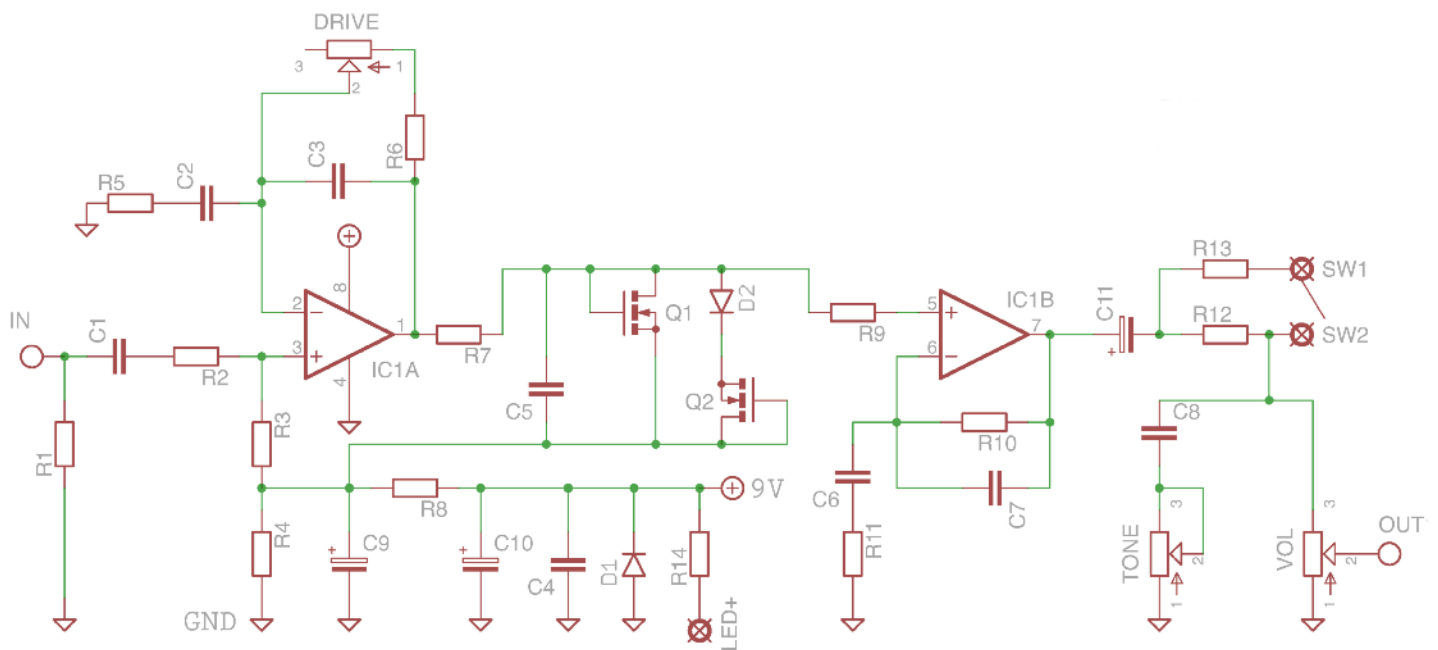


Disorder Drive

An overdrive worth
obsessing over

PedalParts.co.uk

Schematic



*D2 appears in very few units so is not supplied.
Add one if you want, otherwise place a jumper across it.

**Transistor orientation should be reversed compared to the screen print on the PCB.

BOM (v4)

R1	1M				
R2	10K				
R3	470K				
R4	10K				
R5	2K2				
R6	18K				
R7	10K				
R8	10K				
R9	10K				
R10	150K				
R11	39K				
R12	33K				
R13	22K				
R14	2K2 (CLR)				
C1	22n				
C2	100n				
C3	220p				
C4	100n				
C5	1n				
C6	100n				
C7	220p				
C8	47n				
C9	10u				
C10	10u				
C11	1u tantalum				
D1	1N4148				
D2	1N34A*				
Q1,2	2N7000**				
IC1	TL082				
GAIN	1MA				
TONE	10KB				
VOL	500KA				
SW1	SPDT (ON-ON)				

