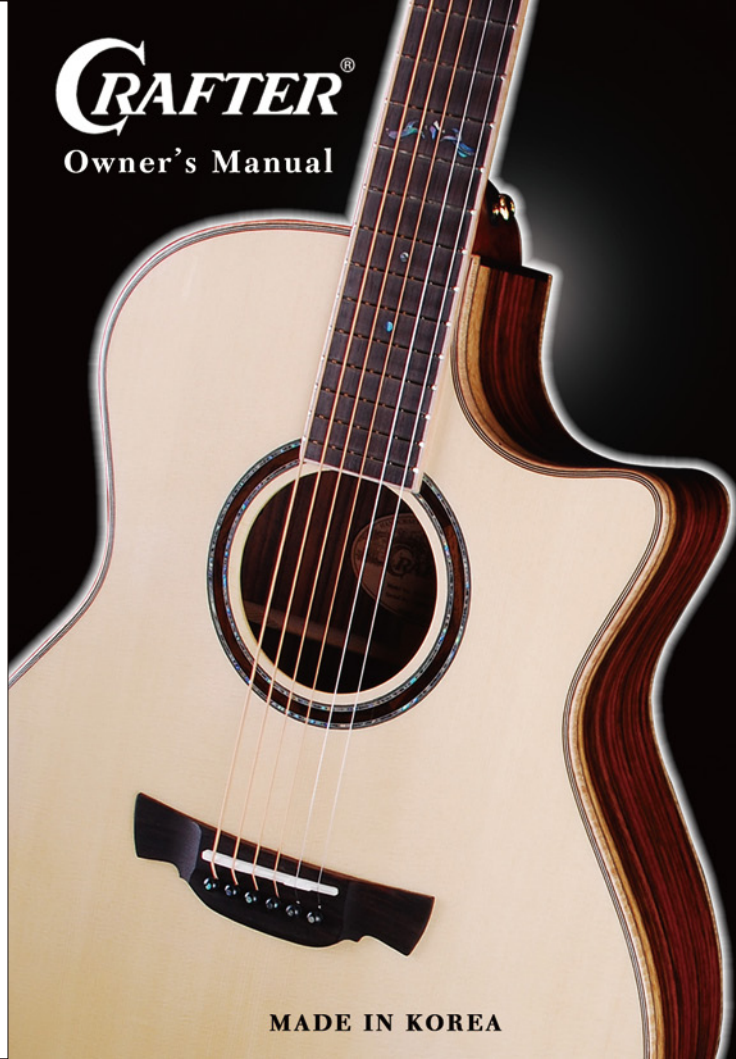


CRAFTER®

Owner's Manual



MADE IN KOREA

Dear Crafter Owner,

Thank you for choosing a Crafter guitar. My father, HyunKwon Park, founded our company in April 1972 in the basement of his home where he had just 20 square meters of space and a staff of 4. He chose Sungeum as the brand name for his guitars. In Korean it means 'accomplishing the sound' and is a name which, in the Korean language, captured the spirit, passion and ethos of the company and its products. The fledgling company enjoyed early success with its fine classical guitars which soon acquired a reputation for excellence from the local musicians. As a result of the ever increasing demand HyunKwon Park expanded rapidly moving three times to ever larger buildings until 1978 when he purchased his own factory in the Yangju City area, north of Seoul. Finally we had a permanent home for Sungeum guitars.

I joined my father in 1986 and the decision was made to take our guitars to the international market with the new 'Crafter' brand on our headstocks. We chose the word Crafter with great care. Huge quantities of guitars can be produced using modern technology and mass production methods. But no machine can replace a skilled craftsman and the skills which they have acquired over many years. Our new factory is state of the art but hand crafting is absolutely central to our manufacturing process.

