

Grizzly *Industrial, Inc.*®

MODEL T23750 WESTERN GUITAR KIT INSTRUCTION MANUAL *(For models manufactured since 03/13)*



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WARNING

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints.
- Crystalline silica from bricks, cement, and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specifically designed to filter out microscopic particles.


WARNING

For Your Own Safety, Read Instruction Manual

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures.

 **DANGER** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **WILL** result in death or serious injury.

 **WARNING** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **COULD** result in death or serious injury.

 **CAUTION** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **MAY** result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

NOTICE This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the machine.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
Manual.....	2
Contact Info.....	2
Identification.....	3
PARTS & INVENTORY	3
SANDING	4
Supplies/Tools.....	4
Guitar Body	4
Neck	5
Fingerboard.....	5
Bridge.....	5
ASSEMBLY	6
Attaching Neck to Body.....	6
Installing Truss Rod	7
Attaching Fingerboard.....	7
Determining Bridge Location.....	8
Preparing to Finish.....	8
Finishing.....	9
Attaching Sound Hole Decal.....	9
Placing Pickguard.....	10
Attaching Bridge.....	10
Tuning Machines.....	11
Installing Strings.....	12
Neck Adjustment.....	12
Setting String Height.....	13
End Pin.....	14
Tuning.....	14
AFTERMARKET ACCESSORIES	15
WARRANTY & RETURNS	16

INTRODUCTION

Manual

We are proud to offer the Model T23750 Guitar Kit. This kit is part of a growing Grizzly family of fine woodworking products. When assembled according to the guidelines set forth in this manual, you can expect years of enjoyment from this guitar.

We are pleased to provide this manual with the Model T23750. It was written to guide you through assembly, review safety considerations, and cover general information. It represents our effort to produce the best documentation possible.

If you have any comments regarding this manual, please write to us at the address below:

Grizzly Industrial, Inc.
c/o Technical Documentation
P.O. Box 2069
Bellingham, WA 98227-2069

WARNING

There is potential danger when operating woodworking machinery. Accidents are frequently caused by lack of familiarity or failure to pay attention. Use any machines with respect and caution to decrease the risk of operator injury. If normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

CAUTION

No list of safety guidelines can be complete. Every shop environment is different. Always consider safety first, as it applies to your individual working conditions. Use tools and any machinery with caution and respect. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury, damage to equipment, or poor work results.

Contact Info

Most importantly, we stand behind our products. If you have any questions or parts requests, please call or write us at the location listed below.

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Phone: (570) 546-9663
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The specifications, drawings, and photographs illustrated in this manual represent the Model T23750 as supplied when the manual was prepared. However, owing to Grizzly's policy of continuous improvement, changes may be made at any time with no obligation on the part of Grizzly. For your convenience, we always keep current Grizzly manuals available on our website at www.grizzly.com.

NOTICE

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you read books, review industry trade magazines, or get formal training before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Grizzly Industrial will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.



Identification

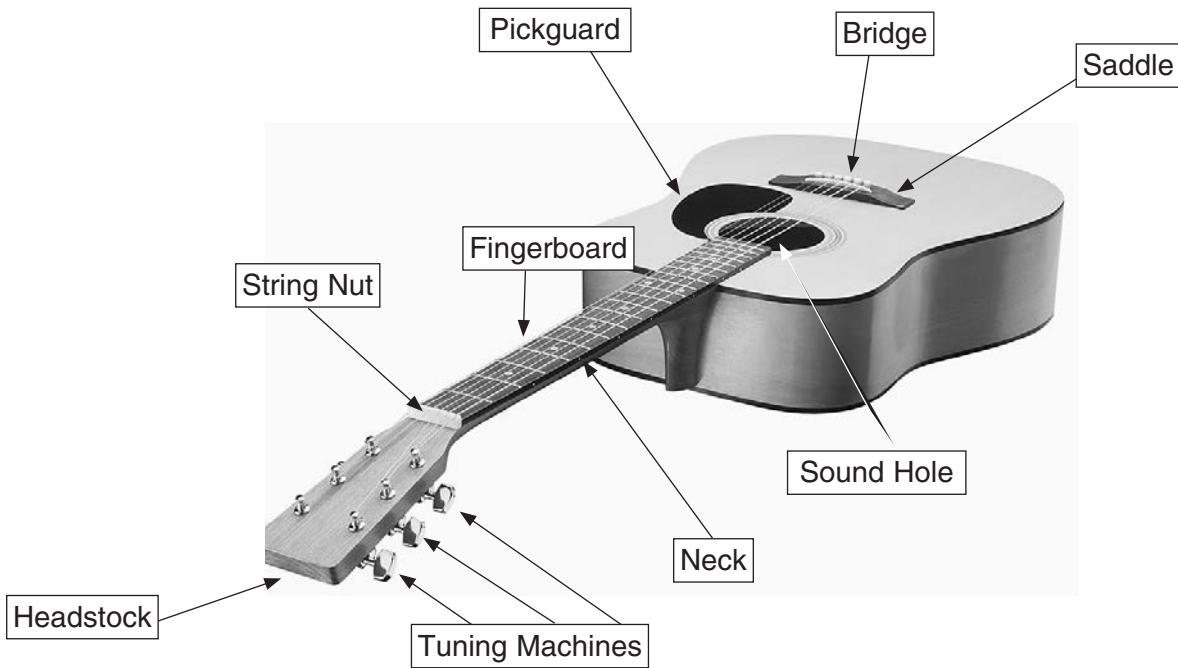


Figure 1. Guitar identification.

