Eastar

May the music be with you

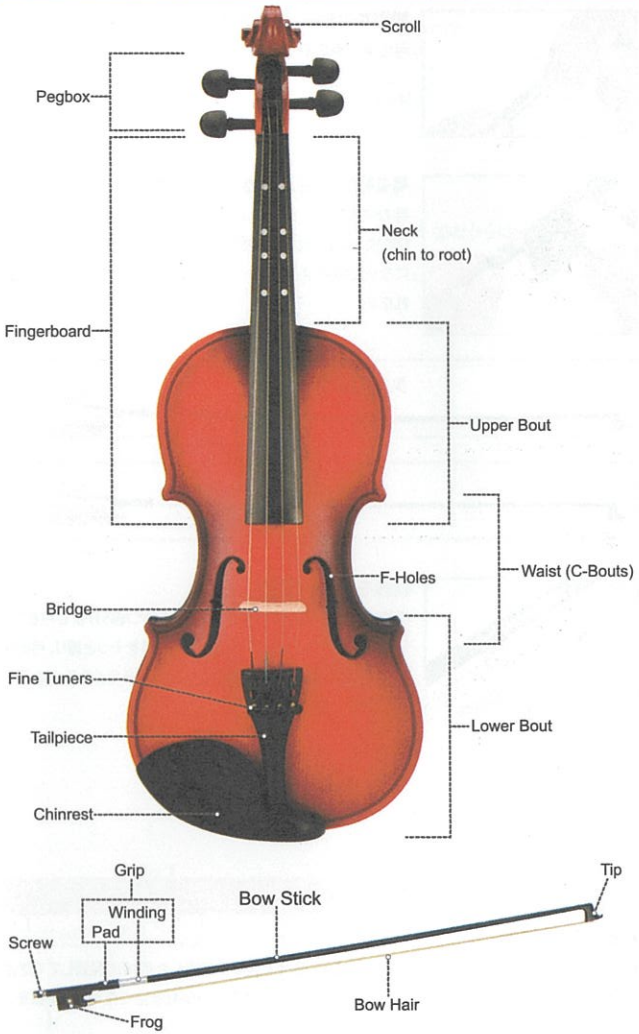
Eastar Violin

Owner's Manual

Thank you for choosing Eastar violin!

Now, please follow the guide and set up your instrument.

Violin's Construction



Product List

Model Name	EVA-1 Quantity	EVA-2 Quantity	EVA-3 Quantity	EVA-330 Quantity
Violin	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc
Bow	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc	2 pcs
Strings	2 sets (1 set already installed)	2 sets (1 set already installed)	2 sets (1 set already installed)	2 sets (1 set already installed)
Shoulder rest	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc
Rosin	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc
Bridge	1 pc	2 pcs	2 pcs	1 pc
Case	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc
Manual	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc	1 pc
Tuner	1 pc	/	1 pc	1 pc

Violin Specifications

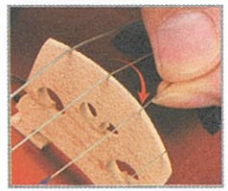
Model	EVA-1	EVA-2	EVA-3	EVA-330
Size available	1/4.1/2.3/4.4/4	1/4.1/2.3/4.4/4	1/4.1/2.3/4.4/4	4/4.
Fingerboard	Ebony	Pear wood with learning point	Pear wood with learning point	Pear wood
Body	Spruce/Maple	Spruce/Maple	Spruce/Maple	Spruce/Maple
Pegs	Maple	Jujube wood	Jujube wood	Jujube wood
Tailpiece	Aluminum alloy with fine tuners	Aluminum alloy with fine tuners	Aluminum alloy with fine tuners	Aluminum alloy with fine tuners
Chinrest	Maple	Jujube wood	Jujube wood	Jujube wood
Strings	Steel	Steel	Steel	Steel
Finish	Natural varnish	Natural varnish	Matte antique finish	Matte antique finish
Bow	Brasilia wood	Brasilia wood	Brasilia wood	Brasilia wood
Shoulder rest	ABS	ABS	ABS	Natural: Wood Black: ABS

Set the Bridge

A violin bridge is a small piece of wood. The bottom of the bridge is usually a straight line, while the top is arched slightly. When examining your bridge, you'll notice that one side of the arch is slightly higher than the other. **The lower side is the E-string side, and the taller side is the G-string side.** When you put the bridge in place, make sure the E-string comes over the E-string side, and the G-string comes over the G-string side. If you don't know which strings are which, the G-string will be the string farthest to the left when the violin's head is facing your body, and the E-string will be the string farthest to the right.

