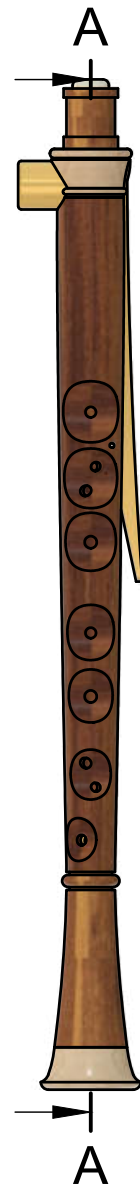
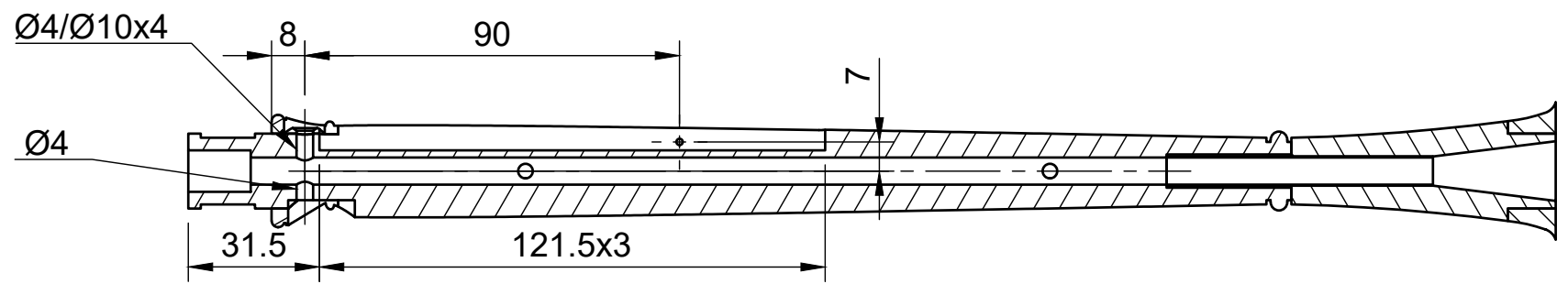
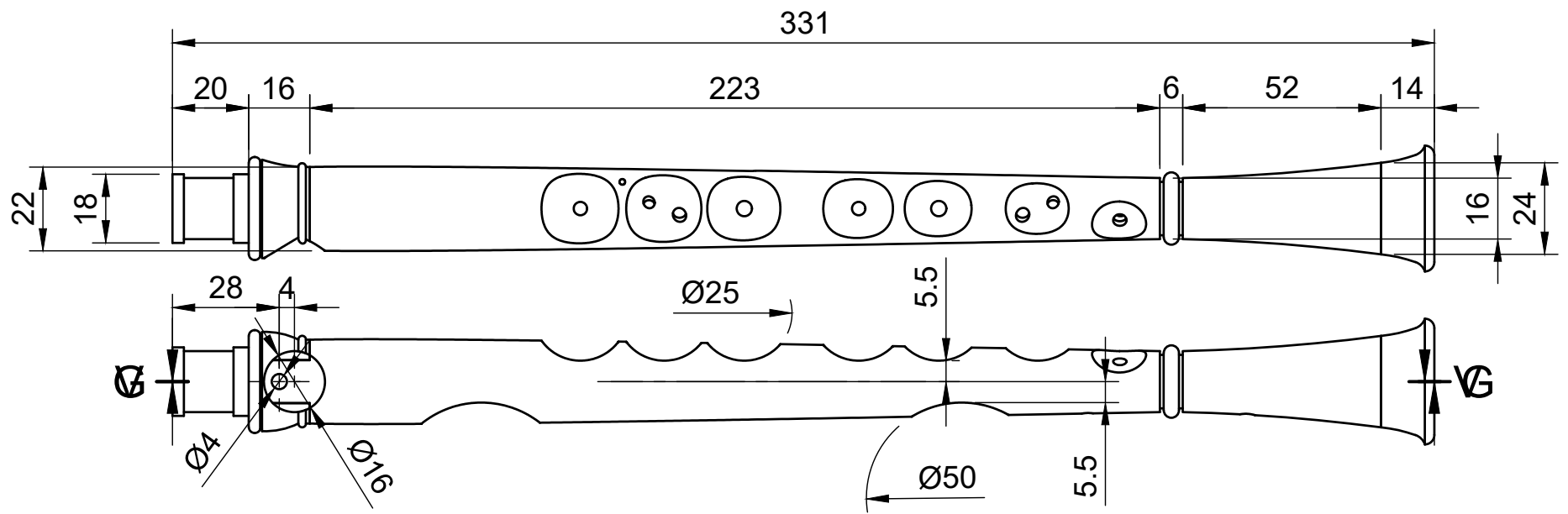


Swedish Bagpipes (Säckpipa), model 'Northern Uilleann Pipes' in G/C
(Drones: Bass F/G, Tenor f/g-bflat/c', Soprano f'/g')

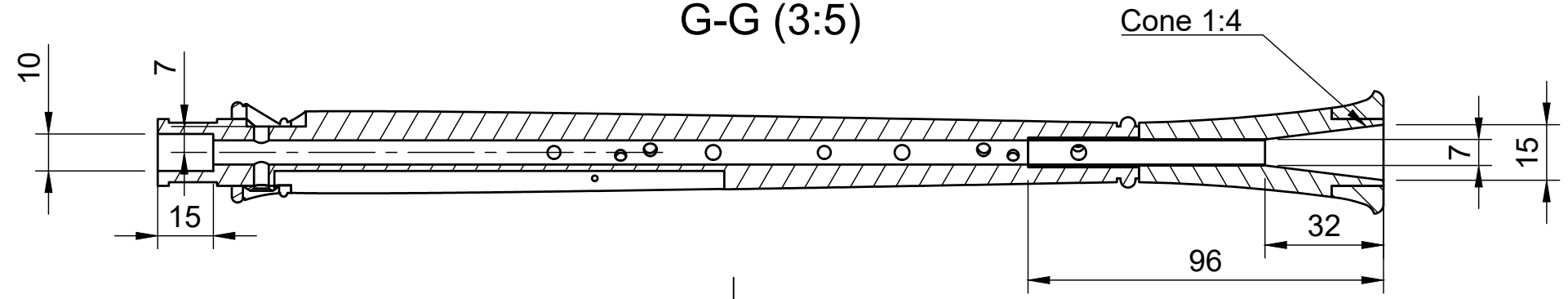


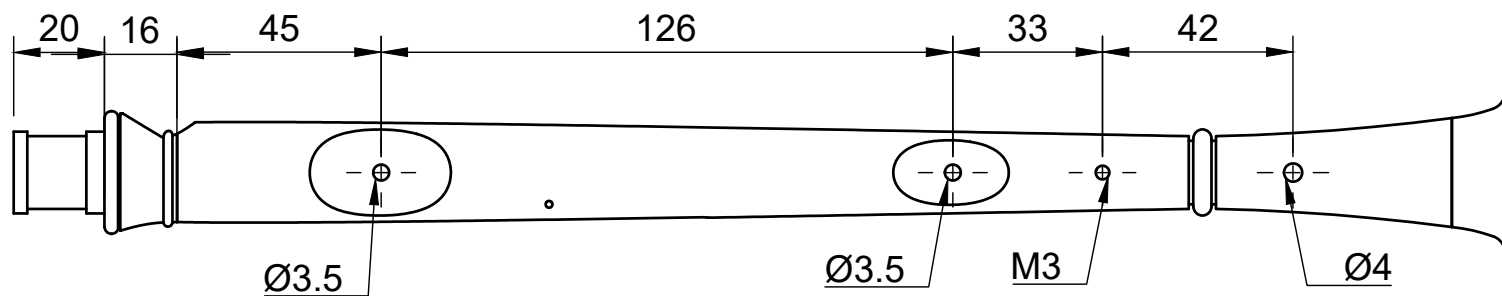
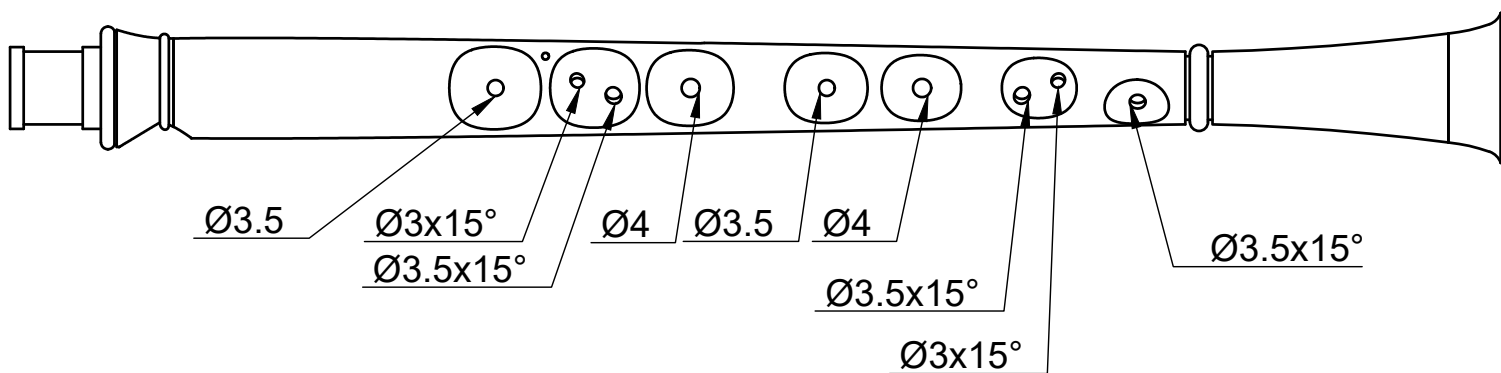
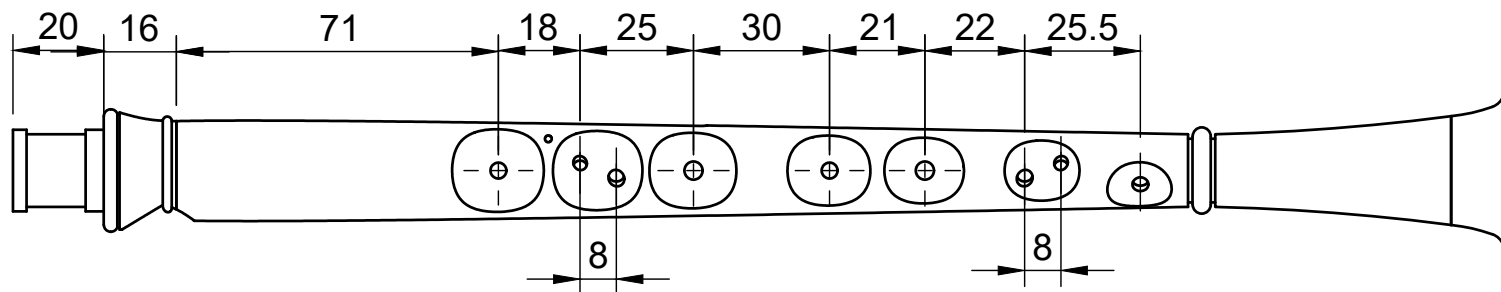
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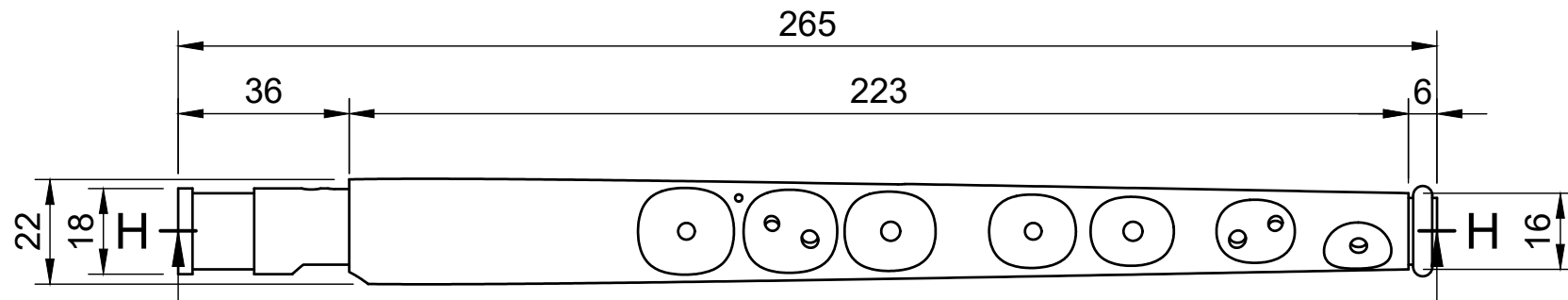




