

ELECTRIC GUITAR (BASS GUITAR) INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Thank you for purchasing your instrument from Kytary, we wish you endless hours of happy playing. The goal of these instructions is to explain how to keep your instrument in good shape and familiarise you with basic instrument care and maintenance habits. We have divided the instruments into the following categories:

- 1.1. Electric guitars (bass guitars) with a fixed bridge
- 1.2. Electric guitars with a single-locking tremolo
- 1.3. Electric guitars with a double-locking tremolo

Type of guitar	Recommended type of strings
Solidbody guitars and semi-acoustic guitars	.009/.042"; .010/.046"
Bass guitars	.040/.100"; .045/.105" (.125")

Guitar care

Cleaning your guitar regularly is one of the most important ways to preserve the quality and longevity of your instrument and its strings. After you have finished playing, wipe down the instrument and remove any sweat. Sweat contains acids that can result in the corrosion of the strings and metal parts of the guitar. Polish the glossy surface of the guitar with agents designed specifically for musical instruments and a musical instrument rag or soft cotton cloth. Use a string cleaner to care for your guitar's strings. Do not subject your instrument to extreme temperatures or humidity levels. The wood may swell or dry out in environments with extremely low or high temperatures or extremely low or high humidity. This may result in cracking or other damage, warping of the neck, bulging or deformation of the body, etc. The recommended temperature range for storing and using your instrument is 15–30 °C. The recommended humidity is 45–55 %. In the winter, heated rooms may result in extremely dry environments with less than 20 % humidity. This could result in damage to the wooden parts of your instrument. For this reason, use a humidifier to increase the humidity to above 40%. If using a humidifier, make sure that the stream of moisture or vapour does not come in direct contact with the instrument. If you bring a cold guitar from a cold environment into the warmth suddenly, moisture will condense on the surface of the guitar, which can result in the corrosion of the metal parts of the instrument and strings and deformation of the wooden parts. To avoid this, store your instrument in its case prior to subjecting it to sudden changes in temperature and take it out only after it has reached approximate room temperature. Subjecting your guitar to high temperatures for extended periods of time (such as in a car in direct sunlight) can result in irreparable damage to the instrument (damage to plastic parts, lifting up of the soundboard, bridge detachment, neck warping, etc.). Hard guitar cases are a highly effective tool in protecting your instrument, even from abnormal temperatures or humidity—not, however, for periods longer than 24 hours. For longer periods of time, your instrument should be stored in a suitable environment.

Strings

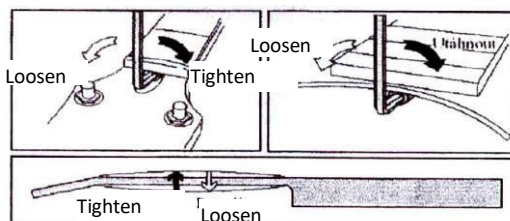
If it looks like your instrument's strings are getting dirty or begin to produce a lacklustre or buzzing sound, it is time to replace the entire set. For best results, we recommend replacing one string at a time so that you avoid releasing all of the tension of the strings on the neck (recommended for all beginners). We recommend you begin restringing from the thickest strings and end with the thinnest. Tune the new string to the required tone immediately after replacing. Detailed instructions are covered in the individual chapters. Strings must be wound tightly onto the tuning peg from top to bottom or from the stringing toward the edge of the headstock, winding two or three times around the tuning peg. String length can be clipped using a string cutter. Do not leave strings untrimmed on the tuning machine. This will help avoid possible injury. Every guitar is built for a specific weight (gauge) of strings (see the table in the introduction). Using a different type of string may result in damage to certain parts of your instrument and will void the warranty. This may result in damage to the tuning machine, deformation of the neck or soundboard, or damage to the bridge.

Potentiometers

To care for and increase the longevity of the potentiometers on your guitar, use a cleaning and protective agent on the electrical contacts once every three to five months; if you use your instrument in extreme conditions, you will need to clean more often.

