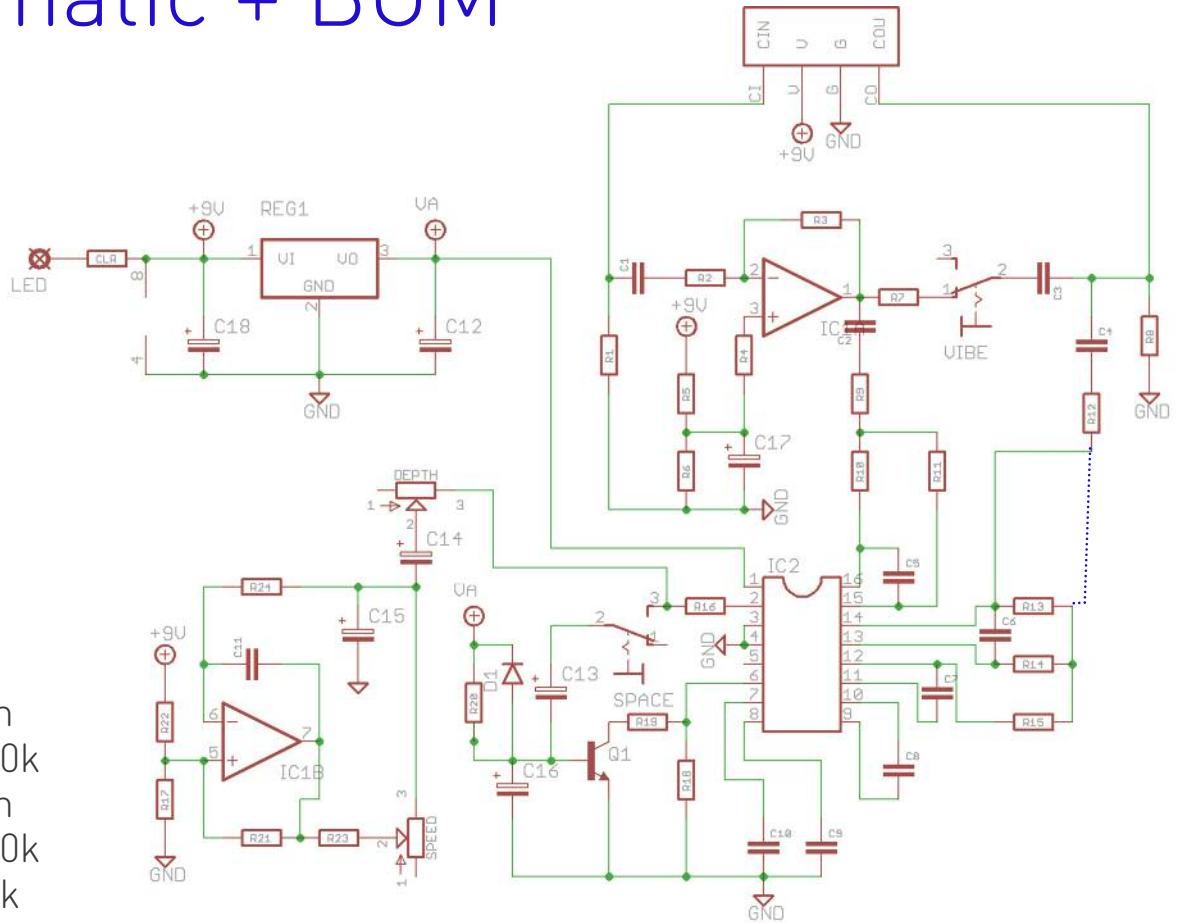


Cherub Chorus

B-Stock Hack Version

Sorry, not a full build doc,
but all the info you need is here

Schematic + BOM



R1	1m
R2	470k
R3	1m
R4	330k
R5	10k
R6	10k
R7	10k
R8	100k
R9	10k
R10	10k
R11	10k
R12	10k
R13	10k
R14	10k
R15	10k
R16	33k
R17	47k
R18	2k2
R19	100r
R20	68k
R21	220k
R22	100k
R23	4k7
R24	220k
CLR	2K2

