

Bass Guitar Owner's Manual and Maintain



When you first get your Bass guitar, don't be alarmed if the playing action is no longer set to exact factory specs. The guitar is solidly built with the best materials and craftsmanship. Instruments made of wood, you may have experienced moderate changes brought about by exposure to different temperatures and humidity levels.

The exact condition of the playing action can be affected by:

- Amount of time between final assembly and shipping from Factory.
- Amount of time between shipping from Fender and arrival at shipping destination.
- Climate conditions during transportation.
- Climate conditions at shipping destination.

Take extra care to prevent exposure to sudden changes in temperature and humidity when you receive the guitar. Avoid direct, extended exposure to:

- Sunlight
- Rain

- Heaters
- Air Conditioners

Getting Started

You must assemble and tune your new Bass Guitars prior to playing. Bass Guitars are delicate instruments and can be damaged easily. Handle with care. If you have a Guitar instructor we recommend you see him or her to assist you with assembling, cleaning and tuning your instrument for the first time.

Bass Guitars Set Up

Note:

The following factory specifications are median specs and are meant only as guidelines. They should not be taken as hard-and-fast rules. If you prefer slightly higher or lower action, adjust it as you like, but please be aware that higher action will make the instrument physically more difficult to play, while lower action may result in excessive fret buzz, depending on your technique or playing style.

To put your guitar in top playing shape, follow the five steps presented here.

First, you'll need the right tools:

- Set of automotive feeler gauges (.002-.025)
- 6" ruler (with 1/64" increments) and tape measure
- Set of Allen wrenches
- Phillips head screwdriver
- Electronic tuner
- Wire cutters
- String winder
- Light machine oil (3-in-1, model train or gun oil)
- Polish and cloth
- Capo

Changing Strings

A fresh set of strings can breathe new life into your bass, and something as simple as how you wind the strings onto the tuning machine posts when changing your strings, will determine tuning stability and string tension. It's also a good idea to stretch your strings a little as you tune to make sure that each string is seated well and snugged down on the tuning machine post. This will save you some tuning frustration down the road. Just grab the string in the middle, lightly tug it up and down to remove slack, and then retune.

Another ways to do it depending on [glarrymusic.com](https://www.glarrymusic.com/faqs-center/how-to-replace-the-strings-of-jazz-bass-p-bass-q-11.html) How to Replace Strings of Electric Guitar by FAQ center

<https://www.glarrymusic.com/faqs-center/how-to-replace-the-strings-of-jazz-bass-p-bass-q-11.html>

A complete set of four bass strings, from right to left, the strings are from thin to thick.



Step1: Find the strings you need to replace and wear them from the tight strings.

Step2:

Reserve enough length, and then cut out the extra strings. It is recommended to reserve the length of 2 tuners spacing.



Step3:

The strings are mounted on the tuners: first insert the strings down, then turn them clockwise, after fixing the strings, turn the tuners to tighten the strings.

Changing Tuners

Step1: Release the strings



Step2: Loosen the four screws on the tuners. Take the tuners out. If the button of the tuners is not broken, you don't need to remove the button.



Step3: Install the new tuners back to the original screw hole.

Step4: The strings are mounted on the tuners: first insert the strings down, then turn them clockwise, after fixing the strings, turn the tuners to tighten the strings.

Setting Intonation

You can easily set your bass guitar's basic intonation. Plug into your tuner and tune a string to pitch using the 12th-fret harmonic. Then fret the string at the 12th fret and compare that pitch to the 12th-fret harmonic pitch. If the pitch of the harmonic and the pitch of the fretted note agree, the string is properly intonated and no adjustment is necessary. If the two pitches disagree, an adjustment must be made, using either a Phillips screwdriver or a hex wrench, depending on the bridge type.

If the fretted note is sharper (higher in pitch relative to the harmonic), the string must be lengthened until both pitches agree. To do this, turn the saddle length adjustment screw clockwise, moving the saddle toward the back of the bridge, until the harmonic and the fretted pitches read the same. It's a good idea to stretch and re-tune the string during the adjustment, as the movement of the saddle will affect the pitch. If the fretted note is flatter, (lower in pitch relative to the harmonic), the string must be shortened until both pitches agree. To do this, turn the saddle length adjustment screw counterclockwise, moving the saddle forward, until the harmonic and the fretted pitches read the same. Remember to stretch and re-tune the string.