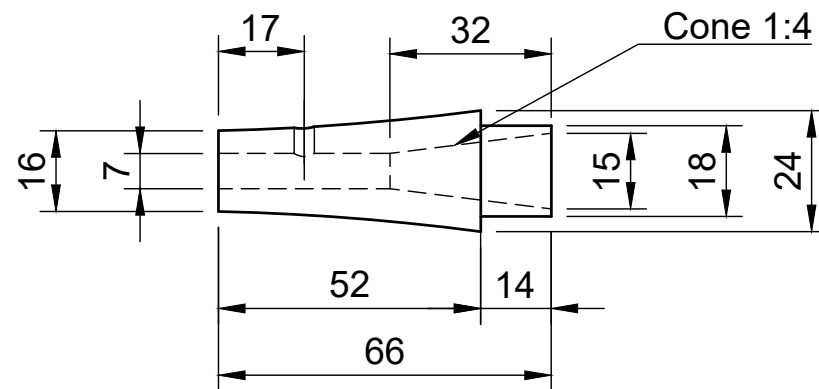
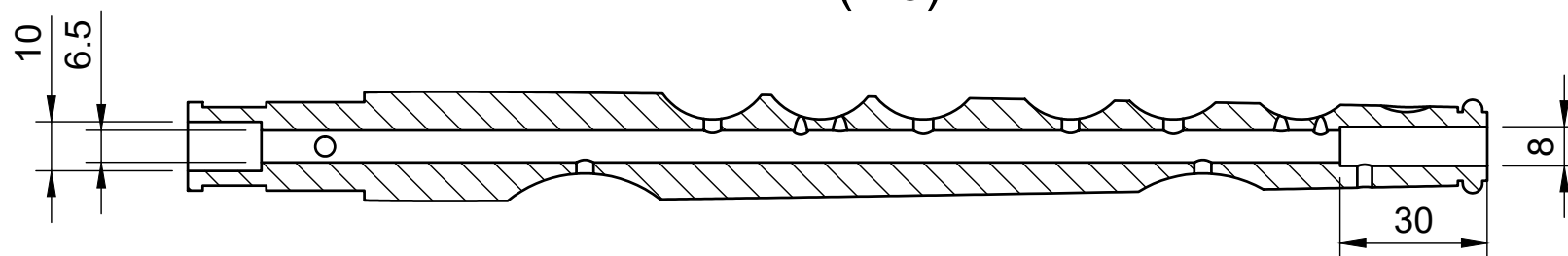
G-G (3:5)

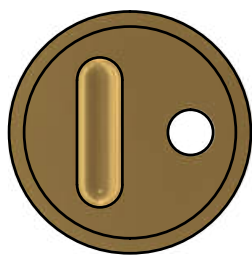
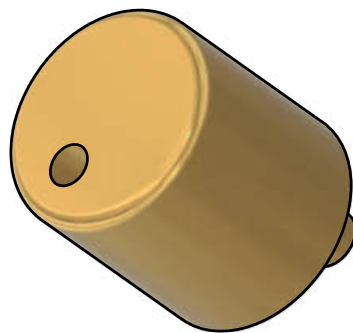
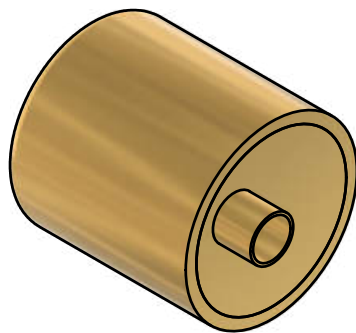
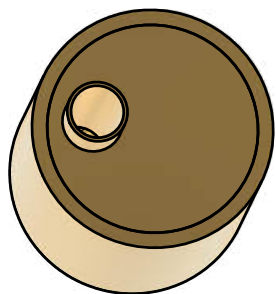




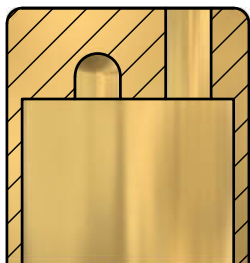
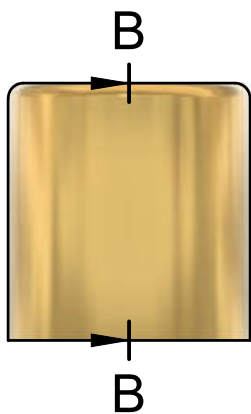
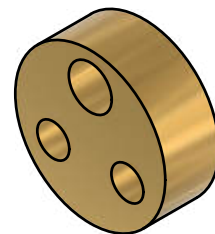
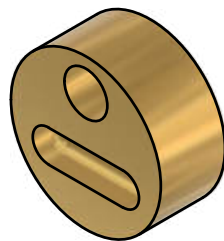


H-H (2:3)



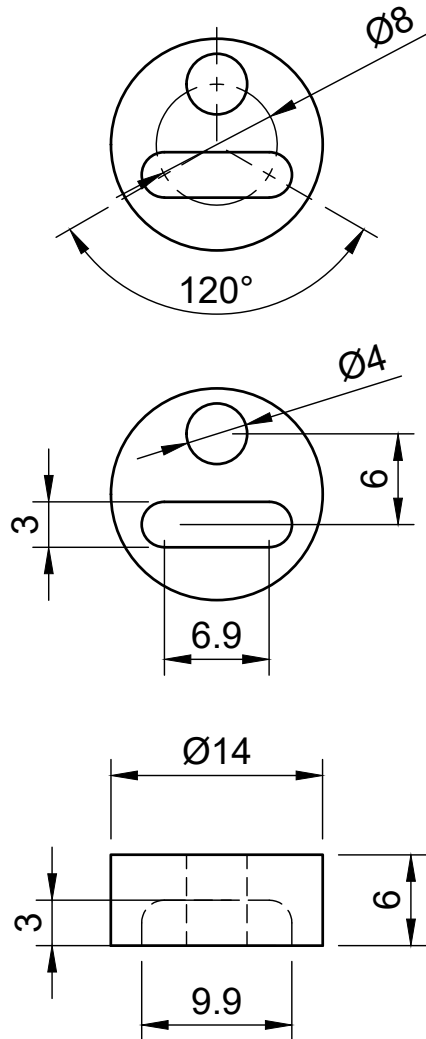


B-B (2:1)

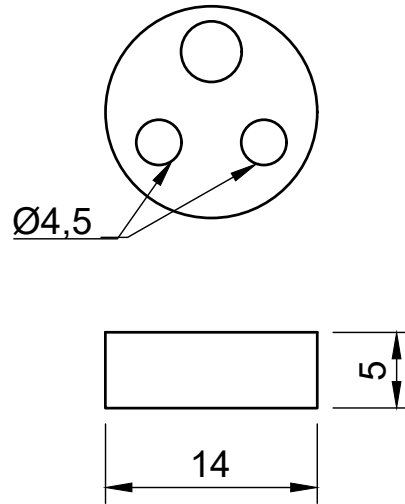


Branch Pipe

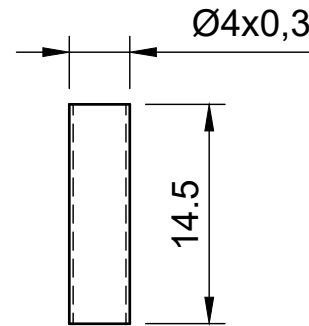
Under Section



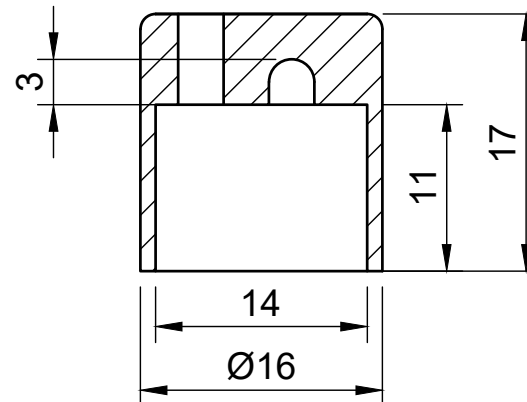
Mid Section



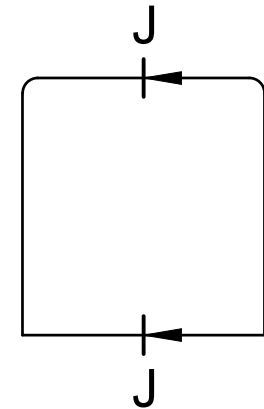
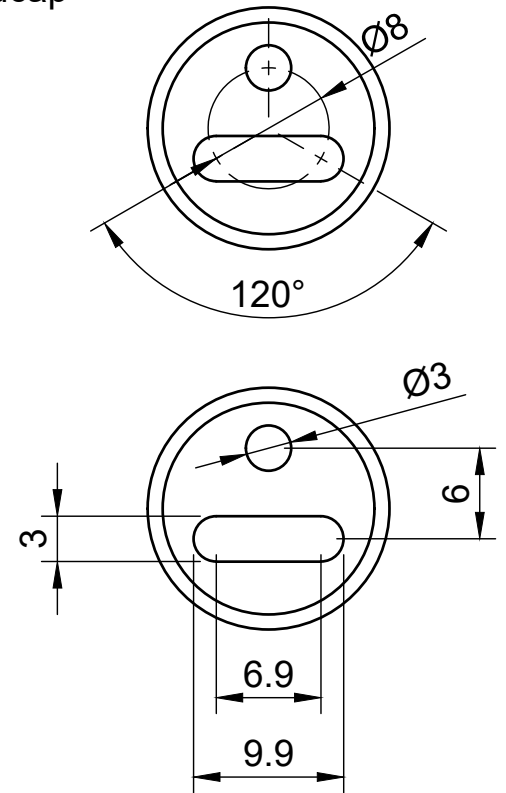
Connection Tube

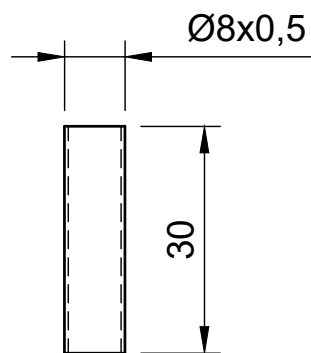
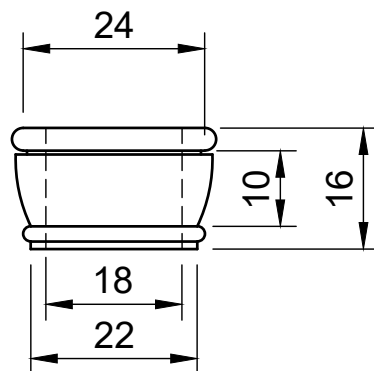
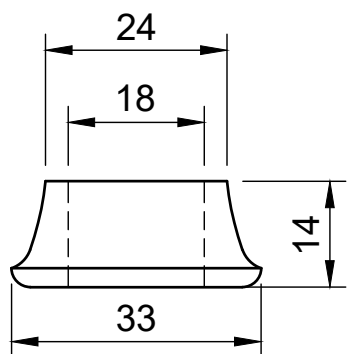


J-J (2:1)

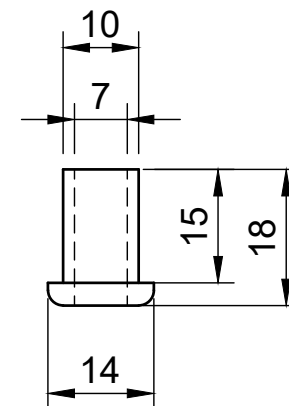
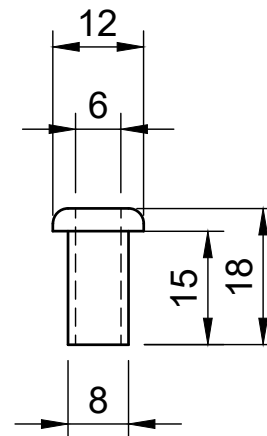