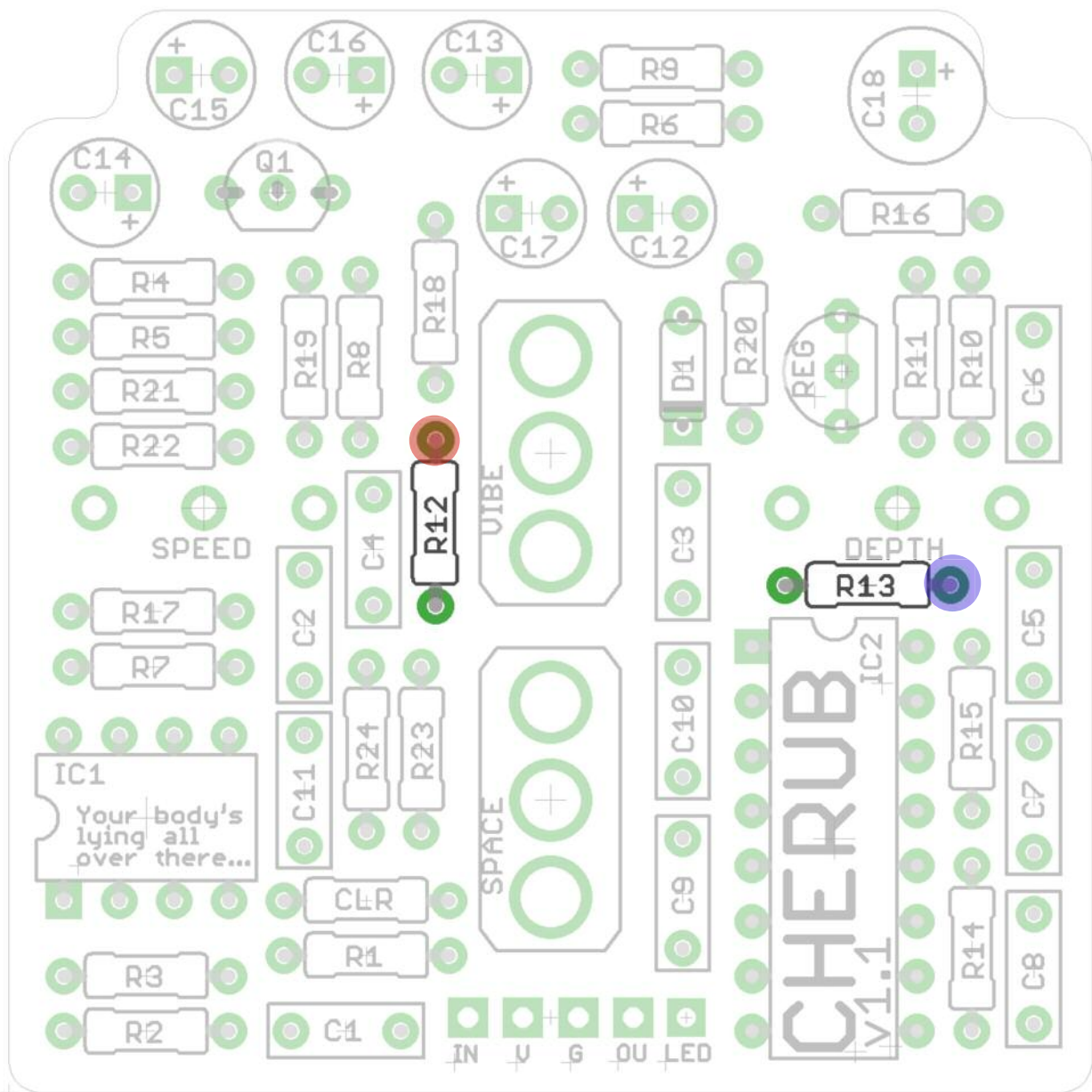
C1	100n
C2	100n
C3	100n
C4	100n
C5	3n3
C6	10n
C7	100n
C8	100n
C9	100n
C10	100n
C11	10n
C12	47u
C13	10u*
C14	10u
C15	10u
C16	47u
C17	47u
C18	100u