Version 1

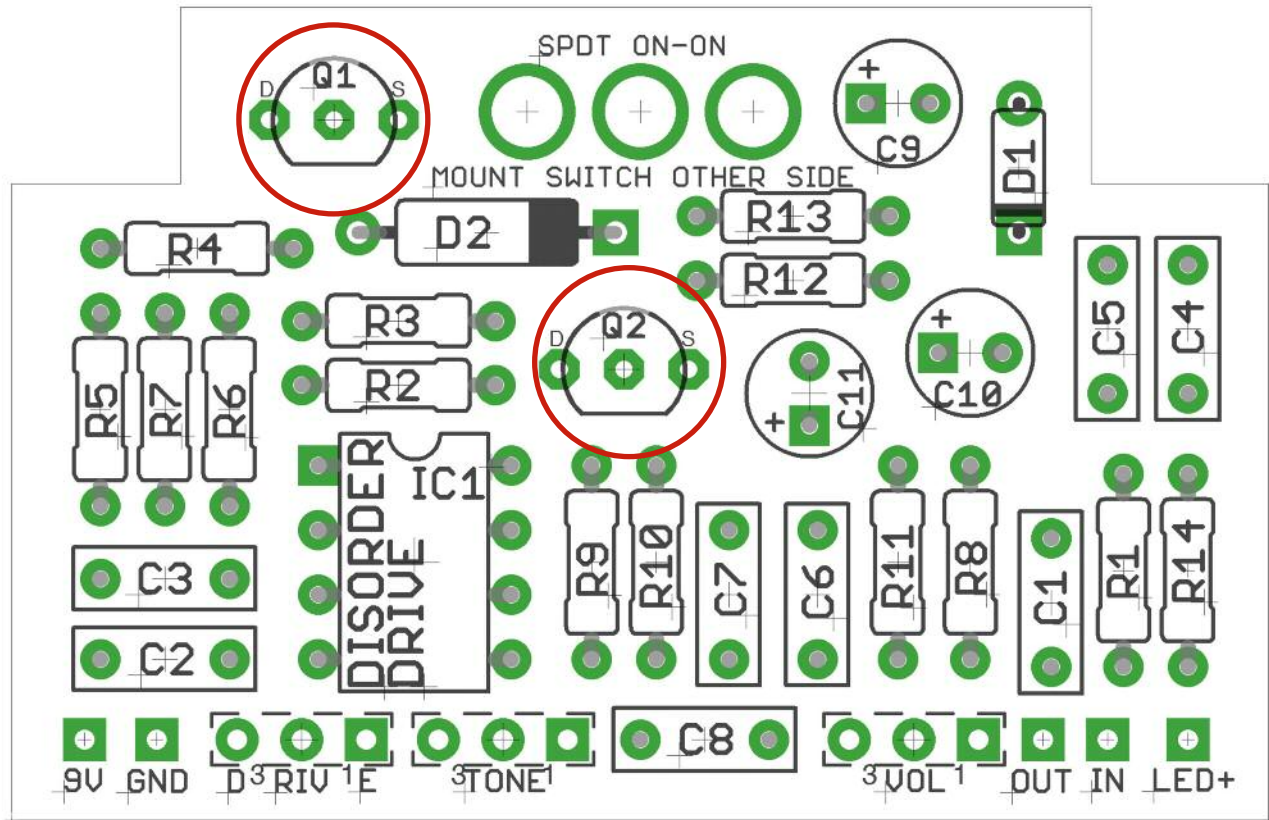
C8	100n
GAIN	500KA
TONE	25KA
VOL	100KB

Version 2

C8	100n
GAIN	500KA
TONE	25KA
VOL	500KB

Version 3

C8	47n
GAIN	1MA
TONE	10KB
VOL	500KB



Reverse Q1 and Q2, i.e. flat side to the top of the PCB.

