## 92.02 - Other string musical instruments (for example, guitars, violins, harps).

9202.10 - Played with a bow

9202.90 - Other

This heading covers:

## (A) Instruments played with a bow

The chief examples of such instruments are violins, viols and violas (the latter being slightly larger than ordinary violins), violoncellos and bass-viols and double basses.

## (B) Other string musical instruments

This group includes:

- (1) **Plucked string instruments**, in which sound vibrations are obtained by momentarily displacing the string out of alignment, either with the fingers or with a small pointed piece (plectrum) of wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, plastics, etc. Examples include:
  - (a) Mandolines (Neapolitan mandolines with a deeply cambered back, flat mandolines, mandolas, etc.).
  - (b) Guitars.
  - (c) German lutes (a kind of mandoline).
  - (d) Banjos (a long-necked instrument having a circular flat-backed body with a flat belly formed by a drumskin).
  - (e) Ukuleles (small guitars with a thick neck).
  - (f) Zithers (or cithers). These have a flat sound-box of approximately trapezoidal shape, and a large number of strings usually of metal.
  - (g) Balalaikas.
  - (h) Harps. These are stringed instruments plucked with the fingers; they have a triangular frame and strings of graduated lengths.

## (2) Other instruments, such as:

- (a) Aeolian harps. These are used in gardens, etc. They consist of a number of strings mounted on a sounding box; when placed in a current of wind they produce natural harmonics.
- (b) Czimbalos. These have a frame on which steel strings are mounted. They are played by striking with softheaded hammers, and are used in gipsy orchestras.

In some instruments, particularly guitars, the sound may be electronically amplified without excluding them from this heading; however, electronic instruments such as guitars without sound-boxes fall in **heading 92.07** (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).