

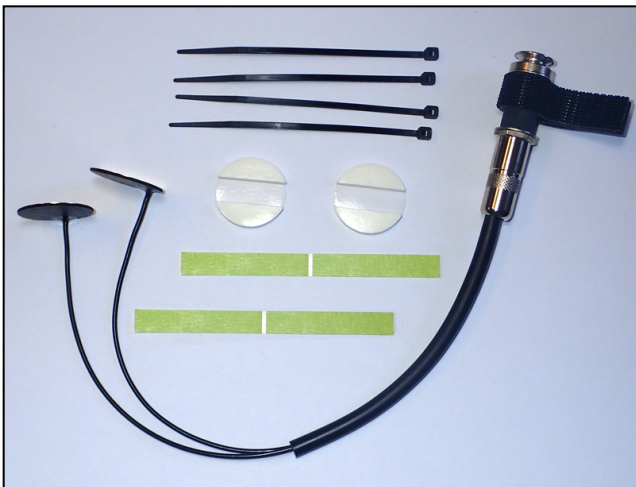
## PRODUCT MANUAL

### BANJO TWIN

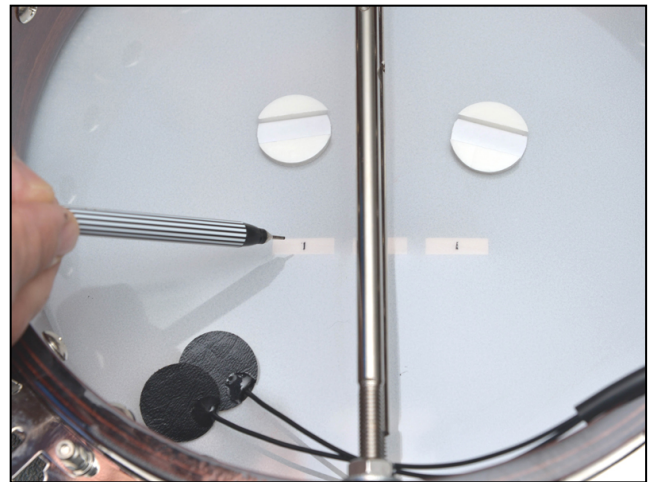
Thank you for choosing the K&K Banjo Twin! The Banjo Twin works well in passive mode; if a preamp should be necessary we recommend our Pure XLR Preamp.

Before installation please make sure the intonation (placement of the banjo bridge) is correct. This manual shows the installation process on a closed back banjo. If you have an open back banjo some of the steps shown are not necessary, of course.

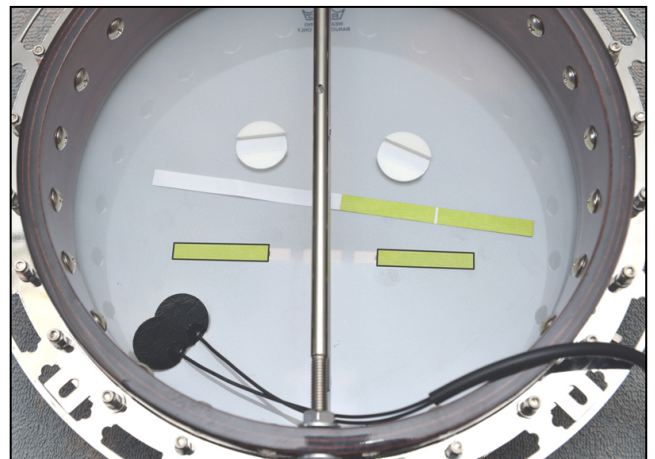
1. Remove the resonator and lay your banjo upside down in front of you.
2. Check the materials included in the package:
  - Banjo Twin pickup
  - 8 cable-ties (4 pcs for spare)
  - 4 pairs of semi-circle shaped, white foam tape mounting pieces with adhesive and protective paper on both sides (2 sets, one for spare)
  - 4 pieces 9mm wide masking tape gaping strips (2 sets, one for spare)



