

# Puzzle Sounds

## **BLUESBREAKER**



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**We hope you enjoy your new BLUESBREAKER! In this manual, you will find documentation and guidelines helpful to put it together.**

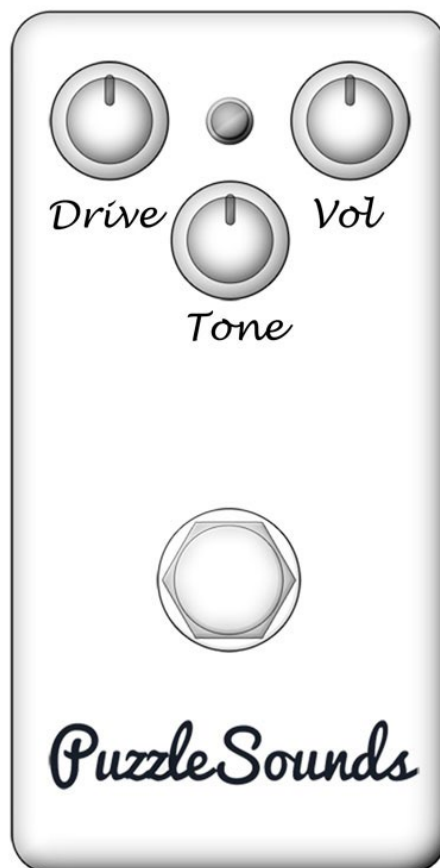
Here we have put together a few links that detail some of the aspects explained in this manual and that we think you can find helpful:

[Kit & PuzzleKit general manual](#)

[Reading resistor and capacitor values](#)

Also, in our blog you can find multiple articles regarding tips for soldering, more in-depth posts about resistors and capacitors...










[Check it out!](#)



# **BLUESBREAKER**

## **Bill Of Materials**

### **Resistors (13)**

1	R1	100k	
2	R2, R11	1M	
2	R3, R6	10k	
1	R4	33k	
1	R5	27k	
1	R7	220k	
2	R8, R10	6.8k	
1	R9	1k	
2	R12, R13	47k	

### **Capacitors (11)**

5	C1, C2, C3, C5, C6	10n	
2	C4, C7	100n	
1	C8	1u (electro.)	
2	C9, C10	100u (electro.)	
1	C11	100p (cer.)	

### **Diodes (10)**

6	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6	1N914/1N4148
4	D7, D8, D9, D10	1N34

### **ICs (1)**

2	U1	TL072
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### **Potentiometers**

1	DRIVE	100kB (lin.)
1	TONE	20kB (lin.)
1	VOL	100kA (log.)
2	DS1, DS2	Jumpers
1	TRB	Trimmer 50k

### **Other (2)**

1	DP	1N4007	
1	RON	1k	

# **BLUESBREAKER**

## **MODS**

### **C7 & C8**

The original capacitor of the Bluesbreaker is C7, and C8 should be left unconnected.

If you want more bass end than the original bluesbreaker connect only C8, and leave C7 unconnected.

### **DIODES**

With this jumper, you can choose between silicon and germanium clipping diodes.

Placing the jumper in the red position uses the silicon diodes and placing it in the green position uses the germanium diodes.

