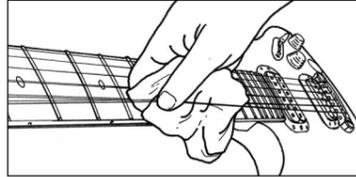


MAINTENANCE

Our congratulations and deepest thanks on making Ibanez your choice of instrument. Ibanez standards are second to none. All Ibanez instruments are set up to our strict quality control standards before shipping. The purpose of this manual is to explain how to maintain your instrument's finish and to keep your guitar playing as well as it did when it left our factory.

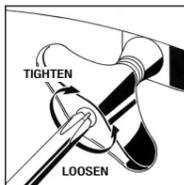
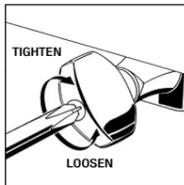
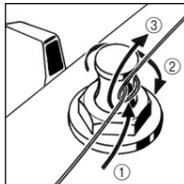
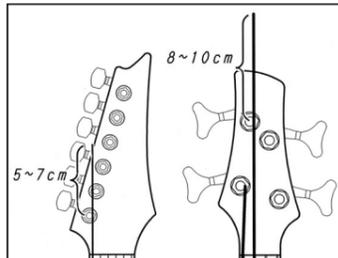
CLEANING

Regular cleaning of your bass is one of the most important ways you can maintain the finish and lengthen string life. After playing, wipe down your instrument to remove any perspiration from the instrument. Perspiration can actually contain acids that can be corrosive to the strings and metal parts of the bass. Gloss finish basses should be polished with polish formulated specifically for musical instruments, and a soft treated guitar cloth or a cotton rag. Abrasive rags such as polyester can scratch the finish. Oil finished basses should be wiped clean immediately after playing with a dry cotton rag only. If your bass has become discolored due to extended use or heavy perspiration, factory appearance, see a qualified bass repair person about methods to restore the oil finish to its original factory appearance.



STRINGS AND TUNING MACHINES

If strings become dirty, discolored, or produce a dull sound or buzz, replace the strings with new ones. For best results we recommend replacing one string at a time, this will help to avoid removing the string tension from the neck. When replacing strings with different gauge strings, it may be necessary to adjust the truss rod tension. (We recommend only qualified technicians perform this.) Ibanez basses are factory equipped with the following string gauges. Please follow the instructions below for your particular model. The strings should be tightly wound on to the tuning machines from top to bottom with 2 to 3 string wraps around the post. In case of tuning machines, where the string ends are inserted into the posts, the string can be cut to length in advance using a pair of string cutters. If the tuning machines are sealed gear units, they are self-lubricating types. The set screws for the tuning knob are adjustment screws that can be tightened with a small Phillips head screwdriver to increase the tension.

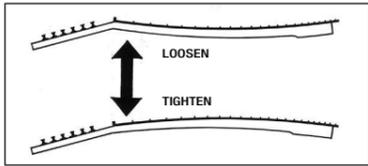
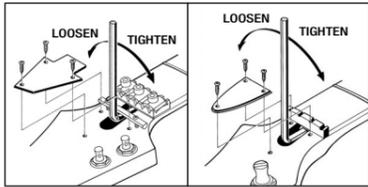


*The use of coarse strings may lead to buzzing and sound distortion. Using strings that have twists or kinks may cause buzzing or decreased sustain. Make sure that the strings are smooth and free from any defects before installing.

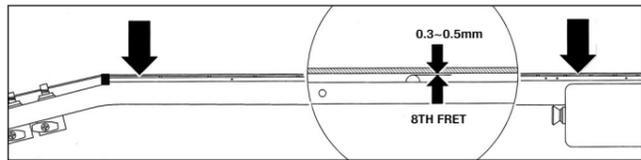
| STRING GAUGES | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Solid and Semi Acoustic Guitars | .009-.042" |
| Full Acoustic Guitars | .013-.054" Flat Wound |
| 4 String Basses | .045-.105" |
| 5 String Basses | .045-.105 + .130" |

NECK

Ibanez steel string models are equipped with adjustable truss rods. The purpose of a truss rod is to adjust the neck to counteract string tension. There are many reasons for truss rod adjustments. One of the most frequent reasons is changing string gauges or tuning pitch which can affect string tension. String tension changes may affect the string height and cause fret buzz or incorrect notes. To adjust the truss rod, locate the truss rod nut and adjust it by inserting the correct wrench into the nut and tightening (clockwise) or loosening (counter clockwise) the rod. Truss rod tension can be measured by installing a capo at the first fret, holding the string down at the fret position where the neck joins the body. Insert a thickness gauge between the string and the fret at the 8th fret. There should be between 0.3 mm to 0.5 mm clearance. That clearance is referred to as "neck relief". Too much neck relief can cause the neck to have higher action in the middle of the neck causing poor intonation and uncomfortable playability. No neck relief can cause fret buzz.



