

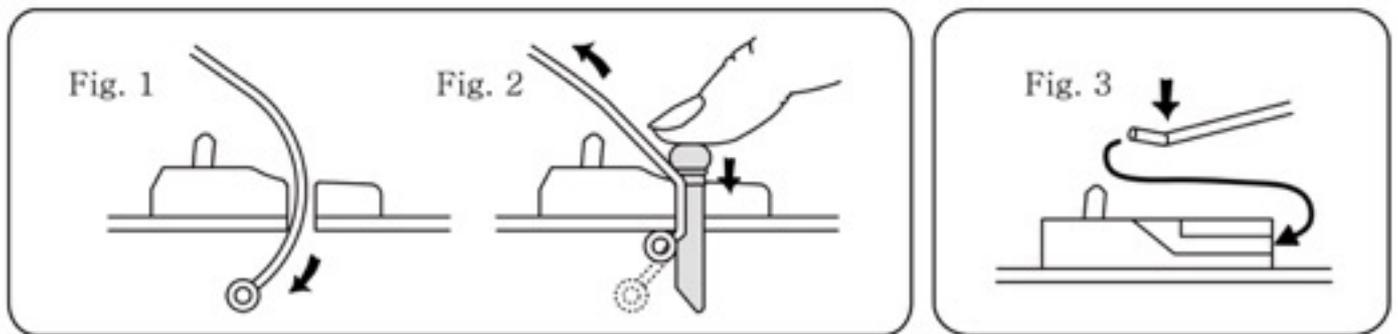


## How to string a Crafter guitar and avoid breaking strings

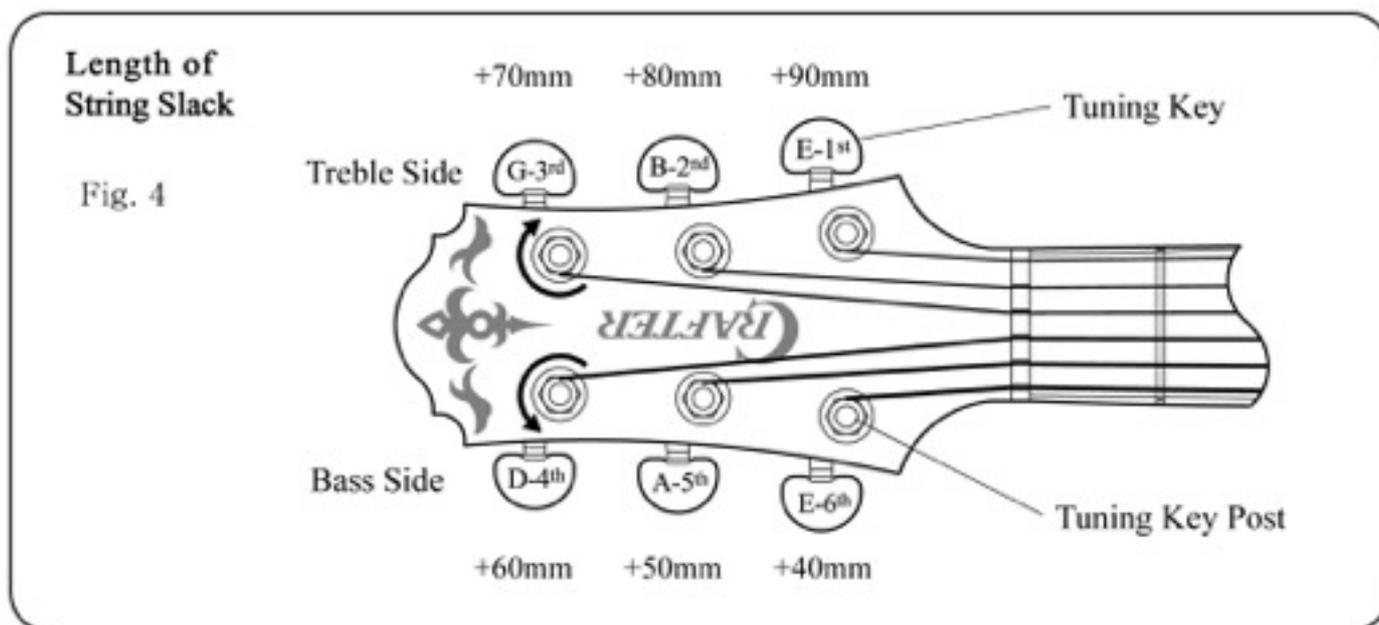
We recommend that you use the method described here when you restring your guitar. It will prevent your strings from slipping against the tuning key post so that they stay in tune and also avoid the string breaking at the tuning key post.

To minimize the stress on the neck replace one string at a time. Begin by slacking off the tension with the tuning key so the string to be replaced 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.