Adjusting neck relief

You can measure the tension of the guitar neck by pressing a string at the first and last fret, which should result in a distance of 0.2–0.5 mm between the string and the eighth fret, or 0.5–1 mm for electric and acoustic bass guitars. This distance is called the neck relief. If the relief has been adjusted incorrectly, you may hear a buzzing or distorted tone. We recommend you leave neck adjustments to the professionals. Damage resulting from unskilled adjustments is not covered by the warranty. Movement of the neck during loosening or tightening is depicted in the figure below. Truss rod adjustments are performed with loosened strings.



Battery

Electric guitars with powered electronics require batteries that need to be replaced regularly. Remove the batteries if the sound begins to become distorted or the volume decreases, the tuner does not work, or the change battery indicator lights are on or flashing. To prolong battery life, unplug your guitar when you are not playing.

Adjusting string action

Guitar string action is set during manufacturing, but there can be a number of reasons why you may need to adjust it. The instrument may be affected by temperature or humidity. The height of the action can be adjusted via the individual saddles on the bridge or by raising or lowering the adjustable screws in the TonePros Tune-O-Matic system. These adjustments are made after the neck relief has been set. String action adjustment should be carried out by a qualified professional only.

1.1. Electric guitars with a fixed bridge: Restringing

When restringing, thread the new string through the string hole at the end of the bridge. Lead the string over the adjustable saddle on the bridge. For Tune-O-Matic systems, thread the string through the tailpiece and lead it over the saddle of the bridge. Wind the string around the machine head three times, winding from top to bottom. Keep the string slightly taught when winding. For the E1 and B strings, there is no need to cross the strings like you do for classical guitars, as long as you follow the steps listed above. The tuning machine does not need to be lubricated. The adjustable screws of the tuning pegs can be tightened using a small Phillips head screwdriver, however, over-tightening or over-loosening may damage the tuning machine. If you are restringing with higher-gauge (thicker) strings, you will need to adjust the slots in the nut so that it does not break. When restringing, always carefully tighten the machine bushing.

1.2. Electric guitars with a single-locking tremolo: Restringing

When changing the strings, thread the new string through the hole in the back of the guitar and lead it over the saddle of the bridge. The following steps are the same as for a guitar with a fixed bridge.

1.2. Electric guitars with a single-locking tremolo: Adjusting string action (the distance between the string and the fret)

After the neck relief has been set, string action can be adjusted on the individual saddles via the Allen screws. When adjusted correctly, the end of the tremolo should be 3 mm from the top of the instrument. The tremolo should allow you to change the string's tuning by a semitone to a whole tone.

1.2. Electric guitars with a single-locking tremolo: Adjusting the tremolo

For the sake of clarity, single-locking tremolos can be divided into two categories according to how they are attached to the body of the guitar. The most common type is attached to the body of the instrument with six screws. Each screw is located in front of each saddle on the bridge. When adjusted correctly, the end of the tremolo should be 3 mm from the top of the instrument. The tremolo should allow you to change the string's tuning by a semitone to a whole tone. Adjust the tremolo by tightening or loosening the screws in the spring attachment on the rear side of the instrument. The second type of tremolo attachment is similar to the Floyd Rose bridge, i.e. with two screws across from the knife edges on the tremolo. With this type, the tremolo base plate must be level with the body of the instrument. Adjustments are made in the same way as the first type listed.

1.3. Electric guitars with a double-locking tremolo (Floyd Rose and its variations): Restringing and adjusting the tremolo

The Floyd Rose system is a double-locking tremolo with a locking of the strings at the bridge itself and at the nut. Throughout the entire system, the threads have a fine pitch, which is why they need to be adjusted carefully. We recommend using a chromatic tuner when tuning this type of instrument. Replace the strings in the following manner.