Blue line shows where R12 was wrongly connected on this PCB

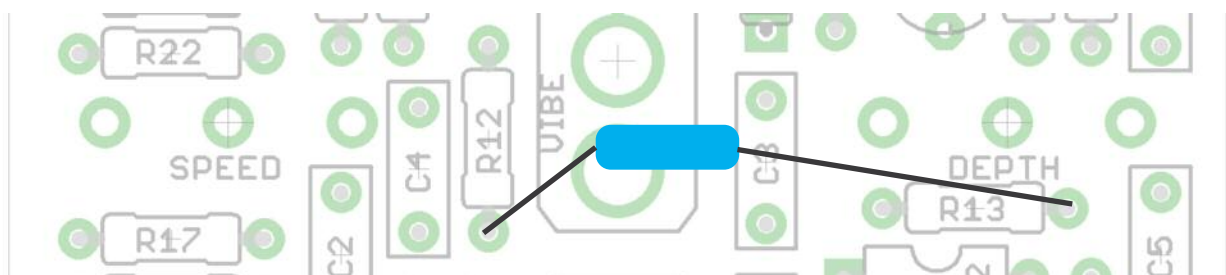
D1	1N4148
IC1	5532
IC2	PT2399
Q1	2N3904
REG1	78L05
DEPTH	470-500kc
SPEED	100kc
VIBE	SPDT
SPACE	SPDT

*C13 only required if using the Space Warble mod switch, otherwise leave empty.

THE HACK



Don't place the leg of R12 in the pad shown in red. This needs to attach instead to the leg of R13 shown in blue. How you do this is up to you. Leave R12 upright soldered only to the bottom pad, then run a wire across to the leg of R13. Perhaps solder the end of the leg of R12 into its pad rather than putting it tight to the board, then just bending the resistor across the board. It should easily reach. You could even do it on the underside of the board to keep things looking neat if you really want to.

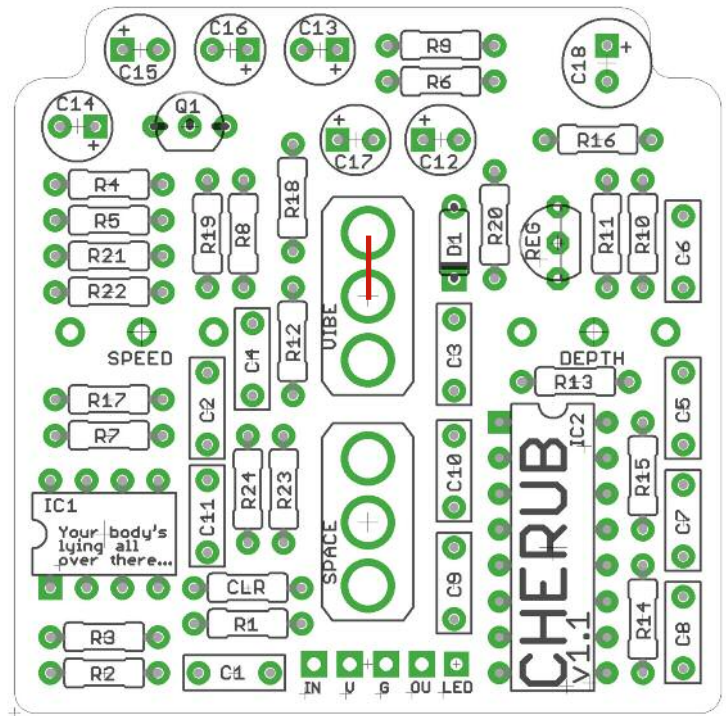


The power and signal pads on the PCB conform to the FuzzDog Direct Connection format, so can be paired with the appropriate daughterboard for quick and easy offboard wiring.

Be very careful when soldering the diode 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).

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

The long leg (anode) of the electrolytic capacitors go into the square pads.



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

Pots mount on the back side of the board. You can use vertical-mount pots or just wire up 'normal' ones. Ensure you get them all at the same height, and if there are no plastic covers on them make sure you have plenty of clearance between the pot body and the solder side of the PCB, otherwise you'll short out components. Best way to do this is get some thick cardboard and put it between the pots and the board when soldering. Remove it once they're in place.