*(Check the picture in the next page)*

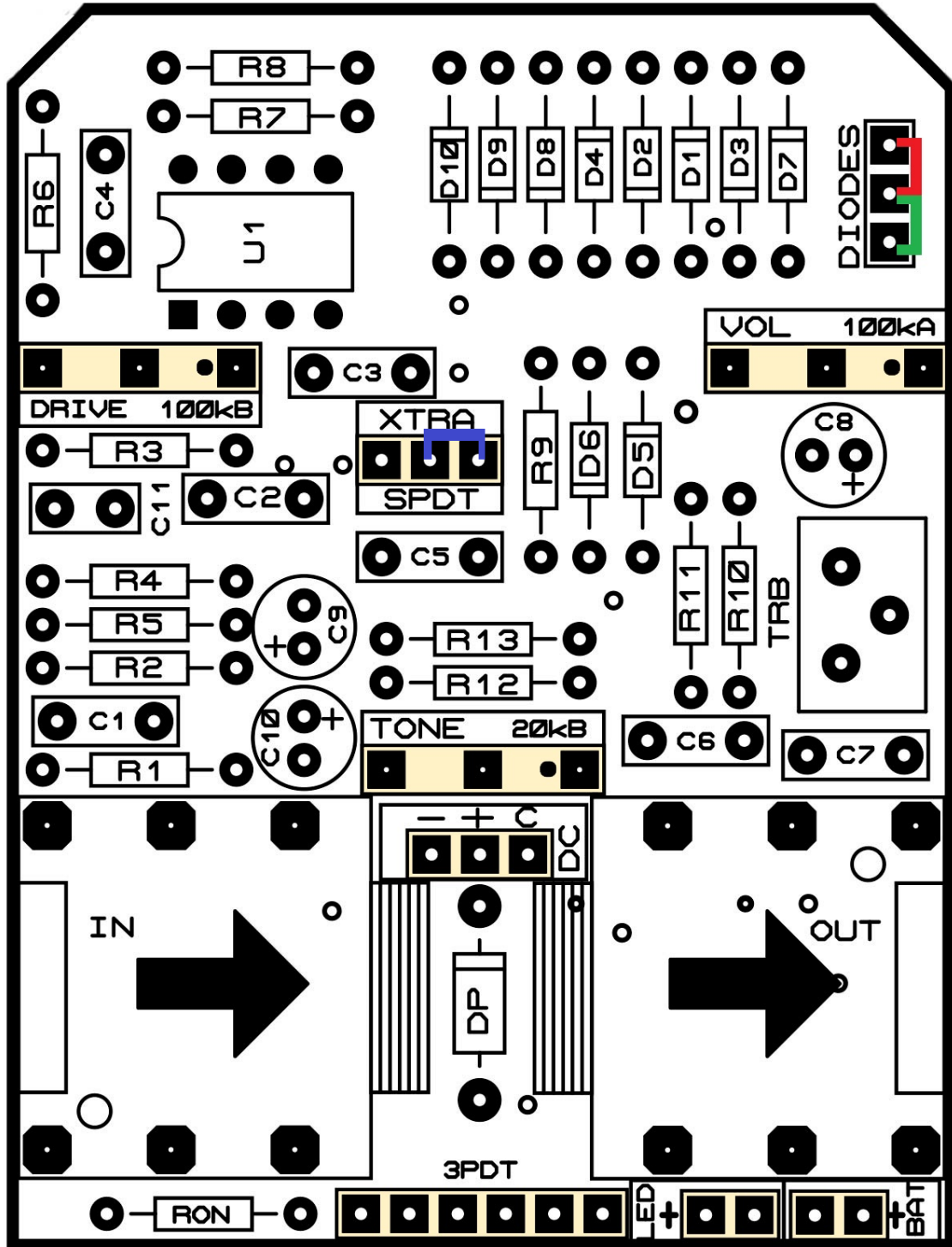
### **XTRA**

With this jumper, you can add an extra pair of clipping diodes to get a more harmonic-rich tone. To do so, place the jumper in the blue position for the extra pair of diodes, or leave unconnected if you don't want to use them.

*(Check the picture in the next page)*

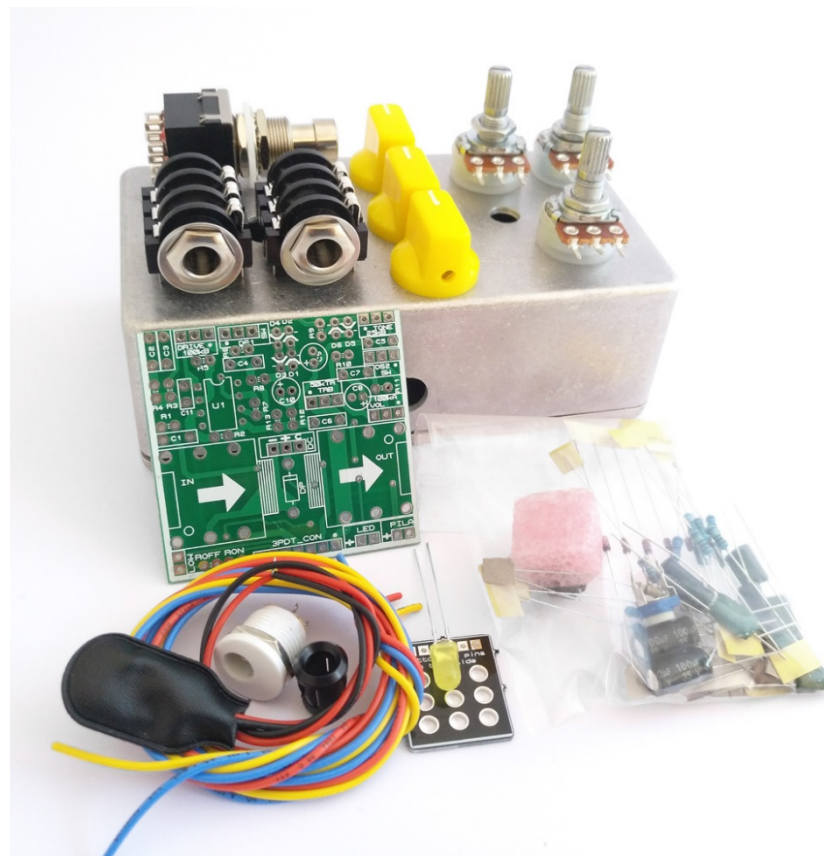
# BLUESBREAKER

## Part Placement



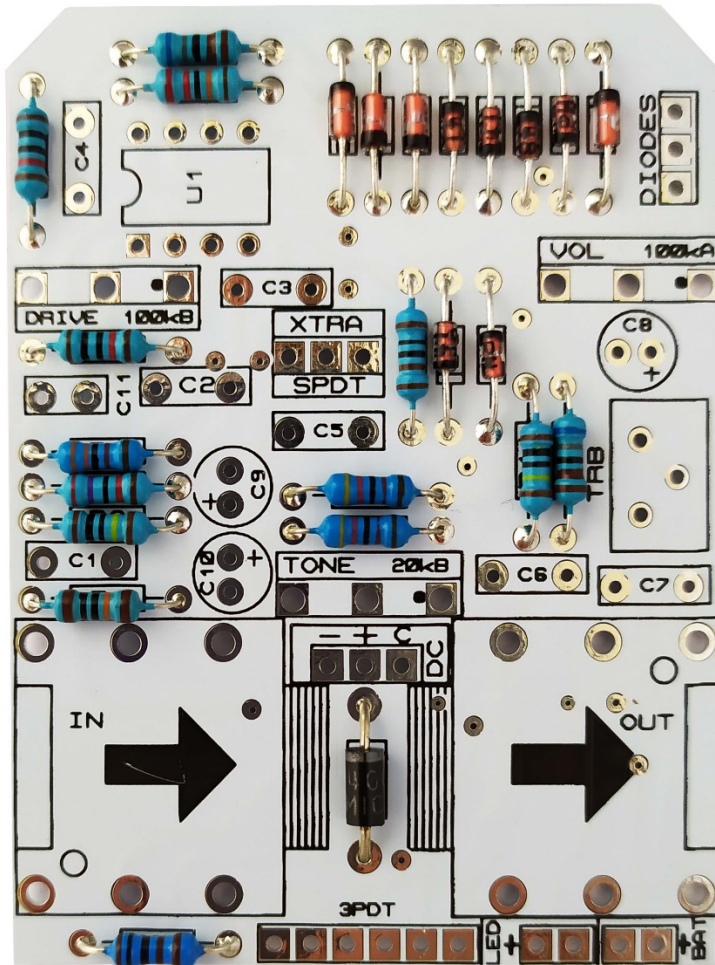
# **BLUESBREAKER**

## **STEP BY STEP GUIDE**












## STEP 1 - Resistors and diodes

Place the resistors and diodes. If you have troubles reading the values, check out our ["Reading Part Values"](#) tutorial.



