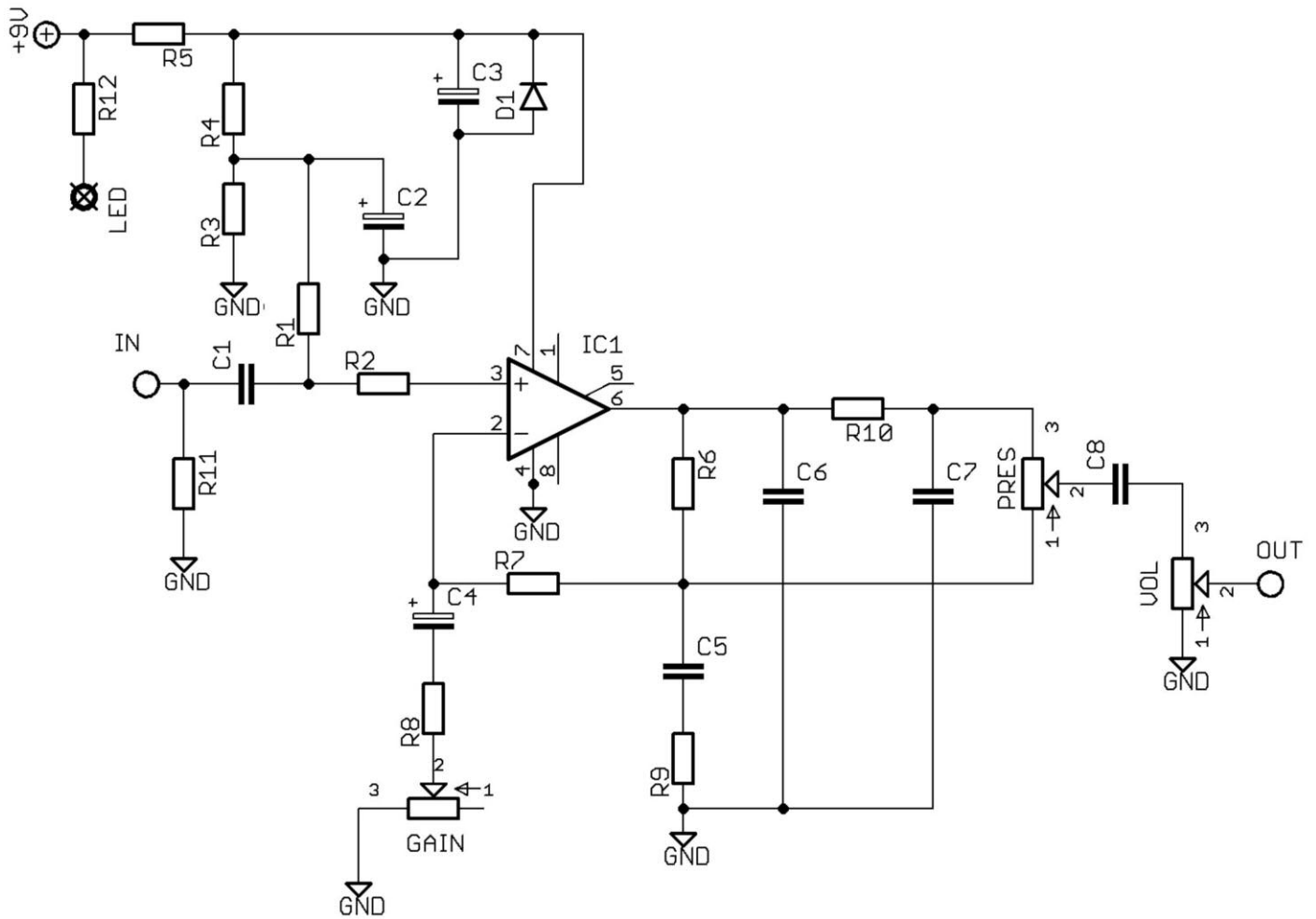


Chilly Biscuit v2

Dynamic, pick-responsive
distortion loveliness



Schematic + BOM



BOM

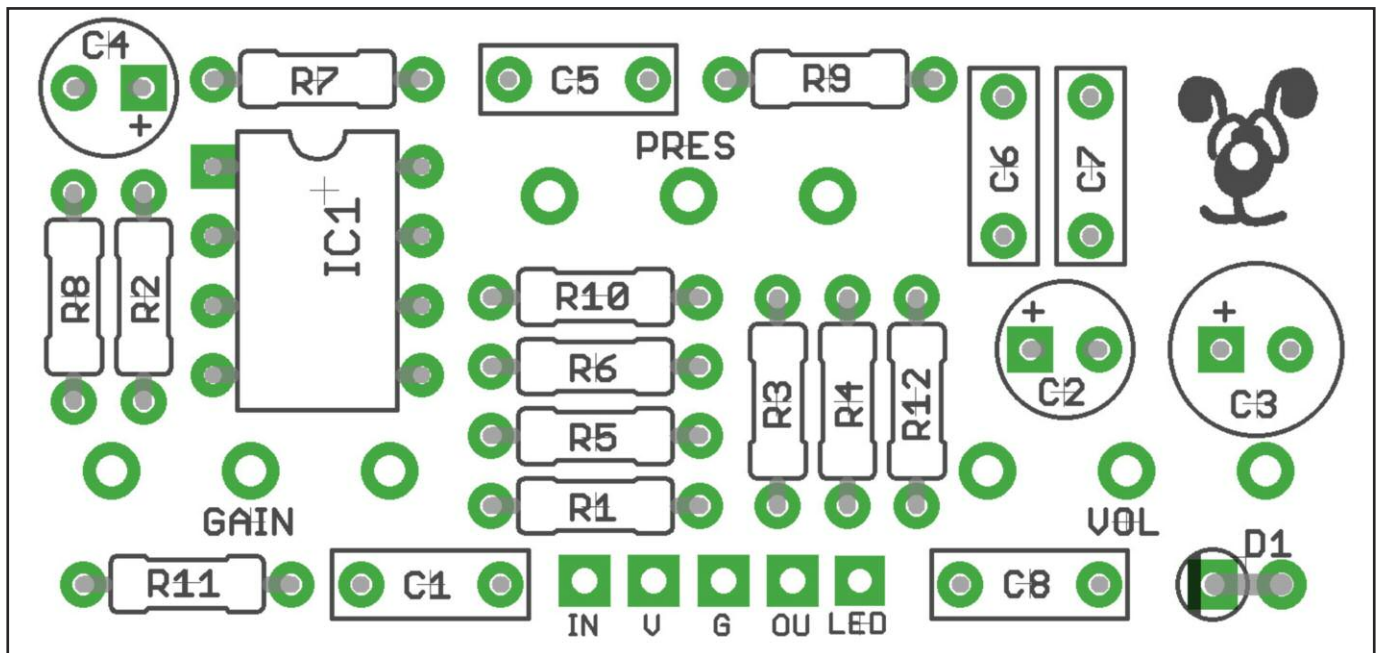
R1	1M
R2	10K
R3	100K
R4	82K
R5	220R
R6	10K
R7	100K
R8	220R
R9	1K
R10	10K
R11	1M
R12	2K2 (CLR)

C1	10n
C2	10u elec
C3	100u elec
C4	10u elec
C5	82n
C6	470p
C7	10n
C8	47n

D1	8.2V zener
