



**PalmGuitar<sup>®</sup>**

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***Owner's Manual***

# PalmGuitar®

## *The world's smallest, precision electric guitar*

*Thanks for purchasing a PalmGuitar®, the world's smallest, precision electric guitar. I am often asked how this radical little brute came into being since I'm neither a luthier, nor a professional guitarist. I suppose you could say that I am a professional traveler. I've spent more than 25 years traveling the globe as a business executive. For me, there was nothing more relaxing at the end of a long day, in a lonely hotel room far from home, than playing a guitar through a headphone amp.*

*In 1979, I decided to build a small-bodied electric guitar to lighten my luggage load. Not sure if it was possible, I wanted the guitar to be able to switch between the tones of a classic Les Paul®, a Stratocaster®, and maybe even a Telecaster®. After hundreds of hours and the help of a local luthier, the unique instrument shown on the next page emerged. It was perfect. The lower bout was traced from an old violin body. I ground up a lot of pencils trying to figure out how to incorporate the classic violin "C" bouts into double cut-away upper bouts, but in the end, finally chose a simple blend. A CAD package would have saved the pencils, but this was two years before the PC was invented.*

*The guitar played like a dream. It accompanied me for hundreds of thousands of miles, packed inside of a nasty looking assault rifle bag. Unfortunately, after only a few years, the guitar began to show some alarming signs of damage from frequent climate and temperature changes. With hundreds of hours and dollars invested, I suddenly began to grow more concerned about preserving it, than taking it back into battle on the road. Sadly, it wound up becoming a retired, stay-at-home guitar.*

*I was encouraged when several low cost, commercial "travel guitars" began to appear on the market – I bought nearly every one I ran across. Unfortunately, most of them didn't play very well. Most were still fairly large, heavy and made of some sort of wood. There had to be a better solution. I wanted a precision instrument that would fit inside my suitcase, rather than having to carry an extra bag. I wanted a guitar that wouldn't crack, warp or melt if left in the back seat of a rental car on a hot summer day, or die from frost-bite in the dead of winter. It had to be very small, very thin, very durable ... most of all, it had to be very playable. A small violin shape, complete with "C" bouts, seemed a fitting tribute to a trusted old friend.*

*As carbon-fiber graphite composite technology migrated from the aerospace industry, it proved to be an excellent alternative to traditional guitar tonewood. Graphite structures offer high strength, excellent dimensional stability, and can be designed to provide great tone and sustain. We chose industry leader, Moses Graphite, of Eugene, Oregon to develop the sleek molded body. After a year of testing the prototypes, the first production PalmGuitar® made its debut at the 2002 NAMM show in Anaheim, CA. Many of the curious visitors to our booth thought it was some sort of toy, until they plugged it in. The verdict was nearly unanimous ... we got it right. Thanks again for your purchase. We hope you enjoy it as much as we do. It's guaranteed for life.*

## ***The Original*** ***and its little brother***

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*The guitar that inspired the creation of the PalmGuitar® was built in late 1979 with help from Chicago-area luthier Rick Cremer. I traded Rick an original Coral Electric Sitar (ultimately sold to Frank Zappa) in exchange for some wood, a few parts, some machining and tons of advice.*

*The guitar was made entirely of African Shedua wood, finished with a few coats of clear epoxy. Both humbuckers were made by a new company formed a year earlier by Seymour Duncan – I can't recall which models. I think the center single coil pickup was made by Schecter.*

*At the time, coil tapping was a radical new concept. The top switch controlled the humbuckers: bridge/both/neck. The middle switch controlled the center pickup: on-in-phase / off / on-out-of-phase. The lower switch changed the humbuckers between single coil & dual coil modes. It worked.*

*It was a perfect guitar. I loved it and played it everywhere I went. Though its complex switching arrangement is commonplace today, I was told at the time that this guitar was way ahead of its time. I'm proud to say we're hearing the same thing about its little brother too.*

Tim Richards



President  
PalmGuitar, LLC



## Designed for Pocket FX

Like any precision electric guitar, you can play the PalmGuitar® acoustically, but it does its best work when plugged into an amplifier. The PalmGuitar® does *not* have any form of built-in amplification - there is not enough room inside its tiny control cavity for circuit boards or batteries.

