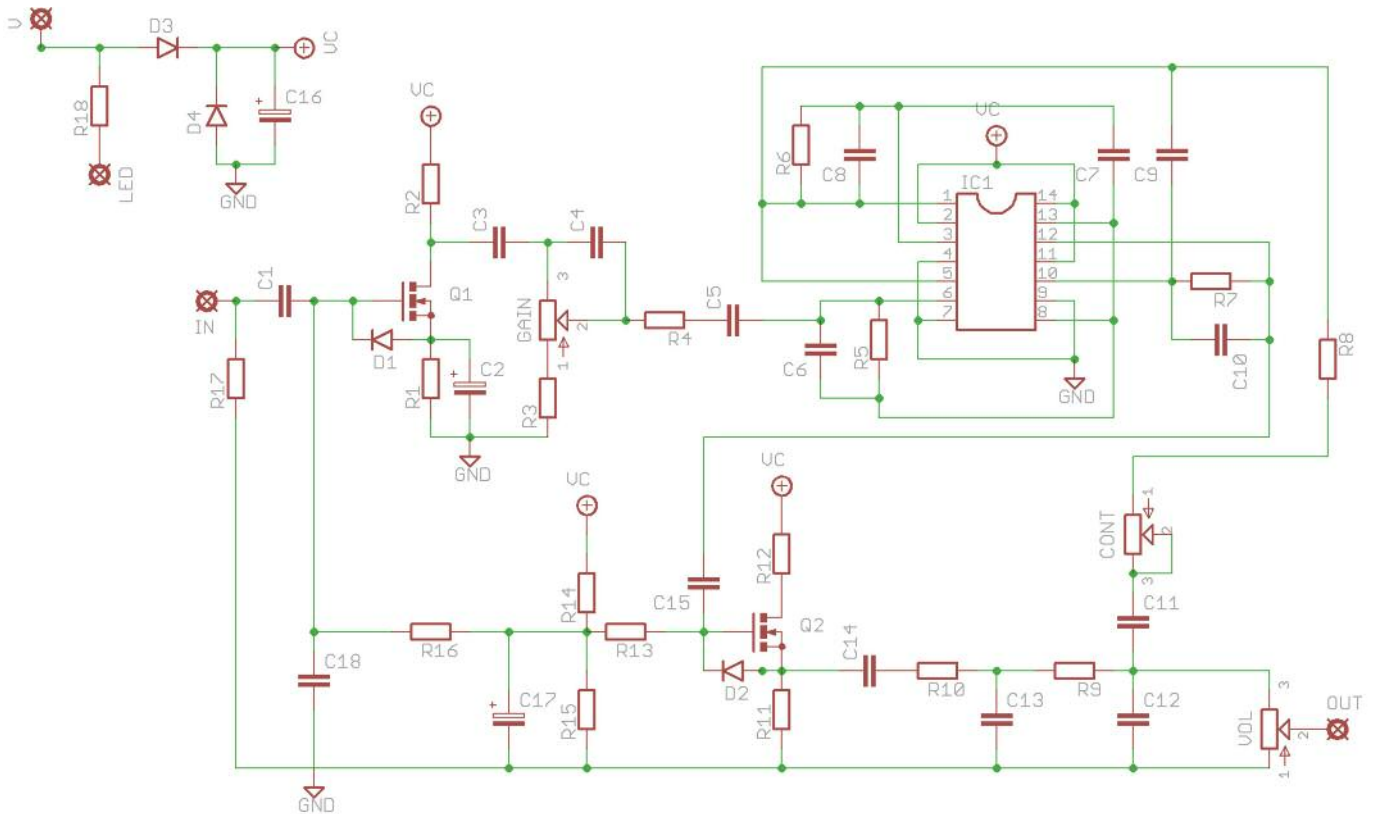
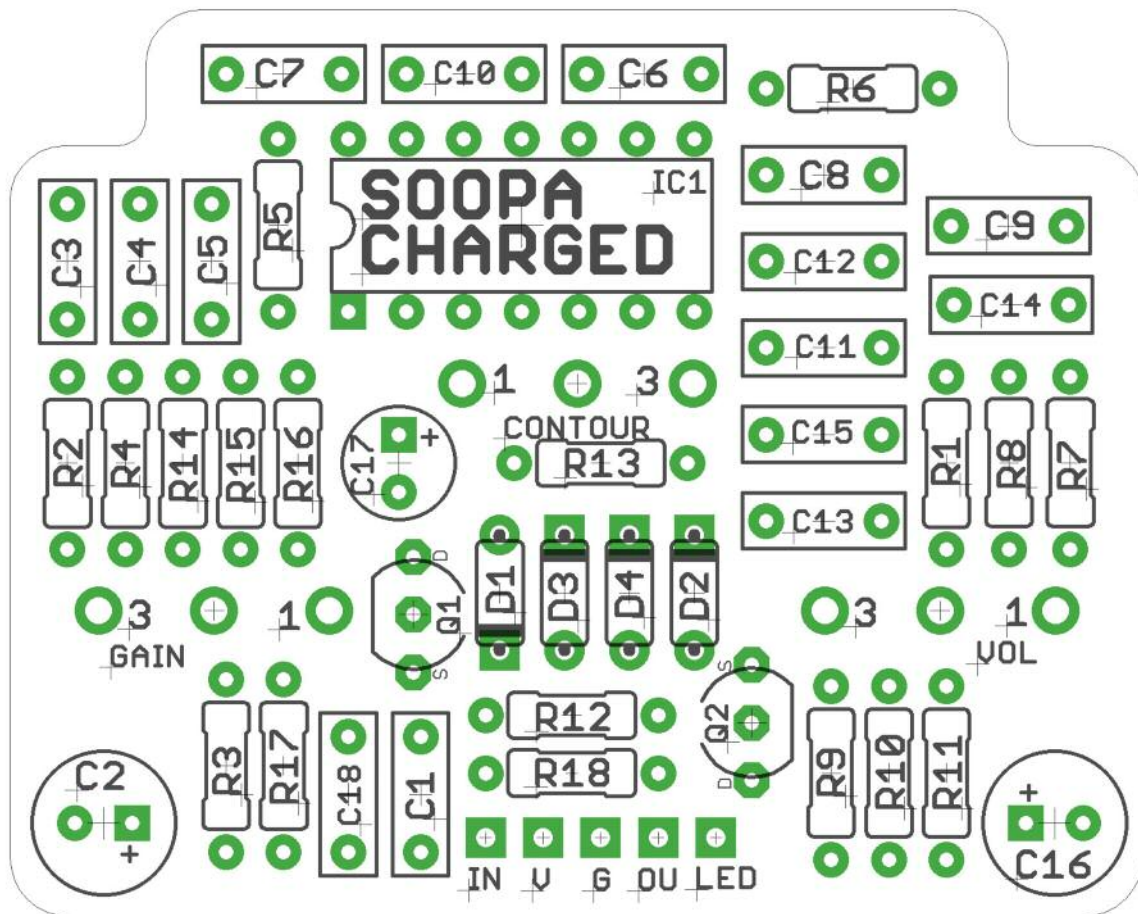


