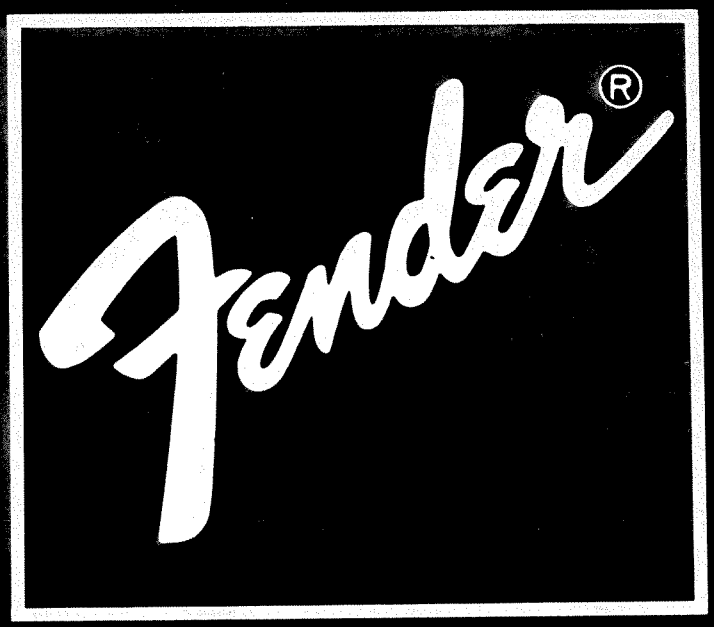
PRECISION AND JAZZ BASSES



THE SOUND THAT CREATES LEGENDS

This Manual applies to the following basses:

Precision Basses

- P-Bass, 27-6100
- P-Bass, 27-6102
- Standard P-Bass, 27-6200
- Standard P-Bass, 27-6220

Jazz Basses

- J-Bass Special, 27-6400
- Standard J-Bass, 27-6720
- Standard J-Bass, 27-6500
- J-Bass Special, 27-7300
- "Power" J-Bass, 27-9000

Thank You . . .

We are pleased that you have selected one of our fine quality Fender basses. This instrument combines the highest quality components with the finest workmanship and is warranted to give you complete satisfaction.

Your new bass contains many features developed by Fender's engineering staff. As a result, you are assured of receiving an instrument of superior quality, lasting beauty and exceptional playability.

We urge you to take the time to read this manual and familiarize yourself with the many new features and capabilities of this instrument.

Fender

MODEL	27-6100 P-Bass	27-6102 P-Bass	27-6200 Std P-Bass
Adjustable Pickups	1 P-Bass	1 P-Bass	1 P-Bass
Nut	Cyclovac	Cyclovac	Cyclovac
Keys	Standard	Standard	Standard
Selector Switch	No	No	No
Controls	1 Volume 1 Tone	1 Volume 1 Tone	1 Volume 1 Tone
Active Electronics	No	No	No
Scale Length	34" (863.6 mm)	34" (863.6 mm)	32" (812.8 mm)
Fretboard	Rosewood	Maple	Rosewood
Radius	7-1/4" (184.2 mm)	7-1/4" (184.2 mm)	7-1/4" (184.2 mm)
Frets	20	20	20
Output Jack	Pickguard	Pickguard	Pickguard

27-6220 **Std P-Bass** **(left handed)**	**27-6400** **J-Bass** **Special**	**27-6720** **Std J-Bass** **(left handed)**	**27-6500** **Std J-Bass**
1 P-Bass	1 P-Bass 1 J-Bass	2 J-Bass	2 J-Bass
Cyclovac	Carbon Grahpite	Cyclovac	Cyclovac
Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard
No	3-position	No	No
1 Volume 1 Tone	2 Volume 1 TBX	2 Volume 1 Tone	2 Volume 1 Tone
No	No	No	No
32" (812.8 mm)	34" (863.6 mm)	34" (863.6 mm)	34" (863.6 mm)
Rosewood	Rosewood	Rosewood	Rosewood
7-1/4" (184.2 mm)	7-1/4" (184.2 mm)	7-1/4" (184.2 mm)	7-1/4" (184.2 mm)
20	20	20	20
Pickguard	Body/Side	Control Plate	Control Plate