*Appropriate care must be taken when adjusting the neck and we recommend only qualified technicians perform this procedure.

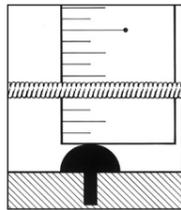


ACTION

Ibanez bass string action is set at the factory. However, there are many reasons that an instrument's string height can change.

Instruments can be affected by changes in temperature and moisture. High string action can make the guitar difficult to play. If the string action is too low, fret buzz or unclear notes can occur. To remedy this, follow the instructions for the particular type of bridge installed. In the case of string action, make sure the guitar is in tune and the truss rod is adjusted properly. Ibanez action is set to 2.0mm for treble side and 2.5mm for bass side at the 12th fret. The action may also need to be readjusted after the neck is adjusted or strings are changed to a different gauge. Follow the instructions in the relevant bridge manual to make adjustments.

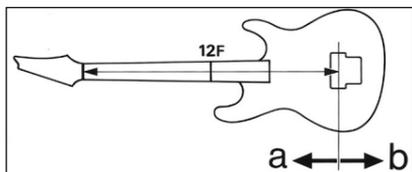
| | TREBLE SIDE | BASS SIDE |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Solid Guitars | 1.5mm | 2.0mm |
| Full Acoustic Guitars | 1.7mm | 2.3mm |
| Basses | 2.0mm | 2.5mm |



*If strings other than those described above are used, gradually increase the action clearance from the treble side through to the bass side.

INTONATION

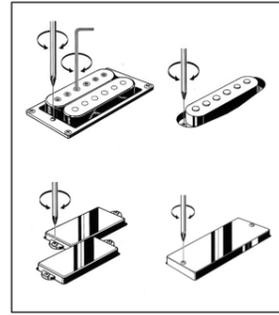
Intonation adjustment is the operation of adjusting the location of the string at the saddle to compensate for different tuning. Follow the instructions of the particular bridge intonation below. Intonation is properly set when the 12th fret note and the 12th fret harmonic are exactly the same note. This is the center point of the scale and the most accurate way of setting a standard scale length. With the harmonic note as the standard, if the fretted note is flat move the bridge saddle forward toward the headstock (a) to decrease the string length. If the fretted note is sharp, move it back away from the headstock (b) to increase the string length intonation adjustments.



*Please note that strings can be broken when the saddle is moved, so always loosen the strings before making adjustment.

