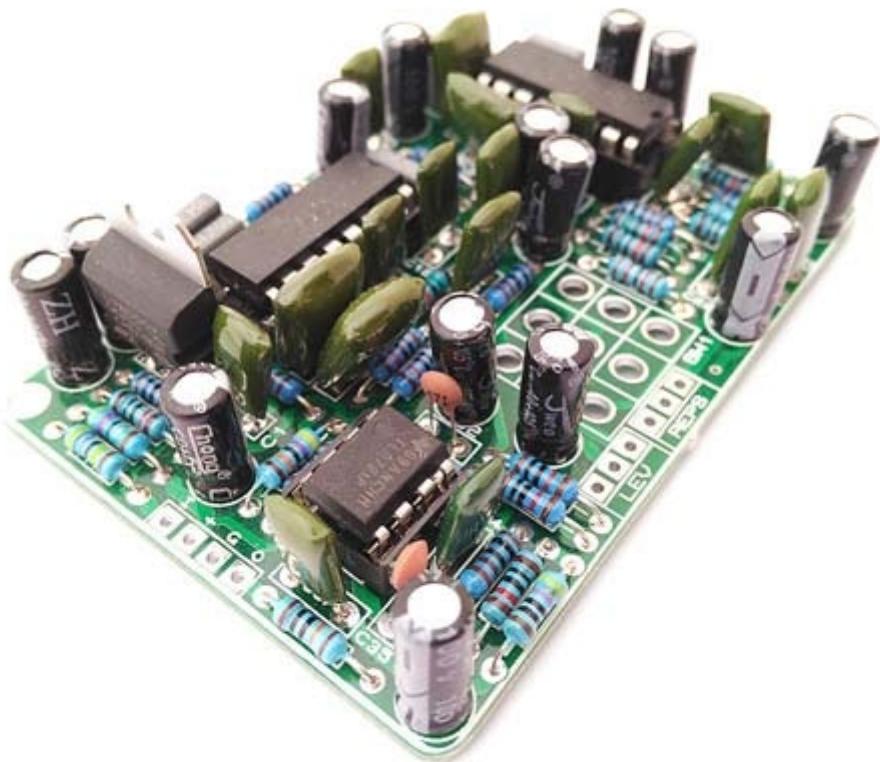




Ping Pong Delay Kit

Building Manual



Effect Pedal Kits: Ping Pong Delay

If you are looking for a versatile and creative delay pedal, the **Ping Pong Delay Kit** is for you! Instead of using a single PT2399 like most delay pedals, the **Ping Pong Delay** has two of them. When set up in *echo mode* both audio processors are wired in series, so you can double the delay time to approximately **800ms**. The other mode is called the *ping pong mode*, and both PT2399 work on their with independent delay potentiometers: it's like having **two delays in parallel!**

- *Ping_D*: delay time for the first PT2399
- *Pong_D*: delay time for the second PT2399
- *Reps*: number of repetitions of both sections
- *Lev*: volume of the repetitions
- *3PDT footswitch*: alternates between the echo and ping pong modes

