

# Puzzle Sounds

## **PLIMSOUŁ OVERDRIVE**



## **PLIMSOUL OVERDRIVE**

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

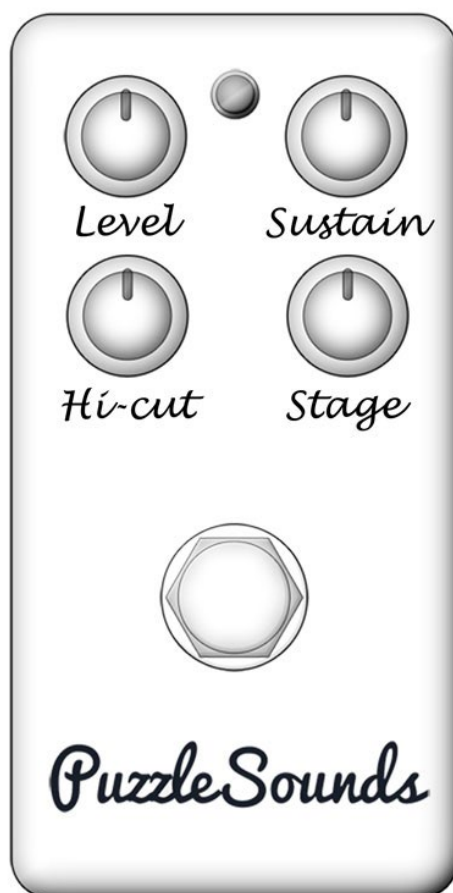
Here we have put together a few links that detail some of the aspects explained in this manual and that we think you can find helpful:

[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!](#)



# PLIMSOUL OVERDRIVE

## Bill Of Materials

### Resistors (18)

2	R1, R3	1M	
4	R2, R14, R17, R18	10k	
3	R4, R11, R15	1k	
1	R5	150	
1	R6	2k	
1	R7	470	
1	R8	47	
2	R9, R16	100k	
1	R10	39k	
1	R12	22k	
1	R13	510k	

### Capacitors (14)

2	C1, C10	22n	
1	C2	33p	(ceramic)
1	C3	4.7u	(electrolytic)
1	C4	2.2u	(electrolytic)
1	C5	220n	(electrolytic)
1	C6	100p	(ceramic)
1	C7	1u	(electrolytic)
2	C8, C11	100n	
1	C9	22u	(electrolytic)
1	C12	10u	(electrolytic)
2	C13, C14	220u	(electrolytic)

### Transistors (1)

1	Q1	2SC1815
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### Diodes (5)

3	D1, D2, D3	1N914/1N4148
2	L1, L2	LED

### ICs (1)

1	U1	TL072
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### Potentiometers & Switches (4)

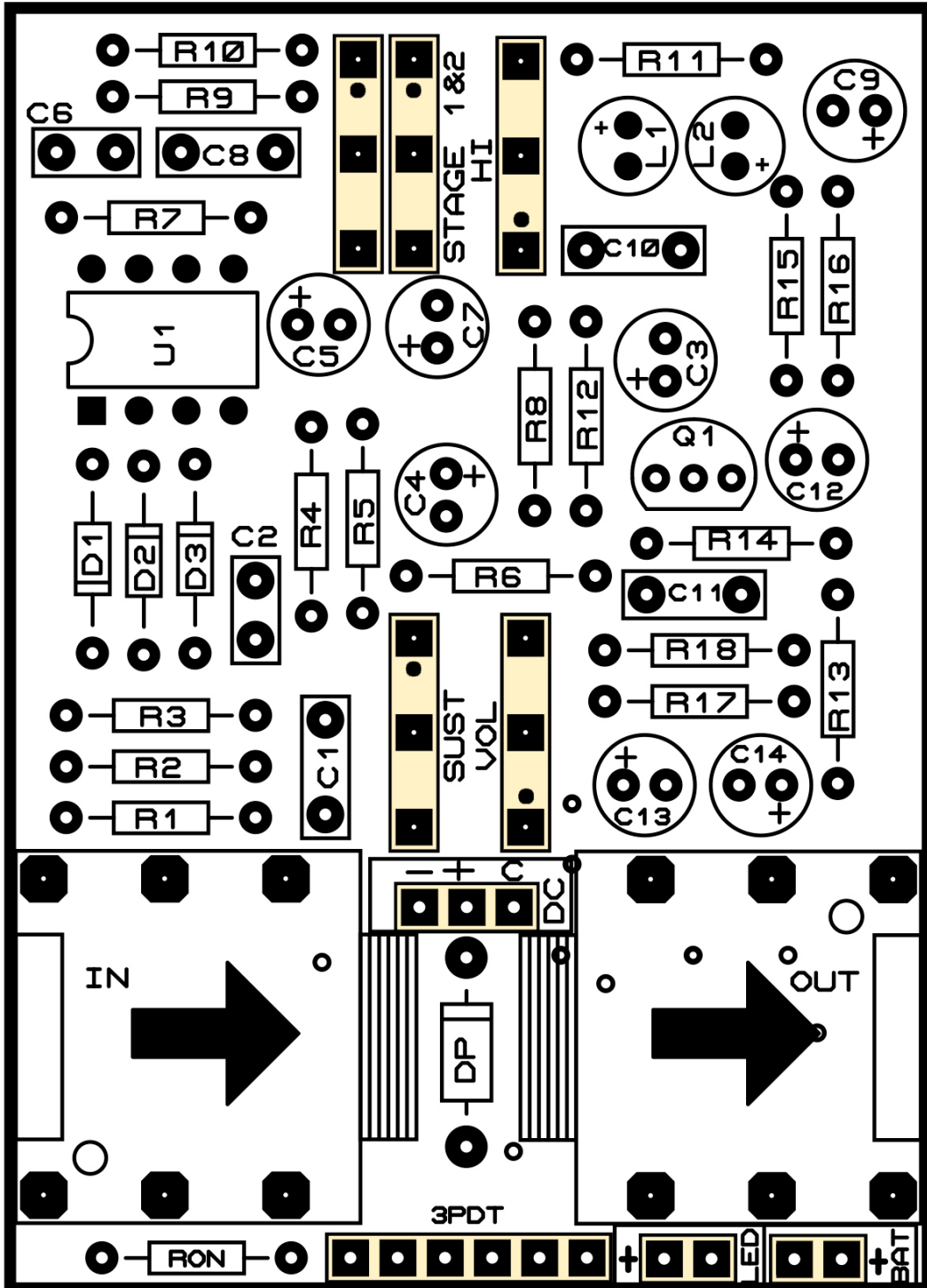
3	HI-CUT, SUSTAIN, VOL	100kA (log.)
1	STAGE (1 & 2)	Dual 100kB (lin.)