PICKUPS

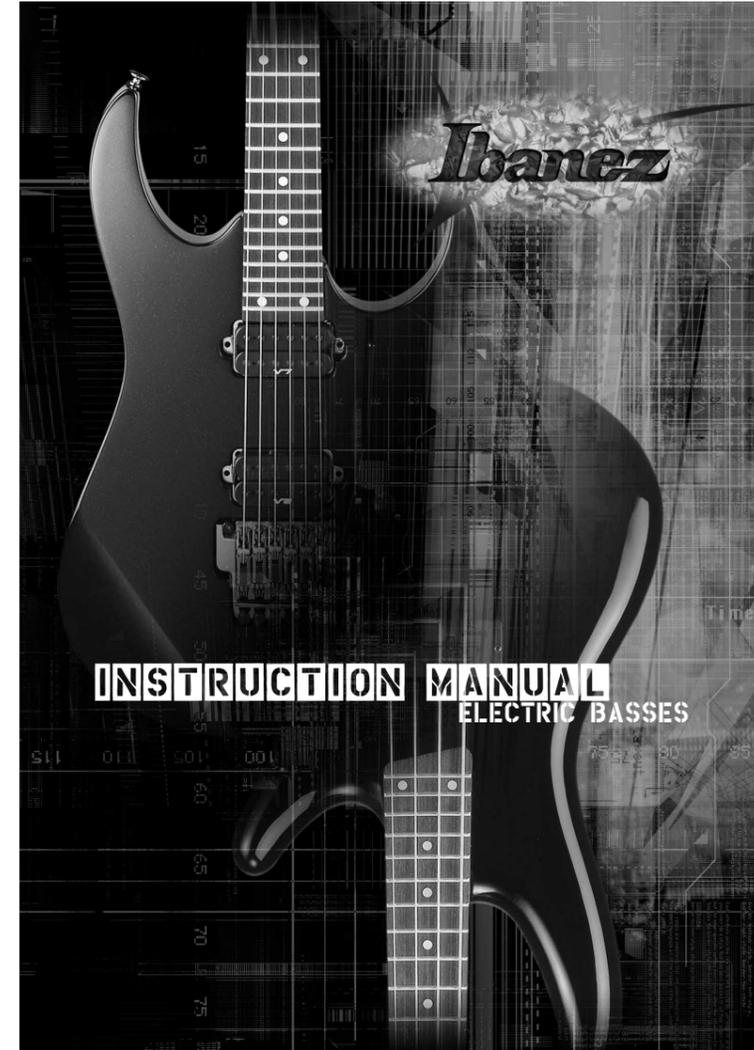
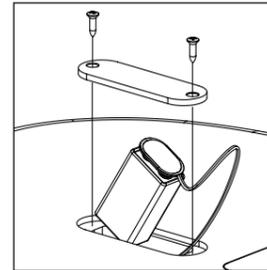
The output level of the instrument as well as the quality of the signal can be affected by the pickup height. Pickup height should be adjusted until the volume of neck and bridge pickups are almost equal with both volumes wide open. The volume may drop drastically if the pickup height is too low. As the pickups are magnetic, fret buzzing and distortion may occur if the pickup is too close to the strings. Use a small screwdriver to make adjustments to raise or lower the pickup.



*Instruments that have adjustable pole pieces can be adjusted to balance the output of each string.

BATTERY

The battery should be changed when the volume becomes weak or the sound becomes distorted. Use a new 9-volt alkaline (not lithium or carbon) battery. The battery is stored inside battery cavity or control cavity. Inserting a plug into the jack activates the power supply. Be sure to disconnect the cord when the bass is not in use; this will prevent the battery from draining.



Ibanez

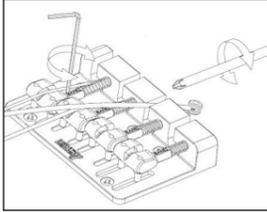
CE This is to certify that the aforementioned equipments fully conform to protection requirements of the following EC

BASS BRIDGES

B100, B105, B107 BRIDGE

SR, SRX, RD, BTB

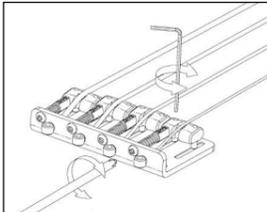
The B100, B105 and B106 bass bridges were designed for easy string change. The strings are installed by hooking the ball end into the string catch at the rear of the bridge. The intonation can be adjusted by moving the saddle forward or backward using a Phillips head (+) screwdriver on the adjustment screw at the rear of the bridge. String height is controlled by using a 1.5mm Allen wrench to raise or lower the Allen screws on either side of the saddle.



B10, B15 BRIDGE

SR, GSR, ICB, GAXB

To replace strings, thread the new strings through the string holes located on the back of the tailpiece and bring them up and over the saddle. The intonation can be adjusted by moving the saddle forward or backward using a Phillips head (+) screwdriver on the adjustment screw at the rear of the bridge. String height is controlled by using a 1.5mm Allen wrench to raise or lower the Allen screws on either side of the saddle.

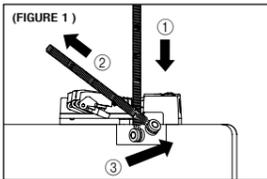


ACCU-CAST B200/B205

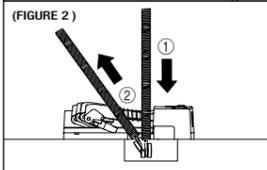
SRX, DWB3, RD

REPLACING THE STRINGS

The Accu-Cast B200 and B205 bass bridges allow two styles of string installation. The strings are installed by lowering the ball end into the bridge and hooking the ball end below the string catch at the rear of the bridge. (Figure 1)

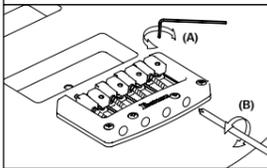


In this method, the strings are installed by lowering the ball end into the bridge and holding the string catch directly below the saddle. This increases string tension and adds sustain. (Figure 2)



STRING HEIGHT

To raise or lower the string action, insert the correct Allen wrench into the screw (A) at the saddle. To raise the saddle turn the wrench clockwise and to lower the saddle turn the wrench counter clockwise.



