



# OWNER'S MANUAL

For Acoustic Guitars

## LANGUAGES

If you need to access the manual in English, please visit our website.

Si necesita acceder al manual en español, visite nuestro sitio web.

Si vous avez besoin d'accéder au manuel en français, veuillez visiter notre site Web.

Se è necessario accedere al manuale italiano, visitare il nostro sito Web.

Wenn Sie auf das Handbuch des Deutschen zugreifen müssen, besuchen Sie bitte unsere Website.

<http://www.vangoa.com/support>

Vangoa focus on connection between people and music. Our mission is to bring happiness and joy to life. We hope our musical instruments can inspire you to feel the beauty of life. Catch life's melody, Just try and play it!

Thank you for choosing Vangoa guitar, we hope our products will bring you the pleasure of music. Please take a few moments to read this manual before using the violin, you will find answers to many questions and other valuable information. Please keep this manual in a safe place for later reference.



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## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE PROCEEDING

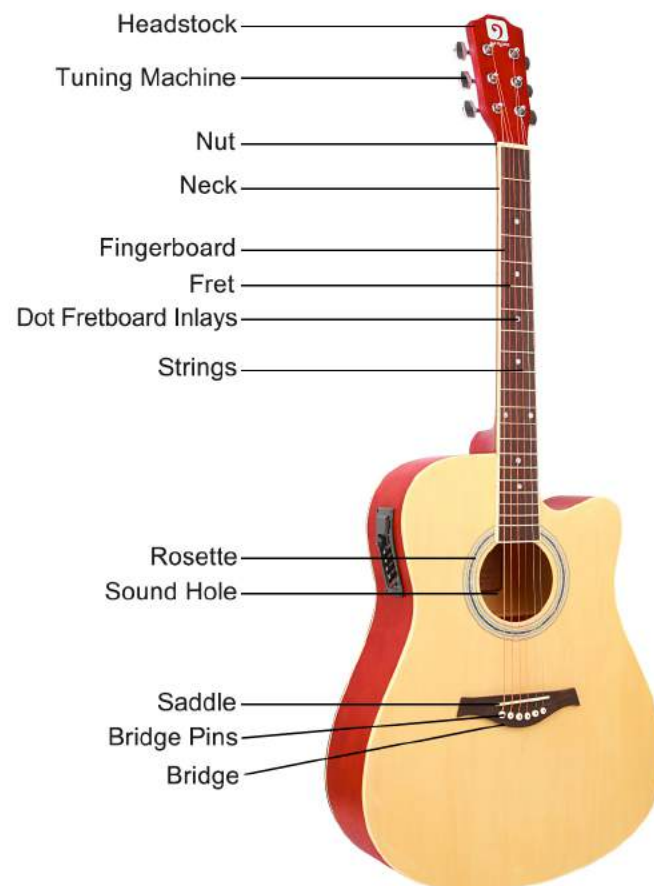
- When using a strap, make sure the strap is securely attached to the guitar.
- DO NOT treat the instrument in a rough manner such as swinging it about, etc.
- DO NOT place your face close to the instrument when changing or adjusting the strings.
- After changing the strings, cut off the leftover string ends.
- Clean the instrument with a soft, dry cloth. And when cleaning the headstock, be careful not to injure yourself on the sharp string ends.
- When playing the instrument, pay attention to the volume level. Especially late at night, taken neighbors and those who are close by into consideration.
- Broken guitar necks are mostly the result of accidents such as dropping the guitar, the guitar falling over, or from shocks occurred during transport. When the guitar is not being used, make sure it is kept on a sturdy stand where it won't fall over, or place it in its case.

### Store the Instrument Properly

- DO NOT keep the instrument close to a fire or flame, and keep it on a low, stable surface.
- DO NOT place the instrument in an unstable position where it might accidentally fall over.
- DO NOT expose this instrument to direct sunlight, high temperature/humidity or leave stored in an automobile.

