



This could be the result of your build a tremolo guitar effect pedal! When it is finished, you can use the pedal on your pedal board, to have a nice tremolo effect to your sound of the electrical-guitar!

It is a: Do It Yourself building kit, with all components inside the package!

#### 1.1.1 The things you need to provide is:

soldering tool with solder, (leadfree) solder skills, a standard common power source (9V) for electrical guitar sound effects pedals. Some screwdrivers, Wire cutters etc..



# Table of Contents:

| 1.1. | 1 The things you need to provide is:   | 1  |
|------|--|----|
| 1.2  | Product description                    | 3  |
| 1.3  | Build guidance                         | 4  |
| 1.3. | 1 Item list:                           | 4  |
| 1.4  | Unpacking the package                  | 5  |
| 1.5  | Step by Step, of the building process: | 7  |
| 1.5. | 1 The Build:                           | 7  |
| 1.6  | Resistors                              | 8  |
| 1.7  | Capacitors.                            | 10 |
| 1.8  | Transisors                             | 12 |
| 1.9  | Here is the finished board             | 14 |
| 1.10 | Building the housing-case              | 15 |
| 1.11 | Drilling pattern:                      | 16 |
| 1.12 | The Tremolo operating instructions:    | 17 |
| 1.13 | Booster pedal                          | 17 |





# 1.2 Product description

This product is an electrical guitar sound effect. It should be placed in between the signal chain of the guitar to the amplifier device.

It is a product that should be assembled first, before it can be used! It is therefore a do it yourself product. (later on diy)

The effect itself can be described as an vibrating or trembling effect, best described as a fast varying volume effect. As if you turning the volume knob from min to max..

This board is bare and comes with no housing. This kit fits in a 1590B or 1590BB housing.



## 1.3 Build guidance.

#### 1.3.1 Item list:

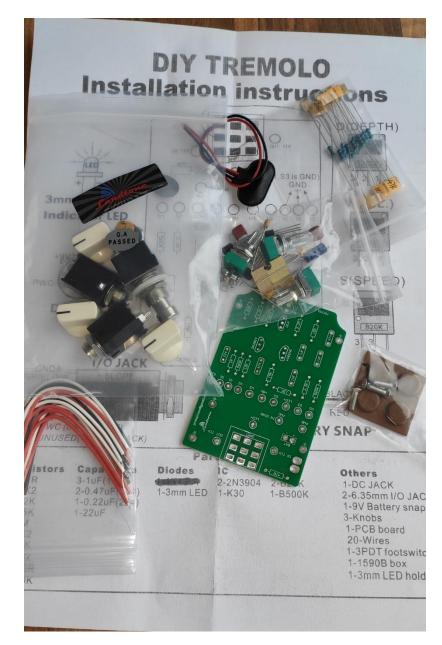
- 1x PCB board (fits in a 1590B or 1590BB housing)
- 1x 3PDT Foot-switch
- 1x InputJack (6,3mm)
- 1x OutputJack (6,3mm)
- 1x DC PowerJack
- 3x white knobs (for potmeters)
- 20x red, white and black wires
- 2x transistor 2N3904
- 1x transistor K30
- 2x Potmeter B20K
- 1x Potmeter B500K
- 3x capacitor (tantaal) 1uF
- 2x capacitor 0,47uF
- 1x capacitor 0,22uF
- 1x el. Capacitor 22uF
- 1x 470hm resistor
- 1x 1800hm resistor
- 1x 1k2 resistor
- 1x 2k2 resistor
- 2x 12k resistor
- 2x 15k resistor
- 1x 82k resistor
- 2x 560k resistor
- 1x 2m2 resistor
- 1x 1m resistor
- 1x LED red 3mm
- 1x Led holder



## 1.4 Unpacking the package.



Please unpack the plastic bags gently and sort them on a plate or table.





Be sure that all components are present:



Check the item list carefully.



### 1.5 Step by Step, of the building process:

Here are some pictures from the step by step process:

#### 1.5.1 The Build:

#### Note:

This tremolo kit has **no** very small SMD components. So it will be easy to build!

We start with the placement of the resistors..