Endcap

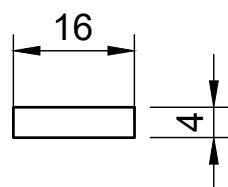
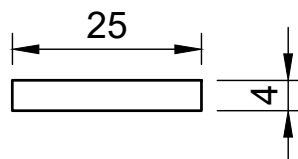
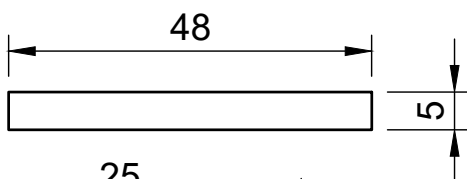
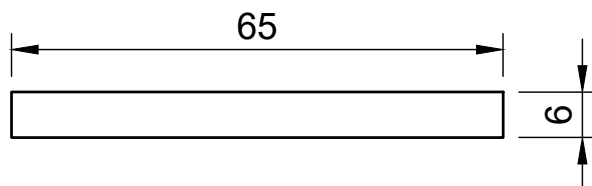
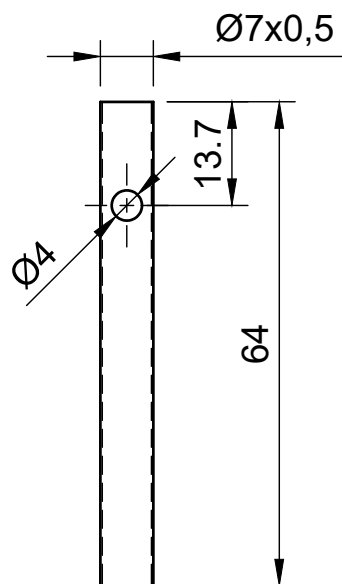




3x



Reed Tonuges

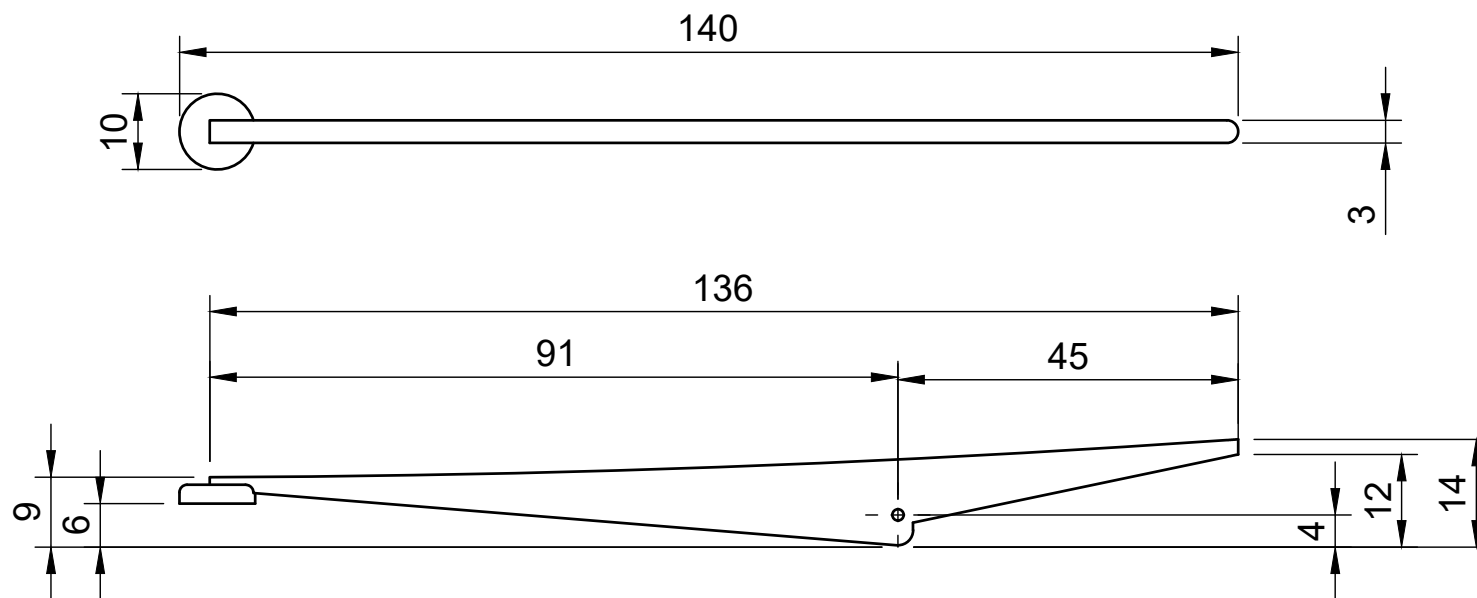


Bass Drone; 0,8mm carbonfiber/ Tied Up 19-22mm, note Bb3-C4

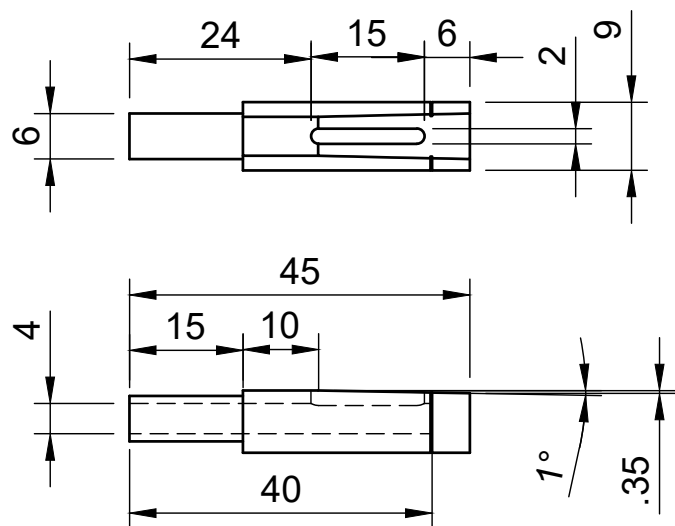
Tenor Drone; 0,5mm carbonfiber/ Tied Up 12-14mm, note Bb4-C5

Soprano Drone; 0,3mm carbonfiber/ Tied Up 10mm, note Bb5-C6

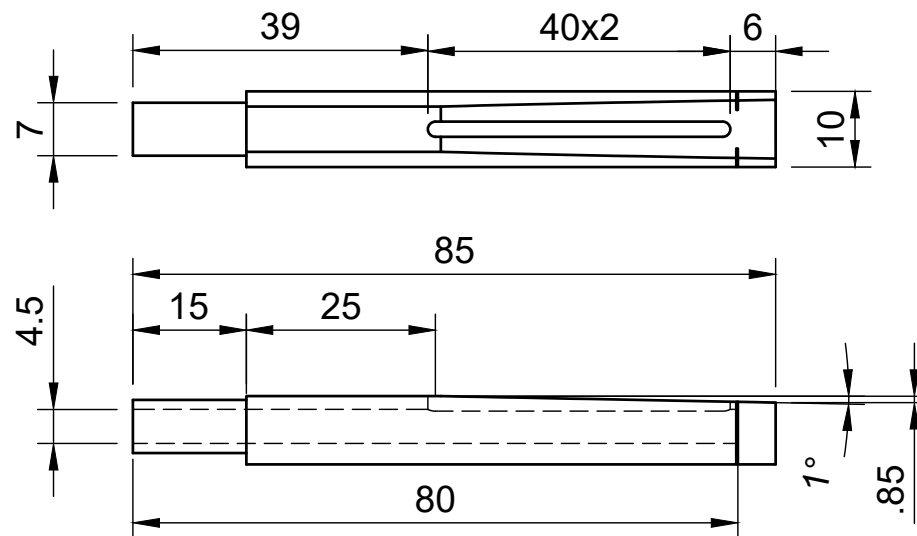
Chanter Reed; 0,25-0,3mm carbonfiber/ Tied Up 5-6mm, note D6-E6