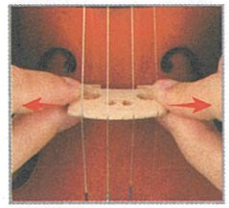
Place the bridge between the F-holes.

The F-holes are two f-shaped holes found near the end of the violin's head. When you slide the bridge under the strings, make sure it's between the two F-holes. The bridge should be placed at roughly the midway point of the f-holes.



Put the violin strings in the knobs of the bridge.

The violin bridge has four small knobs running across the top. The four violin strings fit into these knobs, keeping the bridge and the strings in place. Gently feed one violin string at a time into the knobs on the bridge.



Tighten the strings.

Now you can retighten your strings to keep the peg in place. Gently turn each peg on the head of the violin. It's a good idea to use one hand to hold the bridge in place while tightening the strings, to prevent it from falling over. Tighten the strings until they are secure enough to keep the bridge in place while still having a very slight amount of slack.

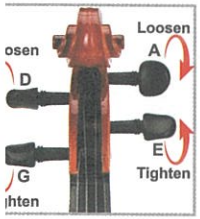
*** Check to the bridge is in the center of the violin and make sure the bridge is standing at a 90-degree angle and falls roughly in the middle of the f-holes.**

*** Bridges often fall out of place during first tuning. To prevent this from happening, make sure you hold your bridge in place with one hand when tuning.**

une the Strings

Check the peg, and make sure the peg is not too loose or too tight.
Take the peg and push it back into its proper place on the pegbox. Rotate the peg in a circle to spread the peg compound around the edges of the hole, which will make it easier to spin and adjust your tuning peg.

Pluck a note on the "A" string.
Use your fingers to pick at the string, striking a note. The tuner dial will move up and down to show you where the note is. Make sure the note says "A" in the corner when you pluck the string. If it doesn't, you'll need to make a lot of adjustments.



Turn the pegs to make larger adjustments.
Find the corresponding peg for the string. For the "A" string, it's the one that's at the top right if you're holding the violin facing you with the pegs at the top. Move clockwise to make it higher or counterclockwise to make the note lower. Make small moves, less than 0.25 inches (0.64 cm) at a time to adjust the pitch.

e strings are typically tuned to G-D-A-E from left to right, pushing the peg in curely while turning the peg firmly.

ttach the Shoulder Rest

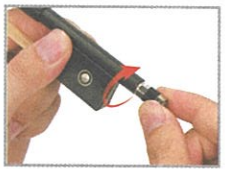
Hold the violin between your legs.
Take your violin with both hands and place it between your legs. With the back facing you and the scroll pointing to the floor. The body of the violin will be pointing toward the ceiling.Your legs should fit nicely in the rib area of the violin.Squeeze your legs ever so slightly to hold the violin in place.

Attach the feet of the shoulder rest to the violin.
Take the shoulder rest. Place the wider part onto the same side of the chinrest. Make sure that the rim of the violin fits nicely into the c shape of the feet on the rest. Slide the feet of this wider side to a 9'o clock position. Slide the other feet onto the outside of the violin stopping at sound the 3'o clock position.

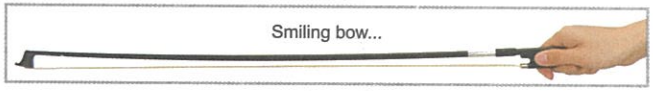
Adjust the placement of the feet of the shoulder rest.
Adjust it by sliding the feet to an angle that fits your shoulder. Make sure it is secure. If your shoulders are narrow, move the feet closer to the end pin. If you have wider shoulders, place the shoulder rest further away from the end pin, in the middle of the lower body of the violin.

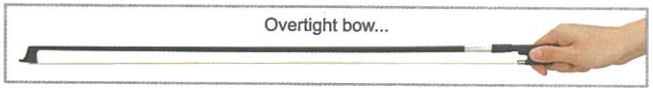
Rosin Your Bow

Grab your rosin block and scratch it to bring rosin powder to the top.
Scratch the rosin by using the screw of the bow or a nail file on the surface of the rosin.



