



PEAVEY

Bass Guitars

Owner's Manual

Passive Bass Guitar Configuration



Active Bass Guitar Configuration



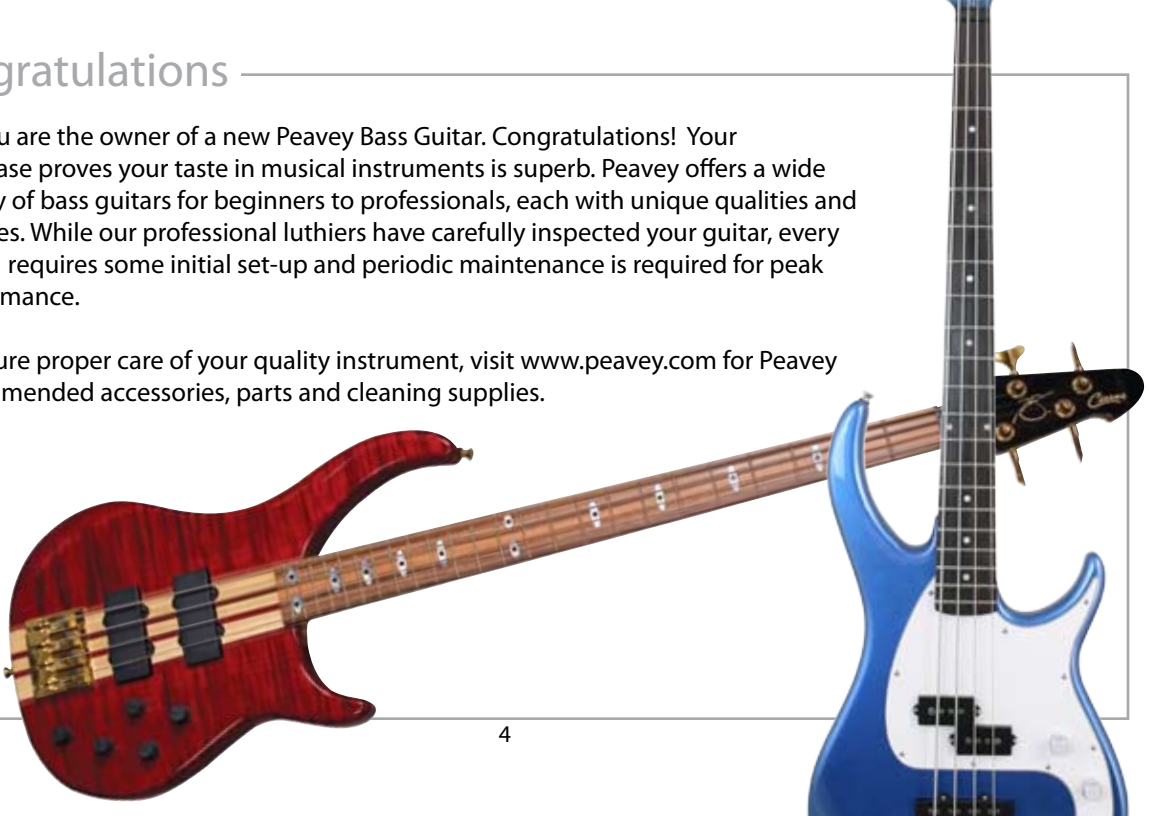
1. Volume
2. 3 band active EQ with ± 10 dB boost or cut
3. Pickup blend control
4. Strap Button
5. Bridge
6. Bridge Pickup

7. Neck Pickup
8. Position Markers
9. Frets
10. Fingerboard
11. Nut
12. Tuning Keys
13. String Retainer

Congratulations

So, you are the owner of a new Peavey Bass Guitar. Congratulations! Your purchase proves your taste in musical instruments is superb. Peavey offers a wide variety of bass guitars for beginners to professionals, each with unique qualities and features. While our professional luthiers have carefully inspected your guitar, every model requires some initial set-up and periodic maintenance is required for peak performance.

To insure proper care of your quality instrument, visit www.peavey.com for Peavey recommended accessories, parts and cleaning supplies.



Cleaning & Care

When properly cared for, your Peavey bass will offer you years of pleasure. Playing your bass means that you will need to perform regular, general maintenance, such as cleaning and proper storage, to keep it looking and sounding great.

Every time you play your bass, body oils and perspiration are transferred to the body, back of the neck, headstock, fingerboards, strings, tuners, pickups and bridge. After you finish performing, but before you put your bass away, take a moment to remove these contaminants.





