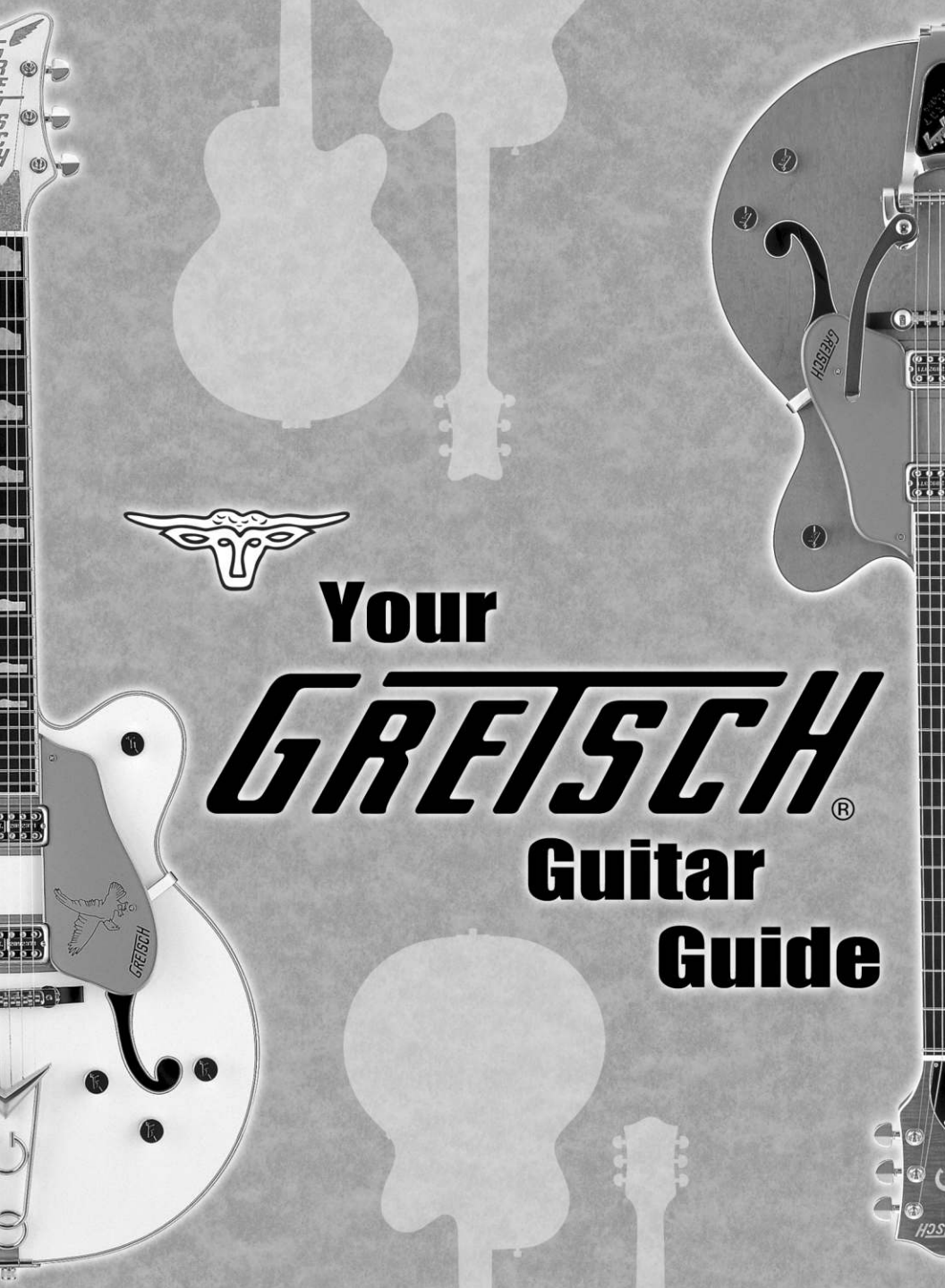
Your
GRETSCH®
Guitar
Guide

A Memo to Guitar Enthusiasts from Fred Gretsch Jr.

Information essential to every guitarist– students, professionals and hobbyists–is gathered together here for you. Keep it in your guitar case accessory pocket for quick reference about the care of your guitar, how to use it to the full extent of its capabilities, what to demand when purchasing a guitar, and for your personal file of phone numbers and addresses.

Your musical instrument is a very personal extension of you, the musician. It must be worthy of your ability and possibilities. The musician who plays a GRETSCH guitar finds themselves producing finer tone, developing increasing speed with less fatigue, and taking new pride in the superb beauty and craftsmanship of their instrument.

The guitar you play is a definite factor in the quality of the music you produce, and a GRETSCH guitar truly glorifies the talents of the artist who commands it.

Introduction

Thank you for choosing a Gretsch® guitar. We believe this new instrument will give you many years of pleasure.

Please take a few moments to read through this booklet. In it you will find answers to many of your questions and other invaluable information about care and maintenance for your guitar.

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For detailed specifications of Gretsch instruments,
please visit our website at: www.gretschguitars.com

Moisture Content and Humidity

Wood is a porous, organic material, and is affected dimensionally by changes in the amounts of moisture it contains. Fine guitars made from solid woods, are without a doubt, more susceptible to the effects of changes in humidity than laminated instruments, and therefore require ongoing attention to their condition.

