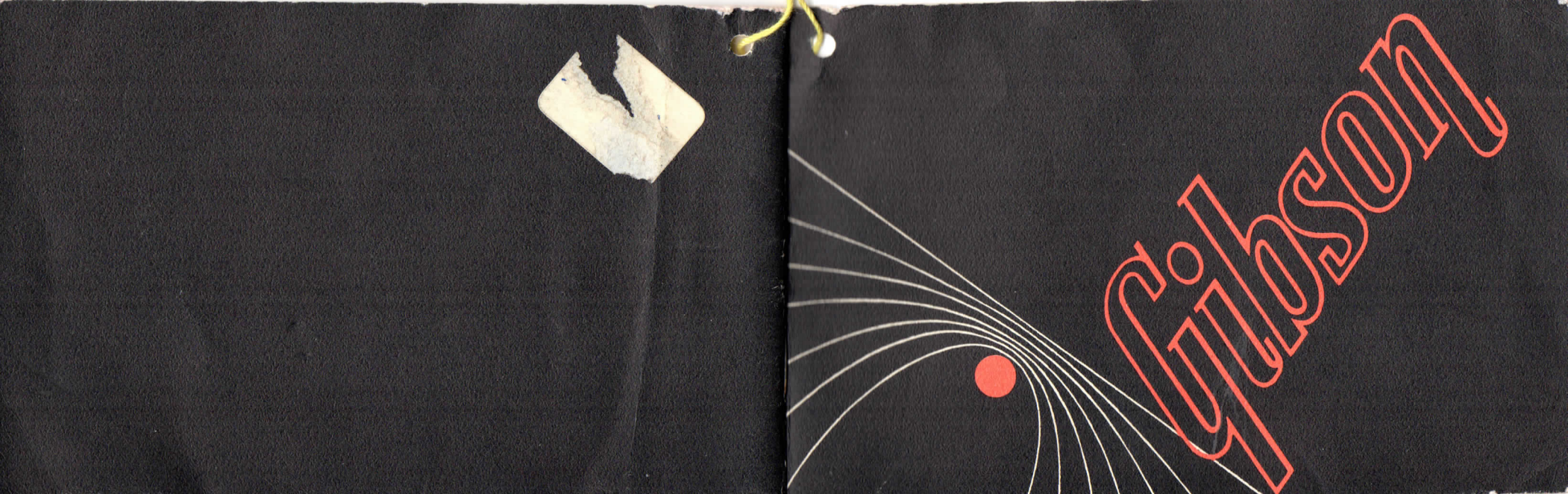

Gibson

B25 Deluxe
673548

TO THE NEW OWNER

Your new Gibson instrument is a product made from wood. It is a portable instrument, which during its life is constantly exposed to variations in temperature and humidity. Under certain conditions, these variations can affect the tone and performance of your instrument. The following instructions are given to keep the instrument at peak performance so that you might enjoy pride of ownership for the long life your Gibson was designed to give. We urge you to read them carefully.

Gibson

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

CARE OF THE INSTRUMENT

How to Carry

A high quality, hardshell case is always recommended for carrying and storing Gibson instruments. The added protection from a sturdy case reduces damage possibilities and protects the instrument from sudden atmospheric or climatic changes.

When placing the instrument in the case, be sure all catches are securely locked. Carry the case with the case lid toward you in the event case locking is overlooked. In this event, the case will open harmlessly against the body, retaining the instrument in the case.

Avoid dropping the case. A shock can be severe enough to fracture the finish, especially in winter temperatures.

When carrying the case in an automobile trunk, avoid placing heavy packages or cartons over it.

Maintaining the Guitar

1. Keep the instrument tuned at (A-440). Leave it tuned to pitch in the case during short periods of storage.
2. If the instrument is to be stored for an extended period of time, relax the string tension—but leave them attached.
3. KEEP THE INSTRUMENT CLEAN. Your instrument performs at its best when it is clean. Wax deposits or other foreign materials that are allowed to accumulate will impede efficiency. A systematic routine for cleaning the instrument, using a soft cloth and Gibson polish, is highly recommended.
4. KEEP THE STRINGS CLEAN. Deposits of foreign materials left to accumulate in the windings of the strings cause rust and loss of excursion. This results in pitch and intonation problems in the upper pitch ranges of the instrument. It is important to wipe the strings clean and bright on all surfaces after each use.
5. Fresh strings add to the enjoyment and exciting tonal qualities of your Gibson instrument. Change them often, using the recommended sets shown on the string tag attached to the instrument.