Cleaning - Wood

To clean and care for the major wood parts of your bass guitar (body, headstock and the back of the neck), Peavey recommends that you use a clean, soft, lint-free, dry cotton or Peavey Micro Fiber cloth and specially formulated HP's Axe Wax available at www.peavey.com. Use of an inappropriate "rag" or polish may result in scratching the finish of your instrument.

WARNING: Use of abrasives or solvents will permanently damage your instrument's finish.

Cleaning - Fingerboard

Properly caring for your fingerboard requires special attention. Over time, a fingerboard may lose its natural oils and shrink or exhibit a worn or faded appearance. Peavey recommends that you periodically apply a small amount of Lemon Oil (available at www.peavey.com) to your fingerboard (after removing strings) using a clean, soft, lint-free, dry cotton cloth. Remove excess oil immediately using a clean, soft, lint-free, dry cotton cloth. With Lemon Oil, like all oils, a little goes a long way. Make sure to use only a small amount. How do you know when it is time to replenish your fingerboard? You can watch for a change in the appearance of your wood, or set a routine calendar date. However, do not allow too much time to pass as permanent damage may occur. If you allow the wood on the fingerboard to dry out and shrink, the frets will “stand-out” and feel rough to the touch.



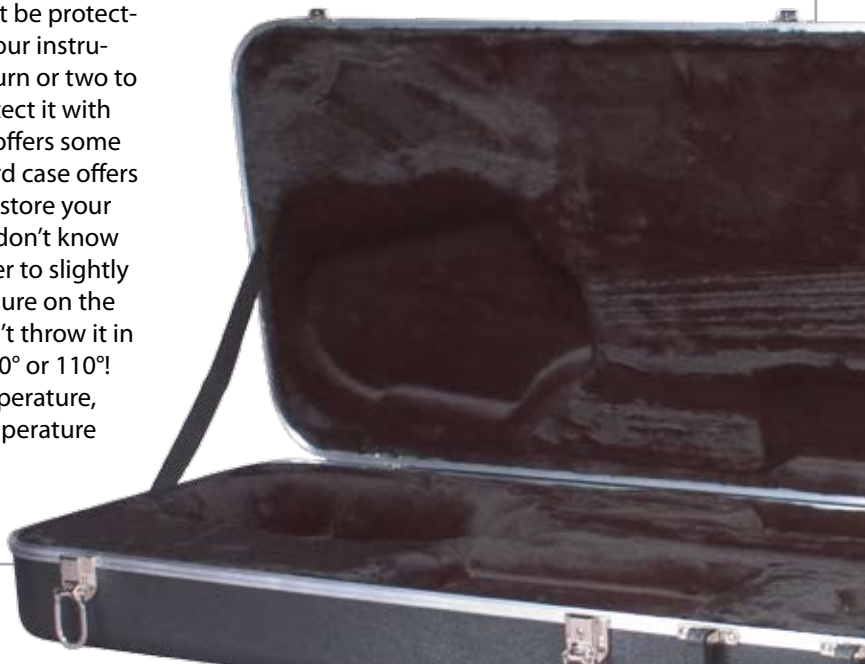


Cleaning - Metal

To clean and lubricate the major metal parts of your bass (strings, pickups, bridge, tuners), Peavey recommends that you use a clean, soft, lint-free, dry cotton cloth and specially formulated guitar string cleaner available at www.peavey.com. Don't just wipe down the tops of your strings. Individually clean strings by wrapping each one in a fold of cloth, running it back and forth along the string's entire length until the cloth fails to pick up any more residue. Failure to routinely clean and lubricate the metal parts of your instrument, including strings, may result in rusting.

WARNING: Use of abrasives or solvents will permanently damage your finish.

Your bass is a piece of art that must be protected. When you are traveling with your instrument, loosen the tuning knobs a turn or two to take pressure off the neck, and protect it with a gig bag or case. While a gig bag offers some protection, mainly from dust, a hard case offers the best protection. If you plan to store your bass for a long period of time (we don't know why you would want to), remember to slightly loosen your strings to relieve pressure on the neck. As with any piece of art, don't throw it in your trunk and leave it when it's -10° or 110° ! Keep your bass stored at room temperature, and avoid extreme changes in temperature or humidity.