Schematic



BOM

R1	3K3	C1	22n		
R2	3K3	C2	100u elec		
R3	1K	C3	47n		
R4	10K	C4	4n7		
R5	100K	C5	22n		
R6	100K	C6	10n		
R7	1M	C7	47n	Q1,2	BS170
R8	10K	C8	2n2		
R9	10K	C9	47n	IC	CD4007UBE
R10	10K	C10	22n		
R11	3K3	C11	4n7	D1,2	9.1V ZENER
R12	3K3	C12	2n2	D3,4	1N4148
R13	10M	C13	2n2		
R14	62K	C14	47n	GAIN	100KA
R15	100K	C15	47n	CONT	50KB
R16	10M	C16	100u elec	VOL	100KB
R17	1M	C17	10u elec		
R18	2K2 (CLR)	C18	1n		



PCB Layout ©2014 Pedal Parts Ltd.

The power and signal pads on the PCB conform to the FuzzDog Direct Connection format, so can be paired with the appropriate daughterboard for quick and easy offboard wiring.

Be very careful when soldering the diodes and transistors. They're very sensitive to heat. You should use some kind of heat sink (crocodile clip or reverse action tweezers) on each leg as you solder them. Keep exposure to heat to a minimum (under 2 seconds).

Snap the small metal tag off the pots so they can be mounted flush in the box.

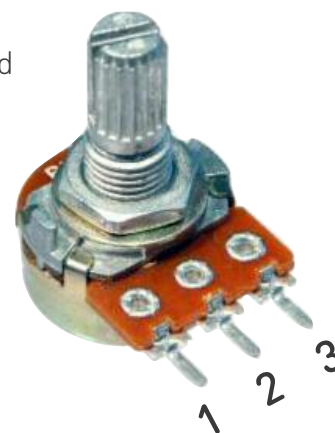
Pot mounts on the back side of the board. You can use vertical-mount pots or just wire up 'normal' ones.

