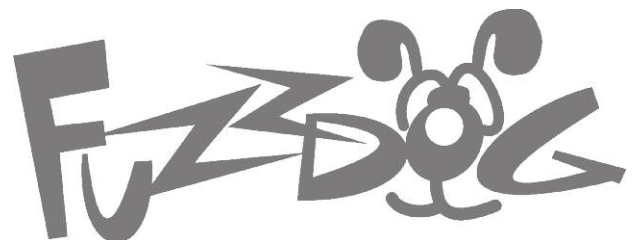


# Chestnut Mutt

Synthy Bass Fuzz  
with sweet clean blend



# Important notes

## If you're using any of our footswitch daughterboards, DOWNLOAD THE DAUGHTERBOARD DOCUMENT

- Download and read the appropriate build document for the daughterboard as well as this one BEFORE you start.
- DO NOT solder the supplied Current Limiting Resistor (CLR) to the main circuit board even if there is a place for it. This should be soldered to the footswitch daughterboard.

## POWER SUPPLY

Unless otherwise stated in this document this circuit is designed to be powered with 9V DC.

## COMPONENT SPECS

Unless otherwise stated in this document:

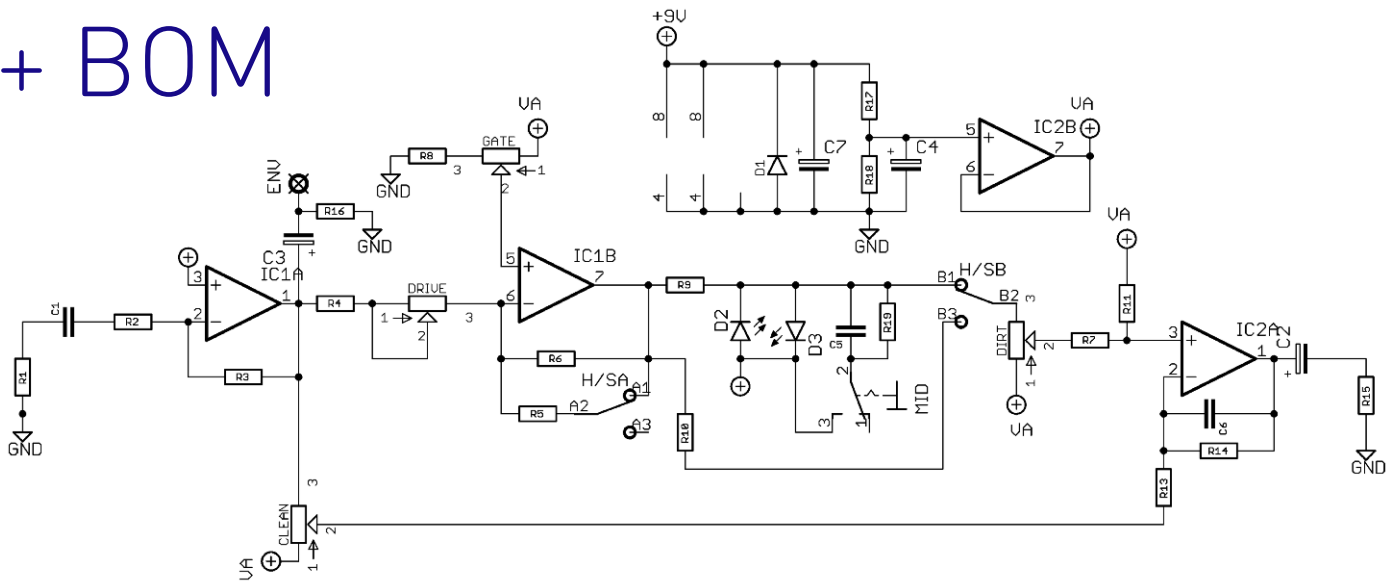
- Resistors should be 0.25W. You can use those with higher ratings but check the physical size of them.
- Electrolytics caps should be at least 25V for 9V circuits, 35V for 18V circuits. Again, check physical size if using higher ratings.

