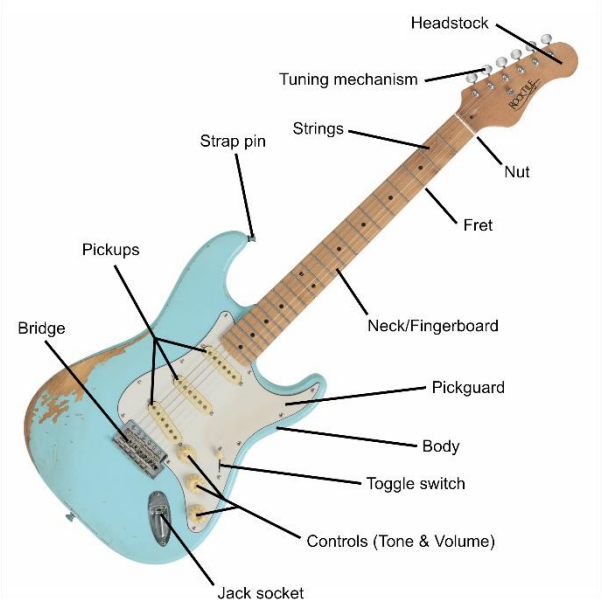
Instruction - Electric guitars
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Thank you for purchasing this product. To ensure that you are completely satisfied with this product, please read these operating instructions carefully before using our product. Keep these operating instructions in a safe place, as they must be passed on to all subsequent users. All information in this user manual has been checked to the best of our knowledge and belief. However, neither the author nor the publisher can be held liable for any damage arising in connection with the use of these operating instructions.

- Only use the product in accordance with the instructions given here. Damage caused by failure to follow these instructions will invalidate the warranty! Musikhaus Kirstein GmbH accepts no liability for any resulting damage.
- Unauthorized conversions or modifications to the product are not permitted for safety reasons and will also invalidate the warranty.
- Check the item for possible damage before putting it into operation.
- Do not place any open light sources (candles, etc.) on or next to the product.
- Do not place any objects on the product.
- Do not allow any liquids or moisture to penetrate the instrument.
- Do not expose the product to rain or moisture.
- Do not place the instrument near heat sources such as radiators.
- Do not apply force to the controls.
- Keep the product away from electronic devices as these may cause interference.
- Keep the original packaging for warranty claims and safe transportation.
- When using a belt, make sure that the belt is securely fastened to the strap pins.
- Do not throw the article around, as the belt could come loose and people could be injured or objects damaged.
- Handle a broken string with care to avoid puncture injuries to the fingers and other parts of the body.
- Keep spare parts, batteries and accessories out of the reach of children, as they can be a potential choking hazard.
- The positive and negative contacts of the batteries and battery compartment must match. If the battery is inserted the wrong way round, the electronics will not work and the batteries may overheat, which in turn may damage the instrument or cause a fire.
- Disconnect the product from the instrument cable when not in use, otherwise the instrument's preamplifier will remain switched on and the battery will be drained.
- As your instrument is largely made of wood, avoid environments with high or low temperatures. Strong fluctuations in the environment can damage the item (e.g. deformation, cracks, discoloration).
- When not in use, place your instrument in a suitable stand on a firm surface or store it in a bag/case.
- Moisture, sweat and fingerprints on the strings or metal parts lead to rust and corrosion. Therefore, wipe your instrument with a special wipe for guitars/basses after playing. Instruments with a gloss finish should be cleaned carefully with a soft cotton cloth. Cloths made of polyester can scratch the varnish.
- Neck adjustments require an adjustment wrench and know-how and are best carried out by luthiers or specialist staff at a music store. Incorrect adjustments can irreparably damage the instrument.
- If the string action is too high or too low when the neck is adjusted correctly, the nut may need to be reworked. As with the neck adjustment, work on the nut requires special tools such as nut files and the repair should also be carried out by luthiers or specialist staff at a music store.



The illustration on the left shows the possible components of a typical electric guitar. Please note that the model you have purchased may not be equipped with all components, such as the strap pins. This illustration is only intended to give you a better understanding of the instrument.

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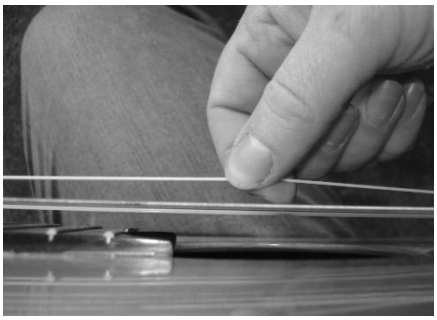
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Tuning the guitar strings

Starting from the thickest/lowest string, the standard tuning of the electric guitar is E - A - D - g - h - e.
The strings are wound onto the tuning mechanism on the headstock. By turning these pegs in different directions, the tension of the string is increased or decreased and the tone is raised or lowered accordingly. The purchase of a tuner is particularly recommended for beginners, as this makes tuning the instrument much easier. The tuner should come with instructions on how to use it. Based on reference tones, you can also tune the guitar or get closer to the required pitch. Our following video can be used for this:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I-ot4yYDlkc Finally, the fine tuning can be done with a tuner.

In the beginning, strings hold their tuning relatively poorly. The strings themselves still elongate a little on all instruments. Here it helps a lot to pull the string a little (approx. 2 cm) away from the instrument immediately after tuning and then tune it again, see the following picture. Repeat this process several times (approx. 3-10 times) until the string holds the tuning for the time being. Don't worry if the instrument is out of tune again the next day. A string is only really stable in tune after 1-2 weeks for a normal user at home.



Change strings

First, the strings are relaxed by turning the tuning mechanism counterclockwise until the strings no longer have any tension. We recommend using a string crank for this. Now the upper end of the string can be completely released from the tuning mechanism. Now you can pull the strings out of the bridge with your fingers. The end of the new string with the ball end is passed through the corresponding hole in the bridge. On various models, the string is pushed through the body on the back of the guitar and then through the bridge and the string is pulled a little so that the ball end is properly anchored in the bridge. Now guide the other end of the string to the headstock, through the hole of the corresponding tuning machine and give the string some slack, i.e. do not pull it "tightly" through the hole. To ensure a better grip when winding the string, you can bend the short end slightly directly behind the tuning mechanism. The string is then wound clockwise until it is reasonably taut. After winding the string, tune the instrument and cut off the protruding end of the string with a side cutter. For further information and illustration, please use the following link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSHVAzL-c-k

Adjusting the neck and saddle

If you change the steel strings on your electric guitar or if the strings have been pulling on the neck for a long time, it may be necessary to readjust the neck bend of the guitar using the neck tension rod. This is particularly the case if the new strings have a different gauge than the old strings, as the nut may also need to be reworked. However, this work should be carried out by trained specialists to avoid irreparable damage to the instrument.

WEEE declaration (Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment)
Your product has been developed and manufactured using high-quality materials and components that are recyclable and reusable. The symbol means that your product must be disposed of separately from household waste at the end of its service life. Dispose of this appliance at your local collection point or recycling center. Please help to protect the environment in which we all live.

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