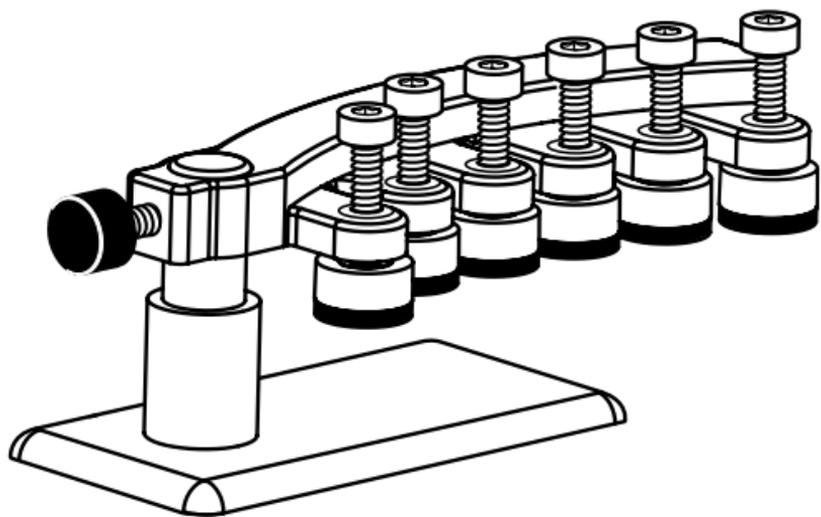


GUITAR-JO[®]

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



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**Check out the GUITAR-JO
YouTube channel for video
instructions:**

www.youtube.com/guitarjo

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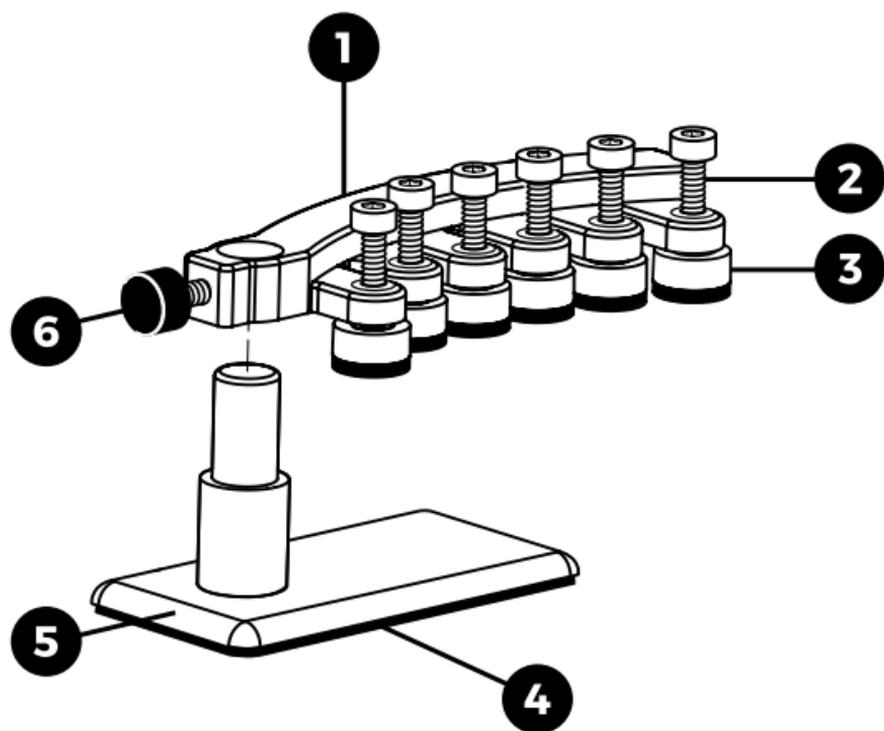
WARNING:

CHOKING HAZARD – Small parts not for children under 3 years or any individuals who have a tendency to place inedible objects in their mouths.

CAUTIONS:

- If the GUITAR-JO unit is left on your guitar for a period of several days, part of the microsuction material *may* stick to your guitar after removing the unit. To avoid this, please take the unit off of your guitar when not in use.
- It is recommended that you do not use GUITAR-JO on any guitars with an especially delicate finish to avoid the risk of stripping the finish from the body when removing the unit. In any case, always remove the unit slowly.
- Be aware of the sharper edges of the unit and use caution when handling it near your guitar.