## LAYOUT CONVENTIONS

Unless otherwise stated in this document, the following are used:

- **Electrolytic capacitors:**  
Long leg (anode) to square pad.
- **Diodes/LEDs:**  
Striped leg (cathode) to square pad. Short leg to square pad for LEDs.
- **ICs:**  
Square pad indicates pin 1.

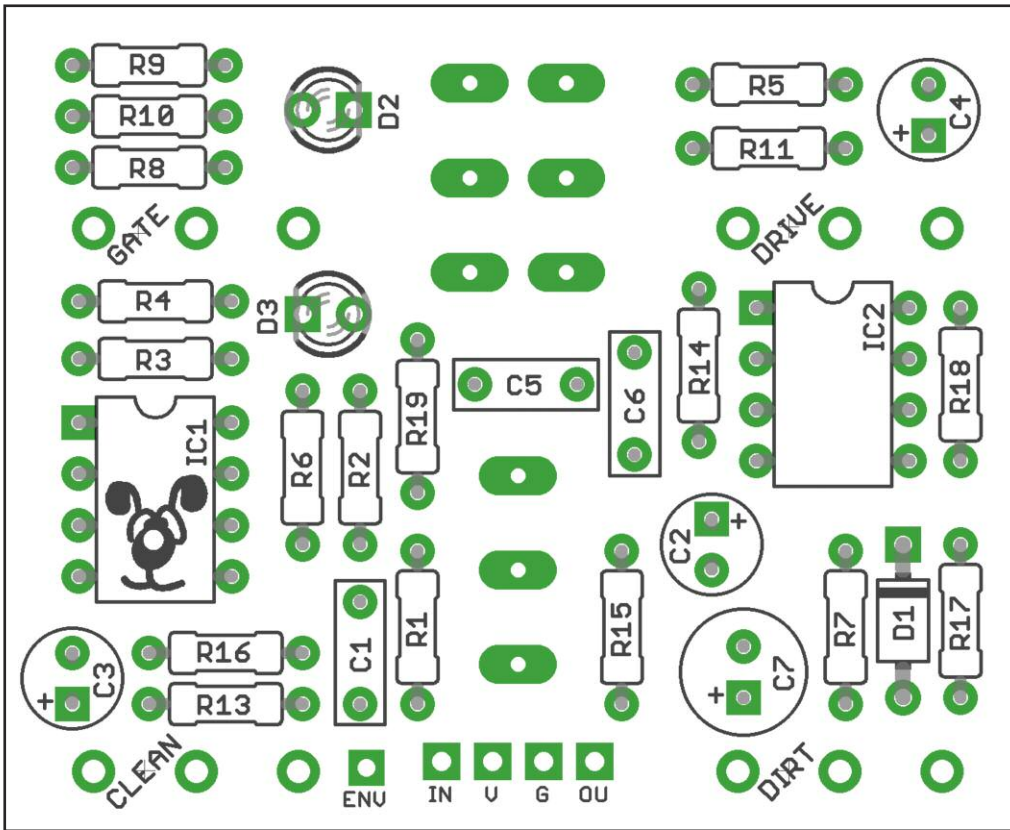
# Schematic + BOM



R1	1M	C1	100n	DIRT	100KA
R2	220K	C2	4u7 elec	DRIVE	100KA
R3	1M	C3	4u7 elec*	GATE	100KA
R4	1K	C4	4u7 elec	CLEAN	100KA
R5	2M2	C5	33n**		
R6	10M	C6	10p	MID**	SPDT ON-ON
R7	2M2	C7	100u elec	HARD-SOFT	DPDT ON-ON
R8	1M				
R9	1K	IC1-2	TL072		
R10	470K				
R11	2M2	D1	1N4001		
R13	2M2	D2-3	3MM Red LED		
R14	2M2				
R15	10K				
R16	10K*				
R17	1M				
R18	1M				
R19	6K8**				

\*R16 and C3 are only required if you intend to use the Envelope Out jack.

\*\*C5 and R19 are only required if using the MID switch.



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. Check the separate daughterboard document for details.