### Resistors (13)

1	R1	100k	
2	R2, R11	1M	
2	R3, R6	10k	
1	R4	33k	
1	R5	27k	
1	R7	220k	
2	R8, R10	6.8k	
1	R9	1k	
2	R12, R13	47k	

### Diodes (10)

6	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6	1N914/1N4148
4	D7, D8, D9, D10	1

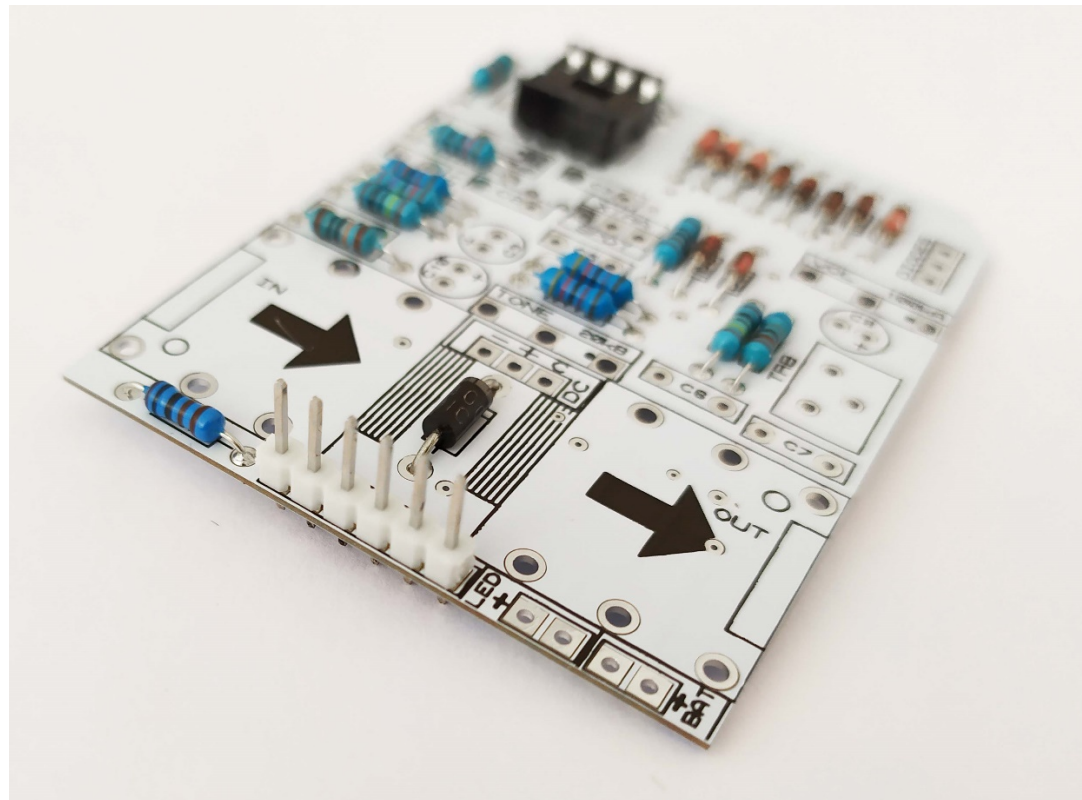
### Other (2)

1	DP	1N4007	
1	RON	1k	

## **STEP 2 - IC sockets & Pin header**

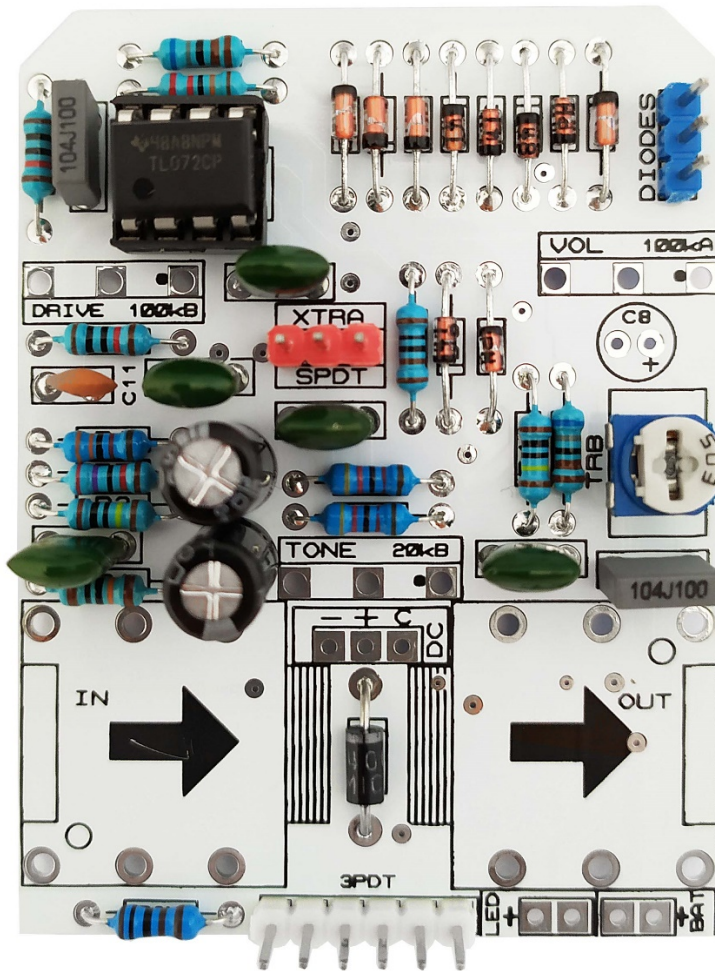
First of all place the IC sockets (without the ICs). Pay attention to the orientation! The small notch in the socket should be oriented as indicated in the PCB.

