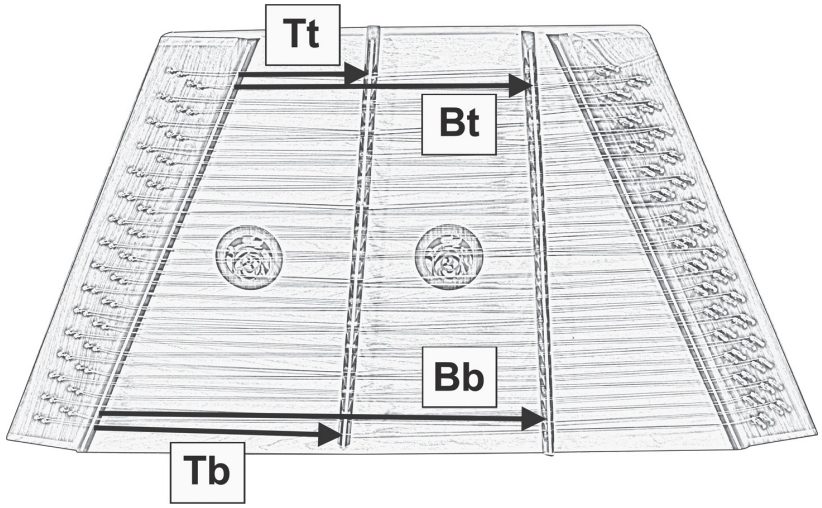
— Hammered Dulcimer —

Bridge Placement for Recommended Tuning



To locate the proper Bridge placement for the recommended tuning, measure along the strings from the top center of the left-hand Nut to the top center of the Bridge.

(Tt = Treble top; Bt = Bass top; Tb = Treble bottom; Bb = Bass bottom)

Style	Tt	Bt	Tb	Bb
DH10-9	6.2” (157mm)	13.3” (337mm)	9.7” (246mm)	21.9” (556mm)
DH12-11	5.9” (150mm)	11.3” (287mm)	10.0” (256mm)	18.7” (477mm)
DH16-15	5.4” (138mm)	11.4” (290mm)	11.2” (285mm)	20.5” (520mm)

Instrument Care

Here are some simple tips to care for your dulcimer:

- Use a dry soft cloth for dusting
- Avoid extreme temperatures
- Avoid direct sunlight
- Replace broken strings immediately

Accessories

Hammers, String Sets, Gig Bags and more accessories are available at www.ensoulmusic.com

EnSoul MUSIC DESIGNS

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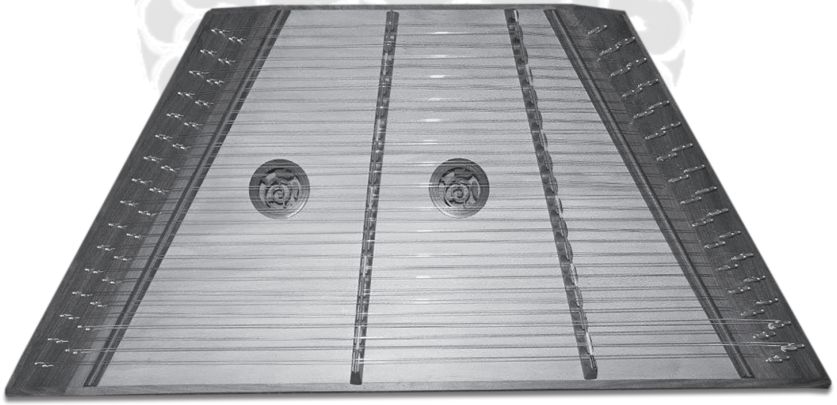
Hammered Dulcimer

Roosebeck™ FINE INSTRUMENTS

Hammered Dulcimer



– Owner’s Guide –

Roosebeck™

— Hammered Dulcimer —

The hammered dulcimer has a rich, full sound. The hammers create an energy not found in other string instruments. The numbers associated with the dulcimer code refer to the number of string courses crossing the treble and bass bridges. DH16-15, indicates 16 courses cross the treble and 15 courses cross the bass bridge. DH12-11 and DH10-9, have 12 or 10 courses crossing the treble bridge and 11 or 9 crossing the bass bridge, respectively. The recommended tuning is the Traditional Fifth Interval Tuning and you can find a tuning chart provided.

