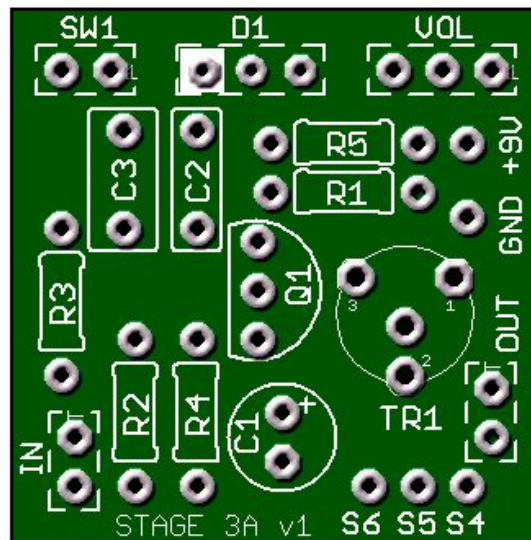
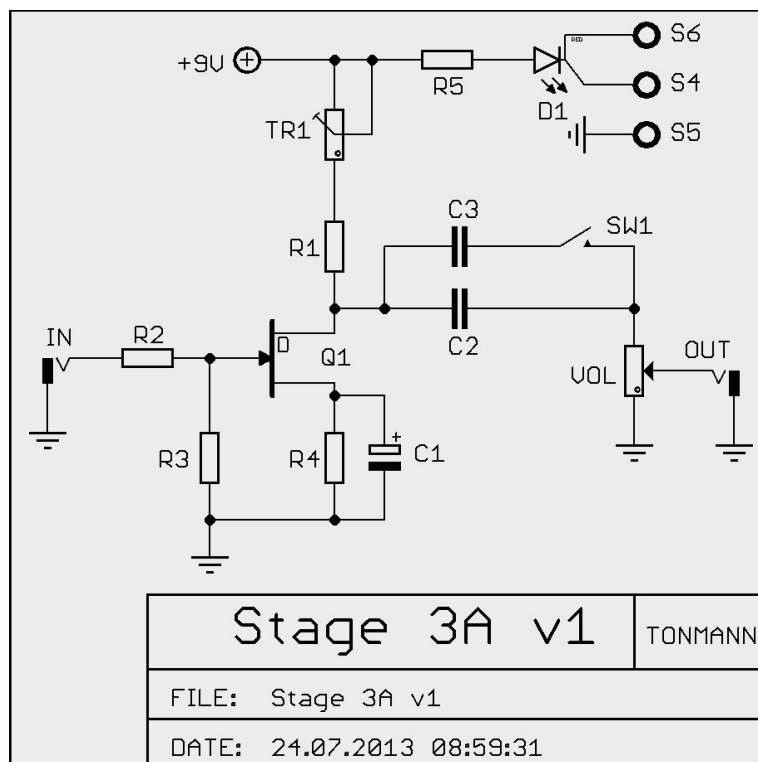


# STAGE 3 by GuitarPCB



Board Dimensions (W x H) 1.08" x 1.09" ca. 27.3 mm x 27.6mm



R1	*Text	C1	22µ	VOL	100k Log	D1	CA Bi-colour LED
R2	33k	C2	22n	TR1	5k		
R3	1M	C3	220n				
R4	1k			SW1	SPST Toggle		
R5	1k8	Q1	J113				

A 5k trimpot (TR1) for exact biasing or a 2k4 resistor (R1) can be used for approximate biasing in the Stage 3. When using a trim pot R1 is replaced by a jumper.

It is best to use a DMM and Bias the Drain to 4.5v to 6v. using the Trimpot.

When using R1 a jumper is placed between pads 1 & 3 of TR1.

