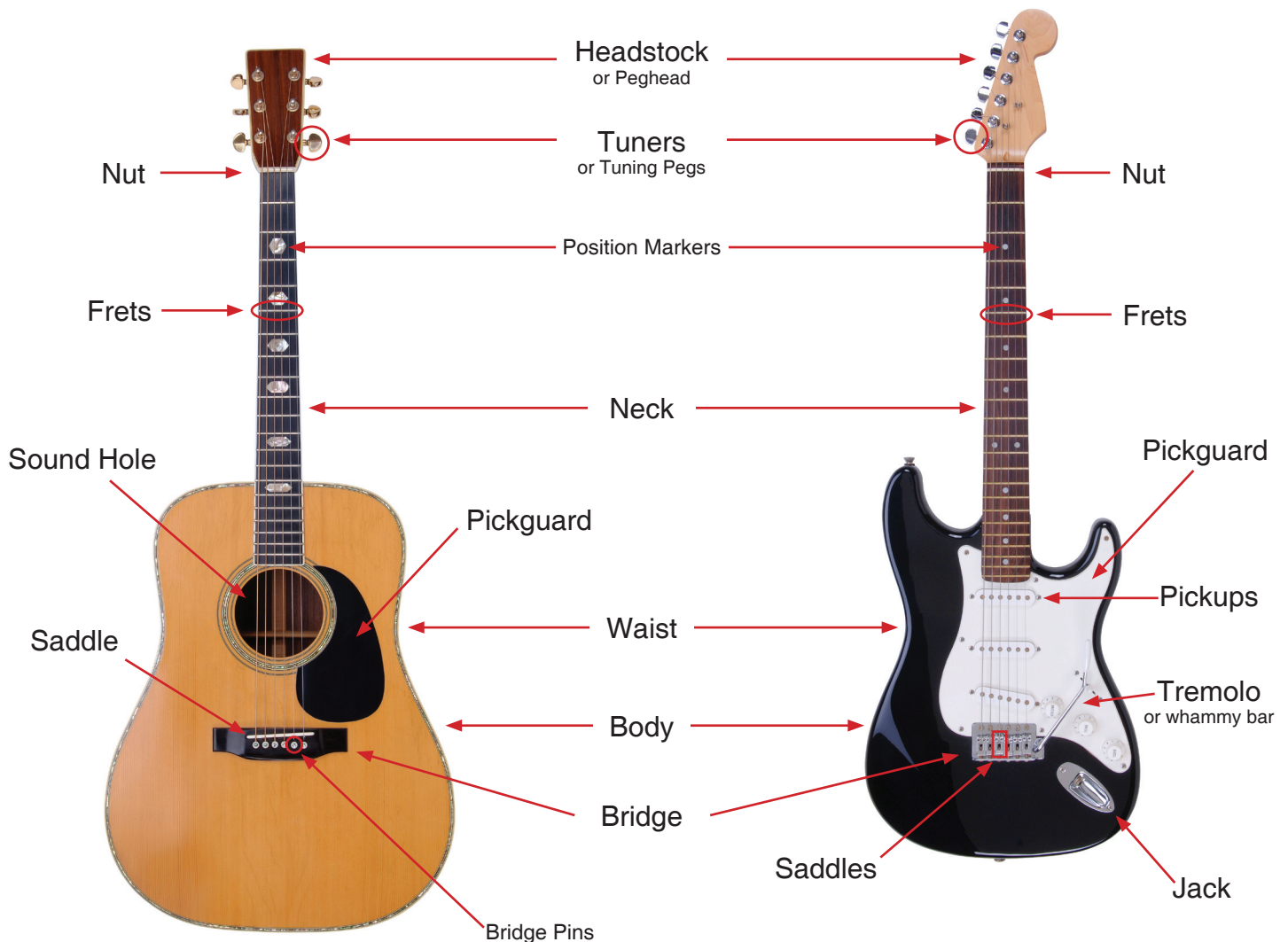


The Parts of a Guitar

The Acoustic Guitar

The Electric Guitar



Headstock: the very top of the guitar that holds the tuners; often the guitar name is displayed here

Tuners: wind the string ends so that each string may be individually tuned; there may be 3 per side or 6 per side

Nut: located just below the headstock, it is the upper contact point for the strings

Neck: the long piece of wood that connects the headstock to the body; electric guitar necks are usually slimmer than acoustics

Fretboard: or fingerboard is the flat surface of the neck where the frets are seated; comprises the playing surface

Frets: small strips of metal (usually nickel-silver or stainless steel) that are raised to contact the string when pressed down; they are mapped out specifically to create the tones of the musical scale

Bridge: the anchor by which the strings are connected to the body of the guitar

Bridge Pins: use friction to seat the strings ends into the bridge of acoustic guitars

Saddle: part of the bridge & the lower contact point for the strings; in acoustic guitars it is generally 1 or 2 pieces; in electric guitars there may be several individually adjustable pieces

Body: the largest portion of the guitar; either solid or semi-hollow (electric) or completely hollow (electric, acoustic or acoustic-electric)

Waist: the narrowest part of the guitar body

Pickguard: guards the guitar body from pick marks or scratches; often made of plastic

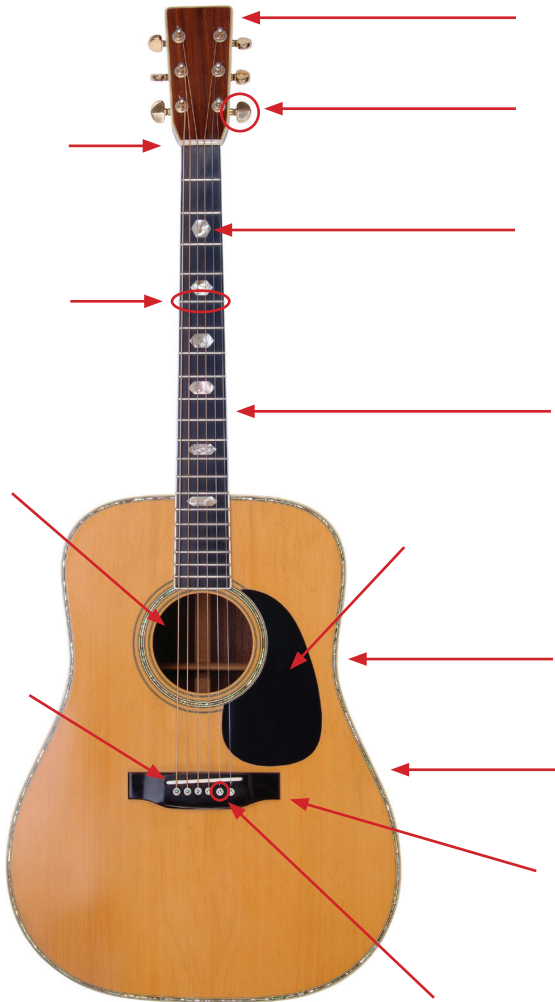
Pickups: sense the vibrations of the strings and translates them to electrical signals that are sent to an amplifier; a selector switch is used if more than one pickup is installed

Tremolo: sometimes referred to as a “whammy bar,” it changes the pitch of all the strings on an electric guitar when depressed; its effect can be subtle or dramatic

Output Jack: the plug in which you connect the guitar cable to the amplifier

The Parts of a Guitar

The Acoustic Guitar



The Electric Guitar