The moisture content of wood is determined by the relative humidity and temperature of the surrounding atmosphere.

Relative humidity is expressed as a percentage of air's capability to hold moisture. For example, 30% relative humidity means that the air is holding 30% of the moisture it could possibly hold at a given temperature.

The moisture content for wood and the relative humidity for air are measured quite differently. In wood, a 6% moisture content is present at 30% relative humidity and 72˚ F temperature, (about 22.2˚ C).

Protection from Temperature and Humidity

The greatest threats to a fine wood guitar, are extremes of, and rapid changes in, temperature and humidity.

High humidity can cause softening of the glues used in the construction of the instrument. Also, as the woods absorb moisture from the air, it can cause the top and back, especially on flat-top and classical guitars, to expand and rise - making string action high.

Conversely, if you live in or travel with your guitar to a drier climate, (either hot or cold), there is another danger. In areas of **low humidity**, the evaporation of moisture in the wood can cause shrinkage and cracking, no matter how long the wood may have been previously aged. It also can cause the top and back to shrink, making the string action low.

The collective experience of all of the major 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˚ F (20.5˚ C). The ideal humidity is about 40% to 50%.

In the winter, the forced air systems used to heat most homes, can drive temperatures up and humidity levels dangerously low for guitars. A good measure of protection against drying out your guitar is to use a room humidifier.

When the instrument is not in use, we recommend that you keep it in its case and use one of the small guitar humidifiers such as "Dampit", available from many instrument dealers. Do not leave the guitar out for long periods near a heating vent, radiator or in direct sunlight near a window.

Do not leave your guitar in the trunk of a car for long periods and keep it away from excessive heat and cold. **Please note: Damage caused to the guitar as the result of exposure to temperature or humidity changes will not be covered under the Gretsch® warranty.**

Cracks in the Wood

Cracks in the wood are typically caused by changes in temperature and humidity. While a crack may initially be alarming, if it is taken care of promptly it shouldn't be a cause for undue concern. Cracks may easily be repaired without compromising structural or tonal integrity.

If the crack is in the top, near the bridge, loosen all the strings to reduce tension, (which could potentially exacerbate the problem), and have the crack repaired as soon as you can. **Please note: Cracks in the wood, which occur as the result of exposure to temperature or humidity changes will not be covered under the Gretsch® warranty.**

Finish Checking

Finish checking, (very small splits in the finish), usually occurs in winter and is typically the result of suddenly exposing a cold instrument to the shock of warmer temperatures.

All of the materials that make up a guitar expand and contract with changes in temperature and humidity, and they do this at different rates. Wood expands as it warms, and it does so faster than the finish placed over it. When this expansion occurs, the finish does stretch somewhat, but when it cannot stretch anymore, it will split and fracture in little lines over the wood.

Although it does not affect the tone of the instrument, this finish checking mars its appearance. By avoiding sudden temperature and humidity changes, you should not have any finish checking problems.

When an instrument has been brought into a building after it has been out in the cold, allow plenty of time for it to become acclimated to the new temperature before you open the case. **Please note: Finish checks, which occur as the result of exposure to temperature or humidity changes will not be covered under the Gretsch warranty.**

General Maintenance

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

For gloss finishes, use a non-silicone based guitar polish. For satin finishes, use only a soft dry polishing cloth. For hand-rubbed finishes, use a soft, slightly damp cloth and follow with a dry cloth.

When not playing the instrument, keep it tuned to pitch and in its case. However, if you plan to store the instrument for long periods of time, loosen the strings a bit to relieve the tension, but do not remove them.

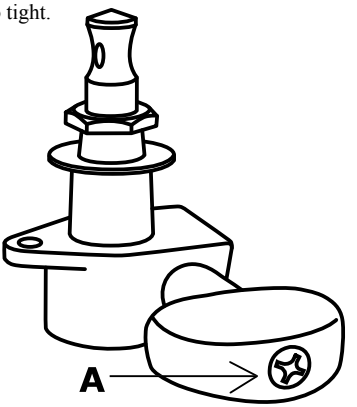
The natural oils in Rosewood and Ebony fingerboards may dry out over time. Rough, exposed fret edges are evidence of dry, shrunken wood. It is a good idea to give your fretboard a drink of raw linseed oil periodically to preserve its integrity and natural beauty. Remove the strings first; then apply the oil to a clean lint free cloth. Rub into the wood, let it soak in, and then wipe to dry any excess oil.

Be careful when using vinyl, plastic or synthetic leather guitar straps, guitar stands and wall hangers using surgical rubber tubing, as these materials may react with, and mar the finish of your instrument. **Please note: Damage caused to the instrument by the use of non-FMIC-approved polishes, cleaning materials or accessories, will not be covered under the Gretsch® warranty.**

Tuning Machines

Gretsch® uses only the finest tuning machines. Many of these machines are pre-lubricated, die-cast, sealed tuners, which do not require periodic oiling for smooth operation.

