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Electric Guitar Kit Victory

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1 General information

This document contains important instructions for the safe operation of the product. Read and follow the safety instructions and all other instructions. Keep the document for future reference. Make sure that it is available to all those using the product. If you sell the product to another user, be sure that they also receive this document.

Our products and documentation are subject to a process of continuous development. They are therefore subject to change. Please refer to the latest version of the documentation, which is ready for download under www.thomann.de.

1.1 Symbols and signal words

In this section you will find an overview of the meaning of symbols and signal words that are used in this document.

Signal word	Meaning
DANGER!	This combination of symbol and signal word indicates an immediate dangerous situation that will result in death or serious injury if it is not avoided.
CAUTION!	This combination of symbol and signal word indicates a possible dangerous situation that can result in minor injury if it is not avoided.
Warning signs	Type of danger
	Warning – danger zone.

2 Safety instructions



DANGER!

Risk of injury and choking hazard for children!

Children can suffocate on packaging material and small parts. Children can injure themselves when handling the product.

Never allow children to play with the packaging material and the product.

Always store packaging material out of the reach of babies and small children. Always dispose of packaging material properly when it is not in use.

Never allow children to use the product without supervision.

Keep small parts away from children and make sure that the product does not shed any small parts that children could play with.



CAUTION!

Risk of cuts to the hands from sharp edges during assembly!

Tools, screws and components can have sharp edges that can cause cuts during assembly.

Pay attention to sharp edges when assembling and screwing the individual parts. Wear protective gloves if necessary.

3 Scope of delivery

Thank you for buying this guitar assembly kit. All wooden parts, hardware and electrical components are contained in this package.

The picture below shows the individual items included in the delivery.



The assembly is described in detail in the following sections.

4 Assembly instructions

Useful tools and materials

Provide the following tools and materials for the assembly of the guitar:

- Phillips screwdriver
- Rubber mallet
- Ring wrench
- Pliers
- Varnish and accessories
- Needle files
- Sandpaper



Body and neck should by all means be painted before assembly.

When applying spray lacquer or paint, you must wear a dust mask.

4.1 Painting body and neck

Painting the body

The solid wood of the guitar body is sealed and prepared for various types of lacquer coating. A wide variety of finishes can be procured from DIY, timber and automotive outlets in aerosol cans making finishing straightforward without requiring specialist skills.

The first step is to check the fit of the body to the neck joint. These components are machined from high-grade tonewoods to ensure optimum alignment. Since wood is a natural material, however, its shape changes slightly over time. If the fit is too tight, you can adjust it using a sharp chisel or sandpaper. Please remember that the additional lacquer coat will make the neck fit a little more tightly into the cutout.

Before coating the body, ensure that all surfaces are clean and free of dirt and dust. Carry out all painting operations in a well-ventilated, dust-free environment. Considered and careful working is a key factor for a qualitatively satisfactory result. It is highly recommended that you first try out the colour and technique on another piece of wood.

Paint the body edges first and let them dry. If the edges are dry, go on with front and back side. By layered, successive application you can achieve a uniform coating structure. If you notice surface irregularities, wait until the paint has dried completely and correct them with fine sandpaper (e.g. 800+) before proceeding to paint. For full coverage apply three or more layers.

Hang the painted body to dry in a dry, dust-free and preferably sunlight-protected area using a wire or hook in the recess for the guitar neck.

Wait another two to three days until the paint is fully cured. Polish or burnish the body until it meets your expectations. Take care not to buff too vigorously as this may remove the finish.

Neck finish

The guitar neck is sealed with a thin layer of matt lacquer before delivery and is ready to use. If you still want to treat the neck with coloured or clear lacquer, proceed as follows.

Carefully mask off the fingerboard and all frets before painting. Make sure that all surfaces are free of dust and dirt. Carry out all painting operations in a well-ventilated, dust-free environment.

For the neck, use a clear or slightly tinted wood paint of good quality. Start on the front and at the edges of the headstock. Apply a thin layer evenly, let it dry and repeat the process two or three times. If you notice surface irregularities, wait until the paint has dried completely and correct them with fine sandpaper (e.g. 800+) before proceeding to paint.

Once the headstock has dried, place the neck on the fingerboard and paint the back of the neck as described.