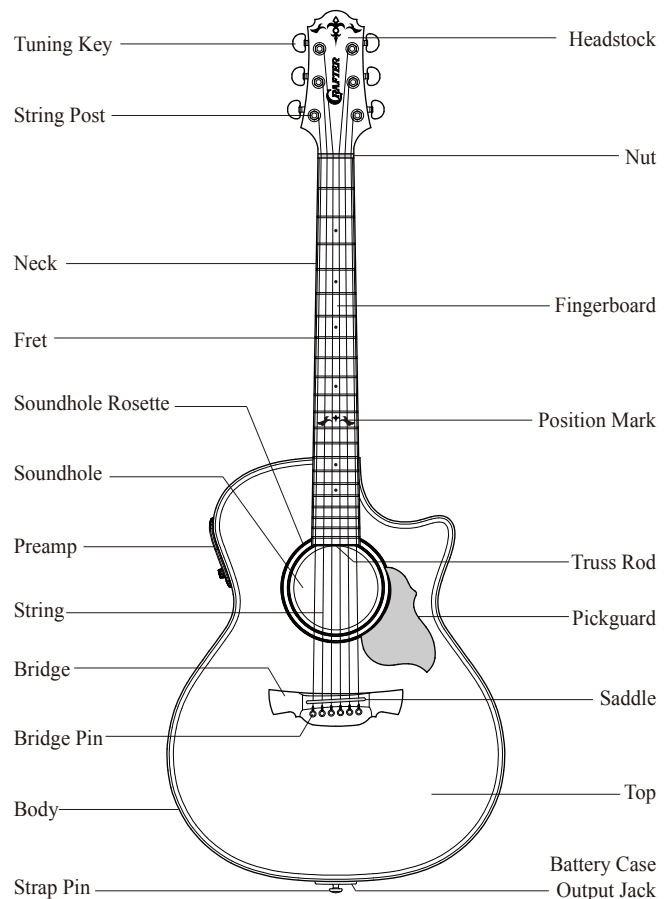
Sales grew worldwide and, once again, we needed more space so that in 2000 we moved to our own 7,000 square meter purpose built factory. However this was not to be our final relocation. Domestic sales have grown dramatically in recent years and Crafter is now the dominant acoustic brand in our Korean home market. The official opening of our new 10,000 square meter state of the art production facility took place in May 2009 when guests from around the world attended the Grand Opening Ceremony.

Today our Crafter brand is registered in more than 40 countries and distributed by independent distributors. In 2004 we opened our own distribution company, Crafter USA, to distribute and promote our instruments in the US, a market which has such a major influence on guitar players around the world. Since incorporation Crafter USA have won a number of service awards including the FURMM Retail Group's best service award in 2007 and a best supplier award from iMSO, the Independent Music Store Owners' Group in 2010.

Since the very start in 1972 we have pursued a program of continuous review and development and we are proud that our innovations, quality and value have resulted in the instrument that you have chosen ahead of so many others. Thank you again for choosing Crafter and we hope that your guitar will give you many years of good service and playing pleasure.

InJae Park
President

Crafter Guitar Parts



On receiving your guitar

Remove protective films off any plastic parts such as the pickguard. Also remove the hang tags from the tuning keys and any packing material which is attached to the instrument.

Care of your Guitar

Cleaning

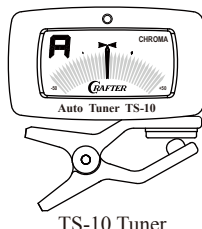
The fingerboard and strings will tend to collect sweat and dirt. Keep both clean by wiping down the fingerboard and strings with a clean dry soft cloth after each time you use your instrument. You may also clean the fingerboard more thoroughly with lemon oil and a soft clean cloth. Do this with the strings off. A convenient time would be when changing strings.

Dirt and residue which collect on the neck, body and headstock should be cleaned off regularly using a clean dry soft cloth, or better still a micro fiber cleaning cloth such as the Crafter Guitar Micro Fiber Cloth. Use a little guitar polish to remove stubborn dirt but **do not use any abrasive or solvent based cleaners.**

Tuning

This will have much to do with your level of ability and experience as a guitarist. With the exception of those few gifted individuals who have perfect pitch and knowledge of guitar tuning, we recommend you use an electronic tuner. This is a simple, inexpensive and quick way to tune your guitar with an accuracy that only experienced players could previously achieve.

