too low, or just right.
- Many tuners also have a red light on the left for too low, on the right for too high, and a green light in the middle if it is in tune.



Fine tuners



Pegs



Chromatic Tuner

Using your ear

- If you are tuning by matching a piano or another stringed instrument, listen to each note carefully.
- Compared to the instrument giving the correct pitch, does your instrument sound higher, lower, or a perfect match?
- Follow the instructions above, using the fine tuners or pegs.

Violin Strings- G (lowest), D, A, E (highest) All strings are a fifth apart.

Viola Strings- C (lowest), G, D, A (highest) All strings are a fifth apart.

Cello Strings- C (lowest), G, D, A (highest) All strings are a fifth apart.

Bass Strings- E (lowest), A, D, G (highest) All strings are a fourth apart.