MODEL T33957
SOLID FIDDLEBACK MAPLE w/SPRUCE FRONT VIOLIN KIT
OWNER'S MANUAL
(For models manufactured since 09/23)

#JM22928 PRINTED IN CHINA V1.12.23

******Keep for Future Reference******

⚠ WARNING!

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- **Lead from lead-based paints.**
- **Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.**
- **Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.**

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Contact Info

We stand behind our instruments! If you have questions or need help, contact us using the information below. Before contacting, make sure you gather all the information regarding your instrument. This will aid us in helping you faster.

Grizzly Technical Support
1815 W. Battlefield
Springfield, MO 65807
Phone: (570) 546-9663
Email: techsupport@grizzly.com

We want your feedback on this manual. What did you like about it? Where could it be improved? Please take a few minutes to give us feedback.

Address your concerns or recommendations to:

Grizzly Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2069
Bellingham, WA 98227-2069
Email: manuals@grizzly.com

Manual Accuracy

We are proud to provide a high-quality owner's manual with your new instrument!

We made every effort to be exact with the instructions, specifications, drawings, and photographs in this manual. Sometime we make mistakes, but our policy of continuous improvement also means that **sometimes the instrument you receive is slightly different than shown in the manual.**

If you find this to be the case, and the difference between the manual and instrument leaves you unsure or confused about something, check our website **(grizzly.com)** for an updated version. We post current manuals and manual updates for free on our website.

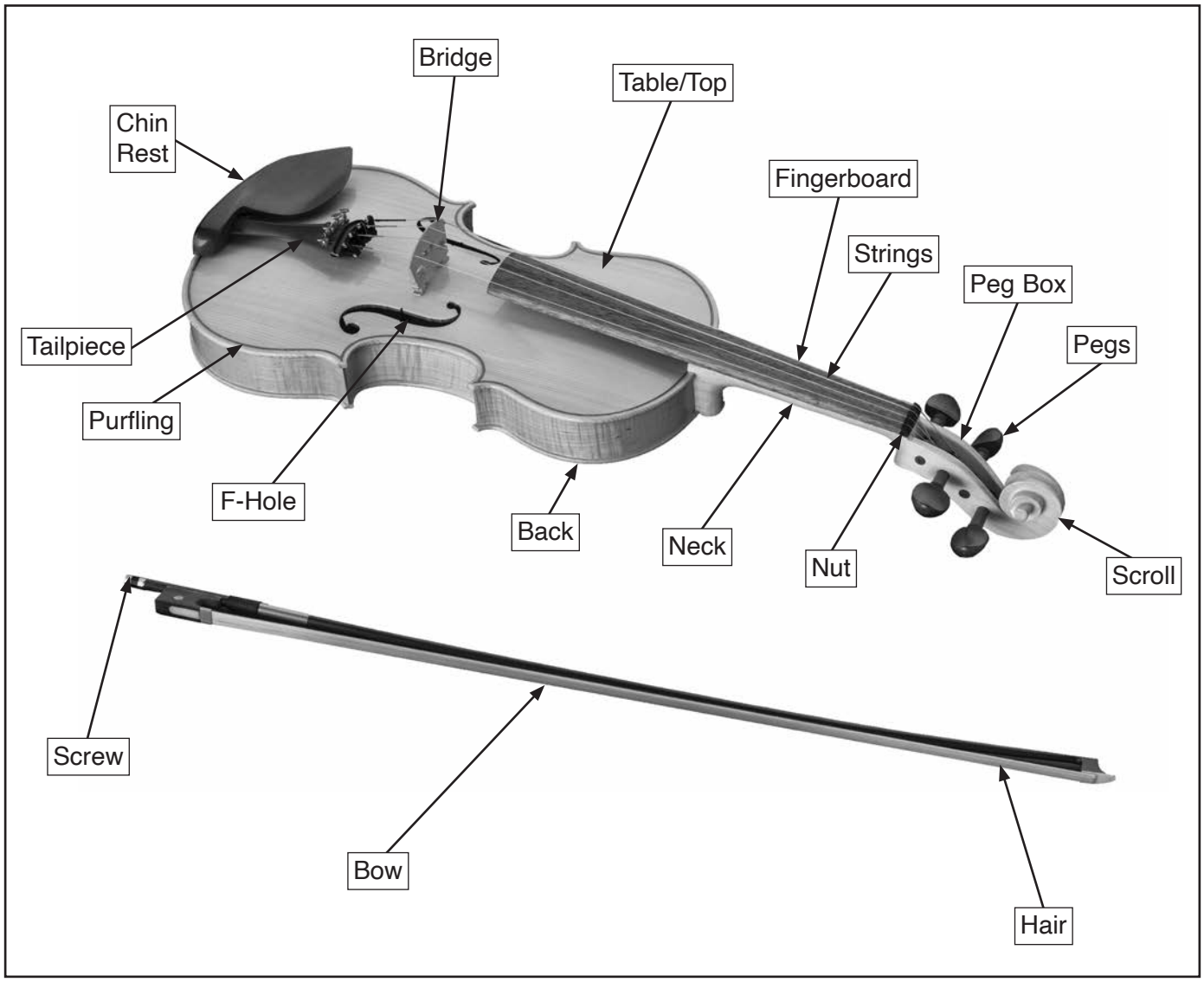
Alternatively, you can call our Technical Support for help. Before calling, gather all material and instructions that came with your instrument for easy reference. This will make providing you proper technical support much easier. It also will help us determine if updated documentation is available for your instrument.

NOTICE

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you read books, review industry trade magazines, or get formal training before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this Manual, Grizzly Industrial will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.

Identification

Become familiar with the names and locations of the features shown below to better understand the instructions in this manual.



⚠WARNING

There is potential danger when operating woodworking machinery. Accidents are frequently caused by lack of familiarity or failure to pay attention. Use any machines with respect and caution to decrease the risk of operator injury. If normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

⚠CAUTION

No list of safety guidelines can be complete. Every shop environment is different. Always consider safety first, as it applies to your individual working conditions. Use tools and any machinery with caution and respect. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury, damage to equipment, or poor work results.

SECTION 1: SAFETY

⚠WARNING

Always wear safety glasses or goggles when operating equipment. Everyday glasses or reading glasses are not safety glasses. Be certain the safety glasses you wear meet the appropriate standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Because there are various ways to cut and join wood, you can make substitutions for the methods stated in this plan. We try to suggest the easiest methods possible. However, only you know your skills with each piece of machinery. Never compromise your safety by using a cutting method with which you are not comfortable. Instead, find an alternative approach that will yield the same result.

⚠WARNING

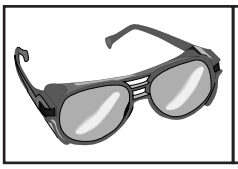
These instructions assume that you are intimately familiar with the safe operation and use of woodworking machinery and woodworking tools, and understand the techniques used to reproduce this project. If you do not qualify for both of these criteria, STOP building this project for your own safety. Read and understand the owner's manual for the machinery you intend to use, take a woodworking class or visit your local library for more information. Woodworking machinery and tools are inherently dangerous, because they use sharp edges that can and will cause serious personal injury including amputation and death. Do not underestimate the ability of these tools and machinery to cause injury. Never operate any tool without all guards in place and always wear approved safety glasses. For your own safety, please heed this warning.