If you are unfamiliar with the dozens of incredible pocket headphone processors on the market, perhaps the *very first trip* you should take with your new PalmGuitar® is to your local guitar gear store. Check out as many as you can - you'll find one that is absolutely perfect for you.



The PalmGuitar® was designed as a perfect compliment to these mini electronic marvels - midi composers with guitar input & amp simulators, micro digital audio recorders, pocket multieffect headphone processors. These incredible devices let you bring an entire studio's worth of gear along with you anywhere you go. Most are battery powered, and can be mounted on your guitar strap. Whether you use a pocket processor, or just plug into a giant amp stack on stage, with a PalmGuitar®, you'll never again have to go anywhere without your favorite rig.

Some of our customers go totally cordless with small wireless transmitters. Others use cassette adapters to play through a car stereo system (please ... *not while driving* ... it's dangerous and illegal). Some advise buying several guitar hooks so you can hang your PalmGuitar® in any room in the house, plus one at the office. Now, you can jam in your car, on a boat, an airplane, a train, a bus, or in your office. You can jam while waiting in line for a concert, or sitting in the dentist chair. Are you an artist seeking more press? Try one on stage ... it gets noticed.

## **Finding the right playing position**

Like making the transition from a desktop computer to a tiny laptop, it may take some time to adjust to the PalmGuitar's small aspect ratio. To make it ultra portable, we've eliminated much of the mass and bulk of a normal guitar, so naturally it doesn't quite balance like a normal guitar. Here are some tips on finding the right playing position.

**Standing:** Each PalmGuitar® comes with a custom locking strap that is designed to fit into two locking receptacles. One end of the strap has a quick-disconnect button inside of a loop. *This end must* mount in the receptacle that is located on the edge of the fingerboard at the 15<sup>th</sup> fret. The other end plugs into an identical receptacle on the edge of the lower bout. Adjust the strap and shoulder pad to a comfortable position.



Depending on your particular body shape and the configuration of the strap shoulder pad, you may find that the surface of the fingerboard tilts slightly backward. If that happens, try the *alternate strap lock receptacle* on the opposing edge of the lower bout (just below the output jack). As the lower portion of the strap wraps around your shoulder, it will pull the instrument a few degrees forward, correcting the tilt.

**Sitting:** Though it takes some getting used to, the PalmGuitar® can be played by resting the lower bout on your lap. In the event you have the instrument plugged in, you'll definitely want to be using a right-angle ¼" phone plug to avoid poking your self, or damaging the cable. If you use a straight plug, and accidentally drop the instrument, you could actually crack the body wall that holds the output jack. A high quality right angle instrument cable work best.

**Reclining:** Whether relaxing on a hotel bed, or beach-side on a tropical island, the PalmGuitar® rests very comfortably on your abdomen. Mount a guitar hook by your bed and gently rock & roll yourself to sleep each night.

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**Custom Options** – If, after spending a few weeks with your new PalmGuitar®, you're still having problems finding a comfortable playing position, give us a call. There are several custom options that may help, such as a removable knee rest or strap arm extender. If you still can't adjust to the instrument within a month or two, just let us know and we'll buy it back from you. It's that simple.

Achieving the goal of creating a precision, ultra-portable electric guitar required a radical departure from normal guitar design. But radical departures aren't for everybody. So unless the PalmGuitar® is absolutely perfect for your needs, we want it back, at no cost to you whatsoever.

## The Guitar Controls

① **Strap Lock Receptacle:** Insert the lower strap mount pin into this receptacle. Push the strap-lock button, insert it into the receptacle, and then release the button. Make sure to check that the mechanism is securely engaged. Also, make sure to insert the special *looped-end* of the strap in the receptacle located at 15<sup>th</sup> fret, and the *straight end* at this location.

