



## **THE 3 ZONES**

Each saddle of the EverTune bridge can be in one of 3 zones.  
To move the saddle between the 3 zones we use the tuning peg at the headstock.

- To find **Zone 1**, loosen the tuning peg at the headstock until the string is totally slack.
- To find **Zone 2** from Zone 1, tighten the tuning peg at the headstock and watch the saddle. When the saddle starts to move forward, this is Zone 2.
- To find **Zone 3** from Zone 2, tighten the tuning peg at the headstock and watch the saddle. When the saddle stops moving forward, this is Zone 3.

### **IDENTIFYING ZONE 2:**

We know we are in Zone 2 when a light tug and release of the string makes the saddle rock forward and roll back. We also know we are in Zone 2 when we turn the tuning pegs while plucking the string and the note stays constant.

### **TUNING IN 3 EASY STEPS:**

- 1) Put the Saddle in Zone 2
- 2) Check the tune of the string
- 3) Tune the note using the 2.5mm hex key in the tuner hole: turning the key clockwise makes the note sharp, counter-clockwise makes the note flat.

### **A NOTE OF CAUTION IN TUNING:**

When tuning a note up a substantial amount, the string will stretch from the increased tension. If the string stretches too much it will stretch out of Zone 2 and into Zone 1. At this point, turning the hex key will seem to have 0 effect on the pitch of the string. In this case, tighten the tuning peg at the headstock until the saddle rocks forward into Zone 2 again.

Likewise, when tuning a note down a substantial amount, the string will contract from the decreased tension. If the string contracts too much it will pull out of Zone 2 and into Zone 3. Again at this point, turning the hex key will seem to have 0 effect on the pitch of the string. In this case, loosen the tuning peg at the headstock until the saddle rolls back into Zone 2 again.

### **MAKE SURE TO TUNE IN THE TUNING HOLE:**

There are three holes that fit the same 2.5mm hex key for each saddle. The first one, the one closest to the headstock of the guitar, is the tuning hole. It is almost invisible and RIGHT behind the saddle (like 1mm and 1/16 of an inch). The hex key will insert into this hole at an angle. The next hole back is the action/height adjustment hole. It is on top of the faceplate. The hex key will insert into this hole straight up and down. The last hole is the intonation/length adjustment hole and it is at the very back of the faceplate. The hex key will insert into this hole at a slight angle.

## **ADJUSTING EACH SADDLES BEND ABILITY:**

Use the tuning peg at the headstock to move the saddle into different parts of Zone 2. The closer we get to Zone 3, the faster the bend.

For the string to bend like a conventional guitar, we should be at the boundary between Zone 2 and Zone 3, say Zone 2.99. In Zone 2.99 the saddle will stay fixed when we tug and release the string lightly AND the note will be in tune assuming we tuned it in Zone 2.

For the string to bend almost like a conventional guitar and to buffer out going sharp from pressing too hard on the frets, from grabbing big chords, from strumming too hard, and from temperature drops, back off a bit from the boundary between Zone 2 and Zone 3, say Zone 2.9. In Zone 2.9 the saddle will rock forward SLIGHTLY (like barely visibly) when we tug and release the string lightly.

For the string to never bend and always play dead on in tune for rhythm tracks and commercial recording. Back off a lot from Zone 3 to say Zone 2.5, ie in Zone 2 halfway between Zone 1 and Zone 3. In Zone 2.5 the saddle will rock forward a lot (like 3mm and 1/8 inch) when we tug and release the string lightly.

## **INTONATING IN 3 EASY STEPS:**

We start intonating when the saddle is in Zone 2 in the desired playing position for bending (see the previous section) and the open note is in tune.

- 1) Check the tune of the open note and the 12th fret note (and preferably the 17th fret note).
- 2) If the 12th fret note is flat, turn the intonation screw counter-clockwise to shorten the string. If the 12th fret note is sharp, turn the intonation screw clockwise to lengthen the string.
- 3) Re-adjust the saddle to the desired playing position (the one it was in before step 2) using the tuning peg at the headstock. Please read the full instructions on the website to see why this is necessary.

## **MAKE SURE TO INTONATE IN THE INTONATION HOLE:**

There are three holes that fit the same 2.5mm hex key for each saddle. The first one, the one closest to the headstock of the guitar, is the tuning hole. It is almost invisible and RIGHT behind the saddle (like 1mm and 1/16 of an inch). The hex key will insert into this hole at an angle. The next hole back is the action/height adjustment hole. It is on top of the faceplate. The hex key will insert into this hole straight up and down. The last hole is the intonation/length adjustment hole and it is at the very back of the faceplate. The hex key will insert into this hole at a slight angle.

## **ACTION ADJUSTMENT IN 2 EASY STEPS:**

- 1) Adjust the height of the string as desired using the action adjustment hole and the 2.5mm hex key.
- 2) Re-adjust the saddle to the desired playing position (the one it was in before Step 1) using the tuning peg at the headstock. Please read the full instructions on the website to see why this is necessary.