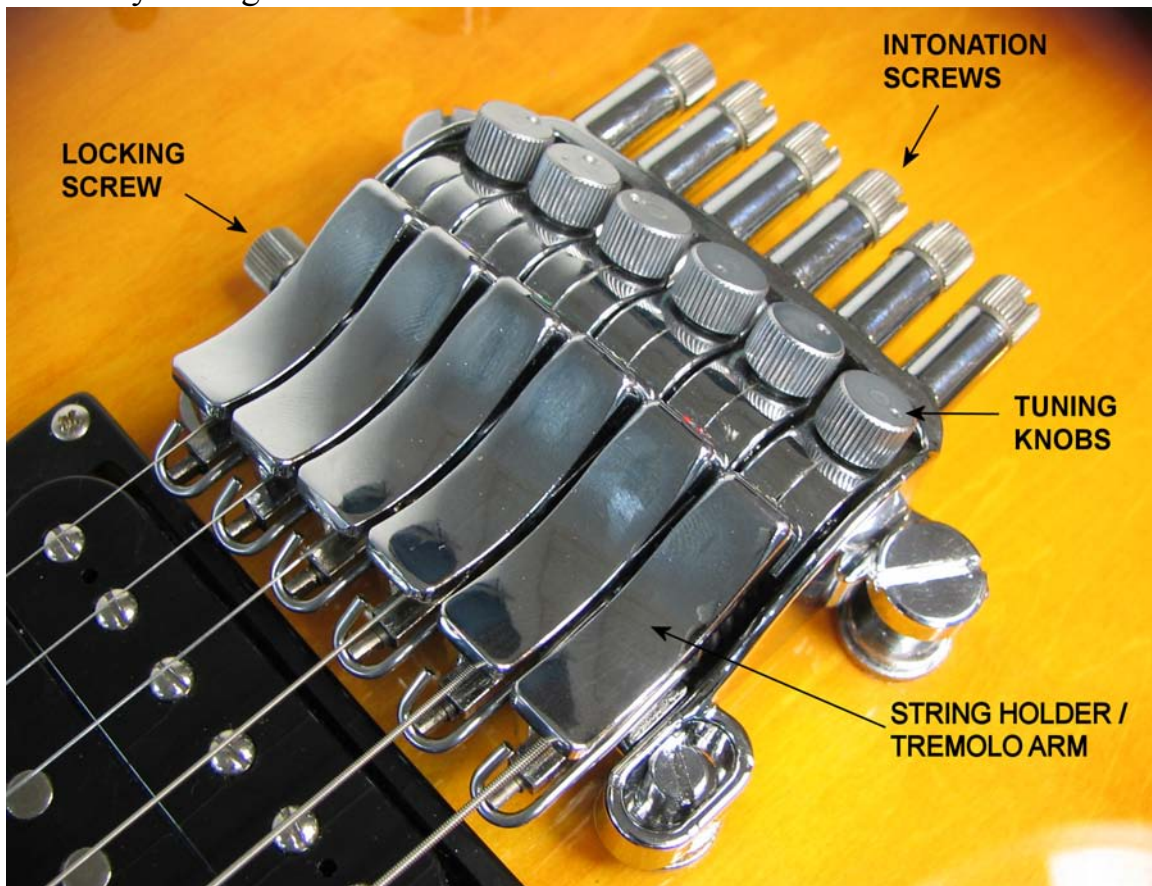


PerfectTune Bridge Instructions

First, I want to include my contact info in case of questions. Writing instruction manuals is new to me, so call if I'm confusing at all. My phone is +1 415 994 9459, my email is cosmos@perfecttunebridge.com.

This PerfectTune Bridge is a constant tension bridge system. The string holders that the arms go through can rock back and roll forward and always stay at the same tension. So it protects detuning from bending and stretching of strings and temperature and humidity changes. It also has a nice feel.

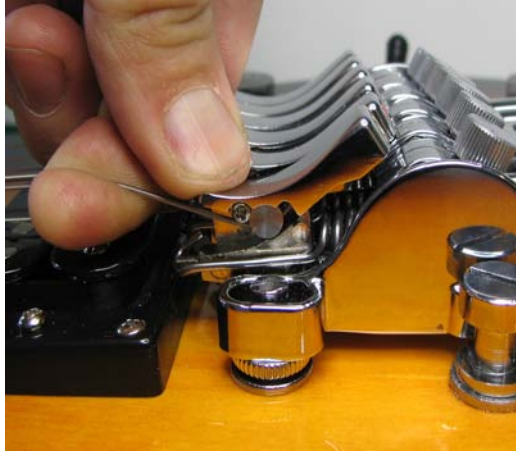
This is our first iteration. It is a limited run of about 1000. We know there may be bugs.



Installing: It installs onto the back two tailpiece mounting bolts for any tune-o-matic guitar. The front oval slips over the tune-o-matic bridge mounting stud as shown. Only the bottom of the oval touches. This and the two studs in back set the action.

Strings: any strings up to 010 gauge sets can be used.

Stringing: the strings pass through the string holders on the front of the bridge and wrap around the tuning machines as normal. Before tensioning a string its good to pull up on it close to the saddle to put a kink in the string so it wraps nicely around the saddle as shown. It will do this naturally overtime otherwise, and this makes the strings slip flat a bit because the string has more leverage to pull when it's kinked.



Tuning: set the tension for each string using the tuning knobs on the bridge. Always make sure when tuning that the stringholder for the string being tuned can rock and roll back and forth. If the stringholder gets pegged on the front stop or back stop when tuning, adjust it back into the active range using the tuning machine at the head of the guitar. Also, I always tune up to the note from the flat direction.

Bending: use the tuning machines at the head of the guitar to set the stringholder close to the front stop. Then bend and vibrato as normal.

Additional Tuning and Bending Instructions, from Paul White, Editor in Chief, Sound On Sound magazine:

It is vital to appreciate that your guitar tuners serve only to get the Perfect Tune Bridge stringholders into the right range. The tuning itself is done by means of the tuners on top the bridge saddle.

Fit new strings and stretch them by pulling above the pickups in the usual way. Then use the guitar headstock tuners to tension each string but don't listen to the pitch at this point. Instead you watch the bridge until you see the stringholder lift from the end stop. Adjust the tuner until the gap is about the thickness of a nickel, then use the tuner on top of the saddle to

bring the string to the correct pitch (clockwise = sharper). If the gap opens or closes by much, adjust the guitar tuner to get that nickel size gap back again. Job done.

If you don't want to indulge in string bending, that's the process done and next time you change strings you'll barely need to touch the tuning controls unless you've changed your type of gauge of string. Just put on new strings, tension until the nickel size gap shows and then check your fine tuning using the knurled tuning knobs on top of the saddles.

If you want to bend strings normally, try to tune each string sharper using the guitar headstock tuners. The pitch will remain constant until the bridge saddle hits the end stop at which point the string will start to go sharp. Back off the tuner until the string just returns to the correct pitch and you'll be able to bend notes normally.

Intonation: the PerfectTune Bridge intonates using the intonation screws on the back of the bridge. Before intonating unscrew the locking screw on the side of the module. The locking screw prevents buzz so lock it back after intonating. Intonation can all be done tool free by hand. We've found because of the constant tension that the intonation usually ends up with all the strings at the same length, i.e. it intonates in a straight line. While intonating strings longer, the arm will move towards the front stop. If it hits the front stop, adjust it back into the active range. Intonating the string longer while it is pegged on the front stop can increase the tension in the string and snap it.