2004 Reverend Guitar and Bass Owner's Manual

GENERAL CARE & MAINTENANCE

Cleaning - Instrument can be cleaned with any high quality guitar polish, or if necessary a cloth dampened with slightly soapy water followed by guitar polish. Do not use chemical solvents on white sides or neck paint.
METAL FINISHES: To prevent corrosion, metal finishes should be wiped free of sweat immediately following every performance. This is especially important before storing instrument in case or gig bag.
SANDBLASTED FINISHES: Sandblasted area may be cleaned with naptha (lighter fluid) or Windex. Apply with a soft cloth. Keep naptha off white body sides, it can melt the material.
Fretboard Care - Rosewood fretboards should be treated with lemon oil every 6 months. Apply sparingly, wipe off excess, allow to dry overnight before re-stringing.
String Tree Lube - For increased tuning stability, string trees should be lubricated with a light machine oil whenever strings are changed. Using a toothpick or Q-tip, apply oil sparingly to the area of string which makes contact with the string tree.
Nut Lube - For increased tuning stability, the nut slots and strings should be lubricated with pencil lead dust (graphite) whenever strings are changed. Using a sharp pencil tip, rub graphite onto the bottom and sides of the string, on the area which makes contact with the nut. Also rub graphite onto the bottom and sides of the nuts slots. A 5mm drafting pencil works well for this procedure.
Tuning Keys - Periodically tighten the barrel nuts on the top of the tuning keys. DO NOT over tighten, only turn until snug.
Climate - Do not expose your instrument to extreme hot/cold or dry/humid conditions. As a general rule, keep your instrument in an environment you would feel comfortable in.
Body Durability - Reverend instruments are designed to withstand heavy professional use, but as with any semi-hollow instruments extra precautions must be taken. The Reverend body has hollow chambers on either side, making it more susceptible to damage than a standard solid-body. To prevent damage do not subject the body to dropping, crushing, stacking, hard impact or excessive pressure.
Re-stringing - Guitar strings should be wrapped at least 3 full winds around the tuning key string posts. Bass strings should be wrapped to the bottom of the string posts, string length permitting - this will prevent strings fom rattling in the nut slots. We factory install S.I.T. Powerwounds:

Guitar: set S942 (9-42).

4-string Bass: set NR45100L Long Scale (45-100).

5-string Bass: set NR545125 Extra Long Scale (45-125).

ELECTRONICS

Guitars - Volume, tone, pickup selector. Humbucker pickups feature a mini-switch (coil tap) which operates as follows:
UP = single-coil, DOWN = humbucker. There is one mini-switch for each humbucker.
Phase Switch Wiring (guitar option) - Mini switch located between volume and tone control (on Rocco, switch closest to tone control). UP = pickups out-of-phase when both pickups are on (with 3 pickup guitars: when neck and middle are on).
Studio Switch Wiring (guitar option, 3 pickup guitars only) - Mini switch located between tone control and jack. UP turns neck and bridge pickup on together no matter what position the 5-way pickup selector is in - if pickup selector is in middle 3 positions, then all three pickups will be on together.
Rumblefish & Rumblefish PJ Basses - From knob closest to neck: volume neck pickup, volume bridge pickup, master tone.
Rumblefish XL & Rumblefish 5L Basses - Volume, tone, and voicing switch which operates as follows: UP = both pickups in parallel, MIDDLE = neck pickup alone (true single-coil with noise), DOWN = both pickups in series (as one large humbucker).
Brad Houser 5 Bass - Volume for each pickup, master tone, and voicing switch (as above) for each pickup.

SET UP TO FACTORY SPECIFICATIONS

If you do not feel confident adjusting your instrument, have it done by a professional technician.

Your instrument may require set-up for any of the following reasons:
1) Change in climate (see Truss Rod below).
2) Change of string gauge.
3) Break-in period - most new instruments have a break-in period of about 2 months of use. During this time adjustments may move slightly as the components and hardware "settle-in".

The following specifications are for medium-low action. Lower action may require extra fret work, and may result in poorer tone quality. Higher action (more neck relief and increased string height - see below) may be required by those who play hard with their picking hand, or those who prefer a clearer tone with minimal string-on-fret buzz.

Important note! Set-up adjustments must be performed IN THE ORDER LISTED:

Over...