SECTION 2: SETUP

Unpacking

This instrument was carefully packaged for safe transport. When unpacking, separate all enclosed items from packaging materials and inspect them for shipping damage. ***If items are damaged, please call us immediately at (570) 546-9663.***

IMPORTANT: Save all packaging materials until your are completely satisfied with the instrument and have resolved any issues between Grizzly or the shipping agent. *You MUST have the original packaging to file a freight claim. It is also extremely helpful if you need to return your instrument.*



⚠WARNING
Wear safety glasses during the entire setup process!

Planning & Preparation

Total time building this instrument will vary on many factors. Variables such as glue manufacturers instructions and curing time, temperature and humidity at the time of building, and your schedule are just a few of the factors that can affect the length of time spent on this project.

Perhaps the biggest determinant of time spent completing this instrument is the type of finish and the finishing process used. Finishing this instrument can be as simple as applying a single coat of stain or lacquer that can be done relatively quickly, up to a multi-coated finish that takes weeks to harden.

Careful planning and budgeting ample time will make this project easier and ensure you end up pleased with your results. Good luck building your instrument, and Grizzly hopes it turns out looking, and sounding great.

Needed for Setup

The following items are needed, but not included, for the setup/assembly of this instrument.

Description	Qty
• Safety Glasses	1
• NIOSH-Approved Respirator	1
• Steel Ruler 18"	1
• Pencil	1
• Sandpaper #180, #240, #320	As Needed
• Sandpaper #800, #1000, #1200	As Needed
• Fine Tooth Saw (Coping)	1
• Hobby Knife or Razor Blade	1
• Power Drill w/Depth Stop	1
• Drill Bit Set	1
• Tap/Drill Set #6-32 NC	1
• T-Handle Reamer	1
• Pin Hole Reamer 1:30	1
• Half Round Needle File	1
• Needle Nose File Set	1
• Hex Wrench 1.5mm	1
• Microfiber Cloth/Towel	1
• Masking or Painter's Tape	As Needed
• Small Clamps	As Needed
• Disposable Gloves	As Needed
• Wood Glue	As Needed
• Finishing Supplies	As Needed
• Tack Cloth	As Needed
• Lint-Free Rags	As Needed
• Drill Press (Optional)	1
• Binding Tape (Optional)	As Needed
• Super Glue or Threadlocker (Optional)	1
• Electronic Tuning Device/App (Optional)	1

Inventory

The following is a list of items shipped with your instrument. Before beginning assembly, lay these items out and inventory them.

If any non-proprietary parts are missing (e.g. strings, or tuning pegs), we will gladly replace them; or for the sake of expediency, replacements can be obtained at your local music shop.

Violin Body and Fingerboard (Figure 1)	Qty
A. Body	1
B. Fingerboard	1

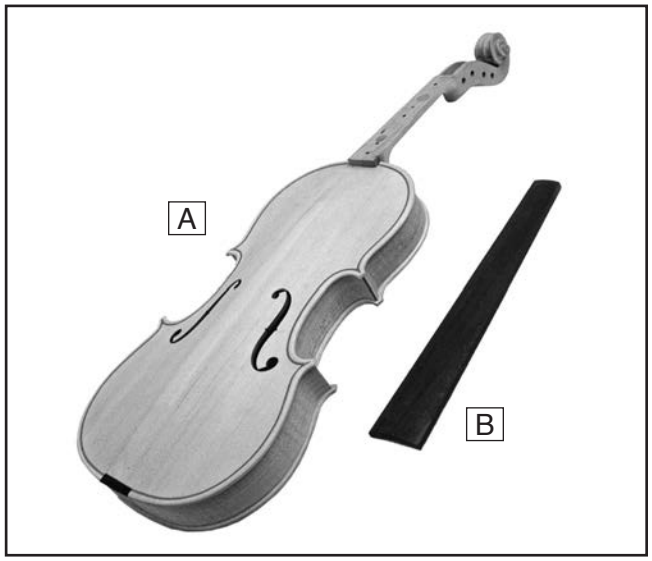


Figure 1. Body and fingerboard.

NOTICE

If you cannot find an item on this list, carefully check around/inside the instrument and packaging materials. Often, these items get lost in packaging materials while unpacking or they are pre-installed at the factory.

Bow (Figure 2)	Qty
C. Bow	1
D. Bow Rosin	1

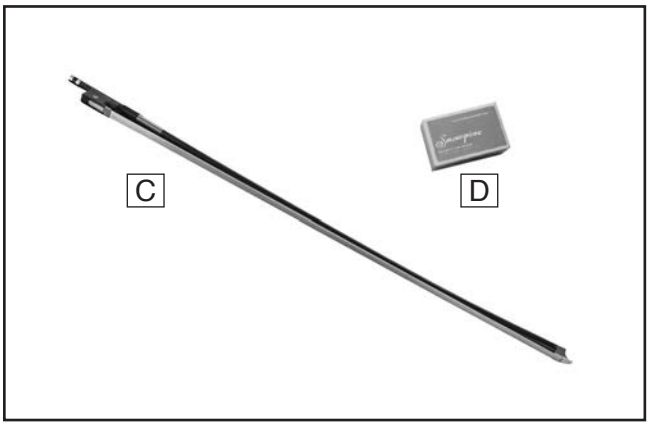


Figure 2. Bow and rosin.

Violin Components (Figure 3)	Qty
E. Tuning Pegs	4
F. Chin Rest	1
G. Tailpiece	1
H. Bridge	1
I. Strings	4
J. Chin Rest Bracket	1
K. End-Pin	1

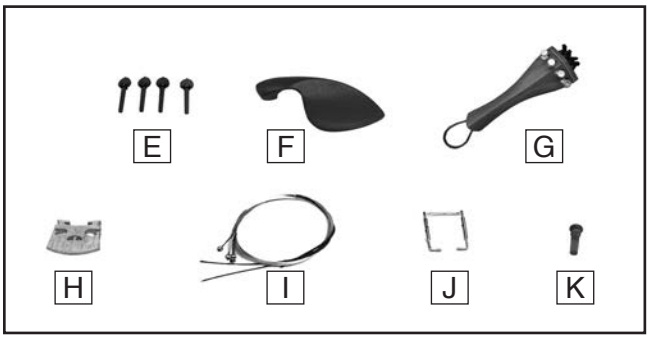


Figure 3. Violin components.

SECTION 3: SANDING

Body

The violin body and neck were assembled and rough sanded at the factory. However, no finish has been applied.

To sand body:

1. Sand body with #180-grit aluminum-oxide sandpaper until there is a consistent scratch pattern on entire surface.

   Note: *When hand sanding, always sand in same direction as wood grain.*

2. Repeat **Step 1** with #240-grit sandpaper.

3. Repeat **Step 1** with #320-grit sandpaper.

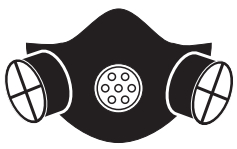
4. Wipe body with a damp, lint-free cloth. Wiping workpiece with a damp cloth before final sanding helps to "raise" wood grain; thus, allowing "raised" grain to be sanded smooth.

5. Once body is dry, repeat **Step 4**.

6. Wipe body with a tack cloth to remove all remaining sanding dust.

⚠WARNING

To reduce risk of eye injury from airborne particles or lung injury from breathing dust, always wear safety glasses and a respirator when sanding.



Neck

Like the violin body, most of the neck has been machined and rough sanded at the factory. However, some sanding and adjustment may be needed to ensure a correct fit. A quick test fit and adjustment of the fingerboard, if necessary, is recommended.

