



REPRODUCTION RHODES™ TINES

INSTALLATION AND TUNING DIRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Like the original Tine, our reproduction Tine must be installed properly in order to perform to its highest potential. You should find enclosed one Allen wrench and a number of cap screws and lock-washers equal to the total number of tines in your order.

INSTALLATION

CUTTING TO LENGTH: IMPORTANT! Diagonal Cutting pliers or "Wire Cutters", "Lineman's Pliers", etc. should NEVER be used to cut any Tine to length. Doing so can shock the tine destroying its tonal properties, and leave a jagged end that will make proper voicing impossible. The goal when cutting the Tine is to have a perfectly square end. This can be accomplished by using Music Wire Cutters, which we sell in our webstore, or using a rotary tool (such as a Dremel™ Tool) with a cutoff wheel.

While we provide a copy of Rhodes™ Tine Cutting Chart, it is important to observe the length of original tine, if possible. If not, check its neighboring note against the chart. Speakeasy Vintage Music is NOT responsible for incorrectly cut tines, or tines damaged by inappropriate tools

Rhodes was far from accurate when cutting the tines at the factory, so the "right" length on the chart may be inappropriate for your piano. In addition, 2 different numbering systems were used over the years so again you should consult the chart and compare it to the Tines installed in the piano to insure a proper match.

MOUNTING: The Tine should be mounted to the tone bar in the same manner as the original, using the hardware provided. The bolt MUST be tight to insure that there are no sustain robbing gaps between the Tine and the Tone Bar.

TUNING: Tuning is straight forward but can be made much easier by using a "Tack Puller" to manipulate the tuning springs. A "tack puller" is a small tool that can be found in most hardware stores. It looks much like a screw driver, but its end is bent at a slight angle and has a forked tip almost like a miniature crowbar.

Using the playing position as a point of reference, sliding the spring away from you will lower the pitch, while sliding it closer will raise the pitch.