Then, connect the 6 pin header:





## STEP 3 - Capacitors and Transistors



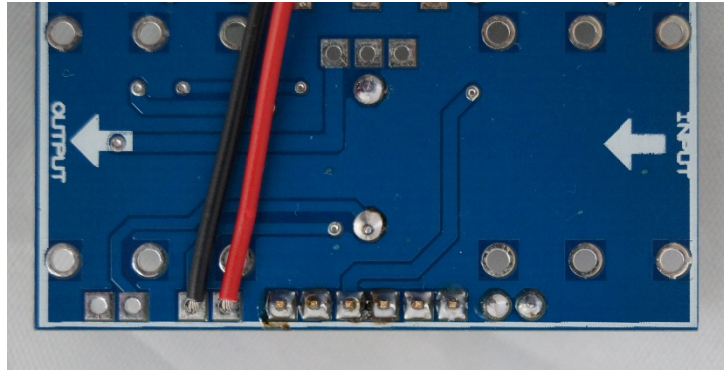
Solder the capacitors and transistors. If you have troubles reading the values, check out our [“Reading Part Values”](#) tutorial. Pay attention to the orientation, as well as to the polarity for electrolytic capacitors.

### Capacitors (10)

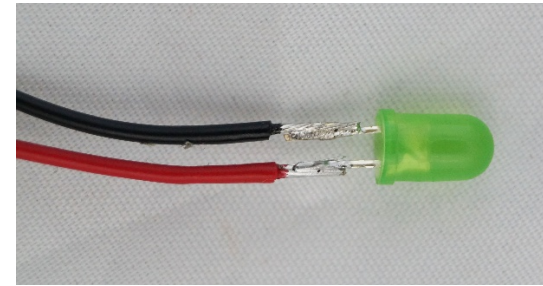
5	C1, C2, C3, C5, C6	10n
2	C4, C7	100n
1	C8	1u (electro.)
2	C9, C10	100u (electro.)
1	C11	100p (cer.)

## STEP 4 - LED and Battery Clip

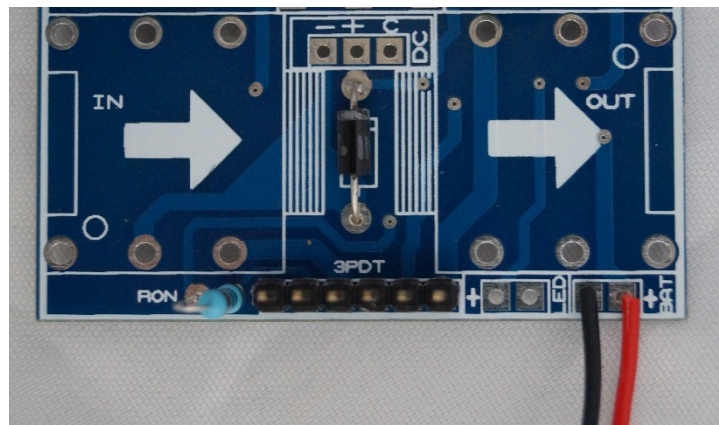
Solder two wires to the LED connection (red to the “+” sign).



Then, solder then to the LED (the red wire is connected to the longer pin).