② **Pickup Selector Switch:** The three way on/on/on switch selects coil mode:

- Up: the humbucker wired in Parallel (~4 K $\Omega$  DC Resistance)
- Center: single coil mode [north] (~8 K $\Omega$  DC Resistance)
- Down: is humbucker wired in Series (~16 K $\Omega$  DC Resistance)

*The pickup is a custom Seymour Duncan® TB-3 StagMag™ - a versatile humbucker with the edgy brightness of a single coil pickup and the option of the humbucker's full-toned warmth. Staggered rod magnets contribute to the unique sound.*

③ **Output Jack:** Insert 1/4" guitar cable here. Use a right-angle guitar plug to avoid damaging the control cavity wall in case the instrument is dropped or bumped.

④ **Concentric Volume/Tone Control:** Master Volume is controlled by the top knob, while Master Tone is controlled by the outer ring.

④ **Concentric Vol/Tone:**

top knob controls master volume  
ring controls master tone



① **Strap Lock:**

Insert strap lock here  
(push strap lock button,  
insert, and release button.  
make sure strap lock  
mechanism is securely  
engaged)

Up ← | → Down  
Center

② **Pickup Selector Switch:**

(up) parallel humbucker  
(center) single coil  
(down) series humbucker

③ **Output Jack:**

insert 1/4" guitar cord here  
(use right-angle plug)

## The Bass Controls

① **Strap Lock Receptacle:** Insert the lower strap mount pin into this receptacle. Push the strap-lock button, insert it into the receptacle, and then release the button. Make sure to check that the mechanism is securely engaged. Also, make sure to insert the special *looped-end* of the strap in the receptacle located at 15<sup>th</sup> fret, and the *straight end* at this location.

② **Output Jack:** Insert 1/4" guitar cable here. Use a right-angle guitar plug to avoid damaging the control cavity wall in case the instrument is dropped or bumped.

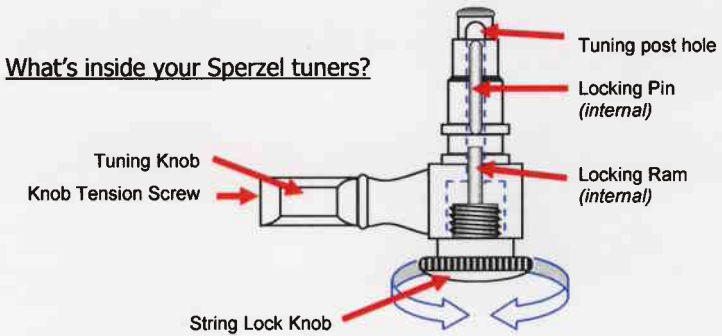
③ **Volume Control:** Used to adjust overall volume

④ **Passive Midrange Boost:** The custom Villex® pickup includes a unique passive midrange boost circuit. Unlike traditional tone controls that simply send high frequencies to ground, the Villex Midrange Boost actually adds rich midrange frequencies to your tone, providing broader control on your tone. The boost circuit is wired to an 11-detent potentiometer with a small inset knob to avoid accidental movement during playing.