Avoid Finish Checking

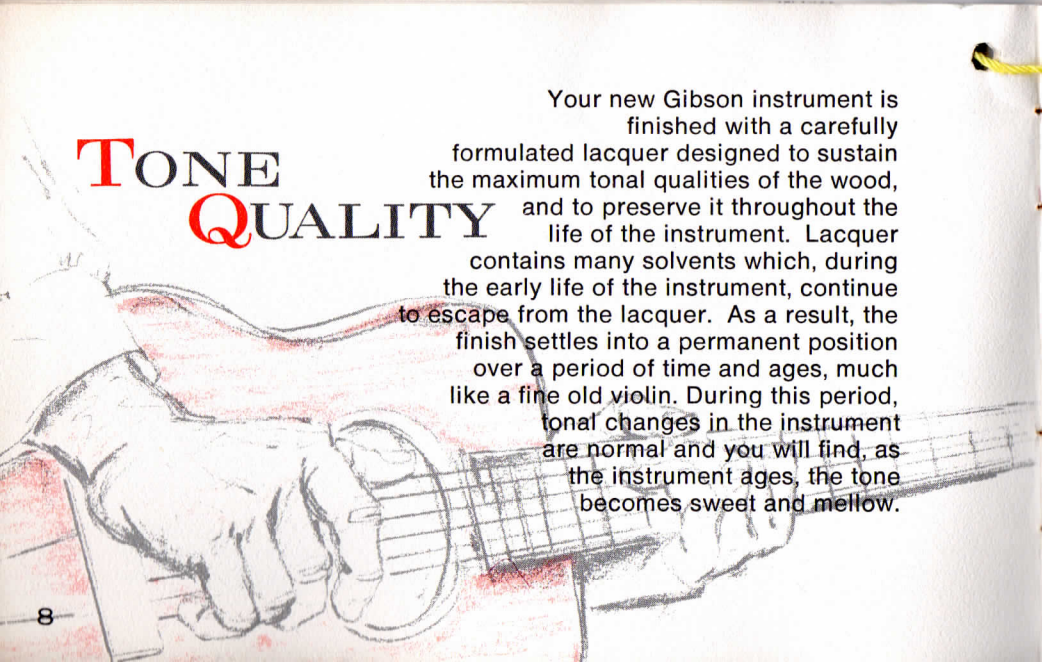
Finish checking is a normal result of an instrument being exposed to sudden shocks of temperature and humidity while under tension. In most instances, it happens when a chilled instrument is shocked by sudden warm air. It occurs most frequently during the Winter season, when a chilled instrument is played after entering a warm room or studio. When this takes place, the wood expands faster than the finish and shatters this finish like a window pane, leaving hairline marks that cannot be removed by any polish or cleaning compound. While this condition does not affect the tone, it does mar the appearance.

To eliminate the possibility of this inconvenience and distress, warm your instrument in the case slowly by first unlatching the lid of the case and using the lid as a fan to induce the warm air to circulate over the top of the instrument. If a bright blueish fog appears on the instrument, close the lid immediately for a minute or so.

When the chill has been removed from the top of the instrument, remove the instrument slightly to allow the air to circulate around the rims and back, allowing these components to adjust to the new environment.

TONE QUALITY

Your new Gibson instrument is finished with a carefully formulated lacquer designed to sustain the maximum tonal qualities of the wood, and to preserve it throughout the life of the instrument. Lacquer contains many solvents which, during the early life of the instrument, continue to escape from the lacquer. As a result, the finish settles into a permanent position over a period of time and ages, much like a fine old violin. During this period, tonal changes in the instrument are normal and you will find, as the instrument ages, the tone becomes sweet and mellow.



Bridge Adjustment

The bridge on your Gibson instrument has been set to exacting factory standards, and it is only a rare occasion that any adjustment is required at this point unless there is neglect in changing the strings, or if different gauge strings are used.

