SIRE

SIRE ELECTRIC GUITARS

User Manual

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SET UP

SIRE

Experience the joy of music

SIRE dreams of a society where everyone can enjoy music fairly without any restrictions.

Thank you for purchasing our Sire Marcus Miller Bass Guitar! Musical instruments produced by Sire are set-up manually by hand before they are shipped so they can be played immediately right out of the box. The setup, however may vary due to environmental factors and seasonal conditions. Also, the setup may change depending on the period of use, string tension, etc. In this case, setup may be required again.

If you thoroughly understand all the instructions of this manual, you will be able to set up your instrument like it was at the time of shipment and optimize the setup to fit your personal preference. For more product information, or if you have any questions, please visit our site.

www.sire-usa.com

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String Winding / Replacement

SET UP

If you use the strings for a long period of time, it may become rusty. Problems such as stuffy sound, buzzing, and deformation of the neck due to the weakening of tension may also occur. Therefore, it is recommended to replace the strings regularly. The average replacement period is from every 2~3 weeks to 2 months. There are players though who choose to change to new strings each time they play.

Although it is not that hard to string an electric guitar, there are some important things you need to get right in order to get a good sound, stay in tune and keep your electric guitar in good working order. The method of string replacement and winding is closely related to the stability of tuning, so please be careful when replacing them. Also, replacing the strings in SET units at the same time is highly recommended for tension or sound that may affect the neck. The following figure is an example of a typical string winding method.

The important point about winding the string is that it should be wrapped around the post about 3 times. Otherwise, the tuning may be distorted because of tension and the string becoming loosened or more coiled caused by the movement of the string during performances. Also, when winding the string, if it is tightly wound from top to bottom, you can get a more stable tuning.

Neck Adjustment

SET UP

At the deepest point of the curve, which is usually at about the 7th or 8th fret on an electric guitar, this should measure between 0.005 to 0.020 inch (or 0.015 to 0.05 centimeter). If you measure no relief, the neck may be convex and will be needing to adjust the trussrod.

The adjustment of the truss rod is different for each individual based on their preference of playing. For example, for players who usually play with speed, the neck is adjusted almost horizontally with the truss rod. In this case, a very low string height setting is possible. Blues players, on the other hand, slightly loosen the truss rod and set it a bit higher. In this setting, a little more hand force is used so the feeling of fingering can be conveyed better.

As another example of neck adjustment, if you use regular gauge strings then change the strings to a thicker set, because the tension of the strings is much stronger, the neck is pulled, causing the strings to float. In this case, by just slightly tightening the truss rod, you can revert to the same settings as when using the regular gauge strings.

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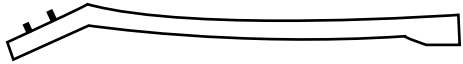
※Caution
Frequent neck adjustment is not required. You only need to adjust the neck when necessary. In fact, many performers rarely touch the adjustment when the desired set-up has already been achieved.

The guitar usually contains an interior metal bar called the truss rod that runs the entire length of the guitar's neck. There are several roles of the truss rod, but the primary function is to stabilize the neck against the tension of the strings so that the player can play the instrument comfortably.
The general operating direction is as follows.

Clockwise

If the neck curves bow down away from the strings, try tightening the truss rod by twisting it clockwise.

Counter-clockwise



If the neck bows up toward the strings, loosen the truss rod by turning it counter-clockwise.

Depending on the guitar, the position of the truss rod may be between the head and the neck, or between the neck and the body. When turning the truss rod, think of it like using a screwdriver.

Tightening : Insert the wrench and turn it clockwise to tighten the truss rod or truss rod nut. This will reduce the amount of relief, correcting the upbow.

Loosening : Turning the wrench counter-clockwise loosens the truss rod. This will add relief to the neck, correcting the backbow.

If you use thicker strings that are different from the default strings that are already set at the time of shipment, the tension of the strings may change, causing the set-up to change as well. In this case, overall adjustment is required.

