

How To Replace A MONOFILAMENT Harp String

(Does not apply to wound strings.)

1. Remove and identify broken string - both its thickness and color.

2. If harp has zither pins, UNWIND THE PIN 3 FULL TURNS (not necessary for thru pins).

3. Choose replacement string of correct diameter and color.

4. Insert end of string thru the soundboard hole (into the interior of the harp). BE SURE THE BRASS GROMMET IS STILL IN THE SOUNDBOARD HOLE AND HAS NOT BEEN LOST.

5. Reach into the inside of the harp thru the rear soundholes, grasp the new string end, and pull far enough outside the harp to tie the knot (knots shown on the right).

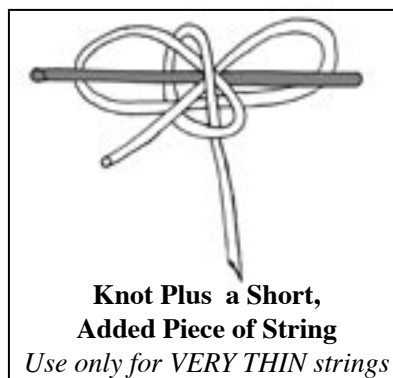
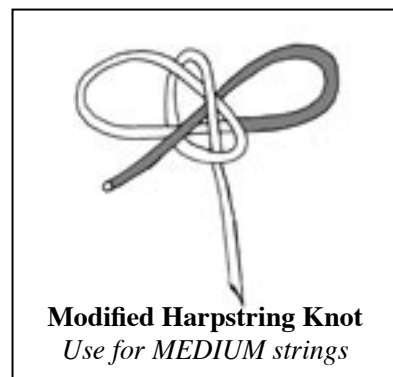
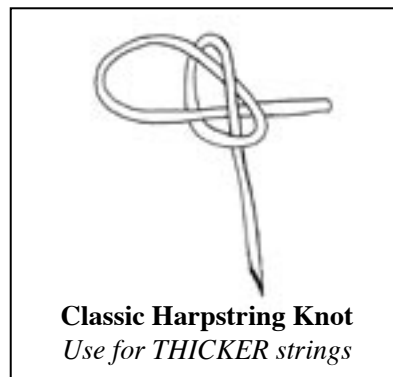
6. Tie the knot, drawing the loops of the knot as tight as possible.

7. From the front, pull string back out until the new knot is drawn firmly against the inside of the soundboard.

8. Pull string up past the tuning pin and cut it off 2-3 inches past the tuning pin.

9. Insert string thru the hole in the tuning pin and, keeping tension on the new string, use tuning wrench to turn pin while string winds smoothly on the pin. (Normally, strings are wound in opposite directions, depending on whether the harp has zither pins or tapered, thru pins. See illustrations below.)

10. When string is tight, be sure it is properly placed over the bridge pin and continue turning until the string is in tune. (New strings continue to stretch over several days and will require frequent tunings until they become stable.)



Windings over the bent tip of the string as shown above is necessary ONLY for the smallest, upper strings. Larger strings need only to be inserted flush with the edge of the hole before winding.

The function of the harp string knot is to prevent the string tension from pulling the string thru the soundboard hole. The thinner the string, the greater is the likelihood of this happening. A larger knot will prevent the string from pulling thru.

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