A small tension adjustment screw is located at the end of each die-cast tuner's button (A), that also holds the button in place. If the tension is too loose, the machine may slip and go out of tune easily. If it is too tight, the button may become very difficult to turn. Make sure that the adjustment is firm, but not too tight.



For instruments with open gear tuners, make sure to lubricate the gear with a drop of lightweight oil from time to time for smooth operation.

The Chrome and Gold plating on Gretsch tuning machines may become degraded from the acids and oils in finger sweat. Wipe the machines off with a soft dry cloth after each use to preserve their appearance and function.

Strings that have not been secured properly to the tuning machine post may easily slip and go out of tune. This problem is commonly misdiagnosed as an issue with the tuners. Check your string installation carefully. **See illustrations 1, 2, and 3**.

Tuning 6-String Guitars

There are a couple of different methods for tuning a guitar, depending on whether your guitar is acoustic, electric or an acoustic with a pickup. If 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. The strings should be tuned as follows, starting from the **low** (thickest) string, to the **high** (thinnest): E, A, D, G, B, E.

If you have an acoustic guitar use the A-440 reference tone on your tuner, a guitar pitch pipe, an A-440 tuning fork or other pitch reference, and tune the second string, "A" to pitch.

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 two 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 low "E" string and tune it until the pitch at the 5th fret, an "A", matches the "A" on the adjacent string.

If using an electronic tuner on your electric or acoustic/electric, simply plug in your guitar, turn the volume up and tune from low strings to high as noted on the tuner: E, A, D, G, B, E.

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 .010 to .048 set on your 12-string 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 on the previous page.

For the E, A, D, and G strings, the first smaller string in each pair is tuned to the same note, but an octave higher in pitch than its partner. For the B and E strings, the first string in each pair is tuned in unison, (exactly the same pitch), as its partner string.

Many players find it difficult to press the strings down on a 12-string, due to the high tension caused by the extra strings.

A remedy that some players choose is to tune the entire guitar to a lower relative pitch, such as E-flat or D; thereby reducing the string tension. You may then use a capo on the first or second fret, to bring it back up to where it plays at standard pitch.

The guitar will certainly be easier to play, and the reduced tension will put less stress on the neck over time, but bear in mind that it will also sacrifice a bit of the tone projection of the instrument.

All Gretsch® 12-strings feature a truss rod system for superior strength and stability, however, a 12-string tuned at standard pitch, should be monitored regularly for

the possible need of truss rod adjustments. A guitar in need of an adjustment that is ignored may develop permanent problems. (See page 14.) **Please Note: Warpage of the neck, caused by the neglect of necessary adjustments will not be covered under the Gretsch warranty.**

Changing Strings

A fresh set of strings can breathe new life into your instrument. That is why many "tone-conscious" touring professionals change their strings before every performance. While there is no set rule on how often to change strings, we have found that most players do not change them nearly as often as they should.

Body oils, acids from sweaty hands and humidity all interact with the metals in guitar strings and cause a corrosion and breakdown of the materials.

Don't wait until your strings break and fall off from old age before you change them. Worn, oxidized, pitted and dirty strings will not hold pitch, and simply sound bad. If you are an average player, playing several times a week, we suggest that you change the strings at least once a month.

When changing strings, we recommend that you remove and replace each string one at a time, instead of all at once. This will prevent sudden and potentially damaging changes in neck tension. Each new string should be tuned up to correct pitch before the next one is removed.

When tuning a brand new string, always bring it up to pitch *slowly.* Otherwise, the rapid stretching may cause the string to break.

Re-Stringing Your Guitar with a Fixed Tailpiece

The procedure for re-stringing acoustic guitars, electric guitars and basses, is quite similar in the way the strings are wound onto the tuning machines. There are differences though, in how the strings are attached to the bridges of acoustic and electric guitars.

Gretsch® flat-top acoustics have a pin style bridge with holes and bridge pins to hold the strings in place. The predominant setup for Gretsch electric guitars is the floating bridge paired with the Bigsby Vibrato Tailpiece. There are also some acoustics and electrics that have fixed tailpieces through which the strings are fed.

To string a flat-top, remove the bridge pin and the old string, drop the ball end of the new string into the hole in the bridge, then re-insert the bridge pin to keep the string in place. Make sure that the bridge pin is positioned with the groove over the string. Do not hammer the bridge pin in. A firm push with the thumb will secure it in place.

To string an electric with a surface mounted bridge and fixed tailpiece, simply feed the string through the appropriate hole in the bridge or slot in the tailpiece.

To attach a string to the machine head, thread it through the hole or slot on the machine head, running it halfway around the post, then underneath the main length of the string. Next, pull the string end back over the main length. **See illustrations 1, 2 and 3.**

Make sure that each string is seated well, stretched and snugged down on the tuning machine post. This will prevent slipping and save you some tuning frustrations down the road.

Note: Never cut a string to length before putting it on your guitar and tuning it to pitch. Premature cutting may cause the string to unwrap and become useless. Crimp the string first, then clip near the machine head post.

IMPORTANT NOTE FOR RE-STRINGING A GUITAR WITH A FLOATING BRIDGE: Change the strings one at a time only. Do not remove all of the strings at the same time, as the bridge is held into its proper position by the downward pressure of the strings.