Here's a help on the color codes:

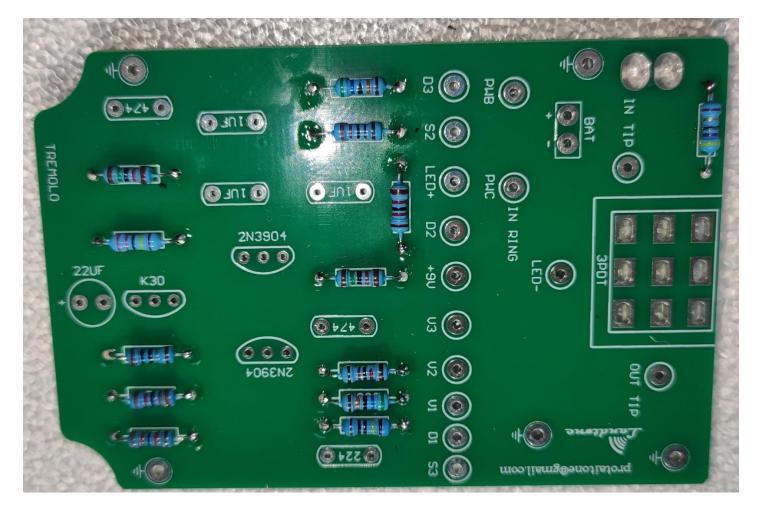
| Kleur  | Mantisse/waarde | Vermenigvuldingsfactor | Tolerantie | Temperatuurcoëfficient | Ezelsbruggetje |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|----------------|
| zilver |                 | 10 <sup>-2</sup>       | 10%        |                        |                |
| goud   |                 | 10 <sup>-1</sup>       | 5%         |                        |                |
| zwart  | 0               | 10 <sup>0</sup>        |            | 250 ppm/K              | Zij            |
| bruin  | 1               | 10 <sup>1</sup>        | 1%         | 100 ppm/K              | BRengt         |
| rood   | 2               | 10 <sup>2</sup>        | 2%         | 50 ppm/K               | ROzen          |
| oranje | 3               | 10 <sup>3</sup>        |            | 15 ppm/K               | Ор             |
| geel   | 4               | 10 <sup>4</sup>        |            | 25 ppm/K               | GErrits        |
| groen  | 5               | 10 <sup>5</sup>        | 0,5%       | 20 ppm/K               | GRaf           |
| blauw  | 6               | 10 <sup>6</sup>        | 0,25%      | 10 ppm/K               | Bij            |
| violet | 7               | 10 <sup>7</sup>        | 0,1%       | 5 ppm/K                | Vles           |
| grijs  | 8               | 10 <sup>8</sup>        | 0,05%      | 1 ppm/K                | GRIJS          |
| wit    | 9               | 10 <sup>9</sup>        |            |                        | Weer           |

There are color code labels on the resistors, indicating the value, which correspond with the board.

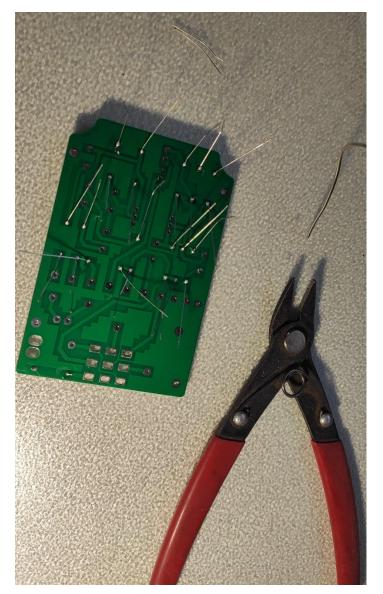


## 1.6 Resistors.

Place them all like this:







Bent the wires a little aside, so you can put in all resistors first, and then solder them. Otherwise they will fall out of the board.

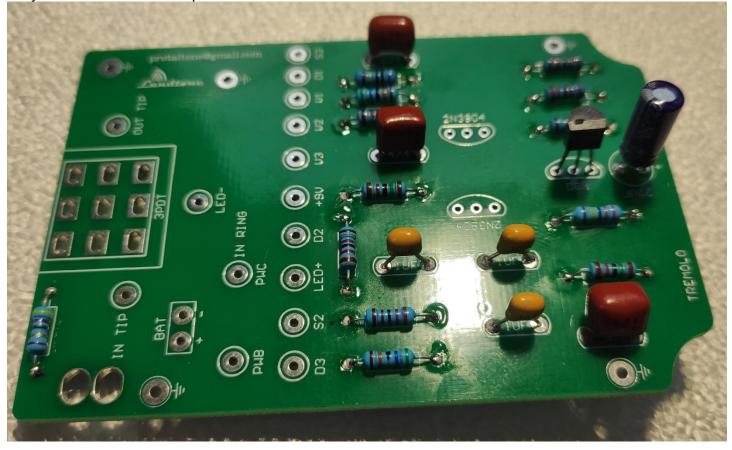
Cut the wires, after soldering.



## 1.7 Capacitors.

Next:

the capacitors can be soldered, ceramic capacitors do not have polarity! On the PCB you find the printed values for the capacitors, for instance: 474 is printed on the PCB So you will know which capacitor comes where.