### Other (2)

1	DP	1N4007	
1	RON	1k	

# PLIMSOU OVERDRIVE

## Part Placement



# PLIMSOU OVERDRIVE

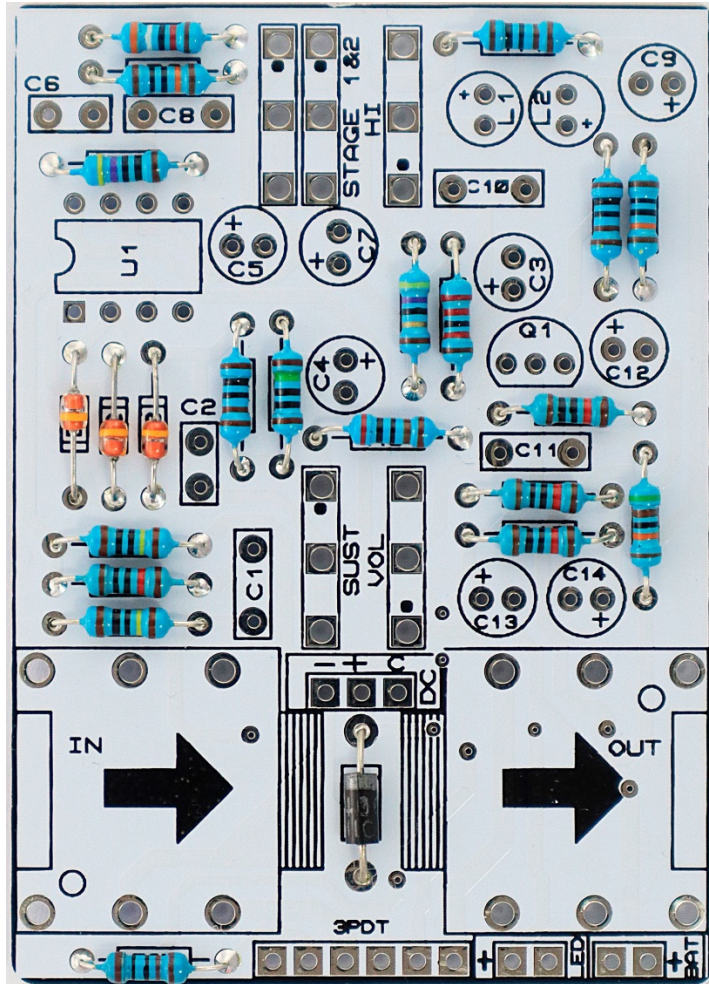
## STEP BY STEP GUIDE
















## 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 (18)

2	R1, R3	1M	
4	R2, R14, R17, R18	10k	
3	R4, R11, R15	1k	
1	R5	150	
1	R6	2k	
1	R7	470	
1	R8	47	
2	R9, R16	100k	
1	R10	39k	
1	R12	22k	
1	R13	510k	

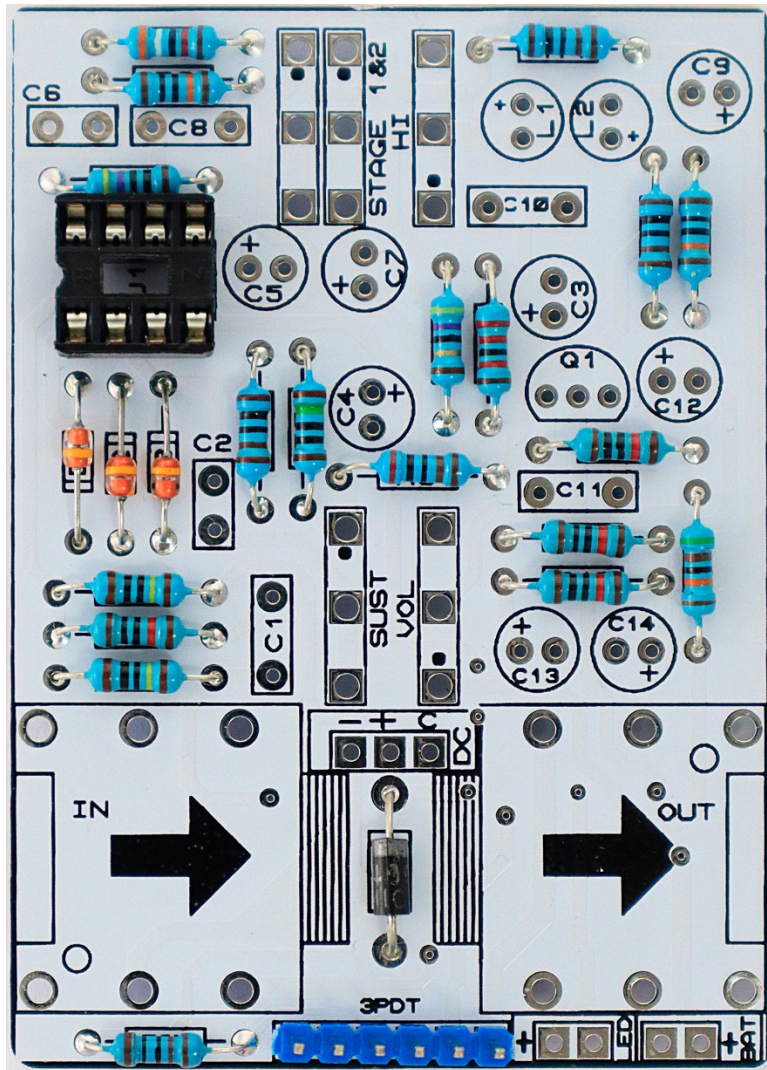
### Diodes (5)