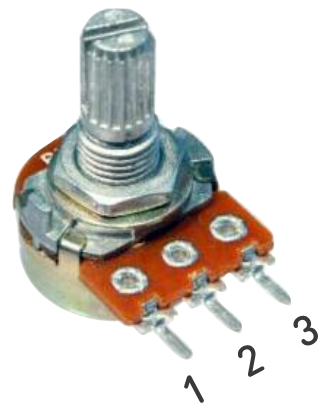
Wiring shown overleaf will disconnect the battery when you remove the jack plug from the input, and also when a DC plug is inserted.

Snap the little metal tag off the pots to mount them flush in the box.

You should use some kind of heat sink on the legs of the diode and transistors when soldering. They aren't keen on heat. Any more than 3-4 seconds of iron and they're toast.

I've incorporated the Current Limiting Resistor for the LED into the board for your pleasure.

SPDT switch mounts on the underside of the board. This can be used to hold the PCB firmly in the enclosure. Neat huh?



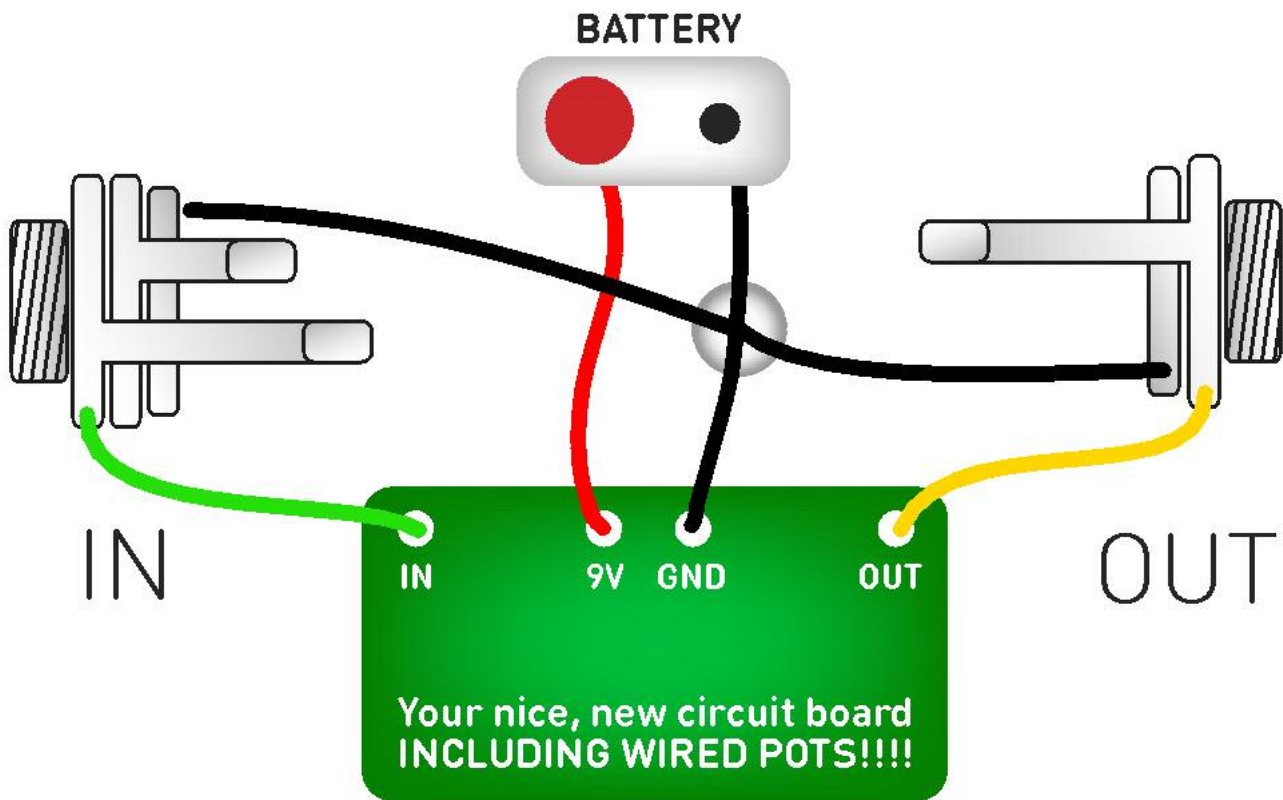
What's that switch for?

High/Low Peak.