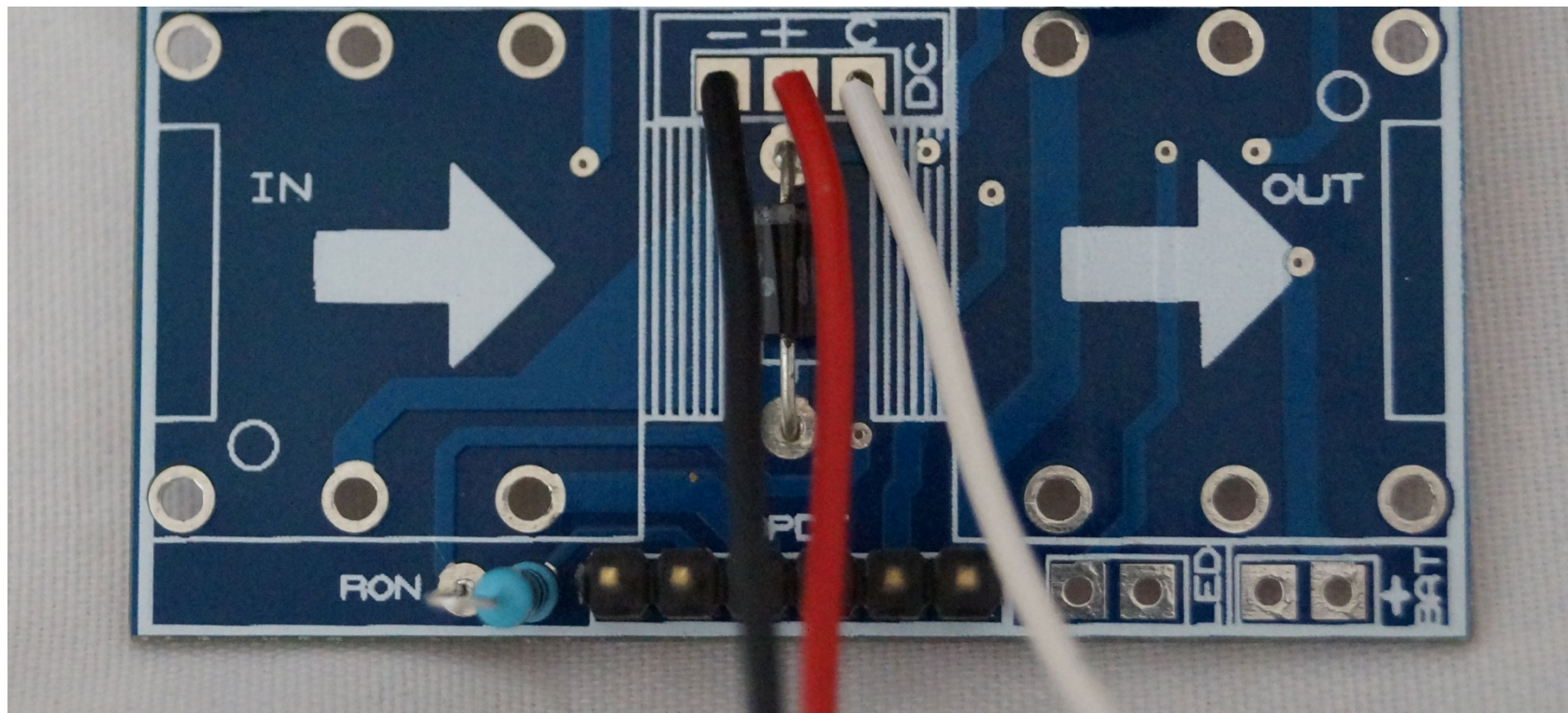


Solder the battery clip, connecting the red wire to the “+” sign:



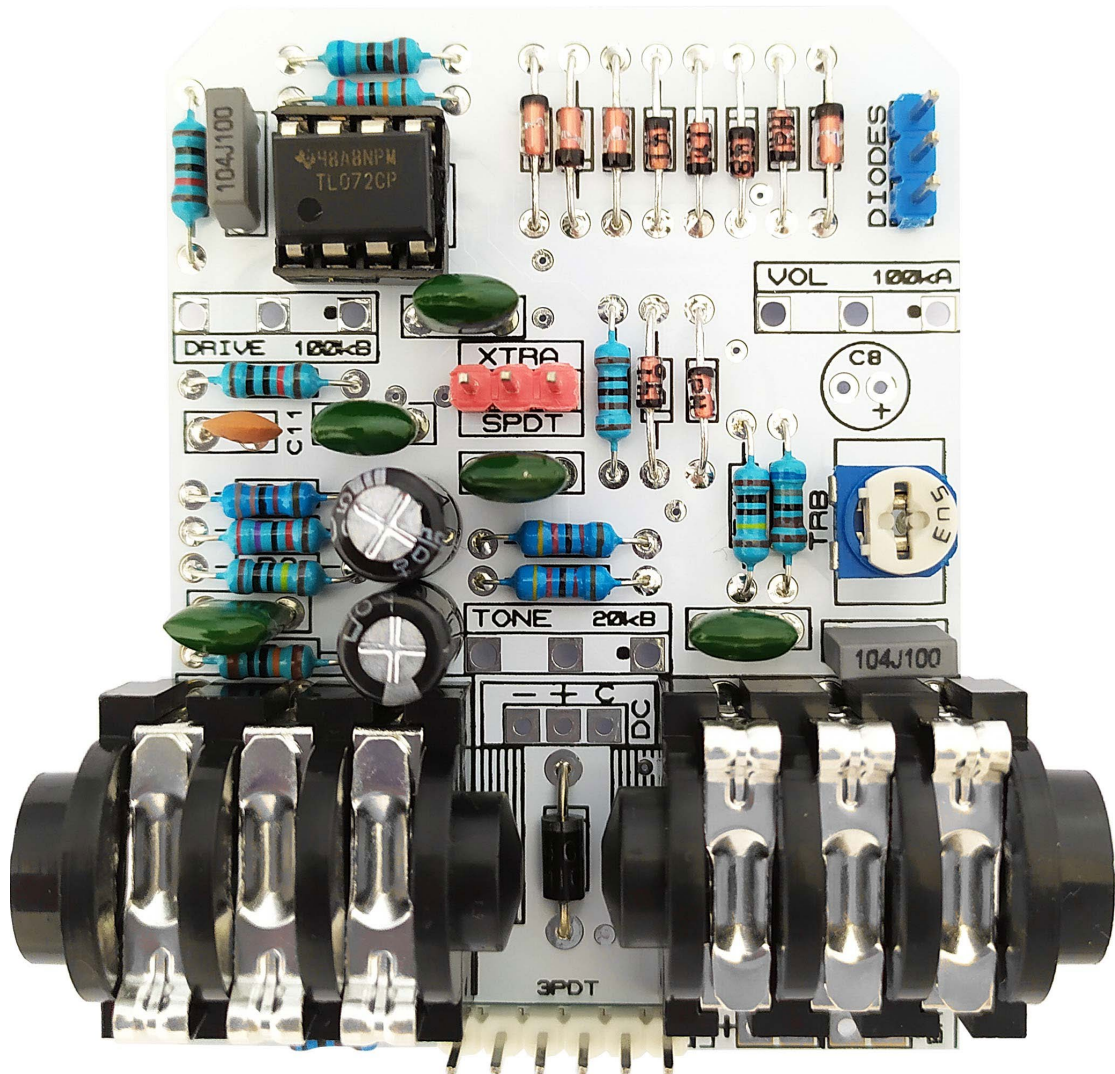
## STEP 5 - DC Power Jack wires

Solder three wires (about 5cm each) to the DC connection as shown (don't solder anything to the other end yet!):



## STEP 6 - Audio Jacks

Now, solder the audio jacks to the board (DC, battery and led wires are not present to make it clearer):

