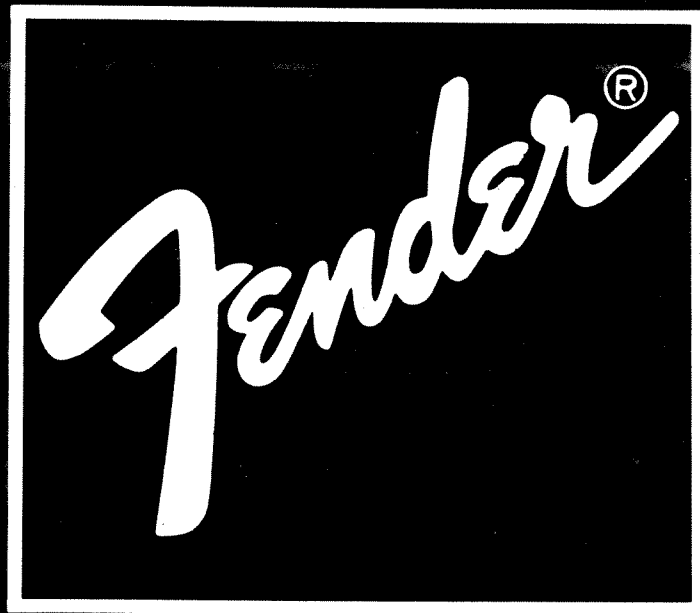


VINTAGE REISSUE &  
"LIMITED EDITION"  
GUITARS



THE SOUND THAT CREATES LEGENDS

This manual contains the following guitars:

Telecasters

62 Custom Telecaster, 27-5100

Paisley Telecaster, 27-4902

Blue Flower Telecaster, 27-9402

54 Esquire, 27-7902

62 Esquire, 27-8000

Jazzmaster, 27-7800

Jaguar, 27-7700

Stratocasters

Paisley Stratocaster, 27-9100

Blue Flower Stratocaster, 27-9302

72 Stratocaster, 27-5900

72 Stratocaster, 27-5906

68 Stratocaster, 27-9202

68 Stratocaster, 27-9222

## Thank You . . .

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

*The Vintage Reissue and "Limited Edition" guitars contain many features developed by Fender engineers. 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.*

The Fender logo is written in a bold, black, cursive script. The letters are thick and connected, with a classic, slightly slanted appearance. The 'F' is particularly prominent, with a large, rounded top and a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards and to the right. The 'e' and 'n' are also well-defined, with the 'e' having a small loop at the top and the 'n' having a sharp peak. The overall style is iconic and instantly recognizable.

<b>MODEL</b>	<b>27-5100 62 Custom Telecaster</b>	<b>27-4902 Paisley Telecaster</b>	<b>27-9402 Blue Flower Telecaster</b>
<b>Adjustable Pickups</b>	2 single coil	2 single coil	2 single coil
<b>Nut</b>	Cyclovac	Cyclovac	Cyclovac
<b>Keys</b>	Vintage	Vintage	Vintage
<b>Selector Switch</b>	3-position	3-position	3-position
<b>Controls</b>	Master Volume Master Tone	Master Volume Master Tone	Master Volume Master Tone
<b>Tremolo</b>	No	No	No
<b>Scale Length</b>	25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)
<b>Fretboard</b>	Rosewood	Maple	Maple
<b>Radius</b>	7.25" (184.2 mm)	7.25" (184.2 mm)	7.25" (184.2 mm)
<b>Frets</b>	21	21	21
<b>Output Jack</b>	Body/Side	Body/Side	Body/Side

<b>27-7902</b> <b>54 Esquire</b>	<b>27-8000</b> <b>62 Esquire</b>	<b>27-7800</b> <b>Jazzmaster</b>	<b>27-7700</b> <b>Jaguar</b>
1 single coil	1 single coil	2 single coil	2 single coil
Cyclovac	Cyclovac	Cyclovac	Cyclovac
Vintage	Vintage	Vintage	Vintage
3-position tone switch	3-position tone switch	3-position, 2-position	2-position (4)
Volume Tone	Volume Tone	2 Volume 2 Tone	2 Volume 2 Tone
No	No	Trem-Lock	Trem-Lock
25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)	24" (609.6 mm)
Maple	Rosewood	Rosewood	Rosewood
7.25" (184.2 mm)	7.25" (182.4 mm)	7.25" (184.2 mm)	7.25" (184.2 mm)
21	21	21	21
Body/Side	Body/Side	Control Plate	Control Plate

