Prestbury	
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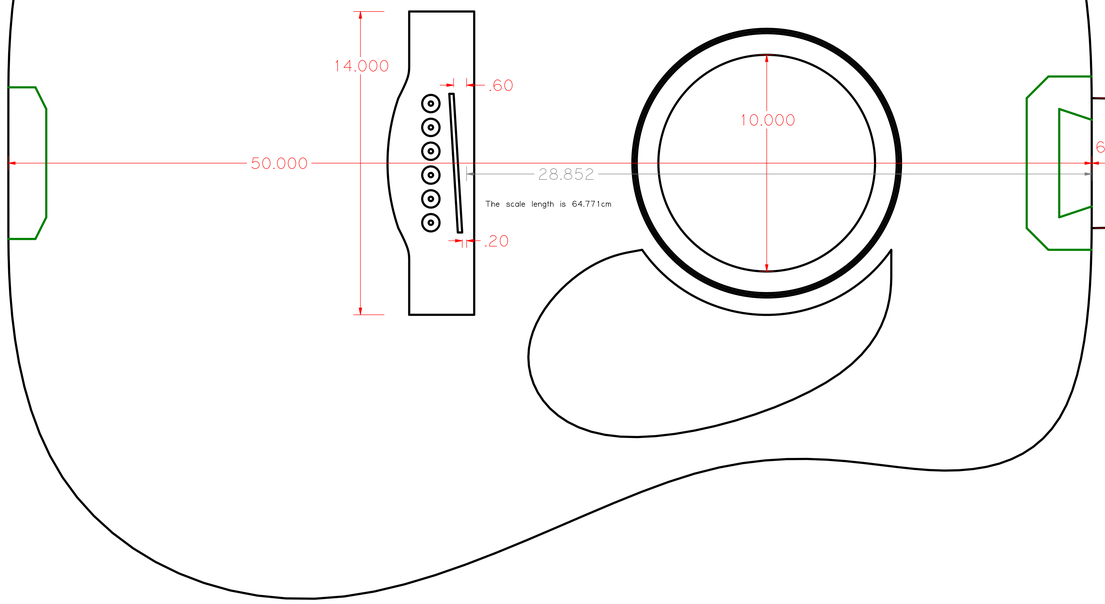
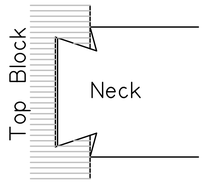
Dimensions: cm	Scale: 1:1

Outline
Dimension
Blocks

Scale length (12th fret x 2) = 64.77
Nut to top of guitar body = 35.92
Top of body to scale length position = 28.85
Add 0.2 and 0.6 to the scale length position to locate the saddle