3	D1, D2, D3	1N914/1N4148
2	L1, L2	LED

### Other (2)

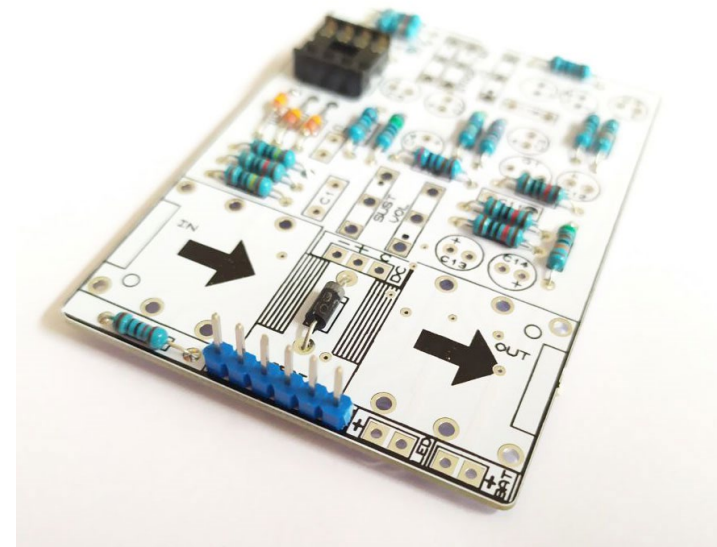
1	DP	1N4007	
1	RON	1k	

## STEP 2 - IC sockets & Pin header



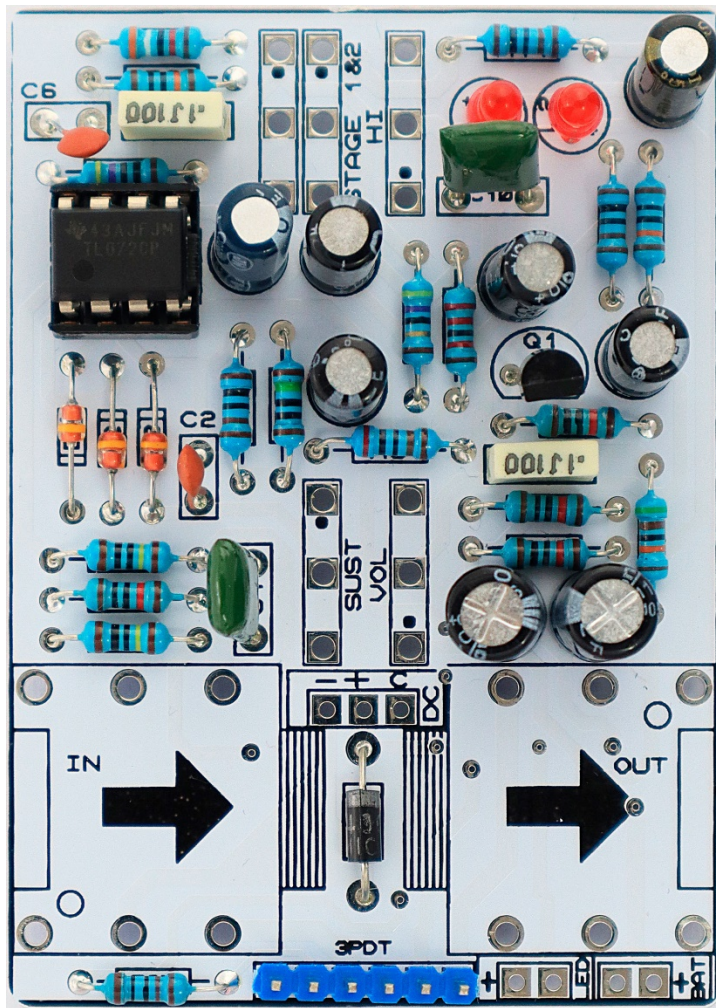
First of all place the IC sockets (without the ICs). Pay attention to the orientation! The small notch in the socket should be oriented as indicated in the PCB.

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 (14)

2	C1, C10	22n
1	C2	33p (ceramic)
1	C3	4.7u (electrolytic)
1	C4	2.2u (electrolytic)
1	C5	220n (electrolytic)
1	C6	100p (ceramic)
1	C7	1u (electrolytic)
2	C8, C11	100n
1	C9	22u (electrolytic)
1	C12	10u (electrolytic)
2	C13, C14	220u (electrolytic)

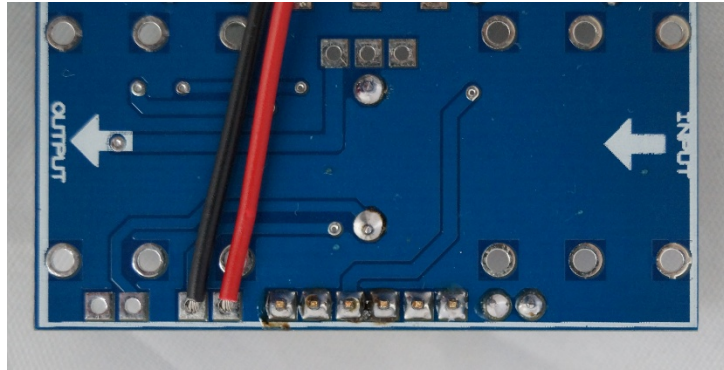
### Transistors (1)

1	Q1	2SC1815
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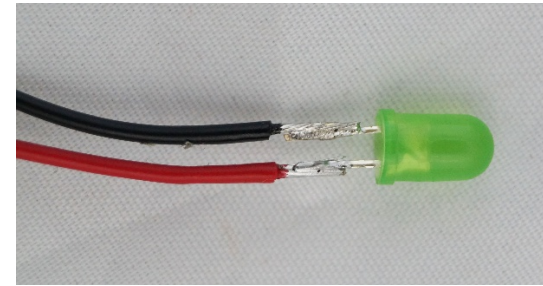


## STEP 4 - LED and Battery Clip

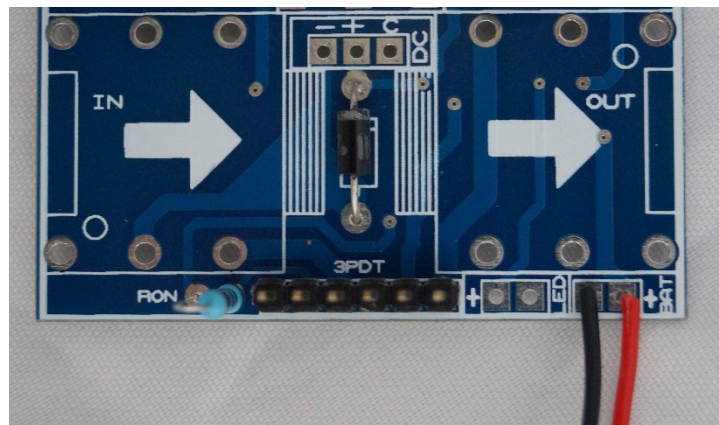
Solder two wires to the LED connection (red to the “+” sign).