<b>MODEL</b>	<b>27-9100 Paisley Strat</b>	<b>27-9302 Blue Flower Strat</b>	<b>27-5900 72 Strat</b>
<b>Adjustable Pickups</b>	3 single coil	3 single coil	3 single coil
<b>Nut</b>	Cyclovac	Cyclovac	Cyclovac
<b>Keys</b>	Standard	Standard	Standard
<b>Selector Switch</b>	5-position	5-position	5-position
<b>Controls</b>	1 Volume 2 Tone	1 Volume 2 Tone	1 Volume 2 Tone
<b>Tremolo</b>	Vintage	Vintage	Vintage
<b>Scale Length</b>	25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)
<b>Fretboard</b>	Maple	Maple	Rosewood
<b>Radius</b>	7.25" (184.2 mm)	7.25" (184.2 mm)	7.25" (184.2 mm)
<b>Frets</b>	21	21	21
<b>Output Jack</b>	Body/Top	Body/Top	Body/Top

<b>27-5906</b> <b>72 Strat</b> <b>(Left Handed)</b>	<b>27-9202</b> <b>68 Strat</b>	<b>27-9222</b> <b>68 Strat</b> <b>(Left Handed)</b>
3 single coil	3 single coil	3 single coil
Cyclovac	Cyclovac	Cyclovac
Standard	Vintage	Vintage
5-position	5-position	5-position
1 Volume 2 Tone	1 Volume 2 Tone	1 Volume 2 Tone
Vintage	Vintage	Vintage
25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)
Rosewood	Maple	Maple
7.25" (184.2 mm)	7.25" (182.4 mm)	7.25" (184.2 mm)
21	21	21
Body/Top	Body/Top	Body/Top

## **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.

## **PICKUP SELECTOR SWITCH**

The pickup selector switch does just what it implies, it selects the pickups either alone or in combination. Dual pickup models are supplied with a three-position switch, while the three pickup models are equipped with a five-position switch.

## **JAGUAR/JAZZMASTER PICKUP CIRCUITRY**

### **Jazzmaster**

The Lead controls and the Rhythm controls are independent of each other. This allows the player to preset the controls for lead playing and for rhythm playing. Then using the Lead/Rhythm switch he can switch from one to the other without the necessity of further volume and tone adjustments.

The two pickups, alone or combined, and the two Lead controls are used for playing lead when the Lead/Rhythm switch is in the Lead position (toward the neck).



The neck pickup and the Rhythm controls are used for playing rhythm when the Lead/Rhythm switch is in the Rhythm position (away from the neck).

### **Jaguar**

In addition to the wide tone variations that may be achieved with the Jaguar pickup circuit, it also offers you the advantage of being able to pre-set your Rhythm and Lead circuits so that they may be rapidly selected with the circuit selector switch without need for further tone and volume adjustment.

The Lead circuit is activated with the two-position circuit selector on the left side of the neck moved toward the neck. This circuit can be further modified with the three two-position switches on the right side of the body. The first and second switches turn the top and bottom pickups off and on. The lower two-position switch is a tone modification switch for either one or both of the pickups. Further tone modification of this circuit is achieved with the tone control knob next to the input jack. The volume control knob for the Lead circuit is located just above the tone control.

The Rhythm tone circuit is activated with the two-position circuit selector switch positioned away from the neck. Two roller-type surface controls provide for the tone and volume variations of this circuit. The surface control nearest the neck controls

the volume of the Rhythm circuit, and the other modifies the tone.

By pre-setting the tone and volume controls of the Lead and those of the Rhythm circuit, fast changes from lead to rhythm or rhythm to lead can be made, eliminating the necessity of further tone or volume adjustments. Thus there is no interruption in your playing.

## TREMOLO SYSTEMS

### Vintage

Some models are equipped with a vintage style Tremolo Unit. This is a floating, fulcrum style tremolo, which utilizes six screws as pivot posts. The bridge saddles are made from stamped steel that has been case-hardened and heavily chromed for superior wearability. They are weight balanced to provide optimum sound transfer. These, coupled with the thick bass plate and steel spring block, help to deliver increased sustain and an extremely well balanced tonal response throughout the instrument's frequency range.

The saddles are individually adjustable for both string height and intonation (as described in detail on pages 12 and 17, respectively). The bridge is adjustable for tremolo travel by adjusting the spring to string balance (as described on page 13).

The tremolo arm is installed by carefully threading it into the hole adjacent to the first string. Do not over tighten, as you may snap the arm off in the block. Once the tremolo arm has been installed, it should not be removed, because there is a spring in the receptacle hole that could fall out and be lost. To store the instrument in its case, simply swing the tremolo arm towards the corner of the case where the output jack is located.

