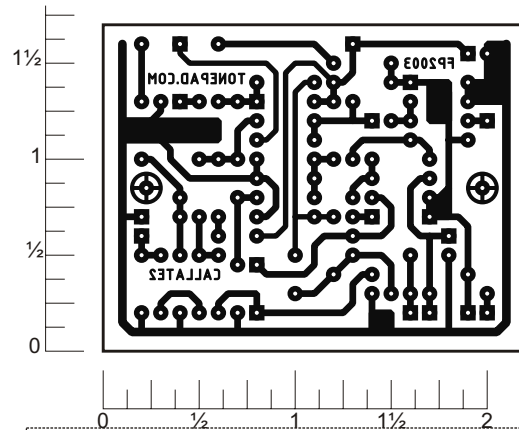


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Resistors

^tCapacitors

3 - 10 μ F
3 - 1 μ F
1 - 1 μ F / NP
3 - 0.047 μ F
2 - 0.01 μ F

2 - 2N3904 (2N5088 will also work)
1 - 2N5485 (2N5952 rotate 180deg)
IC1 - 4558 (TL072 will also work)

Pots

1 - 500k Log.

Diodes

1 - 5.1v Zener

NOTES:

Mods require replacing jumpers with pots.

Attack:

Use a 5k or 10k linear pot. (larger resistance=longer attack time)

Release:

Use a 250k or 500k linear pot. (larger resistance=longer release time) Lower Ra's value to allow faster than stock release.

Attenuation:

Use a 50k or 100k linear pot. (larger resistance=less attenuation)

The schematic diagram illustrates a guitar amplifier circuit with three main controls: **ATTENUATION**, **ATTACK**, and **RELEASE**. The circuit is powered by a 9V battery and an AC ADAPTOR. The input signal enters through a switch and is processed by a series of components including resistors (1k, 2M2, 470k, 22k, 100k, 150k, 10k), capacitors (10uF, .047, .01, 1uF), and transistors (Q1, Q2, Q3). The circuit features two operational amplifiers, IC1a and IC1b. IC1a is configured as a buffer or amplifier stage, while IC1b is used for signal processing. The output is taken from a common emitter configuration of Q3, passing through a 100k resistor and a 1uF capacitor to the final output. The **ATTENUATION** control is a potentiometer connected to the base of Q3. The **ATTACK** control is a potentiometer connected to the base of Q2. The **RELEASE** control is a potentiometer connected to the base of Q1. The circuit also includes a 9V battery and an AC ADAPTOR for power supply.

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