

HFN Artist Installation Instructions Active Pickup For Steel String Guitars

To Install the HFN Artist you will need the following tools:

Electric drill, 1/2"spade or forstner bit, assorted drill bits to 1/2", x-acto, side cutters , needle nose pliers.

Important - Please read the Artist II Preamp Detailed Instruction Sheet before installing your pickup system

Installing the Endpin Jack Preamp

- 1) Slack off all six strings and remove them or tape them out of the way. Remove any end pin at the butt.
- 2) If the instrument had a strap button attached with a small screw, use either the spade or forstner bit to drill a pilot hole through the end block.
- 3) If the instrument had a strap button press fitted or glued into a tapered hole in the end block, you will need to gradually and carefully increase the diameter of the hole to 1/2" using either a tapered reamer or a succession of different drill bits concluding with a 1/2" size.
- 4) Remove the outer strap button, and the small nut and washer from the endpin jack.
- 5) Reach inside the sound hole and poke the endpin jack through the drilled hole in the end block. The jack should protrude approximately 5/16" outside the guitar. Reinstall the flat washer and small nut.
- 6) Insert a small allen wrench or other small round (a drill bit) through the 2 holes in the end of the endpin jack to keep the jack assembly from rotating; tighten the small nut.



Installing the Pickup

Ideally, the bridge plate area where the pickup is to be mounted should be almost perfectly flat. However in most cases there is some curvature to that area caused by the pulling tension of the strings on the top. For most installations this minor curvature won't affect pickup performance. But, in some cases one has to adjust pickup fit. Please read section on String Balance and Troubleshooting for more information.

- 1) The pickup is meant to go as directly under the saddle as possible (and in line with it).
- 2) Reinstall both E string bridge pins. Make a mental note of about how far the saddle slot is from the bridge pins.

Note: For attaching the transducer unit to the bridge plate you have the choice of using one of two different mounting options: foam tape mounting or putty mounting. The foam tape mounting is a little quicker and tidier than the putty and tends to give the most even response in most applications. The putty will transmit a little more of the highs and may be used if the instrument is dark or primarily bassy. It is suggested that you install the pickup with the foam tape to begin with.

Foam Tape Mounting

- 1) Remove the backing from one side of the foam tape. With the foam tape sticky side up on a flat surface, place the feet of the pickup over the tape and press down to make the tape adhere to the feet. Remove the backing from the other side of the foam tape.
- 2) Using the outside E string bridge pins for a guide, reach in through the soundhole and use your fingers to judge the centering of the pickup. Try to get it directly under the saddle if possible. Press the pickup firmly into place.

Putty Mounting

- 1) Place a bit of putty about the size of a pea on the bottom of each foot of the pickup. Using the outside E string bridge pins for a guide, reach in through the soundhole and use your fingers to judge the centering of the pickup. Try to get it directly under the saddle if possible. Press the pickup firmly into place.

Installing Thumbwheel Controls

- 1) Thumbwheel controls are normally installed so that the black wheels extend just slightly beyond the edge of the soundhole on the bass side.
- 2) Feel inside your guitar, under the lip of the soundhole and find an area that is clean and flat and large enough for the control unit to sit flat. The control unit must sit flat in order for the VHB foam adhesive to hold properly. If a large enough flat area does not exist, a small thin wood plate may have to be glued in to provide the necessary flat room between braces.
- 3) Remove the backing from the VHB tape and while supporting the outside area of the soundhole, firmly press the control unit into place.

Installing the Battery Bag

- 1) In order to make sure that the battery wires will reach to where you want to position it, install a battery in the bag and attach the battery connector.
- 2) Chose a spot on the inside of your guitar where you would like to place the battery. Make certain that you can reach the battery through the soundhole and that both the battery and the wires can remain out of sight. Make sure that the spot you chose is relatively flat and that it is clean and dry.
- 3) Once you have confirmed the location, peel the backing from the velcro pad and press it into place.

