

14.5cm

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Adjusting String Action:

If you find it difficult to fret the strings or notice a buzzing noise, it could be due to the strings being set too high or too low. To resolve this, you'll need to adjust the action, which is the space between the strings and the fretboard. You can do this by raising or lowering the string saddles located on the bridge. These saddles are the parts in front of the bridge where the strings sit. Use a hex wrench to turn the hex screws on the saddle clockwise to raise it and counterclockwise to lower it. If there are two hex screws, make sure to turn them the same amount.

Adjusting String Intonation:

If you observe that your strings are fretting sharp or flat or that your guitar loses tune further up the frets, you may need to adjust the intonation. First, determine if this issue occurs with all strings or just a particular one. To adjust the intonation of a string, move the saddle away from the nut if the string is fretting sharp and toward the nut if it's fretting flat. Remember to adjust the intonation for each string individually and check the tuning as you make these adjustments.

Adjusting Truss Rod:

Your guitar's neck may require adjustment over time, which is a normal part of guitar maintenance. Inside the neck is a truss rod, acting as the "backbone" of the guitar to keep it properly adjusted. If the strings produce a high-pitched sound and are challenging to fret or create a low, buzzing noise, the guitar neck might need adjustment. To do this, locate the nut on one end of the truss rod, typically found on the headstock under a cap behind the nut or where the neck joins the body under the fingerboard. To ensure proper adjustments, use the provided truss rod wrench to make any necessary changes to the truss rod. Tighten the truss rod by turning the nut clockwise a quarter-turn at a time, allowing the neck a few minutes to adjust. To loosen the truss rod, turn it counterclockwise similarly. Remember to make adjustments carefully, as over-tightening or over-loosening the truss rod can potentially damage the neck and body.

GUITAR HARDWARE & CARE

If you believe there are any electrical components on your guitar that need fixing, we strongly advise taking it to your local music store for repairs. Repairing electrical parts can be complex, and we recommend this service for beginner musicians or those unfamiliar with guitar electronics, especially without proper supervision.

If you notice any rattling or buzzing noises while playing, it may be due to loose hardware. You can tighten any loose hardware using the appropriate tools. Pay particular attention to the bridge post nuts, as they could be a potential source of the issue. To identify the loose part, try strumming the guitar with one hand while touching various components with your other hand. When you touch the affected part, the rattling should stop, allowing you to tighten the loose component securely.

To maintain the quality of your electric guitar, regular cleaning and maintenance are essential, especially around the tuning pegs and bridge. Avoid exposing your guitar to harsh elements, as they can damage its components. Additionally, be mindful that guitars are sensitive to changes in temperature, humidity, and altitude, so it's essential to store and handle your instrument with care.

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**GI-150 CANYON SERIES
INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

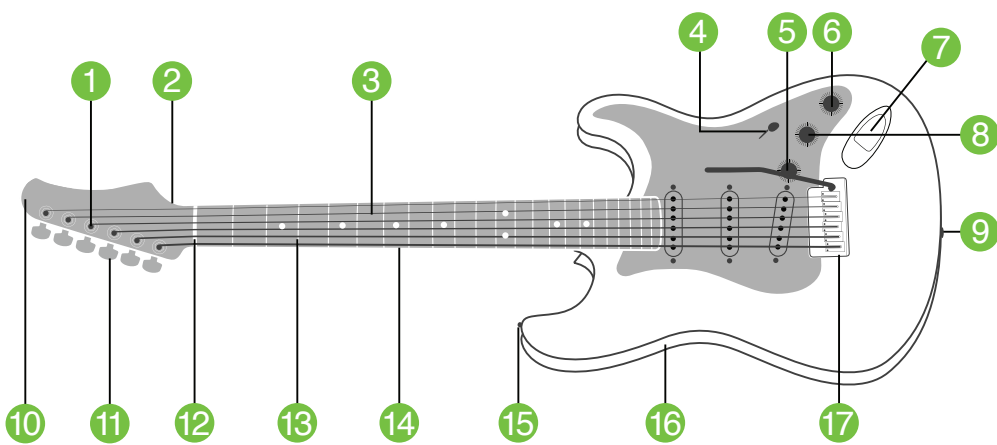


Parts

- Tuner x1
- Carry Case x1
- Strap x1
- 5W AMP
- Tremolo Bar x1
- Instrument Cable x1
- Extra Strings x1
- Guitar Picks x6
- Cloth x 1
- Truss Rod Adjuster x1

20.5cm

GUITAR ANATOMY



- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Tuning Machine | 10. Headstock |
| 2. Truss Rod Adjustment | 11. Tuning Peg |
| 3. String | 12. Nut |
| 4. Pickup Selector Switch | 13. Fret |
| 5. Volume Knob | 14. Fretboard |
| 6. Tone Knob with Push/Pull Coil Split | 15. Strap Button |
| 7. Cable Jack | 16. Body |
| 8. Tone Knob | 17. Bridge |
| 9. Strap Button | |

COIL SPLIT AND PICKUP FEATURE / CHART

HUMBUCKER MODE
COIL SPLIT OFF

SINGLE COIL MODE
COIL SPLIT ON

Legend: — PICKUP IS ON, — PICKUP IS OFF

GUITAR STRING MAINTENANCE

If you find that the guitar strings are difficult to play or not producing the correct sound, there's a good chance that replacing them could solve the problem. You have the option to change all the strings at once or replace them individually. When changing a guitar string, make sure to remove the old one completely before attaching the new string. Once the new string is in place, the guitar will need to be re-tuned to achieve the best results.

CHANGING STRINGS

To remove a guitar string, follow these steps:

- Locate the tuning machine and tuning peg to which the string is attached. Start loosening the string by winding the tuning peg until there is no tension left. Continue winding the string loose until it can be pulled out from the top. The strings can then be removed from the bridge at the bottom of the guitar.
- If you don't intend to reuse the old string, you can cut it near the middle using wire cutters. Please exercise caution and hold the string securely next to the cut to prevent any potential harm caused by the string popping up. Safety is essential during this process.

Install New Strings:

- Attach the strings to the bridge of your guitar. Take the end of the string without a ball and feed it through the open hole in the bridge until the ball is secure at the bottom.
- Secure the other end of the string to the tuning machine at the headstock. Ensure the eye/hole of the tuning machine is parallel to the neck/headstock. Thread the string through the eye, leaving about 1-2 inches of slack.
- Wind the part of the string that came out through the tuning machine back underneath the part running between the bridge and tuning machine. Pull the string up and over the string in the tuning machine to secure it.
- Begin tuning the string by winding the tuning peg until you achieve the desired sound. After tuning, gently pull the string to make it slightly out of tune, then readjust the tuning peg until the desired tune is reached again. Repeat this process a few times to ensure the string stays in tune during play.
- If needed, you can cut off the excess string, leaving about 1/4-1 inch attached for future restringing. Remember, it's better to have some extra length for adjustments later.