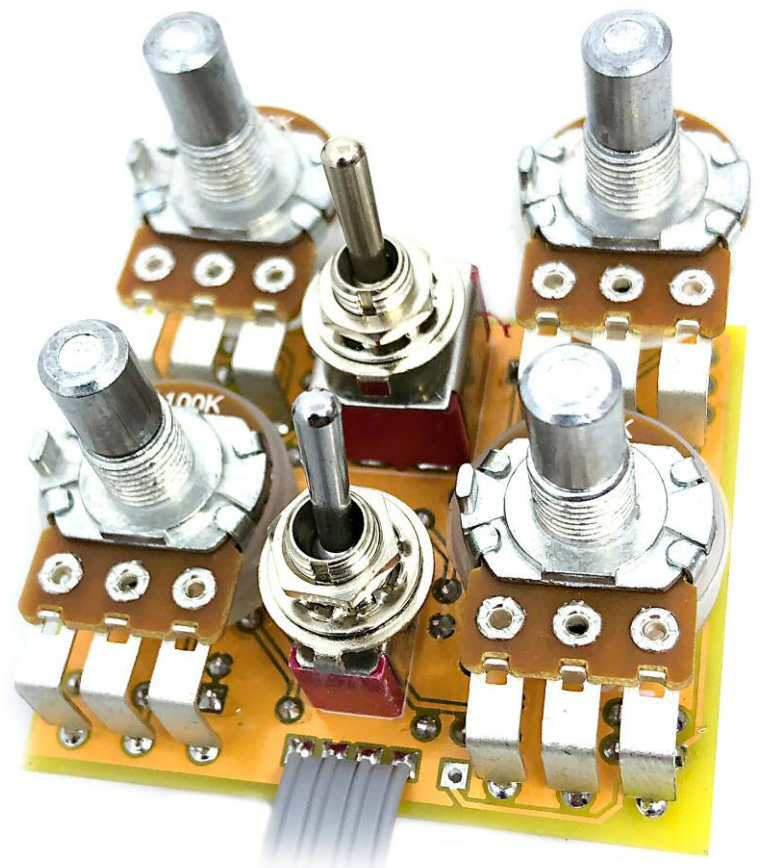
Be very careful when soldering the ICs if you aren't using sockets (you really should). They're very sensitive to heat. Keep exposure to heat to a minimum (under 2 seconds) and leave a few seconds between soldering each leg. Same goes for the LEDs - easy does it.

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

You should solder all other board-mounted components before you solder the pots. Once they're in place you'll have no access to much of the board. Make sure your pots all line up nicely.

The best way to do that is to solder a single pin of each pot in place then melt and adjust if necessary before soldering in the other two pins. If your pots don't have protective plastic jackets ensure you leave a decent gap between the pot body and the PCB otherwise you risk shorting out the circuit.

To get the pots and switches level it's best to use the enclosure as a guide.



# ENVV???

Yes.

There's a pad on the PCB to connect to an ENVELOPE OUT jack if you want to. This is to pair up this pedal with a certain Auto Wah filter pedal.

This is untested, but it's pretty simple so there shouldn't be any issues. If we get hold of that certain pedal we'll do it. Oh yes.

Simply take a wire from the ENV pad to the TIP of the Envelope Out Jack. Connect the SLEEVE to Ground.



