Reverend Guitar 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. Adhesives can be removed with with naptha (lighter fluid).

Fretboard Care - Rosewood fretboards should be treated with lemon oil every 6 months. Apply a few drops, only just enough to wet surface. Wipe off all excess oil after 30 seconds, allow to dry overnight before re-stringing.

String Tree Lube (Bolt-On Series) - 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 .05mm 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 precautions must be taken with the semi-hollow models. These have hollow chambers on either side of the body, making them more susceptible to damage than the solid-body models. To prevent damage do not subject the body to dropping, crushing, stacking, hard impact or excessive pressure.

Factory Strings - 10-46 round wound, nickel plated.

REVEREND PIN-LOCK TUNERS

Stringing Instructions:
1) Align the post hole parallel with the nut.
2) Insert string through hole.
3) Pull string away from guitar body, hold taught, and tighten wheel (turn clockwise) on bottom by hand until snug. Do not use pliers or any tools.
4) Clip end, stretch string, tune up.

ELECTRONICS

Guitar Controls - starting from knob closest to bridge:
Volume – adjusts overall volume.
Tone – reduces overall treble frequencies.
Bass Contour – reduces overall bass frequencies and output. Adjusts from a slight bass roll-off, to completely re-voicing the pickups. Note: Club King guitars have Bass Contour mounted on lower horn. Buckshot guitars have Bass Contour mounted on upper bout.

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.

Over...

Continued...

• IMPORTANT! Set-up adjustments must be performed IN THE ORDER LISTED:

Truss Rod (neck relief)

• Tune guitar to pitch. While holding instrument in playing position, fret the G string at the 1st fret with your left hand, and between the 12th and 13th frets with your right hand. Observe the distance between the top of the 5th fret and the bottom of the string. This gap indicates the amount of relief (forward neck bow).

• Using a 4 mm allen wrench, adjust the truss rod and then check the relief until you have a gap approximately equal to an index card. Tightening the truss rod will reduce relief, loosening will increase relief. Relief is required to prevent string-on-fret buzz from the 1st to 10th frets.

• Relief can be affected by changes in climate. High humidity will reduce or eliminate relief, low humidity will increase relief. The truss rod may require adjustment during seasonal changes (fall, spring), or any substantial change in climate.

String Heights

Numbers represent 64ths of an inch, measured from bottom of open string to top of 12th fret, with instrument tuned to pitch and held in playing position.

Model	Low E	A	D	G	B	High E
Guitar	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0

Pickup Heights

Numbers represent 32nds of an inch, measured from bottom of open strings (two outside strings) to top of pickup polepiece. Pickup height can radically change tone and volume. Individual polepieces can be adjusted to change individual string volumes. Be sure to experiment to suit your personal tastes.

Pickup Model	Neck P.U.		Middle P.U.		Bridge P.U.	
outside strings ----	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Humbucker	5.5	6.0	----	----	4.5	5.0
P-90	5.5	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.0
Revtron	4.0	5.0	----	----	3.5	4.5
Revtron (Buckshot)	4.0	4.0	----	----	----	----
T-Style (Buckshot)	----	----	----	----	3.0	4.0
LACE (Gil Parris)	----	----	4.0	5.5	----	----

Intonation

• Tune the instrument to pitch using a high quality electronic tuner. While holding the instrument in playing position, strike an open string and check the tuning. Fret the same string at the 12th fret and check the tuning. If the note at the 12th fret is sharp move the bridge saddle back (away from the neck) by tightening the saddle screw a few turns. If the note at the 12th fret is flat move the saddle forward towards the neck. Repeat the process until the 12th fret note matches the open string note. Repeat for each string.

• Tuner readings are more stable when pickup selector is set for two pickups on.

• Weak tuner battery and old or damaged strings may cause inaccurate tuner readings.