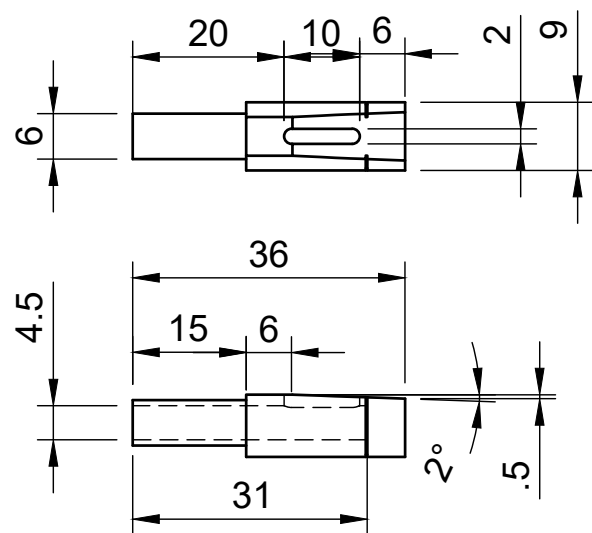
Soprano Drone Reed



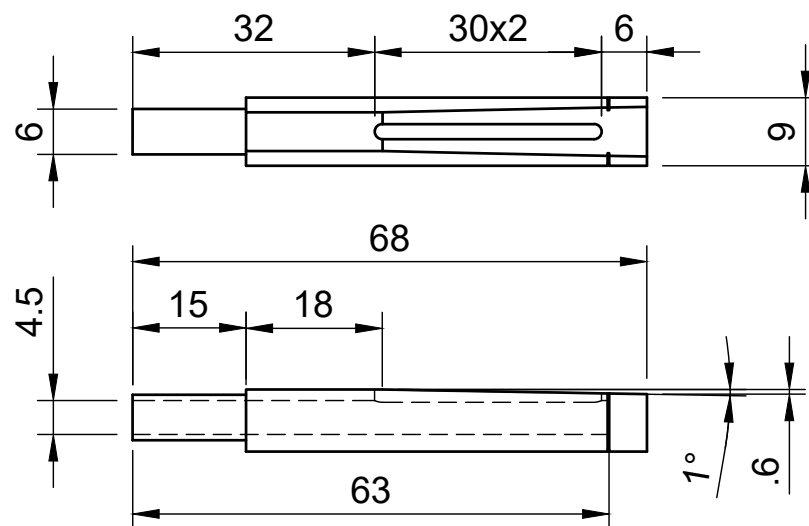
Bass Drone Reed



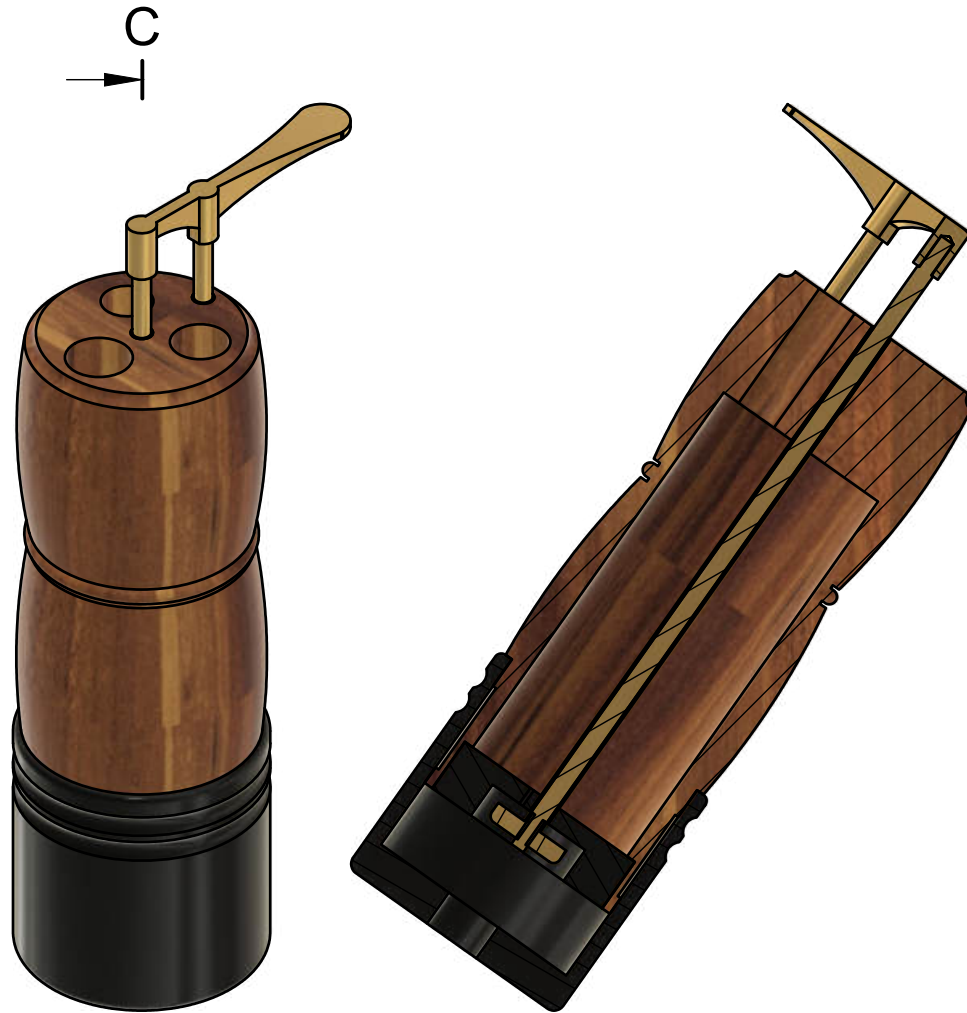
Chanter Reed



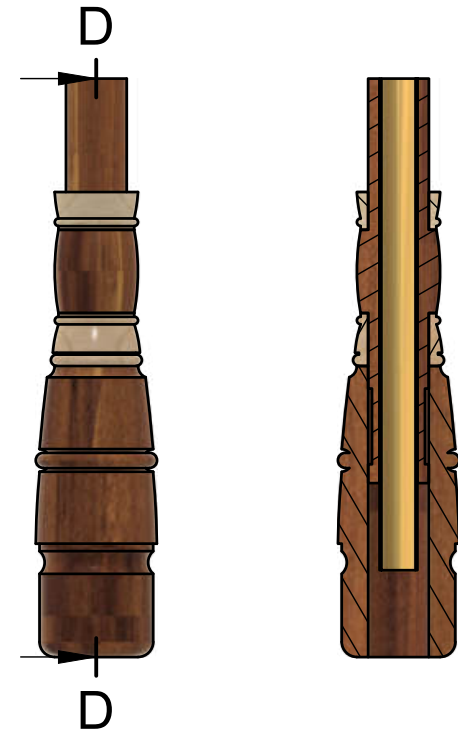
Tenor Drone Reed

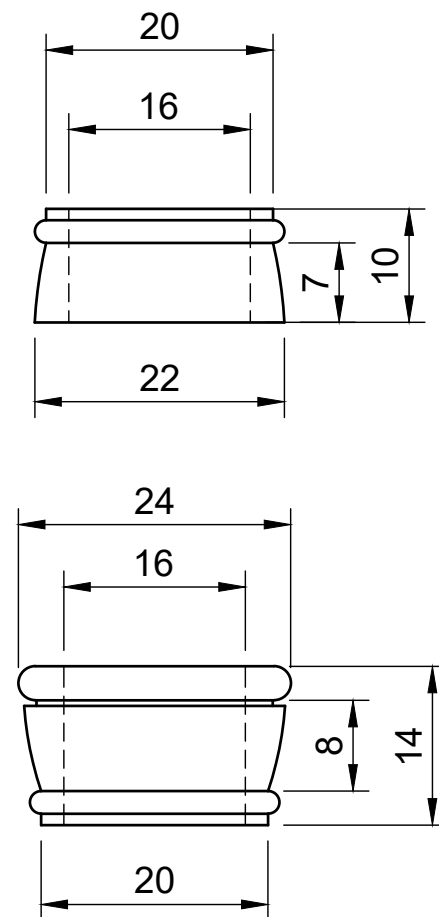
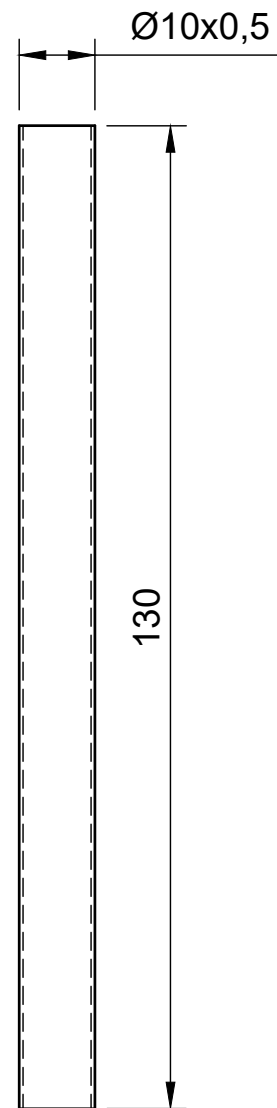
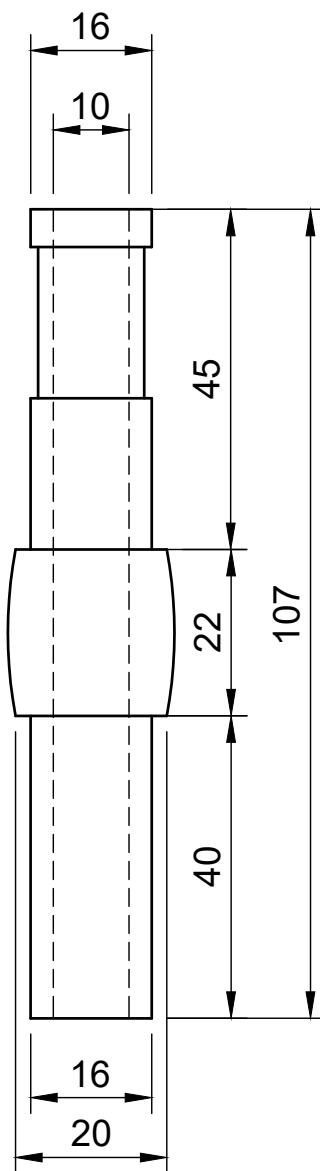
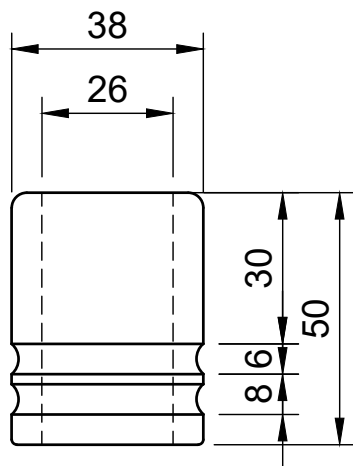
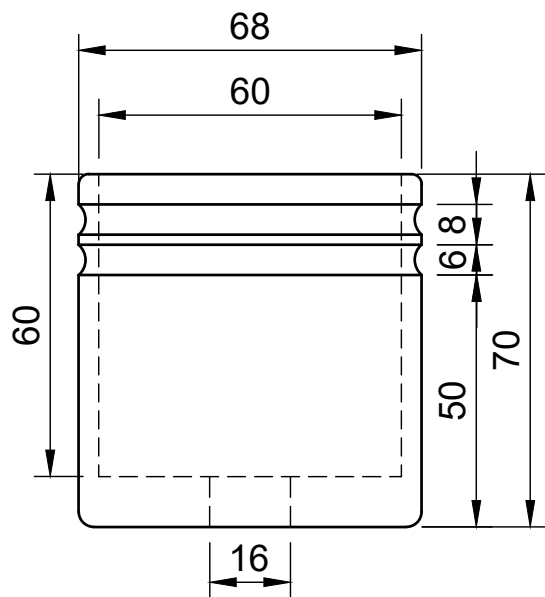


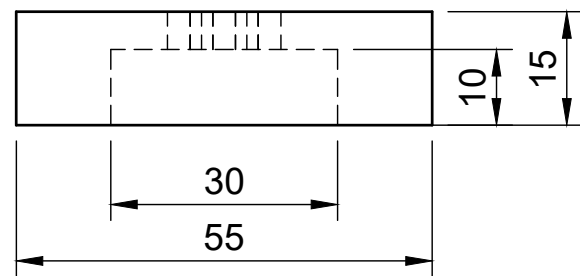
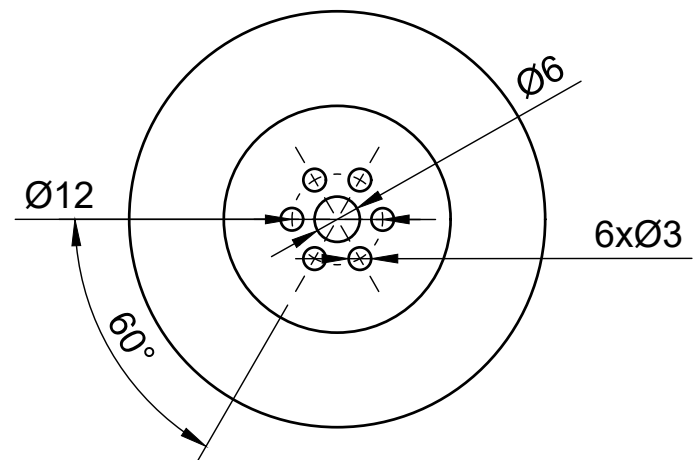
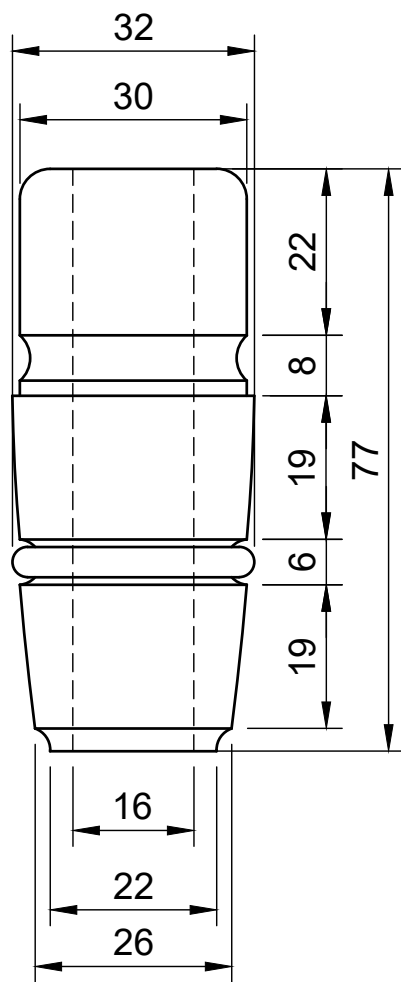
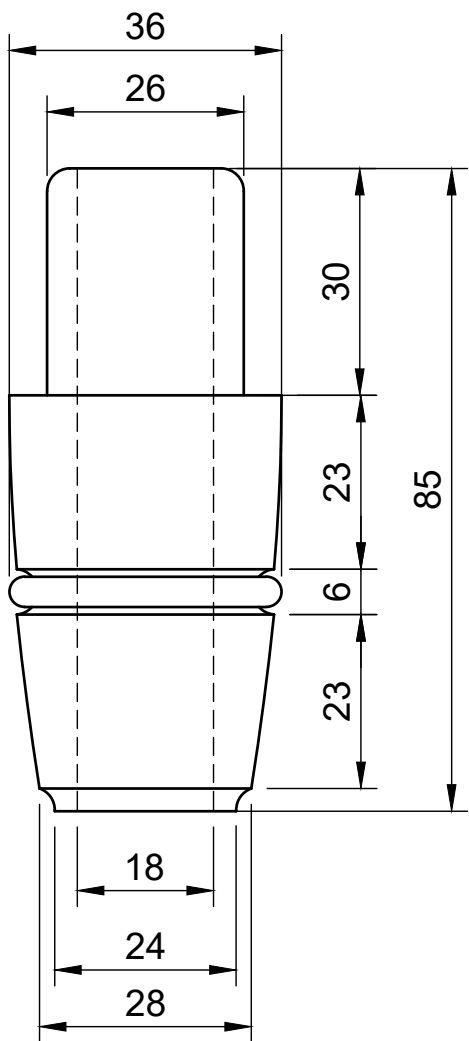
C-C (1:2)

