Hello, rockstar.

Thank you so much for choosing Loog.

Playing an instrument is a wonderful thing.

Maybe you practice every day to become the next Hendrix.

Maybe you just want a fun little guitar to play when you feel like it.

Whatever the case, you just filled your home with music and that's awesome.

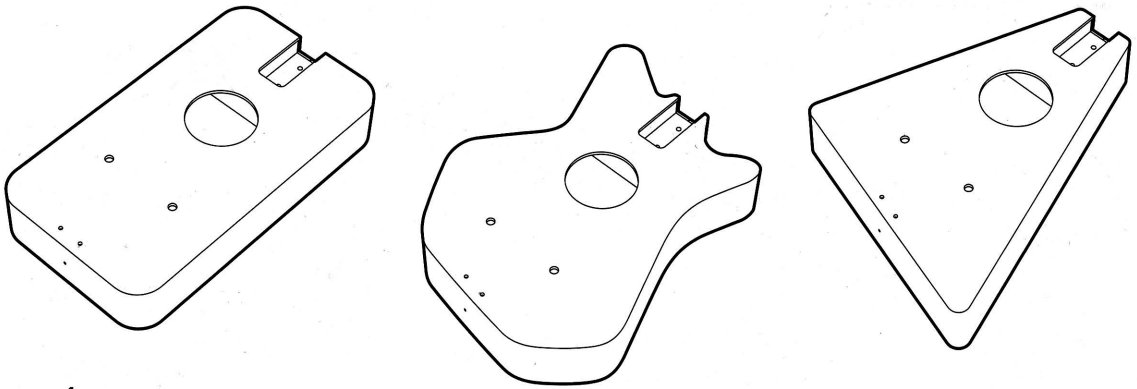
We hope you love your Loog as much as we do.

loog

Build it.
Play it.
Love it.

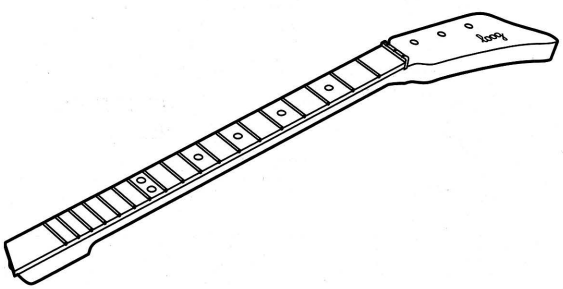
loog

Parts

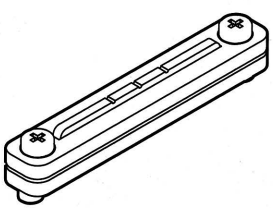


x1 **Body**

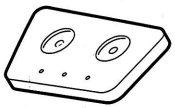
Loog I, Loog II or Loog III



x1 **Neck**



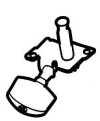
x1 **Bridge**



x1 **Tailpiece**

x1 **Backing**
For tailpiece

x2 **Screws**
For tailpiece



x3 **Tuners**

x6 **Small screws**
2 for each tuner

x6 **Strings**

x2 **Strap-buttons**

x2 **Felt washers**

x2 **Screws**
1 for each strap-button

x1 **Plate**

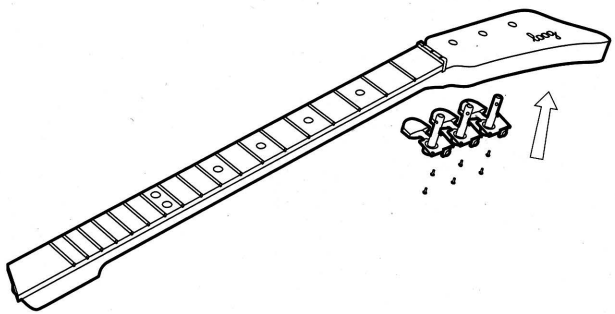
x2 **Long screws**
For plate

⚠ WARNING:

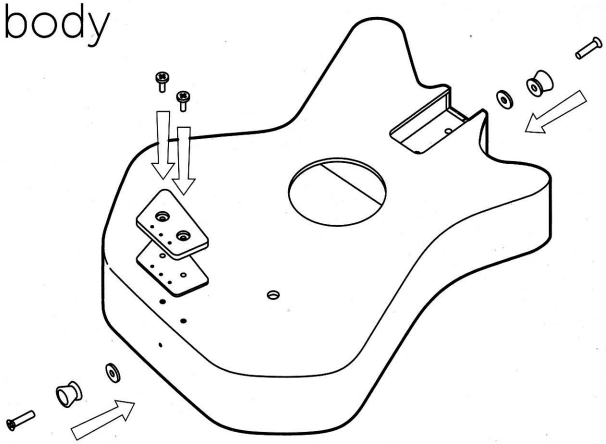
Not suitable for children under 36 months. Small parts. Choking hazard.