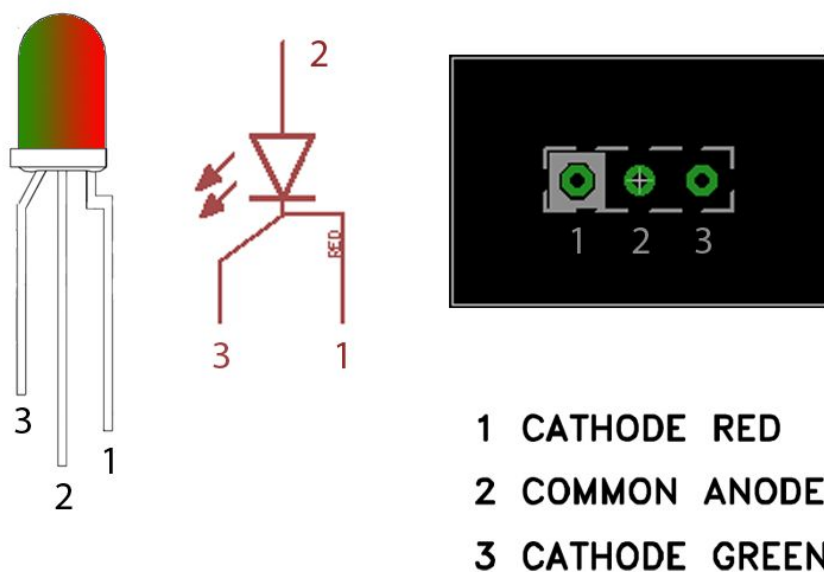
SW1 is a bass ready switch which allows you to add more bass frequencies. If you don't wish to play bass, don't install C3 or SW1. **1:00 is Unity Gain. Lower will attenuate. Full up is Boost.**

**Use a J113 transistor available here in our shop for a transparent boost up to 21db.**

**Mod with J201 for grittier boost. If modding with a J201 make sure it is genuine and you will need a 20 trimmer for biasing as opposed to a 5k for the J113.**

## STATUS LED

D1 is a common anode bi-colour LED



The diagram above shows the pin-out, schematic symbol and pad connection for a common anode LED.

The pin-out for the bi-colour LED is as follows:

1 <sup>st</sup> Colour Cathode	90 degree bend in the lead
Common Anode	Middle lead
2 <sup>nd</sup> Colour Cathode	45 degree bend in the lead

The pad for lead 1 on the circuit board is marked with a white box.

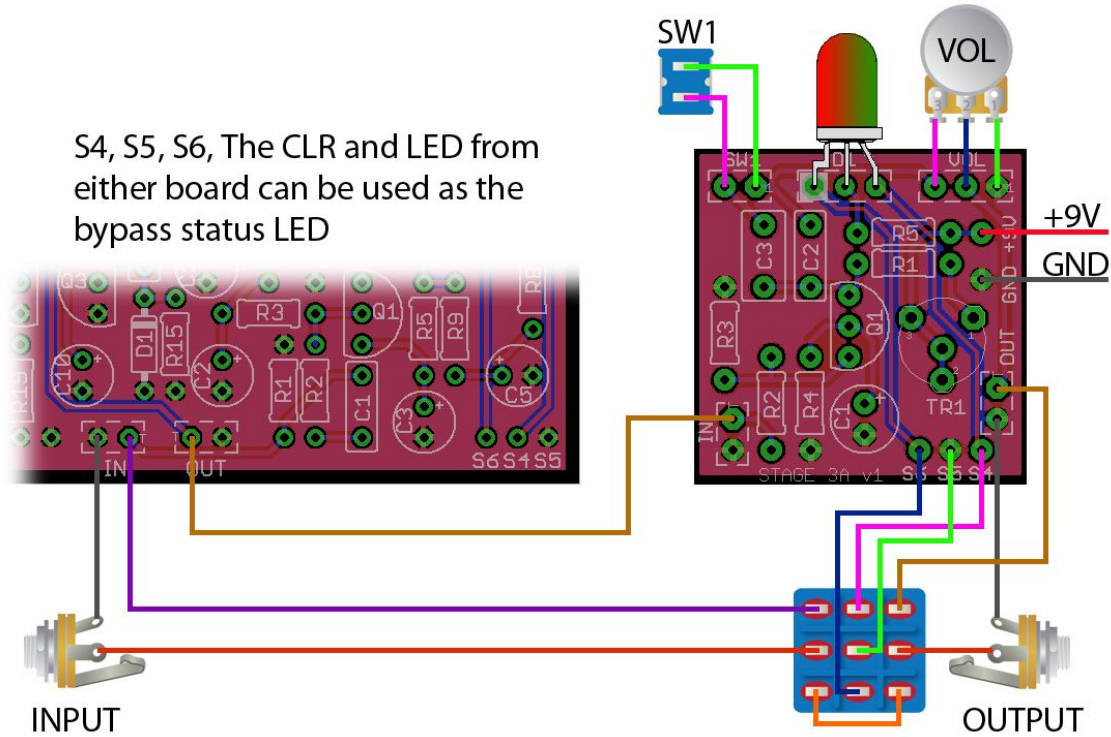
When connected correctly the LED will light red when power is applied and the circuit is in bypass mode. The LED will light green when in effects mode.