Wait another two to three days until the paint is fully cured. Polish or burnish the neck until it meets your expectations. Take care not to buff too vigorously as this may remove the finish.

4.2 Mounting the machine heads

Insert the four machine heads from the rear side of the headstock into the bores. Align the machine heads so that the tuning pegs are perpendicular to the top of the headstock.

Fix the machine heads as shown in the figure in this position hand-tight with the supplied screws.



Turn the neck and fasten all the machine heads finger-tight to the front of the head-stock with the washers and nuts provided.



Tighten the nuts on the front with an appropriate spanner, then tighten the screws on the back firmly to fasten the tuners.



4.3 Mounting the guitar neck

Place the body on a suitable work surface. Use a soft pad in order to avoid damage to the surface. Insert the neck into the neck cutout. If necessary, use a sharp chisel or sandpaper to adjust it. Be very careful when removing material. The neck should be tight and never have too much clearance in the cutout!



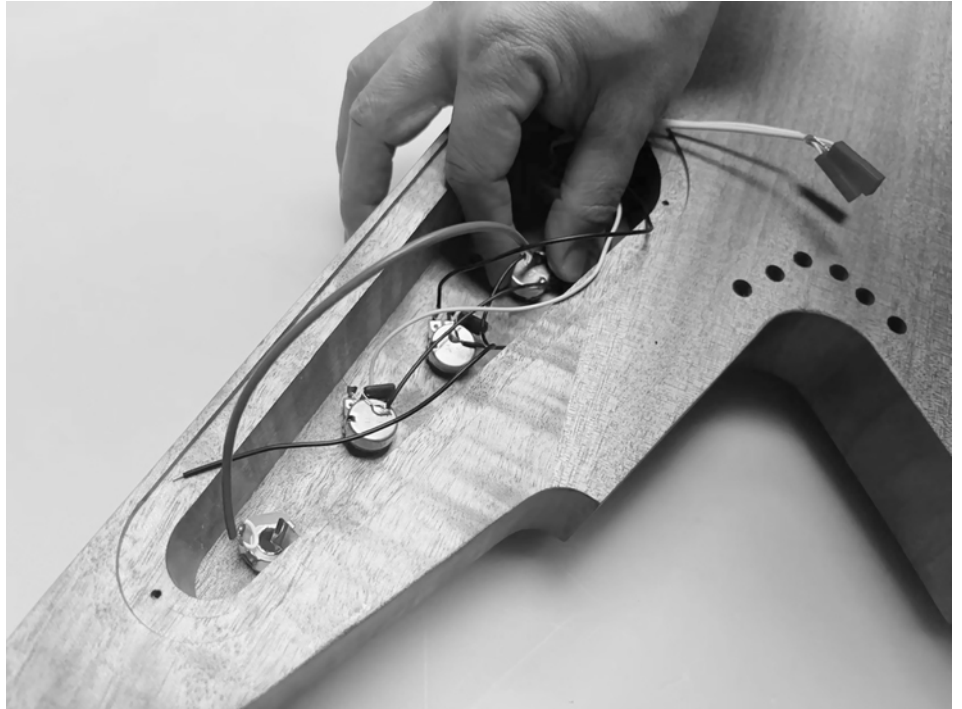
Turn the guitar over, position the mounting plate over the four screw holes on the back of the body and screw the four supplied long wood screws through the holes in the mounting plate into the body and neck until the connection is firm.



4.4 Wiring pots, pick-ups and switch

The wiring of the pick-ups, the pots, the jack socket, and the switch is made via plug connectors.

Put the cable harness with the pots, the jack socket, and the switch into the back recess as shown in the following picture.

