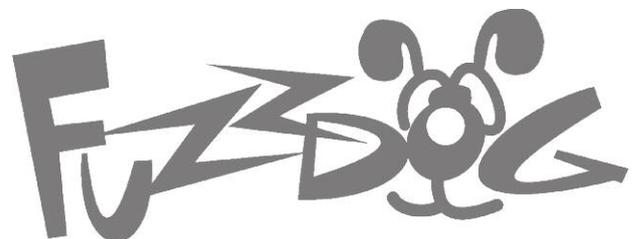
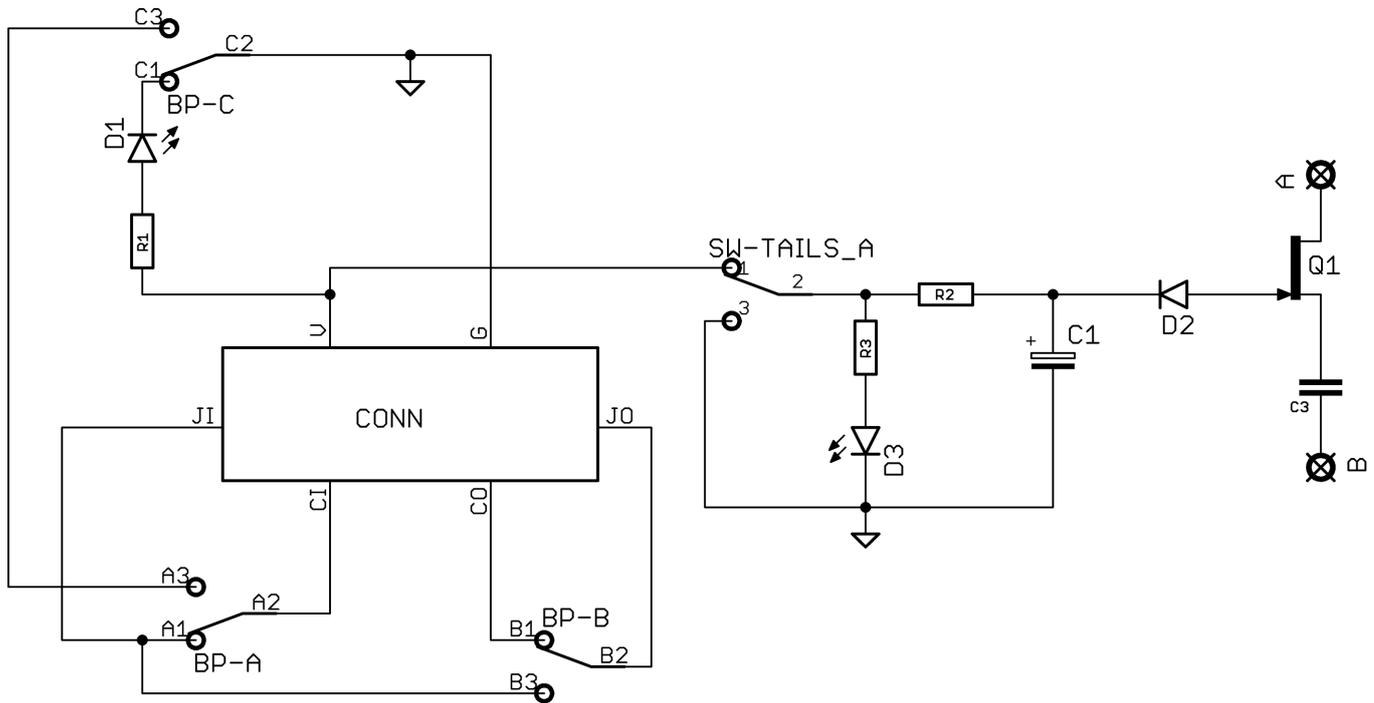


Tails

Keep your repeats
Works a treat(s)



Schematic + BOM



R1,3 2K2*
R2 1K

This looks more complex than it is. Everything to the left of SW-TAILS_A is the standard true bypass circuit on the 3PDT footswitch.

C1 10u elec
C3 100n**

*Current limiting resistors for the LEDs. Use your preferred value.