The striped leg (cathode) of the diodes goes into the square pad.

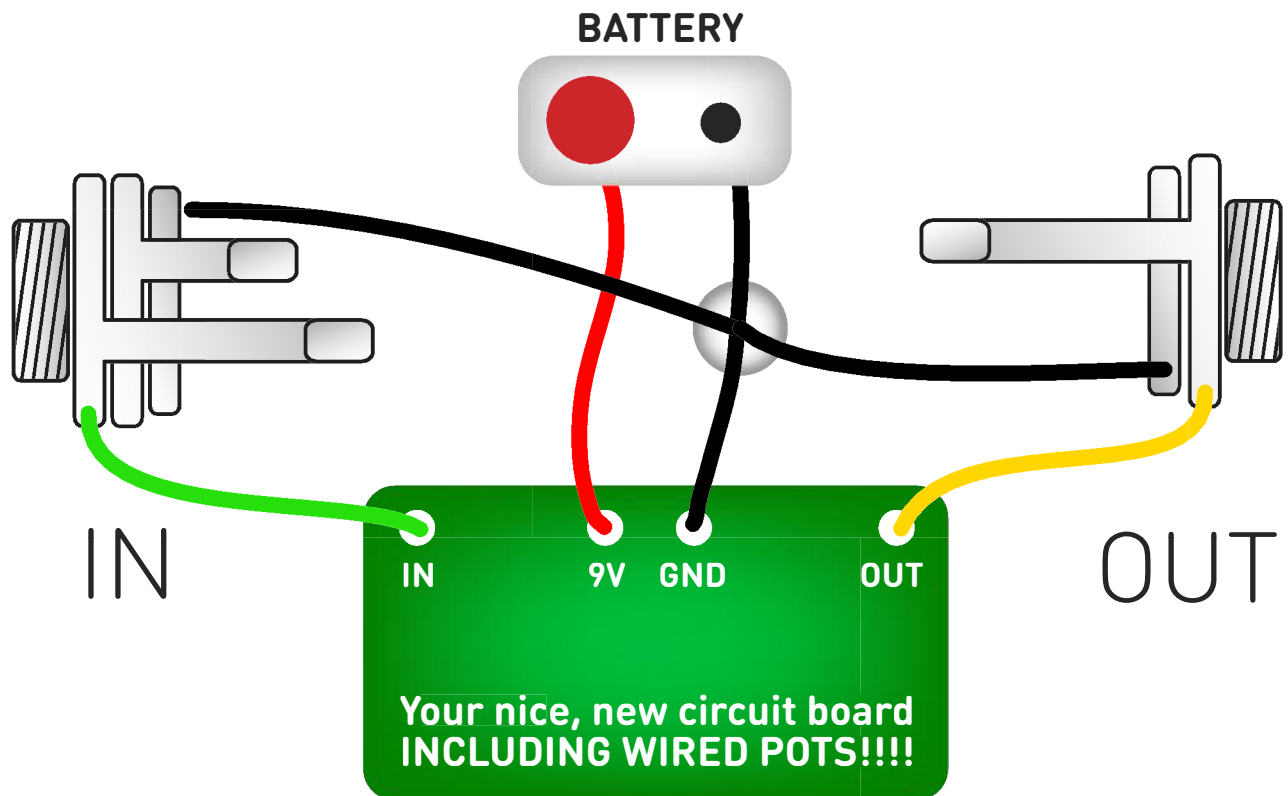
The long leg (anode) of the electrolytic capacitors go into the square pads. There's plenty of space to lay these flat once you have the VOL and GAIN pots soldered in place. This will give you plenty of clearance in the enclosure.

You should solder all components other than C2 and C6 before you solder the pots. Once they're in place you'll have no access to much of the underside of the board.

Pots should be placed as shown >>>



Test the board!



UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will troubleshooting help be offered if you have skipped this stage. No exceptions.