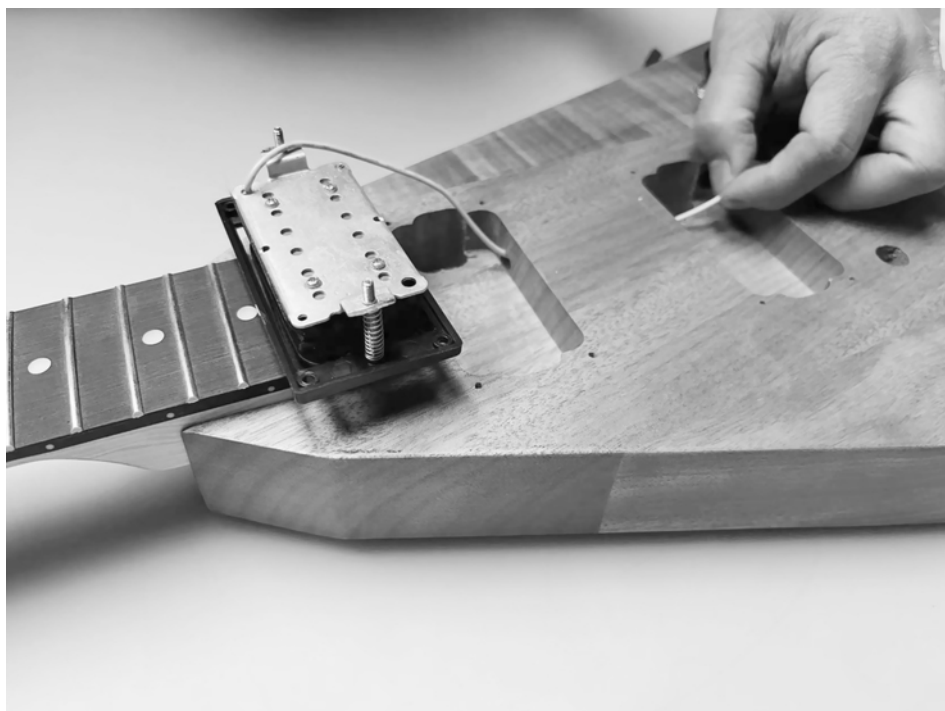


Thread the string-earthing cable from the back recess through the cable channel into the tailpiece mounting hole.

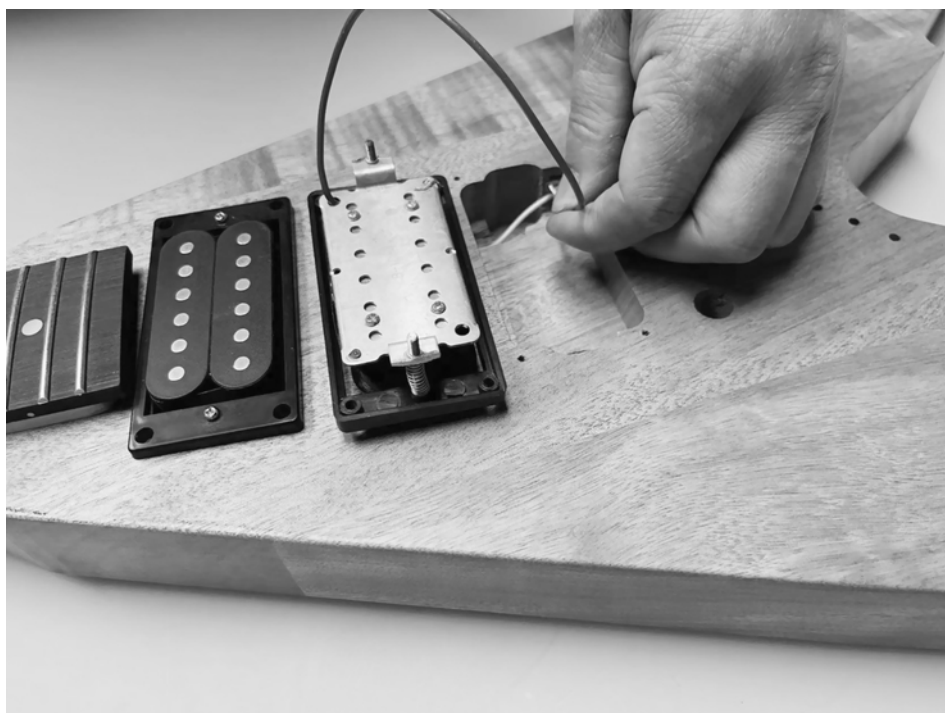
Lead the grounding cable out of the hole so that sufficient contact with the metal surface can be achieved when fitting the tailpiece. Earthing the strings reduces noise interference.



