

String Theory: Good strings can make all the difference in sound, even making a cheap ukulele sound bright and awesome.

Why change strings?

- You broke one
- To change or improve the tone of your instrument
- Strings are sounding dull
- Strings are unexpectedly sharp
- Cheap experiment

Types of strings

- Nylon – least dense and biggest diameter
- Fluorocarbon – most dense and even tone.
- “Nylgut” – medium density and high tension
- Wound. Usually for low G

Matching strings to tone woods

- Koa - Clear and Black Nylon; Clear fluorocarbon
- Mango - Clear nylon, clear fluorocarbon
- Spruce / Cedar - Clear fluorocarbon or nylon
- Acacia - Clear nylon, dark fluorocarbon

How to tie your string: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kyv7uOiXsbM&ab_channel=CordobaGuitars

My favorite strings:

- Worth Browns / Worth Clears
- Freemont Blacks
- Aquilla Reds

My favorite vendor: StringsByMail.com

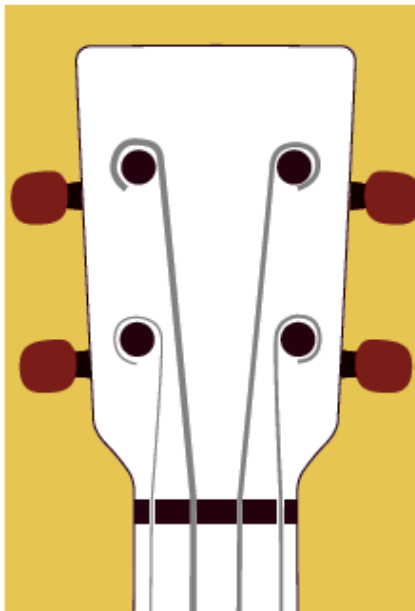
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Tying the string to the bridge takes a little practice, but if you follow this diagram and copy the existing strings that are on your uke, you should be able to fasten them securely.



If you're experimenting with strings that are different from the ones your uke came with, make sure that they fit into the nut slots, because diameters may vary.



The two strings on the treble side of the instrument should wrap around the tuning pegs from the left, while the strings on the bass side should wrap from the right in order to ensure a straight string path.

After passing through the tuning peg's hole, each string should have one winding above the hole, and at least a couple of windings below the hole. Make sure you don't end up with so many windings that they're on top of each other!

