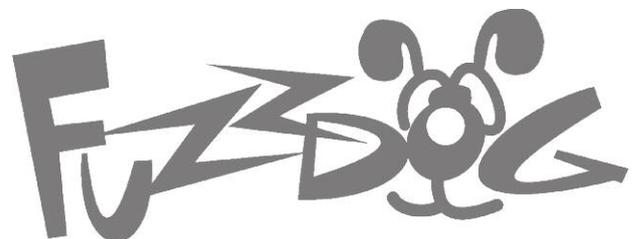
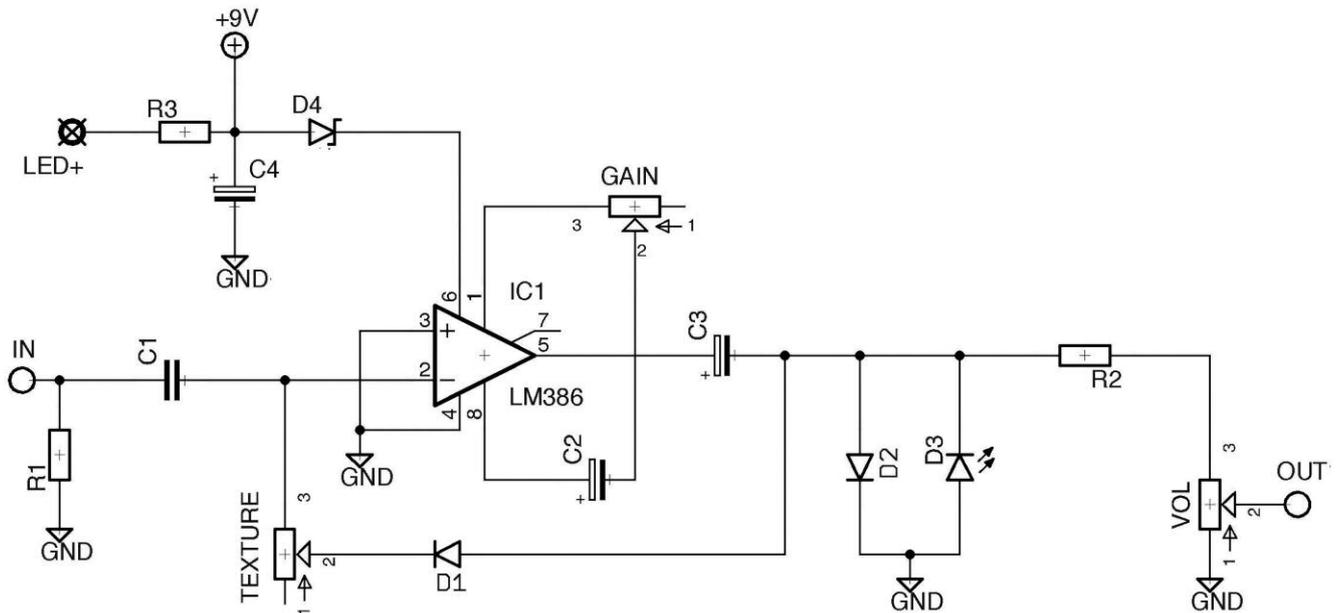