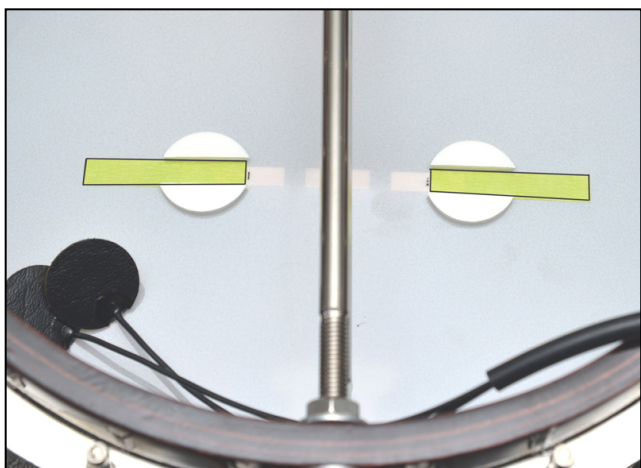
3. Mark the center of both outside feet of the banjo bridge.



4. Apply the 9mm wide gaping strips exactly in line with the bridges feet, starting on the center marks outward. (Green gaping strips are outlined for emphasis in this photo.)



5. Install the semi-circular foam pieces exactly as shown on the photo, beginning from the center marks outward. The gapping tape provides the exact distance needed as well as linear alignment.



6. Feed the pickups through a "soundhole" in the rim, preferably the one on right side of the tailpiece (see photo).

If the soundholes are not big enough for the pickups, they may be big enough for the jack as long as you remove the dual-lock tab (the black material), the strapnut (it is only screwed on), and all nuts and washers from the jack. This would bring the diameter of the jack down to about 1/2" or 12.5mm.

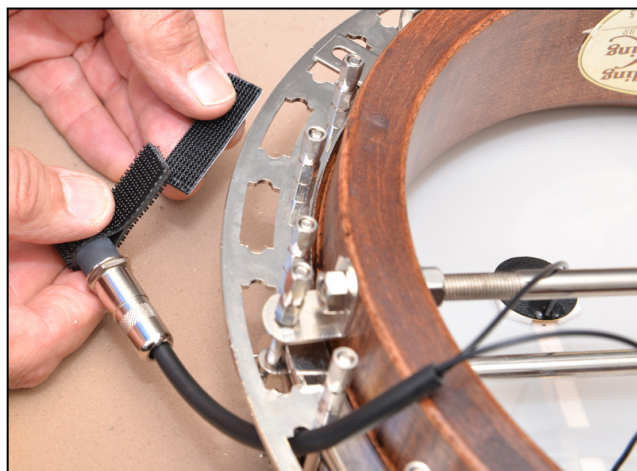
If this is not an option you have to un-solder the cable from the connector, feed the cable through the soundhole and solder it back onto the connector (please contact a professional if needed).



7. Remove the 9mm gapping tape strips. Remove the protective paper on top of the semi-circular foam tape pieces. **Align the pickups with the cable-end towards the center of the bridge** and gently press onto the foam tape.

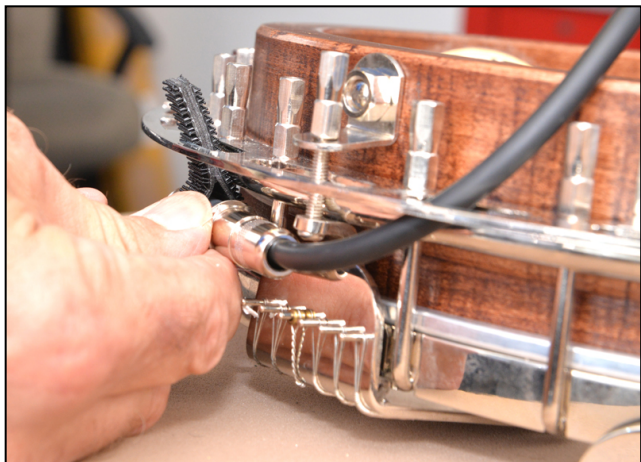


8. Remove the single dual-lock piece (the Velcro like black material around the jack). Save it along with the spare semi-circular foam pieces, gapping strips, and cable ties.