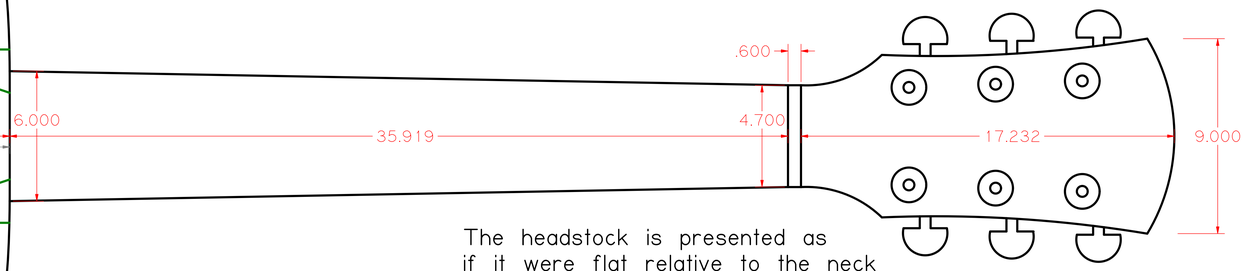




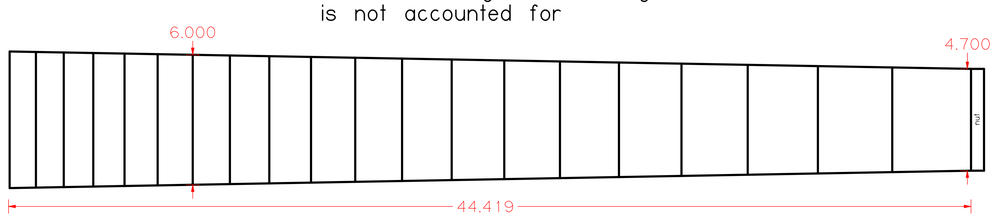
Neck Joint

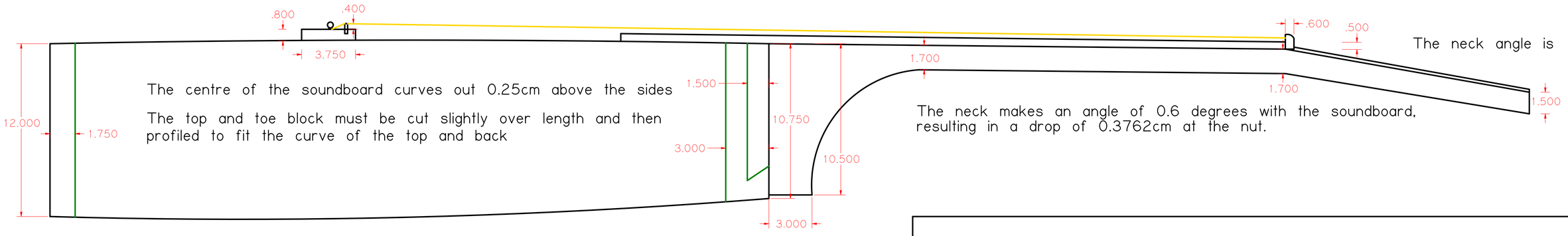
A dovetail neck joint is shown, but you could replace it with a joint of your choice.
A dovetail joint does not use the entire depth of the cavity provided by the body. There is a small gap which ensures that the joint sides are well fitted.
Similarly, a small gap between the inner neck and body will ensure a tight fit between the body and outer neck.

The joint tapers from wide near to the soundboard, to narrow near to the back.
This type of joint is extremely strong and resists movement over time.



The headstock is presented as if it were flat relative to the neck i.e the 10 degree neck angle is not accounted for





The centre of the soundboard curves out 0.25cm above the sides

The top and toe block must be cut slightly over length and then profiled to fit the curve of the top and back

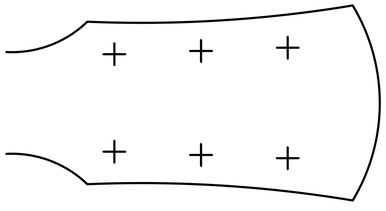
The neck makes an angle of 0.6 degrees with the soundboard, resulting in a drop of 0.3762cm at the nut.

The neck angle is 10 degrees

Fret No.	Distance from nut
1st	3.6353
2nd	7.0665
3rd	10.3052
4th	13.3621
5th	16.2474
6th	18.9708
7th	21.5414
8th	23.9676
9th	26.2577

Fret No.	Distance from nut
10th	28.4193
11th	30.4595
12th	32.3852
13th	34.2028
14th	35.9185
15th	37.5378
16th	39.0662
17th	40.5089
18th	41.8706
19th	43.1558

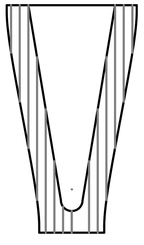
The scale length is 64.771cm



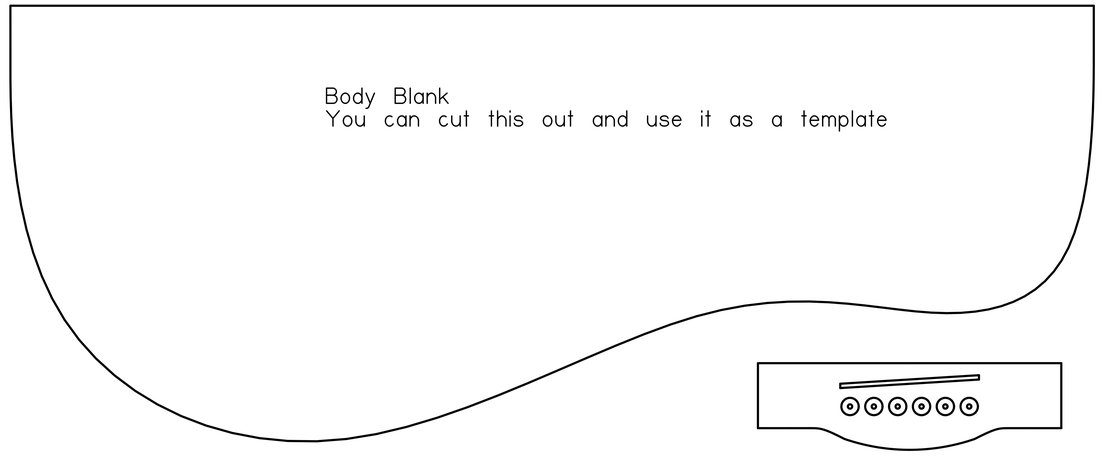
The required drill size will depend on the tuners you have chosen. Start with a small diameter and work up until your tuners just fit through the hole.