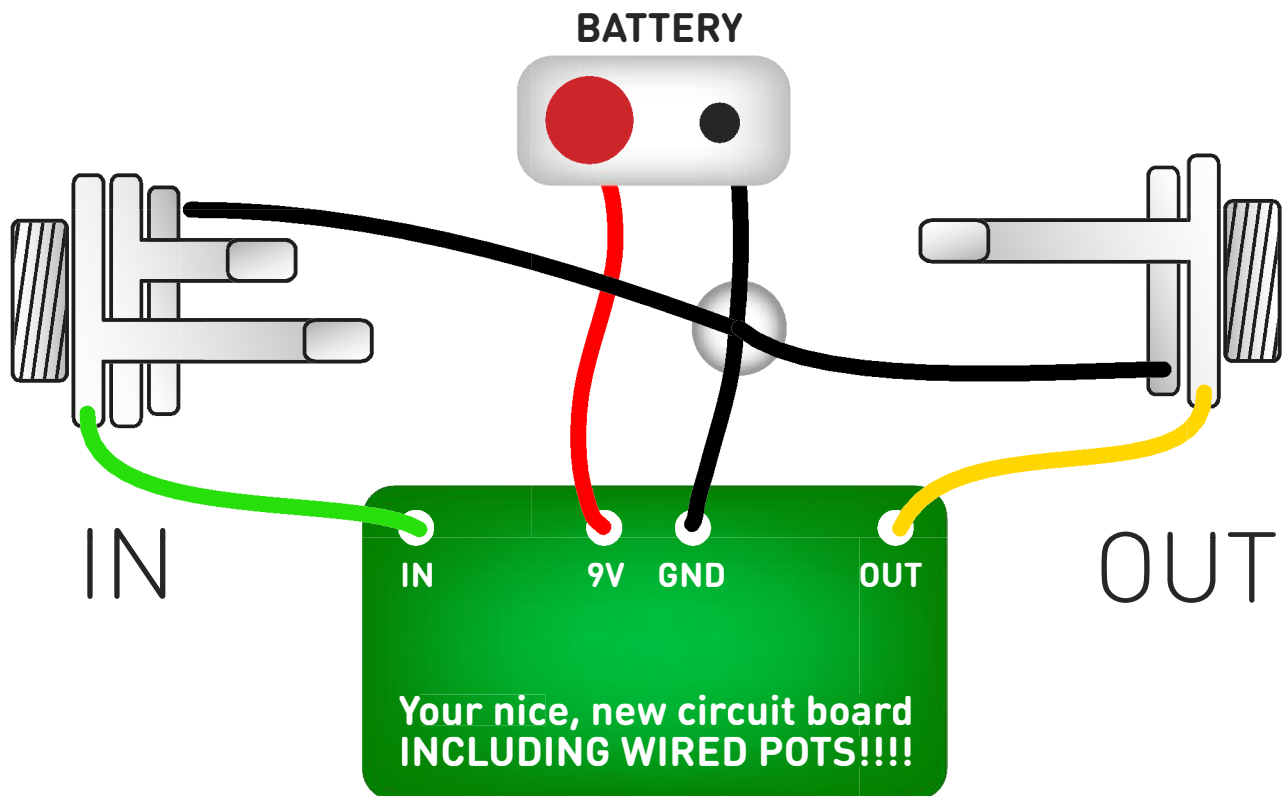
To get them all the same height its best to solder a single pin of each so you have all three pots in place. See if they all line up ok. If not, simply melt the connection of any that aren't right and adjust. Much easier than trying to do it if all three pints are soldered. Once they're aligned, solder the other two pins of each pot.

Favourite technique at FDHQ is to put the pots into the holes on the top side of the enclosure to get everything lined up nicely while soldering.

If you aren't using the **VIBE MOD SWITCH** connect the pads shown above in red.

No need to do anything if you aren't doing the **SPACE WARBLE MOD** - just don't add the switch or C13.

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 is 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.