IC1	LM741 / TL071*
GAIN	50KC
PRES	50KB
VOL	50KA

*Both ICs have been used at various times in the pedal's history.

Try them both, pick your favourite.



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 diode. 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).

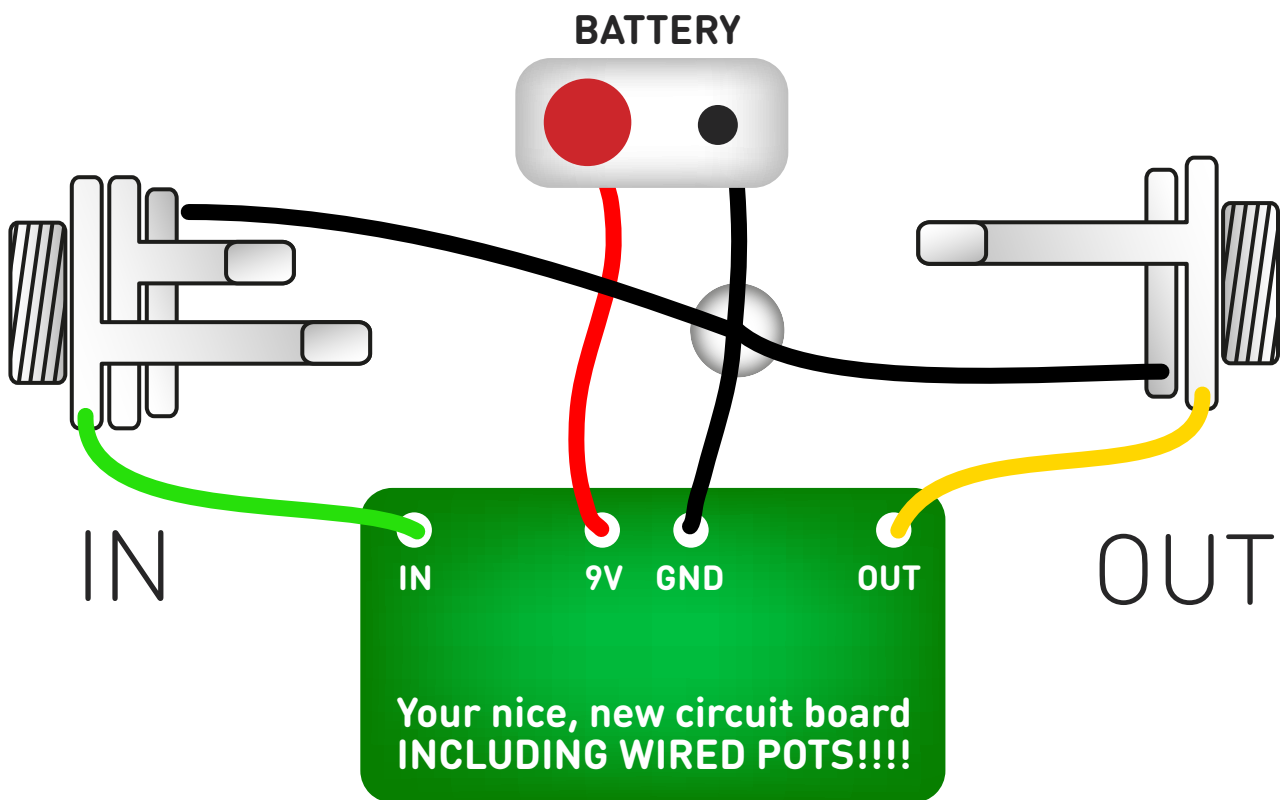
Negative (cathode) leg of the diode goes to the square pad.