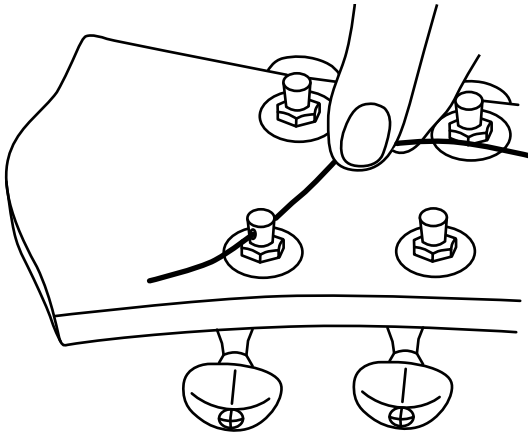


Illustration 1.
String is passed through hole near top of string post.

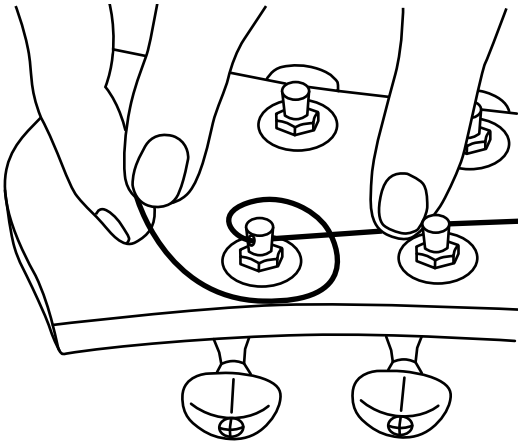


Illustration 2.
String is then wound halfway around post.

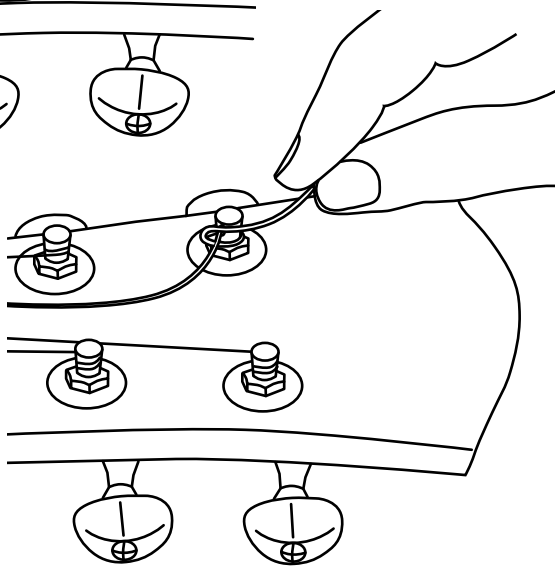
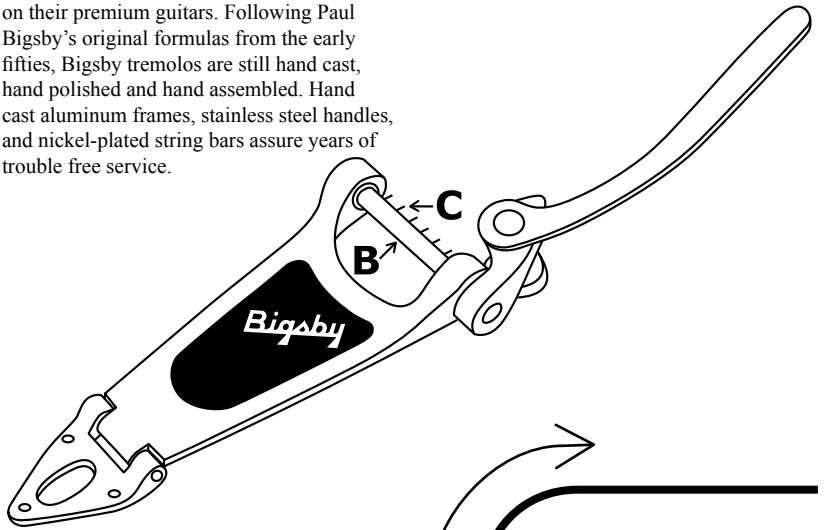


Illustration 3.
Prevent string slippage by running the short end halfway around the post, then underneath and back over the main length of string before tightening.

The Bigsby® Vibrato Tailpiece

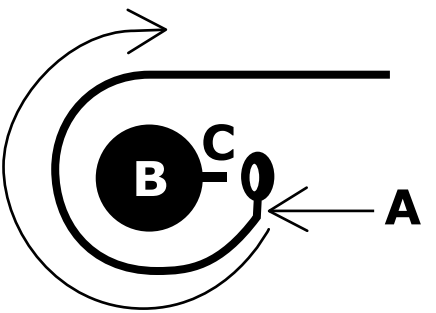
The Bigsby Vibrato Tailpiece is a time proven design and has been used by Gretsch® Guitars for more than 45 years.