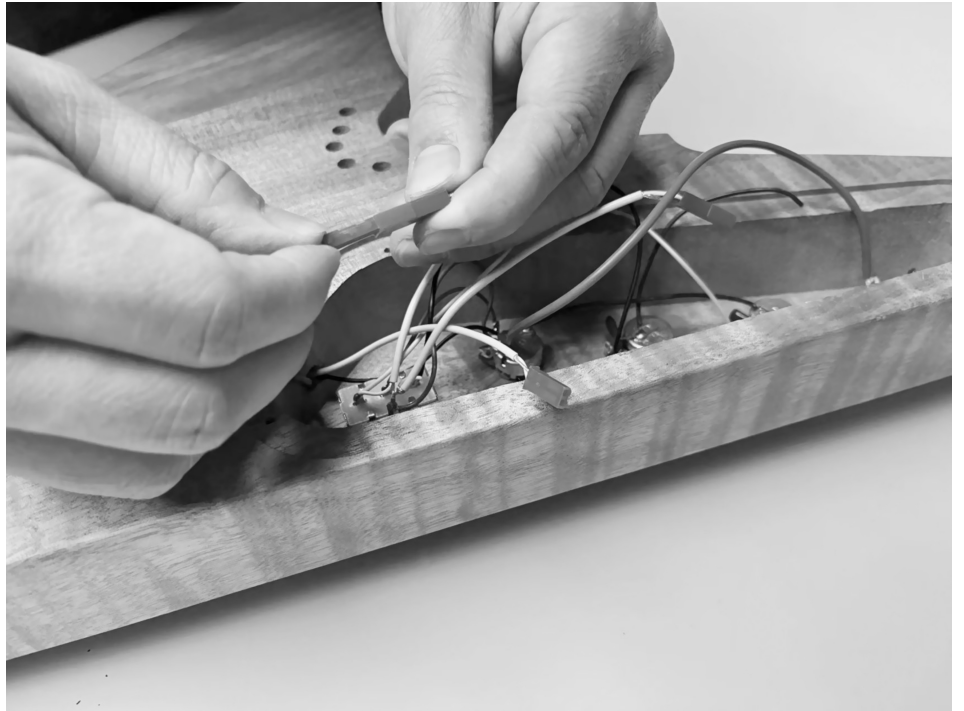
Thread the neck pick-up cable (yellow) as shown in the picture through the cable channel into the recess for the bridge pick-up and from there further through the cable channel into the back recess for the pots.



Thread the bridge pick-up cable (red) as shown in the picture through the cable channel into the back recess for the pots.

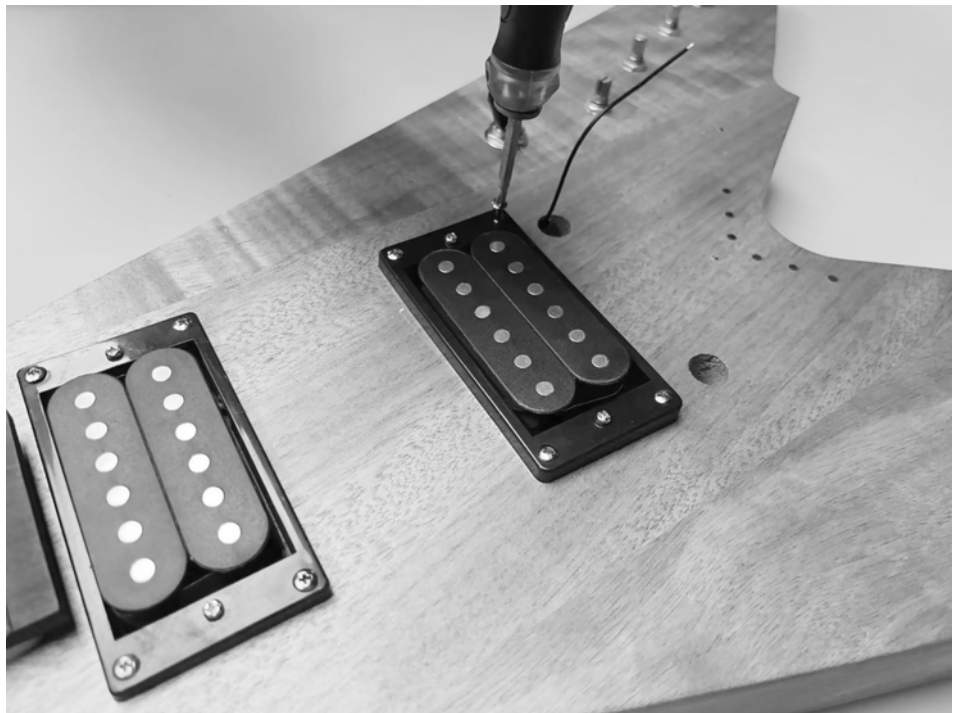


Connect the switch, the pots, and the pick-ups as shown in the picture to the cable harness plug connectors in the back recess.



