

Finished 22-String LYNDA LYRE

Nylon Strings

Wire Strings



MUSICMAKERS

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FINISHED LYNDA LYRE

Accessories included:

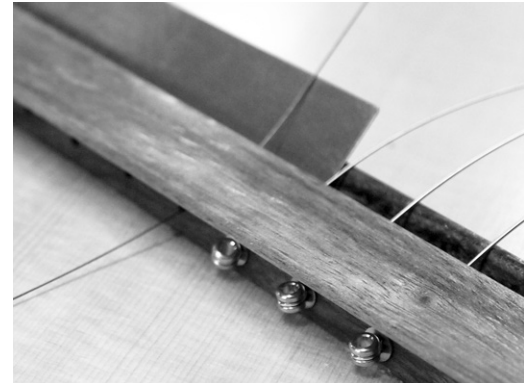
L-handle tuning wey

String chart with stringing instructions

STRINGING INSTRUCTIONS:

Note -- We offer this Lyre with either nylon strings or wire strings. The nylon strings are thicker and give a more mellow harp-like sound, whereas the wire strings are thinner and produce a brighter and louder zither-like sound with longer sustain. Consult the string charts on the back page for proper placement of the different string sizes.

HINT: Whether you are installing nylon or wire strings, you might find it helpful to place a small piece of plastic or metal on the slope of the bridge to make it easier to slide the strings up over the saddle of the bridge. A butter knife would probably work well too.



NTLON STRINGS

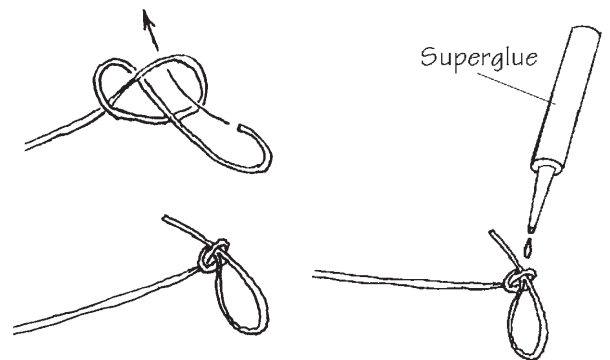
Notice that some of the nylon strings are colored red (for C notes) and blue (for F notes). This is just like harp strings and is meant for guiding your playing. The longer fatter strings are already tied at the end for you, so you can just thread them through the proper hole in the bridge and pull them tight against the wood. Hint: If the leather washer is too big to fit up against the bridge, you can use a scissors to clip the edges of the leather as needed.



Begin with th longest red string Then stretch the string across the instrument to the proper tuning pin and cut off the excess 2" beyond the pin, as shown.



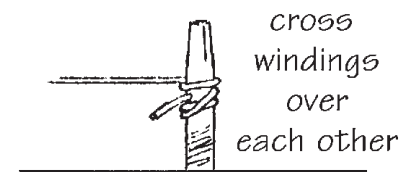
Poke that end into the hole in the tuning pin so it goes through and shows about 1/4" stub on the other side. Turn the pin clockwise with your tuning wrench to wind the string onto the pin until the slack is pulled taut. Be careful not to over-tighten! Just make it tight enough to produce a sound when you pluck the string.



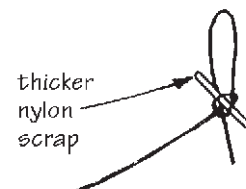
When you come to the plain nylon strings, you need to tie a knot in the end so they hold fast against the bridge. It is a simple overhand knot, but for the highest 10 strings we like to tuck the tail back into the knot, just to make the knot bulkier so it can't be pulled through the hole in the bridge.

It is also helpful to add adrop of Superglue to the knot because nylon is slippery material, and a dab of glue will prevent it from slowly untying itself under tension.

These lighter nylon strings also need to be secured to the tuning pins more carefully. As you turn the pin clockwise, you can cross one winding over the other as shown here to cinch the string around the outside of the pin.



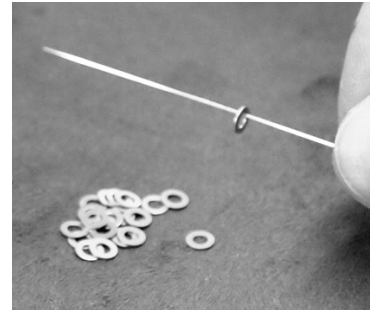
The very lightest nylon strings will probably need extra bulk in the knot to prevent them from being pulled through the hole in the bridge. You can use a scrap of thicker nylon to poke into the knot before tightening it fully, as shown here.



WIRE STRINGS

Note: Wire strings do not come colored, but you can tint them with permanent marking pens or paint markers (from an art or craft store). Use red for the C strings and blue for the F strings to guide your playing. Some people just mark near each end of those strings and leave the playing area plain to avoid getting colors on their fingers.

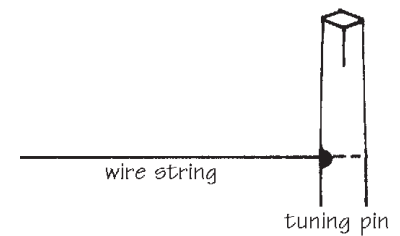
Replacing a wire string is a bit simpler: Place a tiny washer onto the wire first, then just thread the string through the bridge until the “ball end” stops against the wood. The washer prevents the “ball” from pulling deeper into the hole in the bridge.