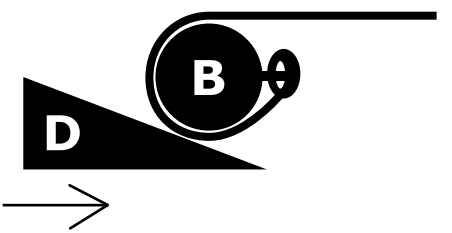
Since the 1950's the Bigsby Vibrato Tailpiece has been the choice of guitarists worldwide - and the choice of world class guitar builders for standard equipment on their premium guitars. Following Paul Bigsby's original formulas from the early fifties, Bigsby tremolos are still hand cast, hand polished and hand assembled. Hand cast aluminum frames, stainless steel handles, and nickel-plated string bars assure years of trouble free service.



Re-Stringing the Bigsby Vibrato

1. Crimp the string at a 45° angle next to the ball end (A).
2. Feed the string underneath, around and over the axle (B).
3. Place the ball end of the string onto the axle pin (C), keeping tension on the string to hold the ball in place.
4. Push a foam wedge (D) into the space under the axle to keep the string in place on the pin while winding.
5. Wind the string onto the tuning machine, tune to pitch and remove the foam wedge.
6. Repeat for each string.





Truss Rod Adjustment

String tension exerts a tremendous bending force on the guitar neck. Environmental conditions like temperature and humidity may also cause bowing of the neck. Gretsch® guitars (excluding Lap Steels) have an adjustable truss rod, running the length of the neck that counteracts this force, strengthens the neck and insures straightness.

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

Should the neck of your guitar require adjustment, first remove the rod cover located on the headstock above the nut. (The guitar should remain tuned to pitch during this procedure.) For **Professional Series** instruments, insert an 8mm-5/16" Gretsch truss rod adjustment wrench, (or an equivalent nut driver.) **See illustration 4.** For **Historic and Synchromatic Series** instruments, use a 5mm-3/16" hex wrench.

If the neck has a concave bow, tighten the truss rod nut by turning it clockwise.

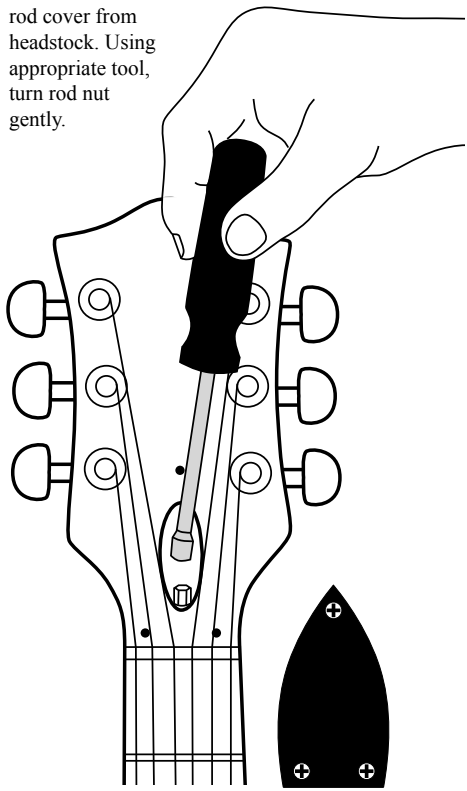
If the neck is humped or has a convex bow, loosen the truss rod nut by turning it counter clockwise.

Adjust the rod only a partial turn at a time, allow time for the wood to settle and sight down the neck after each adjustment. Be careful not to over-tighten the rod.

If you meet excessive resistance or if you have any doubts in your ability to make this adjustment correctly, take your guitar to an Authorized FMIC Service Center. **Please note: Truss rod adjustments are considered to be routine maintenance and will not be covered under the Gretsch warranty.**

Illustration 4.
Showing adjustment with 5/16" nut driver on Professional Series instrument.

Remove truss rod cover from headstock. Using appropriate tool, turn rod nut gently.



Truss rod cover.

Adjustment of Action

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.

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.

Please note: These types of action adjustments on acoustic guitars, should be performed only by an experienced and qualified repairman.

A comprehensive guitar setup guide, with detailed setup specifications, is available on the F.M.I.C. Customer Service website at www.mrgearhead.com.

Pickup Adjustment

Each **Hilo'Tron™** head has one set of 6 adjustable screw pole-pieces. Each **Filter'Tron™** head has two sets of 6 adjustable screw pole-pieces. Each **DynaSonic™** head has 6 alnico pole-pieces with separate height adjustment screws. The purpose of these adjusting screws is to enable the player to adjust the tonal balance of their guitar to their own personal taste. (Note: The factory has preset the adjustment screws to give the best over-all performance for the majority of guitarists.) However, there are players who require a specific type of balance to fit their individual style of playing. By raising or lowering the pole-pieces with a small screwdriver, the volume of each string can be increased or decreased to suit your particular needs.

CAUTION: When raising the pole-pieces, make sure that you leave enough clearance for the string to vibrate freely. Do not let the screw or pole-piece touch the string.

Floating Bridge Adjustment

Gretsch® guitars use a variety of "floating" bridges including, the compensated Synchromatic bridge, the fully adjustable bridge, the original straight bar-bridge, the space control bridge, the original roller bridge and the compensated Bigsby® bridge, coupled with both fixed and vibrato tailpieces.

A floating bridge typically has an arched wooden or aluminum base that is held in its proper position on the instrument by the downward pressure of the strings. If the bridge is bumped or moved during re-stringing, the intonation will no longer be true.