Q1 J112

**Whichever value you prefer. Bigger value = more bass.

D1,3 LED
D2 1N4148

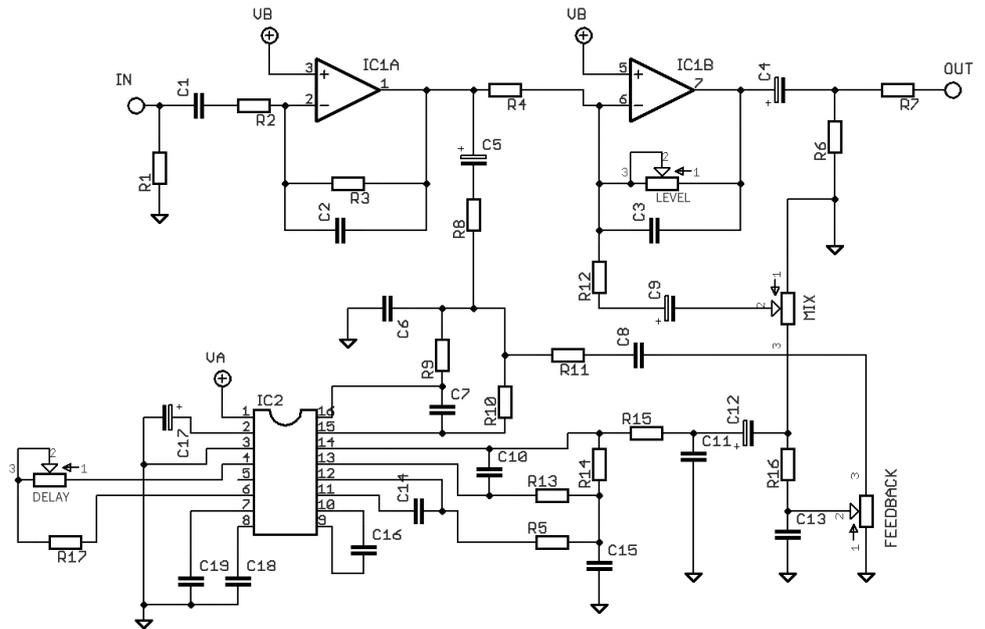
Other FETs may work for Q1.

Footswitches are standard 3PDT for Bypass, DPDT for Tails. Latching or momentary - it's up to you.

In operation the 3PDT bypasses the circuit altogether. When the 3PDT is engaged the TAILS footswitch will determine whether your instrument signal is sent to the delay circuit or not.