Most of our recent electro/acoustic models incorporate a tuner into the guitar's preamp. But for those models that don't, as well as all purely acoustic models, we recommend our Crafter headstock tuner (TG-200 or TS-10) which clips on to the headstock of your guitar. For more information visit our Crafter website or ask your dealer.



TS-10 Tuner

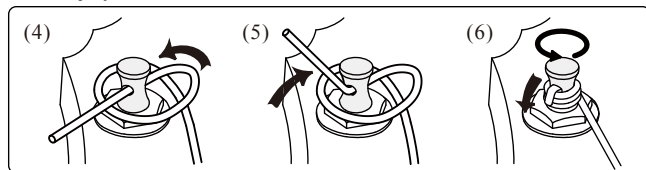
⚠ WARNING

When plugged into an amplifier or electronic device, do not handle your guitar or any connections with wet hands, or on a wet surface, or in a hot humid sweaty environment.

4

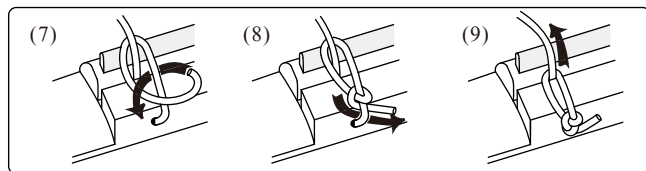
Next Step: Take the loose end of the 6th string and feed it through the hole in the tuning key post (figure 4). Allow about 35 mm / 1½ inches of slack and bend the string upwards tight against the post to create a sharp bend (figure 5). Turn the tuning button to wind the string onto the post with the post turning in the direction indicated in figure 6. Note also in figure 6 the way that the windings should lay. Bring the string up to tension so that it is approximately in tune to low E and cut the end of the string 5 mm / ¼ inch from the tuning post.

Repeat the above for each string but increasing the slack a little for each string as you work through so that there is about 50 mm / 2 inches of slack at the high E 1st string. This allows the number of turns the string is wound around the post to increase as the strings get thinner. When all the strings have been replaced, cut the loose ends off about 5 mm / ¼ inch from the post and bend downwards and out of the way. These ends are sharp and can easily cause minor injury. Be careful!



Crafter Classical guitars

Crafter classical guitars use nylon strings and fixing the string to the bridge and string post of the tuning keys is different to a steel string guitar. The string is first passed through the corresponding hole on the bridge, wrapped and tied. The procedure to tie the string to the bridge is shown in figures 7, 8 and 9. Once done, the other end of the string is passed through the hole in the tuning key post and the post rotated half a turn using the tuning key button as shown in figure 10. Allow some slack for the windings and pass the string underneath as shown in figure 11. Wind the rest of the string onto the post as shown in figure 12 and bring it up to tension so that it is roughly in tune. Finally, trim off the loose end of the string.



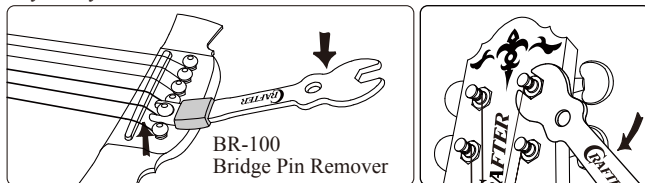
6

Replacing strings

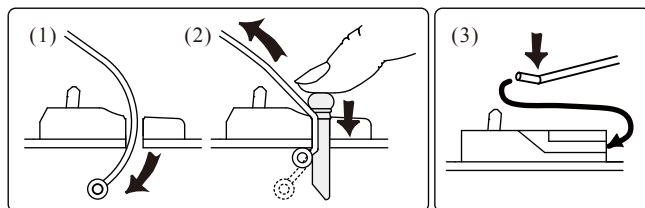
Your Crafter guitar is strung with D'Addario light gauge acoustic strings. The gauges are: E 1st - .012, B 2nd - .016, G 3rd - .024, D 4th - .032, A 5th - .042, E 6th - .053. Provided you restring with the same, or approximately the same gauges, your guitar should not require any adjustment. If you do change to a lighter or a heavier gauge, it may be necessary to reset the truss rod to maintain the correct curvature of the neck/fingerboard.

