How To Tune Your Guitar

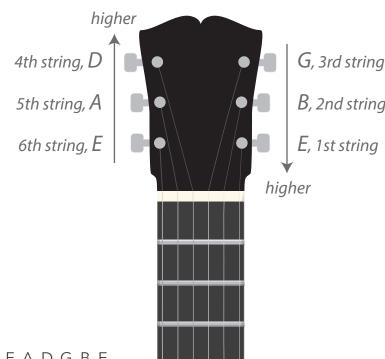
an introduction to using a guitar tuner

1. IDENTIFY THE TUNING KEYS

Follow each string up to its tuning key on the head, or headstock of the guitar.

2. TRY ADJUSTING THE PITCH

Tightening the string raises the pitch, while loosening it makes the pitch lower. The direction you rotate the tuning key depends on the type of guitar you have. As a general rule, strings 6, 5 & 4 become higher sounding as you turn the key away from you. Strings 1, 2 & 3 become higher sounding as you turn the key towards you.

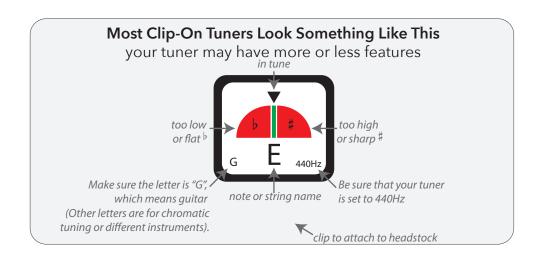


3. KNOW THE NOTES EACH STRING SHOULD PLAY

The names of the strings, starting with string six are: E, A, D, G, B, E The sentence **Easter Angels Don't Give Broken Eggs** can help you remember these notes

4. GET TO KNOW YOUR TUNER

If you have a clip -on tuner, connect it to the headstock of your guitar and turn it on. If your tuner is a phone app or uses a microphone, make sure it is near the sound hole. Double check that your tuner says 440HZ (if this is an option on your tuner) If your tuner can be used to tune other instruments, set your tuner for guitar (G)



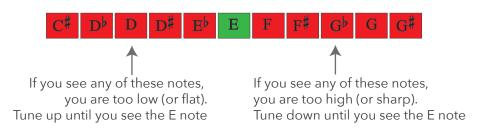
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tuning each string (pg 2)

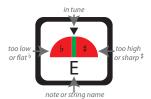
When tuning, be sure to pluck the string that you're tuning often with your right hand. Also, turning the tuning keys slowly and a little at a time will make tuning easier.

TUNE THE 6th (LOWEST) STRING, E

Pluck the 6th string with your right hand while slowly turning the tuning key with your left hand. Look for the note name E.

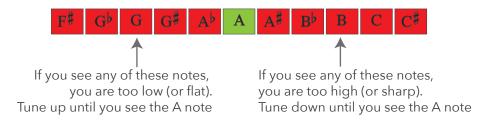


Once your tuner shows the correct note (E), tune the string higher or lower to get the needle in the middle.

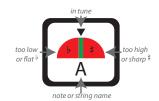


TUNE THE 5th STRING, A

Look for the note name A.



Once your tuner shows the correct note (E), tune the string higher or lower to get the needle in the middle.



TUNE THE 4th STRING, D



TUNE THE 3rd STRING, G



TUNE THE 2nd STRING, B



TUNE THE 1st STRING, E