# Test the board!

**Check the relevant daughterboard document for more info before you undertake this stage.**

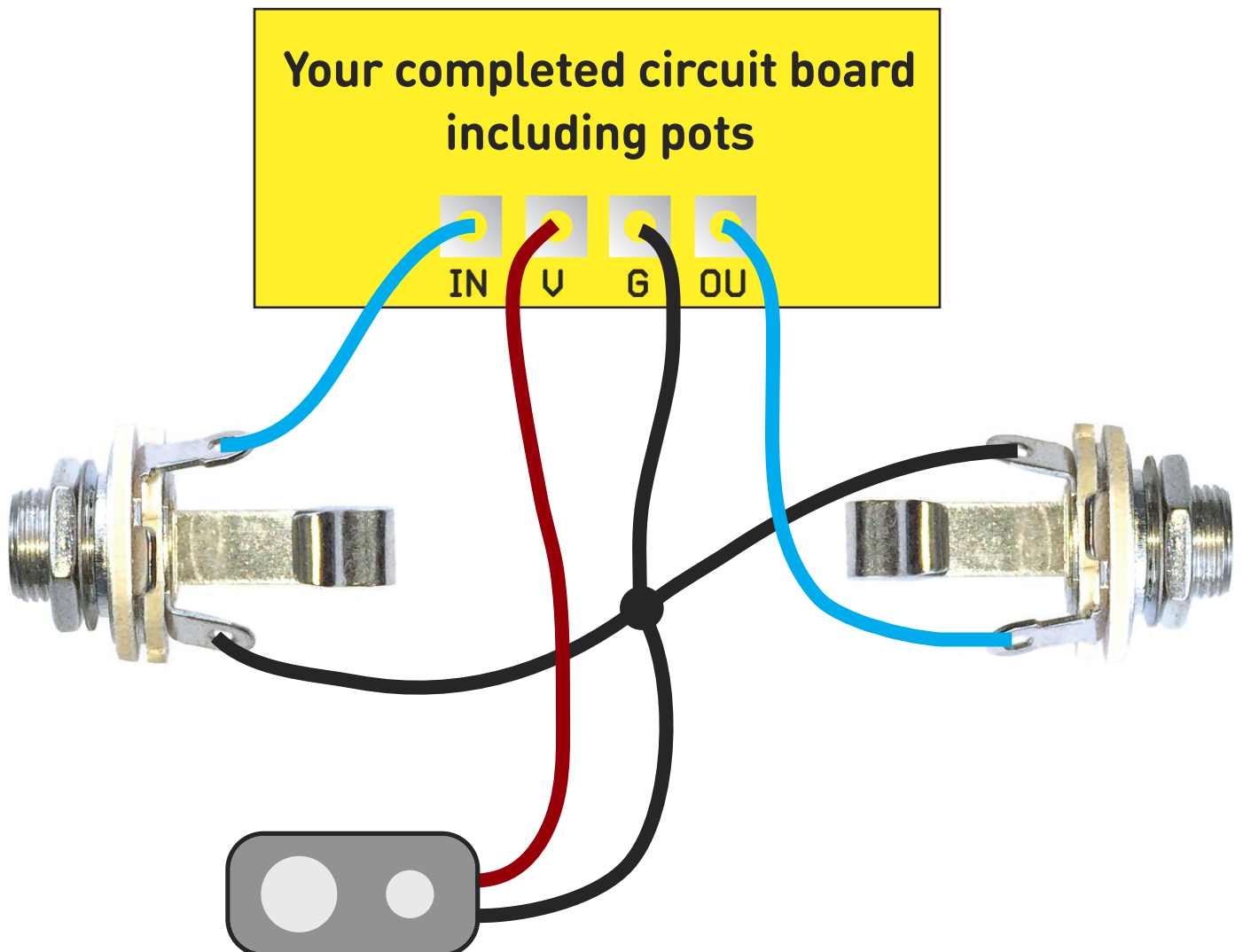
**UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will troubleshooting help be offered if you have skipped this stage. No exceptions.**

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.