We recommend that you replace one string at a time as this will minimize the stress on the neck.

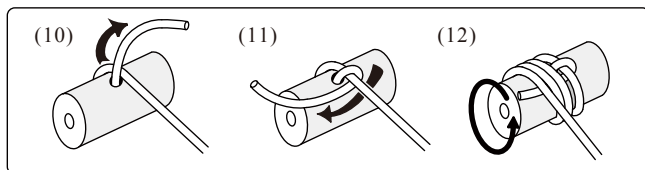
Start with the low E (6th string). Slack off the tension with the tuning key so the string is quite loose. Then carefully pry out the bridge pin which will release the string. A Crafter BR-100 bridge pin remover will simplify this task. Please make sure that the string is properly slacked off so that it does not spring out and possibly cause injury, particularly to your eyes or face.



Take the new string and pass the ball end through the hole on the bridge (figure 1). Then replace the bridge pin securing it with gentle pressure. Keep your finger or thumb on the bridge pin to retain it and pull the string up so that the ball end grips (figure 2). Then press the bridge pin firmly home. If your guitar does not have bridge pins bend the end of the string slightly to help it pass through the hole (figure 3). Take care when pulling the string through the bridge so that the ball end doesn't scratch or dent the top of the guitar.



5



Temperature and Humidity

Your Crafter acoustic guitar uses natural timbers for much of its construction. Wood will remain stable in normal climatic conditions but will swell or shrink in an excessively hot and humid or cold and dry environment. In summer warm moist air will cause the wood to swell and the top to rise. This will result in a high string action. In extreme circumstances the neck can warp.

Conversely, in winter the cold air does not hold much moisture. Heating the air to a comfortable room temperature dries the air further and will cause the woods of your guitar to lose moisture and shrink. This will tend to flatten the top, again changing the string height, this time lowering the action so that the strings may buzz against the frets. In extreme conditions the top could crack.

We strongly recommend that you keep your guitar away from extreme heat and humidity. For example, not in the trunk of a motor car when the sun is shining or in a hot humid atmosphere such as in a bathroom. Our guitars are built in climate controlled conditions where the temperature is kept at 22°C/72°F and the humidity at a constant 50%. We recommend that you keep your instrument in similar climatic conditions. That is at a temperature of between 20°C and 25°C / 68°F and 77°F with the humidity between 45% and 55%. Depending on your local conditions you may need a dehumidifier to reduce humidity in the summer and a humidifier if the air is too dry in winter. Use a thermometer/hygrometer to monitor the temperature and humidity.

⚠ WARNING

- **When changing strings, we recommend that you remove and replace one string at a time so as not to disturb the way the bridge is seated.**
- **Do not use heavy gauge strings. The very high tension they exert on the neck, bridge and top could result in damage to the instrument.**
- **Never try to fit steel strings to a classical guitar. The tension exerted by steel strings is much greater than that of classical strings.**

7

If your amplifier is an electro/acoustic model, it will be fitted with a pickup and a preamp with which to control the tone and volume. The pickup is located underneath the bridge saddle. Should you remove all the strings, the bridge saddle will be loose. The bridge saddle keeps the pickup in place so handle the guitar carefully. It is important not to shift the position of the pickup. Refer page 9 to learn how to reset your pickup.

A line drawing of a helmet with a rectangular label in the center. The label reads "CRBong" in a stylized script font, with "EQUIPPED" in a sans-serif font below it. The helmet has a circular top vent, a circular chin guard, and two circular side vents.

A diagram of a cable with a connector on one end and a loop on the other. The cable is shown in a light gray color with a black outline. The connector is a small black rectangular block with a silver pin. The cable forms a large loop that crosses itself once.

