

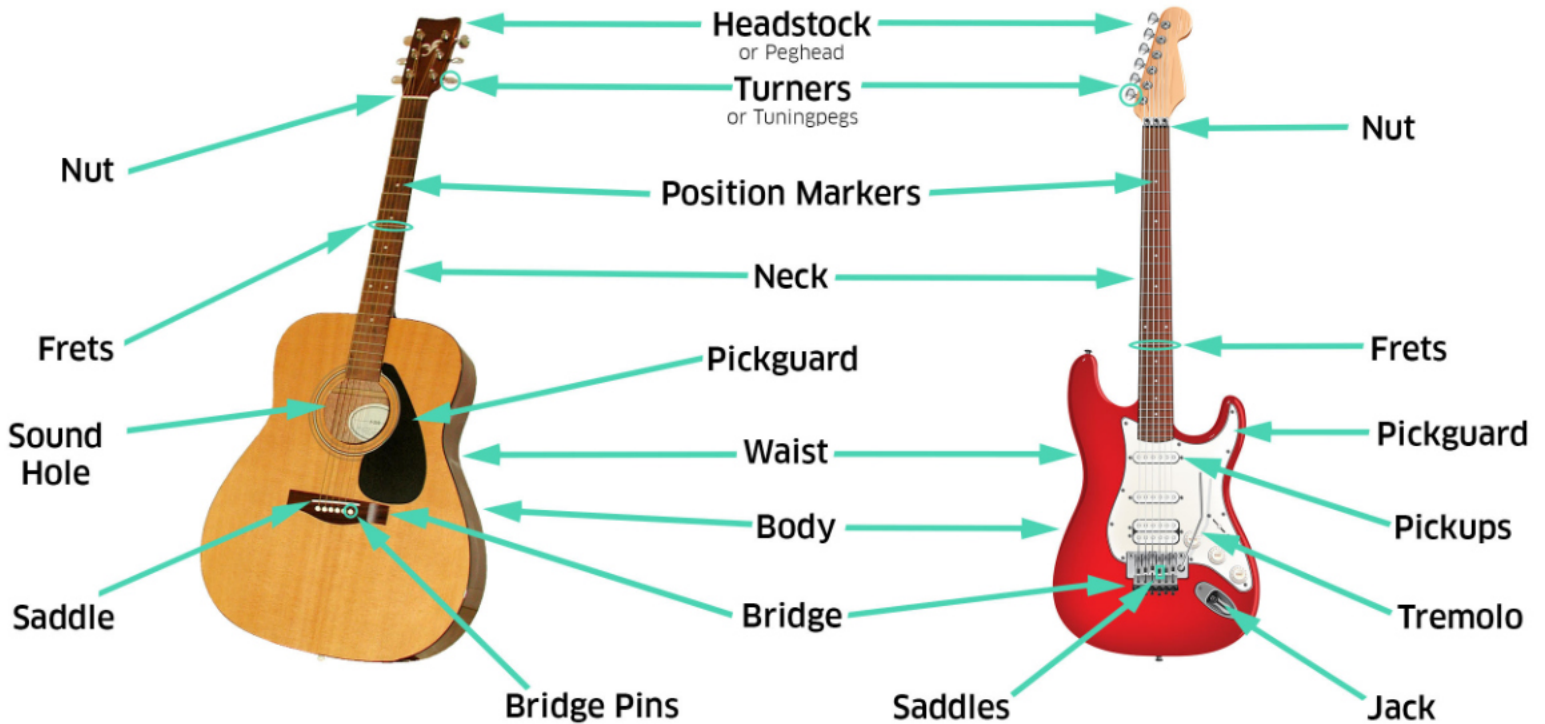


# The Parts of a Guitar



## The Acoustic Guitar

## The Electric Guitar



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

**Turners:** Wind the string ends so that each string may be individually tuned; there may be 3 per side per side

**Nut:** 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 specially 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 string 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; 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 selected

**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