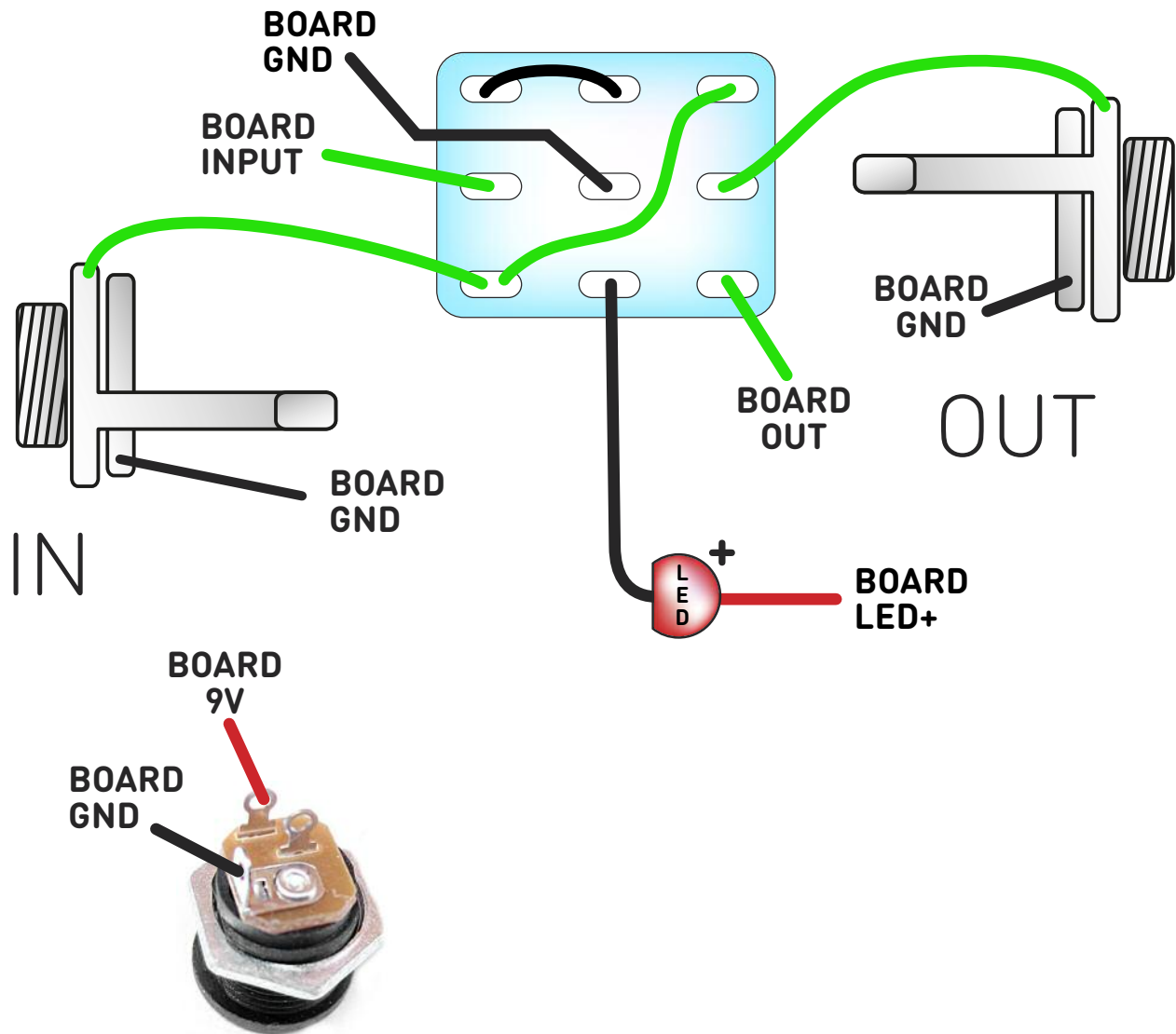
Solder some nice, long lengths of wire to the board connections for 9V, GND, IN and OUT. Connect IN and OUT to the jacks as shown. Connect all the GNDs together (twist them up and add a small amount of solder to tack it). Connect the battery + lead to the 9V wire, same method. Plug in. Go!