Ensure that the pick-ups sit in the centre of the front recesses and are aligned with the pre-drilled screw holes.

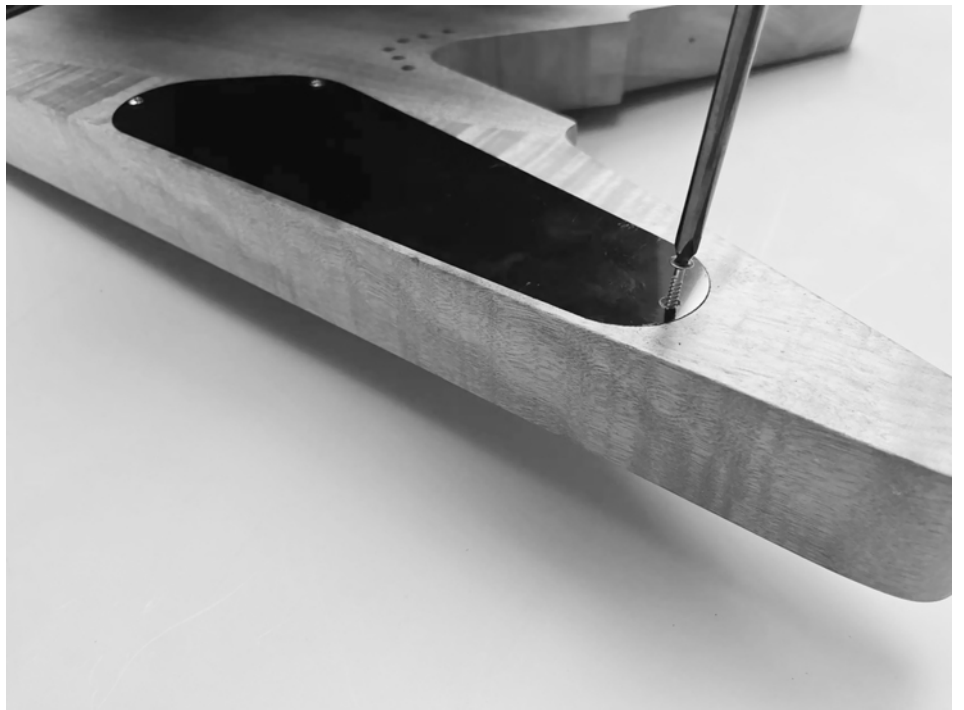
Fasten the pick-ups with the supplied screws.



Put the supplied nuts and washers onto the switch, the pots, and the jack socket on the front and tighten the nuts with an appropriate spanner.



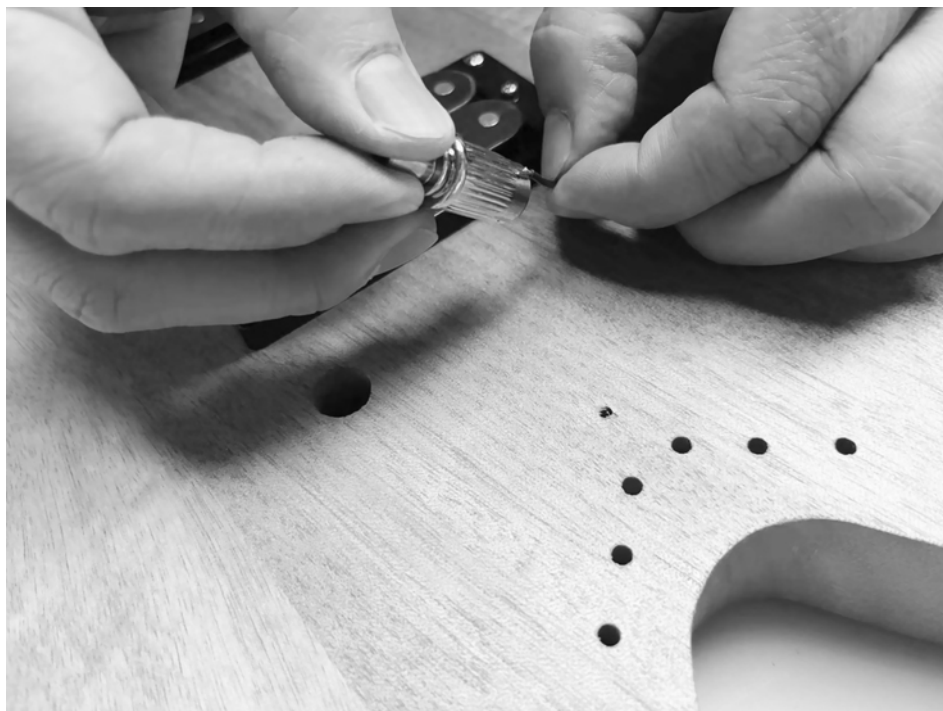
Then screw the plastic plate to cover the recess for the pots with the supplied screws in the pre-drilled holes on the back of the body.