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## GUITAR PARTS



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## TUNING

### Tuning 6-string Guitars

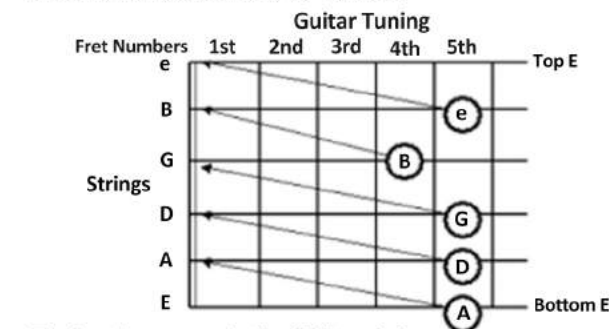
There are a couple of different methods for tuning a guitar, depending on whether your guitar is acoustic, or an acoustic with a pickup and onboard tuner. If your guitar does not have an onboard tuner and you don't own an electronic chromatic tuner with a reference tone, you may want to purchase one. It will dramatically simplify tuning your acoustic or electric guitar.

Always tune from below pitch, up to the correct pitch instead of down from a higher pitch. This will help eliminate string slack from the tuning machine and decrease the possibility of slippage and tuning changes as you play.

If using the onboard tuner on your guitar, simply plug in, activate the tuner, turn the volume up and starting from the thickest (bottom) string to the thinnest (top).

If you do not have an onboard or an electronic tuner, use a guitar pitch pipe, an A-440 tuning fork or some other pitch reference, and begin by:

Tune the strings to: E, A, D, G, B, E.



• Tuning the second string "A" to pitch.

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- Then, depress the second, or "A" string at the 5th fret, to produce a "D", and tune the "D" string to that same pitch.
- Next, depress the "D" string at the 5th fret to produce a "G", and tune the "G" string until the pitches match.
- Next, depress the "G" string at the 4th fret, to produce a "B", and tune the "B" string until the pitches match.
- Next, depress the "B" string at the 5th fret, to produce an "E", and tune the thinnest string to a matching "E".
- Finally, go back and play the thickest "E" string and tune it until the pitch at the 5th fret, an "A", matches the "A" on the adjacent string.

### Tuning 12-string Guitars



Due to the tremendous amount of tension exerted on the neck by the 12 strings, we suggest that you use a light gauge string set on your 12-string guitar. If you need to change the string on the guitar.

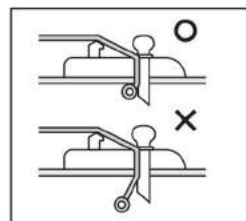
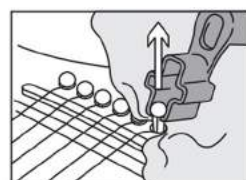
In standard 12-string tuning, the second string in each pair is tuned to the same pitches, E, A, D, G, B, E, and using the same methods as the six string guitar.

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## STRING REPLACEMENT

### Stringing Flat-Top, Steel String Acoustic Guitars:

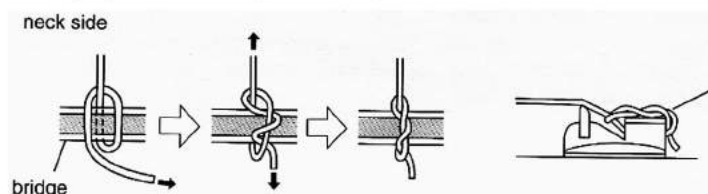
Acoustics have a surface mounted pin style bridge with holes and bridge pins to hold the strings in place. To re-string a flat-top, remove the bridge pin and the old string. If the bridge pin is difficult to remove, you may want to purchase a combination string winder pin puller. Feed the ball end of the new string into the corresponding hole in the bridge, and then re-insert the bridge pin snugly to keep the string in place. Make sure that the bridge pin is positioned with the grooved side riding over the string. Do not hammer the bridge pin in. A firm twisting push with the thumb should secure it in place.