Finger of Fuzz

Some crazy distortion
at the tips of your fingers



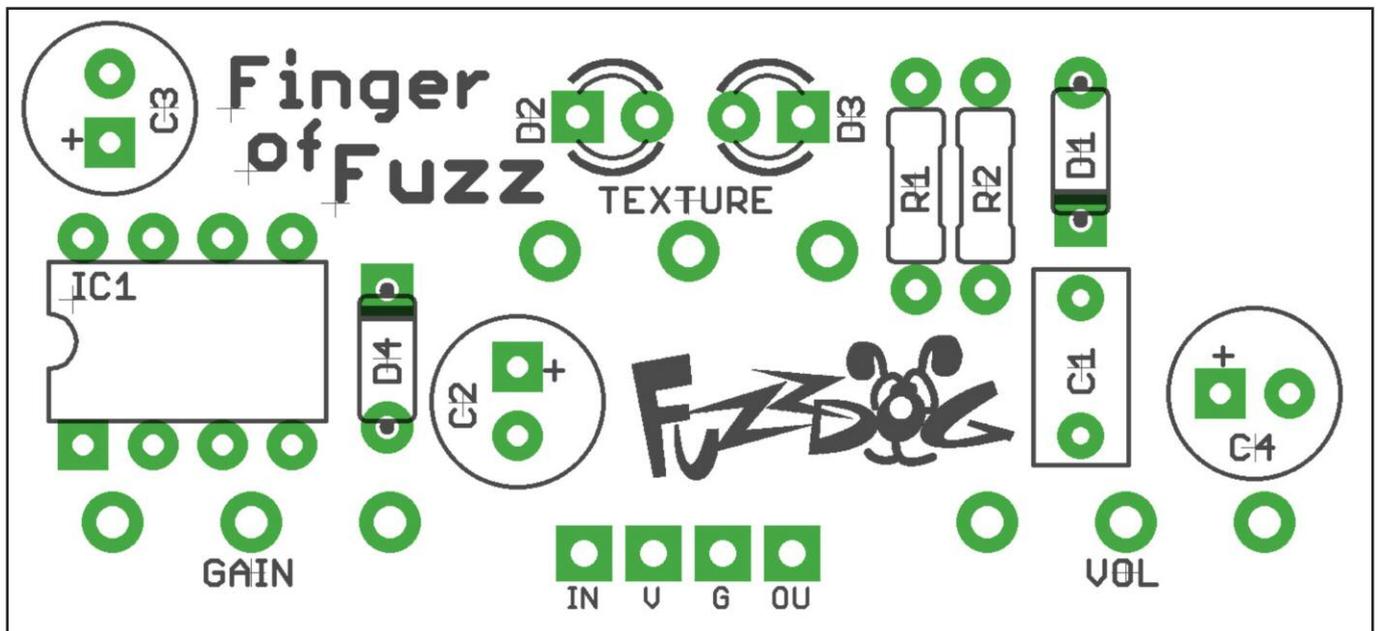
Schematic + BOM



R1	1M5	D1-2	1N4148	C1	180n
R2	47K	D3**	3mm blue	C2-4	100u elec
R3	2K2 (CLR)		clear LED		
		D4	9.1V zenner	GAIN	1KB
				TEX	500KC
		IC	LM386*	VOL	10KB

*Original used NJM386, but any can be used. Slightly different tone may be achieved depending on which chip you use.

We accidently made D2 an LED on the PCB layout. Just place your 1N4148 upright.



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 diodes. 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).

It's best to use a socket for the IC unless you're confident you can avoid frying it.

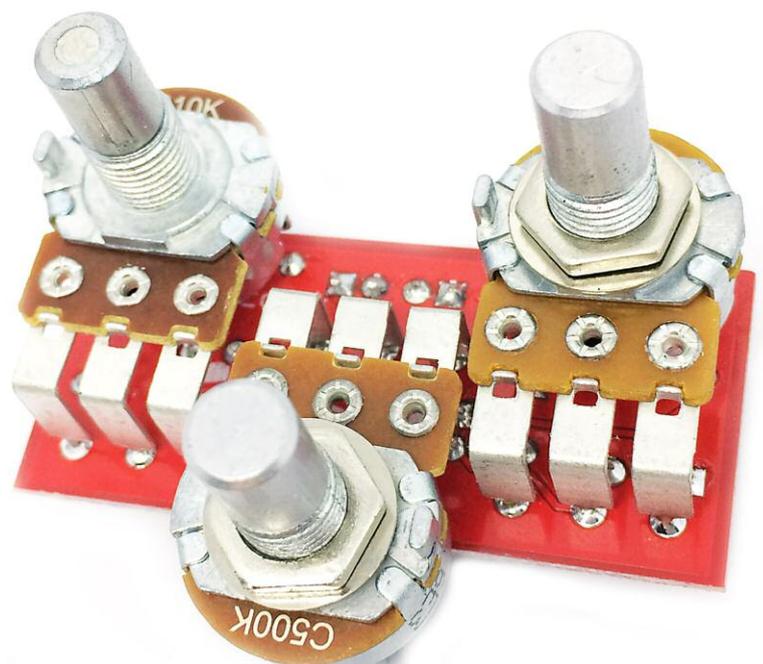
Snap the small metal tag off the pots so they can be mounted flush in the box.