Accessories



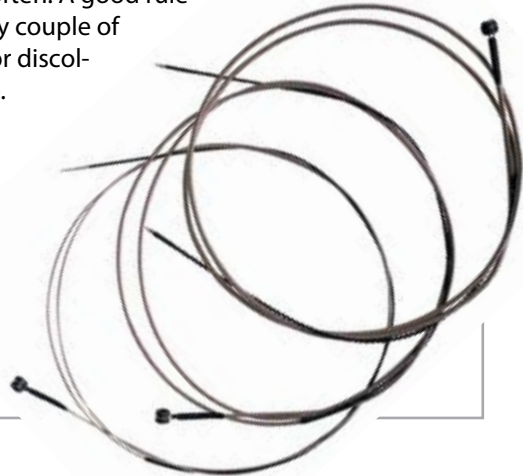
Add-on products like stands, hangers, and straps that are made of plastic, rubber, or man-made materials may chemically or physically react with and damage the finish of your Peavey bass. (Peavey offers a full line of safe products available at www.peavey.com).

Every player needs a strap for peak performance, however, straps and strap buttons are designed for “ordinary” use. If you anticipate “above ordinary” use, Peavey recommends that you use Super Strap Locks to secure your strap to your bass (See Peavey accessories www.peavey.com).

REMEMBER: Peavey Care Kits offer the best value for your money. Visit www.peavey.com to place your order.



Old strings produce dull, buzzing or dead notes, while a new set of strings ring clear and true. If you play often, you will need to change your strings often. A good rule of thumb is that if you play daily, you should change strings every couple of weeks. Replace your strings as you notice them becoming dirty or discolored, before you experience a disappointing loss of performance. See page 12 for detailed instructions on changing strings.



Changing Your Strings

Unless you are reconditioning your fretboard (see care and cleaning), strings should be changed one at a time to maintain proper neck tension. New strings should be free of defects (twists, kinks, bends) that can cause sound irregularities or breakage. All strings are prone to stretch, particularly upon installation. After your first tuning, carefully pull each string away from the fretboard, stretching it gently (too much force will break thinner strings). Then, retune your guitar.

Peavey recommends that you replace strings in the same gauges to maintain proper neck and/or bridge tension. If you wish to change strings with different gauges, Peavey recommends that you enlist the services of a qualified technician to make the required truss rod and/or bridge adjustments on your instrument.

Standard Tuning

(thickest string to thinnest)

4-String Bass Tuning

Open note	E	A	D	G
String	4	3	2	1

5-String Standard Low B

Adds one lower pitched string

Open note	B	E	A	D	G
String	5	4	3	2	1

5-String Alternative High C

Adds one higher pitched string

Open note	E	A	D	G	C
String	5	4	3	2	1

6-String Bass Tuning

Open note	B	E	A	D	G	C
String	6	5	4	3	2	1

Changing Your Strings

Changing strings on a Peavey bass guitar is a simple task that will bring new life to your instrument.

Tools Needed:

Wire cutters

Electronic tuner or pitch pipe (optional)

Note: Peavey recommends changing one string at a time to maintain proper tension on the neck and bridge. Replace strings with the same gauges or you will need to make truss rod, spring tension, and intonation adjustments as described in this manual.

First, detune the thickest, top string (the 6th, 5th, or 4th string, depending on your model) using the machine head tuner—two or three full turns should remove the tension on the string. Remove the string from the tuning peg; at the other end of the string, pull the ball end of the string and remove the string from the instrument. (You may wish to cut off the portion of the string previously wound around the tuning peg to make this task easier.)

Changing Your Strings

Following the path of the string you just removed, insert the plain end of a new string through the hole in the bridge and thread across the string saddle, up the fingerboard, across the nut, through the string guide (if one is provided), and into the small hole in the corresponding machine head tuning post. (The ball end of the string will secure the string to the bridge.) At the headstock, allow 2-3 inches of string beyond the post for turning around the machine head post, and cut string. Insert the freshly cut string end into the hole in the center of the tuning post. Then, bend the string at a right angle at the edge of the slot and begin winding the string onto the post. Note that the string path should be straight, running from the fretboard, over the nut, through the string guides (if provided), to the post—without angling off. To avoid slippage, wind strings tightly from top to bottom on each post, completing 2-3 wraps around each post. Keep a light pressure on the string with the fingers of your other hand while tightening the string using the tuners. (An inexpensive, optional peg winder makes winding much easier.) Tune to pitch. Because new strings are prone to stretch when first installed, you should gently stretch the string by pulling it away from the neck and retune again.

Changing Your Strings

Note: Do not make saddle adjustments unless you are changing string gauges, which also requires truss rod and intonation adjustments.