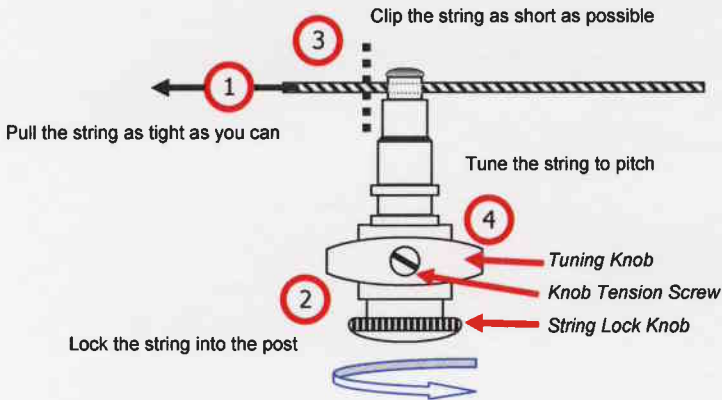
## The Tuners

The PalmGuitar® uses precision Sperzel® Locking Tuners that provide excellent control in keeping your strings tuned to the proper pitch. They “lock” the strings into the tuning post to prevent slippage. With Sperzel tuners, you should be able to change the strings on your PalmGuitar within a minute or two – they’re very easy to use. If you’re not familiar with “locking tuners”, you are probably accustomed to wrapping several windings around the tuning post ... some guitar legends like B. B. King actually used to wind the ENTIRE length of the string around the post! Using Sperzel tuners on your PalmGuitar® is just the opposite – you only need to make a quarter turn of the string around the post before it’s tuned to pitch! Remember: you must lock the strings first ... then, tune them to pitch. To understand how these amazing tuners work, the following diagram shows what goes on inside when you “lock” the strings:



Locking the Strings – Unlike normal tuners, where you stick the string in the hole and crank like mad, locking tuners work very differently. Before you even think about tuning the string to pitch, you first have to lock it in place. You slip a new string through the post hole, and then pull hard on the excess string coming out the other end – you probably won’t be able to pull it all the way to pitch, so just pull! As the string is under tension, tighten the String Lock Knob. What happens when you tighten the lock knob is this: as the threads move up the inside of the tuning post, a hardened steel ram pushes against a smooth, stainless steel pin. The pin pushes upward against the string, clamping it to the top of the tuning post. Now, it’s locked in place! Figuring out which way tightens & loosens the string lock knob will come with practice. Once the string is LOCKED into the tuning post, you can clip off the excess end of the string as short as possible. Be careful with the exposed string ends ... even though they’re short and stubby, they can still poke your fingers. Now that the string is LOCKED, you can tune it to pitch. Generally, it only takes a quarter to half turn around the post. Some people still insist on making a full wrap or two – it’s your guitar, and you can do it the way you want. Me?? ... I pull ‘em as tight as I can, lock ‘em, clip ‘em, and turn the post about a quarter turn to pitch.

**Unlocking the Strings** – No rocket science here ... to remove the strings, loosen the tension a little bit (so you don't get whipped by the string once it's released from the locking pin!), then, loosen the string lock knob, and pull the old string out of the tuning post. If you loosen the strings so that the opening in the tuning post is in line with the nut slot, you'll have an easier time removing the old string, and an easier time installing the new ones. With a little practice, you can change a set of strings in a minute or two.



**Tuning the Strings** – Once the new strings are locked into the posts, you can tune them to pitch the normal tuning knobs. Another cool feature of the Sperzel design is that you can adjust the stiffness of the tuning knobs themselves with a small flat-headed screwdriver by loosening or tightening the Knob Tension Screw. This is especially helpful on the PalmGuitar®, since it will probably get knocked around a bit more than your normal instrument. If you find that the strings go out of tune too easily, check the Knob Tension Screws ... if they're loose, and the Tuning Knob turns too easily, tighten the Tension Screw until the knob resists rotation. It acts like a "second" locking mechanism ... in addition to locking the strings, you can also "lock" the knobs themselves.

***We tighten the Knob Tension Screws at the factory to improve the odds of having your new guitar show up in perfect pitch (not likely with most wooden guitars), so if they're too stiff for you, just loosen them a little.***

***Special Notes for Baritone and Bass Guitar Tuners*** – The Sperzel tuners we use on Bari's and Basses are specially bored to the correct size for the full string gauge diameters specified for the instrument. Also, the string lock knob on the bass tuners can be completely removed, letting the locking pin slip out ... take care not to lose these components accidentally!

## **Frets, nut, fingerboard, strings and truss rod**

If you're skilled at doing your own setups, you can skip this page. If not, we'd like to help you learn – it's not that difficult. If you don't have the knowledge or the right tools, give us a call and we'll help you make the right choice. Nothing on the PalmGuitar® is beyond the scope of a good, qualified guitar technician.