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

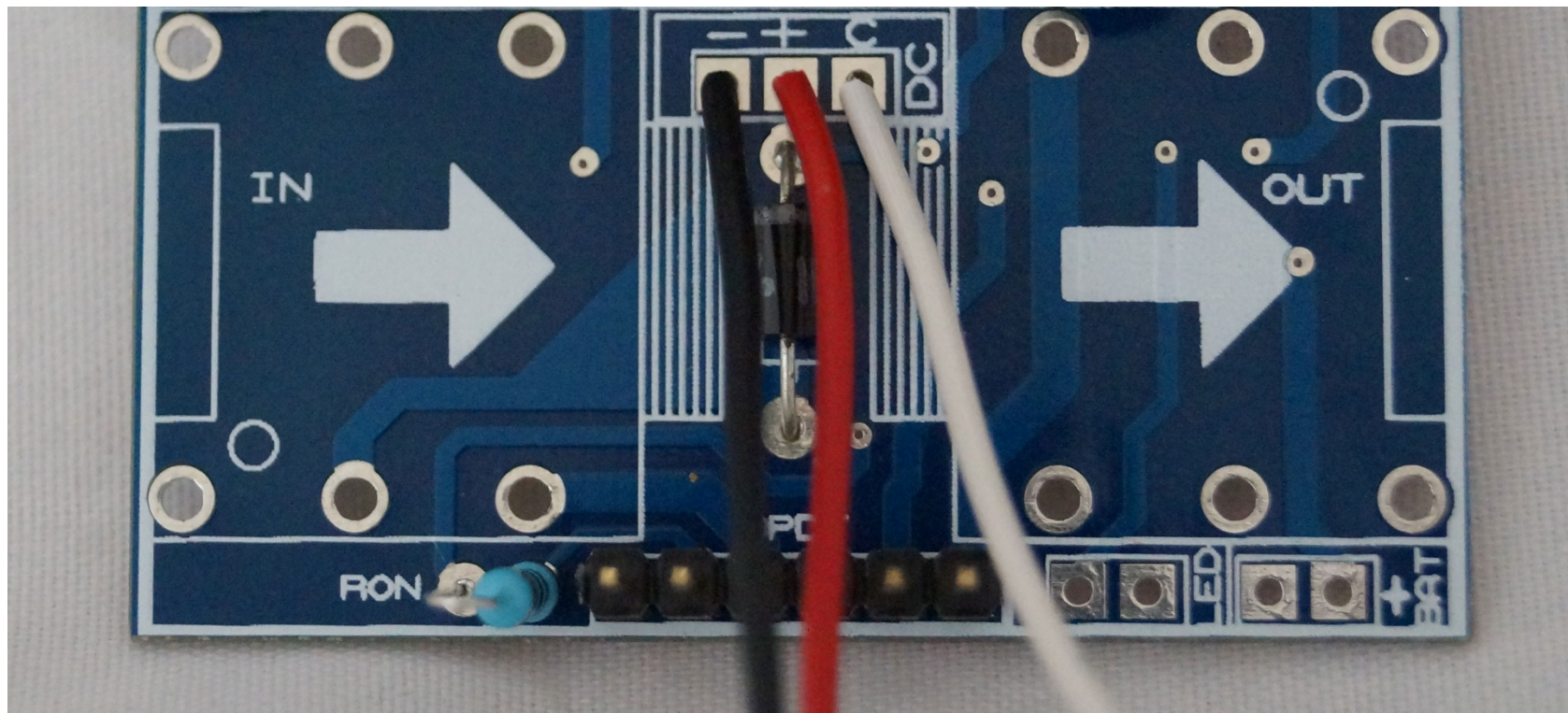


Solder the battery clip, connecting the red wire to the “+” sign:



## STEP 5 - DC Power Jack wires

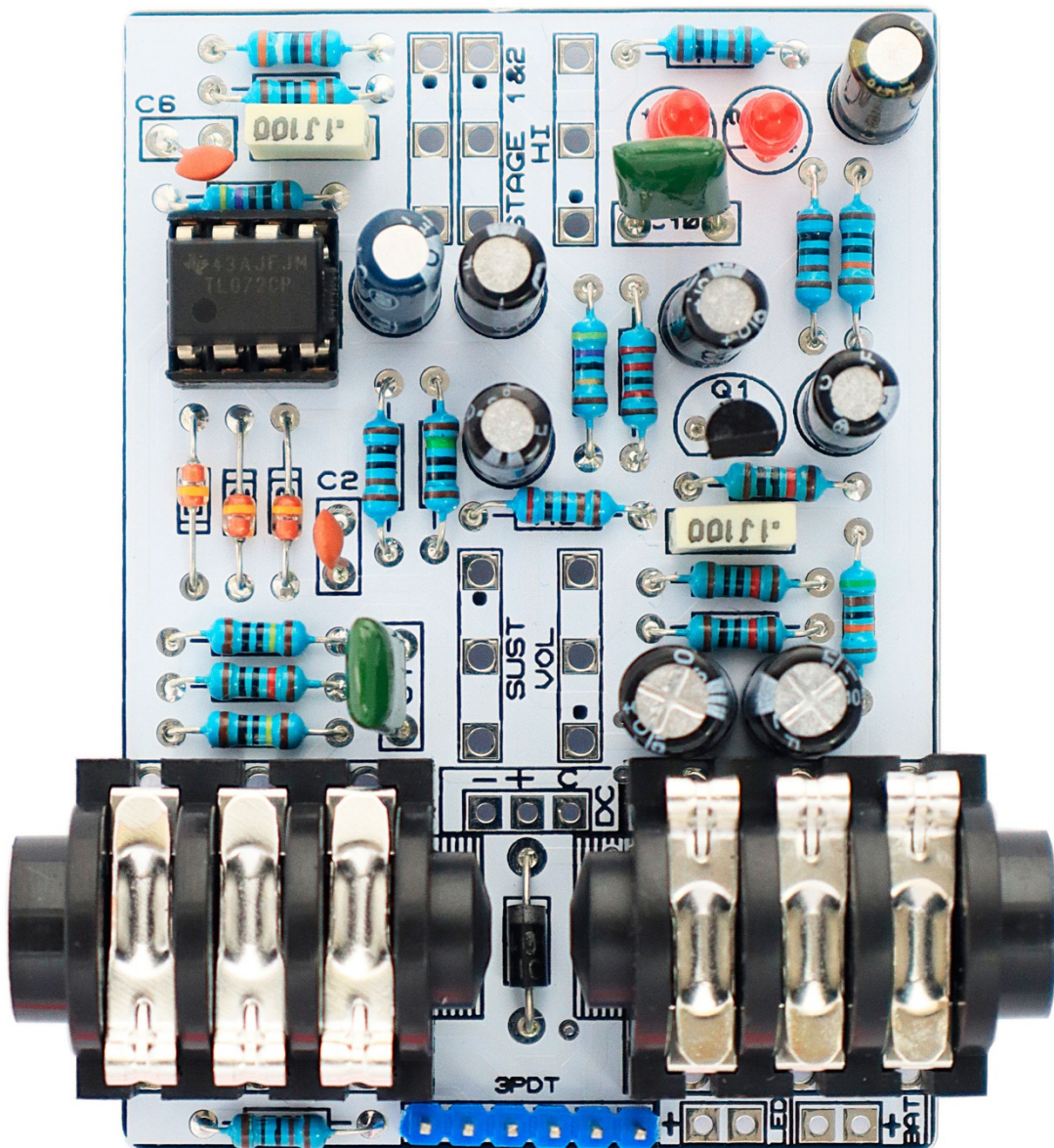
Solder three wires (about 5cm each) to the DC connection as shown (don't solder anything to the other end yet!):





