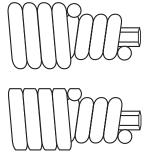
understanding string CONStruction

A guitar string is the single most important factor affecting guitar performance. Different construction and treatment techniques of guitar strings can have a significant effect on the tone and feel of strings. Here are some of the most common and popular components and techniques used to manufacture electric and acoustic strings.



Round - Refers to a string wound with round wrap wire around the core. This is the most common and popular form of string construction.

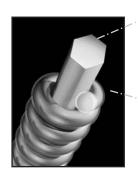


Half Round ** - Introduced by D'Addario in the early '70s, Half Round strings start out as traditional round wound strings that are then precision ground, leaving the outer surface of the string smooth and flat wound in appearance, while retaining the flexibility and most of the tonal characteristics of a round wound string.



Flat Wound - Refers to winding a flat or ribbon-like wire onto the core of a musical string.

NOTE: All D'Addario flat wound strings are digitally wound for precise wire spacing and then polished in three different steps to create an incredibly smooth, accurate string.



Hex Core Wire - A high carbon steel alloy that is six-sided in cross section. When used as the core or "center" of a musical string, the 6 edge points firmly grip every turn of the wrap wire, ensuring a tight wrap and longer-lasting string.

NOTE: Used on all D'Addario steel core strings.

Wrap Wire - Refers to any wire that is used to wrap or wind on top of a core to produce a musical string.

Lock Twist - The ballends on all D'Addario strings are fastened with a standard twist and a series of tightly wound lock twists.



Ballend - Refers to the brass ferrule affixed to the end of a musical string.

NOTE: Used on all D'Addario plain steel strings, it ensures that the twisted area will not unwind when under tension.



For more information on guitar strings, guitar care, lessons, artist interviews and more visit:

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