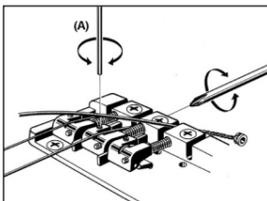
INTONATION

Intonation adjustment can be made by adjusting the intonation screws (B) at the rear of the bridge clockwise to move the saddle back and counter clockwise to move the saddle forward.

ACCU-CAST B20/B25

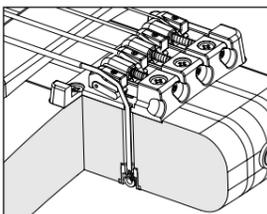
SR.

The Accu-Cast bass bridge was designed for easy string change, durability, and accurate string height adjustment. To raise or lower the string action, insert the correct Allen wrench into the screw at the saddle (A). To raise the saddle turn the wrench clockwise and to lower the saddle turn the wrench counter clockwise. Intonation adjustments can be made by adjusting the intonation screws at the rear of the bridge clockwise to move saddle back and counter clockwise to move the saddle forward.



SR900/905

For slightly more sustain, strings can be installed either from the back of the instrument through the string grommets.

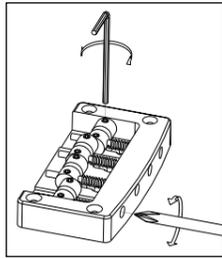


*Note: When replacing string check with the dealer to make sure the new strings are long enough for the full scale length of the bass.

B400, B405 BRIDGE

RD

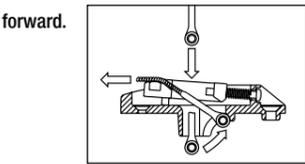
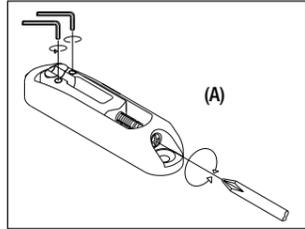
The strings are installed by lowering the ball end into the bridge and hooking the ball end below the string catch at the rear of the bridge. To raise or lower the string action, insert the correct Allen wrench into the screw at the saddle (A). To raise the saddle turn the wrench clockwise and to lower the saddle turn the wrench counter clockwise. Intonation adjustments can be made by adjusting the intonation screws (B) at the rear of the bridge clockwise to move saddle back and counter clockwise to move the saddle forward.



MONO-RAIL II

BTB

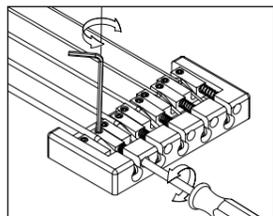
Mono-Rail II bridge allows the bass strings to be isolated for one another by using independent bridge plates for each string. The strings are installed by lowering the ball end into the bridge and holding the ball end below the string catch at the rear of the bridge. Intonation adjustments can be made by adjusting the intonation screws at the rear of the bridge clockwise to move saddle back and counter clockwise to move the saddle forward.



EB10 5STRING BRIDGE

DWB35

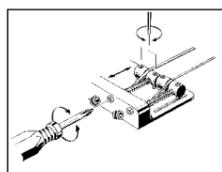
EB10 5string bridge was designed for easy string change. The strings are installed by holding the ball end into the string catch at the rear of the bridge. The intonation can be adjusted by moving the saddle forward or backward using a Phillips heads(+) screwdriver on the adjustment screw at the rear of the bridge. String height is controlled by using a 2.0mm Allen wrench to raise or lower the Allen screws on either side of the saddle.



STANDARD BRIDGE

K5

To replace strings, thread the new strings through the string holes located on the back of the tailpiece and bring them up and over the saddle. The intonation can be adjusted by moving the saddle forward or backward using a Phillips head (+) screwdriver on the adjustment screw at the rear of the bridge. Staring height is controlled by using a wrench to raise or lower the small Allen screws on either side of the saddle.