Finishing Touches

- 1) Using the supplied wire holders, clamp the battery leads and pickup lead wire so they are secure. Reinstall the strings.

String Balance and Troubleshooting

Some guitars can exhibit variations in volume from string to string. These variations will usually show up as an outer string not being as loud as an inner string. The cause of these imbalances can be excessive curvature across the bridge plate or a physical out-of-phase issue within the structure of the instrument itself. Here are some things that can be done to help if you run into these problems. The pickup works by physically sampling vibration through the 3 'feet' of the pickup base. The first thing one should try is to keep the center foot of the pickup base from coming into contact with the bridge plate and this can be accomplished by using a new piece of VHB tape and only putting the tape on the outside two 'feet' of the pickup. If you are using the putty for mounting the pickup, remove the putty from the center 'foot' of the pickup and reinstall.

Warranty

We warrant to the original purchaser that our pickups are free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of 2 (two) years. Should a product fail to perform properly within the specified warranty period you may contact your dealer or Schatten Design for instructions. No product will be accepted for warranty return by Schatten Design without a Return Authorization number.

Instructions d'installation de Collecte active d'artiste de HFN pour cordes en

acier Guitares Pour installer le **HFN Artiste** vous aurez besoin des outils suivants : Foreuse, mèches 3/16 " 3/8 " et 31/64 " , bavures cannelées, couteau exacto, coupeurs latéraux, pince-nez.

Installation du préampli de goupille d'extrémité du cric 1) Relâchez chacune des six cordes et enlevez-les ou attachez avec du ruban adhésif à l'écart. Enlevez n'importe quelle goupille d'extrémité au bout de la guitare.

2) Forez un trou pilote par le bloc extrême approximativement 3/16 " de diamètre dans le secteur où vous souhaitez placer la goupille d'extrémité du cric.

3) En utilisant des bavures cannelées, chanfreinez les bords du trou pour que vous n'endommagerez pas la finition de l'instrument quand vous employez les tailles plus grandes requises.

4) Forez par le bloc extrême de la guitare en utilisant une mèche 3/8 " et chanfreinez à nouveau le trou. Répétez le forage avec une mèche 31/64 " pour accomplir les opérations de forage.

5) Enlevez le bouton externe de courroie, et le petit écrou et rondelle de goupille d'extrémité du cric.

6) Atteignez à l'intérieur du trou sonore et poussez la goupille d'extrémité du cric par le trou foré à la fin du bloc. Le cric devrait dépasser approximativement 5/16 " en dehors de la guitare. Réinstallez la rondelle plate et le petit écrou.

7) Passez une petite clé hexagonale ou tout autre petit rond (mèche de foret) dans les 2 trous dans l'extrémité de la goupille d'extrémité du cric pour empêcher le cric de tourner ; serrez le petit écrou. (figure 1)

Installation de la collecte

1) La collecte est censée pour aller aussi directement sous la selle comme possible (et en conformité avec elle).

2) Réinstallez les deux goupilles du pont de corde E. Notez mentalement environ à quelle distance la fente de selle est des goupilles du pont.

Note : Pour attacher l'unité de capteur au plat du pont vous avez le choix d'employer une de deux options différentes de support : support de bande de mousse ou support de mastic. La mousse de support de bande est peu un plus rapide et plus rangé que le mastic et a tendance à donner la même réponse dans la plupart des applications. Le mastic transmettra un peu plus des hautes et peut (figure 2) être employé si l'instrument est foncé ou principalement a plus de basse.

Support de bande de mousse

1) Enlevez le support d'un côté de la bande de mousse. Avec le côté collant de bande de mousse vers le haut sur une surface plate, placez les pieds de la collecte au-dessus de la bande et les enfoncez pour faire attachez du ruban adhésif adhérent aux pieds.

2) Enlevez le support de l'autre côté de la bande de mousse.