Assembly by an adult.

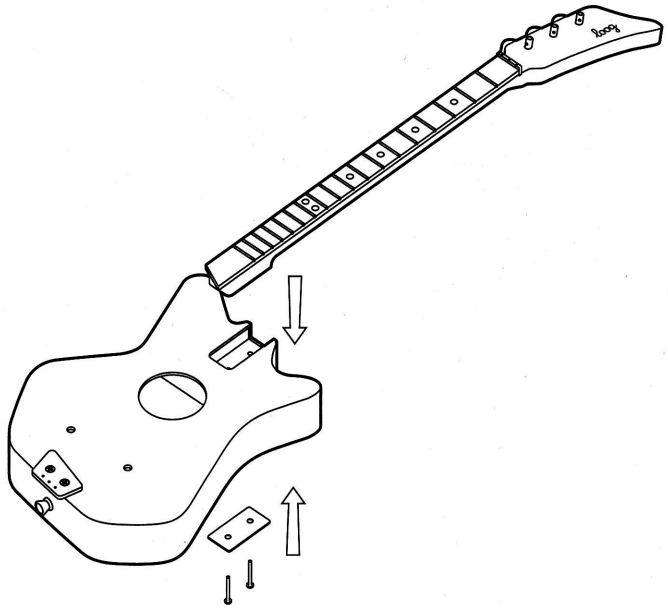
1 Insert tuners in headstock



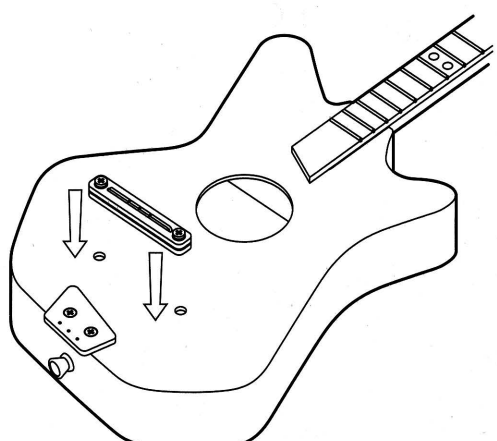
2 Insert strap-buttons and tailpiece in guitar body



3 Insert neck in guitar body

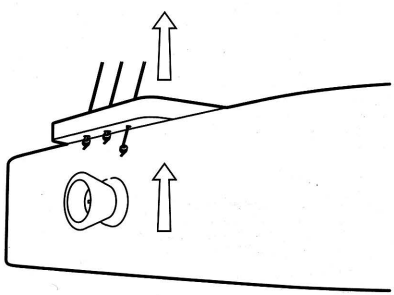


4 Insert bridge in guitar body

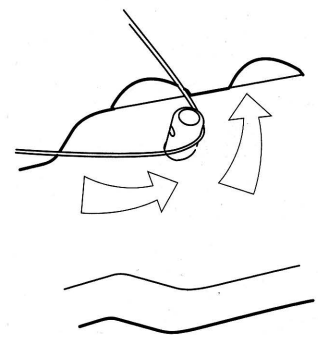


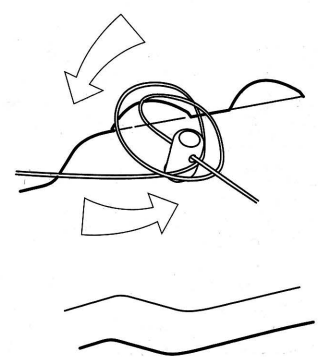
5 String your Loog

5.1 Tie a knot at one end of the string. Pass the string through its corresponding tailpiece hole. (See This 3-string business)