To reset the intonation adjustment, check both the 12th fret harmonic and the stopped 12th fret tuning of both the high and low E-strings, and adjust as follows:

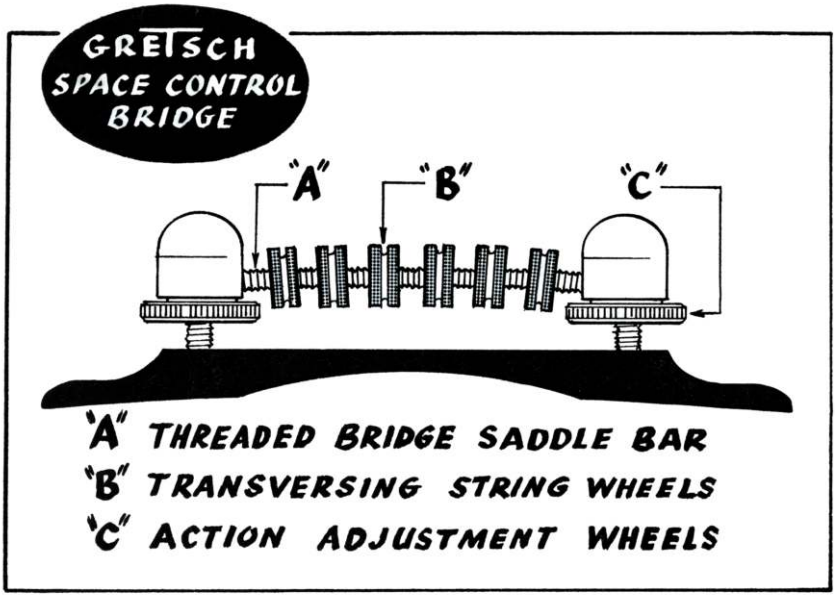
If the pitch of the note at the 12th fret is sharp, relative to the pitch of the harmonic, lightly tap the foot of the bridge to move it back toward the tailpiece until the two pitches agree.

If the pitch of the note at the 12th fret is flat relative to the pitch of harmonic, lightly tap the foot of the bridge to move it forward toward the neck until the two pitches agree.

When the harmonic and 12th fret pitches agree on both the E-strings of a non-adjustable floating bridge, the instrument is properly intonated.

To fine-tune the fully adjustable bridges, adjust each saddle forward or back with the individual intonation screws while checking the tuning of the harmonic against the 12th fret pitch, per the normal intonation process.

IMPORTANT NOTE: When re-stringing a guitar with a floating bridge, change the strings one at a time. Do not remove all of the strings at the same time, as the bridge is held into its proper position by the downward pressure of the strings.



Space Control Bridge Adjustment

The floating Gretsch® Space Control Bridge has been preset at the factory. However, every guitarist can now fine-tune the spacing adjustment of the strings to suit their own individual style of play, if they so choose.

The knurled string wheels (B) that move across the threaded bridge bar (A) enable the player to adjust string spacing at the bridge. Here's all you do---loosen the string slightly, lift the string gently in front of the bridge, then turn the string wheel slowly to move it in the desired direction. Once the adjustment has been made to each string, retune your guitar and enjoy your custom string spacing.

Resolving Tuning Problems

Most tuning problems are caused by a couple of minor issues. The most common sources are:

Improper seating and winding of the strings onto the tuning machines. (Always wind the string tightly, stretch the strings as you tune and make sure you tune from low pitch to high).

Friction at the saddle or the nut, (due to a lack of lubrication), or binding of the string at the nut, (due to a string slot cut in the nut which does not directly correspond to the size of the string resting in it). **This is a common problem if increasing the gauge size of strings from those that were originally shipped on the guitar.**

Here are a few tips that should help eliminate almost all tuning problems.

Make sure that each string is seated well, stretched and snugged down on the tuning machine post.

Tune from low pitch to high, so as not to leave any slack in the string behind the nut. If there is any slack, (usually unseen), in the string windings at the tuning machine, it will cause the string to go out of tune as soon as you start using the tremolo or bending notes.

Make sure the instrument is properly lubricated. With a Q-tip, touch a small drop of lightweight machine oil to the bridge saddles. Place some graphite powder in the slots of the nut.

If the strings are stretched and seated properly on the tuning machines and if all the points of friction have been lubricated properly, it should eliminate most of the tuning problems you'll ever run into.

Traveling with Your Guitar

Gretsch® guitars demonstrate the highest standards of quality in material and craftsmanship, and deserve only the best in protection. We recommend that you purchase a Gretsch factory guitar case that has been designed and fitted exclusively for your guitar to give it the utmost protection. *Keep your guitar in a case when not playing it.

If you plan to travel, carry your instrument in a hard shell case at all times for protection.

When traveling by air, your guitar may be exposed to dramatic changes in temperature and pressure. To help prevent possible damage, de-tune all of the strings about a whole step, so that the tension is reduced from the top and neck of the instrument.

Gretsch offers a variety of hardshell cases and gig bags for most guitar models. Please contact your local Gretsch dealer for information on the appropriate replacement case for your guitar, or to place an order.

When ordering your factory case please specify the exact model of your guitar.