Repeat this procedure for the remaining strings, remembering to tune each to pitch before proceeding to the next string. Hint: To prevent detuning from slippage, always tune UP to the correct pitch. Retune each string until strings hold their relative pitch to one another.

Tuning Machine Adjustments

Over time, tuners can become loose. Get in the habit of checking the tension with every string change. If you notice a change in the tension of a tuner, use a small flathead or Phillips screwdriver (some require an allen wrench) to tighten it (turn clockwise) or loosen it (turn counterclockwise) accordingly. Warning: While the screw should be snug, do not over-tighten as you may strip the screw.



String Action

String action refers to the distance between the strings and the frets on a stringed instrument. Peavey technicians carefully set optimal string action on each bass guitar before it leaves our factory; however, conditions such as changes in temperature and moisture (humidity), changing string gauges, making neck adjustments, or tuning can alter string action enough to require a height adjustment to restore your guitar to factory specifications. Undesirable low action causes buzzing, while abnormally high action makes your bass difficult to play.

Before making string action adjustments, make sure your truss rod is properly adjusted and your bass is in tune.



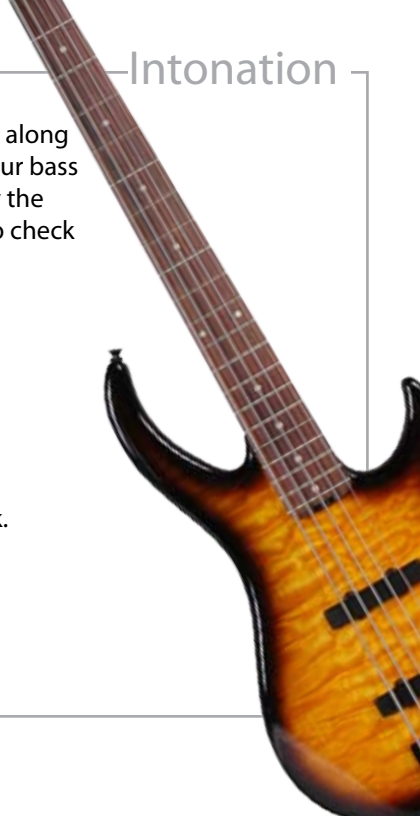


Pickup Adjustments

Factory settings place pickups at the same volume level; however many players change the height of one or more neck or bridge pickups to create their own output levels. To keep your factory warranty intact, Peavey suggests you take your bass to an authorized Peavey Service center to have the pickup adjustments made.

Intonation

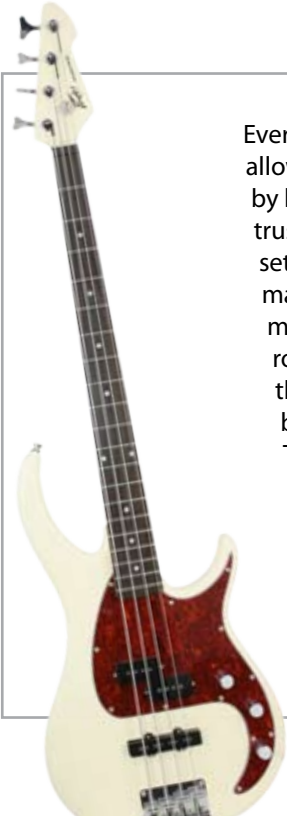
A properly intoned bass guitar will sound in tune no matter where you play along the fretboard. Bass intonation describes the accuracy in relative pitch (of your bass with itself) as you play the same note or chord. Intonation is determined by the length of each string as controlled by the location of each string's saddle. To check intonation, complete all adjustments to the truss rod and string action, and tune your guitar. Then, compare the fretted sound of the 12th fret to the open harmonic of the 12th fret. (Harmonics are created by lightly placing a finger against a string [in this case, at the 12th fret] and striking normally with your picking hand. You've done it correctly if you hear a clear, loud, bell-like tone.) If the notes are the same, no adjustment is required. If they do not match, you will need to fine-tune each offending string using the adjustment screws to move the saddle location. If the fretted 12th note is flat, adjust the saddle toward the neck. If sharp, move it away from the neck. (Note that on some bass guitars, you will need to loosen strings first before making saddle adjustments.) Repeat the process until the fretted sound of the 12th fret matches the open harmonic of the 12th fret.