Tighten your bow and start putting rosin on the bow hair.
Tighten the bow until you see the middle part of the bow is slightly curved, like a smile. Otherwise, you will determine that the violin bow is over-tightened when the wood has lost its curve in the middle part of the bow and gone completely straight.





"Play" the rosin back and forth.
Run the bow along the rosin from the tip down to the frog (the part you hold with your hand), and then stroke it back again. Grasp the bow gently and press down just hard enough that the bow hairs produce some dust and feel the bow gripping and no longer slipping.

Care and Maintenance

Store a violin

As a rule, the safest place to keep a violin is in its violin case. The temperature of the room should be **constant and the humidity moderate**. During the heating season it may be advisable to use a humidifier to prevent damage to the gluing or, even worse, cracks in the wood.

A violin should be kept in a **place free of drafts and away from direct sunlight.** Make sure that the violin case is neither "in the way" where it can get knocked over in passing, nor kept on a shelf or in a closet where it can fall down when other items are retrieved. When placing the violin in its violin case, make sure that no **sharp or pointed objects can damage the varnish.**

Caution: the violin should never be put under pressure or forced into its case!

Clean a violin

Rosin dust can damage the instrument varnish if it is not wiped away after each playing session. And should always be wiped off the strings and fingerboard as well.For this purpose, it is best to use a soft cloth. Avoid using the same cloth to clean the rest of the body, as any rough flakes of rosin that may be sticking to the cloth could scratch the varnish, and a fine layer of rosin dust from the cloth would be distributed all over the instrument, eventually dulling the varnish.

About the peg

Temperature changes will cause the wood of the pegs to contract or expand. if the peg easily to slipping, please plug inside energetically while tuning and rotation.If too tight, Peg lubricant helps stiff pegs turn more smoothly and can be purchased from a violin maker or music shop. Peg chalk solves the opposite problem and prevents slippage. Pegs can be prevented from sliding out when new violin strings are put on: guide the string so that it lies very close to the edge of the peg box as you wind it.

About the bridge

This carved, wooden support holds the strings at the correct height and distance from each other and transmits the sound energy from the strings to the body of the instrument. Since the bridge is fragile and not glued or fixed to the table in any way, it is necessary to prevent impact to this sensitive area and to ensure the bridge **remains straight and be upright.** Even with normal use and regular tuning, a bridge will gradually lean forward or back in the direction of the pegs or fine-tuners. If the bridge is left in this position it will eventually warp under string tension. A bridge that is slightly warped can be straightened at your violin shop but a severely warped bridge will need replacement. To extend the life of a bridge, regularly inspect its position and straighten it when necessary. To do this, one must grip the bridge firmly with both hands and carefully ease it back into an upright position.

About the string

Replace your strings regularly to ensure your instrument always plays and sounds to its full potential. Strings gradually lose their warmth and brilliance even if an instrument is not played frequently. When changing strings, always replace them one at a time and make sure your bridge does not begin to lean forward or backwards.

To wind on a new string, maintain some tension on the string at all times. Overlap the string once before you continue to wrap it around the peg. Always take care to wind the string close to the pegbox on the same side as the peg you are adjusting. A gentle fit against the wall of the pegbox will prevent most pegs from slipping and strings from unwinding.

Care the bow

The violin bow on a daily basis is to tighten the bow hair and then run the rosin up and down the hair. **Never tighten the bow hair too much and always loosen the bow hair after playing** is very important to keep the bow in a good playing condition. The bow stick should also be wiped clean with a soft cloth after each use to remove rosin dust. A soft cloth of microfiber or another material reliably removes the freshly formed dust whilst also polishing the surface of the stick somewhat. **Do not pull such hairs out of the tip or frog;** instead, just use a sharp knife or very sharp pair of scissors to cut the hair as short as possible and get the broken hair off the bow. The violin bow hairs are secured at either end, and the mounting becomes loose if individual strands of hair are ripped out.

Other Instructions

1. While using new strings, as the tensile changes, the sound may be unstable, such as the tone decreases, and sounds decentralized, keeping the string tension and playing, which will trend to normal and stable after being adapted for one week.
2. Please play more your own violin, that will be helpful for the vibration of the violin plate, and it will make sound quality turn better with the increase of playing times.
3. The violin soundpost could fall during great fluctuations of humidity, the top and back swell when it is warm and humid, and the soundpost simply becomes too loose and falls, and please take the instrument to the repair store.
4. If there is any other question or difficulty during the use, please contact Eastar, and we are pleased to answer your questions.