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HOW TO INTONATE YOUR VIPER IN FOUR NOTES

The intonation on a traditional violin (acoustic and fretless) is achieved by the combination of proper bridge placement and, more importantly, finger placement. With a fretted instrument (such as a guitar or a Viper), intonation is achieved solely by proper bridge placement.

The best way to adjust your intonation is by checking your 2 outer strings using the twelfth fret harmonic technique.

You will need a digital tuner and a suitable work area.

Starting with your high E string, play the open note and check to see if it's in tune.

1. Once you are sure it's in tune, play the twelfth fret harmonic; then play the twelfth fret note fretted.
 - a. If the fretted note is the same as the harmonic, the bridge is properly adjusted.
 - b. If the fretted note is a higher pitch than the harmonic, the bridge needs to be moved back towards the tailpiece; increasing the string's playing length.
 - c. If the twelfth fret note is lower than the harmonic, the bridge needs to be moved forward; shortening the string's length.
2. These adjustments should be made in small increments and checked with a tuner each time.
3. Once you are satisfied with the results, move to the lower string and repeat the same process. As long as the 2 outer strings have achieved proper intonation, the middle strings will also intonate properly.

So there you have it - four notes and a perfectly intonated fretted violin!

This should be checked periodically to ensure perfect playability.