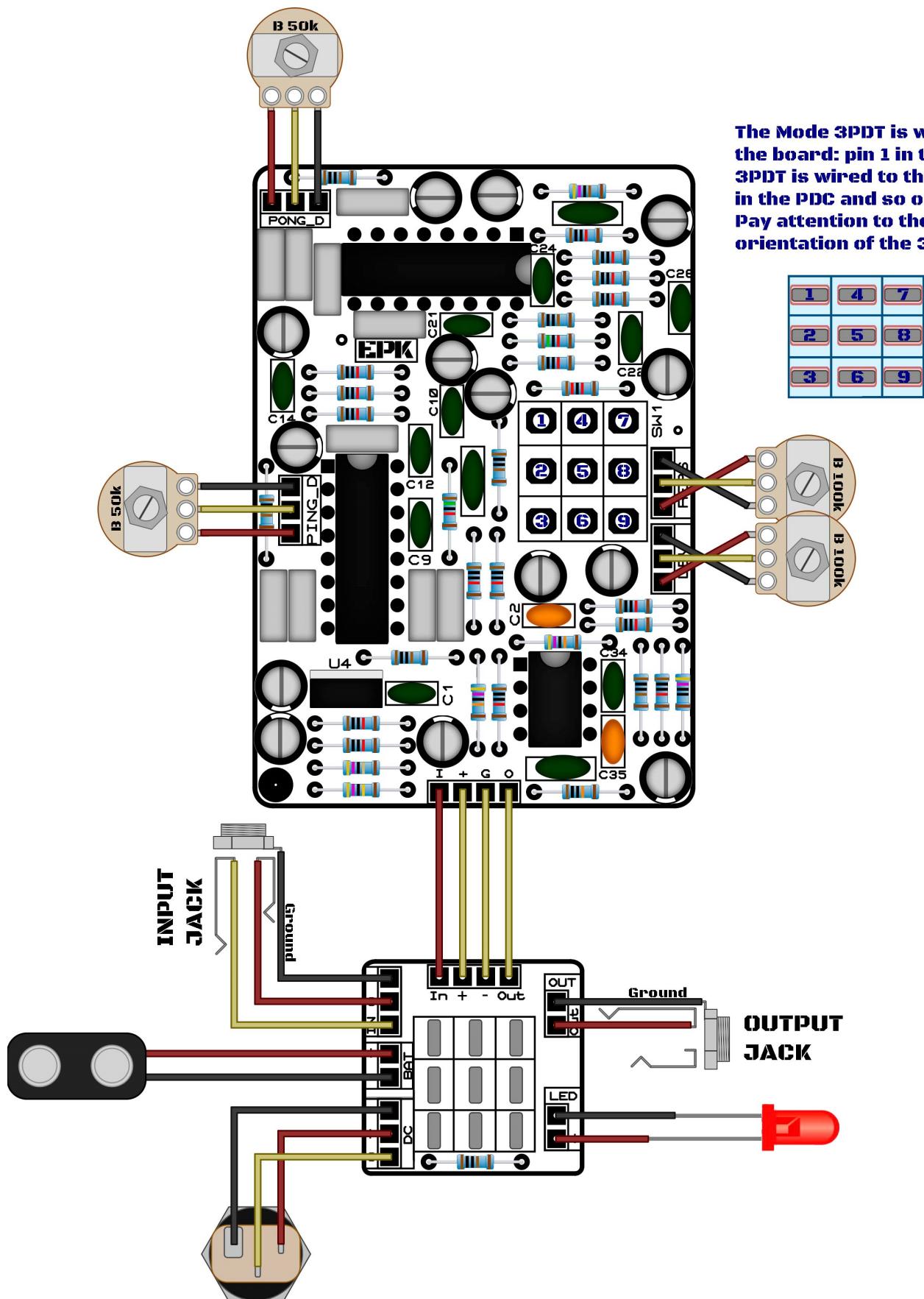
BOM (1/2)

| Resistors (32) | | | Capacitors (39) | | |
|----------------|---|------|--|---|---|
| 1 | R1 | 4.7M |  | 7 | C1, C10, C14, C22, C26, C34, C37 10n |
| 6 | R2, R5, R9, R13, R17, R30 | 1k |  | 1 | C2 470p (ceramic) |
| 2 | R3, R28 | 470k |  | 2 | C3, C15 100u (electrolytic) |
| 16 | R4, R6, R7, R10, R11, R12, R14, R15, R18, R19, R20, R22, R23, R26, R27, R29 | 10k |  | 6 | C4, C5, C16, C17, C38, C39 100n |
| 2 | R8, R16 | 15k |  | 4 | C6, C7, C18, C19 82n |
| 1 | R21 | 47 |  | 2 | C8, C20 22n |
| 1 | R24 | 12k |  | 4 | C9, C12, C21, C24 2.2n |
| 1 | R25 | 4.7k |  | 9 | C11, C13, C23, C25, C30, C31, C32, C33, C36 1u (electrolytic) |
| 1 | R31 | 470 |  | 1 | C27 22u (electrolytic) |
| 1 | R32 | 100k |  | 2 | C28, C29 47u (electrolytic) |
| | | | | 1 | C35 47p (ceramic) |