To sand neck:

1. Perform **Steps 1–6** of **Body** on this page to carefully sand entire neck.

   Note: *DO NOT sand fingerboard mounting surface. This will affect playability of violin and could lead to irreparable damage.*

2. Place violin body and neck facing up on workbench.

3. Lay fingerboard on neck with convex side facing up and top of nut aligned with bottom of peg box.

4. Width of fingerboard should fit evenly along outside edges of neck. If fingerboard is slightly oversized, carefully file or sand until edges are flush.

5. Use sandpaper or file to round off any square or sharp edges. Make sure fingerboard and neck edges are flush (see **Figure 4**).

   Note: *Mask neck to prevent damage while sanding or filing.*

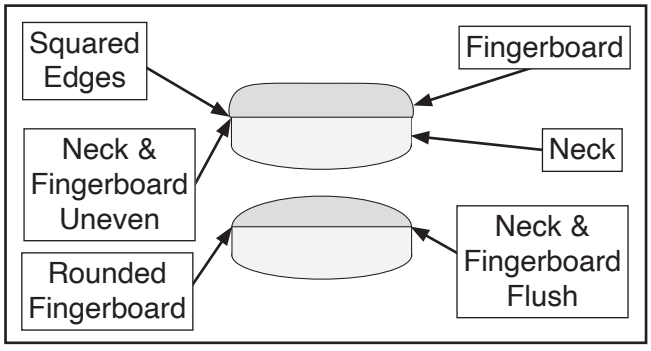


Figure 4. Shaping fingerboard.

Preparing to Finish

In preparation for applying the finish, the top surface of the violin neck will need to be covered.

To prepare to finish:

1. Apply masking tape to top of neck, and trim any tape overhang (see **Figure 5**).

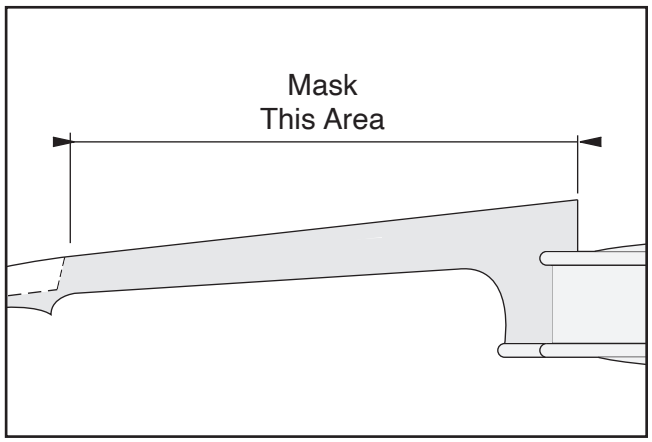


Figure 5. Masking tape on neck of violin.

2. Take time to make sure masking tape is secure.

   Tip: *Use of a small piece of wood to press into masking tape edges.*

   Note: *Failure to correctly mask these areas can result in irreparable damage to finish on violin.*

Finishing

Due to the variety of finishing methods available, finishing supplies are not provided with this violin kit.

There are many resources (books, videos, websites) that discuss instrument finishing. Grizzly recommends consulting these sources before finishing your instrument.

Listed below are a few general tips that can be helpful in finishing your instrument.

Finishing Tips:

- Always work in a well ventilated area when using finishing materials.
- Wear an ANSI-approved respirator mask and safety glasses when using finishing materials.
- Fabricate hooks from metal hangers to suspend wood components during finishing process.
- Several thinner coats usually produce a nicer finish than one heavy coat.

  Note: *Always follow finish manufacturer's instructions.*

- Dust particles suspended in air will settle on wet finishes, resulting in less than satisfactory results. To avoid this problem:

  1. Have wood components positioned for finish application upon entering room.
  2. Leave room where finishing will take place completely undisturbed for 24 hours prior to applying finish.
  3. Avoid making unnecessary movements upon entering finish room.
  4. Apply finish to desired wood parts and immediately leave finish room.
  5. DO NOT return to room until specified drying time has elapsed.

SECTION 4: ASSEMBLY

Installing Fingerboard

Now that the fingerboard has been test fitted, it's time for permanent installation. Correct fingerboard installation is critical to the playability and sound quality of the violin. Read and follow the directions below for proper fingerboard placement and installation.

NOTICE

ALWAYS follow the manufacturer's instructions for any glues or adhesive products for your safety and best results.

To install fingerboard:

1. Place violin body and neck facing up on workbench.

2. Lay fingerboard on neck with convex side facing up and top of nut aligned with bottom of peg box.

3. Width of fingerboard should fit evenly along outside edges of neck. If fingerboard is slightly oversized, carefully file or sand until edges are flush. Refer to **Neck** on **Page 7** for test fitting neck.

4. Attach fingerboard to neck with wood glue. Top of nut should be even with bottom of peg box (see **Figure 6**).

   Note: *Measurement from bottom of nut to top of body should be 5⅛" (see **Figure 6**).*

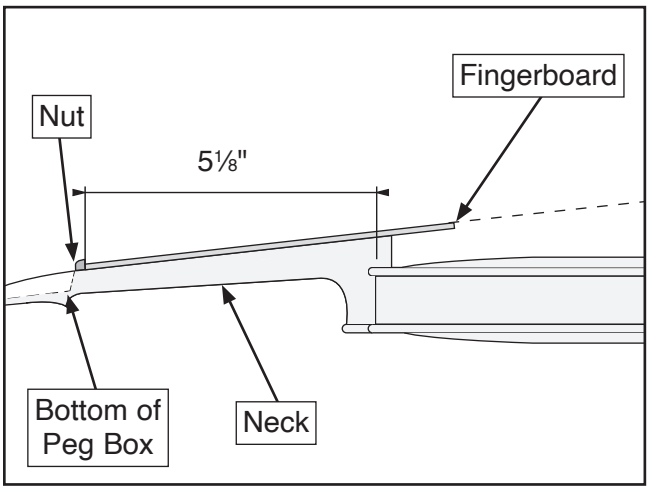


Figure 6. Fingerboard attached.

5. Secure fingerboard to neck with C-clamps, binding tape, or rubber bands.

6. Let dry for 24 hours.

Installing End-Pin

End-pin installation is important to the function of the violin. The end-pin holds the tailgut and tailpiece in place.

To install end-pin:

1. On bottom of violin, find center point and mark with a pencil (see **Figure 7**).

2. Use a ¼" drill bit to drill a hole at the marked location (see **Figure 7**).

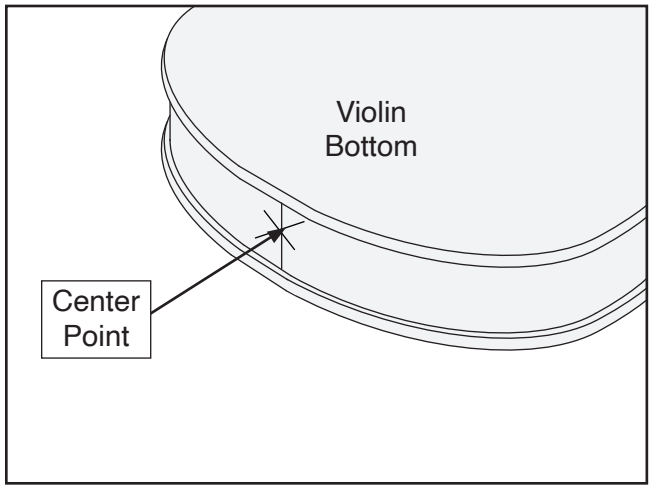


Figure 7. End-pin installation point.