**Frets** – the frets are traditional tanged nickel silver, and have been leveled and crowned according to the Moses Graphite shop standard. If you find that your playing style tends to push the low tension strings "sharp" when fretting, you may wish to have a skilled guitar technician remove a few thousandths of an inch off of the fret crowns. Over time, worn frets can be easily replaced with new ones by a qualified guitar technician.

**Nut** – The brass nut is polished, but not lacquered, so natural discoloration or tarnishing will occur over time. The nut is held in place with two small drops of superglue, and can be tapped out with a sharp side blow (be careful not to mar the soft brass nut, or chip the graphite slot). If you require a different nut, consult a qualified guitar technician or contact the factory.

**Fingerboard** – the graphite fingerboard is NOT a separate piece that can be removed – it is an integral part of the molded graphite structure. The surface is smooth, and should wear many times longer than ebony. Should your fingerboard ever become worn, please return the instrument to the factory for re-leveling and re-fretting.

**Strings** – The PalmGuitar® was designed to use normal electric guitar strings. They are setup at the factory with D'Addario strings. (see page 15 for the stock string gauges for the guitar and bass). Both guitar and bass should be tuned to normal pitch. We compensate for the *lower string tension* compared to a full scale instruments by using slightly heavier gauge strings. Low tension strings can be fretted "sharp", so you may want to relax some of the finger pressure you apply to the fingerboard if you experience this. As low tension strings age, they tend to lose their brilliance and ability to hold pitch faster than strings under higher tension, so it's a good idea to restring your PalmGuitar® often.

**Truss Rod** – Unlike wooden necks, truss rods on graphite necks are used only once – directly after molding. Once they are set, they do not move, and do not need further adjustment. Due to the unique structural requirements of the Palm-Guitar®, the adjustment screw is located inside the pickup cavity. Since access to the truss rod adjustment screw requires removal of the pickup, consult the factory before attempting any truss rod adjustments.

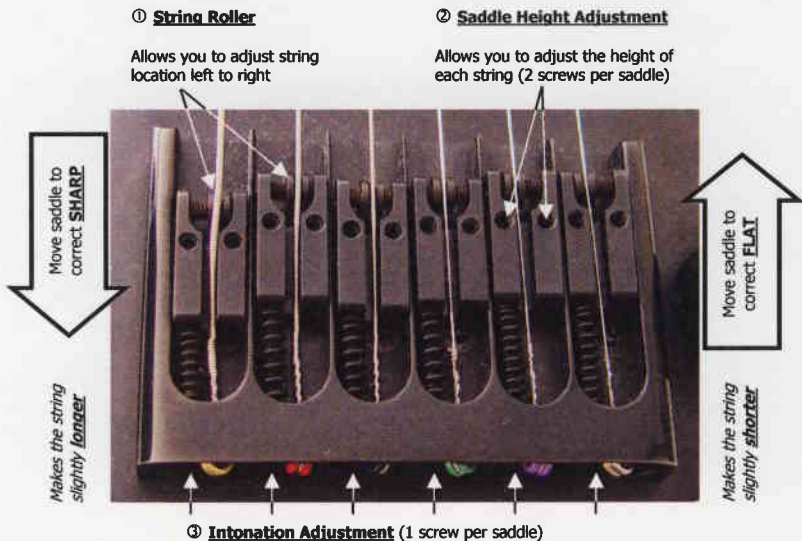
## Adjusting the Guitar Bridge

The PalmGuitar® bridge is manufactured by ABM in Germany, and is designed with several user adjustment features in mind. If you're not accustomed to adjusting your bridge, it's easy to learn. You can adjust the bridge as follows:

① **String Roller:** Each string rests on a roller that can be adjusted to center the strings over the pole pieces of the pickups. When replacing strings, be careful to not spin the roller out of position while drawing the new string over the roller.