Stretch the wire across to the proper tuning pin and clip off the excess length, about 2 inches beyond the pin, as shown

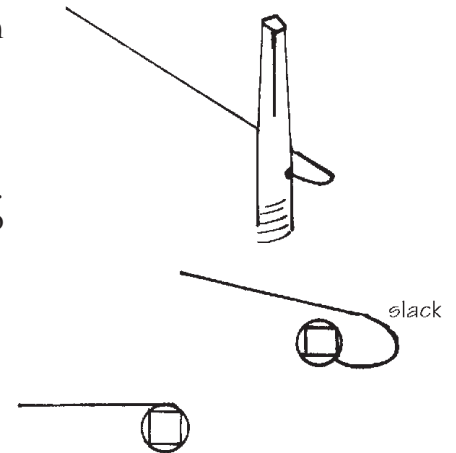


Then pull the string back so the end of the wire is hidden inside the tuning pin. Yes, this is a bit hard to keep it in the right place as you turn the pin, but use one hand to hold the slacked wire and the other to turn the pin clockwise with the tuning wrench.



When you have turned the pin halfway around, you can pull on the wire to form a kink, like “setting the hook” when catching a fish.

Maintain tension on the wire as you turn the pin enough to pull the wire taut. Don't over-tighten -- you don't want to break the wire! Just pull up the slack so the wire makes a tone when you pluck it.



Proceed with the remaining strings, in the order shown on the string chart. When they are all installed, you can begin tuning.

TUNING THE LYRE

The range of your Lyre is from C3 below Middle C4 to high C6 two octaves above Middle C (see string chart on back page). If you have a keyboard available, you can tune by matching the pitches of the white keys beginning with C below Middle C and going right up the scale (skipping the black keys).

If you have trouble matching pitches, you may need to ask a musical friend to help. We offer a digital electronic tuner that helps with fine tuning adjustments, but your first few tunings can be rough estimates just to get the strings close to the full tension.

It will take several tunings to settle the instrument. Nylon stretches quite a bit at first, but will stabilize nicely over time. If you cannot get a string to stay in tune, check to see if the knot is untying itself at the bridge.

22-String Lynda Lyre

NYLON STRING CHART

String	Note	Guage	Code	Material	Vibrating Length
1	C6	.028	Nyl-028	Nylon	8"
2	B5	.028	Nyl-028	Nylon	8-1/2
3	A5	.032	Nyl-032	Nylon	9-1/4
4	G5	.032	Nyl-032	Nylon	9-7/8
5	F5	.036	Nyl-036	Nylon	10-1/2
6	E5	.036	Nyl-036	Nylon	11-1/4
7	D5	.040	Nyl-040	Nylon	12
8	C5	.040	Nyl-040	Nylon	12-7/8
9	B4	.045	Nyl-045	Nylon	13-3/4
10	A4	.045	Nyl-045	Nylon	14-5/8
11	G4	.050	Nyl-050	Nylon	15-1/5
12	F4	.050	Nyl-050	Nylon	16-3/8
13	E4	.055	Nyl-055	Nylon	17-1/4
14	D4	.055	Nyl-055	Nylon	18-1/4
15	Mid C4	.055	Nyl-055	Nylon	19-1/4
16	B3	.040/.010	Lim-B3	Wound	20-1/4
17	A3	.045/.010	Lim-A3	Wound	21-3/8
18	G3	.050/.010	Lim-G3	Wound	22-3/8
19	F3	.050/.013	Lim-F3	Wound	23-1/2
20	E3	.050/.015	Lim-E3	Wound	24-1/4
21	D3	.055/.020	Lim-D3	Wound	24-3/4
22	C3	.055/.025	Lim-C3	Wound	25-1/4

WIRE STRING CHART

String	Note	Guage	Code	Material	Vibrating Length
1	C6	.012	BALLO12	Steel	8"
2	B5	.012	BALLO12	Steel	8-1/2
3	A5	.012	BALLO12	Steel	9-1/4
4	G5	.012	BALLO12	Steel	9-7/8
5	F5	.014	BALLO14	Steel	10-1/2
6	E5	.014	BALLO14	Steel	11-1/4
7	D5	.014	BALLO14	Steel	12
8	C5	.016	BALLO16	Steel	12-7/8
9	B4	.016	BALLO16	Steel	13-3/4
10	A4	.016	BALLO16	Steel	14-5/8
11	G4	.018	BALLO18	Steel	15-1/5
12	F4	.018	BALLO18	Steel	16-3/8
13	E4	.018	BALLO18	Steel	17-1/4
14	D4	.020	BALLO20	Steel	18-1/4
15	Mid C4	.022	BALLO22	Wound	19-1/4
16	B3	.022	BALLO22	Wound	20-1/4
17	A3	.022	BALLO22	Wound	21-3/8
18	G3	.022	BALLO22	Wound	22-3/8
19	F3	.025	BALLO25	Wound	23-1/2
20	E3	.025	BALLO25	Wound	24-1/4
21	D3	.032	BALLO32	Wound	24-3/4
22	C3	.032	BALLO32	Wound	25-1/4