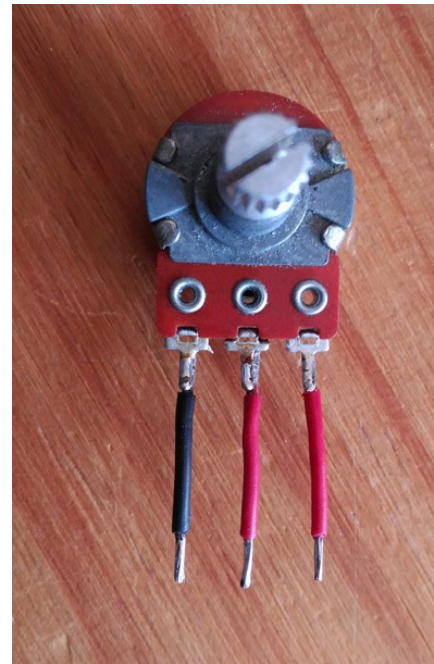


## **STEP 7 – Potentiometers**

### **A – Preparing the potentiometers**

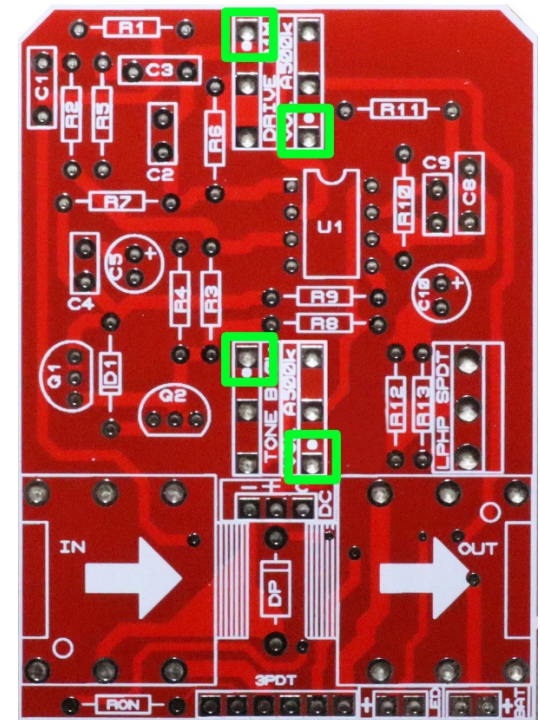
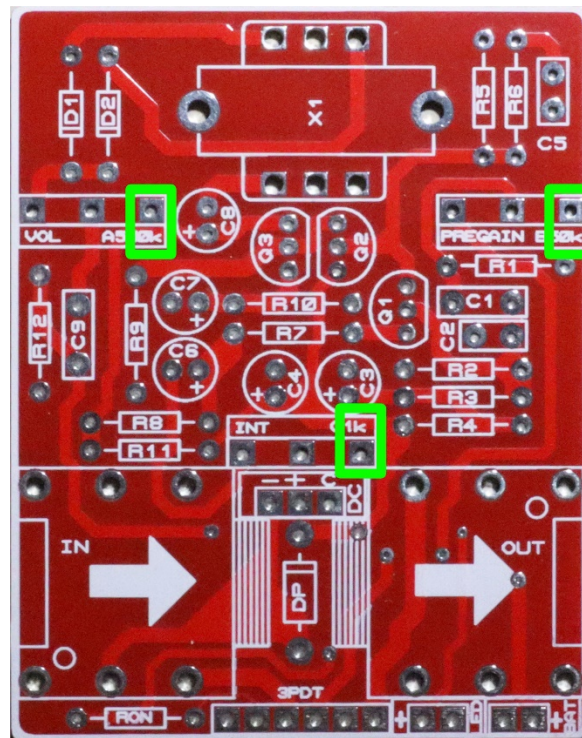
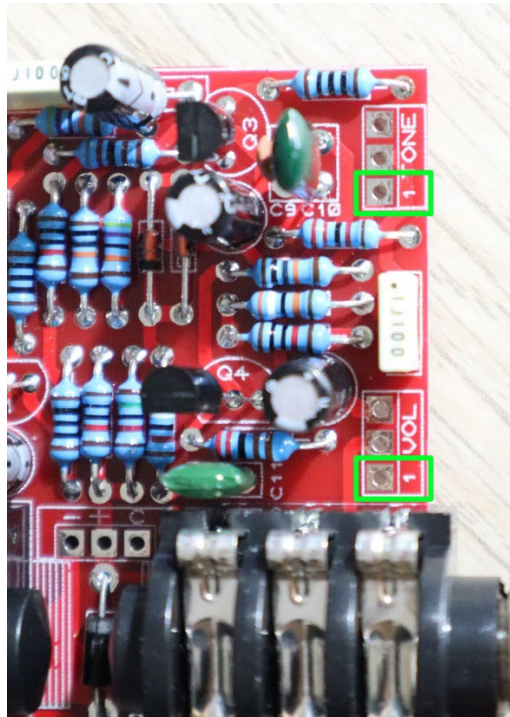
Cut 3 pieces of wire for each potentiometer you have to solder (i.e. 9 pieces for 3 potentiometers). Then, solder them to each lug. The first lug is the one in the left in top view (the black wire in the picture).

Here, we've cut them short (~1cm), but you can use the length you need.