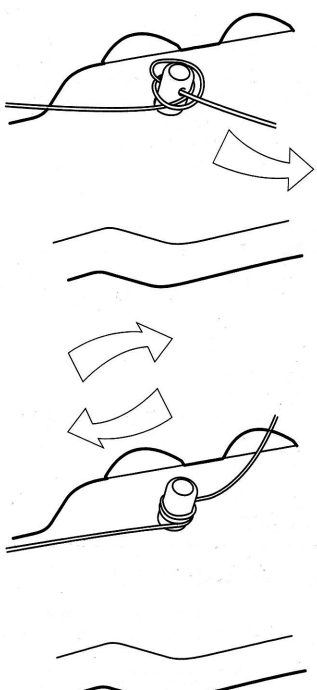


5.2 Wrap the tuning peg twice and pass the string through the hole.

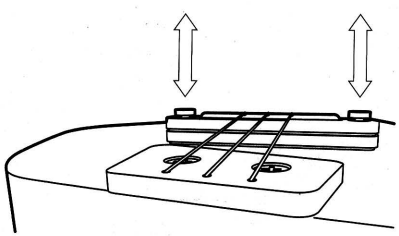




5.3 Turn the tuner in a counter-clockwise direction to tighten the string. Make sure the string wraps downward around the peg.



5.4 Use the screws in the bridge to adjust its height and set a comfortable playing action. You want the string to be as close as possible to the fretboard, but not so close that it touches a fret and buzzes when played.



loog.nyc

For detailed video-instructions on how to assemble,
string and tune your Loog:
loog.nyc/lessons

This 3-string business

loog

Intro

We love 6-string guitars, but we believe that they can be a bit intimidating for children and beginners. The 3-string Loog makes it easier to make music and, even though it only has three strings, it still allows you to play any song. Let us say that again: **you can play any song on a Loog**. Why? Because to form chords, you only need three notes playing at the same time.

Everything you learn on a Loog can be applied on a 6-string guitar too. Likewise, standard music notation also applies on a Loog. For instance, you can look up the guitar tablature of your favorite song on a book or the internet and follow it to play that song on your Loog: simply focus on the finger-placement for the strings matching the ones of your Loog, and ignore the other three.

1.

For children and beginners playing an acoustic Loog: Strings 1, 2 and 3.

In this setup we use the first three strings in standard tuning: GBE, from low to high. Traditional teaching methods also focus on these strings for beginners, so you'll find that most music teachers will prefer this configuration.

2.

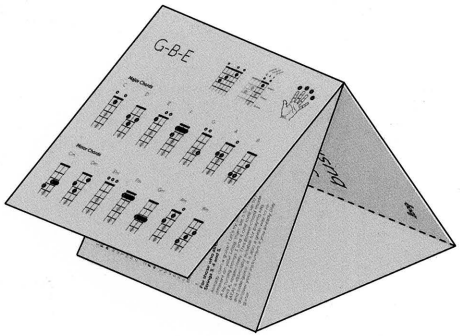
For children and beginners playing an Electric Loog: Strings 2, 3 and 4.

Using these middle strings in standard tuning (DGB, from low to high) allows for a wide range of sounds and makes it possible to play a bar-chord with just one finger across all strings. And transposing that chord up and down the fretboard will allow you to play full songs with just one finger.

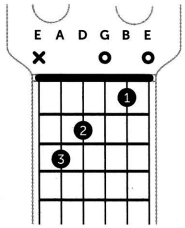
3.

For those who already know how to play: Strings 3, 4 and 5.

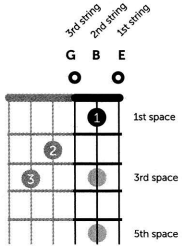
Already own a guitar? Let's try something different on your Loog: set it to Open A by tuning strings 3 and 4 one tone up to E and A, respectively. This power-chord mode (AEA) is especially suitable for playing riffs and slide-guitar. It is also a great way to re-discover your instrument if you already play guitar.



