



EDGE-ZERO TREMOLO / ZR2 TREMOLO

The Ibanez Edge Zero or ZR2 Tremolo is a double locking tremolo that features the zero point system that keeps the tremolo unit flat (at the zero point). This system eliminates the hassle of tuning, which is a shortcoming of the floating tremolo, providing a more comfortable playing experience. The Edge-Zero uses knife edge and ZR2 uses ball-bearings for pivots.

Attaching the tremolo arm

The tremolo arm can be inserted and removed easily. Be sure to insert the tremolo arm into the arm socket (Fig. 1 A) and push it down firmly until the arm snaps into place (Fig. 2). The torque of the tremolo arm is adjusted with the torque adjustment cap (Fig. 3). Turning the cap clockwise will tighten the arm torque, and turning the screw counterclockwise will loosen the arm torque.

Caution

Be sure to fully loosen the torque adjustment cap before attaching the tremolo arm.

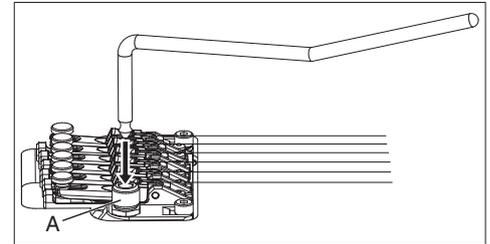


Fig. 1

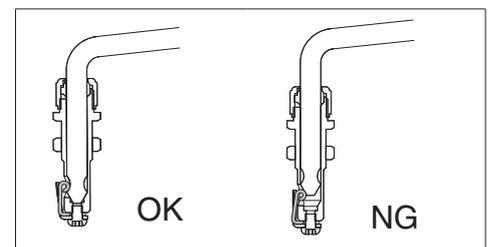


Fig. 2

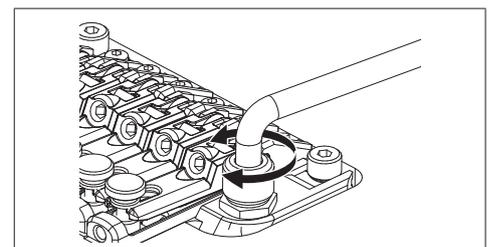


Fig. 3

Adjusting tremolo angle and Zero Point System

The angle of the tremolo is adjusted by the balance between the tension of the strings and the zero point system installed on the back side of the guitar body. The Edge-Zero and ZR2 tremolo are designed so that the tremolo unit sits roughly parallel to the surface of the guitar body by adjusting the zero point system correctly. This ensures optimal performance. Tuning is completed when the zero point system is adjusted to the correct position. If the tremolo is roughly parallel to the surface of the body, the stop rod contacts the tremolo block and the stopper.

To adjust the angle of the tremolo, turn the spring adjustment knob (Fig. 4 B) on the back side of the guitar. If the stop rod (Fig. 5 C) does not contact the stopper (Fig. 5 D) (or the tremolo is tilted forward) while the guitar is tuned correctly, turn the spring adjustment knob clockwise to tighten the spring. If the tremolo block (Fig. 5 E) does not contact the stop rod (or the tremolo is tilted backward), turn the spring adjustment knob counterclockwise to loosen the spring.

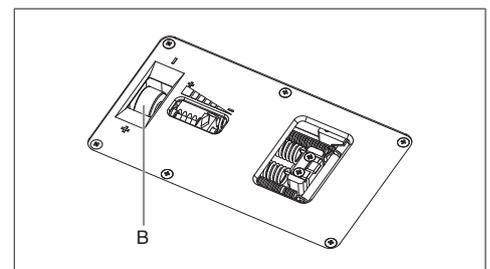


Fig. 4

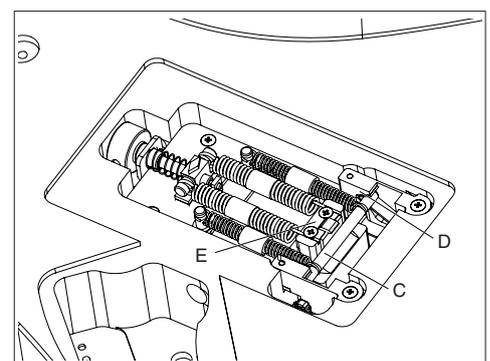


Fig. 5

Using as a floating tremolo (Zero Point System deactivated)

The Edge-Zero and ZR2 tremolo can also be used as a normal floating tremolo by deactivating the Zero Point System. While holding the arm up (with the tremolo block facing away from the stop-rod (Fig. 5 C), remove the stop rod and sub-spring (Fig. 6 F). The angle of the tremolo that is kept in a floating state is adjusted by the balance between the tension of the strings and the tension of the tremolo springs installed on the back side of the guitar body. To maximize performance, set the tremolo so that it is approximately parallel to the surface of the guitar body. To adjust the angle of the tremolo, turn the spring adjustment knob (Fig. 4 B) on the back side of the guitar. If the tremolo is tilted forward while the guitar is tuned correctly, turn the spring adjustment knob clockwise to tighten the spring. If the tremolo is tilted backward, turn the spring adjustment knob counterclockwise to loosen the spring.

When adjusting the tremolo angle in the floating state, the balance between the tension of the strings and the tension of the tremolo springs changes each time the tension of the spring is adjusted. Thus, adjustments should affect tuning. Make adjustments by tuning the strings repeatedly.

