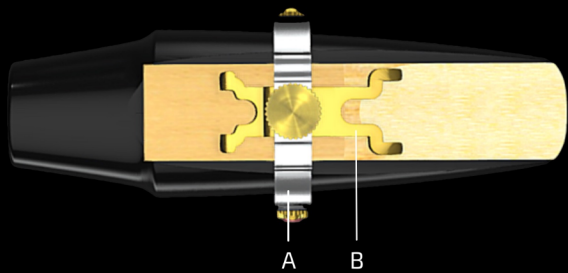


# The main parts of the ligature

## 1 Les pièces principales de la ligature

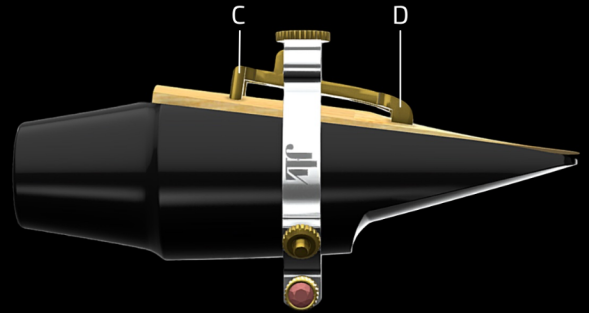


The JLV Ligature is composed of two main parts :

A : The belt

B : The base

## 2 La ligature a un sens



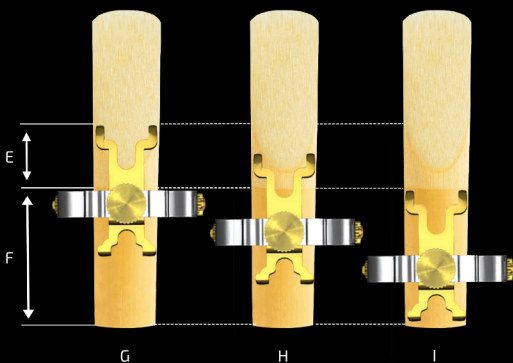
The base consists of two parts :

C : Rear pads, shortest part

D : Front pads, longest part

It is advisable to place the reed on the mouthpiece before positioning the ligature

## 3 Adjusting the JLV Ligature on the reed



The reed in details :

E : Declination

F : Stock

The location of the front pads of the ligature on the reed can change everything to a millimeter, there is not a single position :

G : Most advanced position on the declination, sound amplitude is tightening

H : Most recessed position on the declination, harmonics are released

I : Exception for Bb & A / Eb clarinets models and soprano saxophone ebonite and metal mouthpieces

## 4 The role of the screws and the pliers



The ligatures are adjusted for standard mouthpieces sizes, usually, only the belt screw needs to be manipulated :

J : Belt screw, allows to tighten the belt around the mouthpiece once positioned, the less you tighten, the more you release the harmonics

K : Nuts, to lock the side screw

L : Slide screw, allow to adjust the ligature to particular mouthpiece sizes. Both screw must be symmetrically tightened or loosened

M : Base of the screw, it holds the base on the belt, it must remain tight to the maximum

N : Pliers

O : Location to tighten the nuts (and the small base of the screw for Bb & A / Eb clarinets and soprano saxophone)

P : Location to tighten the base of the screw