② **Saddle Height Adjustment:** Two setscrews on each side of the saddle adjust the height of each string. The small 1.5mm allen wrench provided with your instrument is used to adjust these screws. If the action of your PalmGuitar® gets too low, causing buzzing, correct it by elevating the saddle slightly. Try to adjust each screw equally so that the saddle remains parallel to the bridge plate. The vibrations of normal playing can sometimes cause saddle adjustment screws to back out. If that happens frequently, you can apply a tiny drop of clear fingernail polish to the threads once the saddles are at the proper height. The bottom of each string should be an equal distance from the fingerboard, in a 12" arc.

③ **Intonation Adjustment:** The intonation of each string can be adjusted by the intonation adjustment screw. Tune the string to its proper open pitch. Then fret the string gently at the 12<sup>th</sup> fret. If the pitch at the 12<sup>th</sup> fret is sharper than its open pitch, tighten the intonation screw by turning clockwise. If the pitch is flat at the 12<sup>th</sup> fret, loosen the screw by turning counterclockwise and making sure that the saddle is pushed forward by pushing on the screw slot during adjustment.



## Adjusting the Bass Bridge

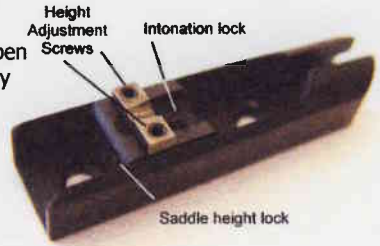
The PalmGuitar® Custom 4-String bass uses individual string bridges manufactured by ABM in Germany, and designed with several user adjustment features in mind. Even if you're not familiar with adjusting your bridge, it's easy to learn. You can adjust the bridge as follows:

**String Height Adjustment:** To adjust the height of a string, first loosen the saddle height lock screw, then adjust both saddle height adjustment screws either up or down to raise or lower the string height. Once you have adjusted the string height to your preferences, relock the saddle height screw to make sure the saddle does not move under normal playing vibration.

**Intonation Adjustment:** The intonation of each string can be adjusted by moving the saddle shoes front or back. Each saddle shoe is locked to the bridge wall by a small intonation lock screw. First loosen the set screw, then check the intonation. Tune the string to its proper open pitch.

Then fret the string gently at the 12<sup>th</sup> fret. If the pitch at the 12<sup>th</sup> fret is *sharper* than its open pitch, the string length is "too short" – physically tap the saddle shoe toward the back of the instrument to make the string slightly "longer". If the pitch is *flat* at the 12<sup>th</sup> fret, the string length is too long, so tap the saddle forward toward the pickup, making the string length slightly "shorter", until it is correctly intonated.

Once the intonation is set for each string, make sure to re-lock the saddle shoe intonation lock screw so the saddle shoe does not move during normal operation.



## Tips on caring for your PalmGuitar®

The PalmGuitar's® smooth contours conceal a complex internal structure. The body is molded by the leading experts in graphite composite musical instrument necks, **Moses Graphite** of Eugene, Oregon. [www.mosesgraphite.com](http://www.mosesgraphite.com).

While graphite instruments are extremely durable and dimensionally stable over a wide operating range, the PalmGuitar® is *not indestructible*. Like any fine instrument, its design employs a delicate balance between form and function. We never set out to develop an "unbreakable" guitar, and have no "drop test". If you drop it, it *will* break. Here are some tips you may find helpful to keep your PalmGuitar® in peak operating condition:

1. Minor dents, dings and abrasions – at its factory, Moses Graphite finishes each PalmGuitar® body with a final rub with #0000 steel wool. When you want to clean up any minor abrasions, you can also use #0000 steel wool to bring back the original finish. *Tip:* take care to not let steel wool residue become attracted by the pickup magnet. You can use masking tape to temporarily mask off the pickup cavity when using steel wool.
2. Don't Overstuff the Case – the PalmGuitar® ballistic nylon case is designed to hold the *only* the instrument. Use the small pouch on the outside of the case, or carry your other gear in a separate case. We're always looking for new case solutions, so check back with us to find out what other case styles are available or in the works.
3. Ruggedize your setup – the PalmGuitar® is designed for travel. While most of the internal fasteners are threadlocked, most of the fine adjustment screws on the bridge are completely unsecured. Vibration – from normal playing, to the constant hum of riding on an airplane – can cause these screws to loosen, in turn causing your guitar to buzz. You can readjust the saddle height with the enclosed allen wrench, but then, you can apply a tiny drop of clear fingernail polish with a toothpick to the threads to resist future vibration loosening. The same concept applies to the bridge string support rollers – it is very easy to roll these locating supports out of position when changing strings, so once you have them where you want them, a tiny dab of clear fingernail polish will help keep them set without being permanent.
4. Protect the Headstock – the Tuners are precision devices and could easily be damaged since they are prominently exposed at the headstock. More important, the volume of graphite structure that supports the tuners at the headstock is extremely minimal. Even if you whack the headstock and *don't* damage the tuners, you *are* likely to damage the headstock that surrounds the tuners. Since the lifetime warranty does not cover damage by accident or misuse, protect your headstock at all times.