Neck and Truss Rod

Every Peavey bass guitar features an adjustable truss rod inside the neck. Truss rods allow for adjustments in the neck to accommodate changes in string tension caused by humidity, changing string gauges, or tuning. As the backbone of your instrument, truss rod adjustments should always be performed as the first step in instrument setup. (Peavey recommends that you enlist the services of a qualified technician to make the required truss rod adjustments on your instrument. Improper adjustment may damage your neck and void your Peavey warranty.) To gain access to the truss rod, look for a 4 mm or 8 mm allen wrench adjustment screw either at the end of the neck near the body or at the opposite end near the headstock. Note that some bass guitars may require neck removal to gain access to the neck pocket truss rod. The goal of truss rod adjustment is to create the correct amount of bow in your bass guitar's neck to facilitate optimal playability.

To check the neck's bow, hold the guitar in normal playing position and follow this procedure for the both outside strings (highest and lowest strings). Fret and hold the string at the first fret, while fretting and holding the same string with your picking hand thumb (where the neck and body meet, typically around the 16th fret). Then, stretch your picking hand index finger as far as you can to fret



Neck and Truss Rod

the middle area of the neck, somewhere around fret 7-8-9. The distance your string travels to meet the fret is the bow. Peavey recommends a **.3 mm to .5 mm (.010" to .020")** bow, easily measured and set with a steel rule. Too much bow leads to buzzing in the middle of the neck because the strings are too far away from the frets, while too little bow (backbow) causes excessive buzzing on open notes and notes near the nut.

To make adjustments for neck bow or relief (backbow), adjust the truss rod in 1/4 turn increments, and then recheck. If your neck is backbowed, loosen the truss rod by turning it counterclockwise. If it has too much bow, tighten the truss rod by turning clockwise. Remember, a little truss rod adjustment makes a big change in neck attitude. Improper adjustment may damage your neck and void your Peavey warranty.

Warranty

Your Peavey Warranty covers defects in material and workmanship in Peavey products purchased and serviced in the U.S.A. and Canada.

What This Warranty Does Not Cover

The Warranty does not cover: (1) damage caused by accident, misuse, abuse, improper installation or operation, rental, product modification or neglect; (2) damage occurring during shipment; (3) damage caused by repair or service performed by persons not authorized by Peavey; (4) products on which the serial number has been altered, defaced or removed; (5) products not purchased from an Authorized Peavey Dealer.

Who This Warranty Protects

This Warranty protects only the original purchaser of the product.

How Long This Warranty Lasts

The Warranty begins on the date of purchase by the original retail purchaser. The duration of the Warranty for guitars is 2 years *(+ 3 years). [* denotes additional warranty period applicable if optional Warranty Registration Card is completed and returned to Peavey by original retail purchaser within 90 days of purchase.]

What Peavey Will Do

We will repair or replace (at Peavey's discretion) products covered by warranty at no charge for labor or materials. If the product or component must be shipped to Peavey for warranty service, the consumer must pay initial shipping charges. If the repairs are covered by warranty, Peavey will pay the return shipping charges.

How To Get Warranty Service

(1) Take the defective item and your sales receipt or other proof of date of purchase to your Authorized Peavey Dealer or Authorized

Peavey Service Center.

OR

(2) Ship the defective item, prepaid, to Peavey Electronics Corporation, International Service Center, 412 Highway 11 & 80 East, Meridian, MS 39301. Include a detailed description of the problem, together with a copy of your sales receipt or other proof of date of purchase as evidence of warranty coverage. Also provide a complete return address.

Limitation of Implied Warranties

ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE LENGTH OF THIS WARRANTY.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation may not apply to you.

Exclusions of Damages

PEAVEY'S LIABILITY FOR ANY DEFECTIVE PRODUCT IS LIMITED TO THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT, AT PEAVEY'S OPTION. IF WE ELECT TO REPLACE THE PRODUCT, THE REPLACEMENT MAY BE A RECONDITIONED UNIT. PEAVEY SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES BASED ON INCONVENIENCE, LOSS OF USE, LOST PROFITS, LOST SAVINGS, DAMAGE TO ANY OTHER EQUIPMENT OR OTHER ITEMS AT THE SITE OF USE, OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES WHETHER INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR OTHERWISE, EVEN IF PEAVEY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation or incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation may not apply to you.

This Warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

If you have any questions about this warranty or services received or if you need assistance in locating an Authorized Service Center, please contact the Peavey International Service Center at (toll-free) 877-732-8391 or customerservice@peavey.com. Features and specifications subject to change without notice.



INNOVATION. AMPLIFIED.™

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Peavey Electronics Corporation • 5022 Hartley Peavey Dr • Meridian, MS 39305

(601) 483-5365 • FAX (601) 486-1278 • www.peavey.com

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