BOM (2/2)

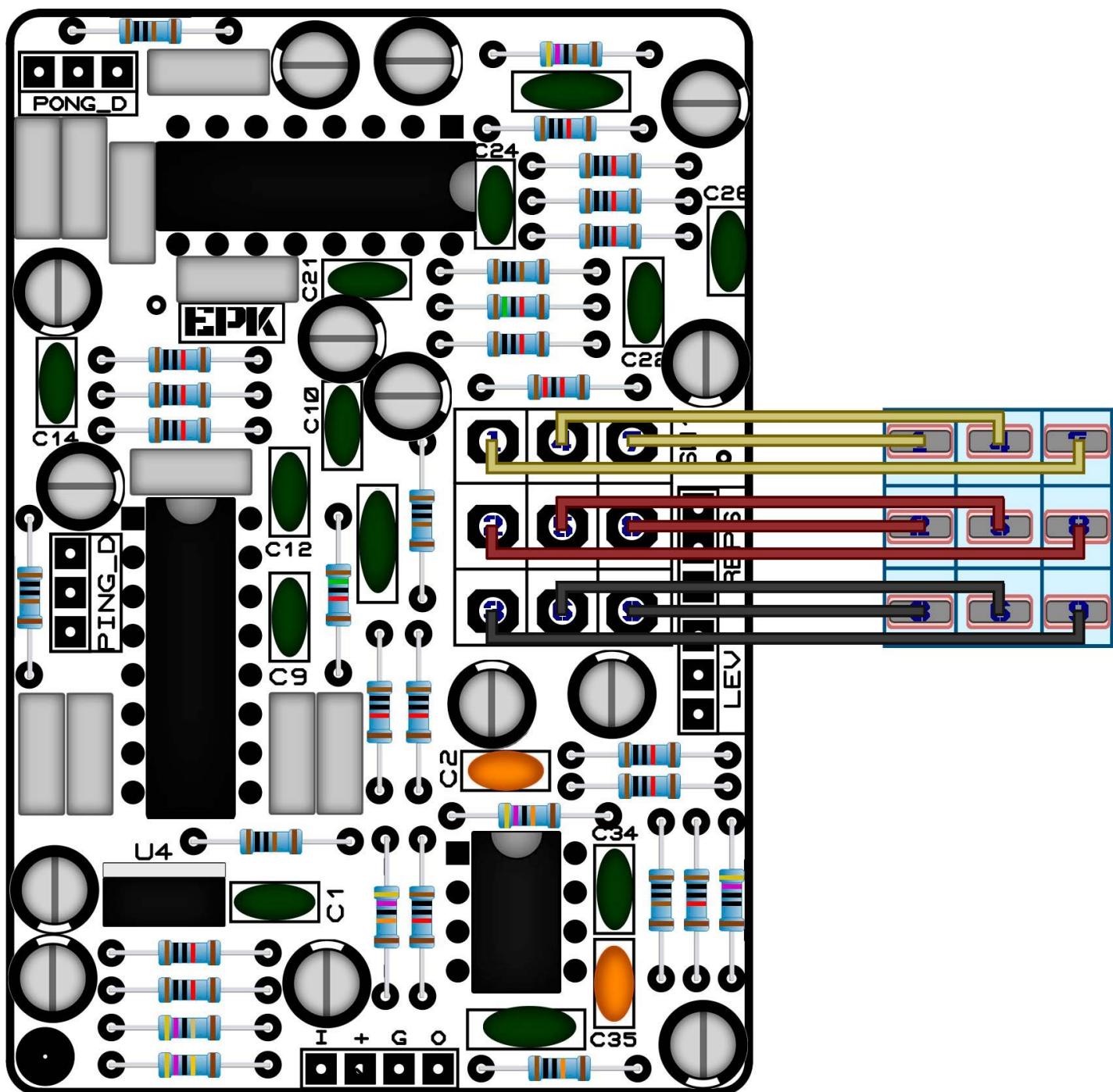
| Diodes, Transistors and ICs | | | Generic Parts and Potentiometers | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | U1 | TL072 | 1 | Battery clip | |
| 2 | U2, U3 | PT2399 | 1 | DC Jack | |
| 1 | U4 | LM7805 | 1 | RLED | 1k LED resistor |