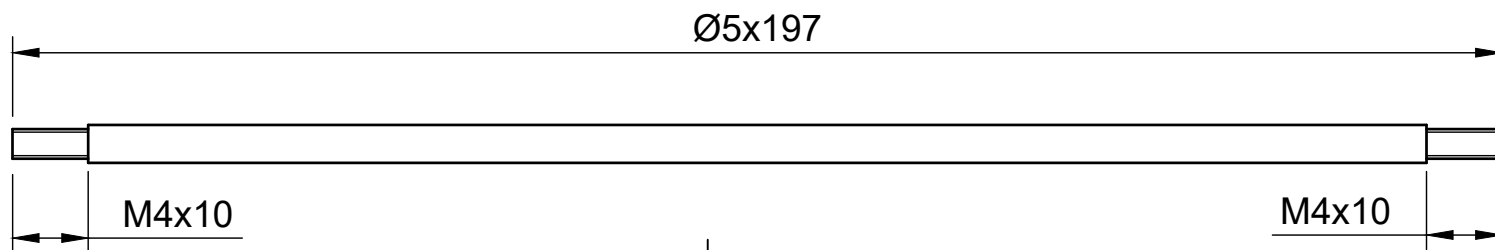
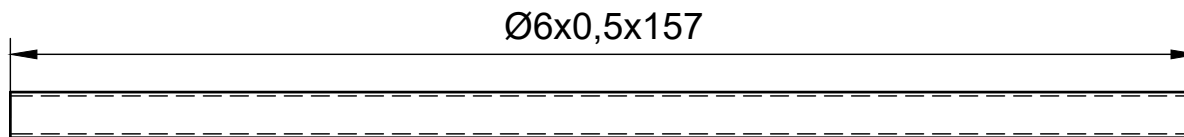
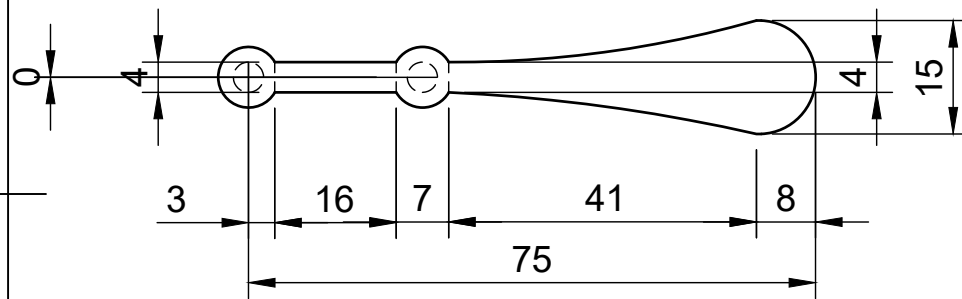
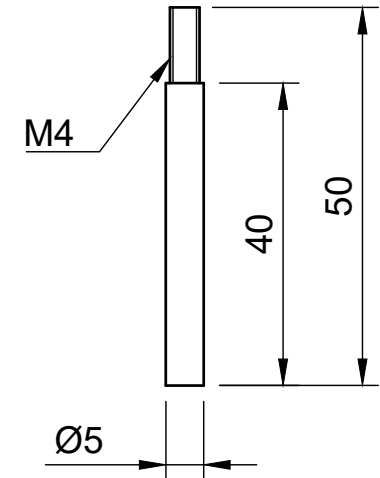
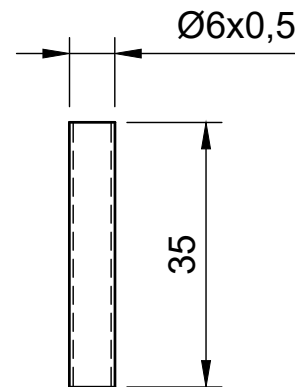
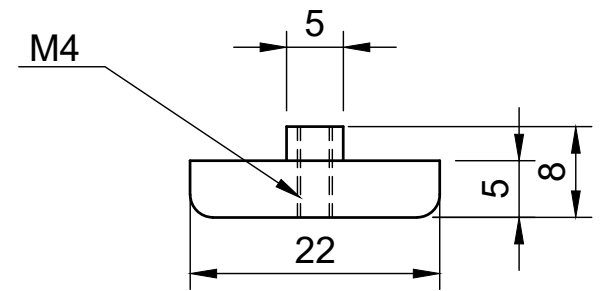
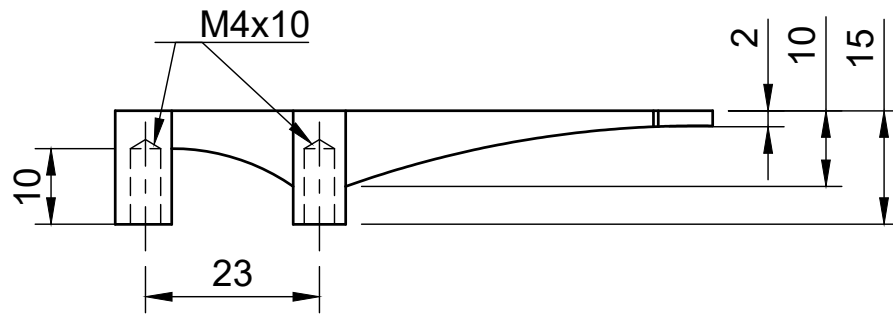


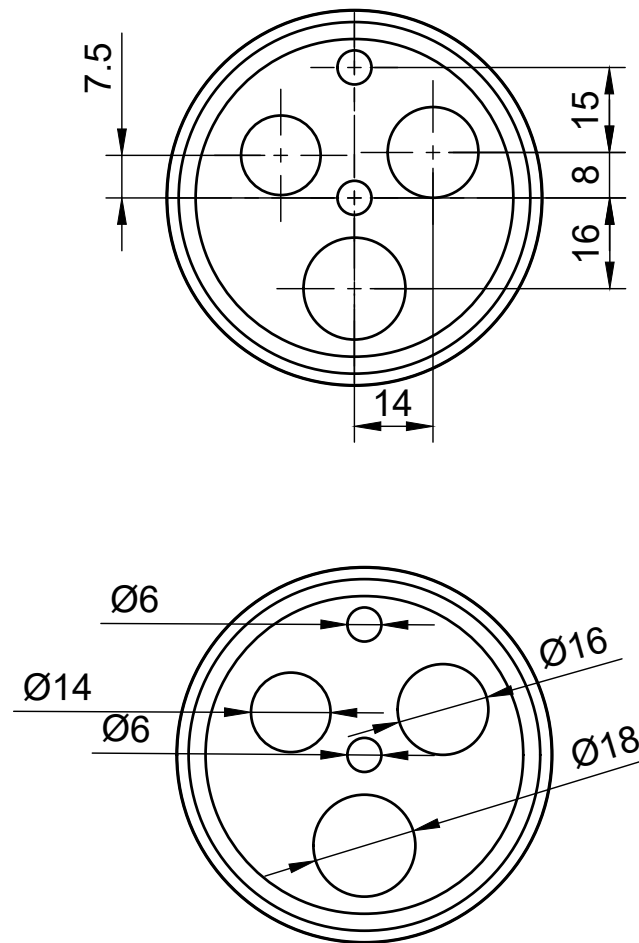
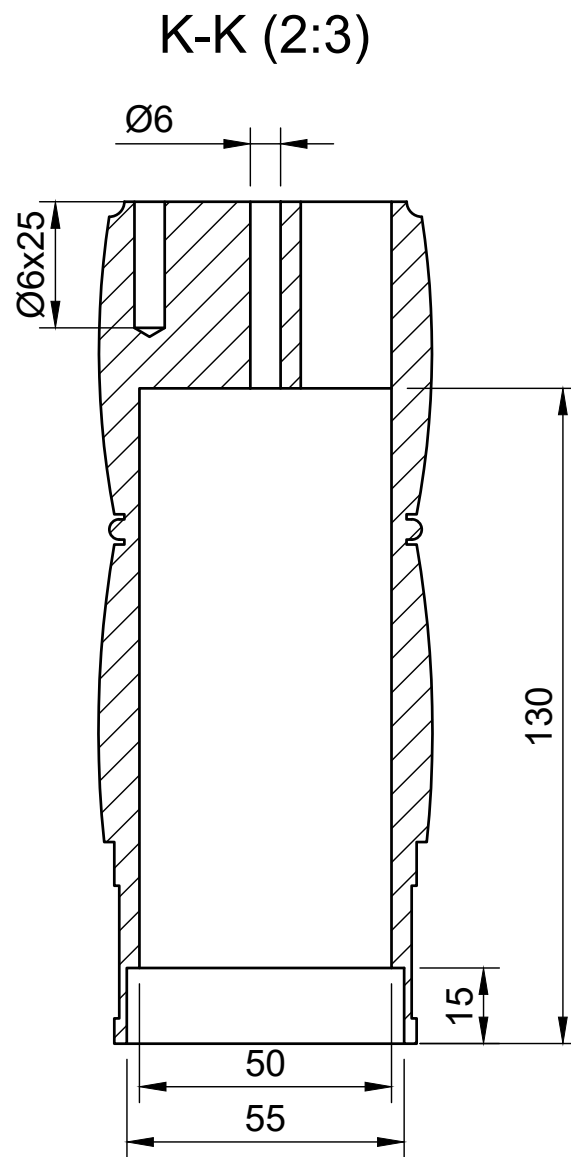
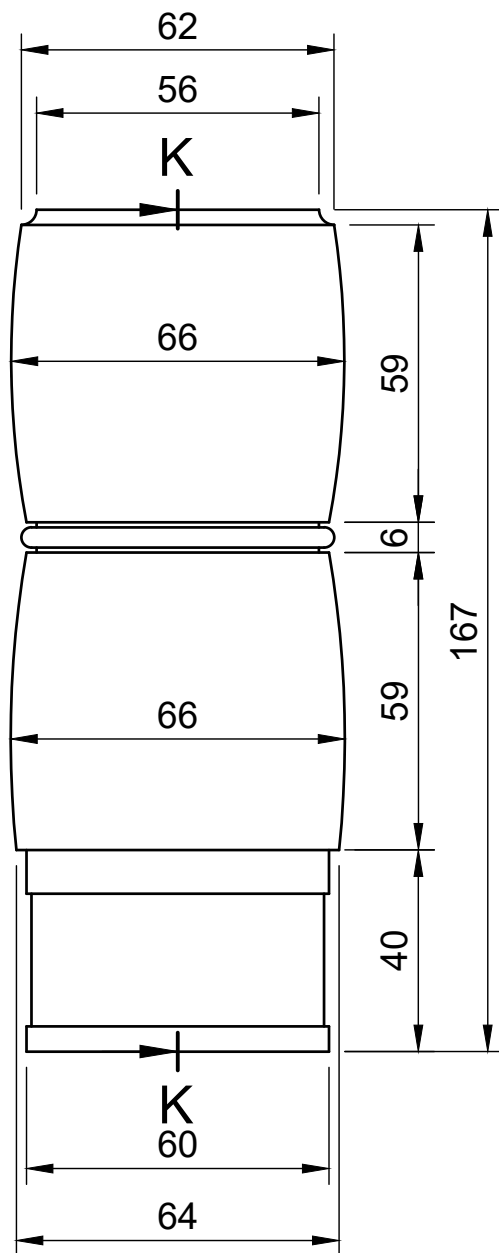
D-D (1:2)









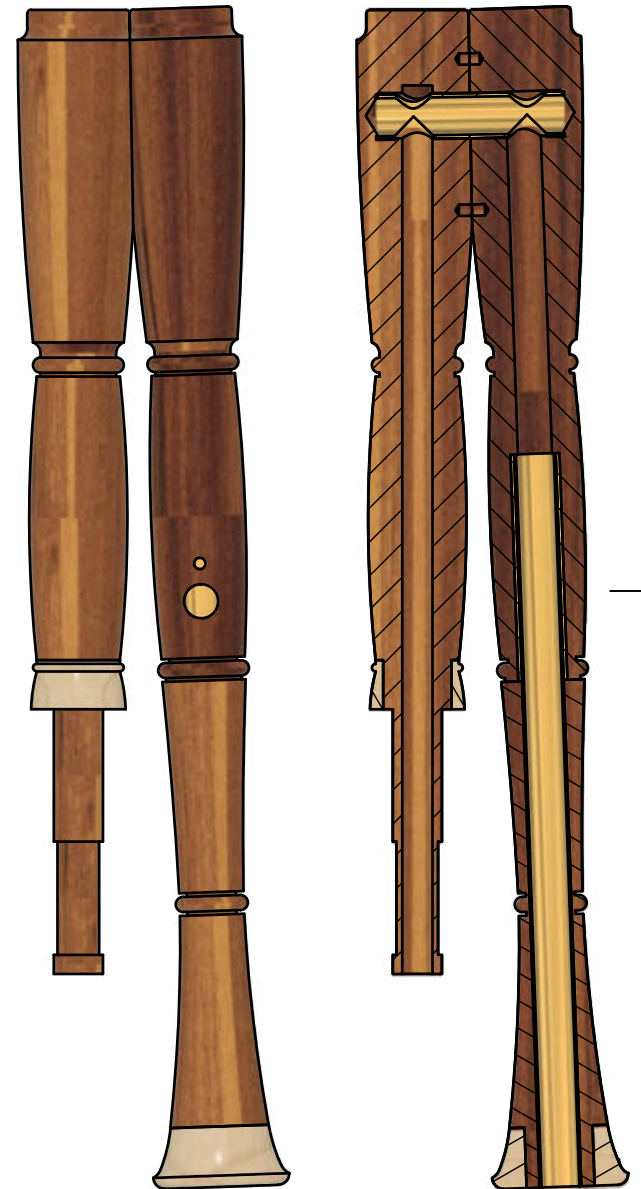


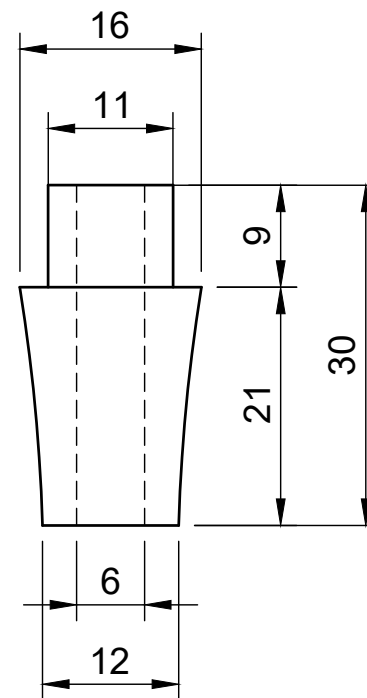
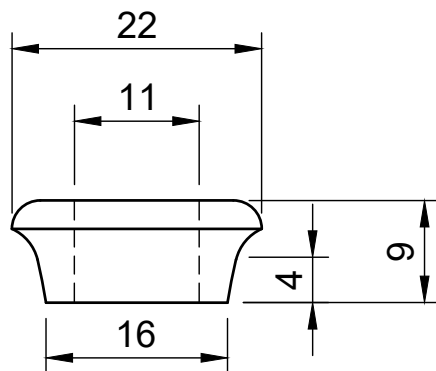
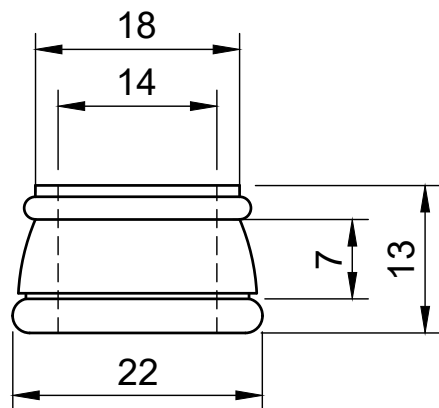