3) Utilisant les goupilles extérieures de pont de corde E pour un guide, extension dedans par le trou sonore et utilisez vos doigts pour juger le centrage de la collecte. Essayez de l'obtenir directement sous la selle si possible. Serrez la collecte fermement en place.

Support de mastic

1) Placez un peu de mastic à la taille d'un pois sur le bas de chaque pied de la collecte. (figure 3)

2) Utilisant les goupilles extérieures du pont de corde E pour un guide, extension dedans par le trou sonore et utilisez vos doigts pour juger le centrage de la collecte. Essayez de l'obtenir directement sous la selle si possible. Serrez la collecte fermement dans l'endroit.

Installation du support de batterie

1) Afin de s'assurer que les fils de batterie atteindront là où vous voulez placer le support, installez une batterie dans le support et attachez le connecteur de batterie à lui.

2) Choisir un endroit à l'intérieur de votre guitare où vous voudriez placer le support de batterie. Assurez-vous que vous pouvez atteindre la batterie par le trou sonore et que tous les deux, la batterie et les fils peuvent rester hors de vue.

3) Assurez-vous que l'endroit que vous avez choisi est relativement plat et qu'il est propre et sèche.

4) Une fois que vous avez confirmé l'endroit, épiluchez le support pour exposer la bande collante sur le support de batterie et le serrer en place.

Contacts de finition

1) En utilisant les supports fournis de fil, maintenez les câbles de batterie de sorte qu'ils demeurent hors de la vue.

2) Utilisez au besoin, également une bride pour tenir le fil meneur de collecte et pour l'empêcher de cliqueter autour à l'intérieur. Réinstallez les cordes.

Note : Le préampli fourni avec ce système de collecte a beaucoup de puissance. Assurez-vous que quand vous le branchez à votre ampli le volume est pratiquement bas jusqu'à ce que vous soyez au courant du rendement du système et comment votre amplificateur réagit.

Garantie Nous justifions à l'acheteur original que nos collectes sont exemptes des défauts en matériaux et de l'exécution pendant une période de 2 (deux) années. Si le produit échoue à exécuter correctement au cours de la période indiquée de garantie vous pouvez entrer en contact avec votre revendeur ou concepteur de Schatten pour des instructions. Aucun produit ne sera admis pour le retour de garantie par Schatten Design sans numéro d'autorisation de retour.

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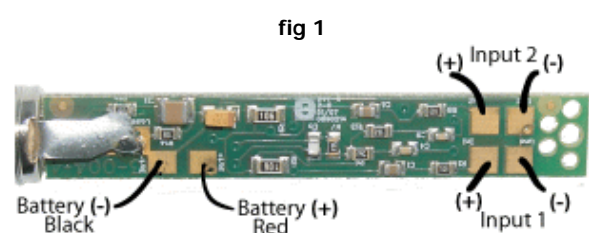
Artist II Preamp Detailed Instructions

Please read these instructions before installing your pickup system

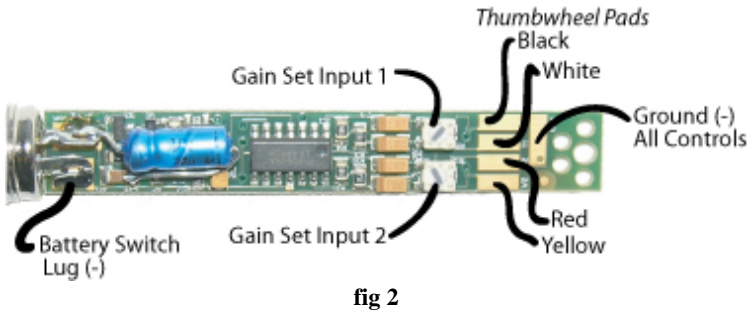
Preamp Specs:

2 Channels, gain settable from 0 to 24 db. on each channel via the small white trim pot on each channel.
 Multiple power capability - The preamp may be run from a 9 volt battery onboard an instrument, or with phantom power (up to 48 volts d.c.) from a mixer or amplifier, or from an outboard battery pack (part RP-1). A special cable (part CAB-1) is required to run from either phantom power or battery pack.