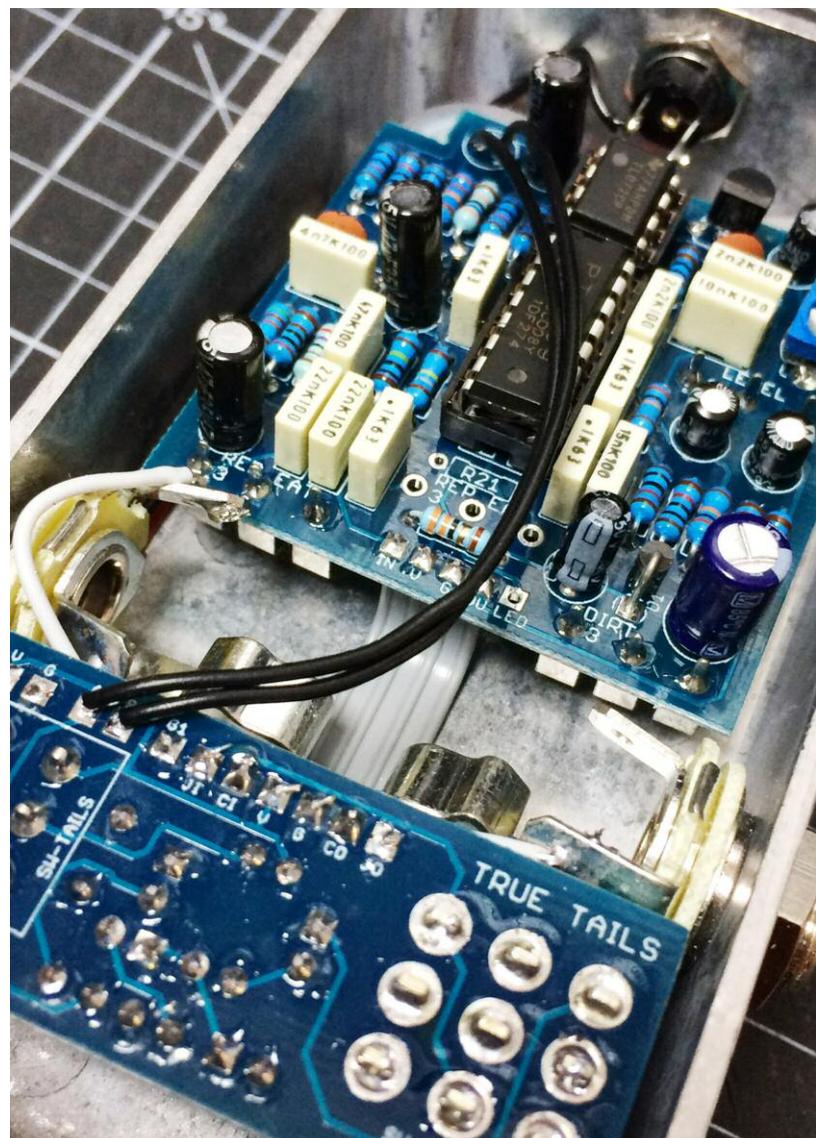
Implementation

To add the Tails function to a circuit you replace the decoupling cap from the input stage with pads A and B from the Tails board. Here's the Echo Blue Delay as an example.