## STEP 6 - Audio Jacks

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

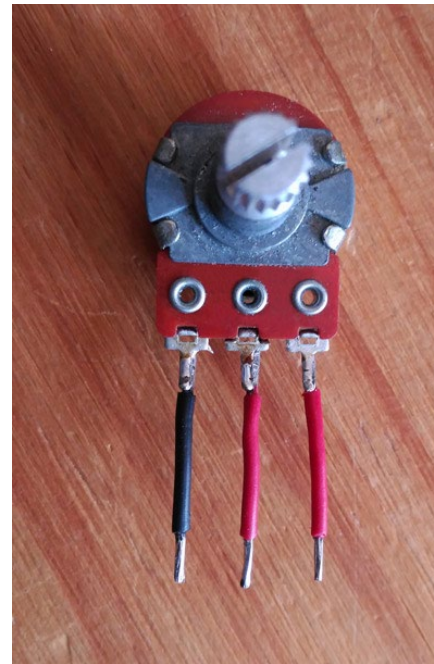


## **STEP 7 – Potentiometers**

### **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).

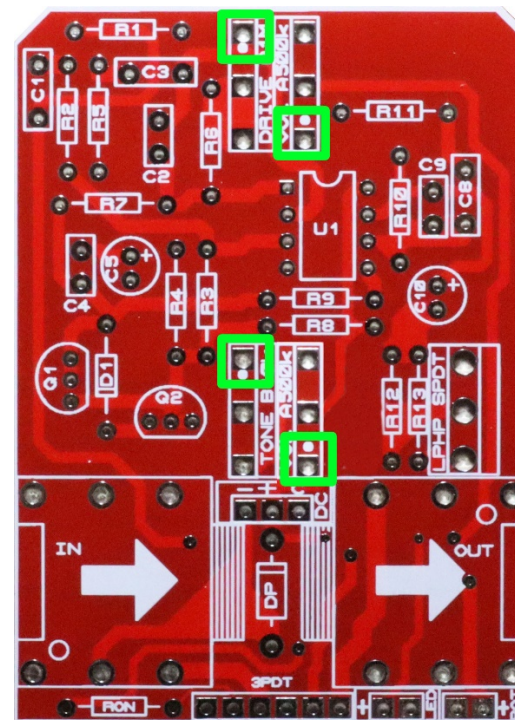
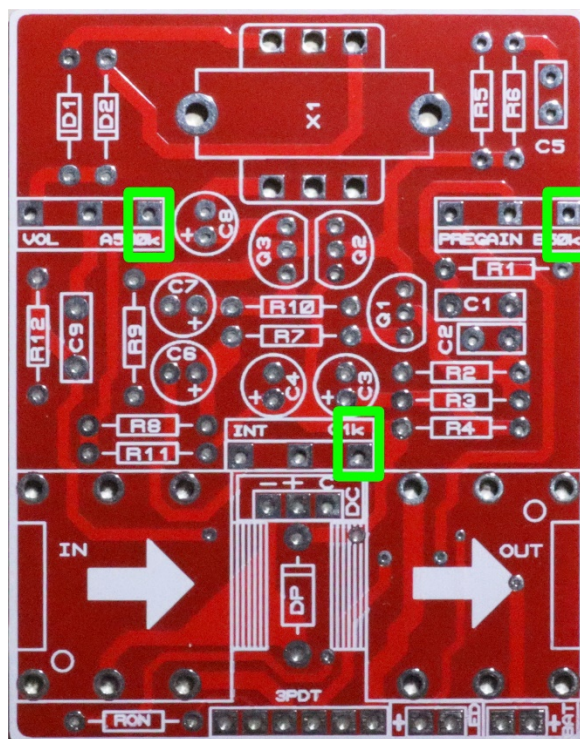
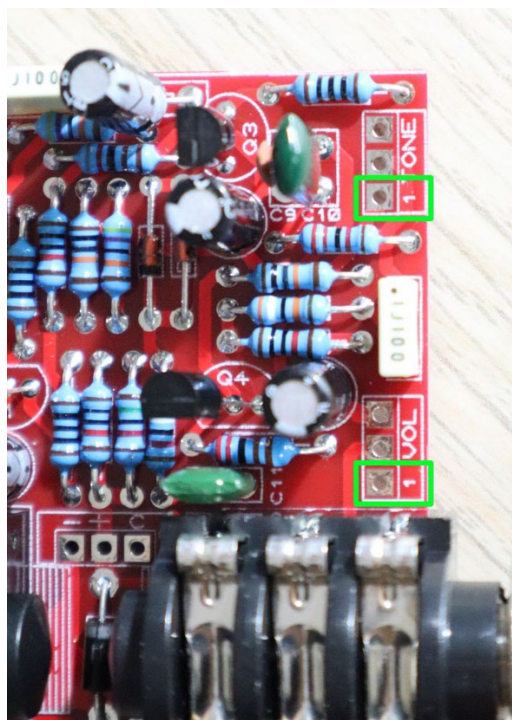
Here, we've cut them short (~1cm), but you can use the length you need.