**If you wish to use a standard LED, connect the anode to the middle pad and the cathode to the right (non-white) pad to show the Stage 3 in effects mode.**

## WIRING

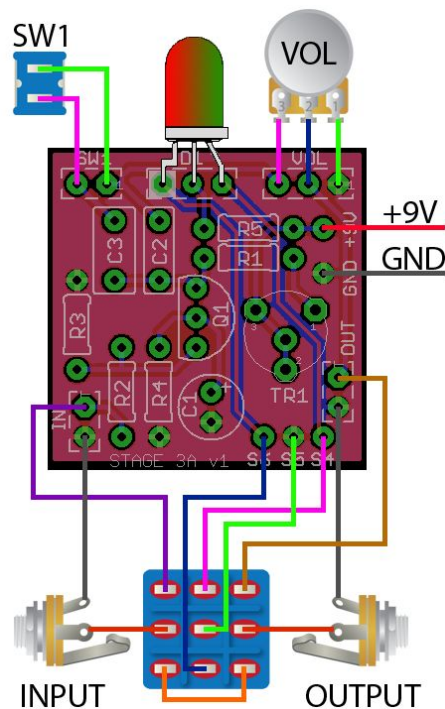
The Stage 3A is the same design as the standard Stage 3 circuit except that the provision for a 3PDT bypass switch has been omitted.

This is useful when using the Stage 3 circuit in tandem with another circuit board in one enclosure and the Stage 3 circuit itself doesn't need to be bypassed.