Component Placement



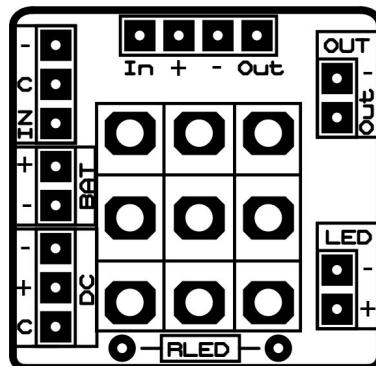
Mode 3PDT wiring to the PCB

Here you can see a detail on how the 3PDT is wired to the board. The potentiometers are not shown for clarity.

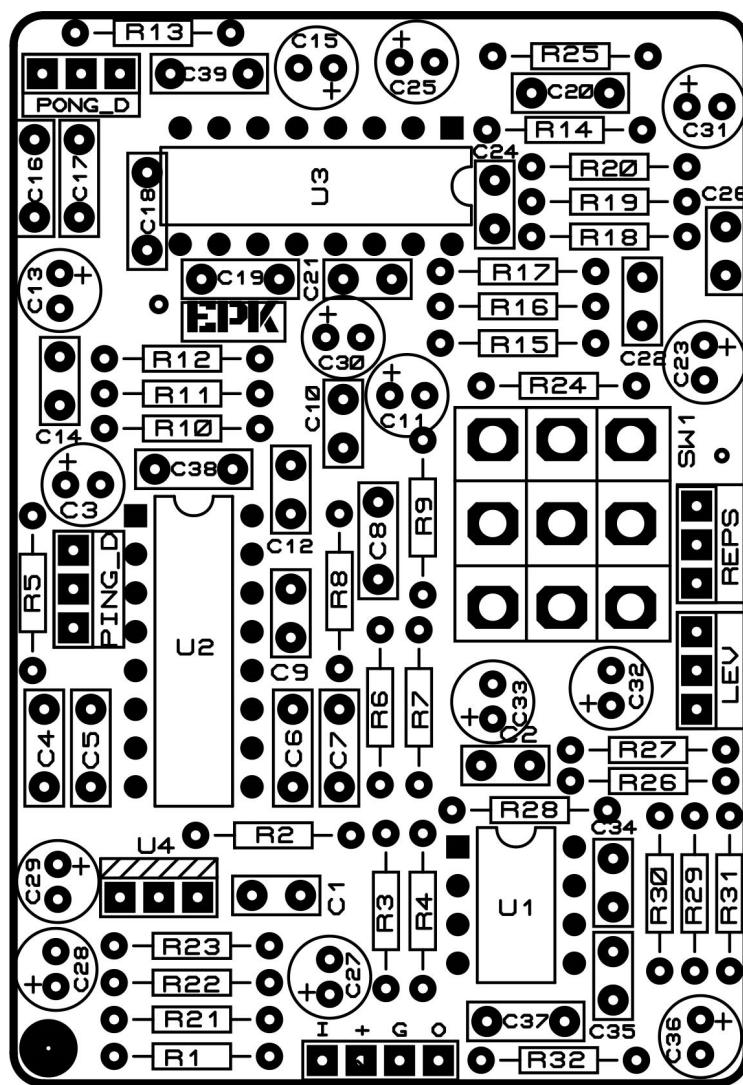


Board Layouts

3PDT PCB

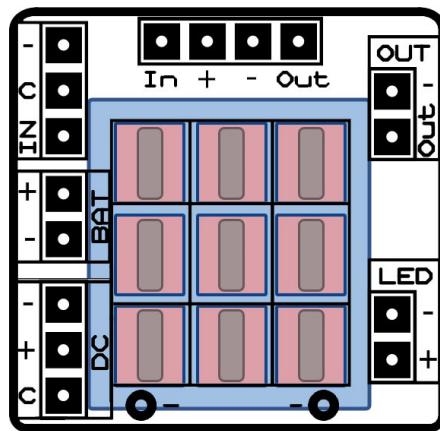


Effect PCB



Building Tips

- 1- Pay attention to the **orientation of the 3PDT!** In the following picture you can see how the 3PDT pins should be positioned (inserting the pins in the holes can be a bit tight to avoid movement while soldering):



