



HOW TO RESTRING GUITARS

COMMON TERMS IN THIS VIDEO



STRING NAMES

Bass Guitar: 4 String - E A D G -
thickest to thinnest.

Electric Guitar: 6 String - E A D G B E -
thickest to thinnest.



STRING WINDER

Helps us wind the strings faster and more consistently.



HEADSTOCK

Attached to the guitar neck where the tuning pegs are located.



SOUND HOLE

Enables an acoustic guitar to produce good sound on its own as opposed to an electric guitar which needs an amp.



CLIP ON TUNER

A small guitar tuner, normally clipped to the guitar headstock.



BRIDGE PINS

On most acoustic guitars, there are pins on the bridge that hold the strings in place.

HINTS & SAFETY

- » Safety glasses are essential when cutting wires. Watch out for the sharp end too!
- » Wipe your strings and guitar body down after you play to make the strings last longer, and keep them bright sounding.
- » Keep your hands clean when playing your guitar, especially after eating.
- » Unpack your new strings slowly, making sure you know which tuning peg each string needs to be attached to. Sometimes these are colour coded.
- » Thin strings sound brighter and are easier to break.
- » Thicker strings have a fuller sound and put more tension on the guitar neck.
- » Take care when removing old strings as they can be twisted and sharp.
- » When putting strings on your guitar, make sure they are sitting in the saddles and nut when winding.
- » Stretch your strings gently once you have restrung your guitar. Do this until the strings settle and can stay in tune.



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