CAB-1 Cable Specs: <i>Optional</i> Ten foot, 3 conductor cable, XLR male to TRS 1/4" stereo male.		RP-1 Battery Box Specs: <i>Optional</i> remote 18 volt battery box, XLR female jack to 1/4" mono female jack, holds 2 x 9 volt d.c. batteries. Requires CAB-1 cable from instrument to RP-1. A standard guitar cord is used to connect from the 1/4" mono jack to a guitar amp
XLR Pin	1/4" Stereo	
Pin 1	= Ground = Sleeve	
Pin 2	= Signal = Tip	
Pin 3	= Power = Ring	



Setting The Gain Figures 1 and 2 show where all solder points are made on the circuit board. As supplied from our shop, if a pickup comes prewired to the preamp, the gain on the channel that the pickup is connected to is set at approximately 20% of maximum. If no pickup is prewired in, then both channels of the preamp are turned to '0' and the gain has to be set to suit whatever is going to be connected.
Important: Any channel that is not being used should have its gain set to zero or noise will be created.



For installations where another active pickup is being used and one wants to utilize the capabilities of the Artist II circuitry, the following guidelines should be followed. Power (+) may be obtained from the pad marked 'Battery (+) Red' in fig.1. Ground (-) may be obtained from the pad marked 'Battery (-) Black' in fig.1. The lead from this secondary active pickup that is normally used to turn the battery on and off is to be connect to the pad marked 'Battery Switch Lug (-)' in fig.2.

Figure 3 shows a close up of the trim pots for setting the gain on each channel. Note that the trim pot on the left of the picture is set to zero as it should be if that channel is not being used. Also note that the trim pot on the right is set to approximately 2, as that channel is being used. It is suggested that 2 is a good starting point for setting the gain on most pickups although it may be necessary to adjust the gain up or down from that point depending upon the input level of the device connected.

Thumbwheel Controls:

If thumbwheel controls are installed on a given channel of the preamp, there is a trace from the trim pot to the solder pad on that channel that is cut from the factory (indicated by the "X"). The thumbwheel controls will not function if the trace is not cut. If two thumbwheel controls are being used, then the traces from each trim pot, as indicated by the two "X"s must be cut. One may cut the trace with an x-acto knife or other small sharp blade. It generally takes several hard strokes with a blade to cut through both the circuit board coating and the trace. Do not cut the trace on a channel if no thumbwheel control or external volume control is present.

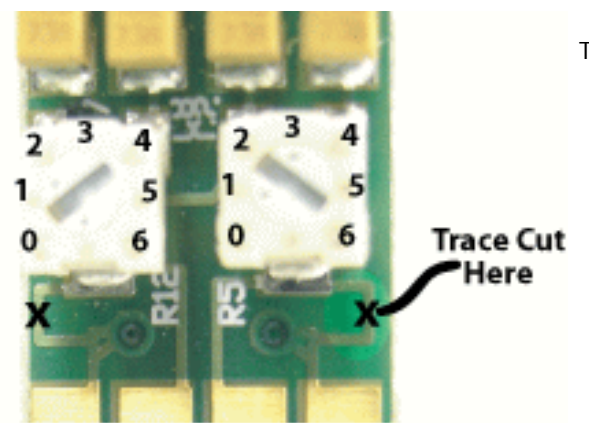


Figure 4 shows the wire colors and their positions relative to the thumbwheel circuit board. There is a bridge between the two indicated ground pads on the circuit board so that it is necessary to solder to ground only once if you are using a two control unit. If you are using a single control unit, then the circuit board is basically split in half (along the dotted line seen in the center of the board) and the ground would be soldered as indicated.