PARTS & INVENTORY

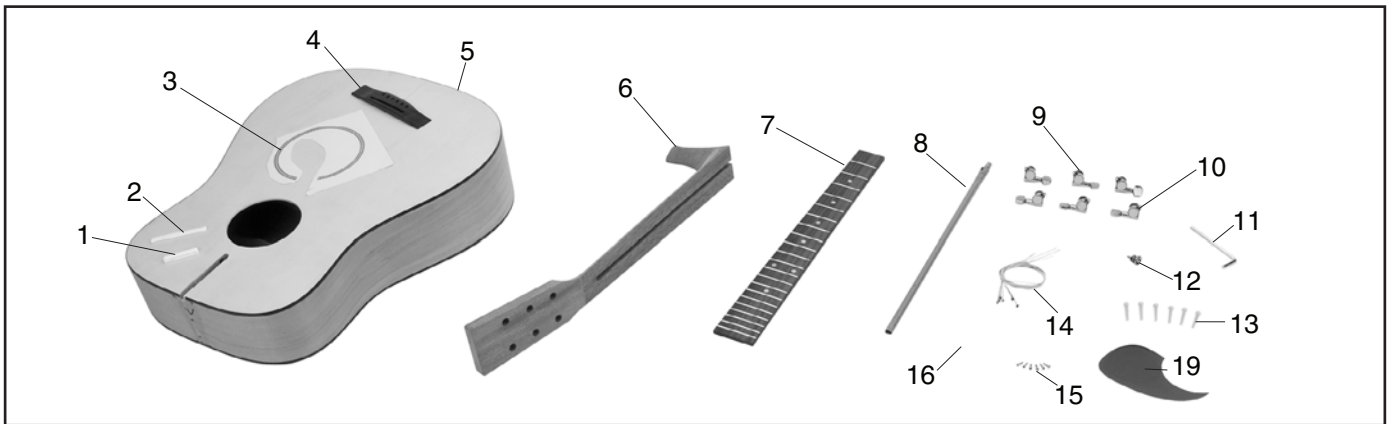


Figure 2. Guitar parts.

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION	Qty
1	PT23750001	STRING NUT	1
2	PT23750002	SADDLE	1
3	PT23750003	SOUND HOLE DECAL	1
4	PT23750004	BRIDGE	1
5	PT23750005	GUITAR BODY	1
6	PT23750005	GUITAR NECK	1
7	PT23750007	FINGERBOARD	1
8	PT23750008	TRUSS ROD	1
9	PT23750009	RIGHT TUNING MACHINE 1-PC	3

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION	Qty
10	PT23750010	LEFT TUNING MACHINE 1-PC	3
11	PAW05M	HEX WRENCH 5MM	1
12	PT23750012	END PIN W/SCREW	1
13	PT23750013	BRIDGE PIN SET 6-PC	1
14	PT23750014	STRING SET-6 PC	1
15	PHTEK60M	TAP SCREW M2.4 X 6 CHROME	6
16	PT23750016	DOWEL SET 4-PC	1
19	PT23750019	PICK GUARD	1



SANDING

Supplies/Tools

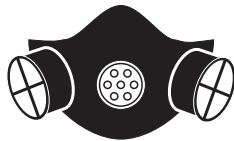
The majority of the wooden components in this kit are fully machined at the factory and are ready for assembly. A small amount of drilling, sanding and light machining will need to be performed to complete the guitar.

Recommended Tools & Supplies:

- Aliphatic Resin Glue (e.g. Titebond®III)
- Finishing Supplies
- Wood Putty
- 3 Battens (approximately 1" x 1/4" x 12")
- Rubber Bands or Ratchet Clamp
- Sandpaper #180, #240, #320, #600, and #800
- Sanding Block
- Masking Tape
- Razor Blade
- Coat Hanger
- C-Clamp
- Drill Bit Set
- Tack Cloth
- Coping, Jig, or Scroll Saw (Optional)

WARNING

Damage to your eyes and lungs could result from dust created by sanding without proper protective gear. Always wear safety glasses and a NIOSH-approved respirator when sanding.



Guitar Body

The guitar body has been assembled and rough sanded at the factory; however, no finish has been applied. The joint where the neck meets the body and the sound hole should NOT be sanded. Be careful to NOT round the edges of the body for the best appearance.

To sand the guitar body:

1. **Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator and safety glasses when sanding wood.**
2. Using either an electric palm sander or a sanding block, sand the guitar body with #180-grit aluminum-oxide sandpaper until there is a consistent scratch pattern on the entire surface.

Note: When hand sanding, always sand in the same direction as the wood grain.
3. Repeat **Step 2** with a #240 grit sandpaper.
4. Repeat **Step 2** with a #320 grit sandpaper.
5. Wipe the guitar body with a damp cloth. Wiping the workpiece with a damp cloth before the final sanding helps to “raise” the wood grain; thus, allowing the “raised” grain to be sanded smooth.
6. Once the guitar body is dry, repeat **Step 4**.
7. Wipe the guitar body with a tack cloth to remove all remaining sanding dust.



Neck



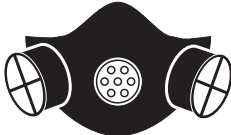
Like the guitar body, most of the neck has been machined at the factory; however, the neck headstock can be customized to reflect personal taste. Additional cutting, inlay, or design work can give an otherwise ordinary guitar that custom look that sets it apart from others!

Note: *Take your time with this sub-section and consider testing ideas on scrap wood before performing the work on the actual headstock.*

To sand the neck:

1. **Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator and safety glasses when sanding wood!**
2. Perform any custom cutting, inlay, or design work to the neck headstock.
3. Using the sanding technique described in the previous sub-section, sand the entire neck, EXCEPT for the fingerboard mounting surface.

Note: *Sanding the fingerboard mounting surface will affect the playability of the guitar and could lead to irreparable damage.*

 WARNING	
Damage to your eyes and lungs could result from dust created by sanding without proper protective gear. Always wear safety glasses and a NIOSH-approved respirator when sanding.	
	

Fingerboard

The fingerboard has been prepared at the factory for attaching to the neck and body of the guitar. However, sanding the bottom of the finger board (the side without frets) may be necessary if banding adhesive has bubbled and made an uneven surface. If so, then lightly sand the bottom of the fingerboard to remove any irregularities.

Note: *Over-sanding the fingerboard can create an uneven surface. This may affect the playability of the guitar and could lead to irreparable damage.*

Bridge

The bridge has been sanded and finished at the factory. However, sanding the bottom of the bridge may be necessary if finish has bubbled and made an uneven surface. If so, lightly sand the bottom to remove any irregularities.