MODEL	27-7300 J-Bass Special, Fretless	27-9000 "Power" J-Bass Special
Adjustable Pickups	1 P-Bass 1 J-Bass	1 P-Bass 1 J-Bass
Nut	Carbon Graphite	Carbon Graphite
Keys	Standard	Standard
Selector Switch	3-position	3-position (pickups), 3-position (circuit)
Controls	2 Volume 1 TBX	1 Volume, 1 Tone, 1 Frequency Sweep
Active Electronics	No	Yes
Scale Length	34" (863.6 mm)	34" (863.6 mm)
Fretboard	Rosewood	Rosewood (Tri-Lam neck)
Radius	7-1/4" (184.2 mm)	7-1/4" (184.2 mm)
Frets	20	22
Output Jack	Body/Side	Body/Side

CONTROL FEATURES

The Fender Jazz Bass Special series features a Precision Bass pickup in the rhythm (neck) position and a Jazz Bass pickup in the lead (bridge position). It features two independent volume controls, a toggle pickup selector switch, and a master TBX tone control. The toggle switch allows you to instantly change from one preset volume level for the rhythm pickup to another preset level for the lead pickup. The middle position blends these two volume settings into a mix, which can be varied by further independent adjustment of the volume and tone controls.

Standard Jazz Basses have two pickups, but no selector switch. The tone control acts as a master tone, but each pickup is controlled by a separate volume control. Since the pickups are wired out of phase, when both volume controls are all the way up, the two single coils acquire a "humbucker-like" quality.

Precision Basses have one pickup, one tone, and one volume control.

ACTIVE ELECTRONICS

The "Power" Jazz Bass Special features a unique Active Tone Enhancement (A.T.E.) circuit which can add low end "pop" or high end "brilliance" to the sound of the instrument. The A.T.E. circuit has three modes: Passive (in which the Tone Control acts like a standard tone control); Low Frequency Boost; and Midrange Boost.

VOLUME CONTROL

The Volume Control allows you to control the volume level at the instrument.

TONE CONTROL

The Tone Control allows you to modify the instrument's tonal characteristics. Maximum brightness occurs when the control is turned to the full clockwise position. Advancing the knob counterclockwise from this position gradually filters off high frequencies, changing the sound from bright to more mellow.

Some models feature Fender's new TBX tone control circuit (patent pending). The TBX Control provides both the conventional Fender sound and unique new sounds. Advancing the knob counterclockwise from the detent position gradually filters off high frequencies, moving the sound from bright to more mellow to provide all the Fender tonal characteristics previously available. Until now this has been the primary method of making tonal adjustments on electric guitars, but with the TBX Control, you also now have the option of adding presence and brightness by actually shifting the frequency response of the pickup. This is done by rotating the knob clockwise from the detent position. With this added capability, the TBX provides a whole new range of sounds not previously available.

PICKUP SELECTOR SWITCH

Some models with two pickups feature a Pickup Selector Switch. The Pickup Selector Switch allows you to select the bridge or neck pickup, or both simultaneously. Placing the toggle in the down position activates the bridge pickup; the up position activates the neck pickup; the middle position activates both sinultaneously.

STRINGING

Insert the string into the appropriate hole at the back of the bridge. Once the string is installed in the bridge, hold the other end at the appropriate tuning machine capstan and lift the string approximately 5 to 6 inches (12.7-15.2 cm) from the mid-point of the fingerboard. (This insures that you are allowing enough slack so the string can wrap around the peg about three times before the string reaches playing tension.) Bend the string at a 90° angle at this point and clip off the excess length, leaving an approximately 1/2" (1.3 cm) leader for vertical insertion into the capstan hole. Turn the tuning machine knob counterclockwise to wind the string onto the capstan, guiding the windings toward the base of the capstan. This method insures adequate downward pressure on the nut and prevents string slippage.

TRUSS ROD, ACTION, AND INTONATION ADJUSTMENTS

You may have need to adjust your Fender bass because of travel effects, climatic conditions, a change in your string gauges, or to accommodate your playing style. If it becomes necessary, the following procedure outlines the standards set at the factory.

To make these adjustments, you will need the following:

1 - 2mm Allen wrench (supplied)
1 - 3mm Allen wrench (supplied)
1 - 5mm Allen wrench (supplied)
1 - Capo
1 - Mechanic's feeler gauge
1 - 6" (15.2 cm) Mechanic's ruler

Caution: It is important to do these interdependent adjustments in the order presented. Failure to follow the proper sequence may produce undesirable results.

