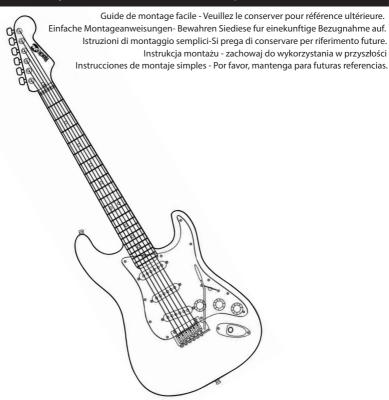


## Simple Assembly Instructions - Please keep for future reference

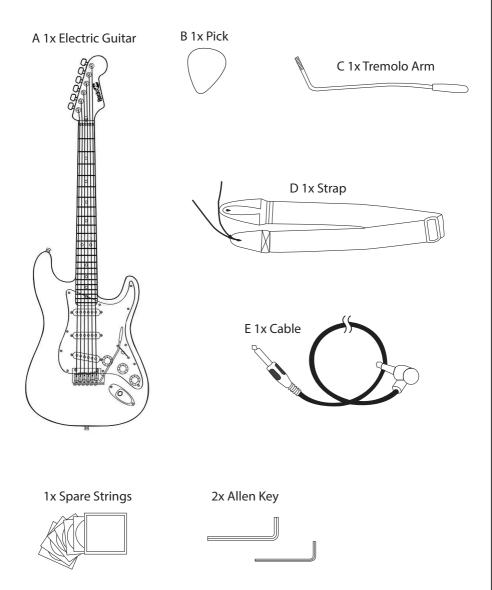


#### **IMPORTANT**

- 1. Read these instructions carefully and familiarise yourself with the procedure before assembling the unit.
- 2. Check that you have all the component parts following the list on the back cover and familiarise yourself with each part before proceeding.
- 3. Take all the fittings out of the plastic bag and separate them into their groups.

- 4. Ensure you have enough space to lay out all the parts before assembly.
- 5. To avoid scratching, it is recommended that you assemble the unit on a soft level surface.

# Components



### **Assembly Instructions**

## Stage 1- Fitting the Electric Guitar

# NOTE: Do not plug in an amplifier until after assembly.

- Screw the threaded end of the tremolo arm into the corresponding threaded hole in the bridge saddle. Fully wind in and then unwind one turn so that the arm can be lifted into the operating position when required.
- 2. Fix the strap D onto the electric guitar A. See Fig.1.
- 3. Insert the cable E into the electric guitar A. See Fig. 2.

# NOTE: Always connect the cable to the guitar before connecting to an amplifier.

- 4. Insert the cable E into an amplifier. See Fig.2.
- 5. Ensure the volume is set to low. Now switch on the amplifier.

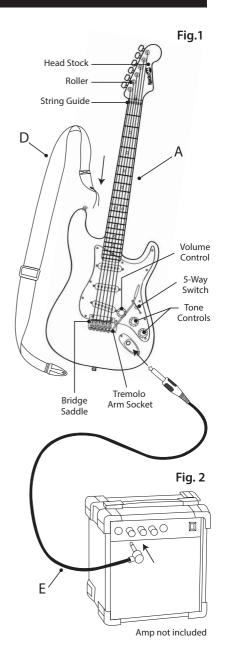
## String Replacement

Pass the string through the back plate at the rear of the guitar.

Pull the string through and pass over the bridge saddle.

Connect the end of the string to the machine head at the headstock and wind anti-clockwise to adjust tension.

Ensure the string passes under the string guide and around the roller at least 2-3 times when taking up the slack.



### **Assembly Instructions**

#### Stage 2-Tuning The Guitar

A variety of different tuning methods are available. You can easily tune each string to each note by turning the tuning pegs, using an electronic tuner, pitch pipes or a piano etc.

The most common method, known as "standard tuning" is as follows:

Sixth(lowest)string: E (a minor thirteenth below middle C-82.4HZ)

Fifth string: A (a minor tenth below middle C-110HZ)

Fourth string: D (a minor seventh below middle C-146.8Hz)

Third string: G (a perfect fourth below middle C-196.0Hz)

Second string: B (a minor second below middle C-246.92Hz)

First (highest) string: E (a major third above middle C-329.6Hz)

See fig.3

Sometimes you need to do a quick check and may not have time to use reference note from a tuner or pitch pipe. It's usually quite easy to tell if your first or "high E" string is in tune by listening to other instruments such as piano.

See fig.4

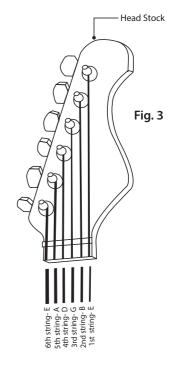
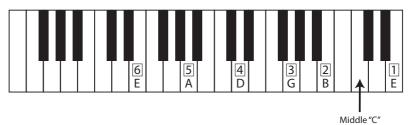


Fig. 4



### Stage 2- Tuning The Guitar

#### IMPORTANT:

#### **NEVER ADJUST THE GUITAR STRINGS WITH EXCESSIVE TENSION!**

Physical injury can occur when a string is broken or the bridge is wrenched from the guitar. The instrument will also be damaged.

- Every time you play the instrument, please re-tune again, as the strings may stretch gradually
  within a couple of days.
- One set of spare strings is included in the pack to replace strings that may break during usage.
- Individual replacement guitar strings can also be purchased from any musical instrument shop.

### Stage 3- Care of the Guitar

In order to keep the quality of your valuable instrument, please take care of it during storage or when in use.

During storage, the guitar should be kept in a safe and dry place.

Avoid direct sunlight, overheating or high humidity environments.

Don't apply unnecessary force, for example, leaning against a wall.

Hold the guitar at the neck when picking it up, and when playing allow yourself plenty of room. After you finish playing, please put it down safely to avoid any damage to it.

After playing, the guitar should be cleaned carefully using a soft cloth. Clean the strings with a cloth (top and underneath). This will maintain the quality of the strings and increase their life of use.

#### Caution

- 1. To avoid risk of electrical shock, do not splash or use near water.
- Always connect the cable to the guitar before connecting to the amplifier. Connecting to the amplifier first may cause damage to speaker.
- 3. Do not leave your guitar unattended with the volume turned up.

## Product disposal instructions

The symbol shown here and on the product means that the product is classed as Electrical or Electronic Equipment and should not be disposed with other household or commercial waste at the end of its working life.



The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2012/19/EC) has been put in place to encourage the recycling of products using best available recovery and recycling techniques to minimise the impact on the environment, treat any hazardous substances and avoid the increase of landfill.

When you have no further use for this product, please dispose of it using your local authority's recycling processes. For more information please contact your local authority or the retailer where the product was purchased.

## FCC Compliance Statement

#### FCC Class B Part 15



This device complies with Part 15 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

This device may not cause harmful interference.

This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

#### **CAUTION:**

Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, may cause interference harmful to radio communications.

There is no guarantee, however, that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio or TV technician for help.

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