BASS ELECTRONICS

All 2 pickups models : Pickup Balancer

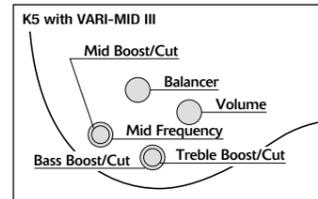
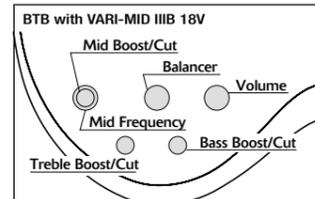
The pickup balance control pot allows the user to blend between the front and back pickups using a single pot. The center position of the pot has a de-tent which will set both pickups to equal output. Turning the knob clockwise increases the neck pickup while decreasing the output of the bridge pickup. Turning the knob counter clockwise decreases the neck pickup and increases the output of the bridge pickup.



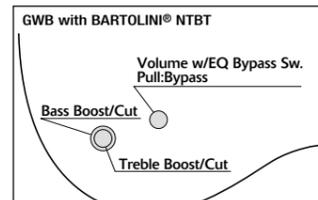
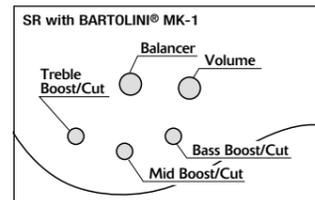
BASS CONTROLS

Each of the Ibanez pre-amps are specifically voiced to bring out the distinctive tone of each model.

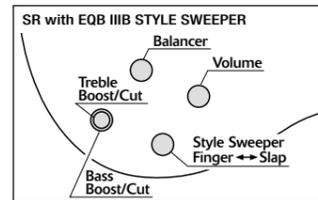
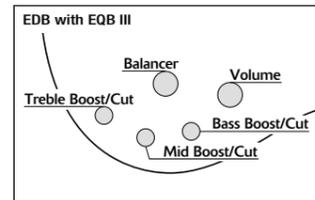
“VARI-MID” 3BAND EQ



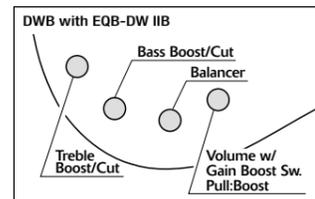
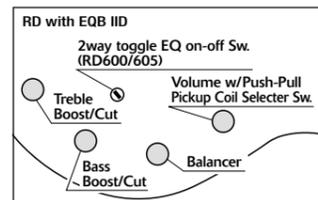
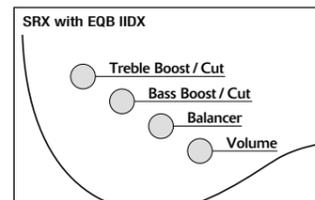
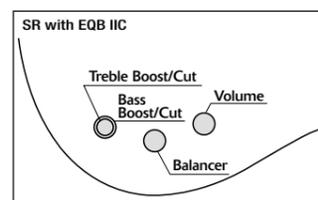
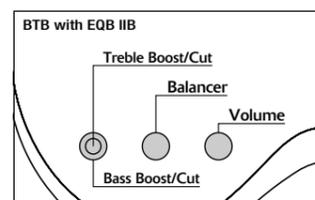
BARTOLINI® EQ



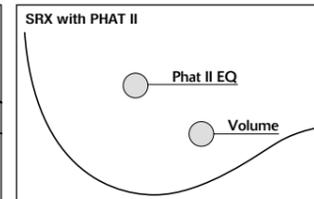
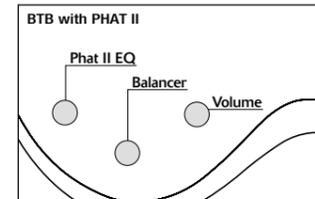
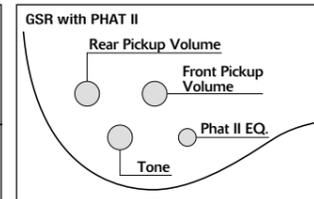
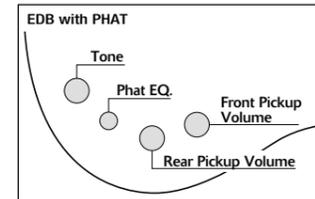
3BAND EQ



2BAND EQ



PHAT EQ



PASSIVE