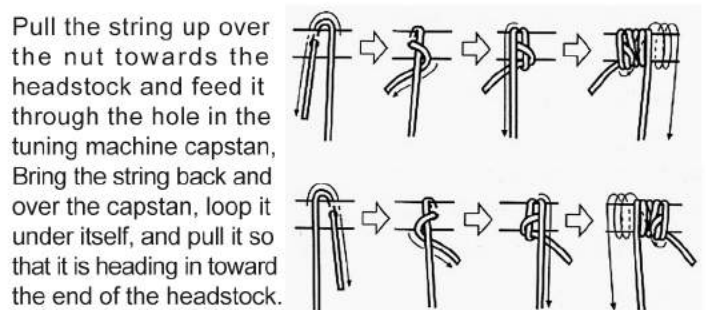
Next, pull the string up over the nut towards the headstock and bend it around the tuning machine post toward the tuning machine button. Thread the string through the hole in the post and begin winding the button to remove the slack in the string. Continue winding to form a neat coil. Finally, tune the string to the appropriate pitch. Pull up gently at the center point of the string to stretch it. Retune, and repeat, until unwanted slack is eliminated and the tuning of the strings is stabilized. This will prevent slipping and save you tuning frustrations down the road.

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### Stringing Classical/Nylon String Guitars:



Classical guitars have a surface mounted bridge through which the strings are looped ("tie-on" strings), or fed ("ball-end" strings). To re-string a classical/nylon string guitar using "tie-on" strings, first form a double loop knot with the looped end of the string. Feed the other end of the string through the appropriate hole in the bridge and then back and through the loop you just made. Pull the string taught so that the pressure of the twisted loop holds the string in place on the bridge.



Pull the string up over the nut towards the headstock and feed it through the hole in the tuning machine capstan. Bring the string back and over the capstan, loop it under itself, and pull it so that it is heading in toward the end of the headstock. While holding the string in place with your right hand, begin winding the button to remove the slack in the string. Continue winding to form a neat coil with the initial wrap at the inside of the coil.

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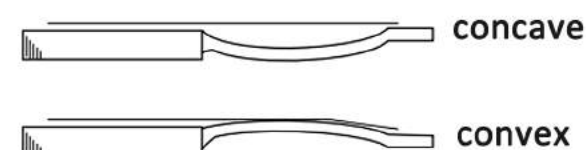
Do not overlap the winds. Finally, tune the string to the appropriate pitch. Pull up gently at the center point of the string to stretch it. Retune, and repeat, until unwanted slack is eliminated and the tuning of the strings is stabilized.

To string a classical/nylon string guitar with "ball-end" classical strings, simply feed the string through the appropriate hole in the bridge; pull the string up over the nut towards the headstock, then wind the string onto the tuning machine capstan using the same instructions for "tie-on" strings.

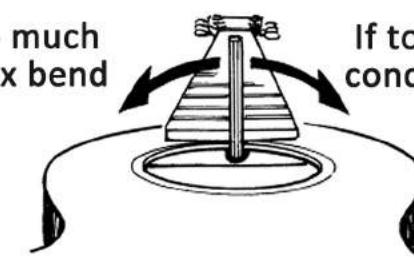
**Please Note: Never cut a string to length before putting it on your guitar and tuning it to pitch. Premature cut-tuning may cause the string to unwrap and become useless. Install the string first, and then clip the excess near the post. When changing strings, change them one at a time. Do not remove all of the strings at the same time, as doing so will release all of the tension at once from the neck and body, which may potentially cause distortion and damage to the instrument.**

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## TRUSS ROD ADJUSTMENT



If too much convex bend      If too much concave bow



### Truss Rod Adjustment

To string a classical/nylon string guitar with "ball-end" classical strings, simply feed the string through the appropriate hole in the bridge; pull the string up over the nut towards the headstock, then wind the string onto the tuning machine capstan using the same instructions for "tie-on" strings.