Be careful to drill the holes straight, relative to the headstock.

Neck Joint Profile



Body Blank
You can cut this out and use it as a template



Outline
Dimension
Bracing
Plate bracing

Prestbury	
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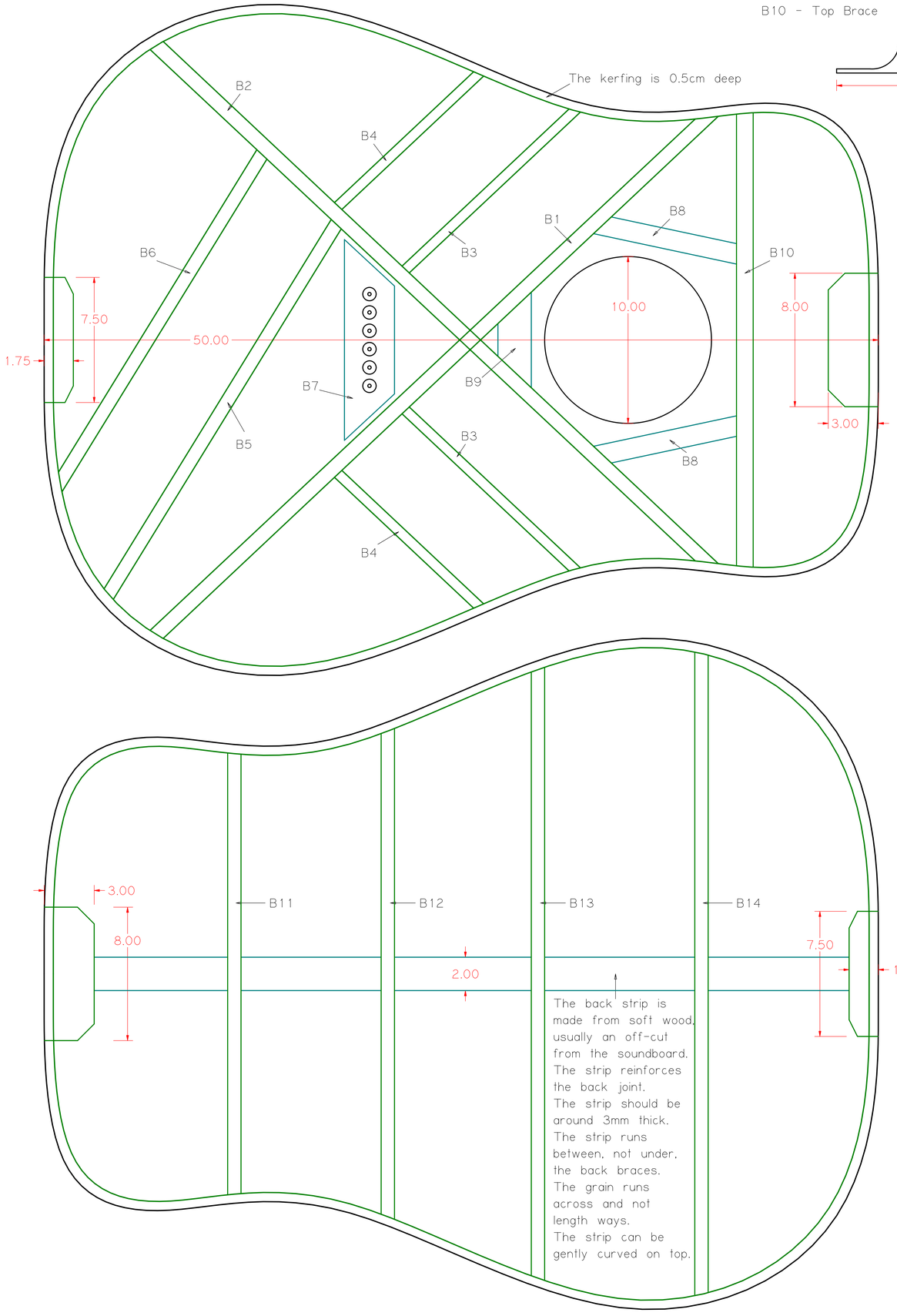
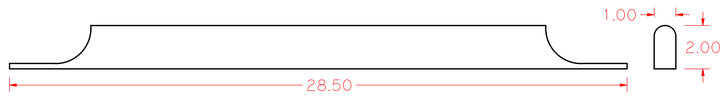
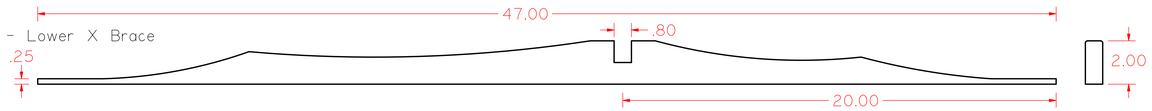
Dimensions: cm	Scale: 1:1