E-E (1:2)

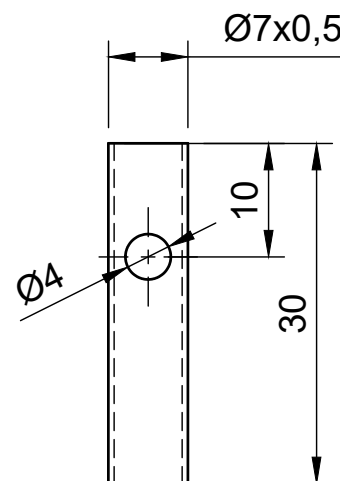
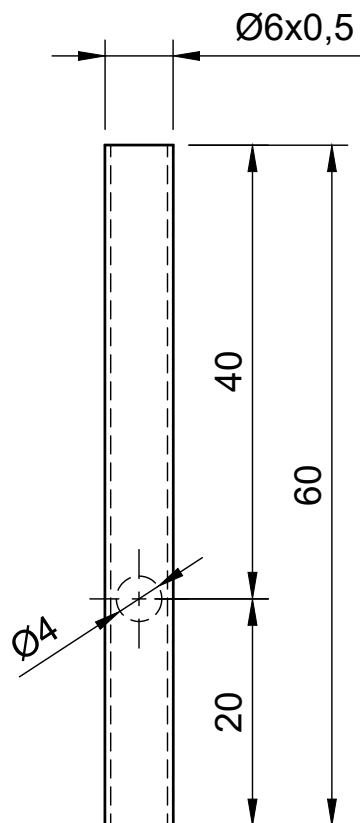
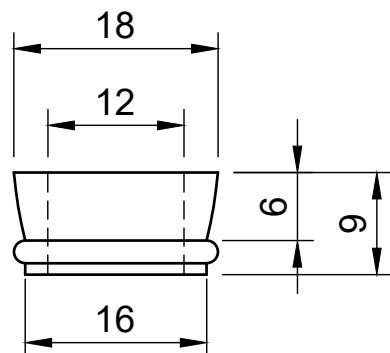


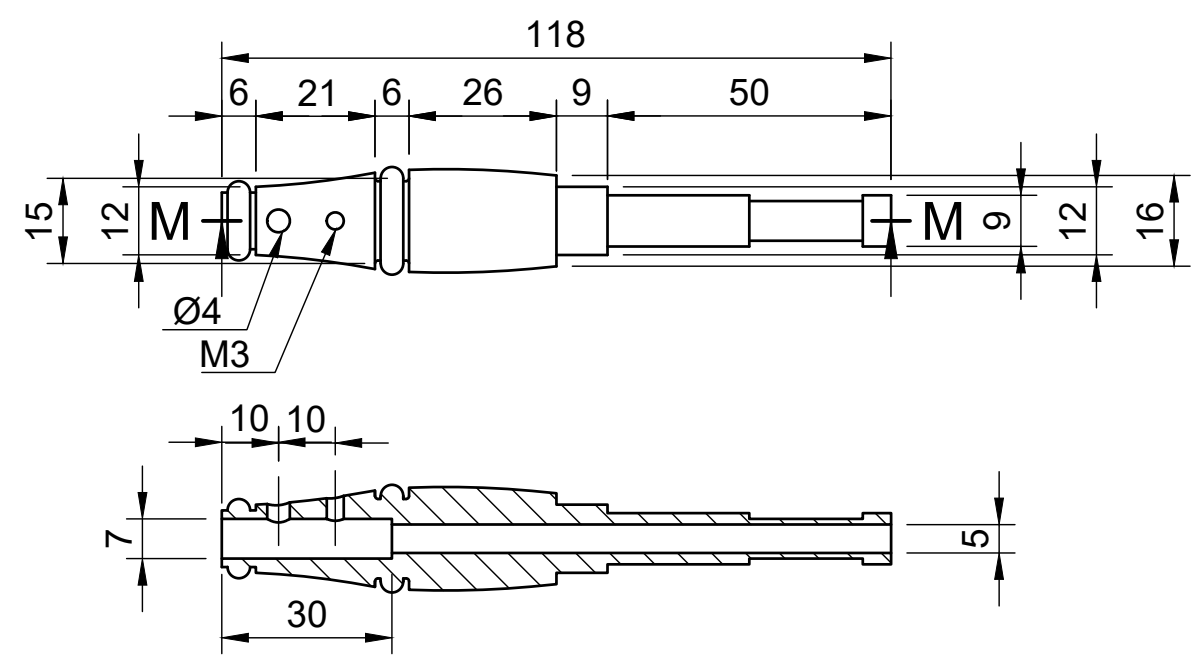
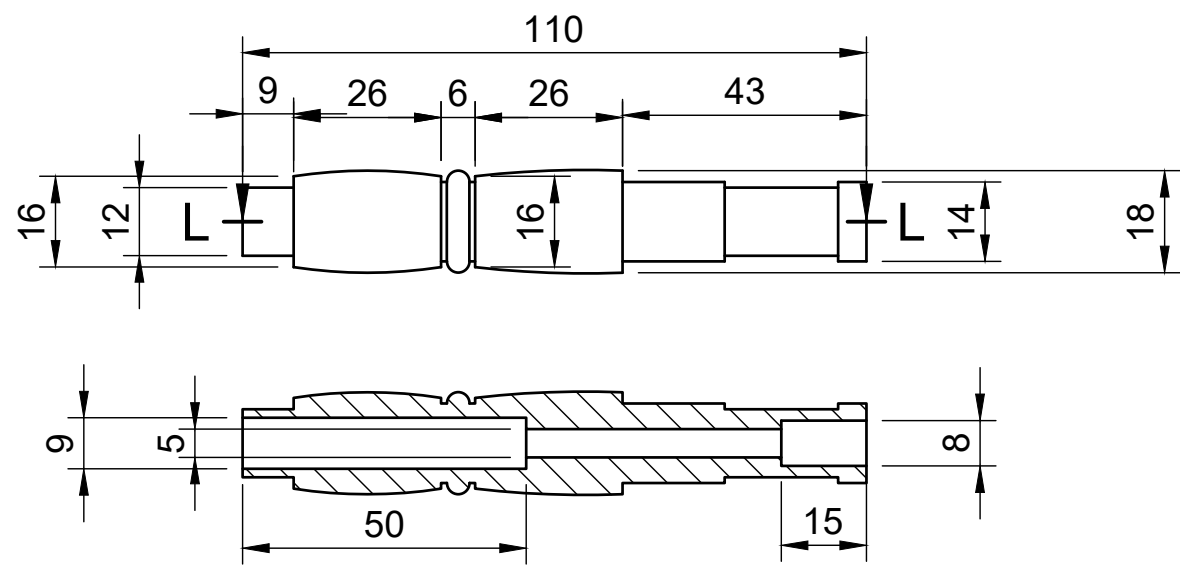
F-F (1:2)

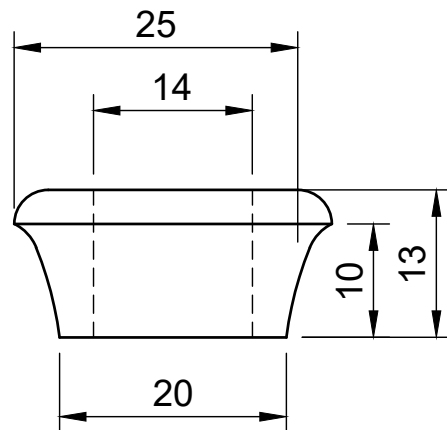
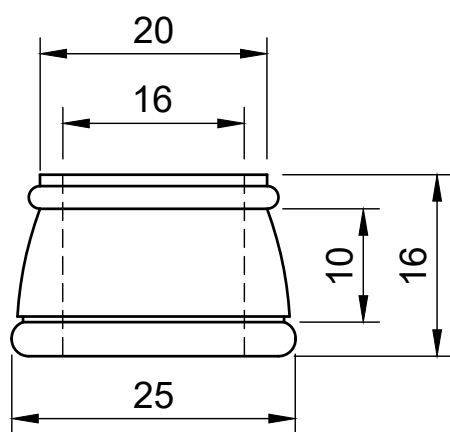




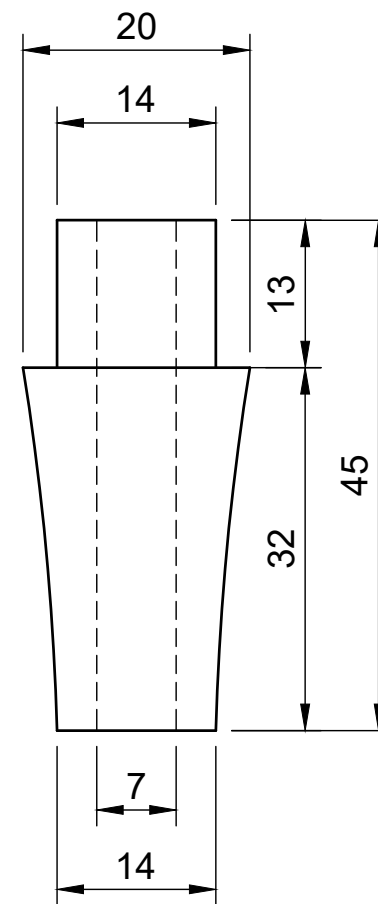
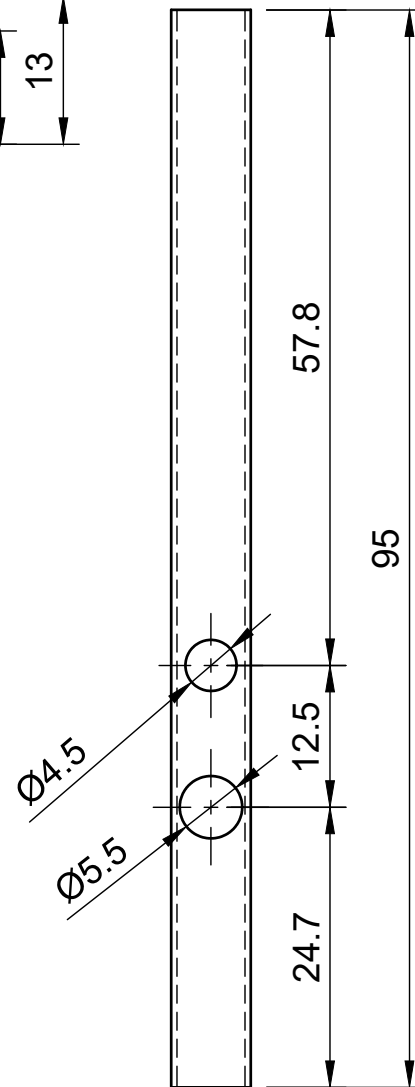
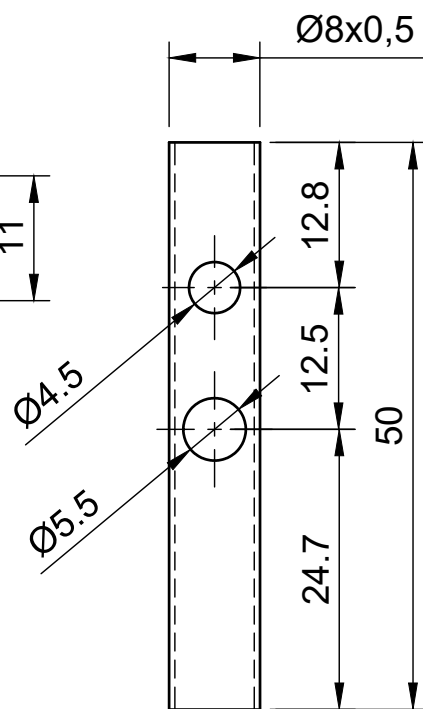
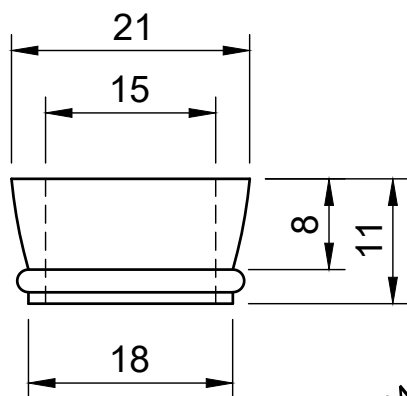
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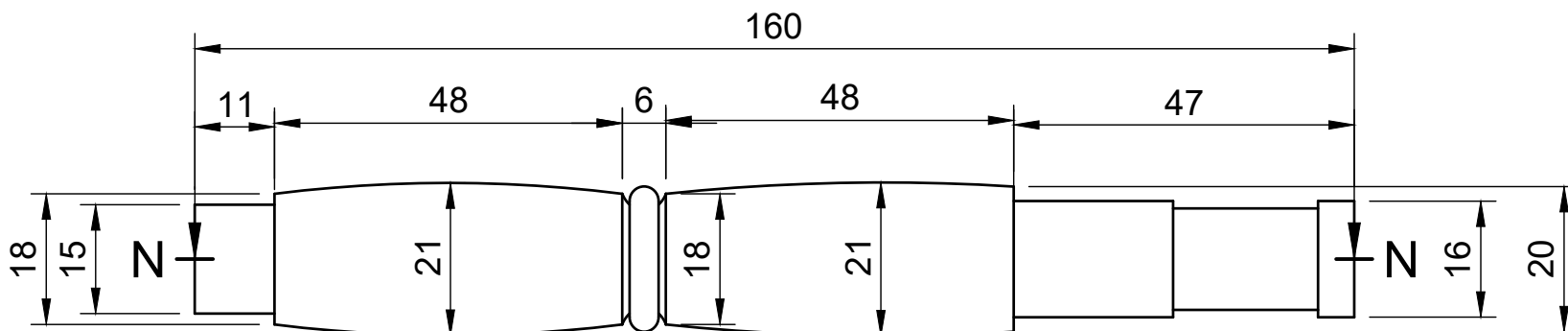