A truss rod that is too loose will result in a concave neck bow and high playing action, and a truss rod that is too tight will result in a convex neck bow and low action with excessive fret buzz.

Note: Nylon string Classical and Flamenco guitars may or may not have a truss rod depending on the specific model, as nylon strings typically do not develop sufficient tension to cause potentially damaging flexion in the neck.

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Should the neck of your guitar require adjustment, insert the appropriate a hex truss rod adjustment wrench through the strings and the sound hole. If the neck has a concave bow, tighten the truss rod nut by turning it clockwise. If the neck is humped or has a convex bow, loosen the truss rod nut by turning it counter clockwise. Adjust the rod only a partial turn at a time, allow time for the wood to settle before adjusting again, and sight down the neck after each adjustment. Be careful not to over-tighten the rod.

## ACTION ADJUSTMENT

String height and tension typically determine the ease with which the strings can be depressed. This description of playability is usually called the "action", and is determined by the distance between the strings and the frets. Depending on your technique or style of play, high action can sometimes be difficult to play, and low action may result in string buzz. The playing action of most acoustic guitars tends to fluctuate seasonally depending on where you live, and in response to natural climatic changes in the environment. To compensate for these seasonal variations, many professional acoustic guitarists have separate saddles in different heights that they use for winter and summer playing. As an acoustic instrument ages over time, it may require multiple action adjustments. If the environment where your guitar lives is fairly stable it may require fewer adjustments in its lifetime. Most electric guitars have height adjustable bridges with adjustable saddles that allow you to easily tailor the action to your needs. On a flat-top or classical guitar, adjustment is a little more involved. To lower the action, the bridge saddle must be removed, cut down to the appropriate height and then re-installed. To raise the action, the saddle must be removed and replaced by a new, higher saddle.

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## PICK UP



\* Depending on the specific model you purchased, your guitar may have come with an on-board pickup and active (battery powered) preamp. When the available power in the battery drops below a certain threshold, the quality of the sound will become degraded and there will be a loss of output. It is always a good idea to have a spare battery in your case and to familiarize yourself with the process of changing the battery, before the inevitable event of the battery losing power.

If storing your guitar for long periods of time, remove the battery from the preamp so that damage does not occur in the compartment if the battery should, for some reason, leak.

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## MISURE DI SICUREZZA

LEGGERE ATTENTAMENTE PRIMA DI PROCEDERE

•Quando si utilizza una cinghia, assicurarsi che la cinghia sia fissata saldamente alla chitarra.

•NON trattare lo strumento in modo approssimativo, ad esempio ruotandolo, ecc.

•NON posizionare il viso vicino allo strumento quando si cambiano o si regolano le corde.

•Dopo aver cambiato le stringhe, tagliare le estremità rimanenti della stringa.

•Pulire lo strumento con un panno morbido e asciutto. E quando si pulisce la paletta, fare attenzione a non ferirsi alle estremità appuntite della corda.

•Quando si suona lo strumento, prestare attenzione al livello del volume. Soprattutto a tarda notte, prendere in considerazione i vicini e coloro che sono vicini.

•I colli di chitarra rotti sono principalmente il risultato di incidenti come caduta della chitarra, caduta della chitarra o urti verificatisi durante il trasporto. quando la chitarra non è in uso, assicurarsi che sia tenuta su un supporto robusto in cui non cadrà, o metterlo nella sua custodia.

Conservare l'istument correttamente

•NON tenere lo strumento vicino a un fuoco o una fiamma e tenerlo su una superficie bassa e stabile.

•NON collocare lo strumento in una posizione instabile in cui potrebbe accidentalmente cadere.

•NON esporre questo strumento alla luce diretta del sole, ad alta temperatura / umidità o lasciare in un automobile

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## PRODUCT MAINTENANCE

The Effects of Temperature, Humidity and Moisture Content in the Wood

Wood is an organic, porous material that either absorbs moisture from the air, or evaporates it out into the air, depending on the humidity and temperature of the environment surrounding it. Like a sponge, when wood absorbs moisture, it swells up, and conversely, when it dries out, it shrinks.