ASSEMBLY

Attaching Neck to Body

Attaching the neck to the guitar body is the most crucial part of assembly. Failure to attach the neck correctly could result in difficult bridge and string adjustments, or even worse, it could lead to irreparable damage.

The guitar neck comes shaped and ready to attach. Four dowels increase the strength of the joint. However, the dowels may need to be adjusted to improve the alignment of the neck to the body.

NOTICE

ALWAYS follow the manufacturer's instructions for any glues or adhesive products for your safety and best results.

To attach the neck to the body:

1. Place the guitar body and the neck face down on a flat surface.
2. Mark the centerline on the guitar body and neck.
3. Insert the dowels and align the centerlines (see **Figure 3**).

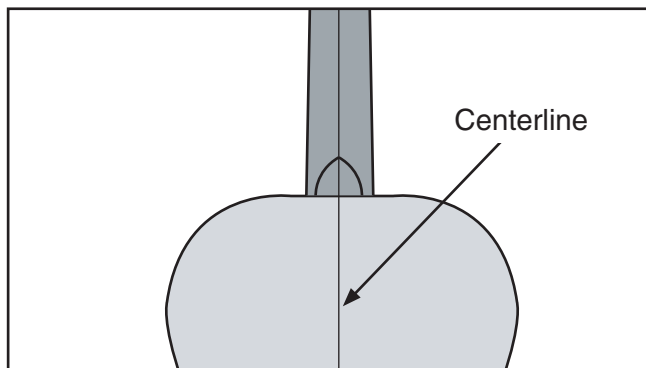


Figure 3. Marking the centerline of the guitar body and neck.

—If the centerlines align, proceed to **Step 4**.

—If the centerlines *do not* align, adjust the dowels by sanding the dowel sides until they do. Then proceed to **Step 4**.

4. Apply a thin, even layer of wood glue to the mating surfaces of the, dowels, guitar body, and neck.
5. Using rubber bands or a ratchet clamp, secure the guitar body and neck together (see **Figure 4** for an example) and let the assembly dry for at least 6 hours.



Figure 4. Securing the guitar neck to the body.

6. Use a coping saw to remove the excess neck material that protrudes below the back of the guitar (see **Figure 5**).

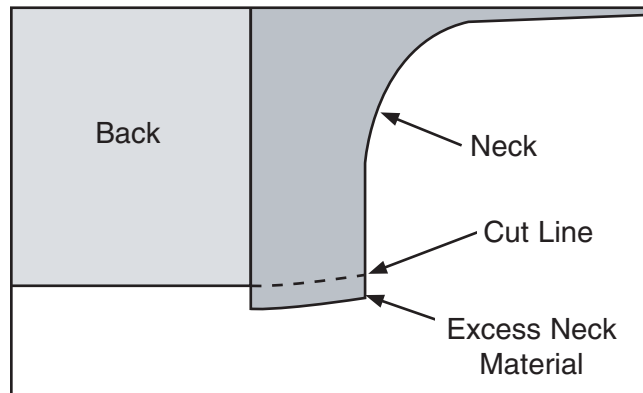


Figure 5. Excess neck material and cut line.



Installing Truss Rod

Steel string guitars have large amounts of tension when the strings are properly tuned. This tension can cause the guitar to warp or break over time. The truss rod counteracts this tension, providing stability to the instrument.

To install the truss rod:

1. Test fit the truss rod into the truss rod channel, as shown in **Figure 6**.

—If the face of the truss rod is higher than the face of the neck and body, proceed to **Step 2**.

—If the face of the truss rod is flush with the face of the neck and body, then continue onto **Step 5**.

Note: Make sure the round side of the truss rod faces down and that the surface of the truss rod is flush with the surface of the neck and body.

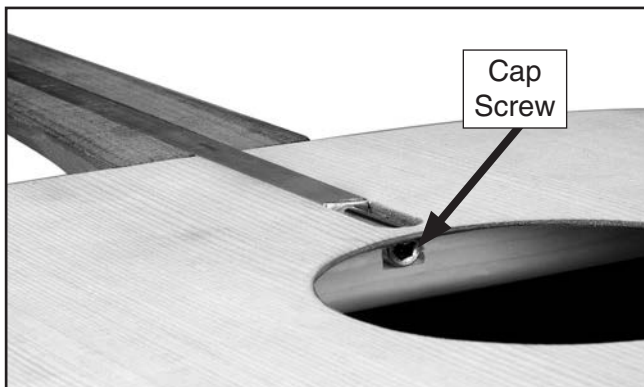


Figure 6. Truss rod installed in neck and body assembly.

2. Measure how much higher the truss rod sits than the face of the neck.
3. Deepen the truss rod channel by the amount measured in **Step 2**.

Note: Do not remove too much material. The truss rod should fit snugly in the neck to work correctly.

4. Use an aliphatic resin glue (Titebond® III works well) along the length of the truss rod channel on the neck.
5. Install the truss rod in the truss rod channel so the truss rod cap screw head can be seen through the sound hole (see **Figure 6**).

Attaching Fingerboard

With the neck attached to the body of the guitar, the fingerboard is ready to be attached.

To attach the fingerboard:

1. Apply a thin layer of glue to the back of the fingerboard and the neck. Let the glue become tacky. This helps prevent the fingerboard from slipping out of position.
2. Center the fingerboard on the neck.
3. Secure the fingerboard in place with rubber bands and wedges, as shown in **Figure 7**. Let the glue dry for at least 24 hours.

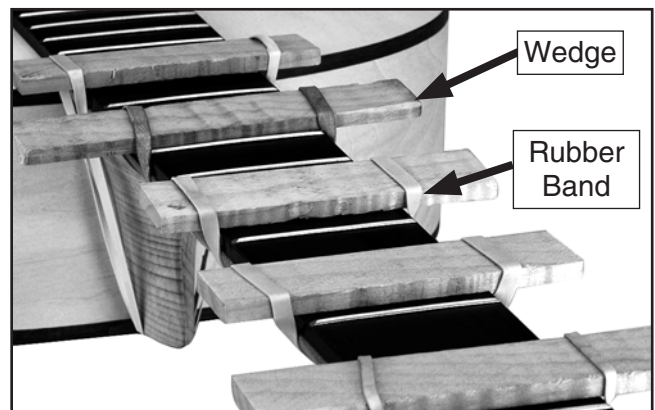


Figure 7. Attaching fingerboard to the neck.