3. Remove debris and sawdust from hole and violin. Make sure hole is free of debris.

4. Test fit end-pin.

Note: *End-pin should not fit in hole at this point.*

5. Insert T-handle reamer in hole and gently twist clockwise, making one complete revolution (see **Figure 8**).

Note: *Reamer will remove minimal material, but it is important not to take too much material out of hole. End-pin should fit snugly.*

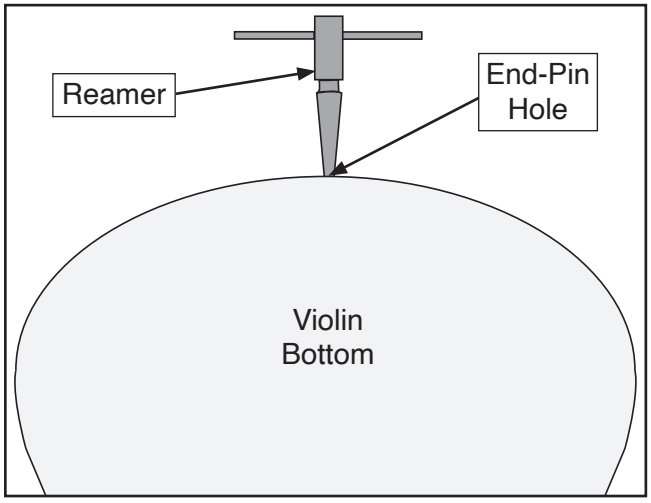


Figure 8. Reaming end-pin hole.

6. Remove reamer from end-pin hole and test fit end-pin.

— If end-pin fits snugly in hole, proceed to **Installing Tuning Pegs** on **Page 11**.

— If end-pin *does not* fit snugly in hole, repeat **Step 5**.

Note: *As you get closer to fitting end-pin it may be advisable to only rotate reamer ½ turn. This will avoid removing too much material and end-pin fitting too loosely.*

Installing Tuning Pegs

The tuning pegs have been sized at the factory, and the tuner holes have been pre-drilled. However, some minor adjustments to the holes may be needed to ensure the pegs fit properly. The correct arrangement for installing the tuning pegs is shown below in **Figure 9**.

Note: *All of the tuning pegs are identical.*

To install tuning pegs:

1. Test fit (1) tuning peg into E-string tuning peg hole (see **Figure 9**).

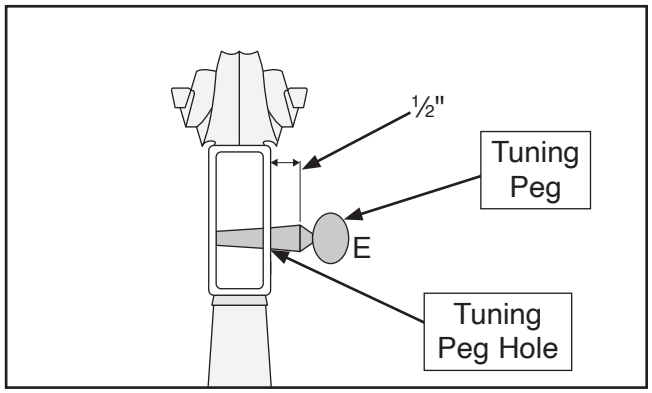


Figure 9. Test fitting tuning peg.

— If tuning peg fits snugly in hole, proceed to test fitting next tuning peg.

— If tuning peg *does not* fit snugly in hole, proceed to **Step 2**.

2. Place 1:30 pin hole reamer in E-string tuning peg hole and gently twist reamer clockwise, making one complete revolution (see **Figure 10**).

Note: *Reamer will remove minimal material, but it's important not to take too much material out of hole. Tuning peg should end up being snug fitting and retain friction so string stays in position (i.e., tuned).*

Tip: *For D & G holes, angle reamer slightly off center to left; for A & E holes, angle reamer slightly off center to right. This will help maintain tension on strings while playing.*

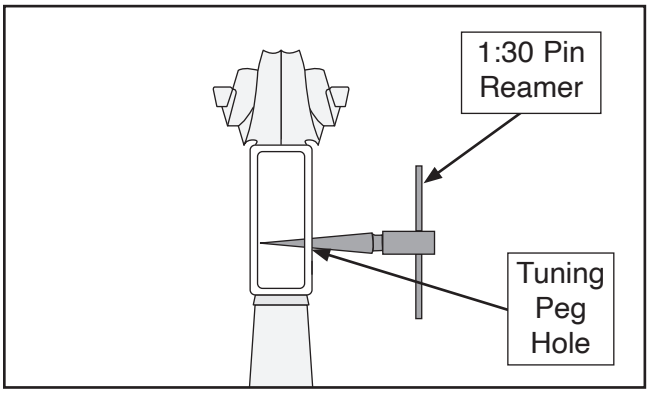


Figure 10. Reaming peg holes for proper tuning peg fit.

3. Remove reamer from tuning peg hole.

4. Test fit tuning peg.

— If tuning peg fits snugly and holds position, proceed to **Step 5**.

— If tuning peg is too tight and does not easily move, repeat **Steps 2–4**.

Note: *Be careful not to remove too much material. It may be advisable to only rotate reamer ½ turn.*

5. Remove tuning peg and make a small identification mark on tuner so you can match it to corresponding hole later.

6. Repeat **Steps 1–5** for (3) remaining tuning pegs.

7. Place marked tuning pegs in corresponding holes and check alignment (see **Figure 11**).

Note: *Pegs should be even length and look aesthetically pleasing.*

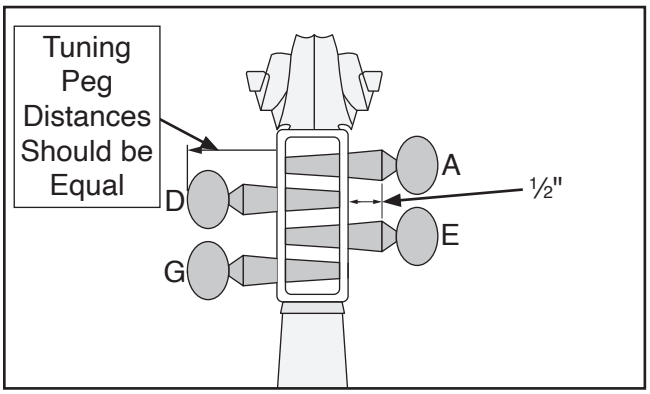


Figure 11. Test fitting tuning pegs.

8. If tapered end of peg(s) protrudes from peg box, use a pencil to mark overlap (see **Figure 12**).

   Note: *Draw a line around entirety of tapered end of tuning peg.*

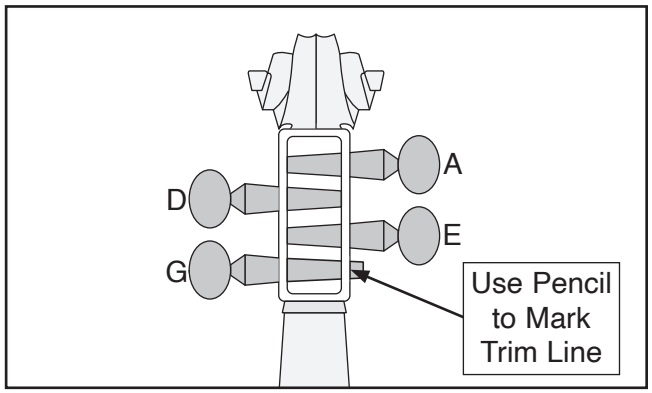


Figure 12. Marking overlap of tuning pegs.