4.5 Mounting the bridge

Place the body on a suitable working surface. Use a soft pad in order to avoid damage to the surface.

Use a rubber mallet to drive the bolt fasteners for the bridge into the body as shown. Make sure there is sufficient contact between the stripped end of the grounding cable and the bridge bolt.



Put the bridge onto the mounting bolts. The bridge is still loose and is only fixed when stringing the guitar.



4.6 Mounting pot knobs and strap pins

Push the pot knobs on the shaft of each potentiometer.



Screw the strap pins with the supplied screws into the pre-drilled holes in the body as shown.



4.7 Mounting tailpiece

Place the body on a suitable work surface. Use a soft pad in order to avoid damage to the surface.

Use a rubber mallet to drive the tailpieces all the way into the back recesses in the body as shown.



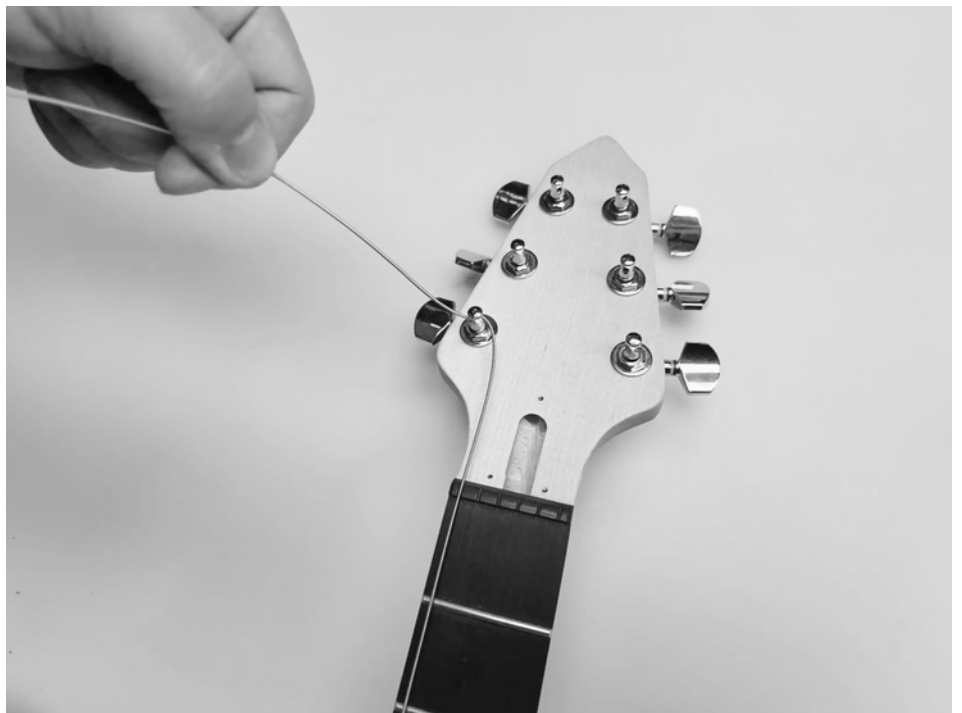
Then screw the tailpiece cover with the supplied screws in the pre-drilled holes on the front of the body.