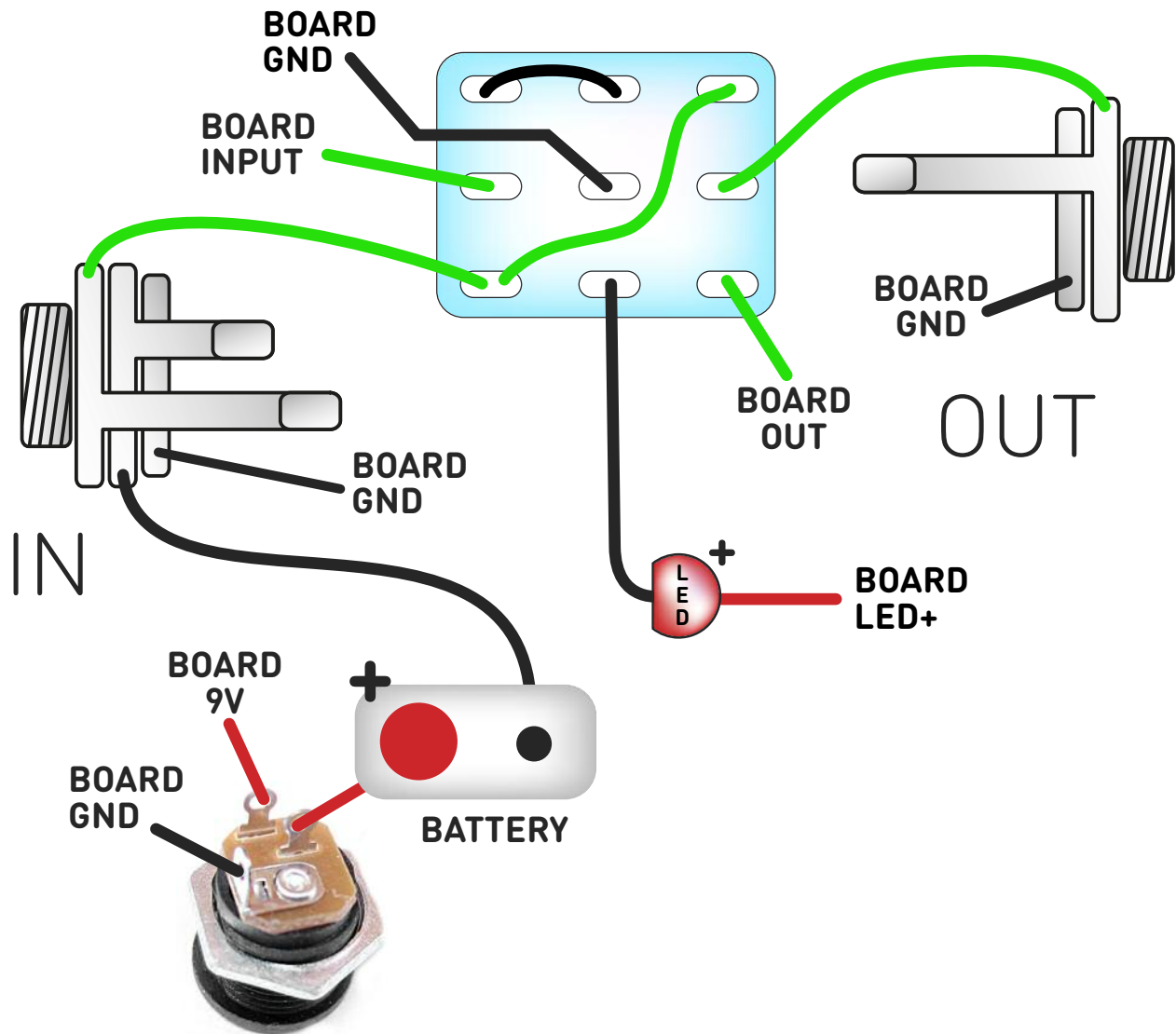
Once you've finished the circuit it makes sense to test it before starting on the switch and LED wiring. It'll cut down troubleshooting time in the long run. If the circuit works at this stage, but it doesn't once you wire up the switch - guess what? You've probably made a mistake with the switch.

Solder some nice, long lengths of wire to the board connections for 9V, GND, IN and OUT. Connect IN and OUT to the jacks as shown. Connect all the GNDs together (twist them up and add a small amount of solder to tack it). Connect the battery + lead to the 9V wire, same method. Plug in. Go!

If it works, crack on and do your switch wiring. If not... aw man. At least you know the problem is with the circuit. Find out why, get it working, THEN worry about the switch etc.