9. Using a fine tooth saw, carefully saw along line.

10. Use #320 grit sandpaper to sand tapered end.

Adjusting Nut

While the nut is attached to the fingerboard at the factory, it will need to be notched to accept the strings. The nut has also been shaped by the factory, however you may want to refine the shape of the nut to suit your personal preference.

To adjust nut:

1. Visually inspect nut to see if width is greater than fingerboard and neck.

2. If nut width exceeds neck and fingerboard, file or sand edges to match profile of neck and fingerboard (see **Figure 13**).

   Note: *Be careful not to sand or file fingerboard surface.*

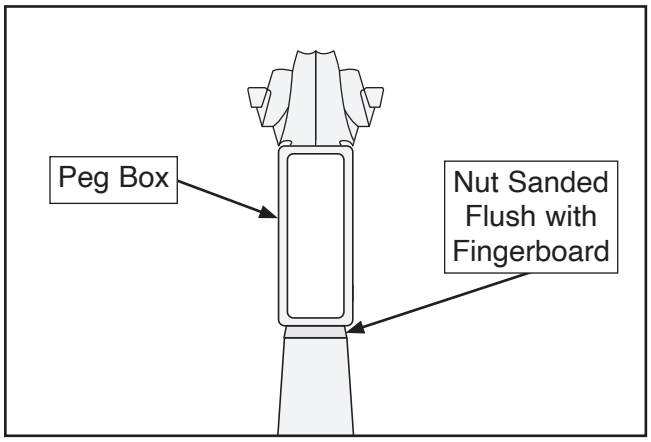


Figure 13. Adjusting nut.

3. If desired, lightly sand nut to preferred curve.

4. Use a hobby knife to notch string grooves into nut at the measurements given in **Figure 14**.

   Note: *Notches should match diameter of strings and be equally spaced along the top of bridge.*

5. Use a fine needle file to sand notches (see **Figure 14**).

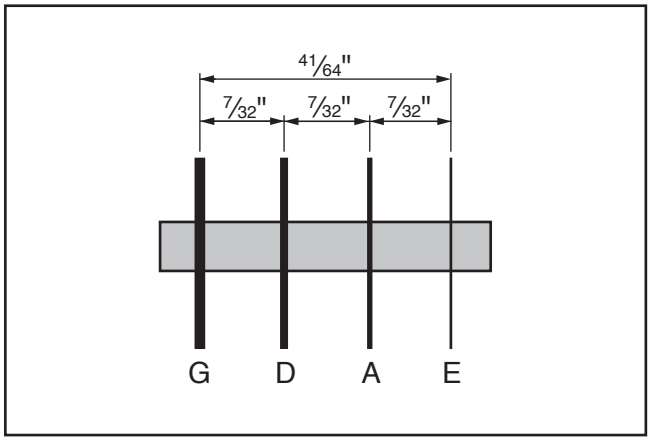


Figure 14. Diameter and spacing of strings.

Installing Tailpiece

The tailpiece is placed at the bottom of the violin and holds the strings and fine tuners. It is attached by wrapping the tailgut around the end-pin, as shown in **Figure 15**.

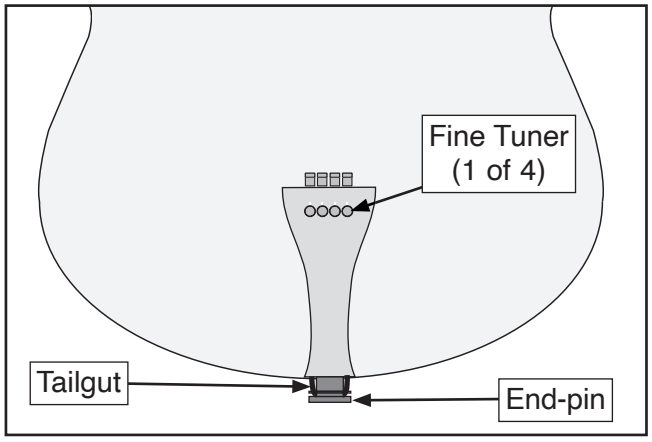


Figure 15. Tailgut wrapped around end-pin.

Installing Chin Rest

The chin rest provides comfort while playing the violin.

To install chin rest:

1. Test fit chin rest. Make sure to center curve at bottom of chin rest over tailpiece and end-pin (see **Figure 16**).

2. Center chin rest bracket over end-pin and tailpiece (see **Figure 16**).

3. Use a pencil to mark where chin rest bracket contacts chin rest (see **Figure 16**).

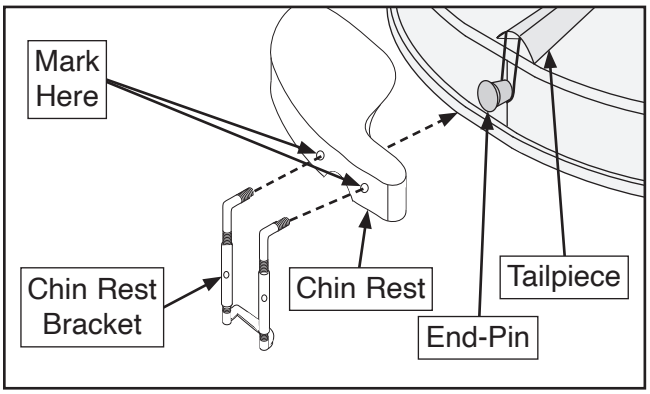


Figure 16. Marking chin rest for bracket installation.

4. Place chin rest bottom side up on a drill press and use a #6-32 NC drill bit to drill a ⅛" deep hole at marked locations (see **Figure 17**).

5. Use #6-32 NC tap to thread holes (see **Figure 17**).

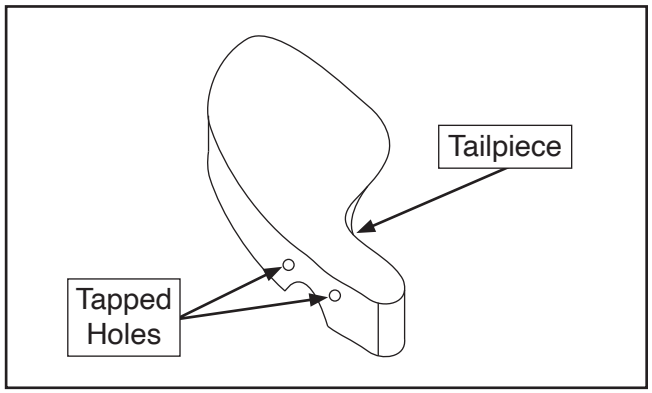


Figure 17. Holes drilled and tapped in chin rest.

6. Disassemble chin rest bracket.

7. Thread chin rest posts into tapped holes (see **Figure 18**).

   Note: *For a more secure fit, you can add a drop of super glue to threaded ends of chin rest posts*.