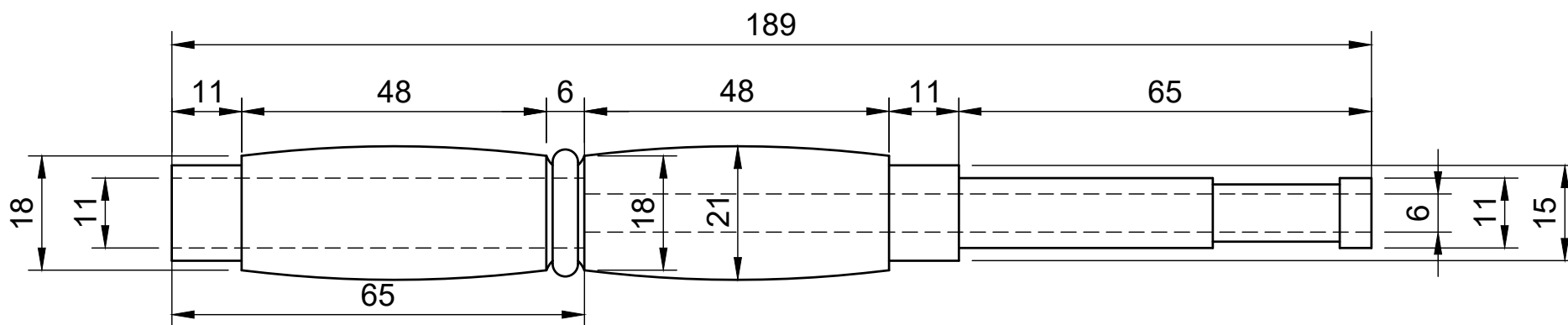
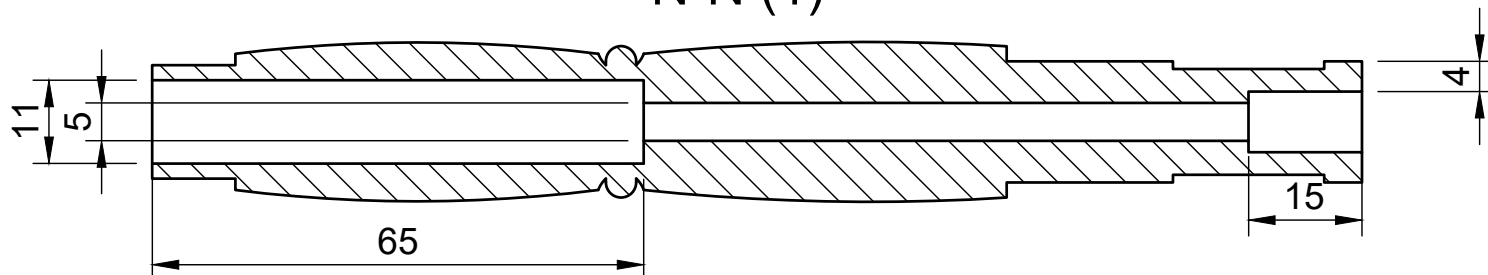


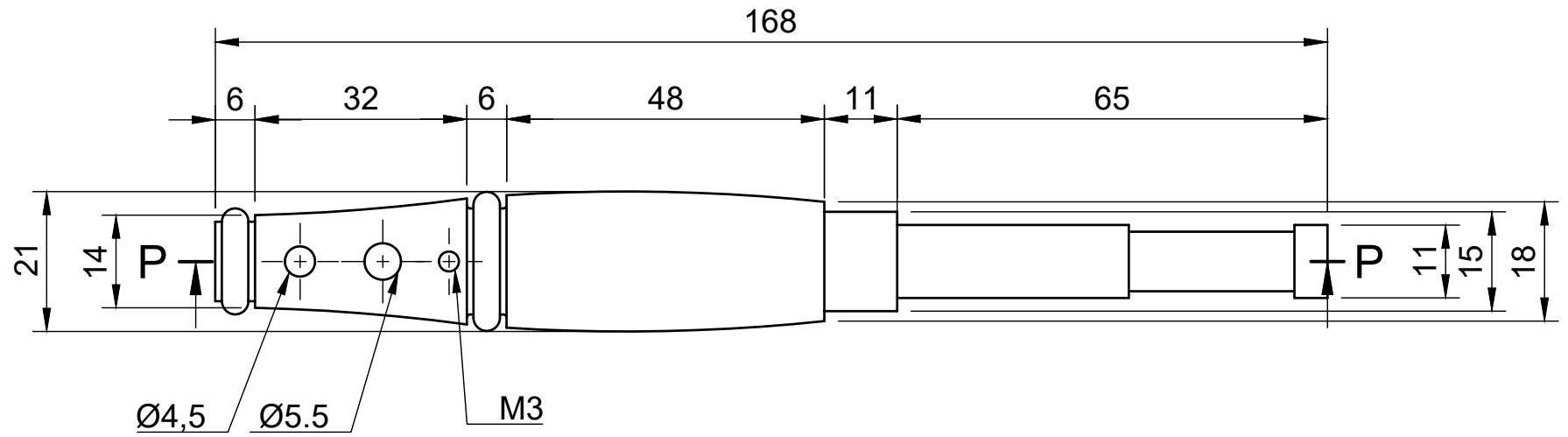
4x



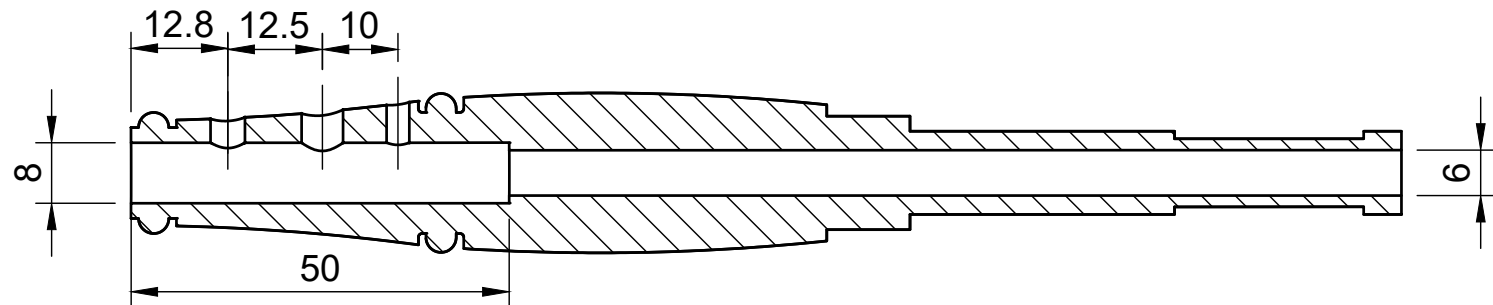


N-N (1)

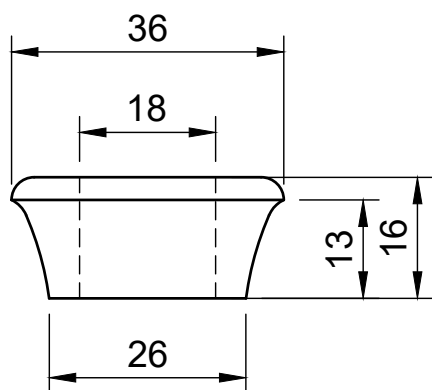
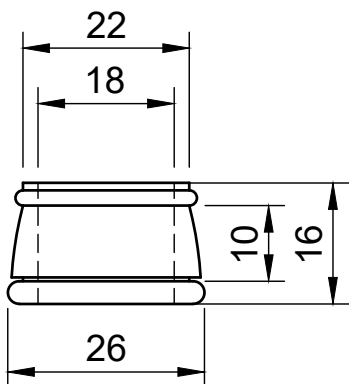
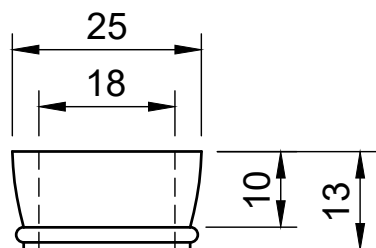




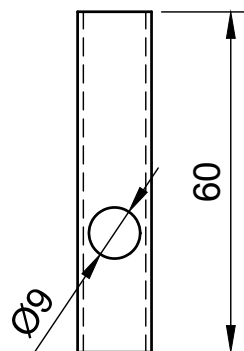
P-P (1)