Wire it up - with battery

(if using a daughterboard please refer to the relevant document)

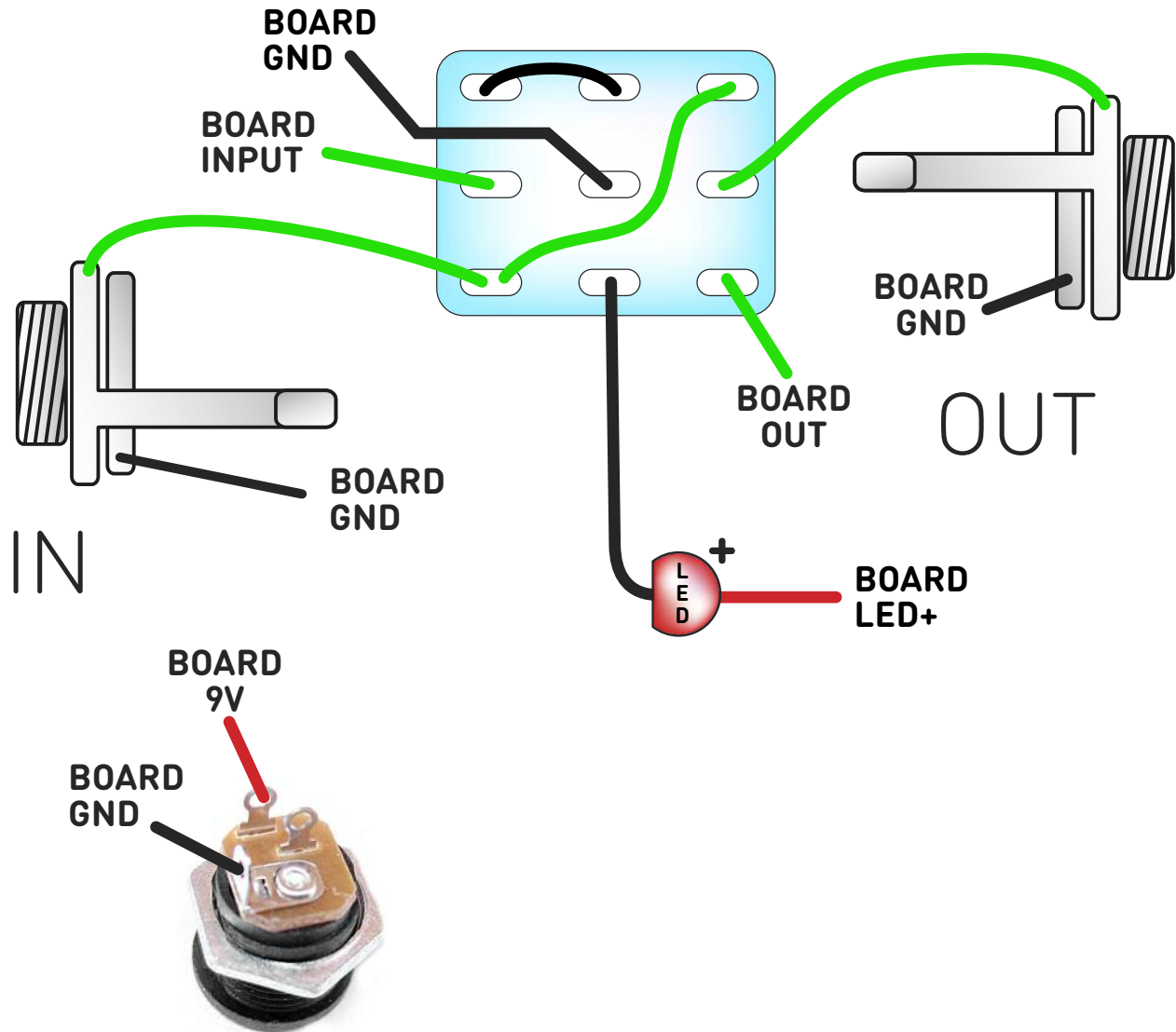


This circuit is standard, Negative GND. Your power supply should be Tip Negative / Sleeve Positive. That's the same as your standard pedals (Boss etc), and you can safely daisy-chain your supply to this pedal.

The BOARD GND connections don't all have to connect to one point. They can be daisy-chained around the circuit, using larger connection points (such as jack socket lugs) for multiple connections. As long as they all connect together in some way.

Wire it up - DC only version

(if using a daughterboard please refer to the relevant document)



This circuit is standard, Negative GND. Your power supply should be Tip Negative / Sleeve Positive. That's the same as your standard pedals (Boss etc), and you can safely daisy-chain your supply to this pedal.

The BOARD GND connections don't all have to connect to one point. They can be daisy-chained around the circuit, using larger connection points (such as jack socket lugs) for multiple connections. As long as they all connect together in some way.

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