Acoustic guitars, with their broad surfaces of relatively thin solid and laminated woods, are extremely sensitive to environmental changes in temperature and humidity and as such, require ongoing attention to maintain them in their optimum playing condition.

One of the greatest threats to the integrity of fine wood guitars is a lack of attention to maintaining the instruments in the appropriate temperature and humidity range that will ensure the ideal moisture content in the wood.

The collective experience of all of the major acoustic guitar manufacturers today, has demonstrated that the ideal temperature to preserve the integrity of solid wood acoustic guitars is "room temperature", which is about 70 degrees F (20.5 C). The ideal relative humidity is between 40% and 50%.

Protection from Temperature and Humidity

The most important thing you can do to ensure the structural integrity of your instrument over time, is to maintain the moisture content of the wood consistently at the appropriate level. It is 100% certain that a guitar will be exposed to varied and multiple environmental conditions from the time it leaves the maker's hands until it reaches its ultimate owner. The environment where you live may be a complete polar opposite from that of the climate where the instrument was produced. It is of paramount importance to evaluate, measure and stabilize the moisture content in the wood as soon as possible after bringing an instrument into a new environment.

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In the winter, the forced air systems used to heat most homes can drive temperatures up and humidity levels dangerously low for guitars. Extremely low levels of humidity will result in low moisture content in the wood and ultimately, damage to the guitar. A good measure of protection against drying out your guitar is to use a room humidifier to maintain the ideal relative humidity of between 40% and 50%.

When the instrument is not in use, we recommend that you keep it in its case with a hygrometer to monitor the humidity level. Do not leave the guitar out of the case for long periods near a heating vent, radiator or in direct sunlight near a window. Do not leave your guitar in the trunk or the cabin of a car for long periods and keep it away from excessive heat and cold. Cracks in the wood are typically caused by changes in temperature and humidity.

**Please Note: Damage caused to the guitar as the result of exposure to variations in temperature and/or humidity will not be covered under warranty.**

Clean the instrument after each use, making sure to wipe the fingerboard and strings, as well as any of the plated parts with a soft dry cloth.

If you plan to store the instrument for a long period of time, loosen the strings a bit to relieve the tension, but do not remove them.

Rough, exposed fret edges are evidence of an overly dry and shrunken fingerboard. The wood will contract as it dries out, but as the frets are inert, you will feel the fret edges begin to protrude past the edge of the fingerboard.

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## SICHERHEITSVORKEHRUNGEN

BITTE LESEN SIE SORGFÄLTIG DURCH, BEVOR SIE VERFAHREN

•Wenn Sie einen Gurt verwenden, stellen Sie sicher, dass der Gurt sicher an der Gitarre befestigt ist.

•Behandeln Sie das Instrument NICHT grob, wie z. B. durch Schwingen usw.

•Platzieren Sie Ihr Gesicht NICHT in der Nähe des Instruments, wenn Sie die Saiten wechseln oder einstellen.

•Schneiden Sie nach dem Ändern der Saiten die verbleibenden Saitenenden ab.

•Reinigen Sie das Instrument mit einem weichen, trockenen Tuch. Achten Sie beim Reinigen des Spindelkastens darauf, dass Sie sich nicht an den scharfen Saitenenden verletzen.

•Achten Sie beim Spielen des Instruments auf die Lautstärke. Berücksichtigen Sie besonders spät in der Nacht Nachbarn und diejenigen, die in der Nähe sind.

•Gebrochene Gitarrenhälse sind meistens das Ergebnis von Unfällen wie dem Herunterfallen der Gitarre, dem Umfallen der Gitarre oder von Stößen während des Transports. Wenn die Gitarre nicht verwendet wird, stellen Sie sicher, dass sie auf einem stabilen Ständer steht, an dem sie nicht umfällt, oder legen Sie sie in den Koffer.