### **Jaguar/Jazzmaster**

The Jaguar and Jazzmaster model guitars employ a tremolo unit which is much different from the vintage tremolo. They contain several special features which are unique to these guitars.

One special feature is the "Trem-Lock" button, which locks the tremolo action when it is pushed toward the tremolo spring tension screw. This allows much quicker tuning of the instrument, because during the tuning process the varying tension of any string cannot affect the pitch of all the other strings. After tuning, unlock the tremolo by pushing the Trem-Lock button away from the tremolo spring tension screw. If a string breaks during a performance, the remaining strings will be out of tune. However the tremolo may be locked, if the tremolo arm is first depressed, thereby returning the remaining strings to pitch.

The bridges on these guitars are also adjustable for individual string height and intonation, which are described in detail on pages 12 and 17 respectively, as well as spring to string balance on the tremolo, which is described on page 14.

## **TRUSS ROD, ACTION, AND INTONATION ADJUSTMENTS**

Because of travel effects, changes in string gauges, climatic conditions, and differences in playing styles, you might have need to adjust your Fender guitar. If it becomes necessary, the following procedure outlines the standards set at the factory.

To make these adjustments, you will need the following:

- 1 - 1.5mm Allen wrench (supplied)
- 1 - 2.4mm Allen wrench (for some Strats)
- 1 - 4.0mm Allen wrench (for some Strats)
- 1 - Capo
- 1 - Feeler Gauge
- 1 - 6" Mechanic's ruler (with 1/64" increments)
- 1 - Phillips head screwdriver
- 1 - Flat blade screwdriver

### **1. Tuning**

Tune the instrument to standard pitch.

## **2. Adjust Neck Curvature (Truss Rod)**

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

Under normal tension, the neck should have a slightly 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 guitar to playing pitch. Install a capo at the first fret, depress the 6th string at the fret where the neck joins the body. Using a feeler gauge, check the gap between the bottom of the 6th string and the top of the 8th fret. The recommended string clearance should be approximately .010".

If an adjustment is necessary, insert the wrench (supplied) into the truss rod adjustment hole. Rotate it gently until you feel it engage in the hex socket. For necks with no Allen socket at the headstock, use the Phillips head screw at the heel of the neck.

If the neck is too concave, turn the Truss Rod Nut clockwise. If it is too straight or convex, turn the Truss Rod Nut counterclockwise while periodically checking the gap with the feeler gauge. Periodically re-check tuning for standard pitch.

**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 Nut 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 12th fret (measured by the distance between the bottom of the string and the top of the fret) is:

Strings 1 - 4:  $5/64''$  (2mm)  $\pm 1/64''$  (.4mm)

Strings 5 - 6:  $3/32''$  (2.4mm)  $\pm 1/64''$  (.4mm)

The above dimensions are the factory recommended settings only. The optimum height adjustment varies from player to player due to differences in technique, playing styles, string gauges, etc.

Each saddle is individually adjusted by using the two Allen socket screws located on the top of the saddle. Clockwise raises and counterclockwise lowers. Be sure both height adjustment screws of each bridge saddle rest firmly against the bridge plate. Also be sure each saddle is parallel to the bridge plate after adjustment.

Some guitars also feature adjustment of the entire bridge unit, which is also performed by turning the bridge mounting screws clockwise to raise the bridge and counterclockwise to lower it.

#### **4. Adjusting Spring Tension (Bridge/String Balance)**

##### **Vintage**

The Vintage tremolos utilize a spring adjustment system—two Phillips head wood screws drawing a claw back and forth with one end of the [3 to 5] springs attached while the other end is attached to the bridge Spring Block/Sustain Bar.

First, remove the six screws that hold the back tremolo plate in position and remove plate. The tremolo arm should be depressed so as to raise the back of the bridge. Place the 5/32" (4mm) spacer block between the bridge and the body.

Allow bridge to return back to body, trapping the block. Tune guitar up to pitch. If bridge raises and fails to trap block, tighten the two claw screws clockwise until spring pressure will trap the block with the strings all tuned to pitch. Stretch all strings out completely (sometimes it helps to hold the bridge down with one hand while stretching the strings with the other).

Now remove the spacer block by depressing the tremolo arm. The pitch of the strings should now be raised. Using your tuning source (preferably an

electronic tuner) and a Phillips tip screwdriver, turn the screws which adjust the claw, counterclockwise, until the strings return to pitch. This should raise your bridge and return the bridge to the proper balance point.

