

U.S. SIGNATURE SERIES



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 Yngwie Malmsteen Signature Model Guitars contain many features and new improvements developed by Fender engineers in collaboration with Yngwie Malmsteen. 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 word "Fender" is slanted upwards from left to right. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located at the top right of the letter "r".

TRUSS ROD

**PICKUP
SELECTOR
SWITCH**

**ADJUSTABLE
PICKUPS**

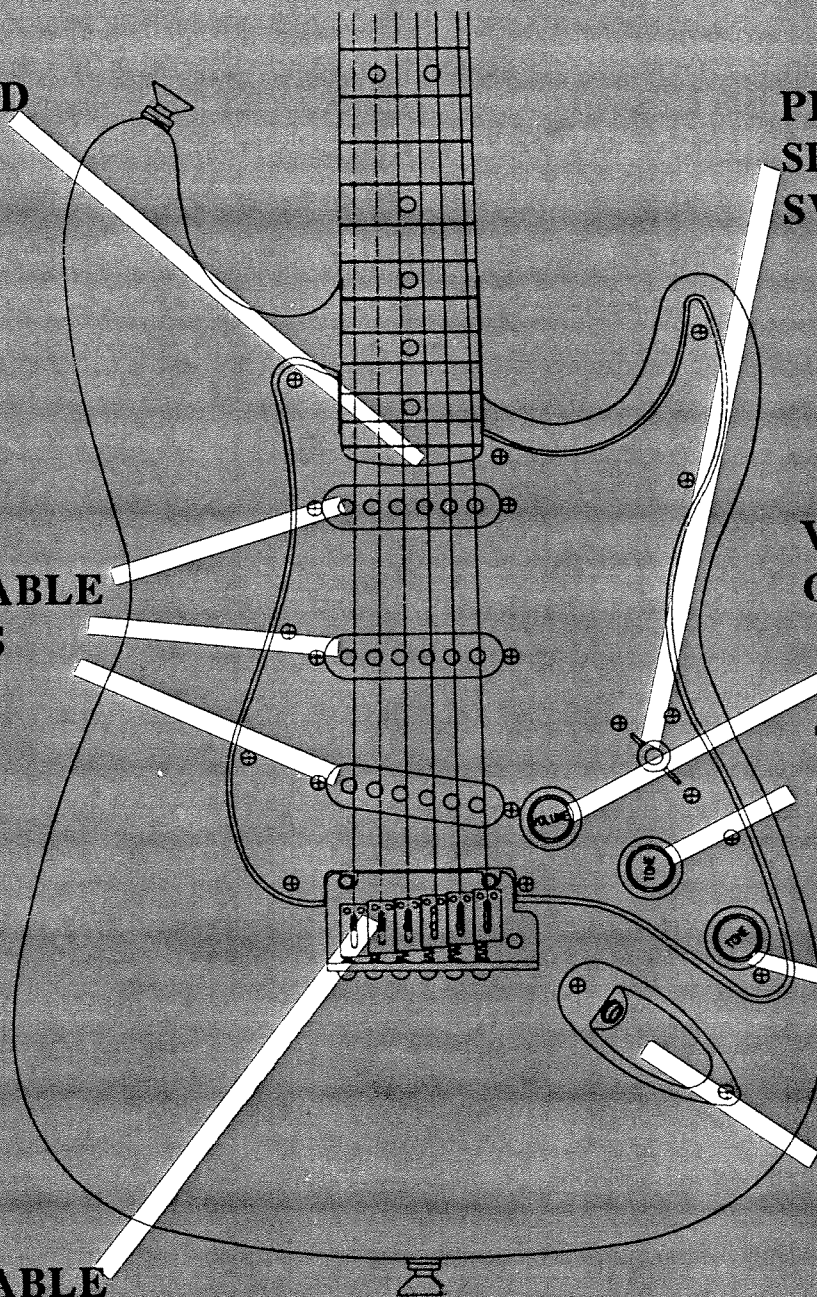
**VOLUME
CONTROL**

**TBX
CONTROL**

**TBX
CONTROL**

**OUTPUT
JACK**

**ADJUSTABLE
BRIDGES**



MODEL	10-7700	10-7702
Adjustable Pickups	1 Fender single coil (middle), 2 DiMarzio HS-3 humbucking pickups (neck & bridge)	1 Fender single coil (middle), 2 Di-Marzio HS-3 humbucking pickups (neck & bridge)
Nut	Brass	Brass
Keys	DiMarzio	DiMarzio
Selector Switch	5-position	5-position
Controls	Master Volume TBX (neck p.u.) TBX (mid & bridge p.u.)	Master Volume TBX (neck p.u.) TBX (mid & bridge p.u.)
Tremolo	American Standard	American Standard
Scale Length	25.5" (647.7 mm)	25.5" (647.7 mm)
Fretboard	Scalloped Rosewood	Scalloped Maple
Radius	9.5" (241.3 mm)	9.5 (241.3 mm)
Frets	21, vintage	21, vintage
Output Jack	Body/Top	Body/Top

VOLUME CONTROL

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

TONE CONTROL

The TBX (Patent Pending) Control—available exclusively on Fender guitars—is a unique passive circuit which fulfills the function of a standard tone control as well as expanding the natural tonal range of the instrument.

The TBX Control provides both the conventional Fender sound and unique new sounds. Rotating 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 advancing 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

The 5-position pickup selector switch does just what it implies—it selects the pickups either alone or in combination.

AMERICAN STANDARD TREMOLO

The Malmsteen Signature models are equipped with an American Standard tremolo unit. This is a floating, fulcrum style tremolo, similar in function to the classic Fender Vintage tremolo. It differs in that it features two large pivot posts, instead of the six screws found on the Vintage style unit. These pivot posts are "V" grooved and are mated to the knife edge slots that are cut into the bridge bass plate. The bridge saddles are made from stainless steel, due to its superior wearability factor and resistance to corrosion. They are weight balanced to provide optimum sound transfer. These, coupled with the thicker 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. (These adjustments are described in detail on pages 7 & 10, respectively). The bridge is adjustable for tremolo travel by adjusting the spring to string balance (as described on page 7).

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.

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 a few simple tools:

- 1 - .050" Allen Wrench (supplied)
- 1 - 1/8" Allen Wrench (supplied)
- 1 - Capo
- 1 - Feeler Guage
- 1 - 6" (15.2 cm) Mechanic's ruler (with 1/64" increments)
- 1 - Phillips head 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 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.