Another ways to do it depending on glarrymusic.com How to Tune Your Bass Guitar by FAQ center

<https://www.glarrymusic.com/faqs-center/how-to-tune-your-bass-guitar-q-18.html>

Truss Rod Adjustments

The truss rod is the ingenious unseen device inside the neck that counteracts the bending force caused by string tension. An ideally adjusted neck will have a moderate amount of relief

(curvature) in it to accommodate the vibrating strings.

bass guitars is between .012" and .014", measured between the bottom of the string and the top of the fret, at the 7th fret. To adjust the truss rod, fasten a capo to the first fret. If you are adjusting a four-string bass, fret the "E" string at the last fret;

Then measure from the bottom of the string to the top of the 7th fret using the feeler gauge—the gap should be between .012" and .014". When you view the neck by sighting down it from the body end toward the headstock, you can see whether the neck is straight or bowed. If the truss rod needs adjustment, detune the strings first to relieve neck tension, and remember to retune to pitch before measuring again. To adjust the truss rod, use either a large Phillips or flathead screwdriver (for most vintage style basses), or the hex wrench supplied with your bass (for modern basses). Note that for vintage-style basses with the truss rod adjustment at the neck heel, you must remove

the strings and loosen the neck mounting screws and/or remove the pickguard to gain access to the truss rod adjustment nut. If the neck curvature is too concave, turn the truss rod adjustment nut clockwise. If the neck curvature is too convex, turn the truss rod adjustment nut counterclockwise. Check your tuning; then check the gap again with the feeler gauge.

String Height

String height is more about personal preference and playing style than a pre-determined spec. Check your tuning first, then use a 6" ruler to measure the

distance between the bottom of each string and the top of the 17th fret.

another ways to do it depending on glarrymusic.com How to Adjust Strings for Your Electric Guitar/Bass Guitar by FAQ center.

<https://www.glarrymusic.com/faqs-center/how-to-adjust-strings-for-your-electric-guitar-bass-guitar-q-22.html>

Care and Maintenance:

We all want our instruments to last us a lifetime. To properly take care of and maintain your instrument, you need to make a bass guitar schedule. First of all, make sure, you'd better do a proper cleaning every three or two months. Maybe you just need almost 5 minutes to do a basic maintenance.

1. If you have any fret board besides maple or phenolic, give it a healthy dose of lemon oil after you have fully cleaned the frets and fret wiring. Let the oil soak in for ten minutes, and then wipe away the excess.
2. Clean your tremolo system: Scrub out your cavities and use WD40 to get all the grime off. Take out your saddles, and clean the inside using cotton swabs coated in WD40. Take your time to clean every centimeter of your bridge; the bridge is the first part of your guitar subject to rot, mold, and grime.
3. Moist or dry will cause the neck of the guitar to deform or the panel to crack, so don't put the guitar in a place that is too humid. Keep the guitar bag dry, don't put the guitar in the sun, can't put the guitar Place it in a place where the heating is too close.
4. The fingerboard will also leave stains on the strings, so many people will not care too much. In fact, every time you change the strings, you can use the fingerboard oil or pure vegetable oil to wipe the strings. Fingerboard, keep the fingerboard cleaner, don't use water, the wood will breathe, eat the water into its belly, it will deform due to the tide.
5. The upper and lower guitar pillows of the guitar will be pulled out due to the over-tightening of the strings. The strings are too tight and the tension is too large. Not only will the pillows be broken, but also the strings will be broken. Therefore, the tuning must be in the standard pitch range. Inside, if you want to finger and special tuning, be sure to look at the pitch of each string marked on the spectrum. Don't make mistakes to turn the strings off or the pillows to be bad.
6. When wiping the surface of the guitar, use a soft cloth, preferably a cloth cloth. It must not be wet. It must be a dry cloth. If you are not getting clean, it is recommended to use a panel care solution or a guitar care solution.
7. If you don't use the guitar for a long time, it's best to relax the strings.

Precautions:

1. The most feared thing about the guitar is to fall, smash, and fall.
2. It is not recommended for beginners to do the replacement or polishing of the silk.