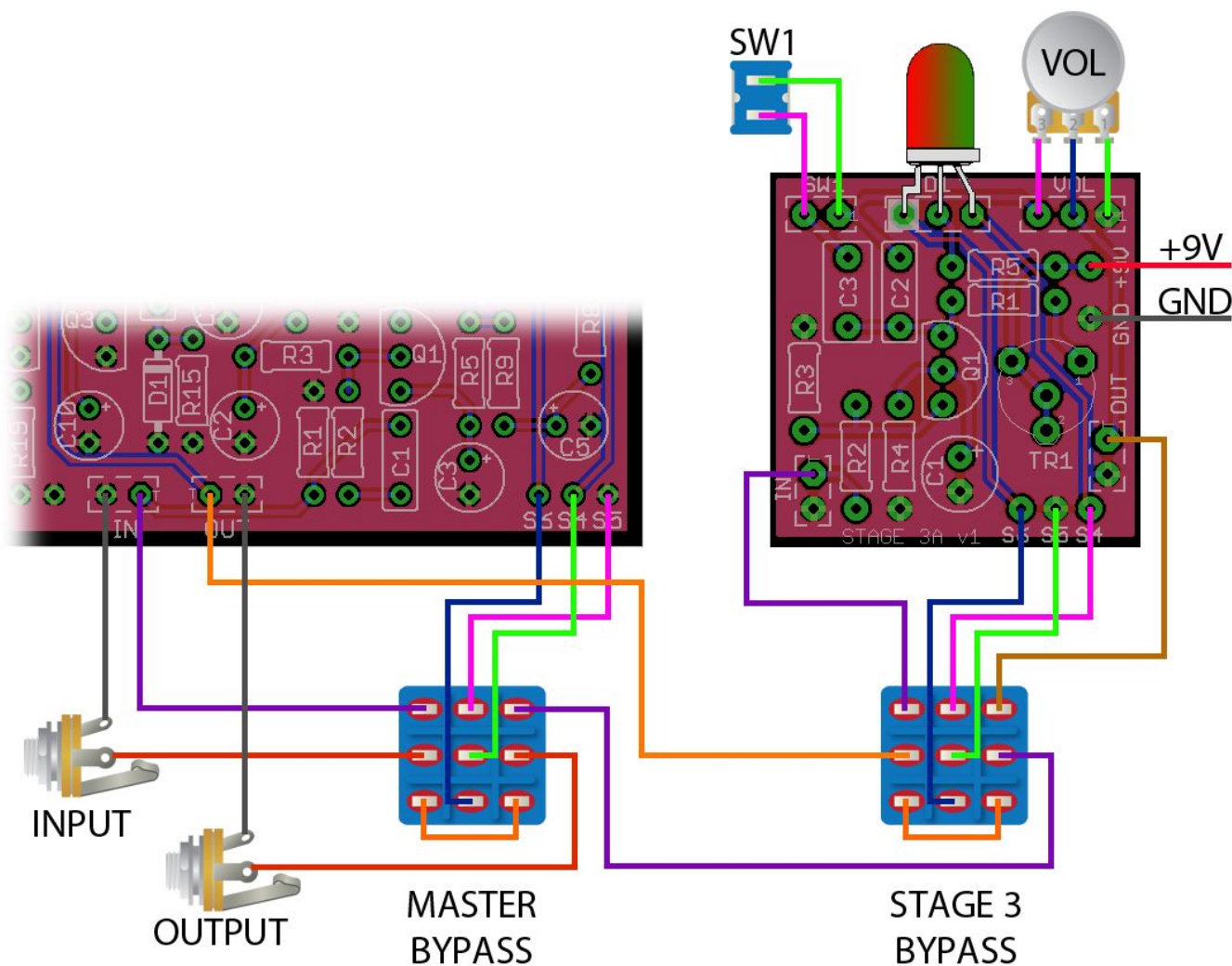


**Note:** you can use the bypass status circuitry (S4, S5, S6, CLR & LED) from either board.

It is possible to use the Stage 3A as a stand alone circuit in its own enclosure by using the standard bypass wiring method.



When using the Stage 3A in tandem with another circuit it is possible to switch the Stage 3A in and out of the circuit by using two 3PDT footswitches. The first footswitch (Master Bypass) works like a standard bypass switch, switching both circuits in and out; the second footswitch is used to switch the Stage 3A.



The bypass status circuitry (S4, S5, S6, CLR & LED) from the first board is used for the standard bypass status indication and obviously the bypass status circuitry on the Stage 3A board is used for Stage 3 bypass status indication.



**IC's and transistors are easily damaged by heat from soldering and should never be directly soldered to the PCB.** For transistors, diodes, and LED's, use SIP (Single inline package) sockets. You simply cut the number of sockets required with an Exacto / Stanley knife or by gripping and rocking with pliers. This allows for easy changes and troubleshooting.



### [Soldering Tutorial on Youtube](#)

Need a kit? Check out our authorized worldwide distributors:

USA – Check out [PedalPartsAndKits](#) for all your GuitarPCB kit needs in the USA.

Europe – [Das Musikding](#) Order either boards or kits direct from Europe.

[PedalPartsAustralia](#) - Order either boards or kits direct from Australia

If they do not have a KIT listed send them a note asking if they can help you out. "



This document, PCB Artwork and Schematic Artwork © GuitarPCB.com. Schematic, PCB and this document by Bruce R. and Barry. All copyrights, trademarks, and artworks remain the property of their owners. Distribution of this document is prohibited without written consent from GuitarPCB.com. GuitarPCB.com claims no rights or affiliation to those names or owners.