Under Saddle Pick-up

Tone : Slider or rotary controls marked “Bass”, “Middle”, “Treble” and “Presence” control the tone. Two or more of these controls will be found on your Crafter preamp. The Bass and Treble controls are “shelving” filters to boost or cut the low and high frequencies over a broad range. The Middle and Presence (found on some of our preamps) controls are “band pass” filters which operate in the middle and upper frequency range.

Phase : The push button phase switch will invert the phase of the signal. Phase affects the way that the guitar is pressurized by the sound waves from the loudspeakers. Feedback between guitar and amp is minimized when the sound waves emanating from the guitar and from the loudspeaker are out of phase with each other. A proper phase relationship will also help the sound to have more clarity. It is recommended to try both phase settings (with the push button in and out) in each new venue to find the best setting.

Tuner : Most Crafter electro/acoustic models incorporate an electronic tuner with LCD screen built into the equalizer. The Tuner push button selects the chromatic tuner and mutes the sound. When the tuner is switched on but the guitar is not being played, the screen backlight will be off. When a string is plucked, the screen will light up orange if the note is out of tune and green if it is in tune. (Please note that some of our preamps have a white backlight, not orange/green)

6th to E, 5th to A, 4th to D, 3rd to G, 2nd to B and the 1st to E.

Notch Filter : Our top end preamps now also include a Notch Filter which is a powerful tool to reduce acoustic feedback. The filter operates in a narrow band of frequencies so as to have minimal effect on the overall sound. When it is set to coincide with the frequency at which there is feedback, the amplification is sharply reduced (at just this frequency) thus stopping the feedback. When you have a feedback problem, simply rotate the notch filter control slowly until you reach the point where the feedback reduces and stops.

Output Jack : Our Acorn battery box/output jack/strap button combination is mounted onto the reinforced area where the strap button is located. Mounting all these functions onto a reinforced part of the guitar improves the tone as well as the strength.

Urethane Hammer

Wood Stick

Saddle

Bridge Pin

Pick-up

Bridge

If the amplified volume of each string is uneven, reseal your undersaddle pickup by placing a dowel rod (wood stick) against the saddle between strings 3 & 4 and give it a gentle but firm tap (refer illustration above). Repeat between strings 1 & 2 and strings 5 & 6.

⚠ WARNING
Tap firmly but gently – not so hard that you crack or damage the saddle or bridge.

1. Natural woods require an environment with stable temperature and humidity. Ideally a temperature of between 20° and 25° Celsius (68° and 77° Fahrenheit) and a humidity of between 45% and 55%. Use a humidifier in the dry season and a dehumidifier in the humid season to maintain these conditions.

2. Avoid impact damage. Quality repair work is expensive and, no matter how expertly done, the instrument is unlikely to sound the same after repair.

3. When you have finished playing the guitar, please detune by one or two notes below standard pitch. The high tension of the strings can gradually cause the soundboard to lift and/or the neck to bow upward. This could result in a high action which is uncomfortable to play.

4. We recommend that you store your guitar in a hard shell case. It is easier to control the humidity in the small enclosed space of a guitar case and the guitar will also be protected against impact damage.

5. The Preamp is switched on by plugging a cable into the output jack. To preserve battery life, unplug the cable from the guitar's output jack when you are not amplifying your guitar. Unplugging the cable also removes the possibility of tripping over the cable and damaging the guitar as well as injuring yourself. The tuner can still be selected without the output cable.

Neck too concave

To flatten the neck if it is too concave turn the Allen wrench clockwise.

Neck too convex

To flatten the neck if it is too convex turn the Allen wrench anti-clockwise.

⚠ WARNING
Don't adjust the truss rod by yourself. Please ask your dealer or a guitar technician to make this adjustment.





CRAFTER KOREA FACTORY



Crafter USA, Inc.

319 Business Lane, Ashland, Virginia 23005 U.S.A.

SUNGEUM MUSIC CO., LTD.

8 Hoejung-dong, Yangju-si, Gyeonggi-do 482-170 Korea

www.crafterguitars.com

Copyright © 2010 - 2012 SungEum Music Co., Ltd. All Rights Reserved