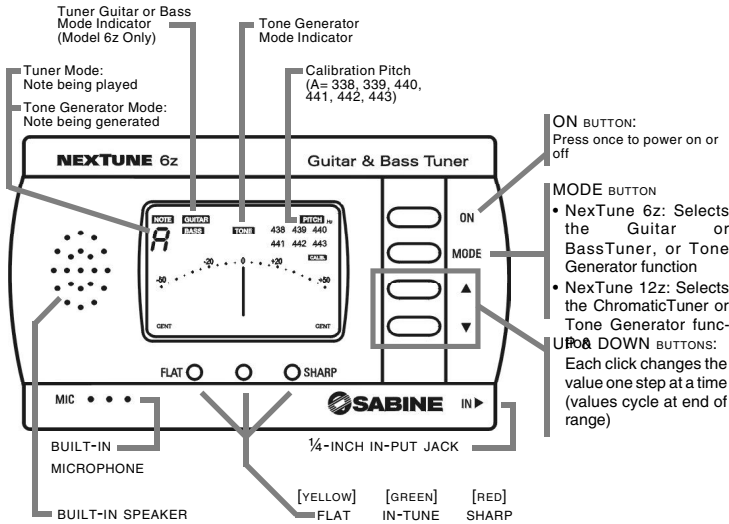


NexTUNE™
MODEL 6z DIGITAL GUITAR & BASS TUNER AND TONE GENERATOR
MODEL 12z DIGITAL CHROMATIC TUNER AND TONE GENERATOR
SABINE®

Congratulations on purchasing a Sabine NexTune. Your NexTune combines two great music accessories in one compact unit.



TUNER INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions for Calibrating the Tuner
 The NexTune allows you to calibrate your tuner to other than the standard A = 440 Hz.

- 1 With the NexTune powered on, press the MODE button until the unit goes into Tuner mode.
- 2 Press the UP or DOWN button until the desired frequency for the A3 note appears under PITCH in the LCD. In the example given at right, the tuner's scale has been shifted to reference A = 441 Hz instead of the standard A = 440 Hz.

NOTE: To return the tuner to standard A = 440 Hz, press the UP or DOWN button until 440 appears in the LCD under PITCH.

TUNER INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions for Tuning
 • The NexTune 6z is a 6-note automatic tuner. GUITAR mode will help you tune each of the 6 strings on a guitar, and BASS mode will help you tune your 4-string bass.
 • The NexTune 12z is a chromatic tuner and will automatically select the note being played within a range of A#2 to C#6.

- 1 Position your tuner next to your instrument, or connect to your instrument using the 1/4-inch input. Press the ON button to power on your NexTune.
- 2 NexTune 6z: Press the MODE button to select GUITAR or BASS tuner mode. NexTune 12z: Press the MODE button to select the Chromatic Tuner mode. NOTE: The unit will be silent in the Tuner mode, and will emit a loud tone in the
- 3 Tone Generator mode. Play the note or string you wish to tune. The played note will appear in the upper left hand corner of the LCD. The NexTune gives you two visual cues for tuning: LCD needle and LEDs. The left LED flashes yellow when flat, the right flashes red when sharp and the middle green LED lights when in tune. Adjust your instrument until the needle centers on "0" and the middle LED lights green.

TONE GENERATOR INSTRUCTIONS

Using the Tone Generator
 The Tone Generator emits a loud tone according to the note you specify.

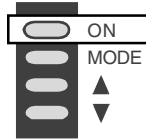
- 1 Press the ON button to turn on your NexTune.
- 2 Press the MODE button until the NexTune emits a loud tone and the words TONE appear in the NexTune's LCD. The note being generated will appear in the upper left corner of the LCD.
- 3 Use the UP or DOWN button to select the note. The Tone Generator range is from A#2 to C#6.

TONE GENERATOR INSTRUCTIONS

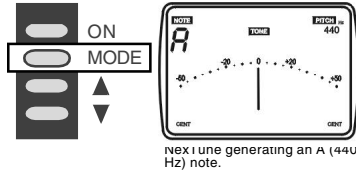
Using the Tone Generator

The Tone Generator emits a loud tone according to the note you specify.

- 1 Press the ON button to turn on your NexTune.

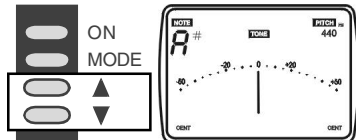


- 2 Press the MODE button until the NexTune emits a loud tone and the words TONE appear in the NexTune's LCD. The note being generated will appear in the upper left corner of the LCD.



NexTune generating an A (440 Hz) note.

- 3 Use the UP or DOWN button to select the note. The Tone Generator range is from A#2 to C#6.



NexTune generating an A#.

FEATURES & SPECIFICATIONS

Tuner features

- Chromatic (12z only), Automatic
- LCD with simulated needle display, +/- 50 cents
- Three-color LED display
- Manual calibration, 438 to 443 Hz
- Mic for acoustic tuning
- 1/4" input for instrument tuning
- Large note indicator
- Auto-shut off after 3 minutes with no signal

Batteries

- 2 AAA (included)

WARRANTY

Reference Tone Generator

- Perfect for tuning and ear training
- Volume control
- 4-octave range (A#2 to C#6)

Mechanical

- Dimensions: W=3.95 in., H= 2.5 in., D=0.73 in. (10 cm x 6.3 cm x 1.8 cm)
- Weight: 4 oz. (113.4 grams)
- Fold-out stand for desktop viewing

Memory

- Remembers all settings from previous power-off

Limited Two-year Warranty

If your MetroTune 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. Then send 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.

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TUNING TIPS

Some Stringed Instrument Tuning Tips

Many musical instruments have peculiarities that cause annoying tuning problems. Most of these peculiarities are overcome by following these simple procedures:

- 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. Generally light to medium volumes provide purer tones that are easier for tuners to analyze.
- 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 unifor-

mity 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. The musician may choose to optimize the tuning of a particular key or to use the even-tempered scale. Much depends on the musician's style, but generally it is best to tune exactly as your MetroTune indicates.