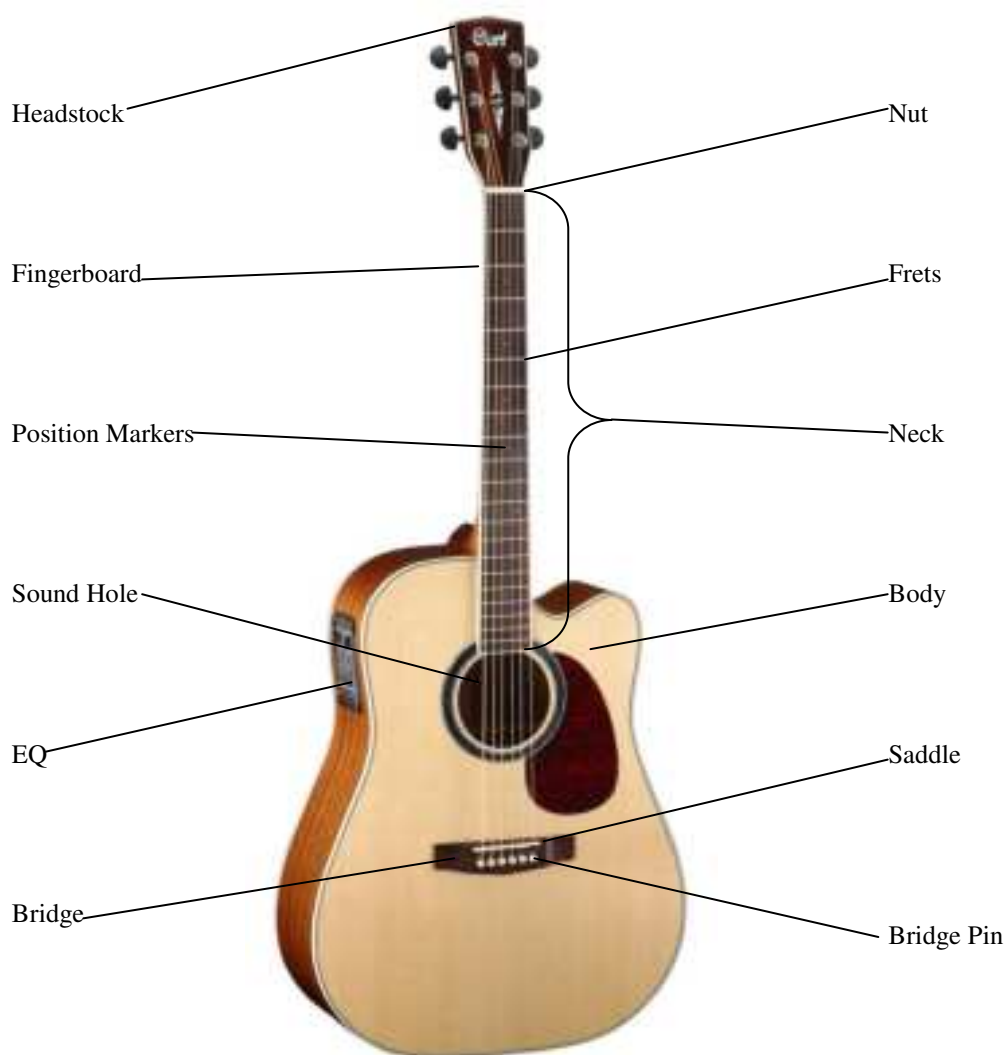


Cort



Instruction Manual

Parts of Your Acoustic Guitar



The above illustrations show typical models in the Cort guitar line. The model you purchased may be slightly different from that shown in the illustration. For more information about the specific Cort model you have, please consult your dealer or visit the Cort website at www.cortguitars.com