8. Reassemble and adjust chin rest bracket, then loosely tighten barrel nuts (see **Figure 18**).

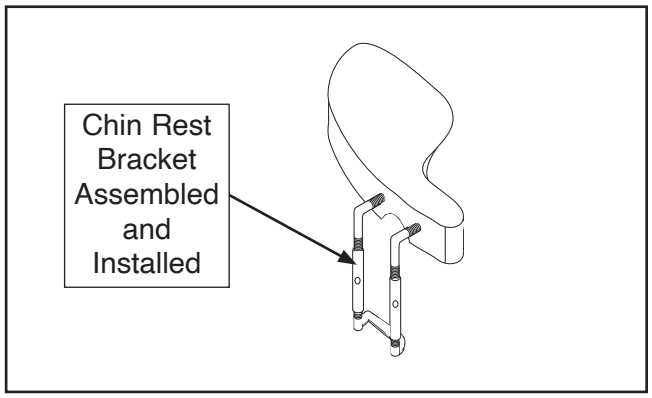


Figure 18. Chin rest bracket installed.

9. Place chin rest bracket and chin rest over tailpiece and end-pin (see **Figure 19**).

10. Tighten chin rest bracket assembly until chin rest sits firmly on table top.

    Note: *Do not overtighten bracket; this can damage violin body.*

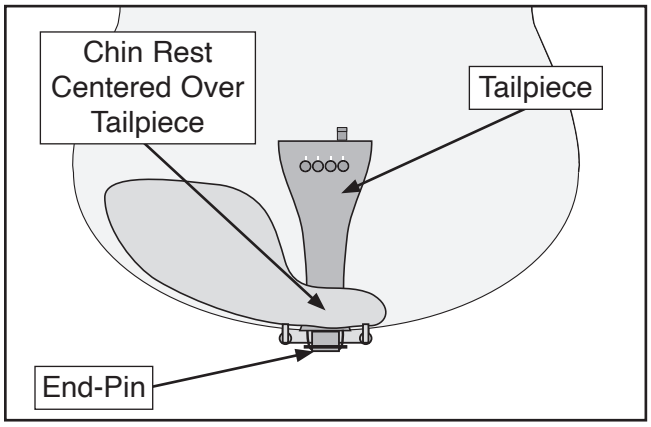


Figure 19. Chin rest installed.

Installing Bridge

The bridge on a violin is free-floating and is not permanently attached. However, correct placement is crucial to the use and playability of the instrument.

Some adjustment will need to be made to the bridge before final placement.

To install bridge:

1. Position bridge on violin table top, centered between inside notches of F-holes (see **Figure 20**).

   Note: *When viewed from side, flat surface of bridge should face bottom of violin, and tapered side should face top of violin.*

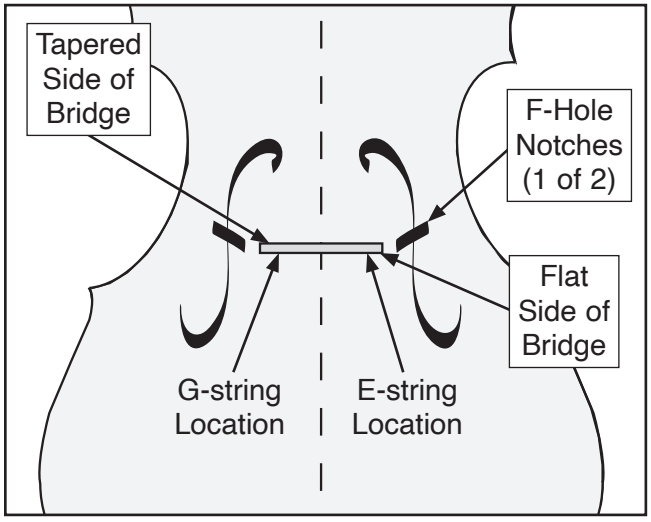


Figure 20. Bridge location.

2. Measure height of bridge compared to top surface of fingerboard. E-string must be positioned on bridge so it sits 3–3.5mm above fingerboard. Similarly, G-string must be positioned on bridge so it sits 5–5.5mm above fingerboard (see **Figure 21**).

   — If both of these conditions *are* present, then proceed to **Step 4**.

   — If either of these conditions *is not* present, then proceed **Step 3**.

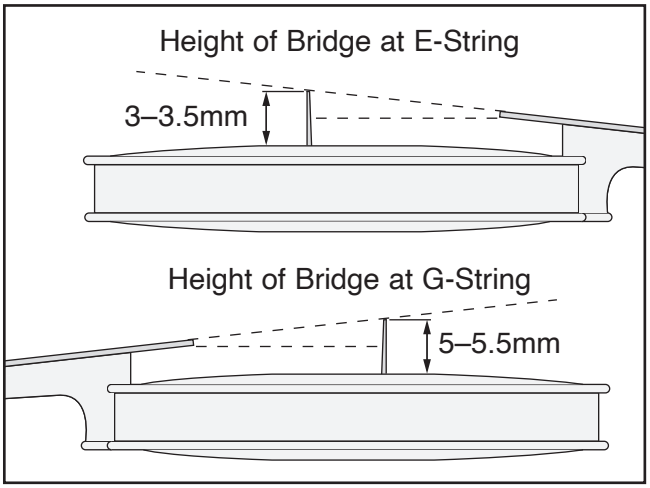


Figure 21. Proper bridge height.

3. If bridge only needs to be adjusted *1mm or less*, use masking tape to secure a piece of #220 grit sandpaper to bottom of bridge and lightly move it back and forth on mounting location. If bridge needs to be adjusted *more than 1mm*, remove a small amount of material from both top *and* bottom of bridge.

   Note: *To make bottom contour of bridge match top of violin, secure #220 grit sandpaper to top of violin at bridge mounting location. Move bridge side to side until contour matches top.*

4. Reduce thickness of bridge until top is 1.3mm thick, and base is 4mm thick (see **Figure 22**).

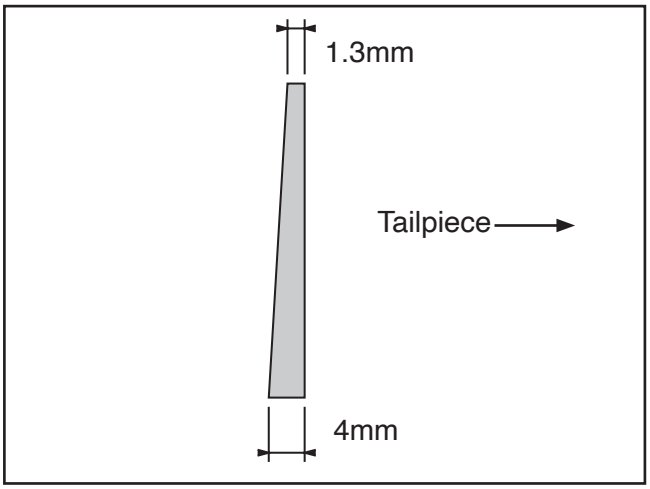


Figure 22. Correct bridge thickness (cross-section side view).

Installing Strings

Each string of the violin is a different diameter. The arrangement of the strings on the violin is shown in **Figure 23**.

The bridge may need to be adjusted before final placement.

To install strings:

1. Refer to **Figure 23** for string order.

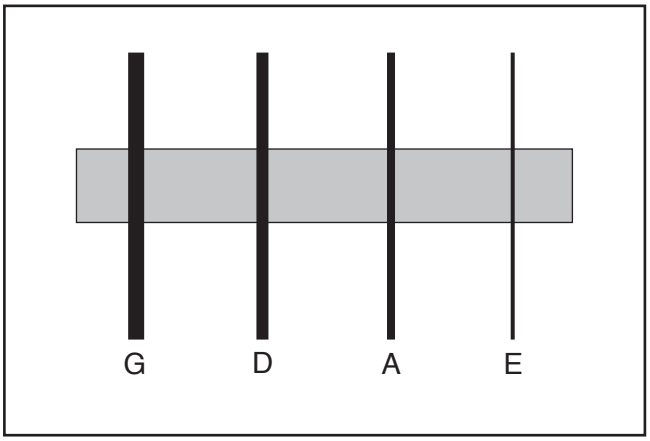


Figure 23. Installing strings in proper position.