Note: Ensure the fingerboard is centered across the width of the neck and the fingerboard curve is aligned with the sound hole.

4. Sand the edge of the neck flush with the edge of the fingerboard. Use progressive sandpaper grits and avoid sanding the fingerboard.



Determining Bridge Location

The bridge is glued directly to the body at the location indicated in **Figure 8**. Leaving an area of the body slightly smaller than the footprint of the bridge unfinished increases the strength of the glue joint that attaches the bridge to the guitar. The reduced size of this area allows the finish of the guitar to be consistent around the bridge.

To determine the correct bridge/nut location:

1. Insert the saddle into the bridge and position the front right edge of the saddle 327mm away from the center of the 12th fret (**Figure 8**).

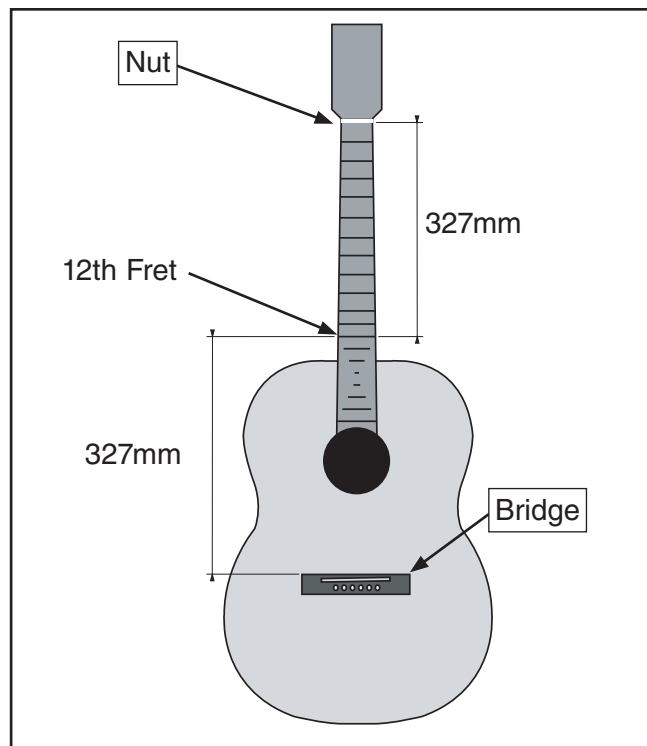


Figure 8. Bridge positioned correctly in relation to the 12th fret.

2. Using a pencil, lightly mark the footprint of the bridge.
3. Cut a piece of tape slightly smaller than the footprint. Attach it to the soundboard inside the footprint of the bridge.
4. Remove the pencil marks.

Preparing to Finish

In preparation for the applying the finish, protect the following parts of the guitar. We recommend using masking tape for this process.

- Mask the bridge mounting location (see **Figure 9**).
- Mask the fingerboard (see **Figure 10**).
- Fill the sound hole with newspaper (see **Figure 10**).

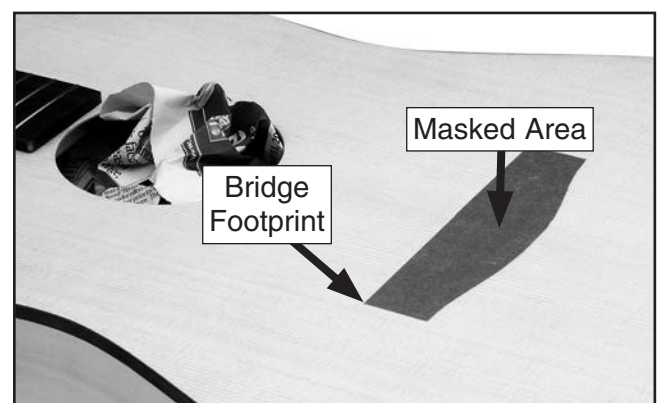


Figure 9. Masked off area for bridge.



Figure 10. Example of a masked fingerboard and stuffed sound hole.

Carefully press all the masking tape edges securely to the guitar pieces to prevent the finish coat from seeping under these edges, especially near corners, uneven edges, and where the frets meet the fingerboard.

Note: Failure to correctly mask these areas could result in irreparable damage to the guitar.



Finishing

Finishing supplies are not supplied with this kit.

Tip: *The guitar body is made from mahogany plywood. Clear finishes such as lacquer look exceptionally stunning and glossy on this wood.*

Painting/Finishing Tips:

- **Always work in a well ventilated area when using finishing materials.**
- **Wear an approved respirator mask and safety glasses when using finishing materials!**
- Fabricate hooks from metal hangers to hang the guitar components during the finishing process.
- Several thinner coats usually produce a nicer finish than one heavy coat.

Note: *Always follow the finish manufacturer's instructions.*

- Dust particles suspended in the air will settle on wet finishes, resulting in less than satisfactory results. To avoid this problem:
 1. Have the guitar components positioned for the finish application upon entering the room.
 2. Leave the finishing room completely undisturbed for 24 hours prior to applying the finish.
 3. Avoid making unnecessary movements upon entering the finishing room.
 4. Apply finish to the guitar parts and immediately leave the finishing room.
 5. DO NOT return to the room until the specified drying time has elapsed.

Attaching Sound Hole Decal

The decal must be applied after the guitar is finished to properly adhere to the soundboard. However, the decal slightly overlaps the fingerboard. It is easiest to trim the decal after it is applied but before it is dry.

To attach the sound hole decal:

1. Submerge the decal sheet in water until the decal slides on the paper backing. This takes less than a minute.
2. Remove the decal sheet (with decal) from the water and let the excess water run off.
3. Gently slide the decal off the decal sheet into position around the sound hole.
4. Lightly press down on the decal with dampened fingers.
5. With a dry cloth, lightly press on the decal to remove the excess water trapped underneath.
6. Trim the decal with a razor knife or marking knife where it overlaps the fingerboard, as shown in **Figure 11**.