## **Tips on caring for your PalmGuitar® (cont.)**

5. **Low tension strings** – Due to the short scale, the strings on a PalmGuitar® are under lower tension than on a full scale instrument. When tuned to standard A440 pitch (E to E), you should try a string gage that is .002" heavier than your normal string gage. For example, if you normally play .009's, the .011's that come standard on your PalmGuitar® should feel similar. If you use .011's, try a set of .013's. It is important to remember that all strings oxidize over time, due to oils and acids from your hands. As strings oxidize, they begin to sound dull and lifeless, and often won't even stay in tune. *The problems of oxidized strings are more pronounced when the strings are under lower than normal tension.* So you may find that you need to change the strings on your PalmGuitar® more frequently than your normal guitar, especially since it might be exposed to the elements more than your normal guitar. Since the strings are locked, when you need to retune it more frequently, it's time for a new set of strings.
6. **Dirt & grime** – The exterior surface of the PalmGuitar® is a thermoset graphite filled epoxy resin. In addition to using #0000 steel wool, anything you would use to clean up your normal guitar will not damage the PalmGuitar® ... in fact, *nearly* anything you would use to clean up your *car* will probably work on the PalmGuitar®. Naturally, if you spill something into the controls, tuning machines, pickup or control cavity, you may develop some corrosion problems. If you simply can't resist surfing with your PalmGuitar®, and it gets dunked in the ocean, the electronic & metal components will begin to corrode almost immediately. If disaster strikes, call us at 203-264-1413 and we'll help bail you out.
7. **Brass nut discolored** – the brass string nut on your PalmGuitar® is polished, but *not* lacquered. It is quite natural for the nut to darken over time. If the discoloration suddenly becomes severe (especially if green stuff begins to grow on it), please let us know immediately. The reason the nut is NOT lacquered from the factory is because it serves as an indicator to the overall environment in which your guitar exists. Uncoated brass will begin to corrode long before most of the other more serious and more costly components begin to go. Like a caged bird carried into a mine, if the brass nut on your PalmGuitar® begins to corrode badly, it may be a symptom of something more serious. Call us and let us know. Otherwise, you can use any commercially available brass cleaner to brighten it up if you wish. It won't hurt the surrounding graphite structure.

When in doubt, call us at 203-264-1413. We'll help you solve what ever problem you may experience. The PalmGuitar® is very new, and very radical – nothing else like it exists. The input we receive from our customers is our only resource to improve it. We want you to love your PalmGuitar®, and we'll do whatever it takes to make sure you do!

## General Specifications

General composition: Proprietary RTM thermoset graphite filled epoxy reinforced with carbon fiber and carbon fiber composite internal structures to enhance tonal characteristics.