Bewahren Sie das Dokument ordnungsgemäß auf

•Halten Sie das Instrument NICHT in der Nähe eines Feuers oder einer Flamme und auf einer niedrigen, stabilen Oberfläche.

•Stellen Sie das Instrument NICHT in eine instabile Position, in der es versehentlich umfallen könnte.

•Setzen Sie dieses Instrument NICHT direktem Sonnenlicht, hoher Temperatur / Luftfeuchtigkeit aus und lassen Sie es nicht in einem Auto aufbewahren

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## PRÉCAUTIONS DE SÉCURITÉ

VEUILLEZ LIRE ATTENTIVEMENT AVANT DE PROCÉDER

•Lorsque vous utilisez une sangle, assurez-vous que la sangle est solidement fixée à la guitare.

•NE PAS traiter l'instrument de manière brutale, comme le faire pivoter, etc.

•NE placez PAS votre visage près de l'instrument lorsque vous changez ou ajustez les cordes.

•Après avoir changé les cordes, coupez les extrémités des cordes restantes.

•Nettoyez l'instrument avec un chiffon doux et sec. Et lors du nettoyage de la poupée, veillez à ne pas vous blesser aux extrémités pointues des cordes.

•Lors de la lecture de l'instrument, faites attention au niveau du volume. Surtout tard dans la nuit, prenez en considération les voisins et ceux qui sont à proximité.

•Les cous de guitare cassés sont principalement le résultat d'accidents tels que la chute de la guitare, la chute de la guitare ou des chocs survenus pendant le transport. lorsque la guitare n'est pas utilisée, assurez-vous qu'elle est maintenue sur un support solide où elle ne tombera pas ou placez-la dans son étui.

Conservé correctement l'instrument

•NE PAS garder l'instrument près d'un feu ou d'une flamme et le garder sur une surface basse et stable.

•NE placez PAS l'instrument dans une position instable où il pourrait tomber accidentellement.

•N'exposez PAS cet instrument à la lumière directe du soleil, à des températures / humidité élevées ou ne le laissez pas dans une automobile

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## PRECAUCIONES DE SEGURIDAD

POR FAVOR LEA CUIDADOSAMENTE ANTES DE CONTINUAR

•Cuando use una correa, asegúrese de que la correa esté bien sujeta a la guitarra.

•NO trate el instrumento de manera aproximada, como balanceándolo, etc.

•NO coloque su cara cerca del instrumento cuando cambie o ajuste las cuerdas.

•Después de cambiar las cuerdas, corte los extremos sobrantes de la cuerda.

•Limpie el instrumento con un paño suave y seco. Y cuando limpie el cabezal, tenga cuidado de no lastimarse en los extremos afilados de la cuerda.

•Cuando toque el instrumento, preste atención al nivel de volumen. Especialmente a altas horas de la noche, tenga en cuenta a los vecinos y a las personas cercanas.

•Los cuellos rotos de la guitarra son principalmente el resultado de accidentes tales como dejar caer la guitarra, la guitarra se cae, o de golpes ocurridos durante el transporte. cuando la guitarra no esté en uso, asegúrese de mantenerla en un soporte resistente donde no se caiga, o colóquela en su estuche.

Almacene el instrumento correctamente

•NO mantenga el instrumento cerca de fuego o llamas, y manténgalo en una superficie baja y estable.

•NO coloque el instrumento en una posición inestable donde pueda caerse accidentalmente.

•NO exponga este instrumento a la luz solar directa, alta temperatura / humedad ni lo deje almacenado en un automóvil

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If you have any questions about the product, please feel free to contact us:

Website: [www.vangoa.com](http://www.vangoa.com)

Customer Support Email: [cs@vangoa.com](mailto:cs@vangoa.com)

Facebook: [@vangoaofficial](https://www.facebook.com/vangoaofficial)

Instagram: [@vangoa\\_music](https://www.instagram.com/vangoa_music)

YouTube: [Vangoa Music](https://www.youtube.com/VangoaMusic)

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Vangoa Music User Group

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