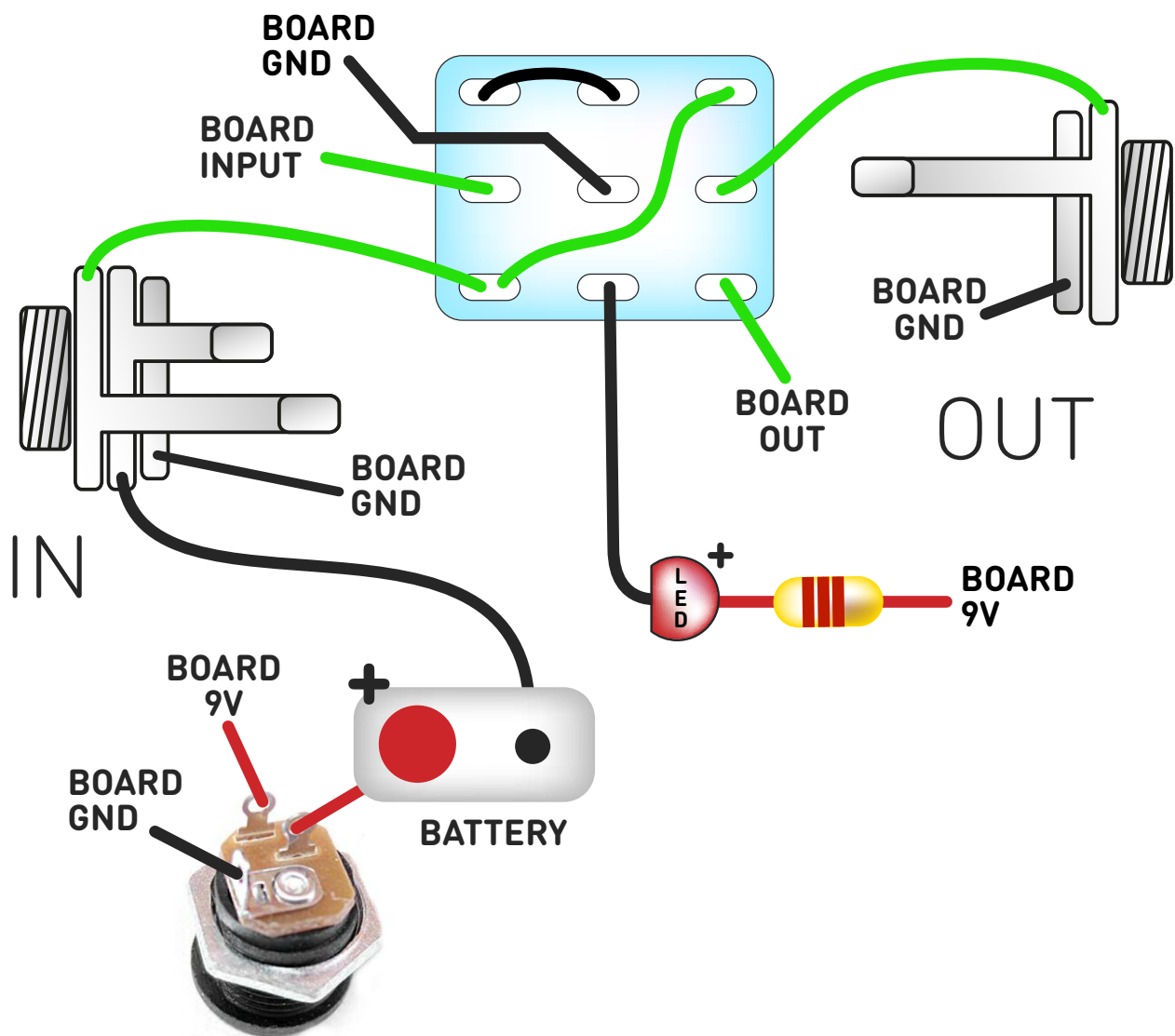
Solder some nice, long lengths of wire to the board connections for 9V, GND, IN and OUT. Connect IN and OUT to the jacks as shown. Connect all the GNDs together (twist them up and add a small amount of solder to tack it). Connect the battery + lead to the 9V wire, same method. Plug in. Go!

If you're using a ribbon cable you can tack the wires to the ends of that. It's a lot easier to take them off there than it is do desolder wires from the PCB pads.

If it works, carry 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 (if using a daughterboard please refer to the relevant document)



Wiring shown above will disconnect the battery when you remove the jack plug from the input, and also when a DC plug is inserted.

The Board GND connections don't all have to directly attach to the board. You can run a couple of wires from the DC connector, one to the board, another to the IN jack, then daisy chain that over to the OUT jack.

It doesn't matter how they all connect, as long as they do.

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.