Before You Begin

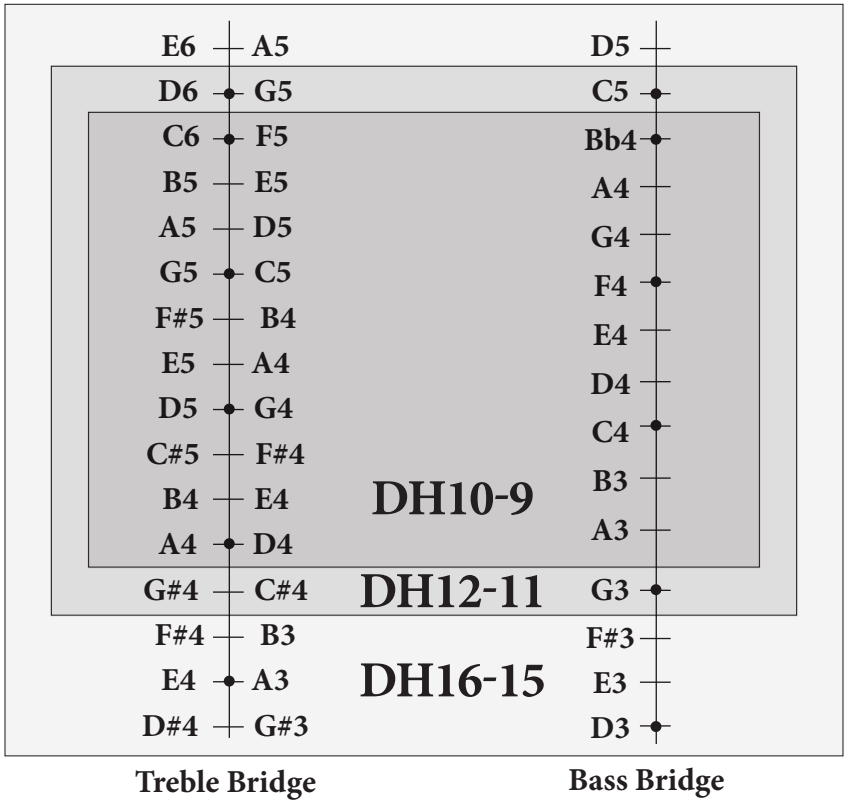
If you cannot achieve the proper tuning, the bridges may have moved during shipping. To start, always loosen the string slightly; this ensures you are working on the correct string and equalizes the tension across the string. SLOWLY turn the tuning peg while plucking the string to check the pitch with an electronic tuner or piano. Start with the lowest (longest) string over the treble bridge. For a DH16-15, slide the bridge back and forth until the note is D# to the left of the bridge and G# to the right (for the DH12-11 the notes should be G#/C#; for the DH10-9 the notes should be A/D). Next, tune the highest (shortest) string over the treble bridge in the same manner, until the note is E to the left of the bridge and A to the right (DH12-11 = D/G, DH10-9 = C/F). Once you have these notes, the treble bridge is properly placed, and you can tune the rest of the strings on the treble bridge according to the Chart. Do the same with the strings on the bass bridge. If the bridges are properly placed, tune all the A's first, then the Bb's, then C's etc. Tuning in this way will evenly distribute the tension, hold the bridges in place, and teach you the location of each note.

Roosebeck™ **Hammered Dulcimer**

Tuning Tips

- Overtightened strings are difficult to tune, and can break. If you can't get the note you need, back off the tension and try a lower octave.
- To maintain uniform tension, tune strings from flat to on-pitch, never from sharp to on-pitch. If the string is not uniformly tensioned, it will ultimately be drawn out of tune.
- If the tension to the left and right of the bridge is not equalizing, use your fingers to slide the string up or down, just a hair, over the bridge cap. You can try this on the side rails too.

— TUNING CHART —



Traditional 5th Interval Tuning