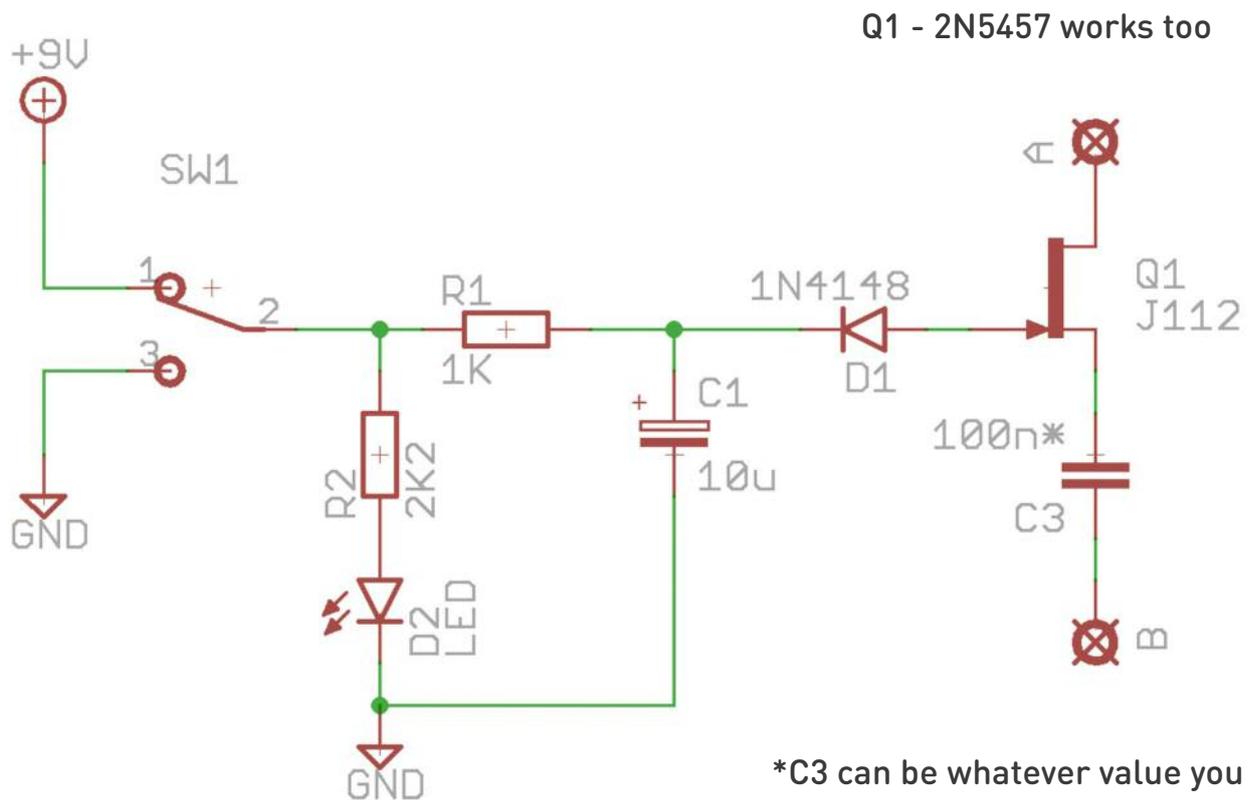


TAILS!

Keeps your repeats -
works a treat(s)

PedalParts.co.uk

Schematic



Q1 - 2N5457 works too

*C3 can be whatever value you like - usually best to use the same value as the capacitor you're replacing in the delay circuit.

What does it do?

