


Our website [www.stemystuff.com](http://www.stemystuff.com) is packed with information to help you make the most of this kit. However, here are the bare bones . . .

Basic Instructions: \*Plane and sand wood. You can sand the back of the neck rounded for comfort if you wish.

1. Use the neck template and a sharp pencil or knife to carefully mark out the locations of the nut, saddle, tuner hole, bridge hole, and fret positions on the wood you have selected for your guitar's neck. Take your time! The more precise you are the better your guitar will sound.      **\*\* Dremel fret grooves in now.**
2. Use a 3/16" bit to drill a hole through the neck for your tuner.
3. Place the eye bolt through a washer, then the hole, then another washer and keep everything together by loosely threading on the wing-nut.
4. Use a small bit ( $\leq 1/8$ ") to drill a hole through the neck for your bridge.
5. As precisely as possible, glue the 3/8" square dowel piece in the saddle position and the 1/4" square dowel in the nut position.      **Use wood or hot glue.**
7. Glue the magnet inside the middle of the bobbin of wire. This assembly, the spool of wire with the magnet in the middle, is called a pickup.      **Use hot glue to glue pickup inside pocket hole. Hot glue brad nails into fret positions. You may sand off rust before gluing if you wish.**
8. Use a wire stripper or a sharp knife to carefully remove 1/2" of the plastic insulation from each of the wires extending from the pickup.
- 6.



Use a large forstner or spade drill bit to drill a pocket into the neck about 3/16" deep. Glue the pickup into the hole. This will produce a guitar that has a better string "action" which will make it play easier and more in tune. You could also chisel this pocket into the neck if you don't have an adequate drill bit.

9. Attach the jack plate to the end of the wood piece on the tail end of the guitar with the screws provided. The location isn't critical as long as the wires from the pickup reach the plate.      **Be sure to drill small pilot holes with 1/8" bit.**
10. There are two terminals on the back of the output jack. Each terminal has a small hole in it. Attach the wires from the

**Do this step  
AFTER #11**

pickup to the output jack by passing the bare wire through the hole and then twisting it back upon itself. One wire goes to each terminal and it doesn't matter which goes where but the stripped ends must not touch each other. If you have the tools, soldering these joints will make your guitar much sturdier.

11. There is a nut threaded onto the front of the jack. Take it off then place the jack through the large hole in the jack plate and thread the nut back on to hold the jack in place.

12. Before we put the string on we want to carve a groove in both the nut and saddle for it to sit in. How deep? Make the groove in saddle such that the string will be held close to, but not touching, the pickup even when you're playing high notes. Start small you can always make it deeper. The groove in the nut is less critical. Don't make it too deep or the string may touch the pickup and "buzz" on high notes.

13. Thread your guitar string through the back of the bridge hole and onto the front of the neck. Take it over the saddle, over the nut and through the eye bolt.

14. Pull the string snug and hold it that way pinching it to the neck with your finger just past the eye bolt. Take the loose end of the string and wrap back underneath the string between the eye bolt and the nut. Then make a sharp bend back over the string and try to crimp it before turning the eye bolt to tighten the string.

15. Twist the eye bolt to tighten the string while you pluck it to listen to your note. If you want it tuned to a particular note increase or decrease the tension until you're in tune. Otherwise, stop whenever you like because one of the best parts about a one-string guitar is that it always plays in tune with itself. You can't be out of tune as long and you're a solo act!

**Tighten the wing nut when in tune.**


16. Plug in and shred!

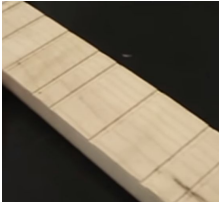
**17. Using Digital Fabrication individualize your guitar with a new body and headstock. Use cardboard, thin plywood, vinyl stickers, etc.**


#### How it Works:

An electric guitar is a generator and like any other generator it works by the movement of a coil of wires near a magnet. But wait, your coil and magnet don't move? The key is in the steel guitar string. Steel is attracted to magnets. The invisible magnetic field surrounding the magnet is disturbed or wiggled by the steel string vibrating so close to it. The magnetic field wiggles at the same frequency as the note playing on the string and this moving magnetic field accomplishes the same thing that moving the magnet would. The electrical current generated is tiny and leaves via the jack through the cable and to the amplifier where it is amplified by a transistor circuit before being sent to a speaker. Come to think of it, a speaker is a coil of wires and a magnet as well! Take one apart and check it out!


# Electric Guitar Assembly Instructions with pictures.

- 1.  Be sure to mark the center of the guitar for drilling points and the pickup location

-  Dremel frets fairly shallowly.

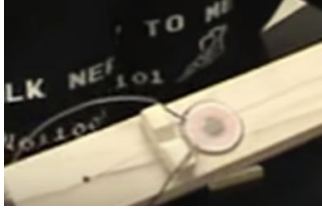
- 2.  3/16 bit is in the RED drill

- 3. 
- 4. The small bit is in the YELLOW drill

- 5.  The nut is the SMALL dowel, the saddle is larger.

- 6. 

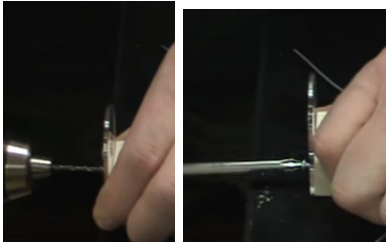
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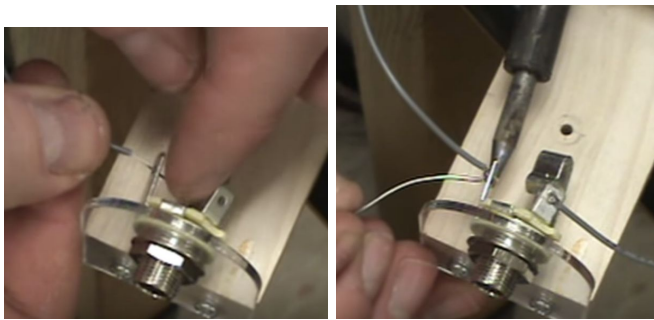
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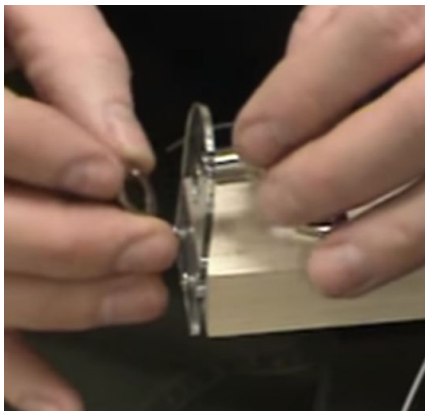


10.



\*\*Remember, do this step AFTER #11. We will also want to add heat shrink for added support - get Mrs. Burrus before going to the soldering station for added instructions.

11.



12. You will need a fairly deep groove in both the saddle and nut - see the example guitar. Use the dremel to carve your grooves.

13.



14.



Watch the video

again for a more detailed description of this process.

15.



16.





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