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 - DC only version

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

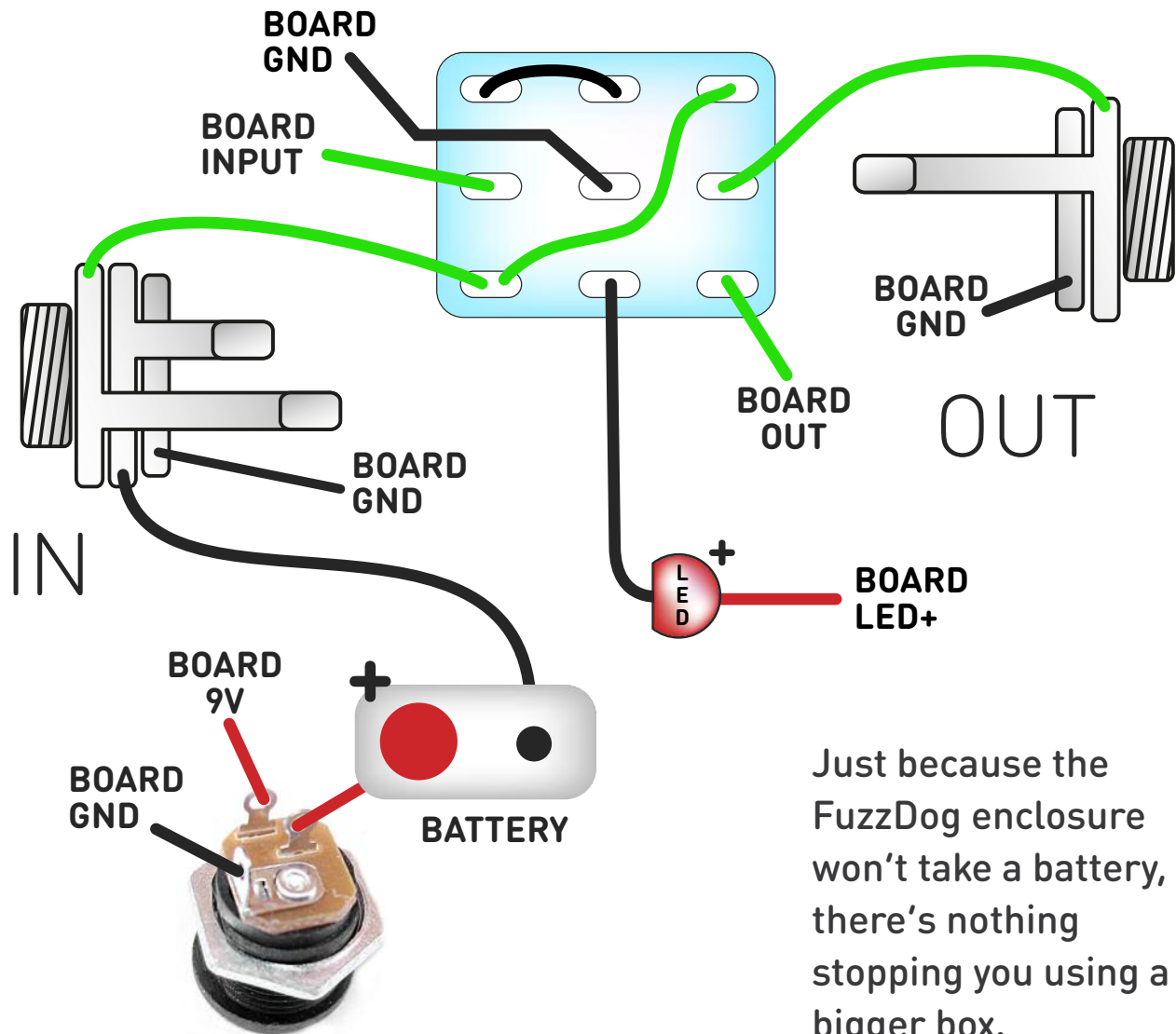


This circuit is standard, Negative GND. Your power supply should be Tip Negative / Sleeve Positive. That's the same as your standard pedals (Boss etc), and you can safely daisy-chain your supply to this pedal.

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.

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.

PedalParts.co.uk