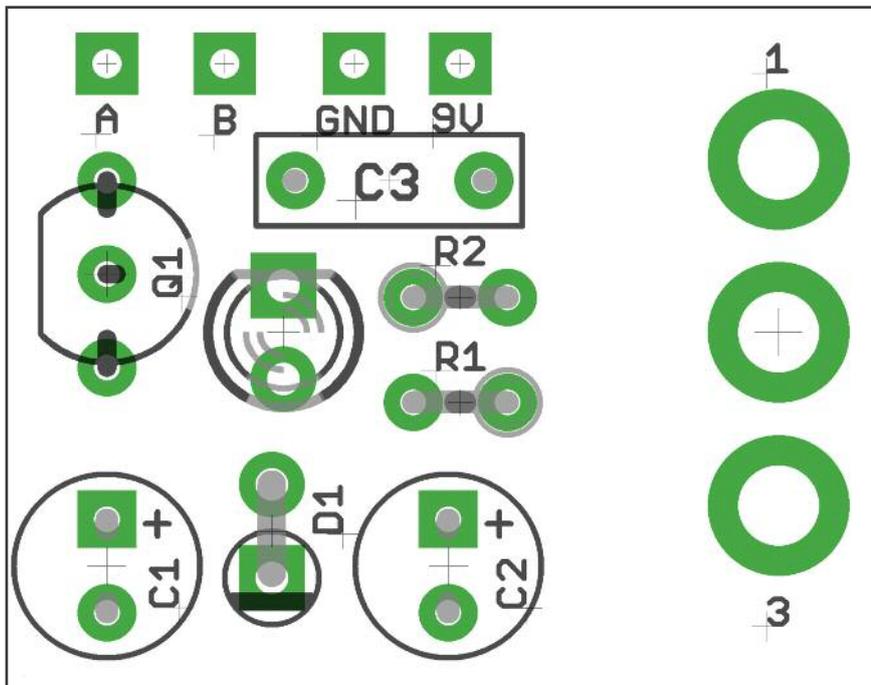
This small circuit can be inserted into a lot of PT2399-based delays to give you tails. Tails? When you can still hear your repeats after bypassing the circuit, without the delay picking up your current playing.

Of course this comes at a price. You can't have tails and true bypass. Your signal will be going through input/output sections of the delay circuit, just bypassing the actual delay.

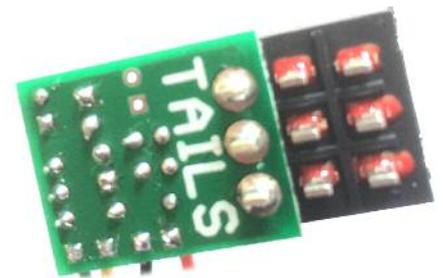
You can still make the pedal true bypass by adding a second switch. Simply wire your pedal as you normally would for true bypass, but add the Tails circuit on a second footswitch or toggle switch.

Note: LED Anode (+) goes in round pad, Cathode (-) in the square pad.

With thanks to Madbean for coming up with this.



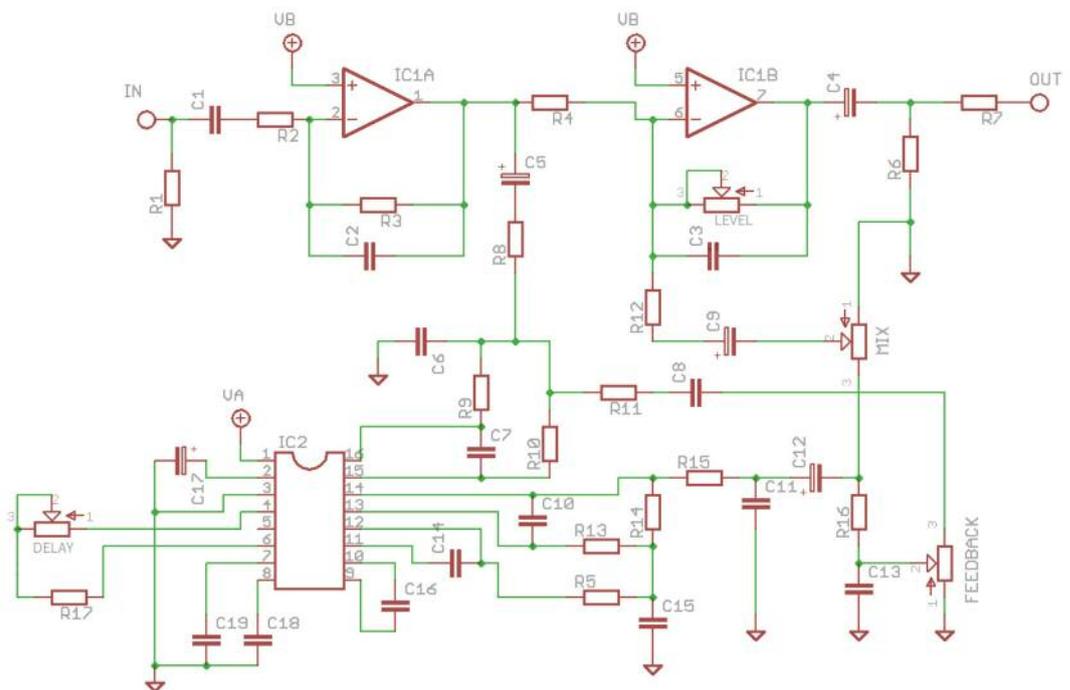
You can mount the PCB straight onto a footswitch or a SPDT toggle switch. If using a footswitch it should only go on one of the columns.



IGNORE C2! It was included for power filtering on a whim, and is unnecessary.

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 indicated 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.