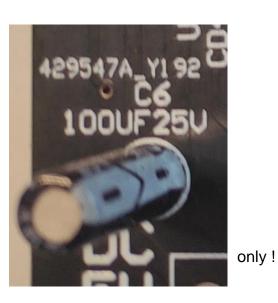


Next:

The Aluminum electrolytic capacitors **<u>do have polarity</u>**, the positive have the longer lead than the negative. Aluminum electrolytic capacitor, a band with white color is pointing the negative lead.



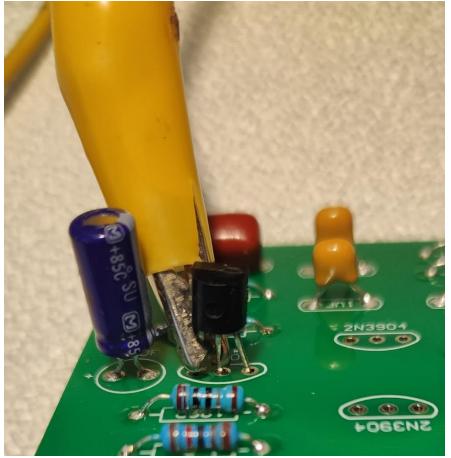
These images are for example purposes





# 1.8 Transisors.

Next: Solder all transistors on the board.



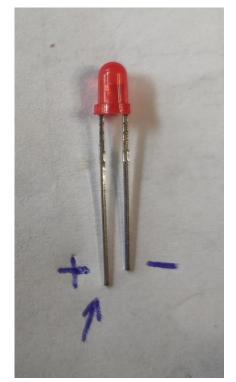
Use a small clamp, like on the image. This is to prevent heat damage to the transistors, at the moment of soldering. This a little tricky to do, so be care full.

Next:

Solder all wires to the PCB. Do not cut the wires in length. They should be ok, in length.



#### Take care when soldering the LED with the wires to the PCB



Soldering all the potmeters to the wires. Potmeters are indicated with D (depth), S (speed) and V (volume). On the PCB are corresponding letters like: S2 and S3 for the speed potmeter, D1, D2 and D3 for the depth potmeter, V1, V2, and V3 for the volume potmeter.



# 1.9 Here is the finished board.





# 1.10 Building the housing-case.

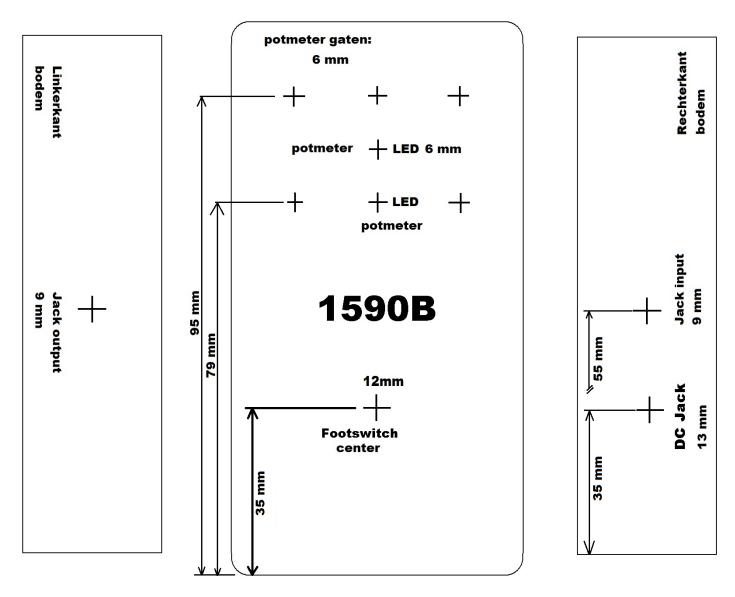
This is up to you.





## 1.11 Drilling pattern:

Here is a basic drill pattern, but you can make it any way you like.



**BOORGATEN PATROON MET BOORMAAT in mm** 



## 1.12<u>The Tremolo operating instructions:</u>

Input voltage: DC 9V (Recommended is a standard Guitar pedal power supply 9Vdc)

Or use the battery plug with a 9V battery.

The LED should come on, at the moment the footswitch is pressed.

Use the input for your guitar cable, the output should be connected to a guitar amplifier. Also with standard Jack-jack cable, for 6.1mm plugs.

The tremolo effect is only present if the footswitch is engaged.(LED = on)

Turn up the depth potmeter to max, in order to hear the effect at most intense level.

The speed knob varies the fluctuation.

Turn the Volume knob, as a starting point, to middle position.

## 1.13 Booster pedal.

By the way: if you turn the depth knob to zero, the pedal will become a nice booster pedal!