

Adjustment of the truss rod and set up:

This guitar has a 2-way adjustable truss rod. Adjustment is accessible through the hole in the transverse brace, visible through the soundhole. The adjustment must be made with a 9/64" or 3.5 mm allen key (hex) – one is provided with the instrument. **Attempting to use a slightly smaller key could lead to ruining the hex socket nut on the truss rod, making it difficult or impossible to adjust!**

The truss rod is used to establish "relief" on the fingerboard – it does NOT have any direct effect on string height or action. "Relief" is measured under full string tension, by putting a capo at the first fret, pressing the string down at the body joint fret, and measuring the gap between the string and the 6th fret. Normal relief should be in the range of 0.3 to 0.5 mm (0.013 – 0.020"), or about the thickness of a standard business card. Less relief (a straighter neck) will not allow for normal string vibration and can cause buzzes; more relief (a more bowed neck) will make the instrument more difficult to play.

ALWAYS measure the relief BEFORE attempting to make adjustments. Then, tighten the truss rod (turn adjustor clockwise) to straighten the neck and decrease the relief, or loosen the adjustor (turn anti-clockwise) to increase the relief. Make no more than a ¼ turn before measuring the change. If there is no change, or the adjustor is extremely difficult to turn, do NOT force it, as the truss rod can be broken (a VERY expensive repair).

If in doubt, have the adjustment made by a competent acoustic guitar technician.

The following specifications were used during the initial setup of this instrument, although changes are normal as the guitar settles in and adjusts to differences in ambient humidity:

	Treble side	Bass side
String clearance at 1 st fret:	0.010" (0.25mm)	0.020" (0.50mm)
String clearance at 12 th fret	0.060" (1.5mm)	0.080" (2.0 mm)

Heat and humidity

This guitar was assembled at 40%RH. Extremely dry conditions can lead to cracks and/or loose braces, threatening the structural integrity of the instrument and affecting its sound and playability. The use of a guitar humidifier is strongly recommended under dry conditions (below 20% RH) to prevent damage.

Extreme heat, such as found in car on a hot sunny day, can cause irreversible damage to the instrument and to its finish. Take care to avoid temperature extremes.

The lacquer can be cleaned with any good guitar polish and a soft cotton rag. The fingerboard, bridge and wood pickguard should be treated from time-to-time with a very light application of lemon oil, wiped on with a rag, and the excess wiped off again after 10 minutes or so.