WARREN ELLIS SIGNATURE TENOR BARITONE SET-UP GUIDE

Congratulations on your purchase, and welcome to the Eastwood family!

All Eastwood® Guitars are fitted with high-quality modern components that offer an optimal playing experience that far exceeds their 1960's original counterparts. It is hard to find a guitar these days that oozes more vintage style than an Eastwood®!

Please refer to the following guide when setting up your new Warren Ellis Tenor Baritone to factory settings. This guide is intended for the Warren Ellis Tenor Baritone model.

NECK RELIEF: This refers to the amount of bow that exists in the neck, and should always be the first step when setting up your instrument. All Eastwood and Airline truss rods are designed for use with a **4mm** hex wrench or Allen key. With a capo holding down the strings at the first fret, push down the low (thickest) string in the 15th fret. Look at the gap between the top of the 7th fret and the bottom of the string you are holding down - the string should just barely be passing over the fret. If you can fit anything more than a piece of cardstock through here, then there is too much relief in the neck *(Fig. B)* and you will need to turn the truss rod clockwise to flatten it out. If the strings are touching the fret, (or you can't fit that piece of cardstock through the gap) then the neck is bowed backward *(Fig. C)* and you will need to turn the truss rod counter-clockwise to add relief. Try to turn the key in small increments, and check the neck after each adjustment. DO NOT attempt the adjustment if you are not comfortable doing so, as you can potentially cause damage. Bring the guitar to a trained professional instead.

Fig. A: Perfectly straight

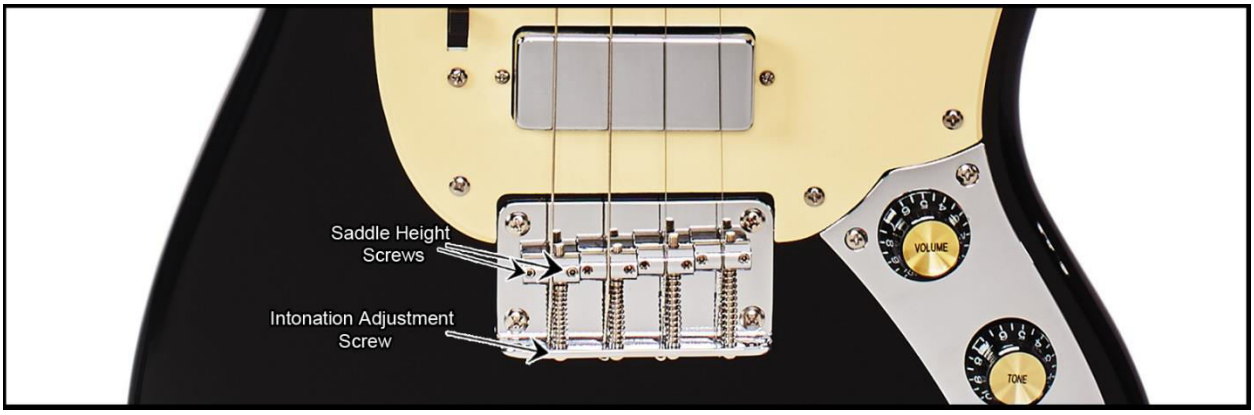
Fig. B: Too much relief

Fig. C: Backbowed

TUNING: We get a lot of inquiries about alternate tunings with the Warren Ellis Tenor Baritone. The strings we ship the instrument with are intended for a tuning of GDAE. If you are interested in using a tuning that is different from this, another set of strings as well as nut work may be required. Please contact us via e-mail at support@eastwoodguitars.com and ask about alternate tunings for a more extensive guide.

ACTION: The "action" of a guitar refers to the distance between the bottom of your strings and the top of your frets. After your neck has been set properly, you can further adjust this distance by raising or lowering each saddle using a **1.5mm** hex wrench or Allen key. Measure the distance between the bottom of the Low (thickest) string and the top of the 12th fret. Set it so that this distance is ~6/64". Measure the distance between the bottom of the High (thinnest) string and the top of the 12th fret. Set it so that this distance is ~4/64". From here you can make minor tweaks until the strings are at a height that is comfortable for your playing.

INTONATION: This refers to the fine-tuning of your guitar. A properly intonated guitar is one that sounds in tune across the entire neck. This should be your last step of the set-up, as raising your strings or changing your neck bow can have a drastic effect on your intonation. Using a tuner, make sure all your strings are in tune first. Check your intonation one string at a time beginning with the Low (thickest) string. This string should read the same pitch when played open as when played in the 12th fret. If it is flat, you will need to make the string shorter by moving the saddle towards the pickups. If the note is sharp, make the string longer by moving the saddle away from the pickups. Be sure to re-tune the string after each adjustment.



PICKUP HEIGHT: This refers to the distance between the bottom of your strings and the top of the pickups. These should be set properly so that your strings have equal output, and the guitar's tone is represented as it should. That said, the following measurements are guidelines only, and you should experiment with different heights to achieve a tone you are happy with. Hold down your Low (thickest) string at the last fret, and measure the distance between the bottom of the string and the top of each pickup. Do the same with the High (thinnest) string. Aim for measurements similar to:

Distance at bridge pickup: ~1/16”
Distance at neck pickup: ~ 3/32”

FINAL NOTES: Keep in mind that if you’ve put a new set of strings on, it may take a little time for them to get used to their new tension. You can help speed this process up by giving them a good stretching before tuning them to pitch. All that’s left to do now is polish it up, plug it in, and play!
If you’re unsure about anything in this guide, please contact us at support@eastwoodguitars.com for further assistance. As always, please see a trained professional if you are uncomfortable making any of these adjustments yourself.

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