



OWNER'S **GUIDE**

Strinberg

Changing strings

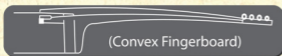
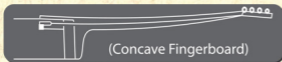
Strinberg acoustic guitars are equipped with high quality, high output pickups that have individual points for each string, placed under the bridge.

To avoid the loss of pickup output level, follow the steps below strictly:

- 1- Avoid changing all strings at once, as this may cause the misplacement of the pickup, and, consequently, loss of output level at the 1st or 6th string. Change one string at a time, beginning by the 1st "E"
- 2- Tune each string changed, applying the equivalent tension of 440 Hz using the electronic tuner, hence keeping the pressure level over the pickup
- 3- Avoid removing the pickups and saddle
- 4- Use good quality strings only

Truss-rod Adjustment

Strinberg acoustic guitars are equipped with an adjustable truss-rod inside the neck, which allows for correction of changes caused by variations in temperature, humidity, string tension, etc. The truss-rod is placed beneath the fingerboard, and can be seen internally through the instrument's sound hole.



Before performing any adjustments, carefully verify if the neck curve is concave or convex. To do that, press the 6th string (low E) on the 1st fret with your left hand and on the 11th fret with your right hand, observing if the string is parallel to the fingerboard between the two points. If the distance between the fingerboard and the string is higher on the middle section than closer to the two points, the neck is concave. To adjust it, turn the truss-rod clockwise until the fingerboard is

parallel to the string.

This procedure must be followed with 12-string and nylon-string guitars. Regarding steel-string guitars, you shall press the 13th fret with your right hand.

A convex neck causes the strings to touch the fingerboard on the first frets, making a buzz sound. To check if the neck is convex, repeat the same previously explained procedure and observe if the 6th string touches the 5th fret. If that is the case, turn the truss-rod counterclockwise until the string is parallel to the fingerboard.

Care and Maintenance

- In order to keep your instrument in pitch and with a good sound quality, replace the strings frequently
- Check the battery charge regularly (when so equipped)
- Store your instrument in a dry and cool place - don't leave it exposed to the sun or intense heat
- Don't store strings, picks or other objects inside the guitar body
- For cleaning, use proper products, like guitar polish and cleaners. Use good quality cables only

Troubleshooting:

No sound comes out of the amplifier:

- Check if the cable is well connected on both sides
- Check if the amplifier is on and/or its settings
- Check the cable

Sound is distorted:

- Check the amplifier voltage setting

There is a buzz sound:

- Check the truss-rod tension
- Clean the frets with a guitar polish
- Replace the strings with new ones

Sound is muffled:

- Check the guitar and amplifier equalization settings
- Replace the strings with new ones

Strings don't keep in pitch:

- Check the truss-rod tension
- Replace the strings with new ones