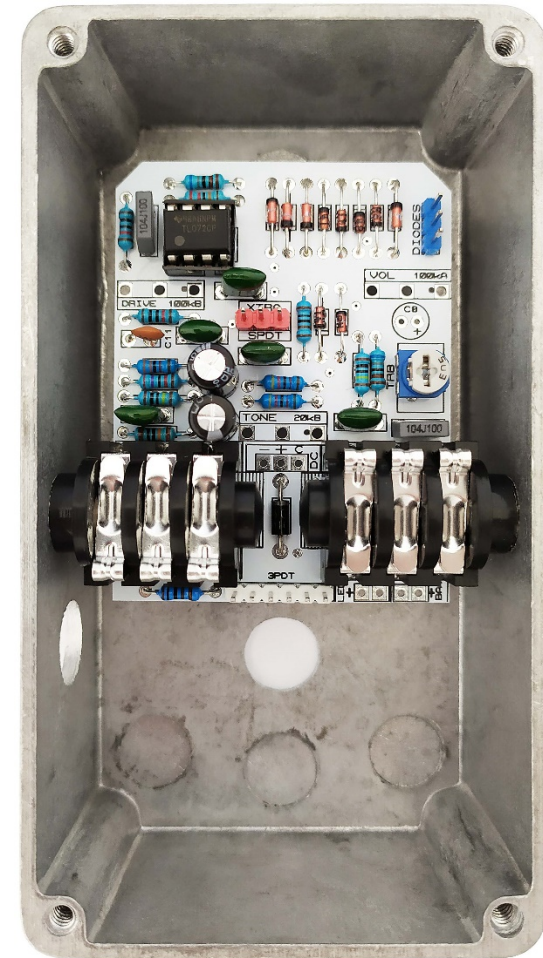
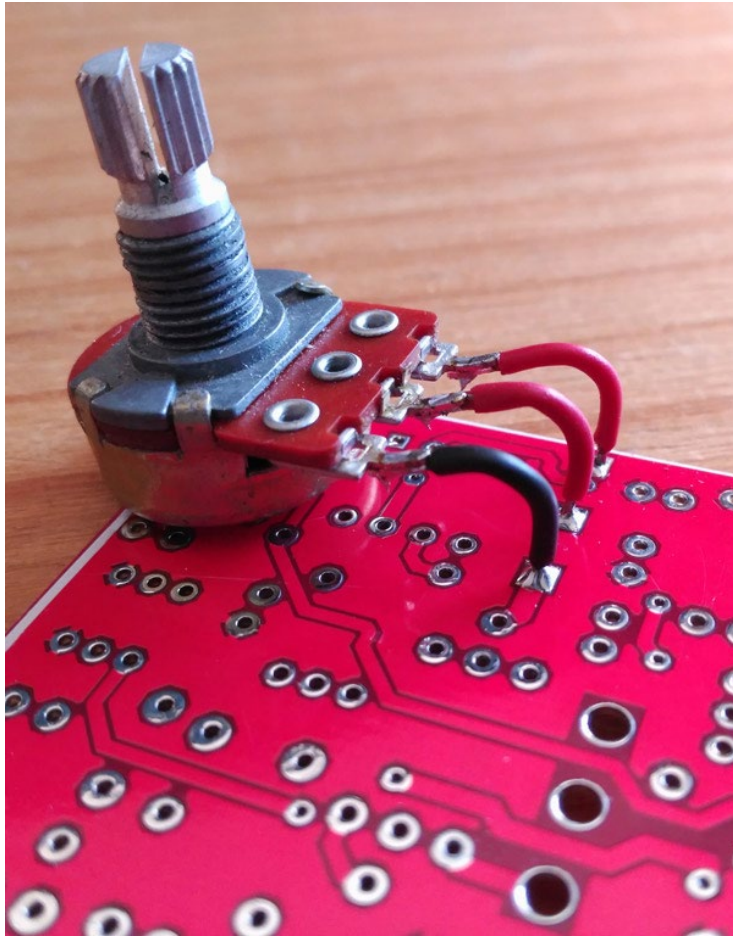


The pin 1 is shown in the PCB, either as a dot or as a "1" number (left picture). If your board doesn't specify a "1" or a dot, then the default 1 pins are being used. Below you can find the default pin 1 for our PCBs.

You can solder the potentiometers from above or from below (which we prefer) depending on how you plan to build the pedal.



Then, solder them to the board like in the picture in the left, and then place the board inside the enclosure:

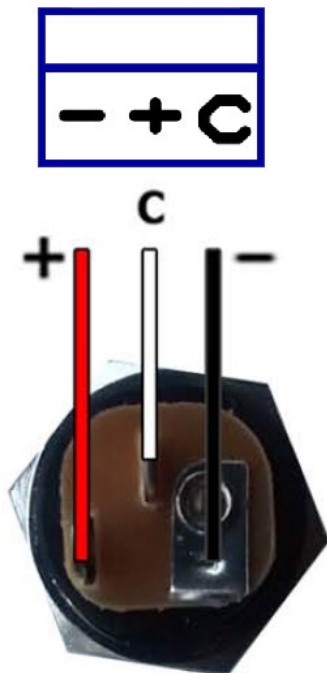


## **STEP 8 – DC Power Jack**

First of all, insert the DC jack in the enclosure and tighten the nut:



Then, solder the three wires from the DC connector in the board to the DC jack as follows:

