

SHURANGIZ TANBOUR(6-string)

Shurangiz Tanbour is a combination of Setar, Tanbour and Tar and has some advantages of each instrument. While the fretboard is narrow enough to have a better maneuver in playing, it has a stronger and more bass sound. The Tanbour shape allows the musician to use some Tanbour techniques, such as Shor. Many Setar players like the fact that they can experience a different tone while it still has playability similar to Setar.



- History: The general concept of Shurangiz has initially been suggested by maestro Ali Tajvidi, when maestro Ebrahim Ghanbari Mehr designed and made the first Shurangiz. It has been dormant and in silence for a while, when maestro Hosein Alizadeh had the second input to realize it with some ideas for improvement and with the artwork of maestro Majid Ayati.

Shurangiz Setar components:

- Echo box: bowl-shape echo box of original Tanbour - usually made of Mulberry wood.
The echo box is made with two techniques: **one piece**, fully hand carved from a block of wood or **ribbed**, usually 7-11 ribs bound together.
- Top body: The top body is partly made of thick skin, like goatskin to support the strings load, while making the proper resonance. The half of the top body remains the Mulberry wood, attached to the skin.
- Neck or Fretboard: is about 25 inches or 63 cm in length and is always made of Walnut wood to support a better wear resistance. There might be some decorative parts like bone or shell to make it more attractive aesthetically.
- Frets: There are 21-24 frets and is usually made of sheep guts.
- Strings: 0.2mm Stainless steel (for string #1, #2 and #5), 0.2mm bronze(for string #3 and #4) and 0.35mm bronze(for string #6) are the common strings to use. Numbers are from right to left when you have the Shurangiz in front of you.
- Pegs: There are six pegs at the top of the fretboard, where the peg holes are placed in the peg box.