1. Tuning

Tune the instrument to standard pitch.

2. Adjust Neck Curvature (Truss Rod)

Each Fender bass is carefully adjusted at the factory. The truss rod and string height are set for optimum action and playability with regular gauge strings.

Under normal tension, the neck should have a slight concave curvature. By creating a counteracting force, the truss rod prevents the neck from bending excessively under the stress placed on it by the strings. The tension on the rod is adjustable so the correct curvature can be achieved by regulating the neck's resistance to string tension.

To check the truss rod setting, tune the bass to playing pitch. Install a capo at the first fret, depress the 4th string at the fret where the neck joins the body. Using a feeler gauge, check the gap between the bottom of the 4th string and the top of the 8th fret. The recommended string clearance should be approximately .015-.020" (.4-.5 mm).

If an adjustment is necessary, start with the following. For basses with a headstock truss rod access, insert the 5mm Allen wrench (supplied) into the truss rod adjustment hole. Rotate it gently until you feel it engage in the hex socket. For basses with a truss rod access at the heel of the neck, perform the same operations with a Phillips head screwdriver.

If the neck is too concave, turn the wrench/ screwdriver clockwise. If it is too straight or convex, turn the wrench/screwdriver counterclockwise while periodically checking the gap with the feeler gauge.

Caution: DO NOT continue adjusting: 1) If extreme resistance is felt while adjusting in either direction, or 2) If the neck has a convex bow that remains when the

truss rod nut is loosened. Take the instrument to the nearest Authorized Fender Dealer or service center for inspection.

Note: The truss rod should not be left loose, but should be tightened by at least a quarter turn.

3. Set Bridge Height

The recommended string clearance at the fret where the neck joins the body (measured by the distance between the bottom of the string and the top of the fret) should be:

Regular setting:

4th string	-	5/32"	(3.96mm)
3rd string	-	9/64"	(3.57mm)
2nd string	-	9/64"	(3.57mm)
1st string	-	1/8"	(3.17mm)

Each bridge section (saddle) may be individually adjusted to the desired height by turning the two Height Adjustment Screws, using the 2mm Allen wrench (supplied). Clockwise motion raises the saddle and counterclockwise motion lowers it. Use the mechanic's feeler gauge to test your settings against the above standards. The instrument should be adjusted so that it provides comfortable playability, free of rattle. The optimum height adjustment varies from player to player due to differences in technique and playing styles. The recommended

regular settings in this booklet have proven to be ideal for most players.

Be sure that both height adjustment screws of each bridge section rest firmly against the bridge plate. Also be sure that each bridge section is parallel to the bridge plate after adjustment.

4. Nut Height

The nut height on Fender basses is preset at the factory, and normally does not require further adjustments. Adjusting nut height requires proper tools and skill, and should be referred to qualified service personnel.

5. Set Pickup Height

The pickups on your Fender bass are height adjustable. This allows you to balance volume response between individual strings and overall balance between one pickup assembly and the other. Adjustments are made by turning the Pickup Adjustment Screws located at either end of the pickups.

The relative volume of any string may be adjusted by raising or lowering the end of the appropriate pickup section. To increase volume, raise the pickup by turning the adjustment screws counterclockwise; to reduce volume, lower the pickup by turning the adjustment screws clockwise.

The recommended string clearance (3/32") is measured (using a 6" [15.2 cm] mechanic's ruler)

between the pickup and the bottom of each string when pressed at the last fret.

Note: Pickups set too close to the strings can cause false tones and loss of sustain.

6. Adjust Intonation

The bridge allows length adjustment of each string to ensure proper intonation. For optimum results, the se adjustments should be made when the strings are in new condition. Tune the bass. Set the pickup selector switch to the neck pickup position and the tone and volume control at the maximum settings. Check the intonation of each string with an electronic tuner by playing the open string harmonic at the 12th fret and comparing this note with the note produced by fretting the string at the 12th fret. The pitch should be the same + or - 1 cent (1/100th of a semitone).

