

**Notes:** The bottom of the feet on our mandolin bridges are made with a radius that approximates the soundboard shape of most mandolins. However, the feet must be fitted to each mandolin to assure proper contact. *Do not use the bridge without fitting it to the soundboard.*

We manufacture our bridges without string slots so that each owner can set their desired string spacing.

The intonation notches are cut so that the saddles on our bridges can be turned either way until you cut the string slots to establish the treble and bass sides.

### Fitting the bridge:

The bridge's feet must be fitted to the soundboard's compound-convex curve (not just to its side-to-side arch shape). The fitting can be done in two ways: by hand, and with a fixture.

### Fitting by hand:

1) Find a sturdy, clean worksurface. Cover it with several towels to protect the mandolin's backboard. Place the mandolin on the towels with the backboard down.

2) Ensure that the face of the soundboard is clean and free from debris.

3) Place a piece of 200-grit sandpaper face up on the soundboard. Ensure that the back of the sandpaper is free from debris and sand particles that could scratch the soundboard's face.

4) Hold the piece of sandpaper firmly so it does not move around on the mandolin's soundboard. (Caution: If the sandpaper moves it could scratch the soundboard's finish.) Keep checking that no debris accumulates between the sandpaper and soundboard.

5) Place the bridge on the sandpaper, grasp the bridge firmly, and slowly rub it back and forth (from bridge to tailpiece) on the sandpaper, moving it in an arc to conform to the soundboard's shape as you go. Be sure that the bridge is not rocking back and forth. The bottom of the feet must conform to the soundboard's shape.

6) Continue until you get two dark paths of ebony dust on the sandpaper (which indicates you have full contact from both feet onto the soundboard). (Fig. 1)

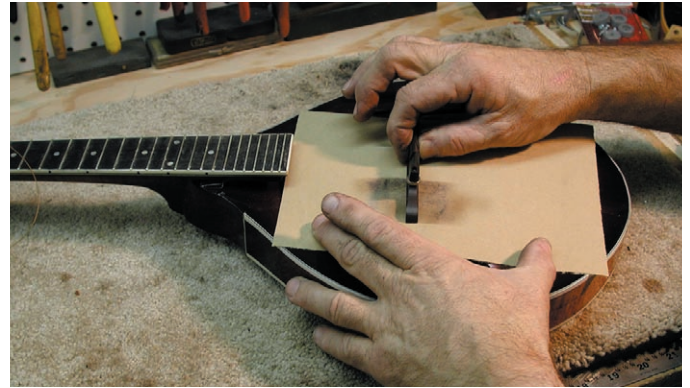


Fig. 1

### Fitting with a fixture (recommended):

1) Follow steps 1 through 4 for "Fitting by hand."

2) To keep the bridge from rocking as you sand, fabricate a T-shaped fixture onto which you can fasten the bridge (remove the saddle, and secure the bridge with its own thumb nuts). This provides better control and allows you to more precisely arc the bridge as you move it forwards and backwards (Fig. 2).

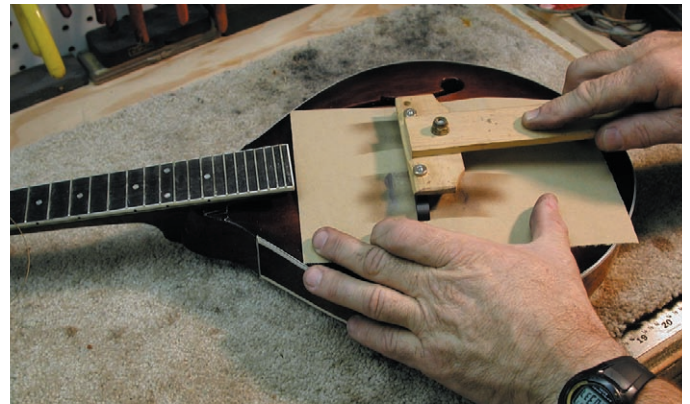


Fig. 2

### Cutting the string notches:

The string notches can be easily made with a few light passes of a jeweler's file or sharp knife. Draw the notches with a pencil using the following recommended spacing. Adjust width as desired:

bass					treble
apart:	.100"	.095"	.085"	.080"	