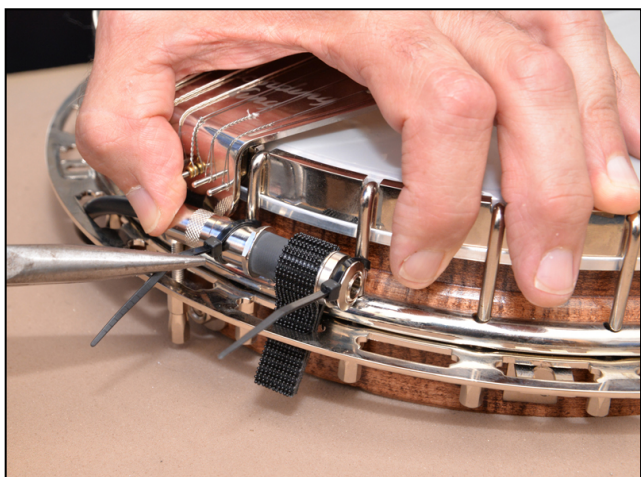




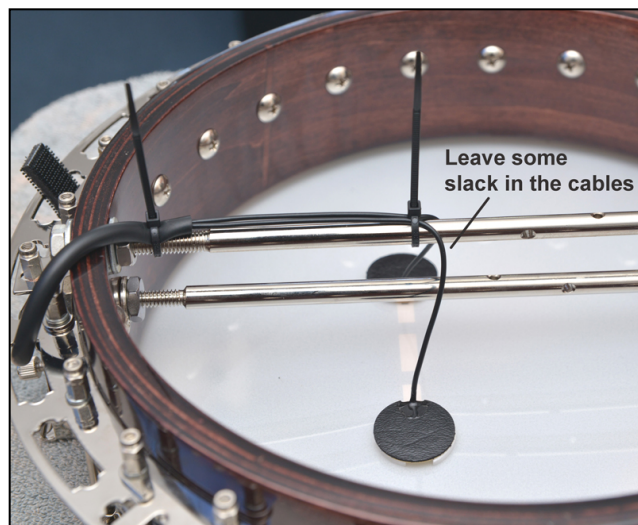
9. Stick the dual-lock tape that is on the jack into the left-of-tailpiece soundhole in the rim.



10. Cable-tie the jack onto 2 tuning lugs and tighten the cable ties with needle-nose-pliers.



11. Secure the pickup cables with 2 cable-ties on the upper rod. This is VERY important as an unsecured cable will make noise that sounds like distortion or similar noise when plugged in. **Make sure the cables from the pickups to the first cable tie are absolutely free in the air!**



12. Trim all cable ties.



Here is how it looks on a closed back banjo:



With an open back banjo, or on some closed back banjos, it might not be possible to attach the jack with the cable ties, in which case you can use the included dual-lock mount. Stick the single dual-lock piece you removed in step 8, to the banjo's tone ring (or resonator, on a closed back model) and then press the jack's dual-lock tap onto it.



## ABOUT THE DUAL-LOCK JACK ATTACHMENT

Dual-lock has a very strong adhesive. If your instrument has a delicate finish, we recommend you stick a piece of masking tape to the instrument first and then place the dual-lock on the tape. If possible, you should choose a location like a tail piece that is made up of sturdier material.

When dual-lock is removed from the instrument, it may leave a dark residue on the instrument. This residue can easily be removed with NAPTHA (a solvent available at hardware stores) or WD-40. It can also be rubbed off with your fingers. Never use acetone, paint thinner, or similar harsh solvents! Please test any solvent you use on a small, hidden area of your instrument first to make sure it doesn't damage the finish. Most lacquered surfaces withstand NAPTHA or WD-40 without a problem but very old instruments or thinly varnished instruments may be vulnerable.

## REMOVING PICKUPS

If you need to remove this pickup after installation, please do not use any kind of chemical or solvent on the pickup! This includes products like acetone, Goo-Gone, super glue remover, rubbing alcohol, WD-40, or similar.

Using any kind of solvent will de-laminate and destroy the pickup.

We recommend the following procedure for removing the pickup(s):

- Slide a razor blade or slim knife under the pickup and carefully lift it off.
- Rub off any remaining adhesive on the pickup with your thumb, or with fine sandpaper.