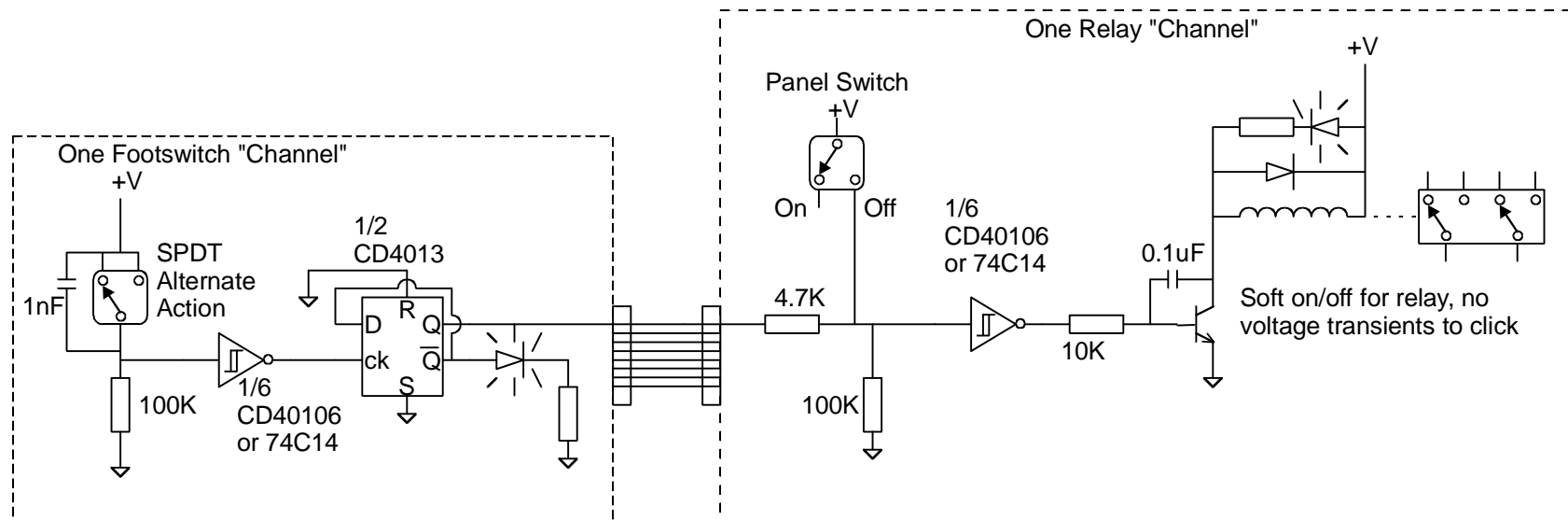


# Remote Footswitch Bypass with Relays and CMOS - Conceptual Design



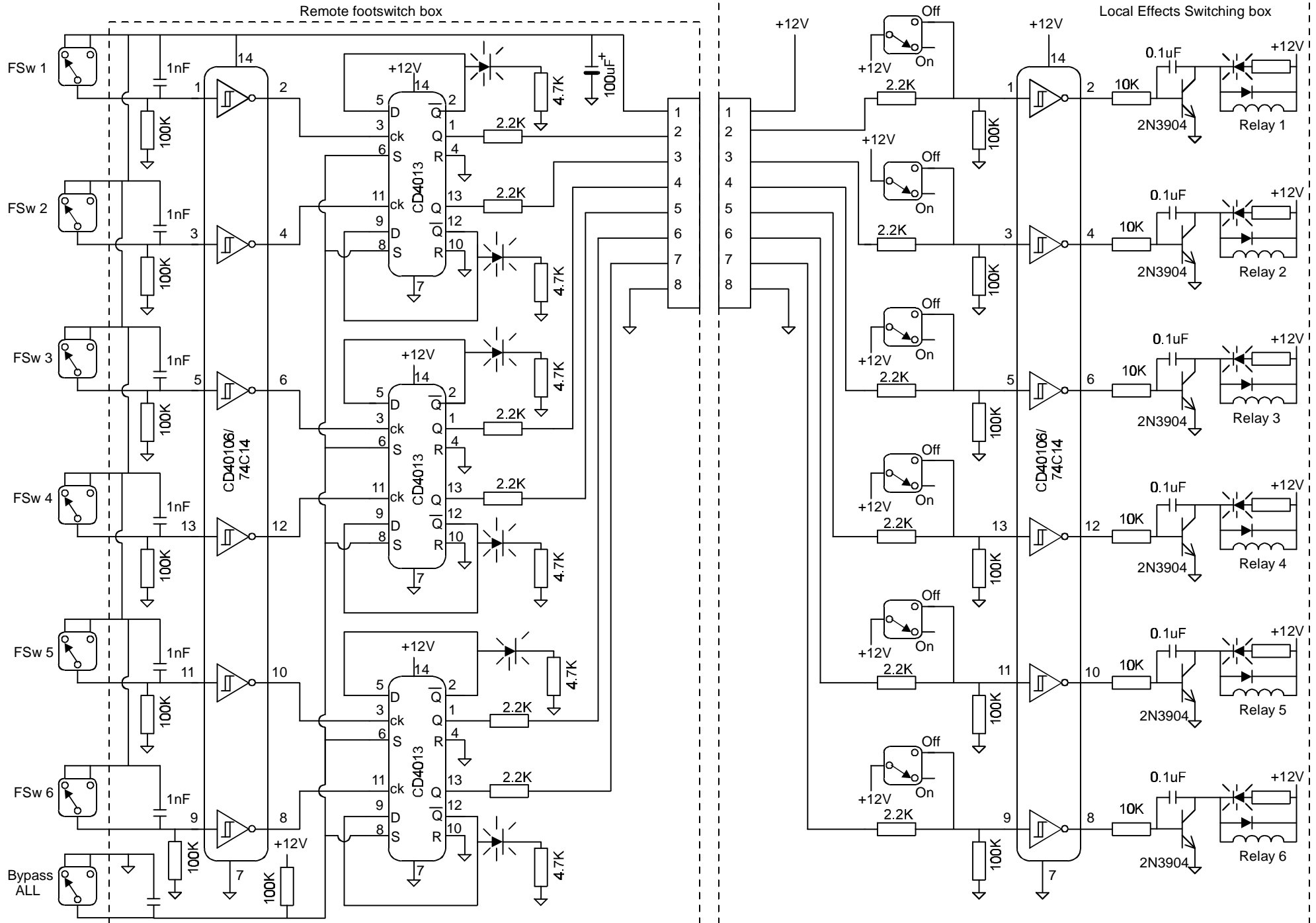
## Footswitch operation:

1. Alternate action switch has slight open time when switching.
2. 1nF capacitor debounces the "make" when switched
3. 100K resistor pulls the input of Schmit trigger inverter to ground during open time.
4. Schmit trigger inverter senses and cleans up the open time into a clean positive going pulse into the clock of the flipflop. Combination of the debouncing capacitor and the Schmit trigger make one and only one clean clock pulse per switch actuation.
5. D-type flip flop configured as a toggle flip flop, changes state once with each clock pulse rising edge.
6. Low on "Q" output is "on" signal to panel.
7. Not Q output is high in "on" state, used to drive low-current LED. Note that LED must pull less than 2ma; otherwise a buffer is needed for LED.