High - more distortion, more bottom end, more upper-mids.

Low - none of the above. Less tonal colouration.

Test the board!



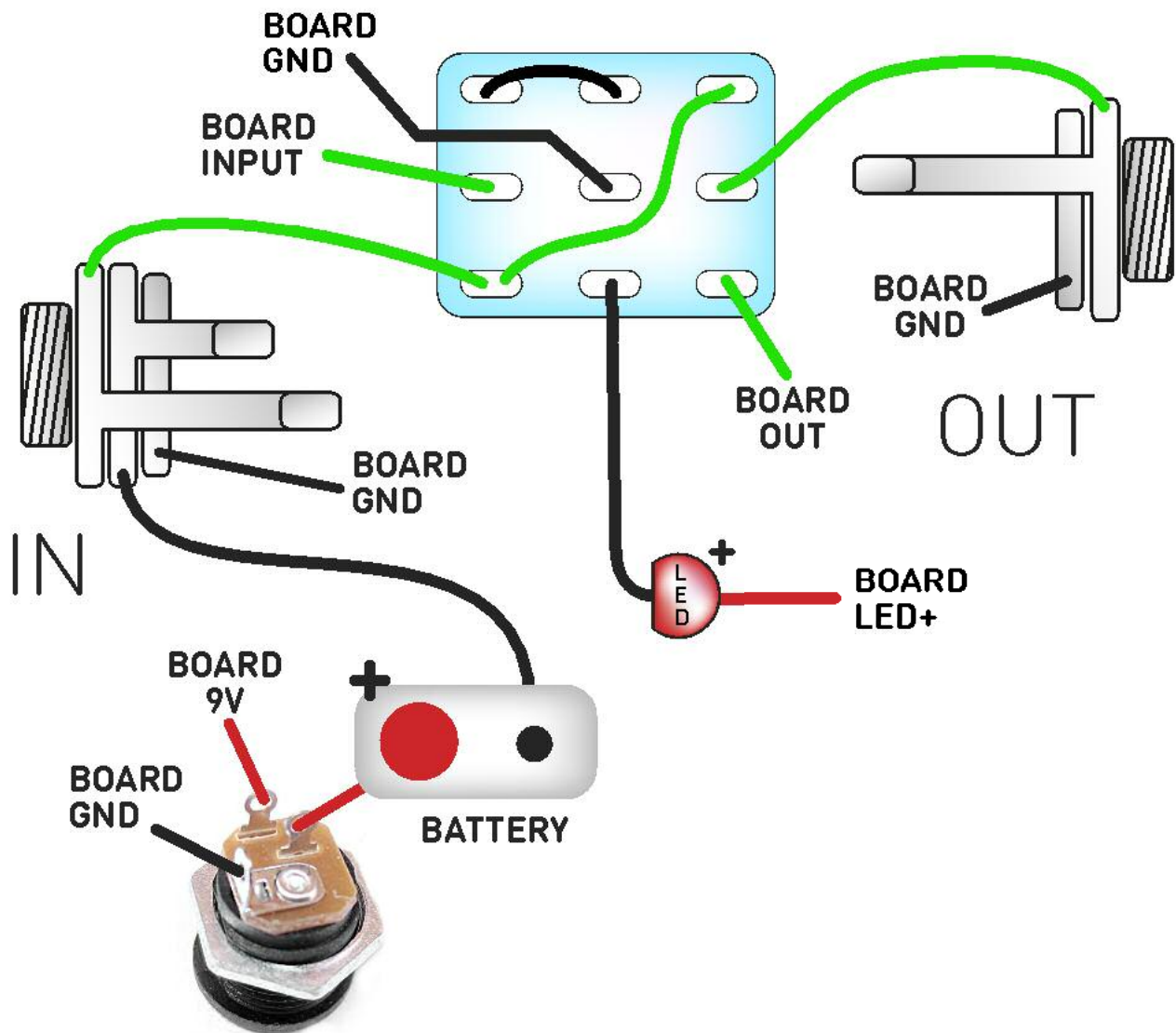
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will troubleshooting help be offered if you have skipped this stage. No exceptions.

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



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.

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