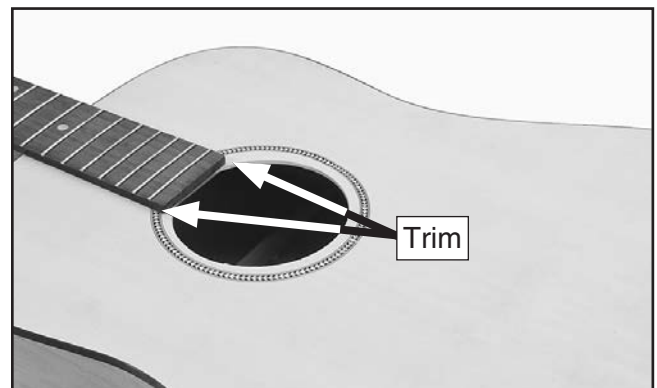


Figure 11. Applying decal.

7. Let the decal dry for at least 8 hours.



Placing Pickguard

To attach the pick guard to the body:

1. Clean the surface of the guitar where the pickguard will be applied with a soft cloth moistened with warm water.
2. Peel the white paper from the pick guard to reveal the adhesive backing.
3. Place the pick guard on the body so the semi-circle aligns with the center ring of the sound hole decal (See **Figure 12**).
4. Peel the clear protective covering from the face of the pick guard.

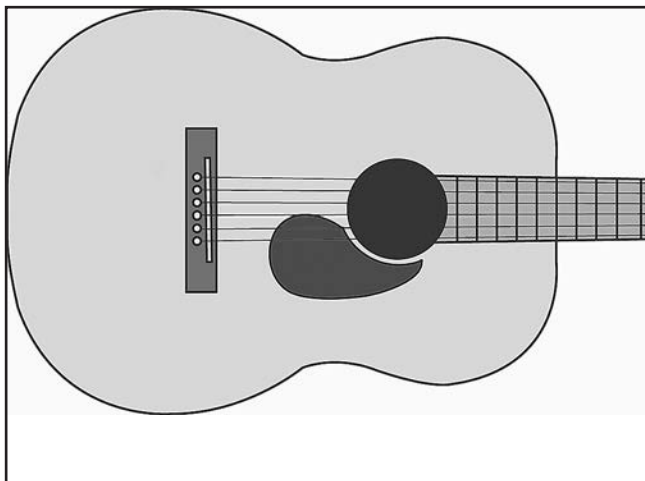


Figure 12. Pickguard placement.

Attaching Bridge

Remove the tape from the masked areas in preparation for attaching the bridge. Refer to **Page 8** for the necessary measurements to locate the bridge.

To attach the bridge to the guitar:

1. Using a pencil, lightly mark the guitar body where the front edge of the bridge is located.
2. Set the string nut along the end of the fingerboard, near the headstock.
3. Attach pieces of sewing thread to the 1st and the 6th nut slots, and tape the opposite ends over the corresponding locations on the bridge.
4. Position the bridge on the body at the location marked in the **Determining Bridge Location** section on **Page 8**.
5. Adjust the bridge side to side so there is an equal amount of space between the fingerboard edges and the threads (see **Figure 13**).

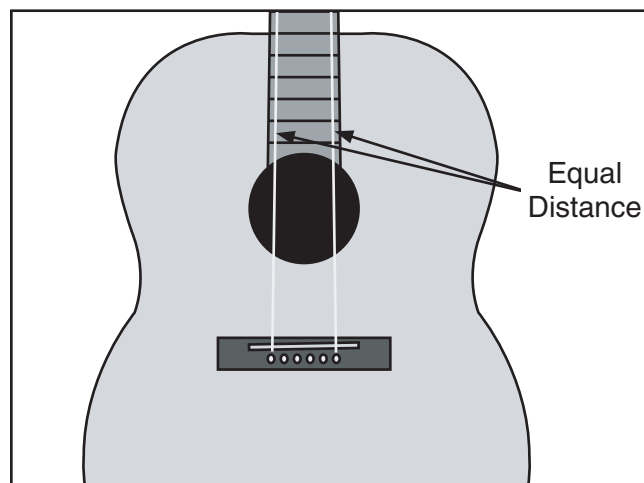


Figure 13. Positioning the bridge across the width of the guitar.

6. Using a pencil, lightly mark the guitar body where the side edges of the bridge are located.



- Remove the saddle from the bridge, and apply a thin coat of glue to the back of the bridge and the unfinished area of the soundboard.

Note: *Do not use too much glue or the excess may require clean up that can adversely affect the finish of the guitar.*

- Let the glue set until it is still tacky but clear.
- Place and firmly hold the bridge in position for two minutes by hand. This will secure it temporarily before clamping it.
- Using 2 flexible battens, clamp the bridge in place overnight, as shown in **Figure 14**.

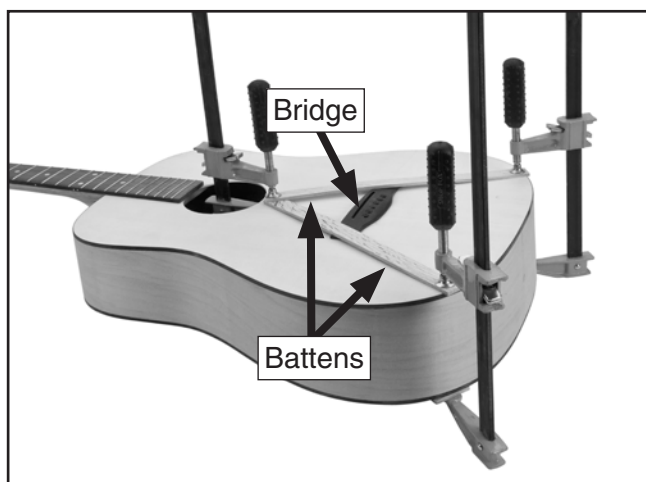


Figure 14. Gluing the bridge to the body.

- Remove the clamp setup. Insert the saddle on the bridge. Do not glue it. The saddle and bridge are now ready for string installation (see **Figure 15**).