If the fretted note is sharp, the string must be lengthened by moving the saddle back. This is done by turning the appropriate intonation adjustment screw at the rear of the bridge clockwise. If the fretted note is flat, the string must be shortened by moving the saddle forward. This is done by turning the adjustment screw counterclockwise. After each adjustment, retune and repeat the test and adjustments until the harmonic and the fretted note both produce the same pitch.

NECK ANGLE ADJUSTMENT

Fender instruments are designed using almost no neck angle. They are adjusted at the factory to maximize the adjustment features of the bridge section. Some Fender basses feature 4-bolt neck angle adjustment for adjusting the pitch of the neck to the body. If there is a hole in the small metal plate at the heel of the neck (besides the 4 screws which hold the plate on), the neck angle can be adjusted.

You can custom adjust the neck angle to change the height of the strings from the body surface. This requires re-adjusting the bridge height to accommodate your playing style.

If you wish to increase or decrease the amount of neck angle, be sure to check the height of the bridge saddles to insure that they are not already at the extreme limits of adjustment. They will determine how much neck angle you can have. You cannot increase or decrease the neck angle beyond the adjustment range of the bridge saddles.

To adjust the neck angle, loosen the four neck mounting screws. The two screws furthest from the tilt adjustment hole should be loosened about 1/4 turn each. The two screws located adjacent to the tilt adjustment hole should be loosened approximately 2 turns.

Insert the special 3mm Allen wrench (supplied with the instrument) into the hole in the neck mounting plate. Rotate the wrench, gently, until you feel it

engage in the hex head slot. Turn the wrench clockwise if you wish to increase the amount of neck angle; turn it counterclockwise if you wish to decrease the amount of neck angle.

After the adjustment is complete, retighten the four neck screws in the proper sequence: the two furthest from the tilt adjustment hole, then the two closest to the hole, being careful not to overtighten. The screws should be tightened until they are seated, but should not be forced. Overtightening can cause the screw to strip out the corresponding threads in the neck. If the neck angle does not require any tilt, after tightening the four anchoring screws, be sure to turn the Allen screw clockwise until you feel resistance. This will prevent the Allen screw from causing unwanted vibrations.

CARE OF YOUR BASS

Your new Fender bass is precision made to give you many years of satisfaction. A few simple maintenance procedures will help you keep your instrument playing like new.

After you have finished playing, thoroughly wipe the entire instrument, including the strings, with a clean, soft cloth. Regular cleaning with Fender Polish is recommended.

Avoid exposing the bass to any chemical or substance that might mar the finish, or to direct

sunlight or other source of excessive heat, humidity or shock.

Caution: It is important to avoid sudden changes in temperature, since this causes the wood to expand at a different rate than the finish, which may result in checking. While this condition does not affect the tone, it does affect the appearance.

Let the instrument warm up in its own case. Then open the case slowly, allowing warm air to enter gradually. After the instrument is removed, leave the case open so it too can warm up thoroughly.

String tension should be reduced during shipping to avoid possible damage.

Dirty, corroded or worn strings cause loss of sustain, loss of treble frequencies, and faulty intonation. Fresh strings add to the enjoyment and tonal quality of your bass. Change them often, using Fender strings. Basses are strung at the factory with Fender's 1000 set of Stainless Steel strings, gauges .045 to .105.

If your bass needs repair work, refer all such work to your Authorized Fender Dealer whose trained personnel and complete service facilities will assure your satisfaction.

LIMITED WARRANTY

This limited warranty against defects in material and workmanship applies only to the original retail purchase. IMPORTANT: PLEASE RETAIN YOUR SALES RECEIPT, AS IT IS YOUR PROOF OF PURCHASE COVERING YOUR ONE YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY.

Defective parts will be repaired or replaced without charge if the product is returned to any Athorized Fender Dealer or Fender Service Center. Any service performed by other than an Authorized Fender Dealer or Fender Service Center is not reimburseable under the warranty. Transportation costs are not included in this warranty.

This warranty becomes void if the serial number is defaced or removed, or the product has been damaged by alteration, misuse, accident, or neglect; or the product has been serviced by persons not authorized by Fender Musical Instruments. The company assumes no liability for property damage of any sort which may result from the failure of this product. Any warranties implied by law are limited to the duration of this express limited warranty.

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

damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

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

Have service performed by any Authorized Fender Dealer or contact:

Customer Relations
Fender Musical Instruments
1130 Columbia Street
Brea, CA 92621

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