4.8 Adapt strings, neck relief, string action and pick-ups

Stringing

Fitting strings to the guitar is achieved by threading them through the tailpiece from the rear to the front via the bridge and the corresponding saddle. Wrap the end of the string a few times around the peg and first hand-tighten each string. Be sure that each string is in the correct position on the saddle and in the correct string retainer.



Then tune each string in turn to the correct pitch. You can use a tuner or a pitch pipe as a reference. Please note that the string tension will still drift and the guitar will need to be retuned a few times before the strings are played in.

Adjusting the neck relief

The neck is equipped with a steel truss rod that can be used to adjust the relief to your preferences.

After tuning the strings, check the relief by pressing on the low E string at the first and twelfth fret. The closer the string is to the fingerboard at the sixth fret, the more noise (buzz) will be audible when the guitar is played.

Adjust the neck relief using an appropriate Allen key as follows:

- Turn the truss bar clockwise to increase tension. The neck will become straighter, even convex in extreme cases. The string will be closer to the fingerboard, is easier to fret, but will buzz more during playing.
- Turn the truss bar counterclockwise to decrease tension. The neck will respond more to the string tension and become correspondingly more concave. The string will be farther from the fingerboard, be somewhat harder to fret, but will cause less or no noise during playing.

Adjust the truss bar only by about a quarter turn per setting, then retune all the strings to the correct pitch and check the neck relief again after a short time. Repeat this process until the desired neck relief is reached.



Screw the cover for the truss bar onto the header headstock.



Adjusting the position of the strings

Once the neck has the desired relief, you can use the screws for each saddle to adjust the string position to suit your taste. Here, too, the lower the strings, the easier they are to fret, but they will buzz more easily when the guitar is played.



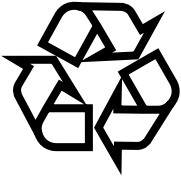
After adjusting string position, you can check the octaves of the guitar and readjust if necessary. Tune all the strings to the correct pitch, gently touch the first string right above the twelfth fret and then pick the string. The resulting overtone (harmonic in the 12th fret) must have the same pitch as the string in the 12th fret. If the pitch of the two notes is different, move the bridge piece forward for this string (tone too low) or back (tone too high). Listen to the pitch of the two notes and make incremental changes until the two notes match. Alternatively, you can also adjust the octave clarity with an instrument tuner. In this case, the pitch of the tone at the 12th fret must be the same as the unfretted string, but one octave higher.

Adjusting the pickups

The pickups should be set so that all the strings sound equally loud when played. Adjust the height of the pickups by using the lateral adjustment screws and listening to the sound. The minimum distance between each string and its pickup is two millimetres. The greater the distance between the string and pickup, the quieter the string will sound.

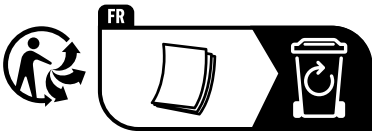
5 Protecting the environment

Disposal of the packing material



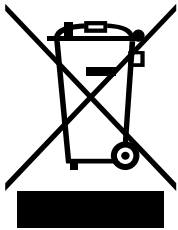
Environmentally friendly materials have been chosen for the packaging. These materials can be sent for normal recycling. Ensure that plastic bags, packaging, etc. are disposed of in the proper manner.

Do not dispose of these materials with your normal household waste, but make sure that they are collected for recycling. Please follow the instructions and markings on the packaging.



Observe the disposal note regarding documentation in France.

Disposal of your old device



This product is subject to the European Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) as amended.

Do not dispose of your old device with your normal household waste; instead, deliver it for controlled disposal by an approved waste disposal firm or through your local waste facility. If in doubt, consult your local waste management facility. You can also return the device to a retailer if they offer to take the device back for free or if they are legally obliged to do so. When disposing of the device, comply with the rules and regulations that apply in your country. You can also return your old device to Thomann GmbH at no charge. Check the current conditions on www.thomann.de.

Proper disposal protects the environment as well as the health of your fellow human beings. This is because the proper handling of old devices negates the potential negative effects of hazardous substances, and because it conserves resources by recycling them.

Also note that waste avoidance is a valuable contribution to environmental protection. Repairing a device or passing it on to another user is an ecologically valuable alternative to disposal.

If your old device contains personal data, delete those data before disposing of it.