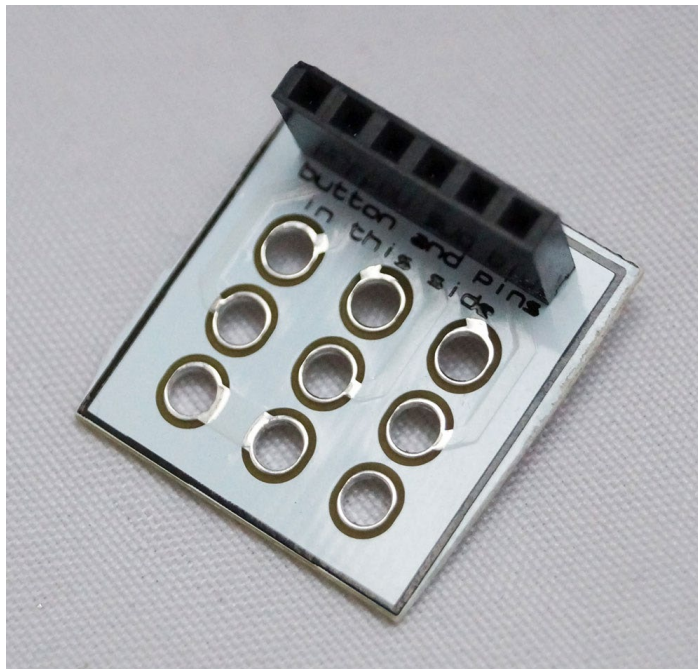




## STEP 9 - 3PDT

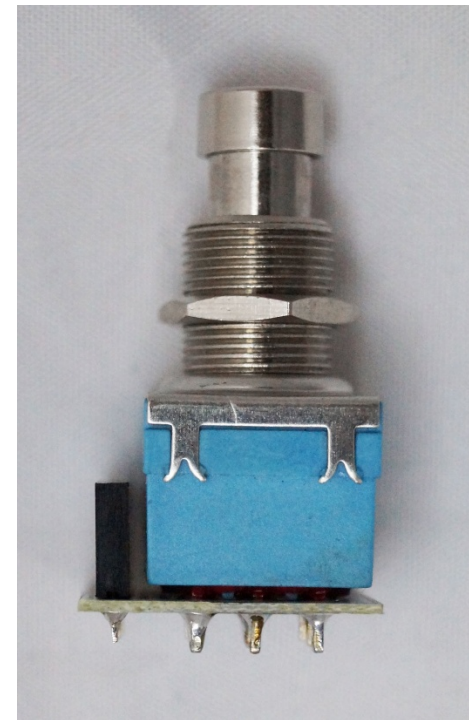
### A - Solder the pin to the adapter

Pay attention, the pins and the 3PDT must be soldered to the same side of the PCB adapter (the one labeled "buttons and 3PDT on this side").

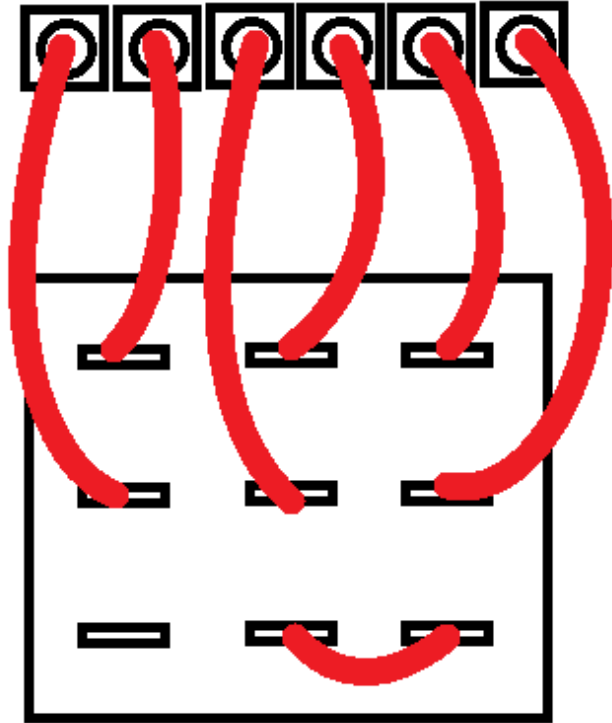


### B - Solder the 3PDT

Now solder the 3PDT to the PCB and remove all the nuts but one, that should be set at a middle height:

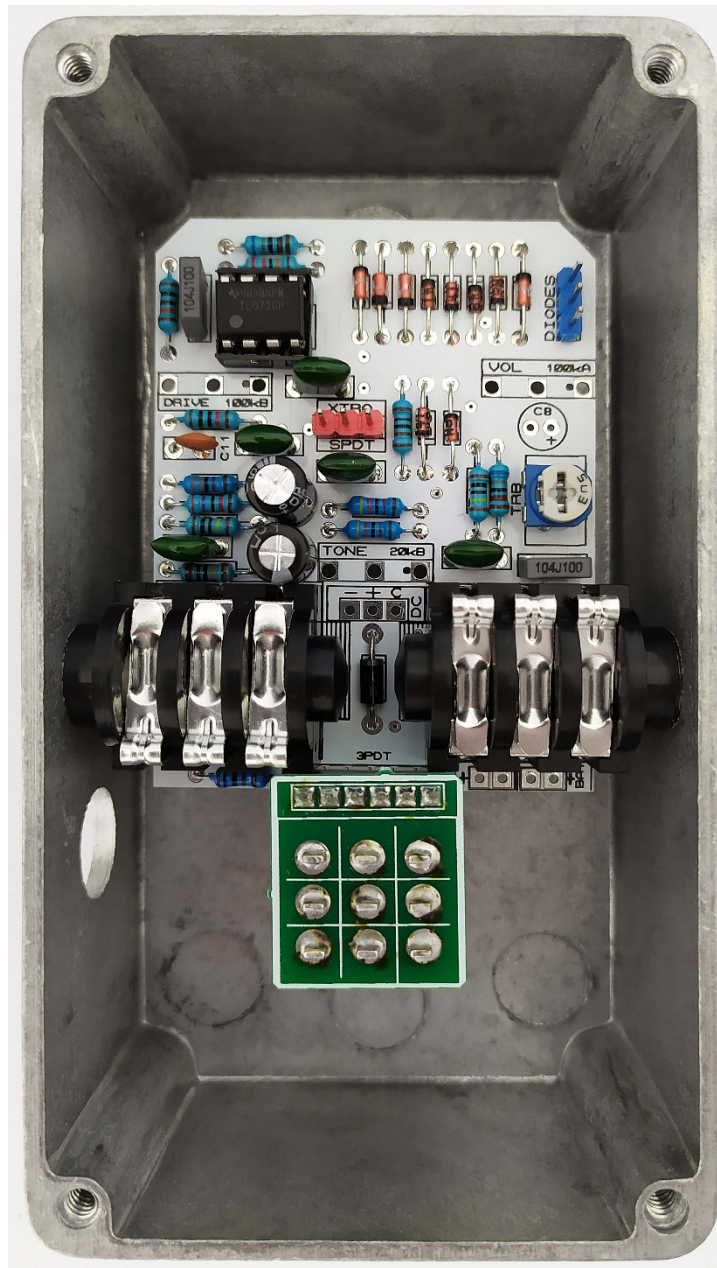


## C – Solder the 3PDT directly to the board (optional)



If you prefer to solder the 3PDT directly to the board, you can wire it as shown in the schematic. We recommend to use the **provided 3PDT PCB adapter** to make the soldering easier.

## **STEP 10 – Connect the 3PDT**



## **STEP 11 – Your pedal is finished!**

By now you should have a fully functional effect pedal, we hope you enjoy it!