Servicing Your Guitar

New guitars typically have a settling in period where adjustments may be necessary to compensate for wood movement caused by the tension of the strings. Many experienced guitar players have learned to adjust the truss rod or "action" of their own instruments.

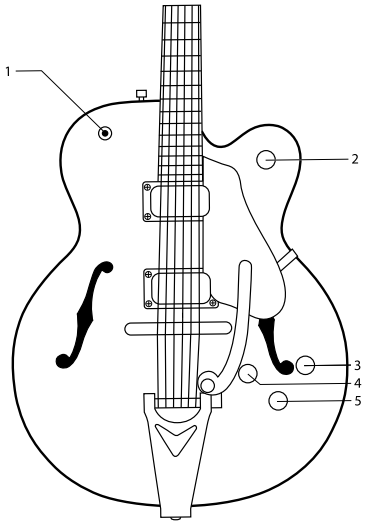
If you do not feel comfortable making these adjustments to your new guitar we recommend that you return the instrument to your Gretsch® Dealer or to an Authorized Fender® Service Center within 90 days of the purchase, for an inspection and truss rod adjustment if needed. This precaution should identify and prevent potential damage to the neck.

If major servicing is required, please contact your local Authorized FMIC Service Center. If you need assistance locating an Authorized FMIC Service Center, please contact your Gretsch Dealer, visit our Gretsch website at www.gretschguitars.com, or call our Consumer Relations Department at: (480-596-7195).

For comprehensive guitar setup specifications, and other support documentation, visit our FMIC Customer Service website at: www.mrgearhead.com.

Please note: Truss rod adjustments and action adjustments are considered to be routine maintenance and will not be covered under the Gretsch warranty.

Gretsch® Basic Controls Guide



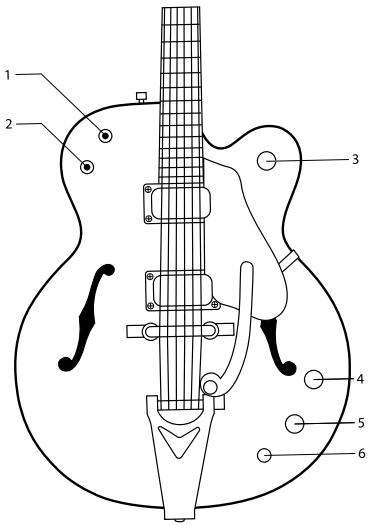
1. Pickup Selector
Switch for selecting the pickup position (front for body's exterior, center for mixed, and rear for interior).

2. Master Volume
For adjusting overall volume.

3. Tone
For adjusting the tone of the front and rear pickups.

4. Front Pickup Volume
For controlling the front pickup volume.

5. Rear Pickup Volume
For controlling the rear pickup volume.



1. Pickup Selector
Switch for selecting the pickup position (front for body's exterior, center for mixed, and rear for interior).

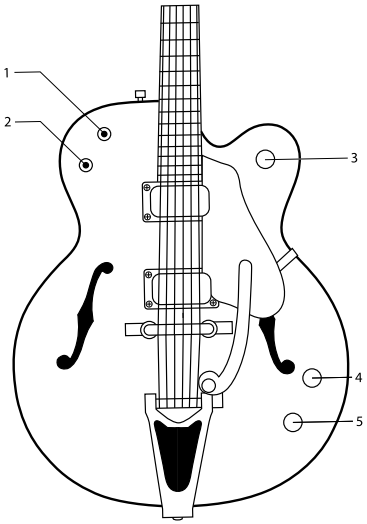
2. Master Tone Selector
Tone control switch. The exterior of the body is deep, the center is bypass (Tone 0), and the interior is shallow, so that the tone can be selected from three levels.

3. Master Volume
For adjusting overall volume.

4. Front Pickup Volume
For controlling the front pickup volume.

5. Rear Pickup Volume
For controlling the rear pickup volume.

6. Standby
In the center position, no sound is produced, regardless of the volume controls. Sound is produced when switched to either side position.



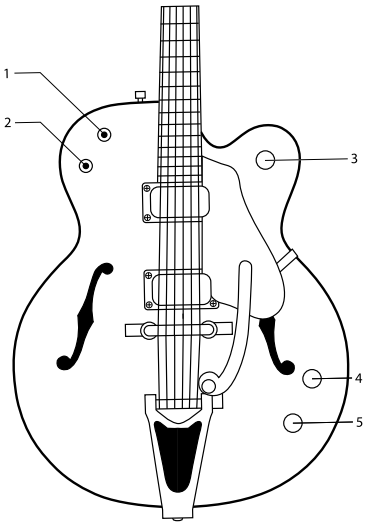
1. Pickup Selector
Switch for selecting the pickup position (front for body's exterior, center for mixed, and rear for interior).

2. Master Tone Selector
Tone control switch. The exterior of the body is deep, the center is bypass (Tone 0), and the interior is shallow, so that the tone can be selected from three levels.

3. Master Volume
For adjusting overall volume.

4. Front Pickup Volume
For controlling the front pickup volume.

5. Rear Pickup Volume
For controlling the rear pickup volume.



1. Master Tone Selector
Tone control switch. The exterior of the body is deep, the center is bypass (Tone 0), and the interior is shallow, so that the tone can be selected from three levels.

