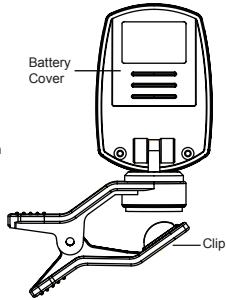
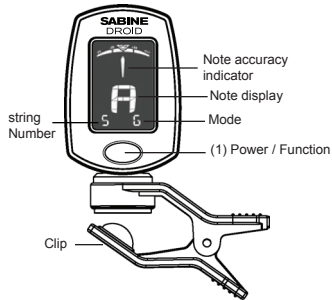


DROID TUNER™

Operating Guide



Thank you for choosing the **SABINE Droid Tuner!**

The frequency range detected by the Droid Tuner is chromatically optimized for all instruments. The Droid Tuner senses the vibrations of the instrument it is attached to.

Tuning with the Droid

1. Clip Droid Tuner onto your instrument and press the Power/Function button (1) to turn on the Droid (Push and hold the POWER (1) button for two seconds to turn the Droid off). For guitars, attach the clip to the headstock (placing the body of the tuner either in front of or behind the headstock). For other instruments, find the location that allows the best pick up of sound while allowing you to view the display easily.
2. Click the Power/Function button (1) consecutively to choose the mode.
(the mode will be indicated on the lower right of the display and the string number will be indicated on the lower left of the display)

MODE:

- C = Chromatic mode. - All 12 notes, Sharp / Flat
- G = Guitar mode. - All 6 notes
- B = Bass mode. - All 4 notes
- V = Violin mode - All 4 notes
- U = Ukelele mode - All 4 notes

3. Play the note you wish to tune. The played note will appear in the center of the LCD screen.
4. Watch the tuning meter and adjust your note until the needle indicator lines up with the center of the dial. The display will turn green when you are in tune!
5. The Droid Tuner gives visual cues when your note is in tune. The display is blue. When you are in tune the needle will be centered and the display turns bright green.

Limited Two-Year Warranty

If your Droid Tuner fails because of a manufacturing defect within two years from the date of the original purchase, please return it to your dealer. If you need to return the tuner to Sabine, call for a Return Authorization number. Mail it, postage prepaid, to Sabine for replacement with a new or reconditioned product. You must include your full name, address, proof of purchase and the nature of the defect. This warranty does not cover damage caused by accident, misuse or defective batteries.

Register your Sabine products online at: www.Sabine.com

SABINE, INC.

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Droid Tuner Features:

- All instrument tuner
- Bi-color LCD
- simulated needle display,+/- 50 cents
- Chromatic, Automatic
- Memory recalls settings
- Contact pickup in clip
- 6-octave tuning range (A0 to B7)
- Auto shut-off after 3 minutes with no signal

Mechanical:

-Dim. (without clip): 1.22 x 1.77 in
30.8 x 45.0 mm

-Weight: 0.8 oz. (22.67 g)

Battery:

-One 3V CR2032 Lithium (included)

Memory:

-All settings recalled from power-down

Stringed Instrument Tuning Tips

Pluck one string at a time.

Pluck the instrument once per second to keep the note "fresh" while you are tuning. Notes go noticeably flat a second or two after being plucked. If tuning a higher-pitched instrument (such as a mandolin), pluck a little faster; for a lower-pitched instrument (such as a bass), pluck slower.

Do not pluck loudly. You will get the best results with light to medium plucking volume.

Pluck the strings with the flesh of the thumb. Fingernails and flat picks add overtones and slow the tuning process.

Tune from a pitch that is flat up to the pitch you desire. This procedure removes any slack in the gears of

the instrument's tuning heads. If you tune from sharp to in tune, the gears will slip as you play, and the instrument will go flat after a few minutes of playing.

If you have difficulty getting a note to register on the tuner, try touching the other strings lightly to stop their sympathetic vibrations. This will eliminate any extraneous overtones that may disturb the tuning.

Use good strings. Old strings lose their uniformity and do not vibrate evenly. New strings stretch flat as you play.

All sources of friction cause tuning problems. For example, if the slot in an instrument's nut is too tight, the string will be pulled flat as it is played.

A tight nut (or capo) will cause the string's pitch to change in steps rather than evenly.

Avoid pressure on the instrument while tuning. Even moderate pressure on the neck of a guitar will cause a noticeable change in pitch. Also, press the strings straight down to the fingerboard. Bending the strings sideways is very common, especially on difficult chords, but causes the strings to be pulled sharp.

A note for advanced fretted instrumentalists: Almost all fretted instruments, and most other instruments, are constructed to play an "even-tempered scale." Sabine tuners are also calibrated to this scale. The even-tempered scale places equal

tonal spacing between all notes in the scale so that the musician will not have to retune to change keys. A disadvantage, however, is that the third note of the scale sounds a little sharp (14 cents, to be exact). For example, when playing in the key of G, the B note will sound sharp. If you tune the B string so that it sounds correct in an open G chord, other chords using the B string will sound out of tune. You may choose to optimize the tuning of a particular key or to use the even-tempered scale. Much depends on your style, but generally it is best to tune exactly as your Droid Tuner indicates.



Made in China
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