DIAGRAM



- 1 The **Main Body** goes over the strings and houses the adjusters.
- 2 The **Adjusters** are turned to lower and raise the dampeners.
- 3 The **Dampeners** are lowered so that they come into contact with the strings. When contact is made, the fabric alters the timbre of the strings to give it a banjo twang.
- 4 The **Microsuction Material** has thousands of microscopic air pockets that create partial vacuums between the material and the body of the guitar without leaving sticky residue when removed.
- 5 The **Mounting Base** is used to attach the entire unit to the body of the guitar and contains the microsuction material underneath.
- 6 The **Side Screw** allows you to adjust the height of the main body over the strings of the guitar. More precise tuning is done with the adjusters for each dampener on the main body.

SETUP INSTRUCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

GUITAR-JO® is an electric guitar accessory used to create the sound of a banjo. The following instructions will show you how to mount and use the device. We recommend visiting our YouTube channel or our website to learn more about how to maximize the sound of your unit.

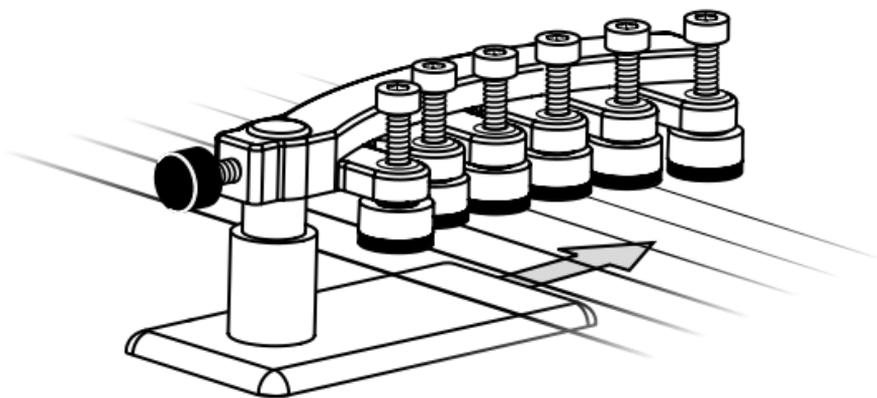
Please note:

- GUITAR-JO mounts to flat body guitars, not arch tops.
- This is designed to make an electric guitar sound like a banjo, not an acoustic.

01

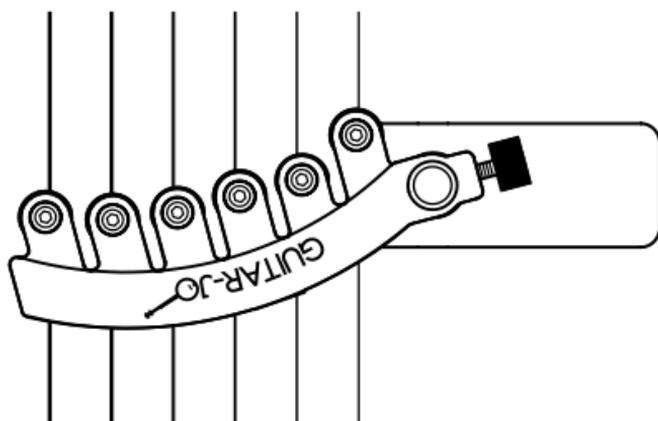
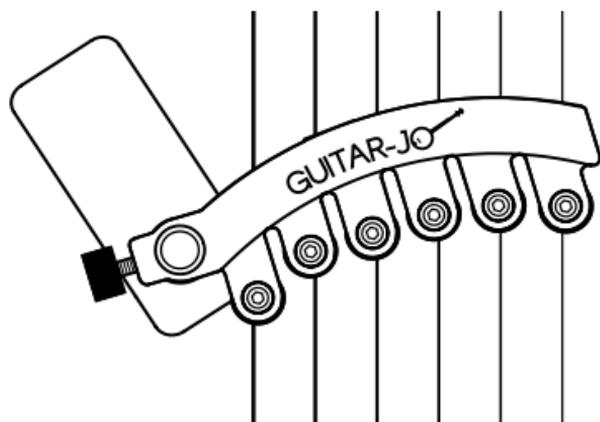
LOCATE PROPER POSITION ON GUITAR BODY

The device should be positioned more towards the neck than the bridge to get the optimal sound. With the main body attached to the mounting base and the side screw loosened to allow it to swivel, slide the foot of the mounting base underneath the strings so that it is perpendicular with the guitar strings. Do not press down yet.