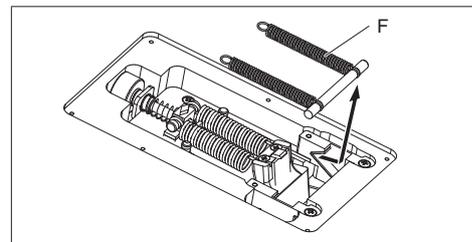


Fig. 6

Adjusting the action

Adjust the height of the tremolo unit by turning the stud lock screws (Fig. 7 H) on either side of the tremolo unit with a 3 mm Allen key. Note that it is not possible to adjust the height of individual strings.

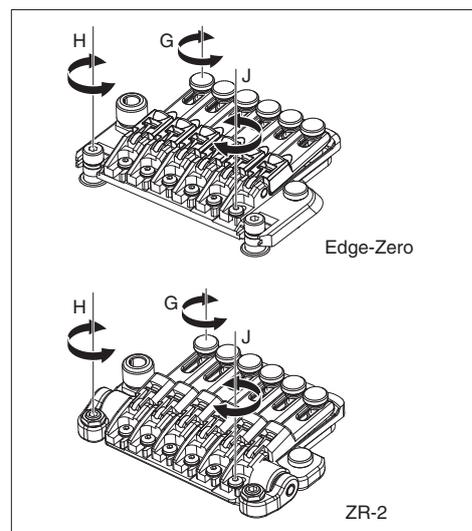


Fig. 7

Stud lock mechanism (Edge Zero tremolo)

The Edge Zero tremolo has a stud lock mechanism. The stud lock bolts (Fig. 8 L) are packed in the accessory bag. Remove the tremolo unit and stud bolts (Fig. 7 H) from the guitar. Install the stud lock bolts into the holes in the bottom of each stud bolt with the adjustment holes for an Allen key facing up. To lock the stud bolt, insert a 2 mm Allen key into the hole on the top of the stud bolt and turn the bolt clockwise (Fig. 8 K). The stud lock bolt is locked when it touches the anchor bolt and cannot be turned any further.

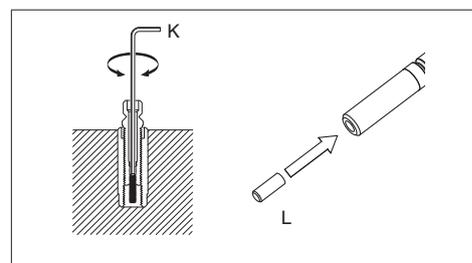


Fig. 8

Adjusting the intonation

Remove the intonation adjustment bolts (Fig. 9 N) housed in the bridge unit and tighten them in the screw holes at the rear of the saddle until the end of each bolt touches the wall of the bridge unit. Loosen the saddle lock screws with a 2 mm Allen key (Fig. 7 J), turn the intonation adjustment screws to adjust the saddle position. Tune the guitar and check the intonation. Repeat these adjustments until the required intonation is reached. Fully tighten the saddle lock screws and put the intonation adjustment screws into the bridge unit.

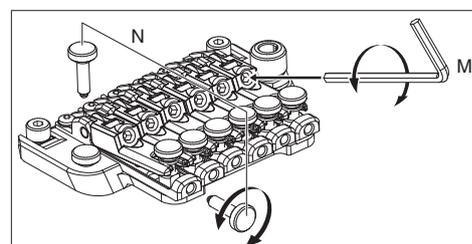


Fig. 9

Replacing the strings

Loosen the pressure pad screws (Fig. 10 P) on the locking nut with a 3 mm Allen key and remove the strings from the tuning machines. Loosen the string stopper screw (Fig. 9 M) on the tremolo unit with a 3 mm Allen key and remove the string from the saddle. Cut off the ball end of the new string with an end nipper or wire cutter (Fig. 11). Insert the cut side of new string between the saddle and the string holder block. Tighten the string stopper screw to secure the string. Wind the string around the tuning machine and tune to pitch. After tuning, tighten the pressure pad screw on the locking nut.

Caution

Before you tune a string, make sure that the string stopper screw is firmly tightened.

Fine tuning

After locking the locking nut, fine tuning of each string can be carried by using fine tuners. To allow maximum fine tuning adjustment, it is recommended that the fine tuners (Fig. 7 G) be set to the middle position of the range of the movement before tuning.

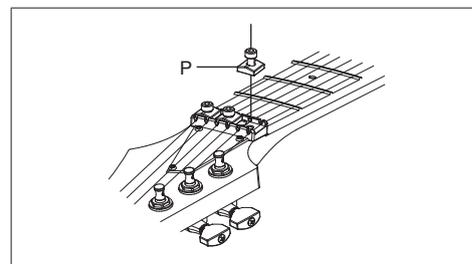


Fig. 10

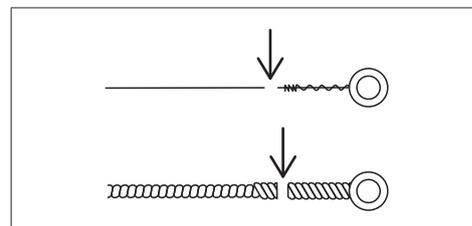


Fig. 11