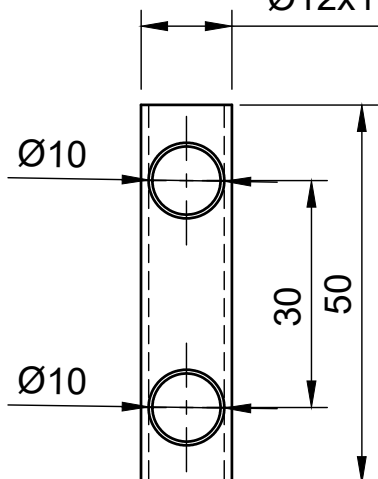
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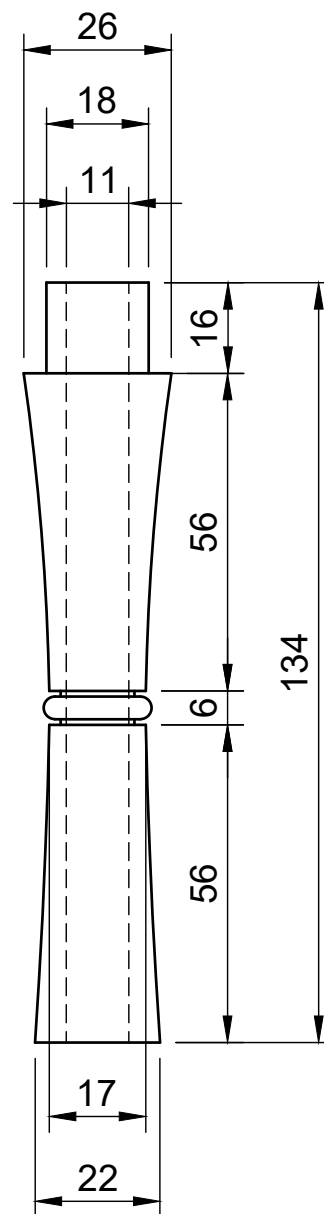
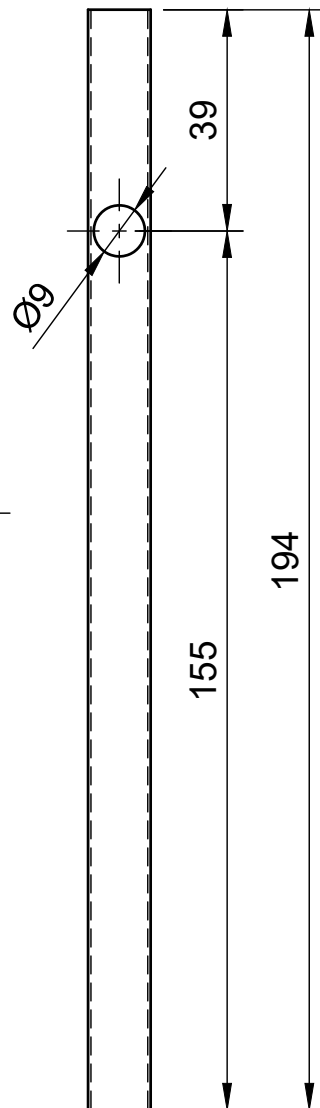
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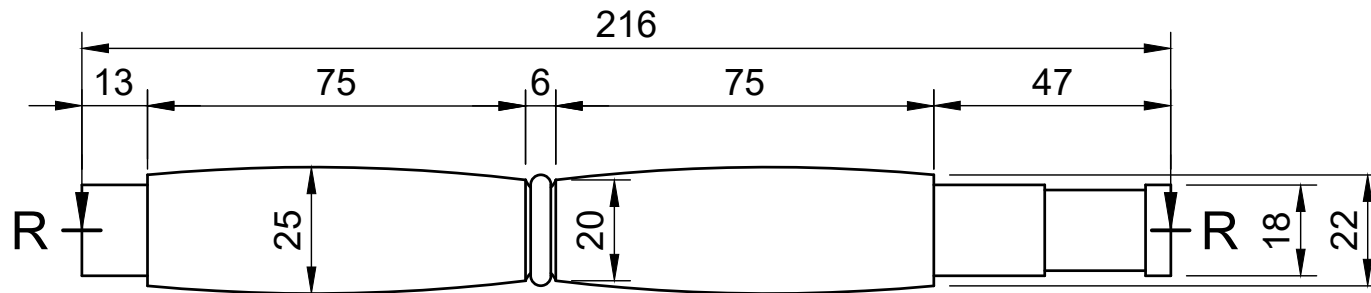


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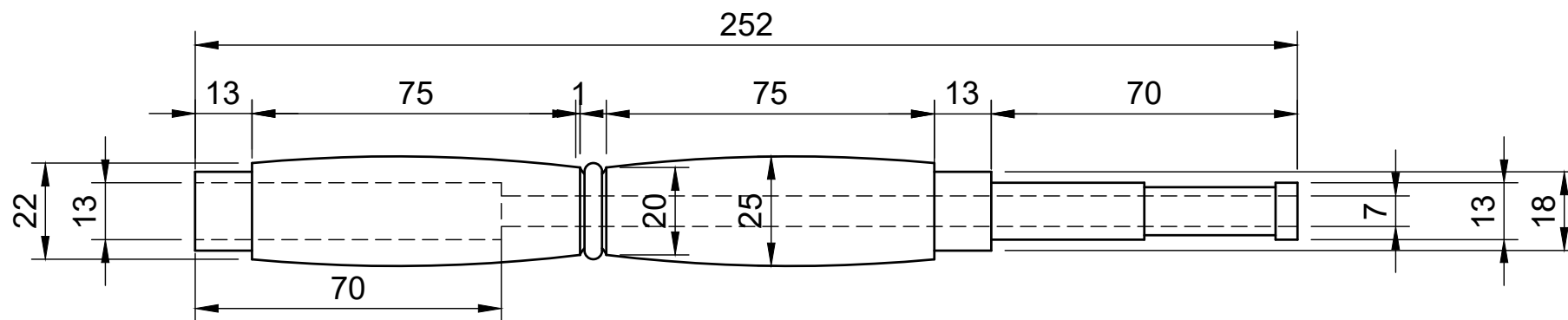
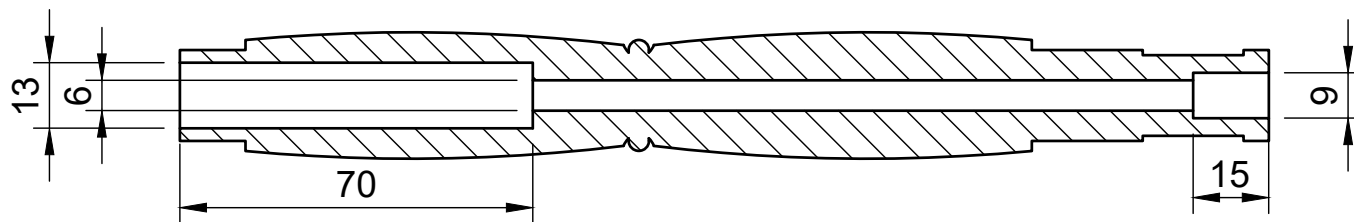


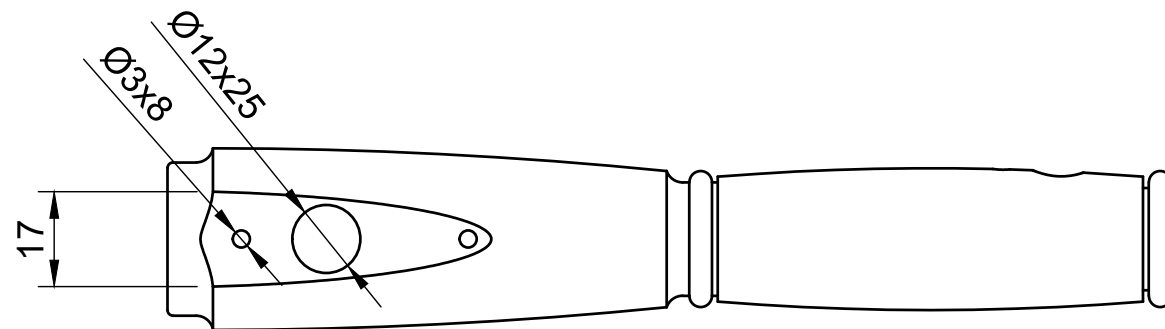
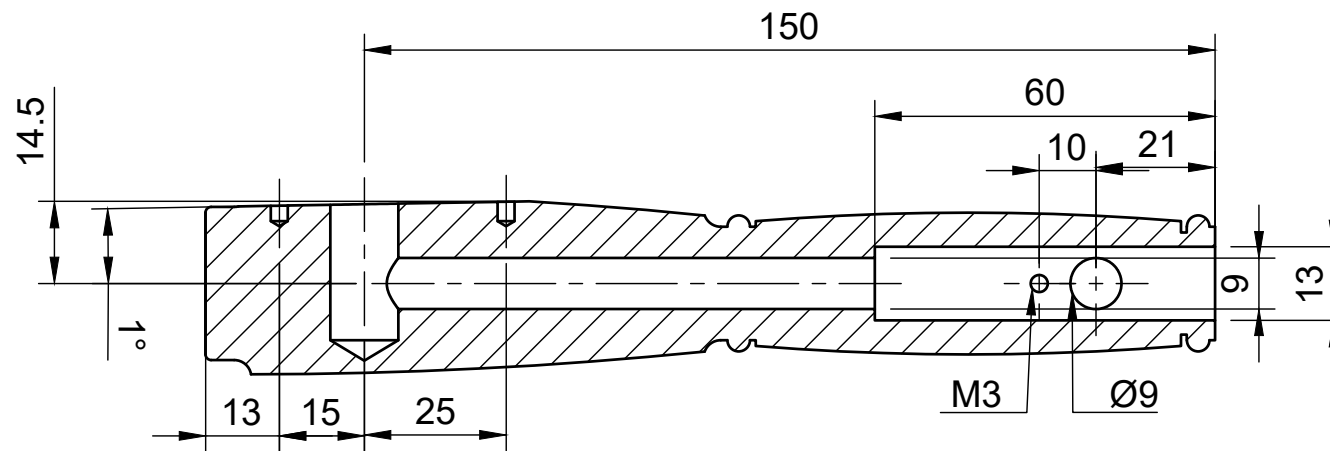
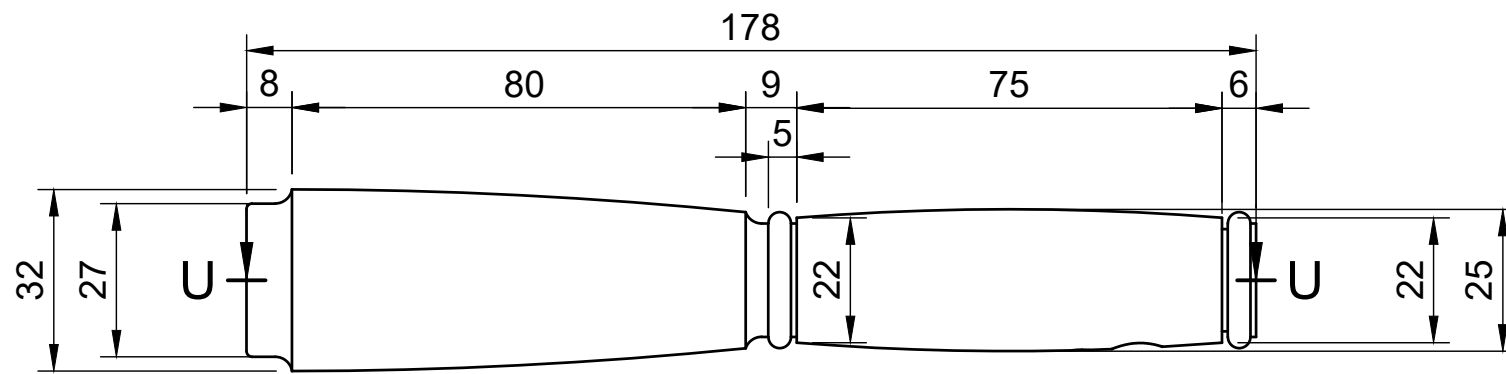
Ø11x0,5





R-R (2:3)





Comment:

1. Add grub screws with spring balls in the M3 threads to hold the drone and Chanter parts in place
2. You can use <https://marksack.de/community/index.php?attachment/1780-ma-sack-pdf/> for a suitable bag, but maybe the neck should be a bit shorter
3. The branch pipe ($\frac{2}{3}$ diameter of the chanter bore and with a $\frac{1}{6}$ wavelength of the Low D -from the D/G chanter, where the finger placement is copied) is some concept which was invented by Yamaha and used by Lindsey Pollak on his Cylisax, too. It changes the physical abilities from a cylindrical bore to that of an instrument with a conical bore. This allows you an overblowing in the octave when you increase the playing pressure on your instrument.
The chanter reed has a higher pitch than in the other plans, where the chanter reed is normally tuned to a fifth higher than the referenced chanter. This should make it possible to extend the musical range to $1\frac{1}{2}$ octave, like other central European bagpipes - for example Cornemuse de Centre.
For a more comfortable and aesthetical use, the branch pipe is shortened like the Taylor bass drone.
4. With carbon fiber reeds in every pipe, it is also possible to build a mouth-blown instrument.
5. For the cone at the end of the chanter, you can use this reamer:
<https://www.dictum.com/de/rund-konusschneider-bakj/star-m-astloch-reparaturset-717255>
6. You can also use this plan in combination with the other plans for Swedish Bagpipes, to construct your own model in different tuning. For this use the Chanter and its Stock, change the outer diameters from the drones that you like to them of this set. This is suitable for the Tenor and Soprano Drone.

If you want to make your own bass drone - or contrabass drone - in another key, then you use the physical wavelength of your bass note and subtract 983mm (wavelength F2 = 349Hz) and divide the result with 7. Then you add this on the middle segments of each drone part - on the Top Neck you halve the result of your calculation and add it to the halves.

When you want to go deeper, you must multiply the bore diameter and the slide length and its diameter, too - with the multiplier 1,125 for every full note deeper and 1,06 for a half note.

The easiest way is just to change the tenor and soprano drone. So you can use the Bass Drone in F/G in combination with the C/F set for example F/G, Bflat/c. bflat/c'.