ALTERNATE POSITIONS

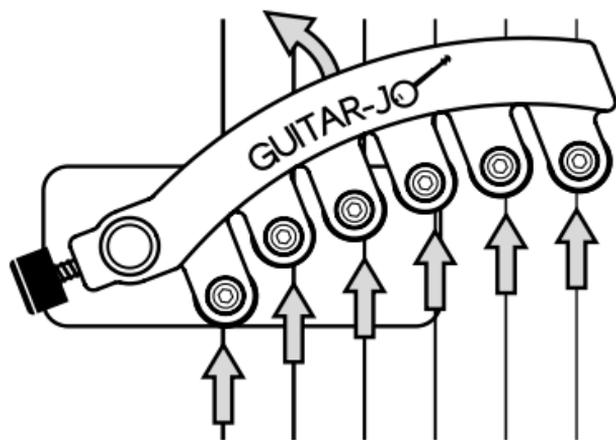
You can position the mounting base other ways as well based on where space is available on your guitar. Here are some examples:



02

LINE UP DAMPENERS WITH STRINGS

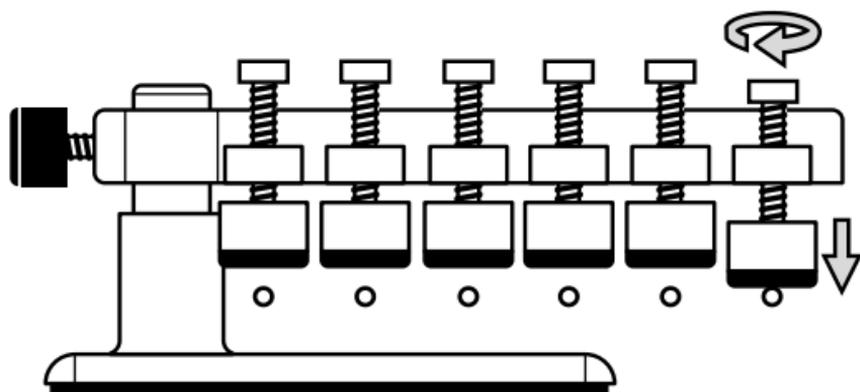
Swivel the main body on the mounting base until the 6 dampeners line up with each guitar string. Note that depending on the style of your guitar, the main body might need to be positioned at an angle rather than perpendicular to line up the dampeners with the strings. Adjust the overall height of the main body by loosening the side screw and sliding the body up or down the mounting base. When properly positioned, the dampeners should softly rest on the strings with room for them to be lowered or raised more. Tighten the side screw to keep the main body in place. Once positioned, press down on the foot of the mounting base to secure its position.



03

ADJUST HEIGHT OF DAMPENERS

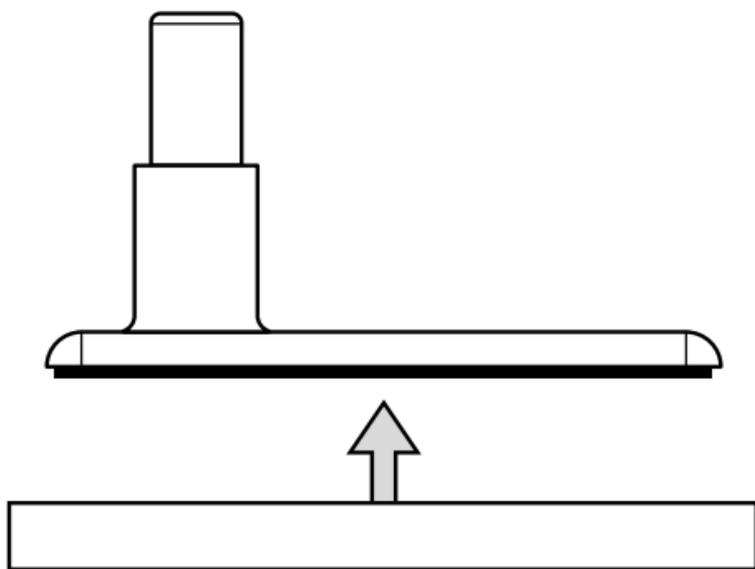
The goal is to lightly touch the electric guitar strings with the dampeners to give it a banjo twang. Use the adjusters to raise or lower each dampener so that they gently touch each string. Note that the more you apply pressure, the more it will mute the strings and decrease the sustain, so it's important that you take the time to get an even balance.