Protect your guitar and become a part of the Cort family by registering your guitar today. For over 50 years, Cort has built the finest guitars and basses, representing quality and value that is unparalleled in our industry. Our mission is to exceed our customers' expectations by utilizing cutting edge designs, hand selected materials and state of the art technology. Each Cort employee approaches his or her job with a sense of pride allowing us to work as one extended family working towards one common goal: to endeavor to bring customers the finest quality instruments possible. Please visit www.cortguitars.com today and click the 'Registration' button and welcome to the family. www.cortguitars.com

Truss Rod

Adjusting the Truss Rod

In order to keep your guitar playing and performing at its best, periodic adjustments to the guitar's truss rod will be required. Adjusting the truss rod is the first step when setting up an instrument to play properly. To adjust the truss rod, first locate the truss rod access at the end of the headstock or at the end of neck where it meets the body – you can see this through the sound hole of the body. If it is located at the headstock, you may need to first remove the truss rod cover before making any adjustments. Be sure to use the proper tool to make the adjustments. Depending on the model of the guitar you have, you will need an allen wrench, socket/nut driver or screw driver.

Checking neck bow

First, tune your guitar to pitch. With your fretting hand, hold down the low 'E' string at the first fret. If you have a capo, it will be easier to clamp the capo at the first fret instead of using your fretting hand. Now with your picking hand thumb, fret the same string at the area where the neck joints the body (around 14th fret). While holding both positions on the string, reach with your first finger of your picking hand to the 6th fret and tap the string down to the frets. The amount of distance that the string is travelling, from the bottom of the string to the top of the fret, is the amount of relief that is in the neck. It is desirable to have some amount of relief and factory specs for your Cort Guitar is 0.33mm (0.013").



Making adjustments

If the relief is more than what you prefer, your neck has an up bow. To correct



this, tighten the truss rod by turning clockwise. Be careful not to turn too much. A quarter to a half turn should be enough to fix the problem. If it is hard to turn or you hear squeaking when you turn, stop immediately and consult a professional. If you continue, you risk damaging the guitar.

If the relief is less than what you prefer, your neck has a back bow. To correct this, loosen the truss rod by



turning it counterclockwise. Again, be careful not to turn too much. A quarter to a half turn should be enough to fix the problem. If it is hard to turn or you hear squeaking when you turn, stop immediately and consult a professional. If you continue, you risk damaging the guitar.

Changing Strings

We recommend that you change one string at a time. Removing all strings at once can have a dramatic effect on the tension of the neck. First, start with the sixth string (low E) and detune the string until it is loose and you can unwind the windings from the tuning post. Then remove the bridge pin from the saddle that holds the same string. It may be difficult to remove the pin with just your fingers, you may want to use a bridge pin tool or you can reach inside the sound hole and push the pin up from the inside. Once the old string is removed, take the time to clean the exposed parts of your guitar before installing the new string. Insert the ball end of the new string into the hole on the saddle, and then insert the bridge pin. Note that the bridge pin has a groove on one side that allows for the string to sit comfortably inside. As you insert the pin simultaneously pull up on the string so that the ball end sits firmly inside the guitar. Thread the opposite end of the string through the tuning post leaving enough string to wrap tightly around the post. For wound strings, you want to have two or three wraps around the post. For plain strings, three or four windings will do. The best way to measure this is to pull the string through the post and measure one or two posts beyond it. There are many variations on how to wind the string around the post but most importantly, make sure that the windings are turned to the inside of the headstock, wound tight and neatly stacked up the post. Please note that changing string gauges will drastically change your relief, bow, string height and intonation requiring you to repeat the initial steps to insure your guitar plays properly.

Maintenance

To ensure that your Cort guitar last a long time and performs at its best, take the time to wipe sweat and oil off the strings, frets, bridge, saddles and nut. Dirty strings cause a loss of tone, performance, sustain, intonation and tuning stability.

Your Cort guitar is made of different woods that are sensitive to temperature and humidity sensitive. Take great care not to expose your instrument to extreme temperatures or humidity as it could be damaging to the instrument.