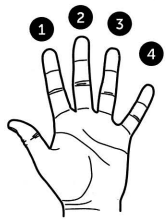
G-B-E



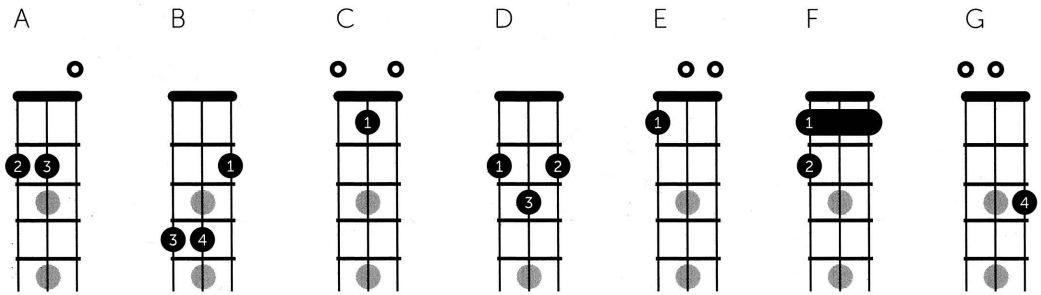
Any guitar



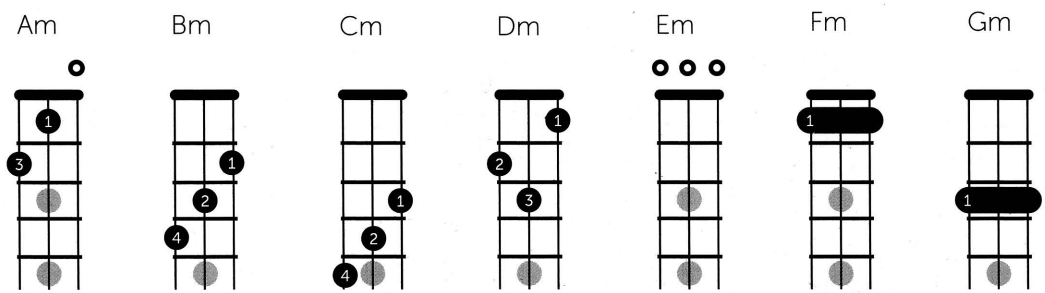
Loog guitar



Major Chords

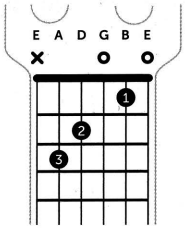


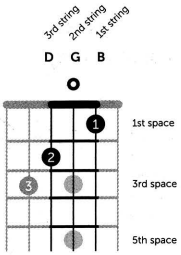
Minor Chords

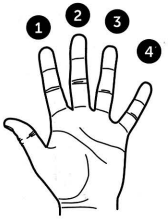


For sharp chords (♯), play one half-step higher. For flat chords (♭), play one half-step lower.
Example: for Gm♯ , place your finger across the 4th space, instead of the 3rd space.

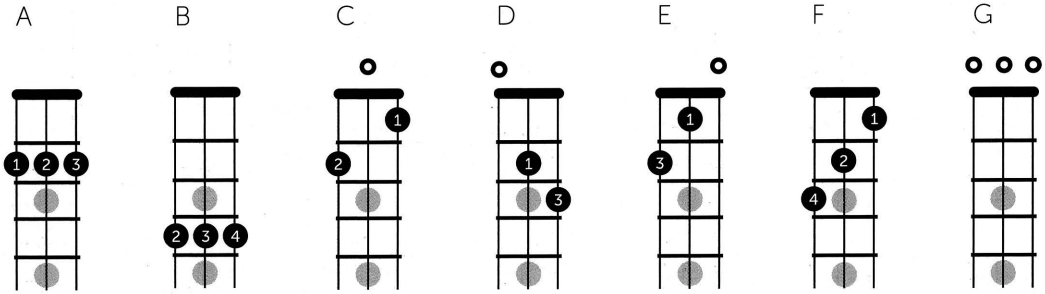
D-G-B



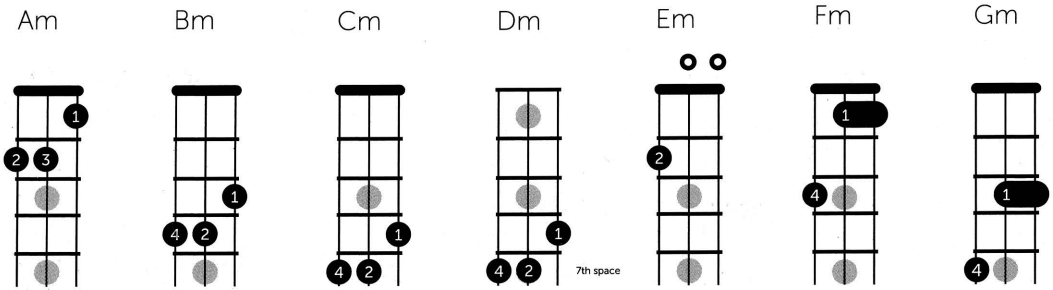




Major Chords

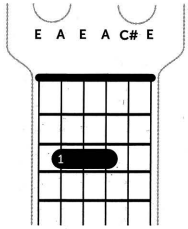


Minor Chords

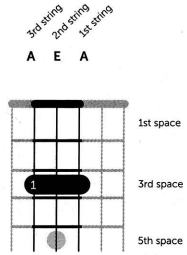


For sharp chords (♯), play one half-step higher. For flat chords (♭), play one half-step lower.
Example: for A♭, place your finger across the 1st space, instead of the 2nd space.