04

COVER BOTTOM OF MOUNTING BASE

Keep the bottom of the mounting base covered with the mounting base protector when GUITAR-JO is not mounted to your guitar. This will prevent dust and other particles from sticking to the bottom, which will maximize the life of the microsuction material.



Be sure to read the tips in the next section.

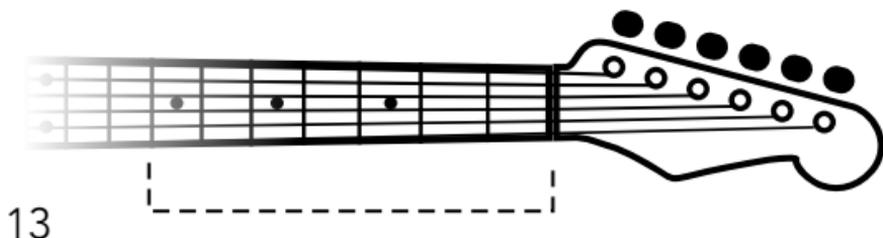
HELPFUL TIPS

DETERMINE THE FRETS YOU'LL BE PLAYING ON

The higher you go on the fretboard, the more the strings will pull away from the dampeners. Therefore, you should determine the general span of frets you will be playing on ahead of time so you can base the height of the dampeners on that.

As an example, if you will be playing mostly on the first 7 frets, it's recommended that you tune your open frets so that the notes are staccato. That way, when playing in between the open and 7th fret, you will have a nice even banjo sound. When you go past the 7th fret in this particular case, you will start to lose the banjo twang.

If you plan on playing higher up on the fretboard, you should lower the dampeners even more. However, it will mute the lower frets to the point where they are extremely staccato, which won't sound very good. We find the former tuning settings are the most versatile when using GUITAR-JO, as you can play both chords *and* lead on the first 7 frets.



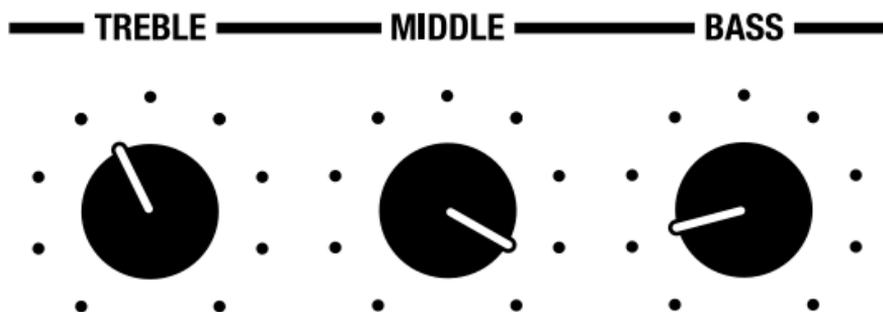
PICKUPS AND EQ

Since the pickups on your guitar produce different tones, try out each pickup to find the best sound.



Adjusting the EQ on your amp or mixer can also maximize the sound. In general, it is best to boost the mids and lower the bass, but it also depends on the guitar pickup you are using and your own sound preference.

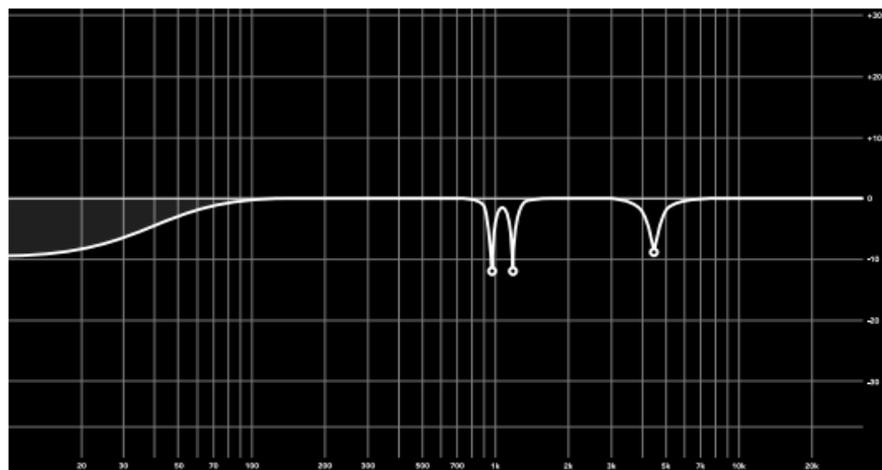
To minimize the high-pitched harmonics that can occur when you let certain notes ring out, keep the treble on the lower side. If you have access to a multiband EQ, see next page.