B10 - Top Brace



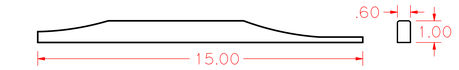
B2 - Lower X Brace



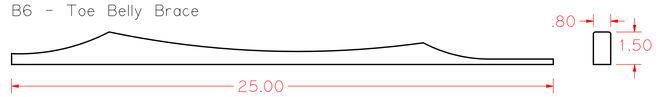
B1 - Upper X Brace

The joint holes must be cut at an angle to match the x brace, as the two braces do not bisect each other at 90 degrees.

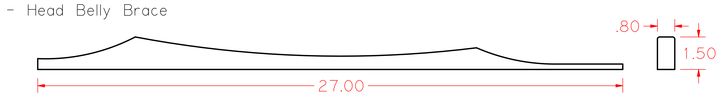
B3 - Head Finger Brace



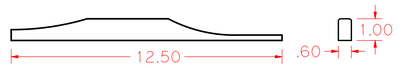
B6 - Toe Belly Brace



B5 - Head Belly Brace

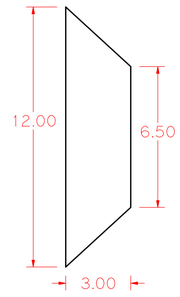


B4 - Toe Finger Brace



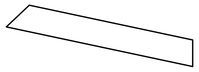
Glue the braces to the soundboard over length, such that they extend beyond the edge of the soundboard.
All of the braces here are shown over length. Once fixed, trim the length and scallop the braces into the profile shown.
Where the braces meet the kerfing, cut shallow gaps into the kerfing such that the soundboard sits flat to the sides.
If preferred, trim the finger braces and belly braces just short of the kerfing, so that only the x braces are cut into the kerfing.

B7 Bridge Plate

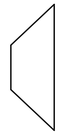


The bridge plate is made of hardwood, usually from an off cut of the side or back. The plate is 0.3cm thick. Leave a small gap between the bridge plate and the bracing, which will give the plate room to expand under temperature changes without damaging the x brace.

B8 - Side Soundhole Brace

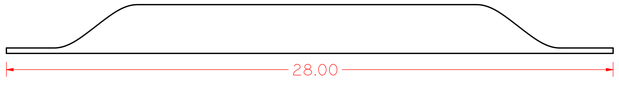


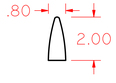
B9 - Lower Soundhole Brace



The soundhole bracing is made of softwood, usually an off cut from the soundboard. The soundhole bracing is 0.2cm thick.

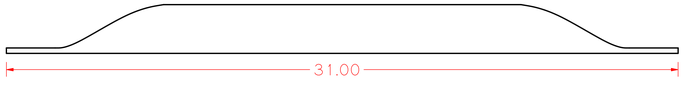
B11 - Back Upper Brace



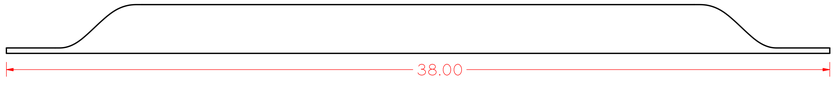


All back bracing has the same width and height

B12 - Back Upper Middle Brace



B13 - Back Lower Middle Brace



B14 - Back Lower Brace