### **Jaguar/Jazzmaster**

It is possible to vary the tension of the tremolo action by adjusting the tremolo spring tension screw. It should be kept in mind that the tension of the tremolo spring directly affects the pitch of the strings, and if you tighten this screw, the pitch of the strings will be raised. Should the tension be lessened, the pitch of the strings will be lowered. Either adjustment will in no way affect the playing action of the instrument, but will require retuning the strings to their original pitch. This feature affords the player any degree of tremolo action he prefers, which will be readily appreciated by every player.

### **5. Set Pickup Height**

The pickups on your Fender guitar are fully adjustable for height (Humbucking pickups also have individually adjustable pole pieces). Adjustments are made by turning the Pickup Adjustment Screws located at each end of the pickups. On Telecaster models the neck pickup can only be accessed by removing the pickguard.



NOTE: Jaguar and Jazzmaster pickups are adjusted in the same way as the other guitars with one notable exception—the directions in which the pickup adjustment screws are turned to raise and lower the pickups are the *reverse* of other guitars (see following section).

Depress all strings at the highest fret. Check the distance from the bottom of the 1st and 6th strings to the top of the pole piece. The measurement should be as follows:

1st string: 1/16" (1.6mm)  
6th string: 3/32" (2.4mm)

Pickups mounted on the pickguard (this includes all pickups except Telecaster neck pickups, which are mounted directly to the body) are adjusted in the following manner: to raise the pickup, turn the adjustment screws clockwise; to lower it, turn the screws counterclockwise. For Telecaster neck pickups (and all Jaguar and Jazzmaster pickups), turning the adjustment screws clockwise lowers the pickup while counterclockwise raises the pickup.

The recommended string clearances are measured between the pickup and the 1st and 6th strings when fretted at the last fret on the fingerboard.

NOTE: Pickups set too close to the strings can cause false tones and loss of sustain due to magnetic pull on the strings.

### **6. Check for Fret Rattles**

With the instrument plugged into your amplifier and the pickup selector switch set to the neck pickup position, pick in the area between the neck and bridge pickups. Play each fret position, holding the pick parallel to the plane of the body, to determine that the strings do not buzz or rattle against successively higher frets.

Bend the first and second strings up one whole tone in pitch at the 12th , 15th and 17th frets. The notes should ring true, without choking off.

Due to differences in playing styles and picking techniques, action settings that produce no string rattle for one player may rattle when another player plays the instrument. If you have followed all the adjustment procedures listed and set the string action at the recommended setting, but are still experiencing fret rattle, you may require slightly higher than normal settings to accommodate your style of playing. If you still experience difficulties, take the guitar to an Authorized Fender Dealer or Service Center.

## **7. Intonation**

For optimum results, these adjustments should be made when the strings are in new condition. Tune the guitar. With the pickup selector switch set to the neck pickup position and the tone and volume controls 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; if the fretted note is flat, the string must be shortened by moving the saddle forward. After each adjustment, retune and repeat this test until both notes produce the same pitch. The procedures for doing this are as follows:

Adjust the slot screw at the end of the bridge clockwise to lengthen the string and counterclockwise to shorten, depending on whether the string is sharp or flat in relation to the 12th fret harmonic. Retune and retest after each adjustment.

### **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 instruments feature a 4-bolt neck angle

adjustment for adjusting the pitch of the neck to the body.

If your guitar has a hole located between the lower two neck mounting screws (or above the single neck mounting screw on 3-bolt models), then you can use the following procedure. If it does not, your neck angle can only be changed by removing the neck and adding a shim in the deepest part of the neck slot. Should this be the case, unless you are experienced in guitar repair it is recommended that you contact your nearest authorized Fender Service Center.

You can custom adjust the neck angle to change the height of the strings from the body surface. This requires readjusting 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 ensure 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 three/four neck mounting screws. The two screws nearest the edge of the body should be loosened about 1/4 turn each. The one/two screw(s) located toward the center of the body should be loosened approximately 2 turns.

Insert the special 1/8" 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 neck angle adjustment hole, then the one/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 GUITAR**

Your new Fender guitar 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 guitar, including the strings, with a clean, soft cloth. Regular cleaning with Fender Polish is recommended.

Avoid exposing the guitar to any chemical or substance that might mar the finish, or to direct sunlight or other sources 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 qualities of your guitar. Change them often, using Fender strings.

If your guitar 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 Authorized Fender Dealer or Fender Service Center. Any service performed by other than an Authorized Fender Dealer or Fender Service Center is not reimbursable 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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