MULTIBAND EQ

With a multiband EQ, you can more precisely target and reduce any unwanted high-pitched frequencies without turning down the overall treble. You can find a multiband equalizer in any recording program, but there are also individual guitar effects pedals you can purchase. In addition, some multi-effects pedals have built-in multiband equalizers.

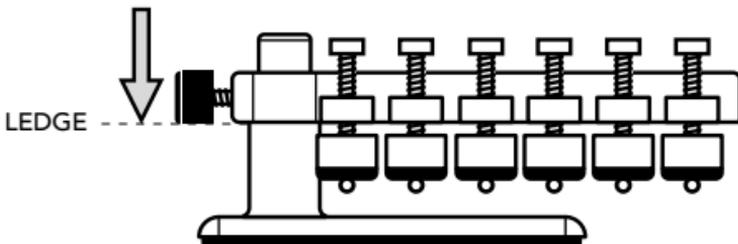
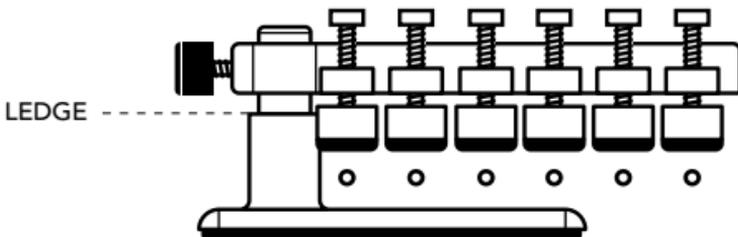
In general, the most prevalent peaks are between 1-2k Hz and around 4.5k Hz. Below is an example of the EQ settings for a GUITAR-JO studio recording. You can use this as a starting point, but again, it might vary based on the guitar pickups, placement of the GUITAR-JO, notes being played, your own sound preference, etc.



REST MAIN BODY ON LIP OF THE MOUNTING BASE

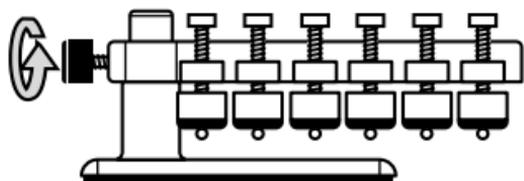
We suggest resting the main body on the ledge of the mounting base. The ability to raise the main body *higher* than the ledge is to accommodate guitars with strings that are farther away from the body than most guitars.

When resting on the ledge, you can pivot the main body away or raise it up so that it is not touching the strings to temporarily disable/enable GUITAR-JO and easily move it back into position, matching the exact height as before.



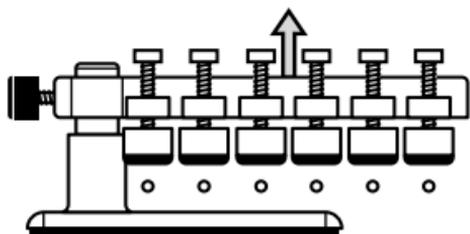
DISABLING GUITAR-JO QUICKLY

If you would like to disable GUITAR-JO relatively quickly without taking the unit off, follow these steps:



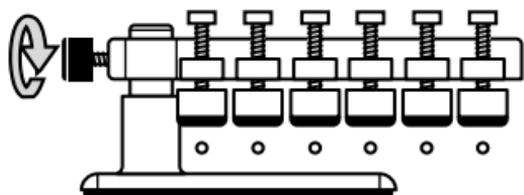
01

Loosen the side screw.



02

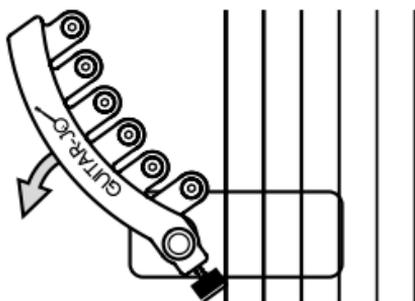
Raise the main body until it no longer touches the strings.



03

Tighten the side screw to keep it in place.

As an alternative to step 2, you can pivot GUITAR-JO so that it is out of the way.



CLEANING MICROSUCTION MATERIAL

If the micro suction material gets dirty to the point where it loses its stick, take a clean, damp cloth and wipe any dust or particles off. Wipe it down again with a dry area of the cloth to remove any wetness.

Depending on how damp the cloth is, water may seep into the microscopic air pockets found in the micro suction, making it less sticky. In this case, let it dry for a while.