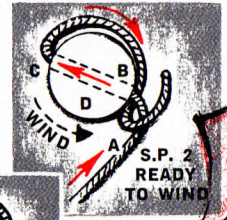
The bridge setting is a focal point of the scale of the guitar. Like a fine piano, it is designed to be positioned in a place on the top that assures maximum vibrations and perfect intonation. On flat top guitars, the bridge saddle is left un-notched so the strings may position themselves into the slotted bridge pin holes. Other instruments equipped with the tune-o-matic bridge have either plastic or metal inserts that are notched in the proper places for the diameter of the string. Should a change be required in the event of string gauge variance, see our service bulletin.

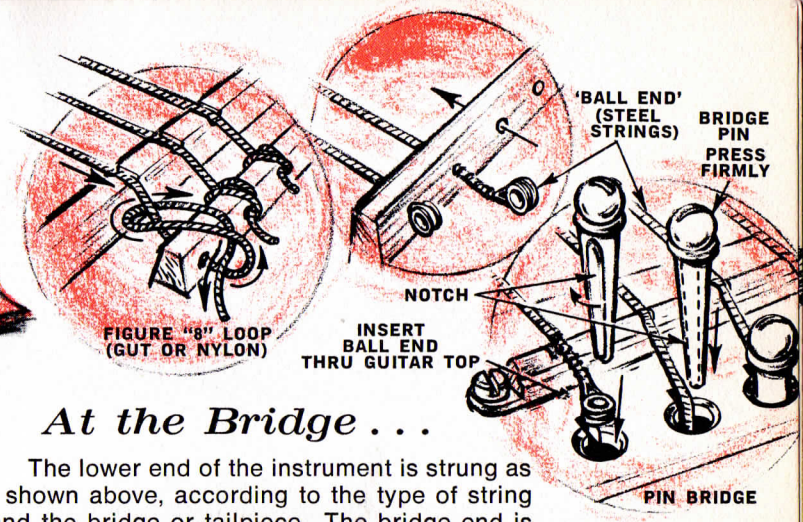
The Proper Way to STRING THE INSTRUMENT

At the Neck . . .

To fasten a string on the string post to prevent slipping, bring string up center of head of instrument to string post desired. Put string (A) through hole in string post at B to C; around upper side of string post (D), and under string (A) at B; back again around string post (D). Then wind and the string will lock itself against the post.

Stringing is the same with horizontal posts.





At the Bridge . . .

The lower end of the instrument is strung as shown above, according to the type of string and the bridge or tailpiece. The bridge end is always strung before the string posts at the neck.

Attach to other end to machine head and tighten to desired pitch. (See page 12.)

How To Tune Your Guitar

Many individuals have their own method of tuning a guitar. We recommend the following procedure as used at the Gibson Factory. A guitar is usually tuned to a fixed pitch tuning pipe or fork which is tuned to A-440. When tuning the instrument, always lower the strings below the assigned open pitch and gradually return the string to pitch. This equalizes the string throughout its entire length, and assures constant frequency over a long period of time.

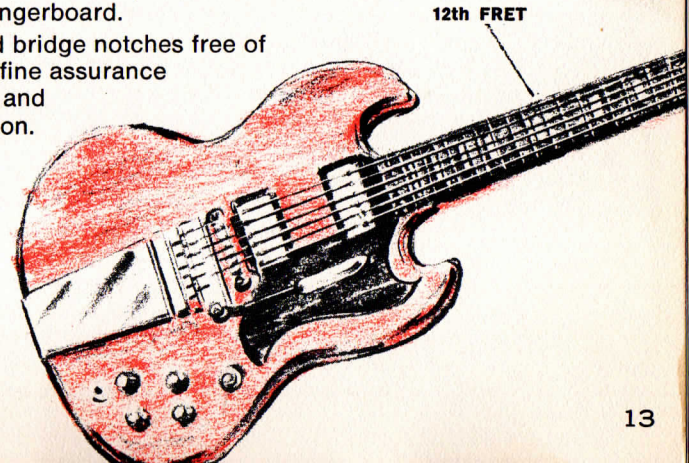
We recommend that the two outside strings are tuned to pitch first, then tuning towards the center. This equalizes the pressure on the bridge and facilitates rapid, accurate tuning.