- 2- For a proper soldering you just have to apply the **right amount of solder wire**. A right solder joint should have a concave shape around the joint and look like this:

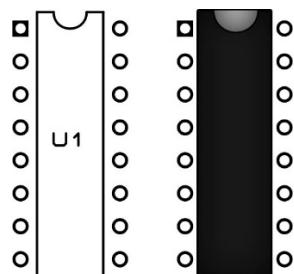


- 3- Don't apply too much heat! When soldering, the time you hold the solder iron against the joint should be **as short as possible** to avoid damaging any part (a few seconds should be enough). If you can't get a solder joint right, **let it cool** a bit before trying again.
- 4- If having troubles with the building, checking the schematic in the last page will help you find **where the audio signal stops**. When you find the spot, check out that **everything around that joint is ok** (components placed at their right place, solder joints...).

Building Tips

5- Pay attention to the **parts that have a polarity** and make sure they are connected as in the component placement picture:

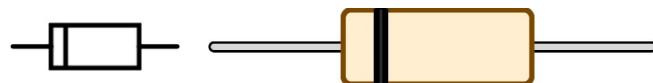
- **ICs** (they have a small dot or indication that must fit the indication in the board)



- **Electrolytic capacitors** (longer pin is connected to the "+" hole):



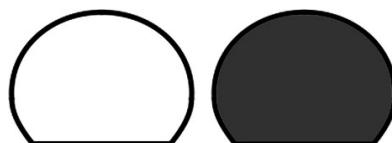
- **Diodes** (check for the mark and make it fit with the one in the PCB):



- **Leds** (longer pin is connected to the "+" hole)

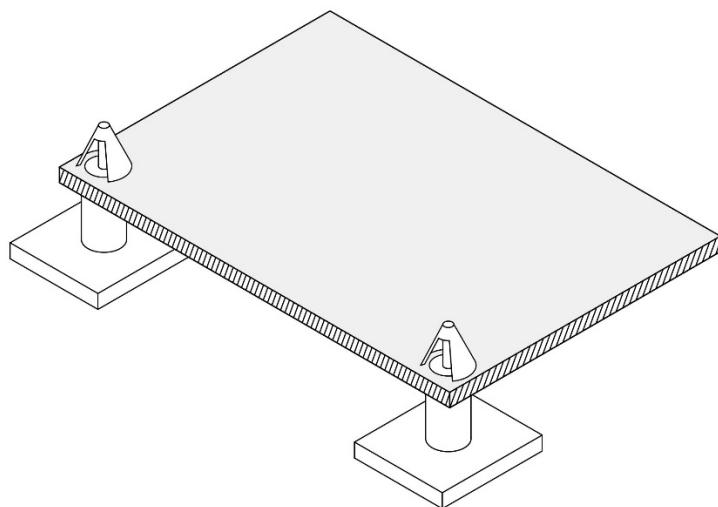


- **Transistors** (inserted to fit the drawing in the PCB)



Building Tips

- 6- With the kit we include plastic PCB supports with an adhesive bottom. You can use them to anchor the PCB to your enclosure for a better stability. Just insert the PCB support tip into the 3.5mm holes and remove the adhesive protective film.



To avoid any issue always check the latest building manual. Use the pictures only as a reference! Colors/shapes of wires, PCB or parts can change slightly, this doesn't affect their functionality in any way.

Always double check part polarity, resistor and capacitor values, potentiometer placement, IC orientation... before soldering.

Schematic