2. Pickup Selector
Switch for selecting the pickup position (front for body's exterior, center for mixed, and rear for interior).

3. Master Volume
For adjusting overall volume.

4. Front Pickup Volume
For controlling the front pickup volume.

5. Rear Pickup Volume
For controlling the rear pickup volume.

GRETSCH® GUITARS
1-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

FMIC warrants this Gretsch guitar to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for one (1) year from the date of original purchase, subject to the limitations set forth herein. This warranty applies only to the original retail purchaser when this instrument is purchased from an authorized Gretsch dealer, and requires the purchaser to supply a copy of the original proof of purchase (original sales receipt with the instrument serial number and his/her name indicated as the purchaser, thereon) at the time service is requested.

Repair service of defects covered by this warranty can be performed only at an FMIC Authorized Warranty Service Center, as designated by FMIC. Remedies beyond normal service repair of any Gretsch guitar require both an evaluation of the defect and a direct recommendation from an FMIC authorized service center for alternative considerations. A network of authorized service centers is available for warranty service. Your Gretsch dealer may also be authorized for warranty service and should be the first point of contact when service of any kind is required for your Gretsch guitar.

All transportation, insurance and freight charges associated with warranty service and repairs on Gretsch guitars are the responsibility of the purchaser, as is any service initiated for the purpose of customizing adjustments beyond factory specifications. Initial standard setup and adjustment of the instrument and its components at the time of purchase are considered normal dealer preparation.

Limitations and exclusions

The following items are ***not*** covered by this warranty.

1. Fret wear, saddle wear, nut wear, strings and batteries.

2. Setups, adjustments or routine maintenance of any kind.

3. Damage to finishes or cracks, splitting, or warpage of wood due to changes in temperature or humidity, exposure to or contact with sun, fire, moisture, body salts and acids of perspiration, guitar straps, guitar stands/hangers made from vinyl, plastic, rubber or other synthetic materials, any other chemicals or non-FMIC-approved polishes.

4. Damage, corrosion or rusting of any hardware components caused by humidity, salty air or exposure to the moisture, body salts and acids of perspiration.

5. Any damage to an instrument resulting from customization or modification.

6. Normal wear and tear on any part of the instrument, case or gig bag including jacks, controls, switches, plated surfaces, tuning machines, pickguards, zippers, clasps, handles, latches, case hardware etc.

7. All other damage and deterioration due to normal usage, wear and tear, aging, accidents, neglect, abuse, or Acts of Nature.

8. Any instrument, whose serial number is missing, altered or tampered with in any fashion.

9. Any instrument purchased from anyone other than an Authorized Gretsch® Dealer.

10. Instruments that have been serviced by unauthorized persons (any person other than an FMIC Certified Technician at an Authorized FMIC Service Center).

FMIC ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE RESULTING FROM FAILURE OF THIS PRODUCT NOR ANY LOSS OF INCOME, SATISFACTION, OR DAMAGES ARISING FROM THE LOSS OF USE OF SAME DUE TO DEFECTS OR AVAILABILITY OF SAME DURING SERVICE.

Any warranties implied by law (including warranties of merchantability or fitness) are limited to the duration of this express limited warranty. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitations may not apply to you. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitations of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.

*This warranty applies only to Gretsch guitars purchased and serviced within the U.S.A. and Canada. Warranties outside these countries are as defined by the authorized FMIC Distributor for your country or region, and may vary from the above in terms and/or length.

EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 1, 2003

GRETSCH GUITARS
FMIC SPECIALTY SALES
8860 EAST CHAPARRAL ROAD - SUITE 100
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA 85250-2618 - USA

Phone: 480-596-9690
www.gretschguitars.com

In case of loss or theft, please record the pertinent information on your instrument below:

SERIES_____

MODEL_____

COLOR_____

SERIAL NUMBER_____

DATE PURCHASED_____

PRICE PAID_____

DEALER_____

Your Personal Address And Phone Directory

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE

GRETSCH®

GRETSCH GUITAR GUARANTEE

To the original retail purchaser, we **GUARANTEE THIS GRETSCH GUITAR** to be free from defect in material and workmanship. If at any time within 1 year after date of purchase it should develop any defect traceable to faulty workmanship or defective material, we agree to make good the defect without cost to the original purchaser, provided that the instrument is shipped to our service center carrying charges prepaid. This guarantee does not cover normal wear of frets, gold plating, damage resulting from misuse or accidents, impairment of tone due to use of improper strings nor does it cover natural cracking of wood due to changes in temperature or humidity.

GRETSCH

GRETSCH GUITARS
FMIC Specialty Sales
8860 East Chaparral Road · Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ 85250

MODEL NO. ..... SERIAL NO. .....

IMPORTANT: PLEASE KEEP YOUR ORIGINAL SALES RECEIPT AS PROOF OF PURCHASE. FOR FULL DETAILS ON THE GRETSCH WARRANTY, PLEASE SEE THE INCLUDED WARRANTY INFORMATION CARD.

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FMIC SPECIALTY SALES
8860 EAST CHAPARRAL ROAD, SUITE 100
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85250-2618, USA

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