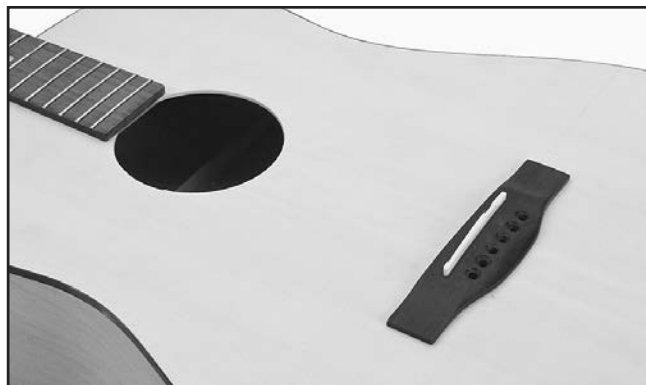


Figure 15. Bridge and saddle installed on the soundboard.

Tuning Machines

Each tuning machine consists of the machine head, a threaded bushing, and an M2.4 x 6 tap screw.

To install the tuning machines:

- Using a 10mm wrench, remove the threaded bushing from each tuning machine.
- Slide each machine head through a hole in the headstock and secure with an M2.4 x 6 tap screw (see **Figure 16**).

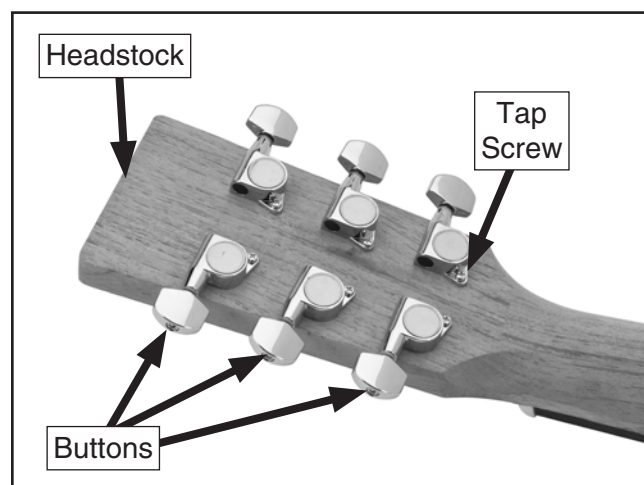


Figure 16. Correct tuning machine position.

- Re-thread the bushings (removed in **Step 1**) onto the tuning machines on the front of the headstock.



Installing Strings

Each string of the guitar is a different diameter. Number the strings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—from the smallest diameter to the largest diameter. Their arrangement on the guitar is shown in **Figure 17**.

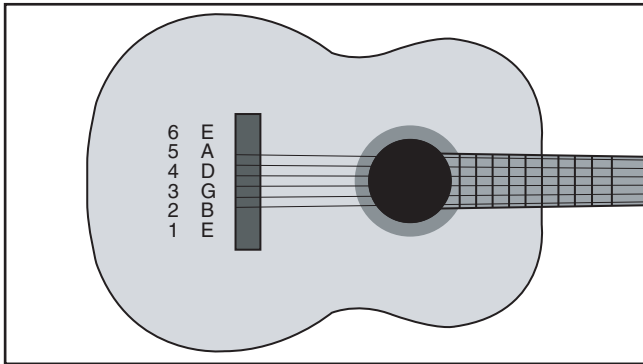


Figure 17. Proper string arrangement.

To install the guitar strings:

1. Using a $\frac{3}{16}$ " drill bit, drill out the six string mounting holes in the bridge into the soundboard.
2. Insert the ball end of the string into the corresponding bridge hole.
3. Align the string slot on the bridge pin with the string and press the bridge pin firmly into the bridge hole, as shown in **Figure 18**.

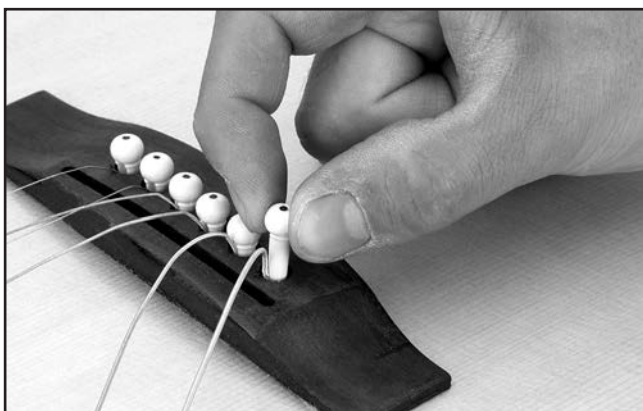


Figure 18. Installing the strings.

4. Place the saddle in the bridge saddle slot and place the nut at the upper end of the finger-board.

Note: *DO NOT glue the nut or the saddle at this time.*

5. Route the string to the inside of the corresponding tuning peg and through the peg hole.

Note: *Allow enough string slack to allow 2–3 complete winds around the tuning peg.*

6. Turn the tuning button counterclockwise to tighten the string.

Note: *DO NOT over-tighten the string at this time. Final string tuning will be discussed on **Page 14**.*

7. Use wire cutters to cut off the excess string.
8. Repeat the above process for the remaining strings (see **Figure 19**).



Figure 19. Strings installed at the headstock.

Neck Adjustment

The wooden neck can become bowed as it acclimates to the moisture levels of the surrounding environment. It is not uncommon for the neck to require adjustments several times each year, especially in regions where the seasonal climate changes are more drastic.

If your guitar neck becomes bowed, we recommend having it adjusted by a qualified guitar technician.



Setting String Height

Correct string height is crucial for maximizing the playability of your new guitar. The string height is the distance between the top face of the fret and the bottom face of the string (see **Figure 20**).

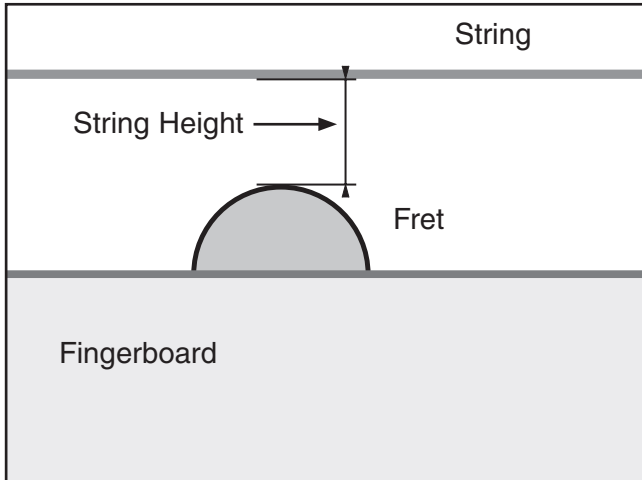


Figure 20. String height measurement (side view).