### Physical dimensions

Overall length:	26"	(66 cm)
Maximum width of body:	6"	(15.24 mm)
Overall thickness:	1.5"	(38.11 mm)
Thickness of body:	1"	(25.4 mm)
Overall weight (less case):	3.4 lbs	(1.54 kg)

### Fingerboard specifications

Fingerboard radius:	12"	(30.48 cm)
Fret type:	Nickel silver with tang	
Number of frets:	22	
Scale length:	20.239"	(51.41 cm)
Width of neck at the nut:	1.8"	(45.72 mm)

### Component specifications

	<u>Guitar</u>	<u>Bass</u>
Bridge specification:	ABM, Germany	ABM, Germany
Intonation adjustment wrench:	1.5 mm hex wrench	1.5 mm hex wrench
Control cover access wrench:	3/32" hex wrench	3/32" hex wrench
Volume/tone control:	Dual concentric 500K $\Omega$ (or, optional Vol. only)	Volume 500K $\Omega$ (no tone) Midrange Boost
Tone capacitor value:	.020 mf	.039 mf
Magnetic pickup:	Seymour Duncan <sup>®</sup> TB-3 Stag Mag <sup>™</sup>	Villex <sup>®</sup> Custom Split H/B w/ passive midrange boost
Pickup mounting:	RTV Si bonded	RTV Si bonded
Tone selector switch:	APEM DPDT on-on-on	(none)
Output jack:	Switchcraft <sup>™</sup> 1/4"	Switchcraft <sup>™</sup> 1/4"
Strap lock mechanism:	Dunlop <sup>®</sup> Straplok <sup>®</sup>	Dunlop <sup>®</sup> Straplok <sup>®</sup>
Tuning keys:	Sperzel Locking Tuners	Sperzel Locking Tuners
Truss rod:	Internal (no access)	Internal (no access)
Nut:	Brass, non-lacquered	Brass, non-lacquered
Strings:	D'Addario EXL45* (.012/.016/.020 /.032/.044/.056)	D'Addario Single Strings (.065/.095/.120/.145)

*\* we substitute .002" larger low  
A & E strings from the EXL45  
set*

*D'Addario Single String Part #'s:*

XLB065	XLB095
XLB120	XLB145

*can be ordered from any authorized  
D'Addario dealer, or directly from  
PalmGuitar*

*Les Paul<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of the Gibson Guitar Company.  
Stratocaster<sup>®</sup> and Telecaster<sup>®</sup> are registered trademarks of the Fender Musical Instrument Company.*

## **PalmGuitar® ... Guaranteed for Life**

60 Day Total Satisfaction Guarantee – you'll find that the PalmGuitar® is very different from any other guitar you've owned. It does not have the same weight distribution of a normal guitar - it is so small, some players find it slightly "top-heavy". Most of our customers adapt to its tiny shape almost immediately; others report that it takes a few days of various playing positions in order to find a comfortable playing position. In the event you try, but find that you cannot adjust to the small scale, or weight distribution of the PalmGuitar®, or you simply decide that you don't like it for any reason at all, please call us. We'll pay the shipping costs to have you ship it back to us, undamaged, in the original box, for a full refund (including your original shipping costs). No guitar is perfect for everyone. We *only* want you to own one if it is perfect for *you*.

Lifetime Guarantee – the PalmGuitar® is guaranteed against manufacturing defects including components made by subcontractors for the lifetime of the original owner. In the event your PalmGuitar® fails due to some engineering, design, or manufacturing defect, we'll either repair it or replace it free of charge. Normal wear and tear items like strings, frets, etc., or signs of excessive wear and tear, or physical damage, are not covered by the lifetime warranty. For warranty service, please contact PalmGuitar, LLC for instructions on how to return your instrument. Be sure to include the instrument serial number shown below, along with your shipping address and contact information.

Service & repair – while most skilled guitar technicians can perform set-up and routine maintenance on your PalmGuitar®, you are always welcomed to return your instrument to the factory for service or repairs. If we can estimate the costs for the repair or modification without examining the instrument, we'll issue a quotation for the work and authorize you to ship the instrument to us. If we cannot estimate the costs without examining the instrument, ship it to us and we'll issue a repair quotation for your approval prior to making the repairs.

Custom Modifications – if you'd like something special added to your PalmGuitar® either call us or send us eMail about your request. If we think we can complete the modification without compromising the internal structuring in the instrument, we'll issue a quotation for your consideration and advise you of any potential risks that may be associated with the modification.

Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

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