To check the truss rod setting, tune the guitar to playing pitch. Install a capo at the first fret, and 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 is approximately .010".

If an adjustment is necessary, lay the instrument on a table or other flat surface and insert a small standard-head screwdriver in the nut exposed at the end of the neck near the pickguard edge. If the neck bows up in the center, turn the slotted screw counterclockwise a quarter turn. If the neck is concave in the center, turn the slotted screw clockwise. To ease the pressure on the nut, have another person hold down the body of the guitar and with your left hand depress or raise the end of the neck according to the adjustment required. With the right hand turn the nut in the appropriate direction.

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 nut should not be left loose, but should have at least a quarter turn.

3. Set Bridge Height

The recommended string clearance at the 17th 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. The instrument should be adjusted so that it provides you the ultimate in playing content.

Each saddle is individually adjusted by using the two set screws located on the front 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.

4. Adjusting Spring Tension (Bridge/String Balance)

The American Standard tremolo on the Malmsteen Signature models utilizes a spring adjustment system that is identical to a Vintage style system—two Phillips head wood screws drawing a claw back and forth with one end of the springs (3 to 5) attached while the other end is attached to the bridge sustain block. First, remove the six screws that hold the back tremolo plate in position and remove the 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 the bridge to return back to the body, trapping the block. Tune the guitar up to pitch. If the bridge raises and fails to trap the block, tighten the two claw screws clockwise until the 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. Make any final tuning adjustments using the fine tuners on the bridge.

5. Set Pickup Height

The pickups on your guitar are fully adjustable for height. Adjustments are made by turning the Pickup Adjustment Screws located at each end of the pickups.

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 pieces. The measurement should be as follows:

1st string: 1/16" (1.6mm)

6th string: 3/32" (2.4mm)

Pickups are adjusted in the following manner: to raise the pickup, turn the adjustment screws clockwise; to lower it, turn the screws counterclockwise. The recommended string clearance is 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 a slightly higher than normal setting 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 (1/100 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.

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 open 12th fret harmonic. Retune and retest after each adjustment.

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 mar 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. All Yngwie Malmsteen Signature Model guitars are set up at the factory with Fender 3250L Super Bullets® Nickelplated Steel Roundwound 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.

**Musical
Instruments**

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