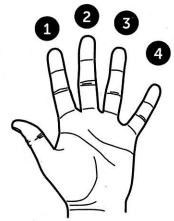
A-E-A



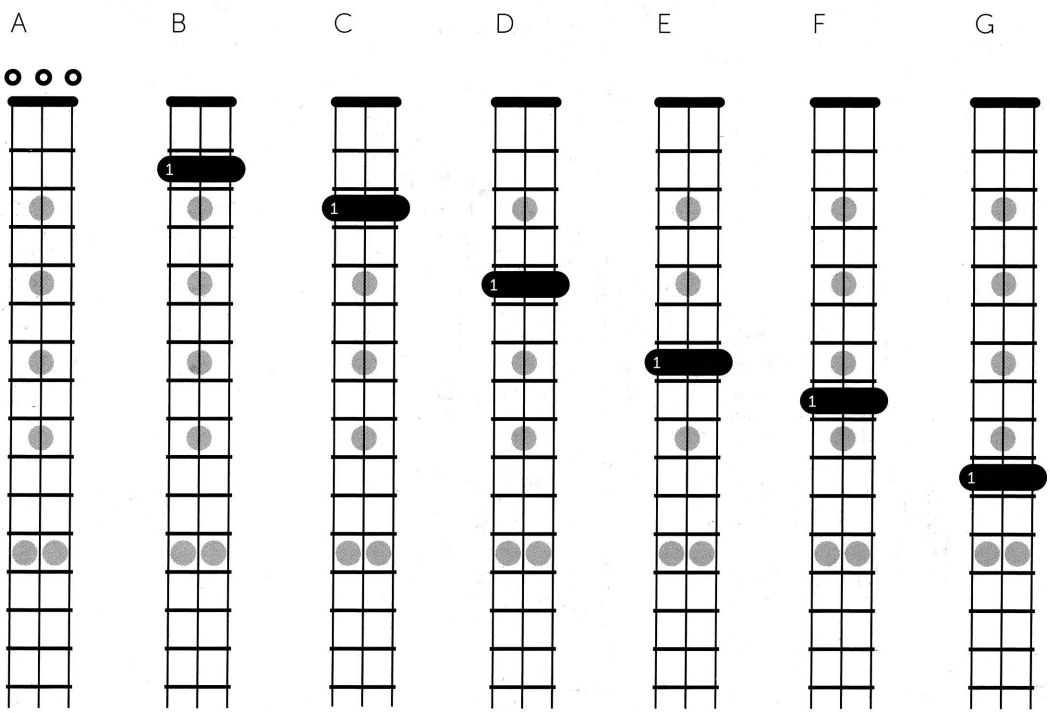
Any guitar



Loog guitar



Power Chords



For sharp chords (♯), play one half-step higher. For flat chords (♭), play one half-step lower.
Example: for C♯, place your finger across the 4th space, instead of the 3rd space.

Tuning

Two questions you'll get all the time: What kind of strings do you use? How do you tune them? So let's get that out of the way:

First of all, Loog Guitars come with regular guitar strings that can be conveniently replaced at any guitar shop if you happen to break one. Which, if you aren't aware, will happen from time to time.

Now, out of the six you get in a standard pack of guitar strings, which three do we use? Well, we actually recommend different strings depending on your level of expertise and the type of music you like. In the next page we present three different configurations; see which one feels right for you.

Know that new strings need to stretch before they can hold their pitch, and this can take a while (even days), so it's a bit of a drag. Don't complain, though: at least with your Loog you'll only have half the strings to tune!

One last thing: **Get a tuner**. You are going to need one to help you keep your Loog in tune. We, ahem, sell one on our web store, but any digital tuner will work with your Loog. There are even apps that turn your smartphone or tablet into a tuner; some of them are free and they all work great.

But enough about us. Go search the chords to your favorite song, use the cheat-sheet in this guide to find them on your Loog, and transport yourself into the beautiful, magic, transcendent world of playing music.

loog.nyc