Using a ruler with at least $\frac{1}{64}$ " resolution, take measurements at the following locations:

- **1st fret:** 1st string, 6th string
- **12th fret:** 1st string, 6th string

To check the string heights of the 1st and 6th strings at the 1st fret:

Measure the string heights at the 1st fret (see **Figure 21**).

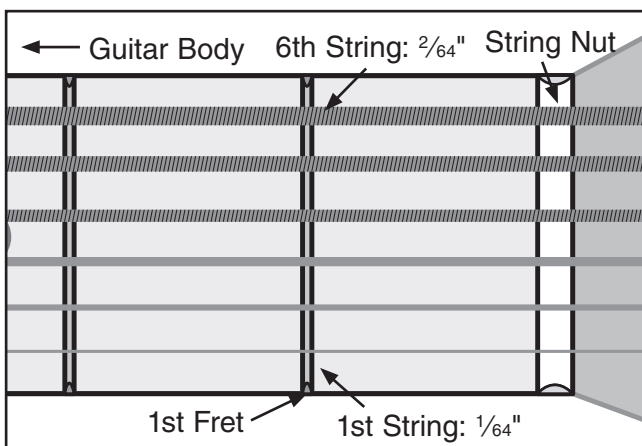


Figure 21. Correct 1st fret string heights.

- If the string heights are correct, then move to checking the string heights at the 12th fret.
- If the string heights are incorrect at the 1st fret, this is an indication that the string nut sits too high or too low. Hand sand the *bottom* of the string nut to lower the string. Or glue a piece(s) of construction paper to the underside of the string nut to raise the string nut to the appropriate height.

To check the string heights of the 1st and 6th strings at the 12th fret:

Measure the string heights at the 12th fret (**Figure 22**).

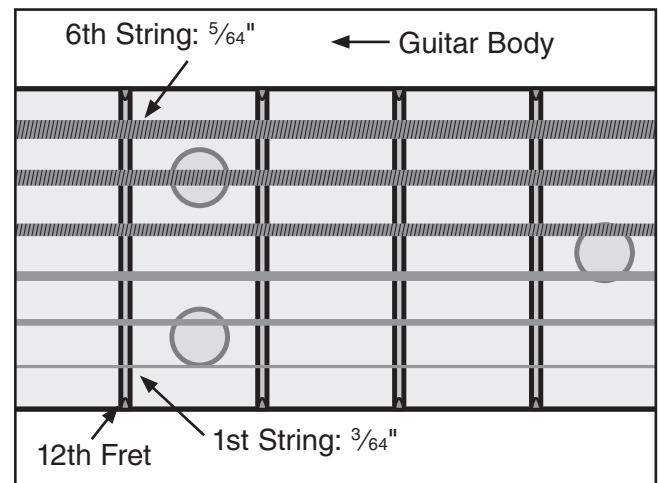


Figure 22. Correct 12th fret string heights.

- If the string heights are correct, then continue to the next sub-section.
- If the string heights are incorrect at the 12th fret, this is an indication that the saddle sits either too low or too high. Hand sand the *bottom* of the saddle to lower the string height. Or glue a piece(s) of construction paper to the underside of the saddle to raise the height of the string.



End Pin

The end pin is positioned on the guitar, as shown in **Figure 23**.

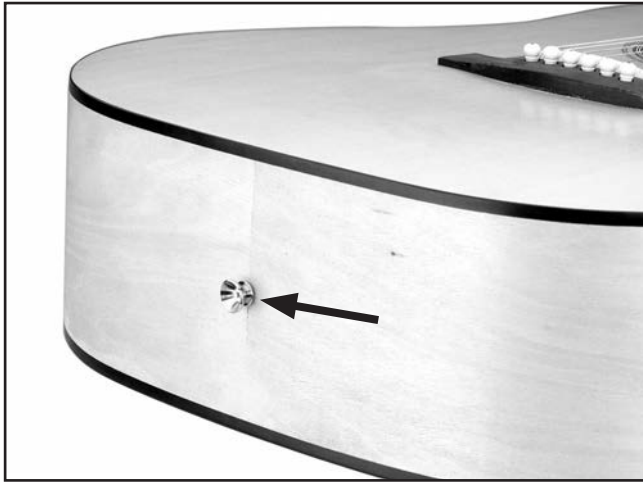


Figure 23. Correct end pin placement.

To attach the end pin to the guitar body:

1. Using a $\frac{3}{32}$ " drill bit, drill a $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep hole at the mounting location.
2. Using a #2 Phillips head screwdriver, secure the end pin to the guitar body with the included wood screw.

Tuning

Tuning the guitar is very important. If the guitar is not in tune with itself, or the other instruments, the resulting music will not sound pleasing to the ear. Proper tuning maximizes the full potential of any guitar. An electronic tuner, such as the one shown on **Page 20**, is another convenient way to tune the guitar.

Important issues to consider when tuning a guitar:

- Get into the habit of tuning the guitar every time it is picked up to be played.
- Tuning "up" is when the final tuned tension of a string is reached while tightening the string. If the string is tensioned too far, loosen the tension and tune "up" again.

- The goal when tuning is to make the strings in tune with one another. Standard tuning is shown in **Figure 24**.