Ideally you should use a DIL socket for the IC as they are super extra sensitive to heat. If not, take great care. Leave at least 10 seconds between soldering each leg.

Positive (anode) legs of the electrolytic caps go to the square pads. We recommend laying C3 flat as can be seen on the cover image. This gives more clearance when mounting in the enclosure.

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.

Test the board!



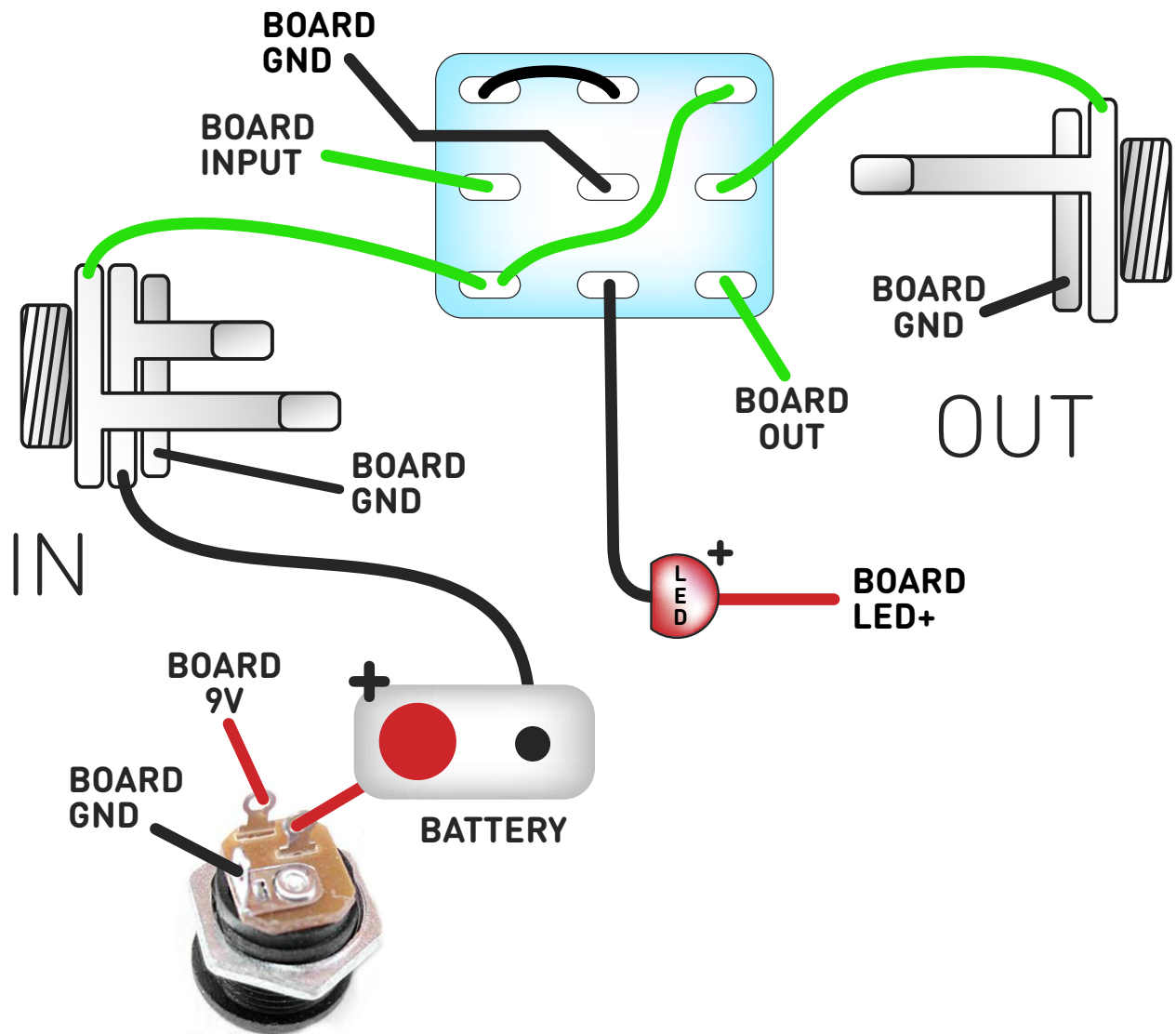
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will troubleshooting help be offered if you have skipped this stage. No exceptions.

