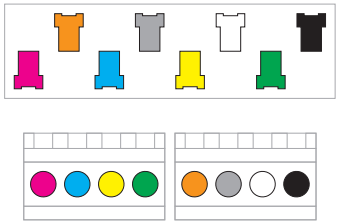
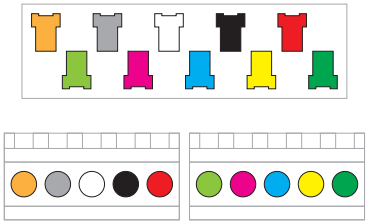
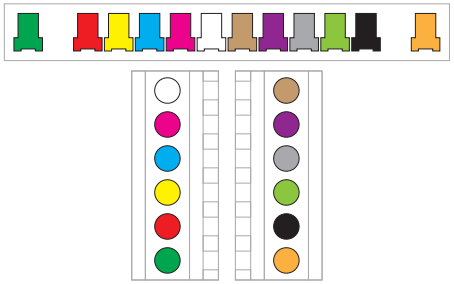
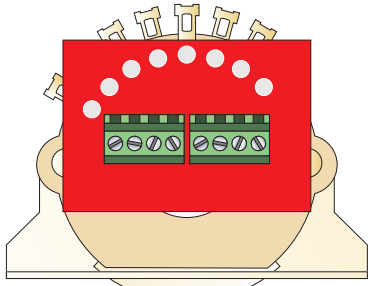
Colors Map Solder Lugs To Screw Lugs

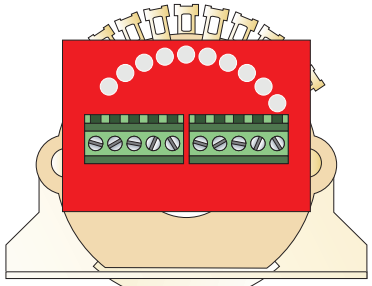




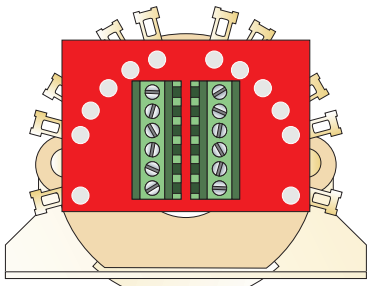




3-Way (CORE3)

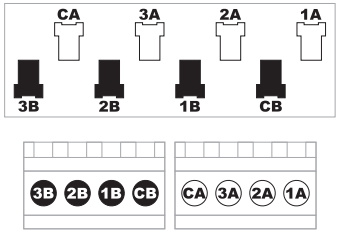


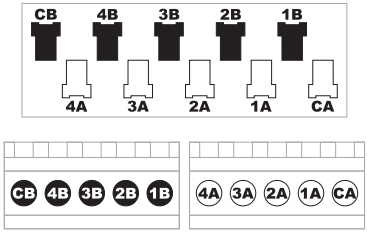
4-Way (CORE4)

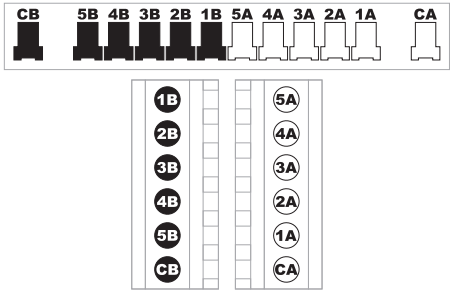


5-Way (CORE5)