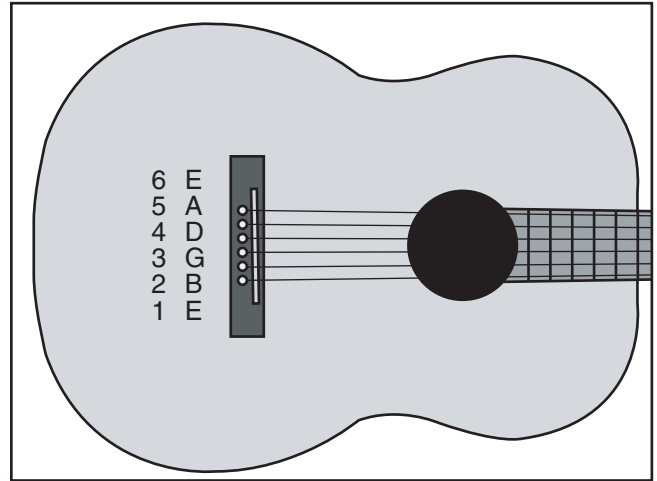


Figure 24. String tuning notes.

To tune the guitar:

1. Play a known Low E pitch. A piano, a tuning fork, or an electronic computer file will work.
2. Play an open (non-fretted) 6th string. Match the open 6th string to the known Low E pitch.
3. Adjust the tuning peg until the pitch of the open 6th string sounds exactly like the known Low E source.
 - If the string is tuned too high, release tension and retune the string back up to match Low E. Tune the other strings to the 6th string.
4. The tone of the 5th string must match the tone of the 6th string fretted at the 5th fret.
5. Pick both strings and adjust the 5th string until the two notes have matching tones. Remember to tune "up."
6. Perform the same tuning steps on the 4th and 3rd strings.
7. When tuning the 2nd string, the 3rd string should be fretted at the 4th fret instead of the 5th fret.
8. Tune the 1st string in the same manner as the 6th, 5th, 4th, and 3rd strings.



AFTERMARKET ACCESSORIES

NOTICE

Refer to the newest copy of the Grizzly Catalog for other available accessories.

Model T23099—Chromatic Tuner/Metronome

This metronome/tuner is suitable for all electric and acoustic stringed instruments. It has an easy-to-read LCD display and is able to tune notes: A, A#, B, C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, and G#. Seven beat settings and 5 rhythms make this versatile device a must for the novice or experienced musician.



Figure 25. T23099 Chromatic Tuner.

Model T1045—Curly Abalone Pick Guard

Model T1046—Paua Abalone Pick Guard

Accent and protect your guitar with these beautiful abalone shell pick guards. Size: 7¼" x 4".

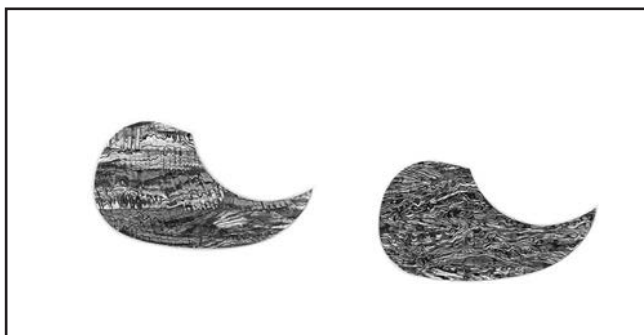


Figure 26. Abalone pick guards.

Model H6222—Black Leather Guitar Strap

These ergonomic straps are a great accessory for your new instrument. Straps measure 3" wide for plenty of support and weight distribution during those long sets. Both are fully adjustable with quick release buckle.

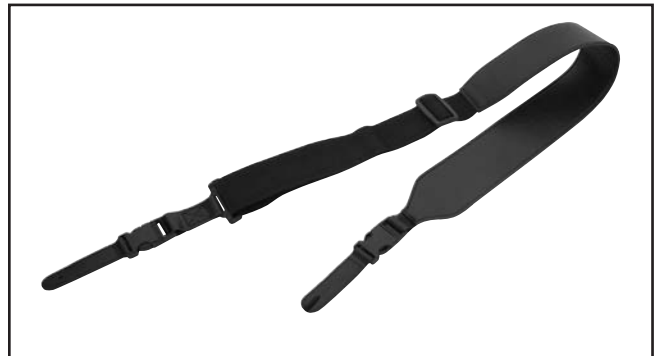


Figure 27. Models H6222 Black Leather Guitar Strap.

Model H6039—Deluxe Acoustic Pads, Phosphor Bronze

Medium tension acoustic strings include stainless steel plain 0.014" E-first and 0.016" B-second and wound 0.024" G-third, 0.032" D-fourth, 0.042" A-fifth and 0.053" E-sixth. Wound strings are phosphor bronze.

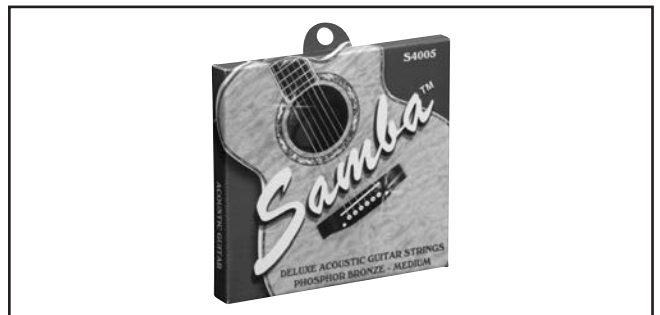


Figure 28. H6039 Deluxe Acoustic Phosphor Bronze-Medium strings.

order online at www.grizzly.com or call 1-800-523-4777



WARRANTY & RETURNS

Grizzly Industrial, Inc. warrants every product it sells for a period of **1 year** to the original purchaser from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs or alterations or lack of maintenance. This is Grizzly's sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant or represent that the merchandise complies with the provisions of any law or acts unless the manufacturer so warrants. In no event shall Grizzly's liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product and any legal actions brought against Grizzly shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom.

We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special, or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

To take advantage of this warranty, contact us by mail or phone and give us all the details. We will then issue you a "Return Number," which must be clearly posted on the outside as well as the inside of the carton. We will not accept any item back without this number. Proof of purchase must accompany the merchandise.

The manufacturers reserve the right to change specifications at any time because they constantly strive to achieve better quality equipment. We make every effort to ensure that our products meet high quality and durability standards and we hope you never need to use this warranty.

Please feel free to write or call us if you have any questions about the machine or the manual.

Thank you again for your business and continued support. We hope to serve you again soon.

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