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 (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.

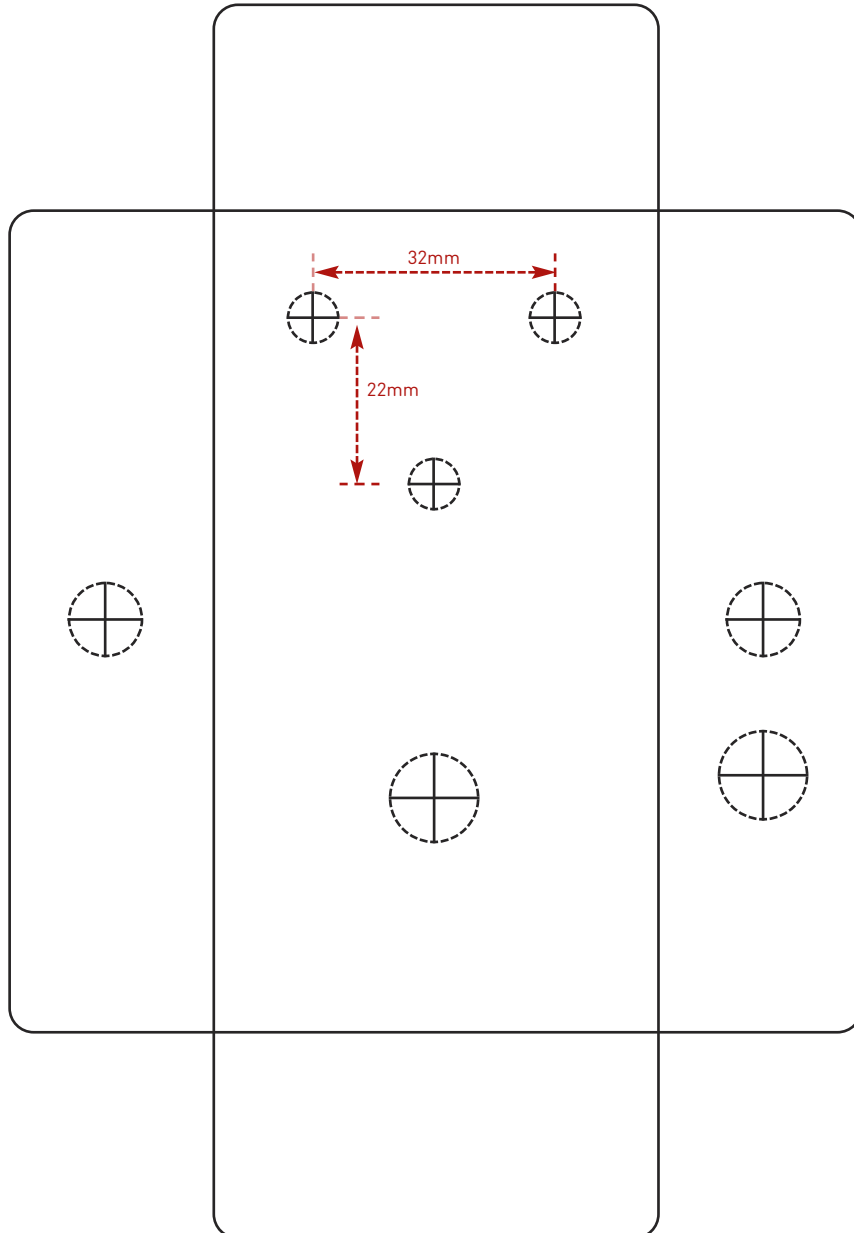
This circuit is standard, Negative GND. Your power supply should be Tip Negative / Sleeve Positive. That's the same as your standard pedals (Boss etc), and you can safely daisy-chain your supply to this pedal.

Drilling template

Hammond 1590B
60 x 111 x 31mm

Recommended drill sizes:

Pots	7mm
Jacks	10mm
Footswitch	12mm
DC Socket	12mm



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.

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