Colors Designate Switch Poles; Numbers Designate Switch Position

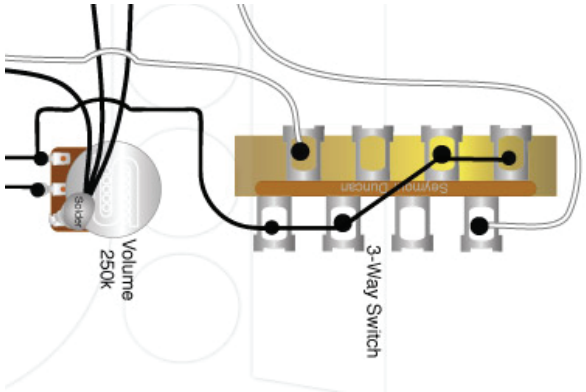






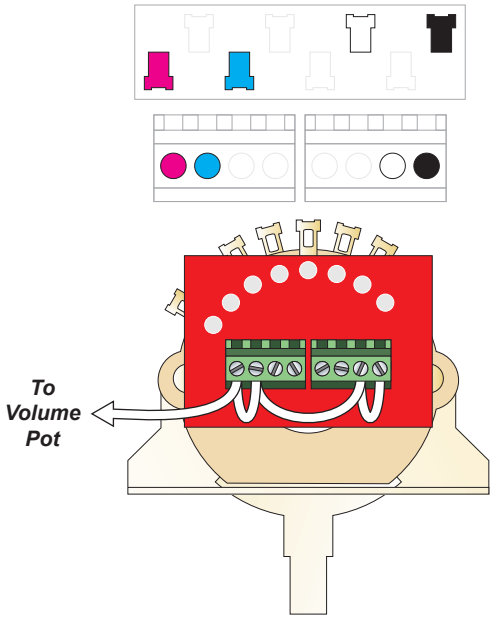
Our CORE components take the soldering out of your wiring situation, which makes it very straightforward to wire your guitar. The screw-down terminal blocks are easy to use. Just strip a little insulation from your wire, insert it into the appropriate slot, then tighten with the provided screwdriver. Easy and secure!

The illustrations on the reverse side of this doc show the mapping of each CORE switch's solder lugs to its slots. These are Oak-Grigsby switches, the same as the ones Fender uses. So if you have a wiring diagram you've downloaded from the Web that shows where the wires should be connected to an Oak-Grigsby switch's lugs, it will be easy to see where to connect them to our switch.

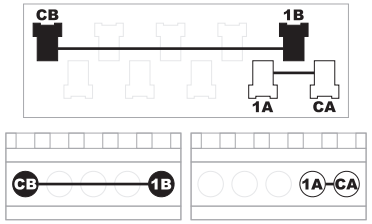


For example, in the crop above (from a Seymour Duncan diagram), four of the switch lugs are connected to each other, and then they connect to the input lug on the volume pot. Comparing this to our diagram (see above right), the four lugs in Duncan's diagram correspond to pink, blue, white, & black.

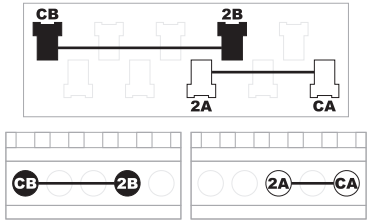
Once you've determined which of the lugs need to be connected, just stick the wires into the appropriate slots as shown, and tighten the screws.



All three of these CORE switches are ***2-pole*** switches, meaning they're essentially two switches in one, though often you'll need both poles to accomplish an objective. Each pole has a ***common*** lug (CA & CB), that is connected to another lug in each switch position. In position 1 (the lever toward the rear of the guitar - bridge position) CA is connected to 1A, and CB is connected to 1B, like this:

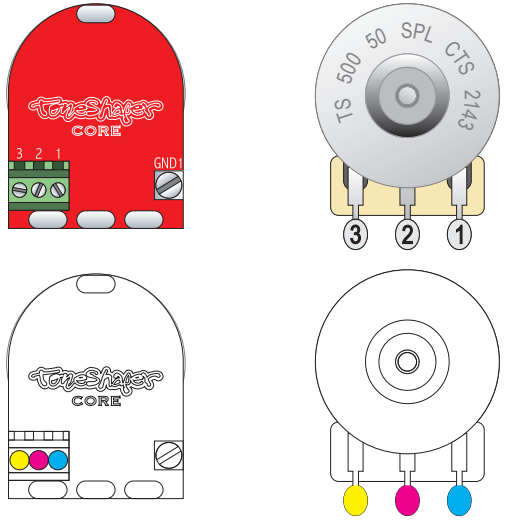


In position 2, the CA lug is connected to 2A, and CB is connected to 2B, and so forth.



A couple of notes: The terminal blocks (the green things with the screws) are designed for stranded wire, not solid wire. They will work with thin solid wire (like the legs on a resistor), but thicker solid wire (like Orange Drop capacitor legs, or traditional treble bleed kits) aren't as well suited. For this reason we offer a range of accessories for this product line that have stranded wire leads.

Also, most guitar wiring uses 22 AWG wire. You can get two pieces of 22 gauge wire into one of our slots but not much more. For this reason our CORE switches ship with 6" lengths of thinner white and black stranded wire that you can use to make jumpers, so you can make multiple connections to a single slot if needed. And just snug on the screws, not too tight!



Our CORE pots couldn't be simpler. The terminal block has 3-2-1 references printed right on the board, and these map directly to the three pot lugs as shown at top. Below that is a color-coded version if you prefer it.

The silver lug that is designated as GND1 is a ground. This is connected to the pot casing itself, so if you're using the pot as a volume control, where the #1 lug would typically be bent back and soldered to the pot casing, you'll just run a wire from slot 1 on the terminal block over to the ground lug and you'll accomplish the same thing.

The hole in the ground lug is fairly large, so it will hold a number of ground connections if needed. And it's more substantial than the plastic terminal blocks, so stiffer ground wires (like in a Les Paul) are no problem.

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