- Using an Allen key, loosen the three locks (for 7- and 8-string guitars, 3–4 locks) at the nut.
- Replace the strings one at a time beginning with E6.
- Unscrew the tuning screws in the bridge so that they allow for upward movement of approx. 1/3 of a turn.
- Using the same Allen key, loosen the screw holding the string in the saddle of the bridge. Remove the string.
- Snip the ball off of the new string (approx. 1.5 cm from the end) and continue stringing. The process is exactly the same as it is for removing the string, only in reverse.
- Tune the string. Continue in this manner up to the E1 string.
- Wind the string around the machine head three times, winding from top to bottom. It is best to keep the string slightly taught when winding.
- For the E1 and B strings, there is no need to cross the strings like you do for classical guitars, as long as you follow the steps listed above.
- Do not lock the strings at the nut just yet.
- If the strings are the same gauge as the old ones, the tremolo should return to its original position (level with the body) after the strings have been locked in the bridge and tuned.
- If the tremolo is tilted forward or backward, loosen the strings again and adjust the tremolo's springs on the rear side of the instrument by tightening or loosening the screws.
- After re-tuning, you can determine whether or not the springs need to be adjusted further. Continue this process until the instrument is tuned and the tremolo is level with the body.
- Tune your guitar accurately (we recommend tuning the E6 string by 10–20 cents) and lock the strings at the nut by tightening carefully.
- Slight tuning adjustments can be made using the adjustment screws behind the saddle in the bridge.

1.3. Electric guitars with a double-locking tremolo: Adjusting the string action

String action is adjusted via the two screws that the tremolo rests upon. Raising or lowering them adjusts the height of the strings (action). Only adjust these screws when the strings of the instrument are loosened. If you do not loosen the strings, you may damage the knife edges of the tremolo or the threads on the screws, resulting in a malfunctioning tremolo and an out-of-tune instrument.

Notice:

The warranty does not cover normal wear, damage resulting from unskilled adjustments, mechanical damage, damage resulting from unsuitable temperatures or humidity, damage caused by body salts, damage from a guitar strap or stand. The lifespan of the instrument depends on its use and may not correspond with the warranty period.

Disposal:

The symbol marked on the product or accompanying documentation denotes that the product cannot be disposed of together with municipal waste. To dispose of the product properly, please take it to a designated collection site, where it will be disposed of free of charge. By disposing of such products properly, you will be helping to preserve valuable natural resources and will help prevent potential negative effects on the environment and the health of those around you.

HUMIDITY IS VITAL TO THE CONDITION OF YOUR GUITAR

Specialists from the Taylor company, which manufactures some of the best acoustic guitars in the world, have compiled the following information about what can happen to your guitar in relation to humidity.

45–55 % relative humidity

Your guitar remains in the same condition as it was in when it left the manufacturer.

40 % relative humidity

The frets on your guitar may begin to protrude because the fretboard is slowly drying out due to insufficient humidity.

35 % relative humidity

Your guitar's frets have sharp edges, making it hard to play. The frets need to be filed down. In acoustic guitars, the soundboard begins to dry out. You cannot see any cracks, but the neck needs to be adjusted and the neck action decreases.

30 % relative humidity

The first cracks on the guitar's soundboard may or may not be visible, depending on a number of factors. However, the guitar has probably lost almost 3 centilitres of water, and the soundboard has dried out by approximately 3 millimetres. The soundboard is glued to the sides and braces and pull increases with the loss of moisture. Some soundboards will crack, some will not. A guitar that has been subjected to such conditions for a long period of time will soon lose its playing characteristics. It is definitely not in the shape that the manufacturer worked hard to achieve and needs an overhaul.

25 % relative humidity

Now the guitar's problems begin to become clearly visible. At the very least, the frets will become loose. In acoustic guitars, any cracks in the soundboard

grow larger. Some customers think that this state is caused by faulty construction of the instrument or from the use of low-quality materials, but they are greatly mistaken.

20 % relative humidity

Forget about it. A guitar under such conditions cannot be fixed unless you use a specialised humidifier for the sound hole or do not outfit the room with a humidifier. If you have a room like this, you need to do whatever it takes to raise the relative humidity to 50 %.

Damage caused by leaving your guitar in environments with unsuitable humidity levels is easily identified and is not covered by the claims policy. Please ensure that you create and maintain a proper environment for your guitar!