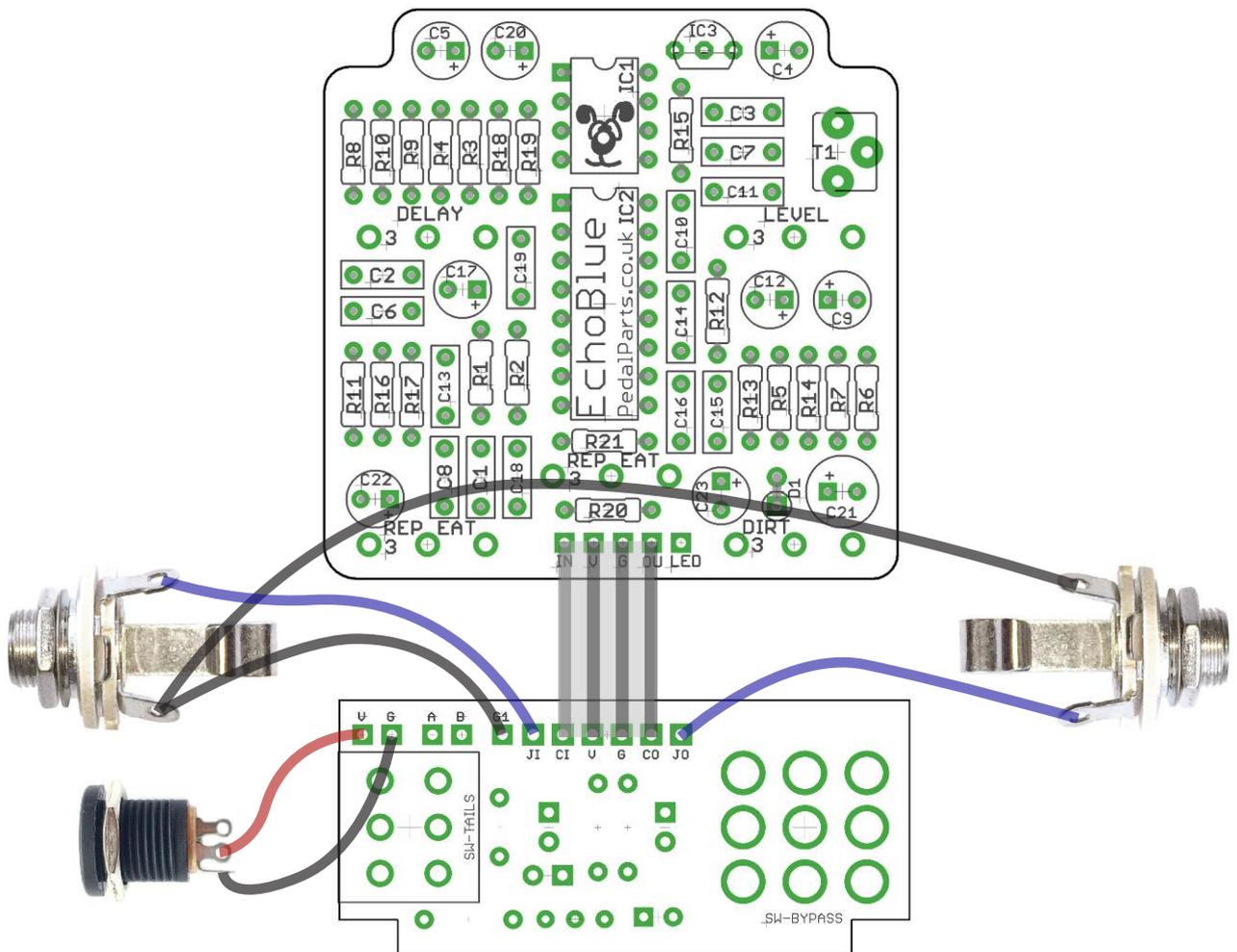
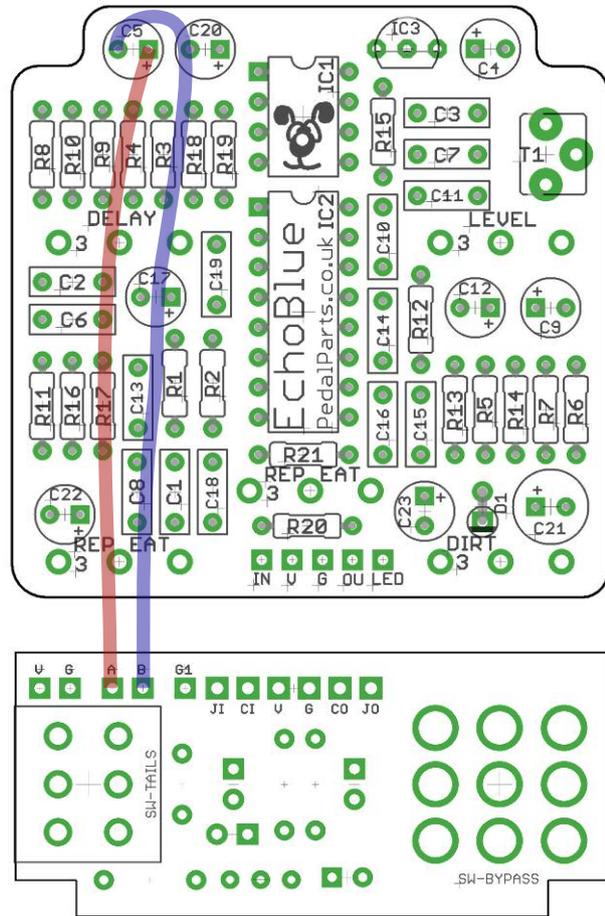
Here you can see the signal goes through IC1 as Input and Output stages. This signal is sent through C5 to the delay section. In this case we replace C5 with the TAILS board. Instead of adding C5 to the Echo Blue we attach Tails Pad A to the + pad of C5, B to the - pad. The FET on the Tails board then controls whether the signal is sent to the delay section or not. The LED will indicate whether it is on or off.

Unfortunately this isn't perfect. If you have your repeats set really high you will get some noise bleed into your dry signal even when bypassed.



Wire it up

There's only one GND pad on the daughterboard for the jack connections, so connect a wire between the two jacks as shown.



Drilling template

Recommended drill sizes:

Footswitch 12mm

Hammond 1590B

60 x 111 x 31mm

It's a good idea to drill the switch holes 1mm bigger.

Wiggle room = good!