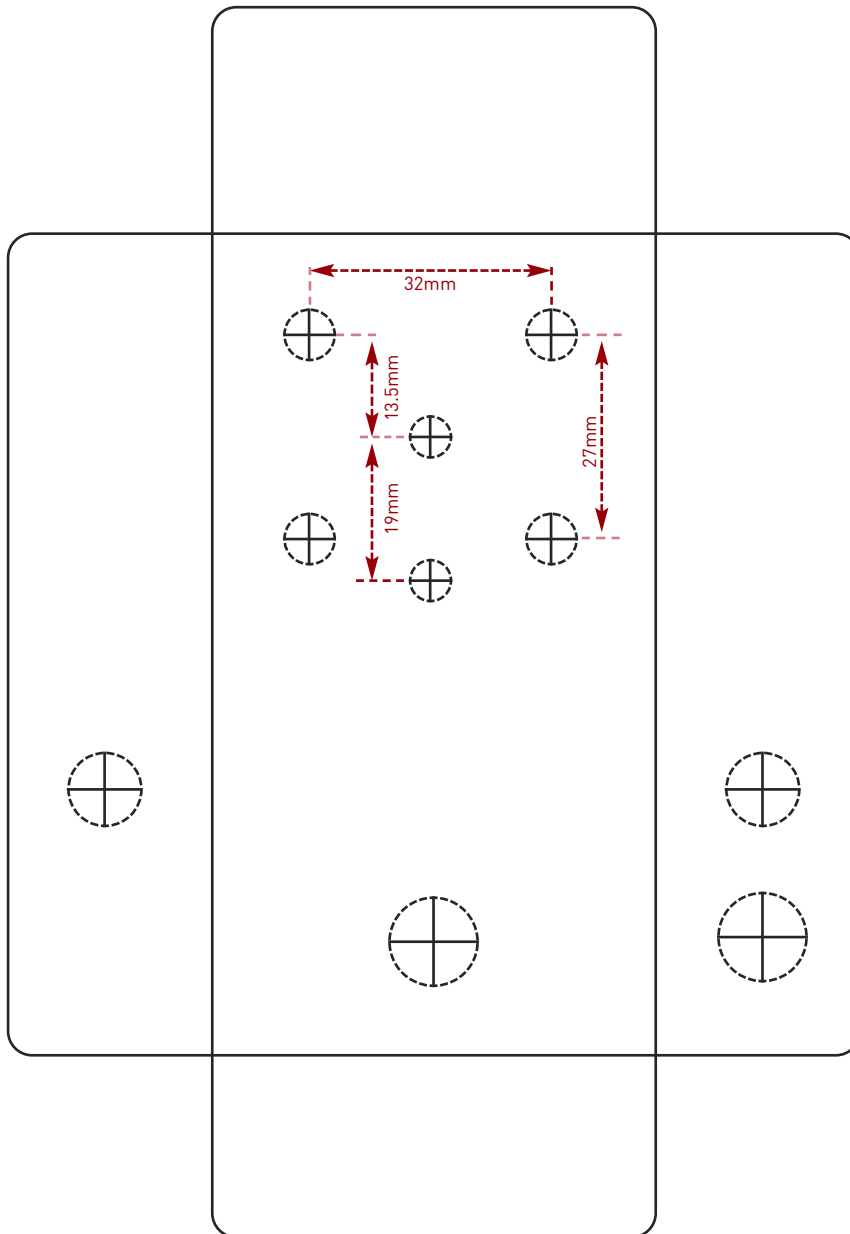
# Drilling template

Hammond 1590B  
60 x 111 x 31mm

Recommended drill sizes:

Pots	7mm
Jacks	10mm
Footswitch	12mm
DC Socket	12mm
Toggle switches	6mm

It's a good idea to drill the pot and toggle switch holes 1mm bigger if you're board-mounting them.  
Wiggle room = good!



This template is a rough guide only. You should ensure correct marking of your enclosure before drilling. You use this template at your own risk. Pedal Parts Ltd can accept no responsibility for incorrect drilling of enclosures.

FuzzDog.co.uk