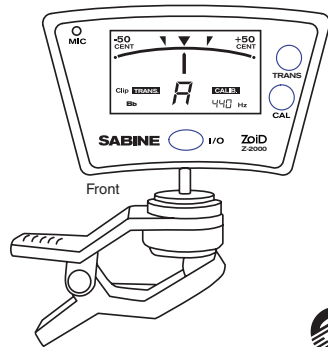
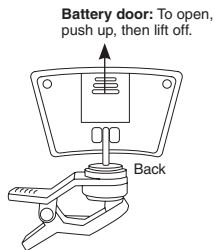


ZoiD™

Z-2000 Band & Orchestra



Operating Guide



Tuning with the Zoid

1. Clip the Zoid on your instrument and press the POWER [I/O] button for 2 seconds to turn on the Zoid. Push momentarily to turn off.
2. Choose your tuning mode by pressing the I/O button again for 2 seconds - this toggles Clip or Mic tuning modes.

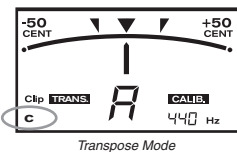
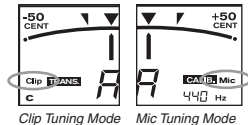
When **Clip** is displayed in the LCD the Zoid is getting its tuning signal through the clip. Use this mode when tuning your instrument – noise from the room will not effect the tuner.

When **Mic** is displayed in the LCD the Zoid is getting its tuning signal from the built-in microphone. Use this if you want to tune an instrument without clipping on the Zoid.

3. Play the note you wish to tune. The played note will appear in the center of the LCD. (See Transposing for displaying the note in the proper key for your instrument; see Intonation Training for improving your playing.)
4. Watch the tuning meter and adjust your note until the needle indicator lines up with the center of the dial.
5. The Zoid gives two visual cues for tuning: the needle indicator and the backlit LCD. The LCD lights up in **Orange** when your note is flat or sharp. When you are in tune the LCD lights up in bright **Green**. Adjust your instrument until the needle centers on the display and the LCD lights up in Green.

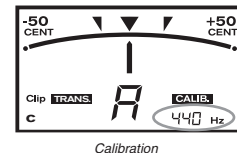
Transposing with the Zoid

Use Transpose to quickly change the Zoid to display notes in the proper key for your instrument. Choose from concert C, Bb, Eb, or F. Tap the TRANS button to choose the key for your instrument. The Zoid displays the key below the TRANS section on the LCD. Tap the TRANS button until you see the key displayed for your instrument. Most stringed instruments are in C, and various wind instruments will be in either Bb, Eb, or F.



Calibrate the Zoid

Press the CAL button until the desired frequency appears under CALIB in the LCD (example given at right: 444 Hz). The tuner's scale is now shifted to that pitch. To return the tuner to standard A = 440 Hz, press the CALIB button until 440 Hz appears.



Limited Two-Year Warranty

If your Zoid 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. 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.

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

SABINE, INC.

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Zoid Features

Chromatic, Automatic
Two-color LCD with simulated needle display, +/- 50 cents
Contact pickup in clip
Mic for acoustic tuning
Manual calibration, 433 to 447 Hz
6-octave tuning range (A0 to B7)
Auto shut-off after 3 minutes with no signal

Mechanical

Dim. (without clip): 2.37 x 1.5 x 0.55 in; 6 x 3.8 x 1.3 cm

Weight: 1.3 oz. (37 grams)

Battery

One CR2032 3V 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 Zoid indicates.

Intonation Training Tips

Use the Zoid to track every note you play. Try playing a simple passage and see how close to "in-tune" each note is. Strive to get every note as close as possible to in-tune!



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