To check the instrument to be sure that it is in tune with itself, effect a harmonic tone at the 12th fret and compare it with the actual tone produced at the 12th fret when the string is depressed here. These should agree. On fixed pin bridge instruments, this has been pre-set at the factory.

If the actual tone produced at the 12th fret is higher than the harmonic, the bridge point must move toward the tailpiece until the two agree. If the actual tone produced at the 12th fret is flat, the focal point must be turned toward the fingerboard.

Keeping the nut and bridge notches free of foreign material, is fine assurance for accurate tuning and fingerboard intonation.

The guitar can be tuned to a A-440 tuning fork, Deagan chime bar, pitch pipe or first "A" above middle "C" on an organ, piano or accordion.



continued . . .

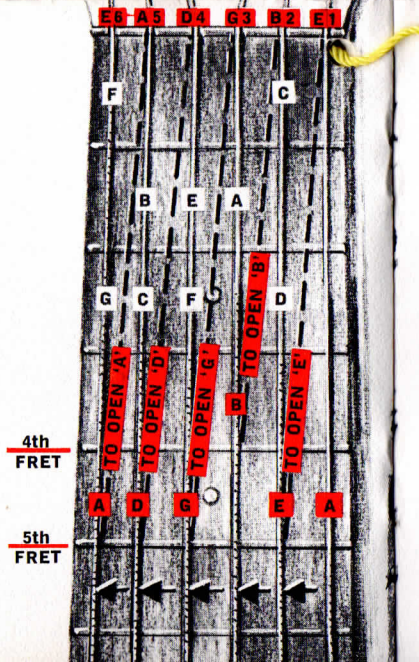
TUNING

The resulting "E" pitch on the open first string can be used to tune the second string. The fifth fret of the second string will sound the same as the open first string when in tune.

The resulting "B" pitch on the open second string can be used to tune the third string by depressing the fourth fret of the third string, tuning it until it is in unison with the open second string.

The resulting "G" pitch on the open third string can be used to tune the "D" or fourth string by depressing the fifth fret on the fifth string. These will sound the same when in tune.

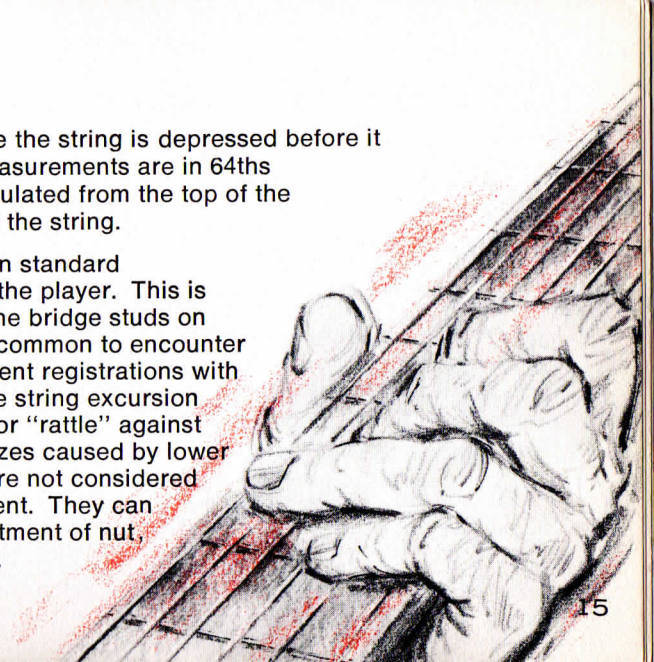
The resulting "A" pitch on the fifth string can be used to tune the sixth string by depressing the fifth fret on the sixth string. The two positions will give a unison pitch when the instrument is in tune.



ACTION

"Action" is the distance the string is depressed before it meets the fret. The measurements are in 64ths of an inch and are calculated from the top of the fret to the underside of the string.

On occasion, lower than standard actions are desired by the player. This is achieved by lowering the bridge studs on the saddle. It is not uncommon to encounter fret buzzes in the different registrations with the lower action, for the string excursion will cause it to "buzz" or "rattle" against the fret. Rattles or buzzes caused by lower settings of the action are not considered a defect in the instrument. They can be removed by readjustment of nut, fret and bridge heights.