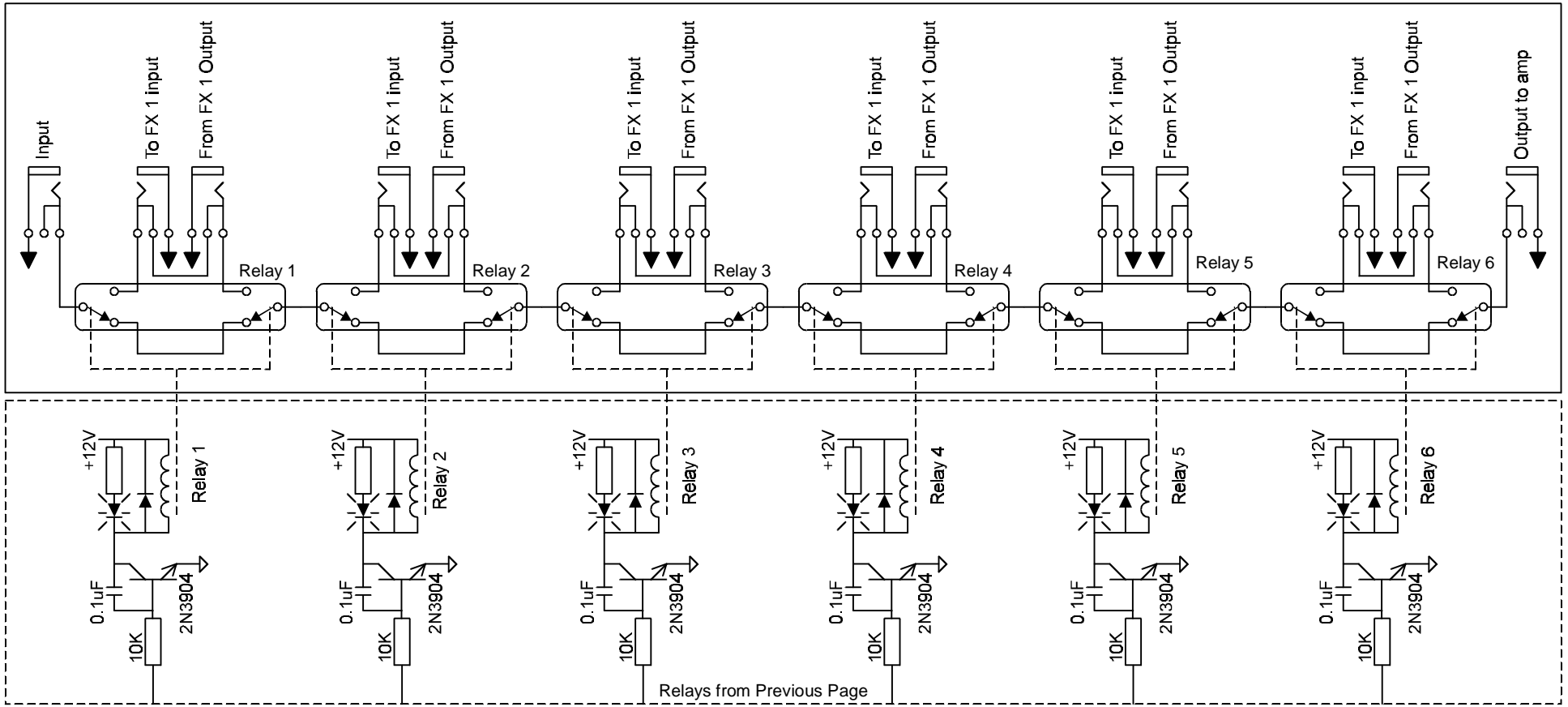
## Control Panel operation:

1. Relay coil held to +12V on one end, other end pulled low by driver transistor to turn relay ON.
2. LED/resistor to indicate relay state hooked up in parallel with relay coil.
3. Catch diode hooked up to snub inductive kickback of relay coil when relay turns off
4. Driver transistor turns on when a high is placed on the outside of its base resistor.
5. Collector-base capacitor slows the turn on/off times of the driver to prevent capacitive coupled clicks in the audio path.
6. CMOS inverter drives base high when its input is held low. CMOS input LOW = RELAY ON.
7. Panel switch can hold CMOS inverter input high (OFF) in spite of all other circuitry.
8. When panel switch is in "ON" position (\*not\* forcing the CMOS input high) then CMOS input is pulled low by 100K resistor if the cable is not plugged in.
9. If cable is plugged in and panel switch in "ON position" (\*not\* forcing the CMOS input high) then the remote footswitch logic can pull the CMOS input high or low through the 4.7K resistor.
10. The 4.7K resistor limits current pulled by the remote CMOS flipflop to 3ma if the panel switch is in the "off" position.

# Remote Footswitch Bypass with Relays and CMOS - Implementation

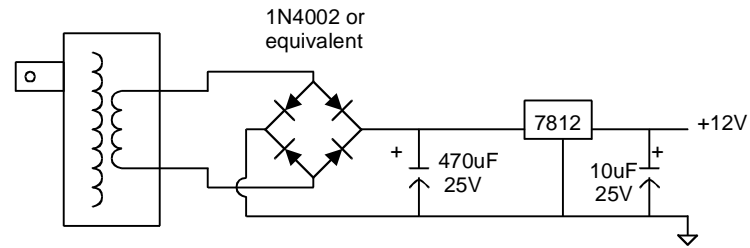


# Remote Footswitch Bypass with Relays and CMOS - Audio Path



**Notes:**

- (1) Audio Ground (▼) is NOT the same as logic ground (⇩). They may be connected by a 1M resistor, a 100 ohm resistor, or left open depending on which gives the lowest hum..
- (2) the "Bypass ALL switch from page 2 switches all the relays to off simultaneously.
- (3) The jacks in each loop are "normalled" together, so the signal goes through them transparently if no jacks are plugged in, regardless of the relay state.
- (4) for imbedded effects boards, eliminate jacks and just wire relays to effect board in and out terminals.



Wall Wart  
12Vac to 16Vac  
150ma minimum

# Packaging It with Steel Studs

Top View, looking through the top of the stud