In particular, if the truss rod adjustment of the neck is required, it should be adjusted with caution.

The standard electric guitar string gauges are as follows:

String gauge: 0.10~0.46

STRING	INCH
E-1st	.010
B-2nd	.013
G-3nd	.017
D-4th	.026
A-5th	.036
E-6th	.046

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Pitch Adjustment (Octave Adjustment)

SET UP

Since the pitch on the open string and the pitch on the 12th fret are the same notes in an octave, tuning the octave note on the open string of each string and the 12th fret to be exactly the same pitch is called octave pitch adjustment. This must be done to get the correct pitch at every fret position.

How to adjust the octave pitch

First, tune the open string pitch. Then, press the 12th fret on the same string and bounce the string. If you hear the same pitch, then the octave pitch adjustment is good.
(Please use a tuner for precise octave pitch adjustment.)

If the pitch on the open string is correct, but the pitch on the 12th fret is high, this means the distance from the 12th fret to the saddle is short. You should move the saddle back. It is easier to remember that if the violin has short scales with high notes, the contrabass has long scales with low notes.

Scale refers to the distance from the end of the nut to the point where the saddle lifts the strings. In general, electric guitars use 24.75″ to 25.5″ and bass guitars from 34″ to 35″.

Pickup height adjustment

SET UP

A pickup is an inductive sensor that consists, in its simplest form, of a coil wrapped around a permanently magnetic pole piece or pole pieces. It is embedded in the body of the guitar right beneath the strings. When the string vibrates, a signal is generated in the coil. It is this signal that gets amplified to create the sound of the guitar. Depending on the setting, such as placing the pickup closer to the string or vice versa, the output and tone changes. The height adjustment of the pickup is used to balance the tone and output.

To adjust the height of the pickup, first, press the low E string at the last fret, closest to your pickup. Then measure the distance between the bottom of the string and the top of the pickup. Raise or lower the pickup by adjusting the screw that secures the pickup using a screwdriver.

We recommend you try to adjust the height of the pickup using several different ways. This is where your personal taste comes into play. However, if the pickup is too close to the string, the magnet of the pickup may interfere with the normal ringing of the string. Also, if the pickup is too far from the string, the output can be very low. Please adjust it based on the general settings above.

The pickup's pole piece is the part that receives the most direct sound. If this part can be adjusted with a screwdriver or a hexagon wrench, adjusting each line individually is also a way to create your own sound.

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Cleaning / Managing SET UP

For guitars, the life of the string may be shortened due to moisture in the air or sweat from playing. There may also be problems on the painted surface of the instrument, rust from metal parts, or problems in the neck. Therefore, having a habit of wiping the guitar during or after playing is a very important habit in maintaining the condition of the guitar and extending the life of the string.

The most basic method of cleaning is with a microfibre cloth or a lint free cloth. First, wipe the strings either one by one or in twos. Then wipe the fingerboard, the body, and the metal parts - in that order. It is a method that can be sufficiently managed without any other care products and is a very effective method. If the body is glossy it is recommended to use a guitar polish/cleaner with a cleaning cloth.
Do note, however, that using other types of cloth, for example, furniture cleaning cloths might be too rough for the guitar finish and might leave scratches on the guitar. Also, it is recommended to clean guitars with matte finish or lacquer finish with a dry cloth immediately after playing.

For rosewood and ebony fretboards, apply Lemon Oil or a special type of oil to re-hydrate the fretboard. Lemon Oil protects your fretboard by conditioning the wood and helping to keep it hydrated so it doesn't dry out and crack. Use the oil with a suitable cloth and apply it to the entire fretboard. Maple fretboards are usually already coated, so wipe them well with a dry cloth.

It is also recommended to avoid storing your guitar in humid places or, conversely, in too dry environments. Storing it in a thick soft case or hard case is a better management method than storing it at room temperature.

There are many care products in the market. It is a good idea to use the right amount for the proper use, but if it is too much, it may have side effects. Refer to the instruction manual of each product and use it properly.


SIRE
Larry Carlton