

**Recommended Nürnberg Gauge Interpretations**  
**18th - early 19th century**  
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For the fortepianos of Walter, Stein, Streicher, Brodmann, Fritz, etc. For the pianos of Hofmann, take the diameter one half gauge larger (i.e. 0.58mm for 1/0).

<b>Nürnberg gauge</b>	<b>Ideal diameter</b>	<b>Best Rose fit</b>
12/0	1.635	1.600
12/0/h	1.556	1.530
11/0	1.480	1.460
11/0/h	1.409	1.400
10/0	1.341	1.320
10/0/h	1.276	1.300
9/0	1.214	1.230
9/0/h	1.156	1.150
8/0	1.100	1.120
8/0/h	1.047	1.050
7/0	0.996	1.000
7/0/h	0.948	0.950
6/0	0.902	0.900
6/0/h	0.859	0.850
5/0	0.817	0.825
5/0/h	0.778	0.775
4/0	0.740	0.750
4/0/h	0.704	0.700
3/0	0.670	0.675
3/0/h	0.638	0.650
2/0	0.607	0.610
2/0/h	0.578	0.580
(1/0)	0.550	0.560
(1/0)/h	0.523	0.520
1	0.498	0.500
1/h	0.474	0.480
2	0.451	0.450
2/h	0.429	0.430
3	0.409	0.420
3/h	0.389	0.400
4	0.370	0.380
4/h	0.352	0.360
5	0.335	0.340
5/h	0.319	0.320
6	0.304	0.300
6/h	0.289	0.290
7	0.275	0.290
7/h	0.262	0.260
8	0.249	0.250
8/h	0.237	0.240
9	0.226	0.230
9/h	0.215	0.210

Disclaimer: This information is offered purely as a suggestion based upon the latest research. The author makes no guarantees whatsoever that specific instruments, either modern copies or originals, will be able to withstand the resultant tension levels when strung according to these interpretations. The design of any stringing schedule should always take into account the pitch level, the structure of the instrument (type of joinery and/or case design), the type of glue used, the quality of construction, and the overall health of the structure. **Use of this information is absolutely and without exception at your own risk.**