

Installation Instructions - TC and TC Pro

Sensor Mounting - Strap Button Mounting of Output Jack - TC

Hanging the output jack from the strap button using the supplied clip

- 1) Remove the strings and cover plate from the instrument and set them safely aside. Remove the T bridge.
- 2) Note: There are two types of VHB that may be supplied with each pickup. The white backed VHB is used for mounting the sensor to the T bridge. The red backed VHB is used for mounting the jack assembly to the instrument top (TC Pro model).
- 4) Using some of the supplied white backed 3M VHB tape, cut a piece to fit and adhere it to the brass side of the pickup sensor fig 1.
- 5) Reinstall the T bridge, cover plate and strings.
- 6) Run the lead wire out of the slot in the cover plate and allowing enough wire to reach the strap button (approximately 10") cut the wire to length. Slide the cover from the jack onto the lead wire.
- 7) Strip back three quarters of an inch of the black outer insulation of the lead wire exposing the copper shield. Twist this copper shield into a straight lead and solder it to the cable clamp e ground (-). The whitish coloured insulation from the centre lead should be stripped back about a quarter inch and this will be soldered to the shortest lug on the output jack, this is the hot (+) fig 2.
- 8) Unscrew the strap button, insert the screw through the hole in the nylon jack holder, put the output jack half way through the loop in the jack holder and tighten the screw down on the strap button. The output jack should be securely held in place.
- 9) You may wish to fasten down the exposed wire with a few small strips of clear tape



fig 1

Sensor Mounting - Side Jack Mounting TC

- 1) Remove the strings, cover plate, T bridge and the three aluminum cones from the instrument and set them safely aside.
- 2) Drill a small 1/4" hole through the deck in the X indicated area (or a bit closer to the T bridge if there is room) shown in fig 3. Make sure that the hole is clean and has no sharp burrs or edges. Insert the supplied rubber grommet into the hole.
- 3) The TC Player requires a hole through the body 3/8" diameter. Locate the position where you want to have the jack and drill through the body.
- 4) The lead wire is supplied 18" in length and should be long enough for any installation. Insert the lead wire through the grommet in the deck and bring the end of the wire up through one of the cone holes in the deck so that you can work with the wire when you solder it to the jack
- 5) Strip back three quarters of an inch of the black outer insulation of the lead wire exposing the copper shield. Twist this copper shield into a straight lead and solder it to the cable clamp e ground (-). The whitish coloured insulation from the centre lead should be stripped back about a quarter inch and this will be soldered to the shortest lug on the output jack, this is the hot (+) fig 2.
- 6) It is suggested that you secure wire that is running below the deck to the body so that it cannot rattle or move around. You may use a few small pieces of masking tape to do this.
- 7) Mount the jack through the body.
- 8) Remove the backing paper from one side of a strip of the supplied white backed VHB tape and press it into place on the brass side of the TC sensor. Trim any excess tape that may protrude beyond the outline of the sensor.
- 9) Remove the remaining backing paper from the VHB. Press the pickup into position on the T bridge fig 1.
- 10) Reinstall the cones, T bridge, cover plate and the strings.

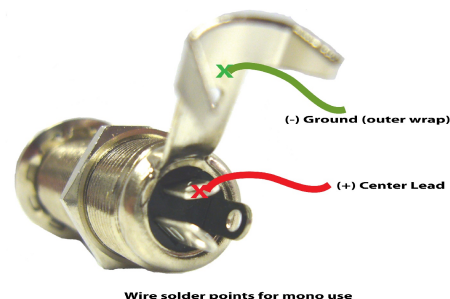


fig 2

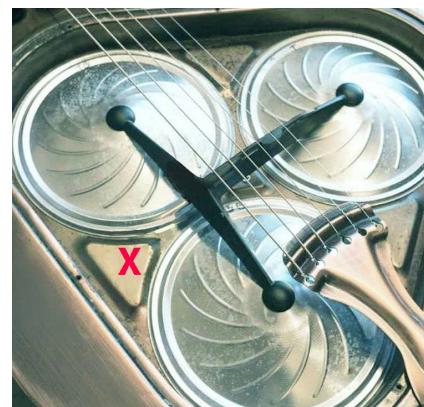


fig 3

Sensor and Jack Assembly Mounting - TC Pro

- 1) Remove the strings and cover plate from the instrument and set them safely aside. Remove the T bridge.
- 2) Note: There are two types of VHB that may be supplied with each pickup. The white backed VHB is used for mounting the sensor to the T bridge. The red backed VHB is used for mounting the jack assembly to the instrument top (TC Pro model).
- 4) Using some of the supplied white backed 3M VHB tape, cut a piece to fit and adhere it to the brass side of the pickup sensor fig 1.
- 5) The rectangular extension of the jack assembly inserts between the top of the instrument body and the underside of the tailpiece. Remove the backing from a piece of red backed VHB and adhere it to the underside of the rectangular area of the jack assembly fig 4.
- 6) Angle the tailpiece up to gain enough clearance to insert the jack assembly extension. Dry fit the jack assembly to make sure you have clearance between the jack body and the tailpiece.
- 7) Remove the rest of the backing from the VHB and adhere the jack assembly to the instrument body.
- 8) Insert the pickup through the opening in the cover plate.
- 9) Remove the remaining backing paper from the VHB. Press the pickup into position on the T bridge fig 1.
- 10) Reinstall the T bridge, cover plate and the strings.

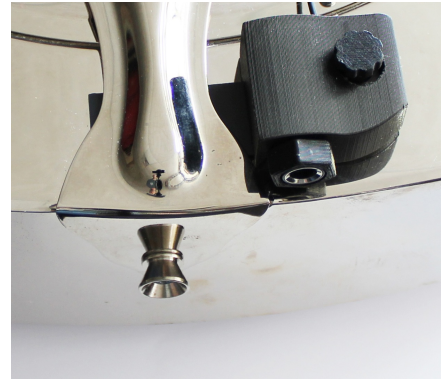


fig 4

A Word About Amplification:

TC passive pickups have been designed to operate properly and sound good without the use of a preamp when plugged into any normal electric guitar amp. As a non-preamped piezo pickup the TC has an impedance of approximately 1 mega ohm which most electric guitar amps will handle. As with any passive pickup, the sound can be further enhanced and EQ'd with an outboard preamp.

PA systems: If you require the added ability to be able to plug directly into a P.A. or mixer then a preamp designed for pickups will be necessary. The preamps that are built into PA systems are microphone preamps and generally will not work properly with a passive pickup.

Acoustic Amps: If you are plugging into an acoustic amp a preamp may be required depending upon the design of that acoustic amp. Acoustic amps may or may not require the use of a preamp with a passive pickup and that will depend upon whether or not there is a special built in preamp section within that amp that specifically allows for the choice of plugging in either a passive (non-preamped) or active (preamped) pickup. This choice is quite often a second channel or a pushbutton on the amp's control panel. Many acoustic amps show a selection that may indicate the choice of 'high impedance' and 'low impedance'. Low impedance in these instances usually indicates that in this range the amp will handle an impedance of 1000 ohms or less - which will allow active pickups with preamps to be used.

High impedance in these instances may indicate an allowable impedance in the 2 or 3 mega ohm range - which will allow passive pickups to be used. Or it may indicate a maximum input impedance allowed of 20,000 ohms or less - which will handle magnetic electric guitar pickups but not passive pickups. You should carefully read the technical specifications of your acoustic amp in order to see what it will do.