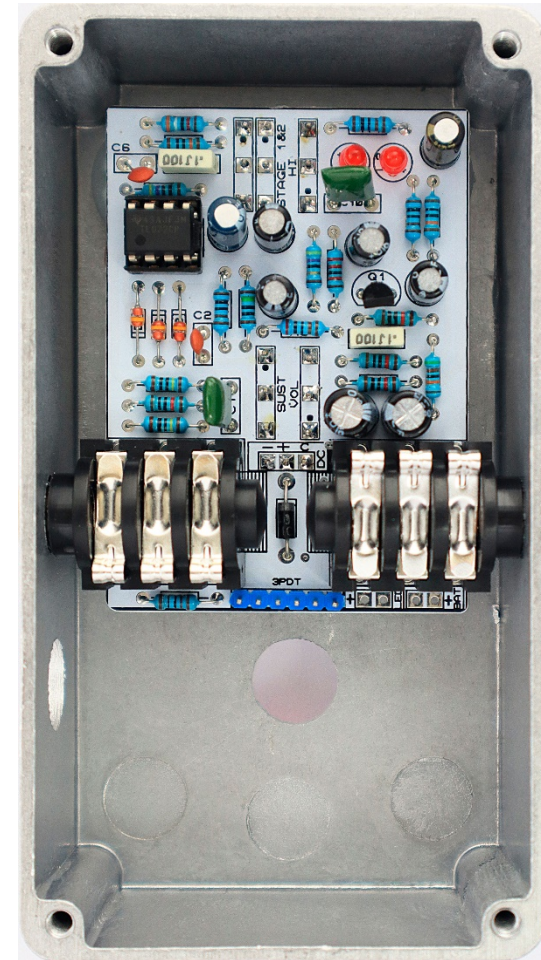
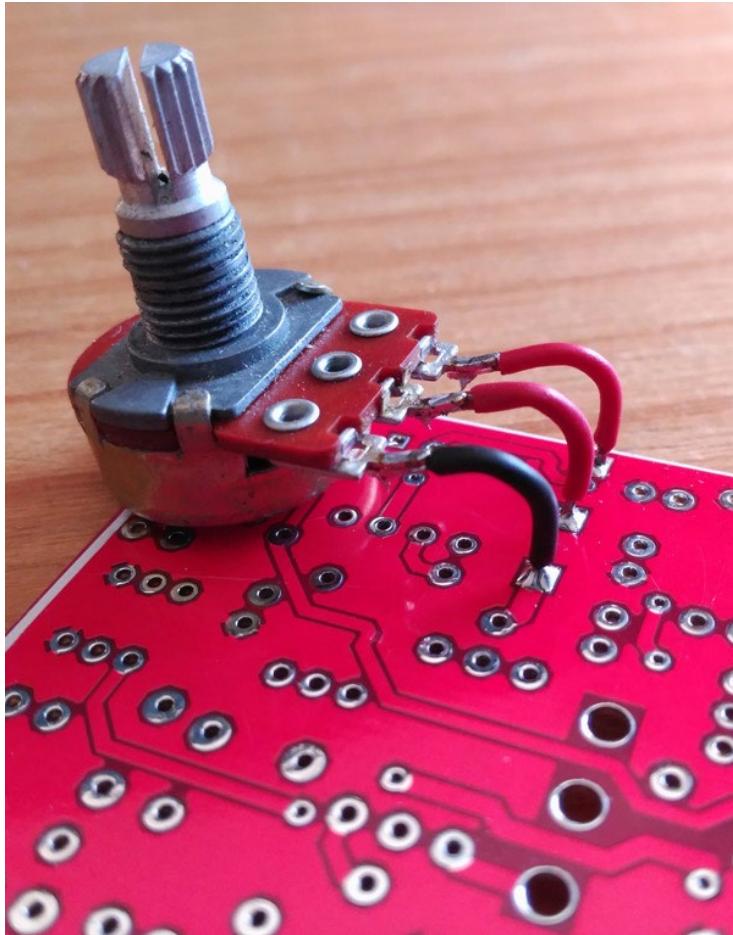


The pin 1 is shown in the PCB, either as a dot or as a "1" number (left picture). If your board doesn't specify a "1" or a dot, then the default 1 pins are being used. Below you can find the default pin 1 for our PCBs.

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:

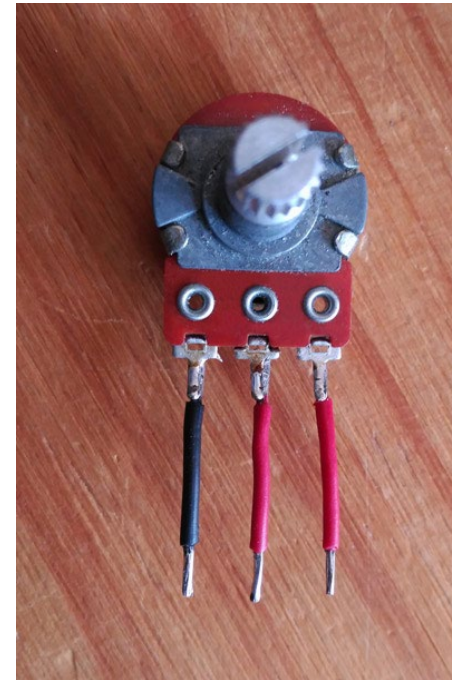
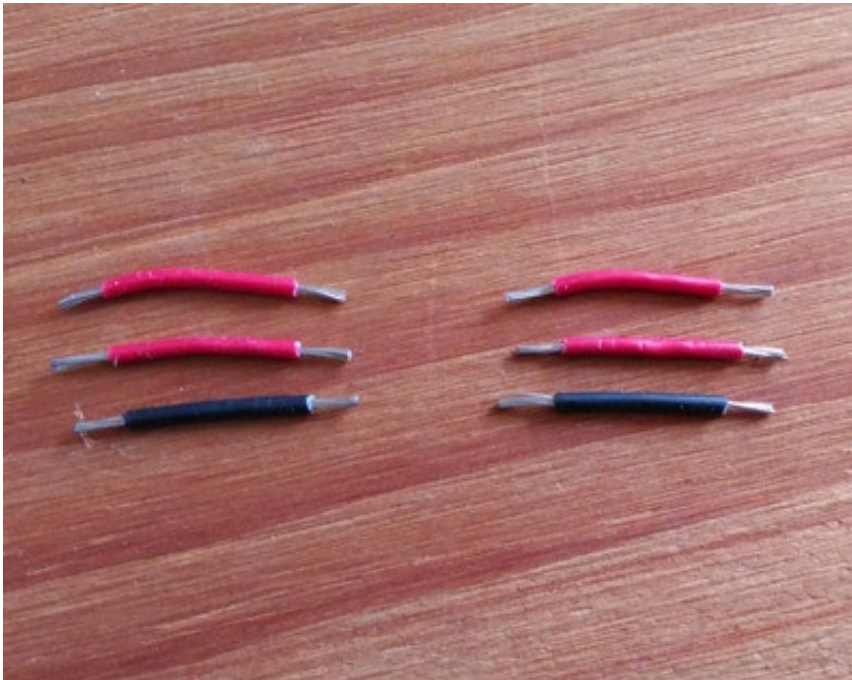