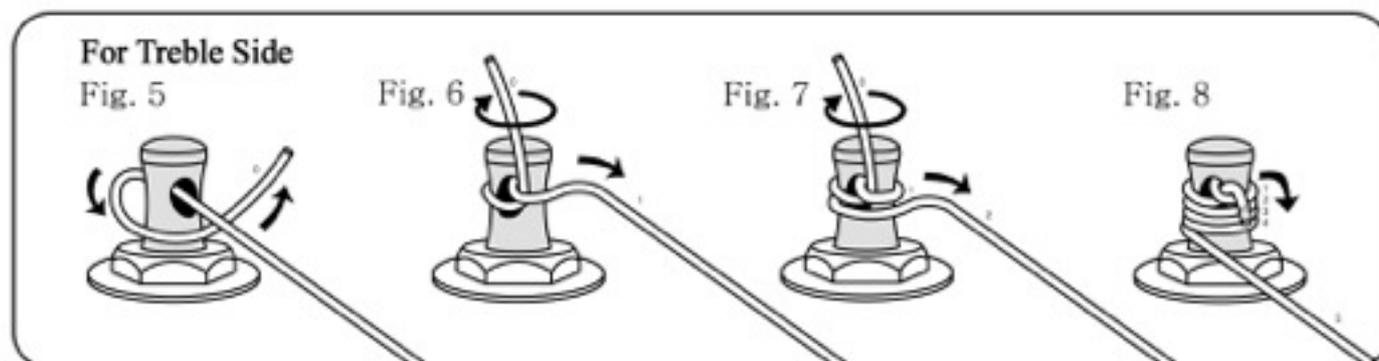
Now take the new string and attach the ball end at the bridge as shown in fig. 1 and 2. If your bridge does not have pins there will be a hole at the back to thread the string through (fig. 3). Having done this you are ready to wind the opposite end of the string onto the tuning key post.



Crafter headstocks (fig. 4) have three tuning keys on each side and we will refer to these as the Treble Side for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> strings and the Bass Side for the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>. Note now that all 6 strings must exit the tuning key posts on the inside of the headstock and, as the two sides are mirror images of each other, that the tuning keys on the Treble Side turn in the opposite direction to the tuning keys on the Bass Side.



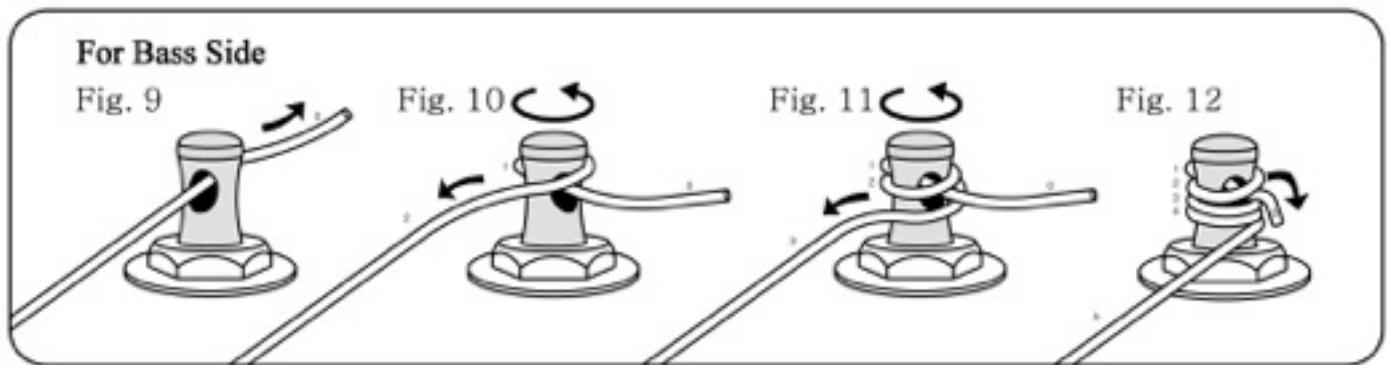
Start with the G-3<sup>rd</sup> string at the top of the headstock on the Treble Side. Feed the end of the string through the hole of the tuning key post. Pull all of the string through until there is no slack. Now pull the string back through the post about 70mm so that the string is quite floppy. This 70mm of slack provides some string to be wound onto the tuning key post. Bring the end of the string anti-clockwise around the inside of the post and underneath the string (fig. 5). Now gently pull the end of the string to tighten (fig. 6).



Turn the tuning key so that the post rotates clockwise using either a string winder or your fingers. Ensure that the windings stack below the hole and that these windings build toward the bottom of the post (fig. 7). Keep turning until the string starts to tighten and then bring the string up to pitch (fig. 8).

The procedure for the B-2<sup>nd</sup> and E-1<sup>st</sup> are the same as above but, as the strings get thinner, you should allow more slack to increase the number of wraps around the post. 80mm for the 2<sup>nd</sup> string and 90mm for the 1<sup>st</sup>.

Now fit the strings to the Bass Side starting with the D-4<sup>th</sup>. The procedure for the Bass Side is similar to the above but there are differences. Feed the end of the string through the hole of the tuning key post leaving about 60mm of slack (fig. 9).



Now rotate the tuning key post in an anti-clockwise direction. As the post passes through half a turn ensure that the string is above the hole (fig. 10). Continue to turn but now guide the string so that, at the end of the next rotation, it passes below the hole (fig. 11). Keep turning until the string starts to tighten and then bring the string up to pitch (fig. 12).

The procedure is the same for the A-5<sup>th</sup> and E-6<sup>th</sup> allowing progressively less slack as the strings get thicker. 50mm for the 5<sup>th</sup> string and 40mm for the 6<sup>th</sup>.

Now dress the string ends. Using wire cutters cut off the ends of the strings 4mm from the post and bend downward and flat against the stack of windings (fig. 8 and 12). These string ends are sharp and can cause injury. Be careful!