2. Insert tuning peg in peg box and turn peg so that hole in peg is facing up (see **Figure 24**).

   Tip: *To keep strings from tangling, it is best to start with inside D and A strings.*

3. Thread sharp end of string through peg hole (see **Figure 24**).

   Note: *Make sure to feed enough string through hole to give yourself ample length to work with.*

4. Turn peg clockwise a few times to secure string to peg (see **Figure 24**).

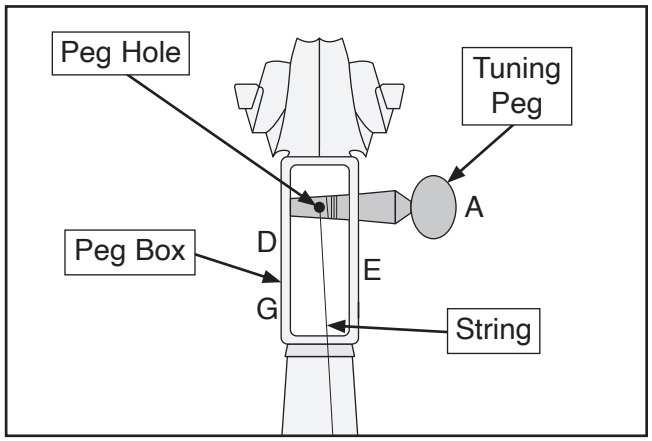


Figure 24. Winding strings through tuning peg.

5. Place ball end of string into fine tuner slot (see **Figure 25**).

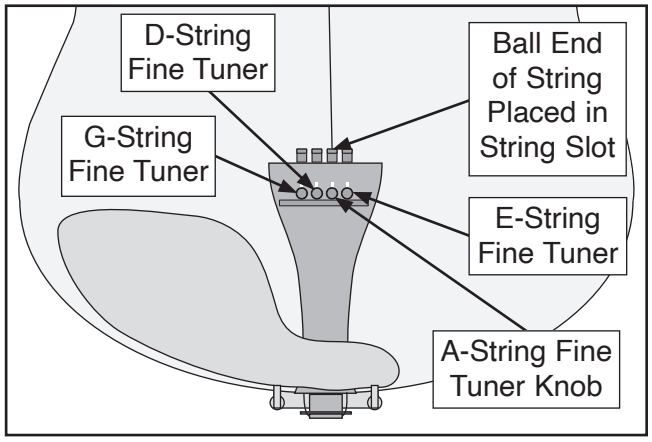


Figure 25. String placed in tuner slot for A-string.

6. Turn tuning peg until string is tensioned, but not tight, and place string in nut groove.

7. Repeat **Steps 2–6** for (3) remaining strings.

8. When all strings are installed, proceed to **Tuning Violin.**

Tuning Violin

Tuning is the most important concept of playing a violin. If the violin is not in tune with itself, or the other instruments in an ensemble, the resulting music will not sound pleasing to the ear. Having a good understanding of tuning is essential to maximizing the full potential of any violin.

Important issues to consider when tuning a violin:

- Get into the habit of tuning the violin every time it is picked up to be played.
- Always tune the strings "up." The final tuned tension of each string should be reached while tightening the string, not loosening it. If the string is tensioned too far, loosen the tension and tune "up" again.
- The goal when tuning is to make the strings in tune with one another. Standard tuning is shown in **Figure 26** on **Page 17**.
- Grizzly recommends using an electronic tuning device to tune your violin. These are widely available in music stores, and online. Additionally, applications are available to download on a wide variety of electronic devices.
- If an electronic tuner is unavailable, you can tune your violin by ear. Instructions for performing this kind of tuning are widely available online and in publications. Grizzly recommends consulting these resources if you intend to tune your violin by ear.

To tune violin:

1. Start tuning violin by choosing either D or A string to start (see **Figure 26**).

   Note: *Tuning outer strings first can cause bridge to move and effect tuning.*

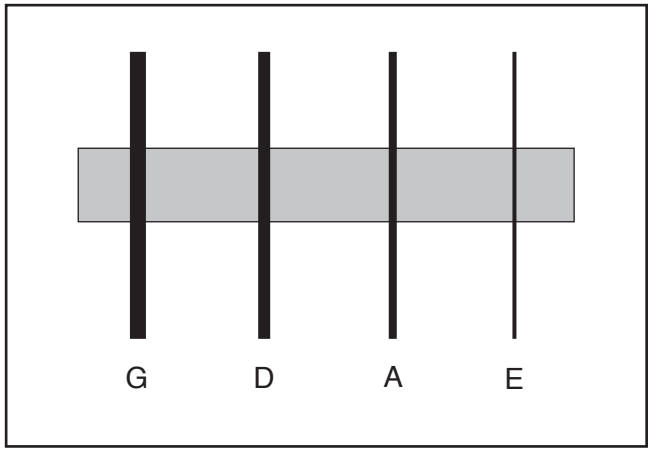


Figure 26. String positions.

2. Turn pegs clockwise slowly until string is taut, but not fully tensioned.

   Note: *Gently, but firmly, push peg into peg box while turning to prevent peg and string from slipping.*

3. Repeat **Step 2** for remaining inner string.

4. Repeat **Step 2** for (2) outer strings (G and E).

5. Verify that bridge is still in correct position (see **Installing Bridge** on **Page 14**).

6. For each string, turn peg clockwise while gently pushing peg in peg box to get an approximate pitch of string.

   Note: *Using an electronic tuning device is recommended while performing this step.*

7. Turn fine tuner knobs clockwise to reach accurate pitch (see **Figure 24** on **Page 16**).

Preparing Bow

The bow comes assembled from the factory. However, important steps must be performed before the bow is ready to be used.

To prepare bow:

1. Tighten screw at base of bow to tension horsehair strings (see **Figure 27**).

   Note: *Tighten until there is enough room for your pinky finger (approximately ¼") to fit between horsehair strings and midway point of bow.*

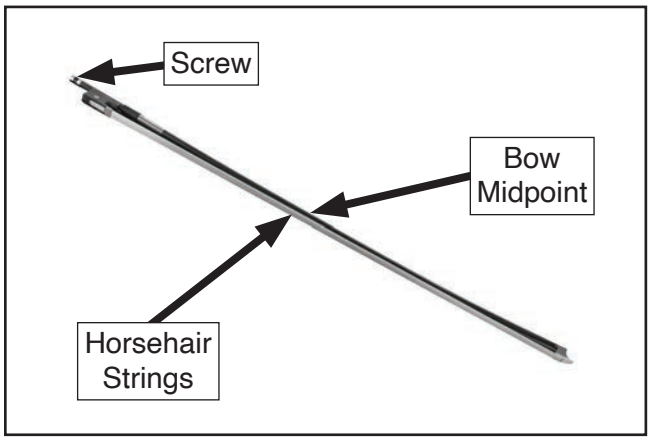


Figure 27. Bow components.

