

Harp Care

Instruments should be kept in fairly constant conditions of humidity and temperature. Avoid exposure to extremes. For example: a conservatory or loft can get very hot in summer, and very cold in winter; a car can get very hot in sunlight.

Central heating can be very destructive. Very dry conditions such as are often found in modern homes can damage an instrument. In particular, don't leave a harp near a radiator. In some very dry climates it may be necessary to use a 'Dampit' - an absorbent foam strip which is moistened and placed inside the soundbox.

If the harp is knocked over, it will probably be damaged because of the string tension. Our guarantee doesn't cover this type of damage.

A harp needs to be protected by a waterproof soft case when being transported. If it is put in a car, lay it on its side with the levers upwards. A soft case is not sufficient protection for air travel.

Strings are specific to each model of harp. Broken strings need to be replaced with the correct type: make, model and gauge. Keep the harp fully strung and in tune. Replace a broken string as soon as you can.

Levers should be left off when the harp is not in use. Always tune the harp with the levers off.

A tuning pin is a friction fit into a tapered hole so if it is slipping, push the pin in with the tuning key as you tune the string.

You should make sure that your harp is insured. We recommend [Allianz Cornhill](#) who are specialist musical instrument insurers, and can provide better cover than ordinary household insurance companies.

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