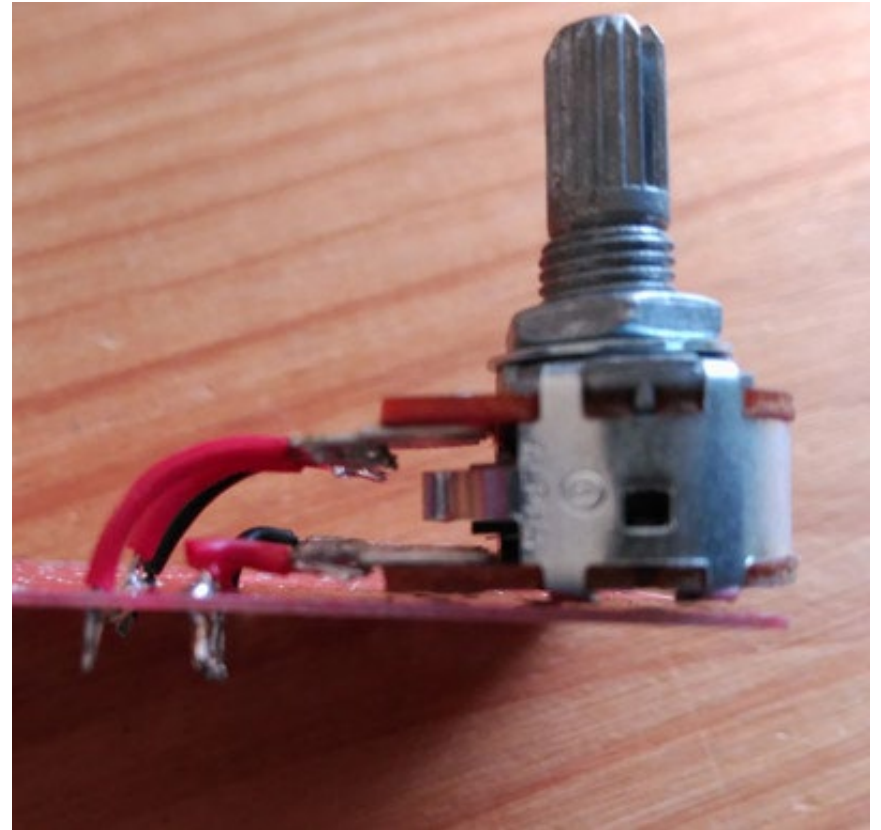
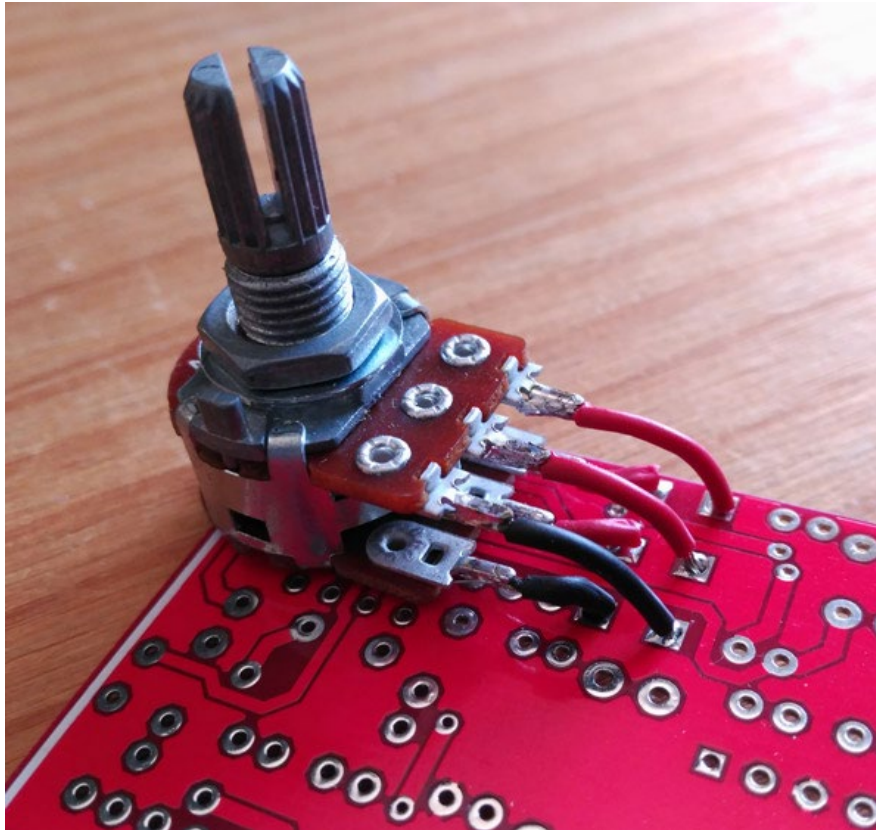
## DOUBLE POTENTIOMETERS

It's the same as for single potentiometers, but you have to cut 6 pieces of wire for each one (i.e. 12 pieces for 2 potentiometers). Then, solder them to each lug. The first lug for each of the 2 gangs 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.



Then, solder them to the board like in the pictures below:



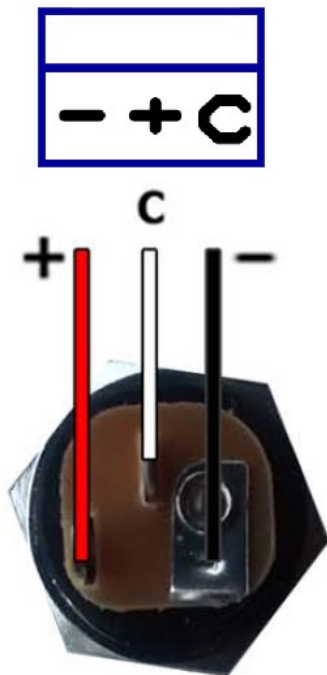


## **STEP 8 – DC Power Jack**

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



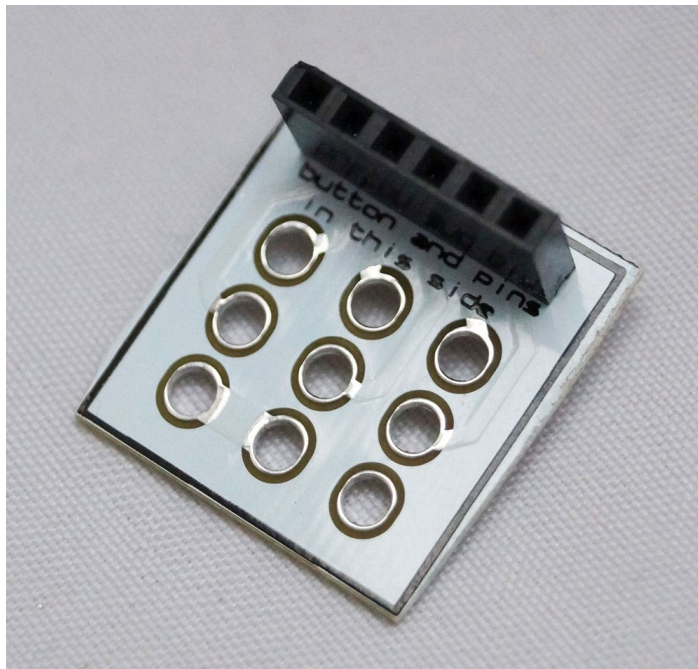
Then, solder the three wires from the DC connector in the board to the DC jack as follows:



## STEP 9 - 3PDT

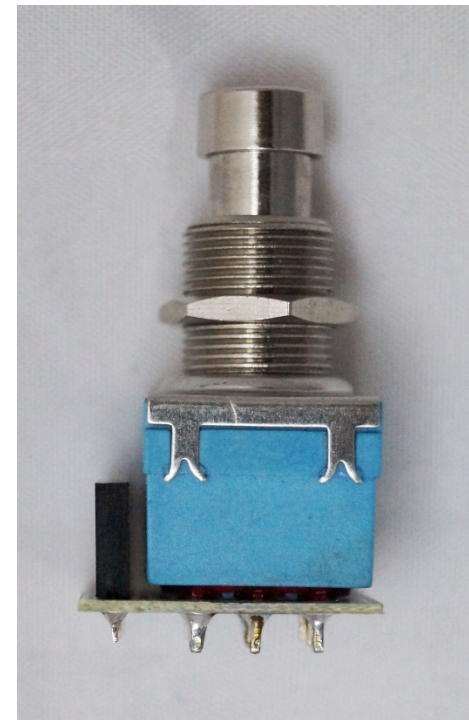
### A - Solder the pin to the adapter

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").

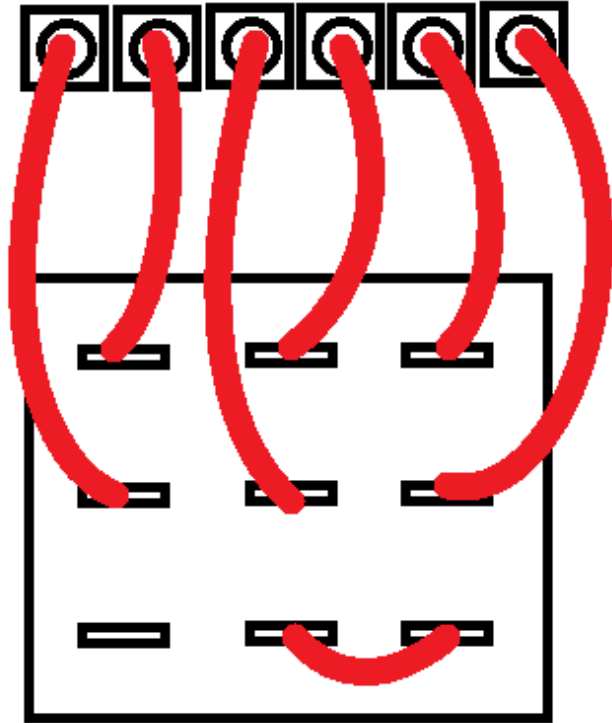


### B - Solder the 3PDT

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

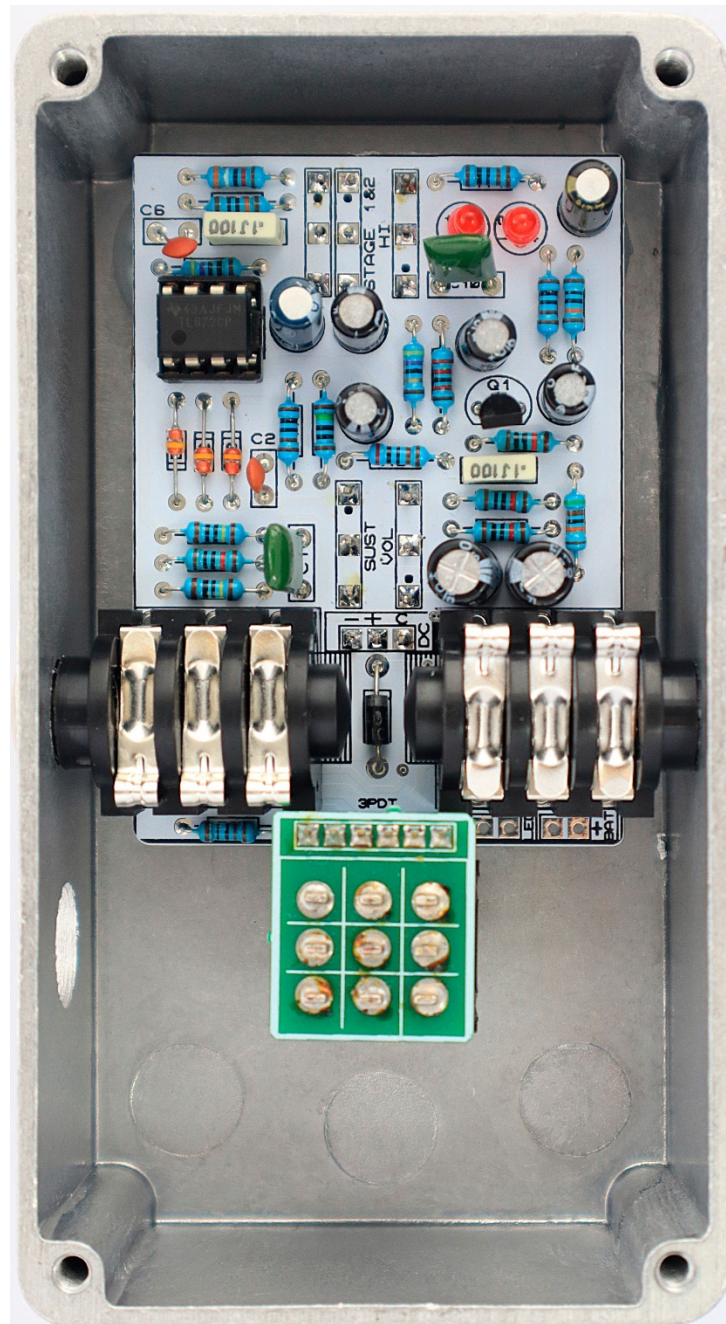


## C – Solder the 3PDT directly to the board (optional)



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!