2. Rub bow horsehair strings across container of bow rosin. Apply a generous amount equally along length of strings.

   Note: *Take care not to get bow rosin on other parts of bow. If this does happen, clean these areas immediately with a microfiber towel.*

3. Bow is now ready for use.

SECTION 5: ACCESSORIES

NOTICE

Refer to our website or latest catalog for additional recommended accessories.

H5332—Titebond Original Wood Glue
The industry standard for general woodworking applications. Provides strong initial tack and fast setting speed to reduce clamp time. Develops a bond stronger than the wood itself.

Figure 28. H5332 Titebond Original Wood Glue.

H0927—Insta-Cure+ 2 oz.
Insta-Cure+ is a powerful CA or Cyanoacrylate adhesive in a two ounce bottle. Apply to one surface and then hold parts tightly together for about 5 to 15 seconds for a fast, permanent bond.

Figure 29. H0927 Insta-Cure+ 2 oz.

H5890—Repairman's Taper Reamer
This Repairman's Taper Reamer reams holes from ⅛" to ⅝" and features a removable handle for compact storage and 7 flutes for smooth bores. Reamer measures 5" long. Handle measures 3½" long.

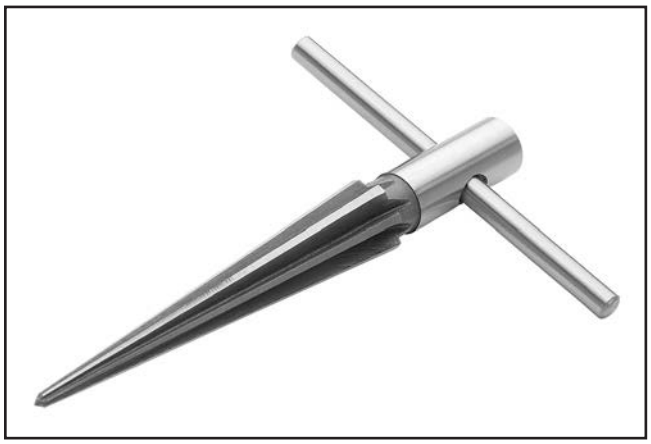


Figure 30. H5890 Repairman's Taper Reamer.

D2868—10 Pc. Needle Nose File Set
This needle nose file set with vinyl grip handles includes ten profile shapes: round, half-round, flat triangular, knife-edge, square and oval. All tips except the square nose flat file taper to a needle nose point for reaching into tight spots. Each file in the set measures 7" long.

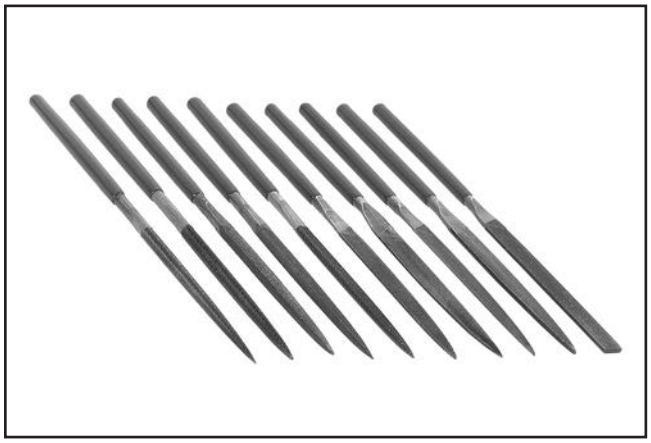
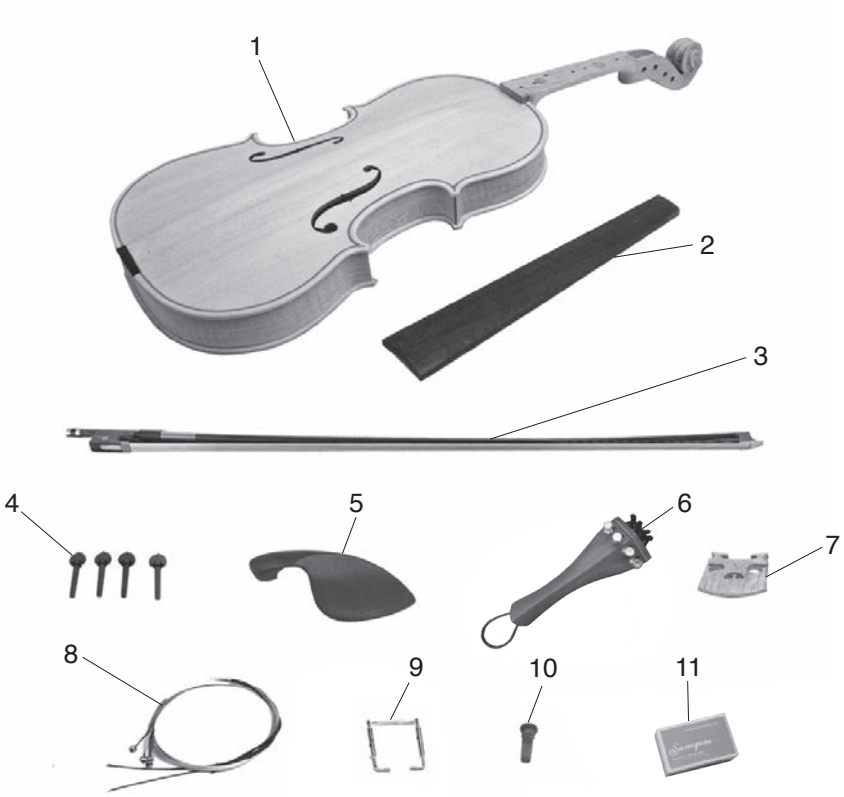


Figure 31. D2868 10 Pc. Needle Nose File Set.

SECTION 6: PARTS

We do our best to stock replacement parts when possible, but we cannot guarantee that all parts shown are available for purchase. Call **(800) 523-4777** or visit **www.grizzly.com/parts** to check for availability.

Main



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	PT33957001	VIOLIN BODY W/NECK
2	PT33957002	FINGERBOARD
3	PT33957003	BOW
4	PT33957004	TUNING PEG
5	PT33957005	CHIN REST
6	PT33957006	TAILPIECE W/TAILGUT

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
7	PT33957007	BRIDGE
8	PT33957008	STRING SET
9	PT33957009	CHIN REST BRACKET
10	PT33957010	END-PIN
11	PT33957011	ROSIN

WARRANTY & RETURNS

Grizzly Industrial, Inc. warrants every product it sells for a period of **1 year** to the original purchaser from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs or alterations or lack of maintenance. This is Grizzly's sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant or represent that the merchandise complies with the provisions of any law or acts unless the manufacturer so warrants. In no event shall Grizzly's liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product and any legal actions brought against Grizzly shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom.

We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special, or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

The manufacturers reserve the right to change specifications at any time because they constantly strive to achieve better quality equipment. We make every effort to ensure that our products meet high quality and durability standards and we hope you never need to use this warranty.

In the event you need to use this warranty, contact us by mail or phone and give us all the details. We will then issue you a "Return Number," which must be clearly posted on the outside as well as the inside of the carton. We will not accept any item back without this number. Proof of purchase must accompany the merchandise.

Please feel free to write or call us if you have any questions about the machine or the manual.

Thank you again for your business and continued support. We hope to serve you again soon.

For further information about the warranty, visit **https://www.grizzly.com/forms/warranty** or scan the QR code below to be automatically directed to our warranty page.

WARRANTY

grizzly.com