Standard Action on All Gibsons

First fret action heights are the same on all Gibson Guitars, except basses . . .

1/64th at strings 1, 2 and 3
2/64th at strings 4, 5 and 6

Basses . . .
2/64 at treble side
3/64 at bass side

Action heights vary on the different Gibson instruments. The following chart specifies the 12th fret action check point.

IMPORTANT: Be sure the truss rod is in correct adjustment before making any attempt to change action from factory standard. (See folder on Truss Adjustment)

Action Chart

Model	*Treble Side*	*Bass Side*
Les Paul Custom (Fretless Wonder)	3/64	4/64
Solid bodies & ¾ size necks	4/64	6/64
Super 400 & L-5 electric; Byrdland	5/64	6/64
Advanced acoustic guitars and most electric Spanish models	5/64	7/64
"Regular" Spanish & most flat tops	6/64	8/64
"Classic" or gut string guitars	8/64	10/64
All basses	6/64	8/64
All mandolins	4/64	5/64
All banjos	5/64	7/64

THE GIBSON TRUSS ROD

Used on every Gibson guitar, except Classics since 1926.

It's adjustable:

When the instrument is tuned to pitch, a bending load is placed on the neck. Your Gibson Truss Rod is designed to counter-balance this load and maintain easy playing action indefinitely.

Should unusual neck or fingerboard distortion appear, corrective Truss Rod adjustments are made by turning the hexagon Truss Rod nut located in the peghead under the cover.

SERVICE

Your Gibson dealer is equipped to adjust the truss rod and set actions in the event such adjustments are required. We recommend that within 90 days from the date of purchase, the instrument be returned to the dealer for a truss rod adjustment. This is very important to avoid neck warpage.

In the event of major service work, please write to:

Service Department Manager
Gibson, Inc.
225 Parsons Street
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007

for return authorization and shipping instructions.

NOTE pertinent facts below as a record in case of theft, loss, resale or correspondence to GIBSON.

Model:_____ **Serial No.:**_____ **String Set No.:**_____

Date Purchased:_____ **Dealer:**_____ **Price:**_____

GIBSON INSTRUMENT GUARANTEE

Gibson, Inc. guarantees this Gibson Instrument to the original retail purchaser, as registered by the return of the attached card.

If at anytime it should develop any defects that are a result of faulty workmanship or materials, we agree to correct the defect(s) without charge to the registered purchaser, provided that the instrument is shipped to our factory in Kalamazoo, Mich., carrying charges prepaid. This guarantee does not provide coverage of repairs necessitated by normal wear, misuse, accidental damage or the natural cracking of wood or finishes that result from changes in temperature or humidity.

IMPORTANT: This guarantee becomes effective when we receive the attached registration card filled out and signed by owner.

Gibson inc.

MODEL _____

SERIAL NO. _____ DATE DELIVERED _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

DEALER'S NAME _____

CITY & STATE _____

Please check size of town in which you live:

- ☐ Over 100,000
- ☐ 50,000 to 100,000
- ☐ 25,000 to 50,000
- ☐ 10,000 to 25,000
- ☐ Under 10,000

What kind of instrument, if any, was traded in on your new Gibson?

_____

Will your Gibson be used primarily by:

- ☐ Male Adult
- ☐ Female Adult
- ☐ Children
- ☐ Teacher
- ☐ Entertainer

What most influenced you to choose a Gibson?

- ☐ a Friend
- ☐ a Teacher
- ☐ a Professional
- ☐ Tone Quality
- ☐ Company Reputation
- ☐ Ease of Playing
- ☐ Price
- ☐ Liberal Terms
- ☐ Rental

How was your attention directed to Gibson?

- ☐ Newspaper Ad
- ☐ Magazine Ad
- ☐ Radio—TV
- ☐ Dealer Contact —Mail
- ☐ Dealer Contact —Direct

What type of music do you play?

- ☐ Country
- ☐ Western
- ☐ Folk
- ☐ Jazz
- ☐ Rock'n Roll
- ☐ Classic
- ☐ Other _____

COMMENTS: _____

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 183
Kalamazoo, Mich.

BUSINESS REPLY CARD

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

Postage Will Be Paid By:

Gibson inc.

225 Parsons St.

Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001