Positive (anode) legs of the electrolytic caps go to the square pads.

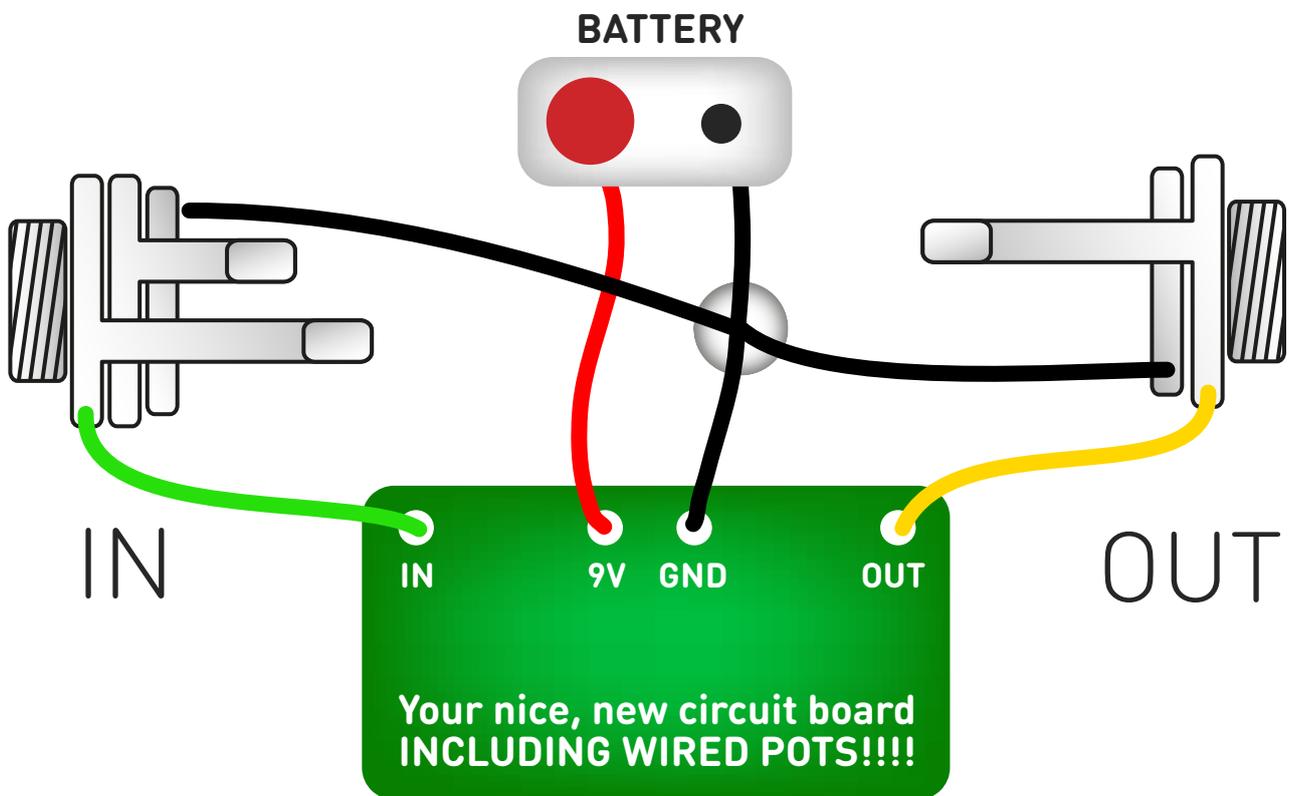
Negative (cathode) legs of the diodes go to the square pads.

There's space on the PCB to lay the three electrolytic capacitors flat to ensure plenty of clearance when you box it up.

The Texture control adds negative feedback to the IC, resulting in more intense fuzziness. Things start to get glitchy when cranked. Very nice.



Test the board!



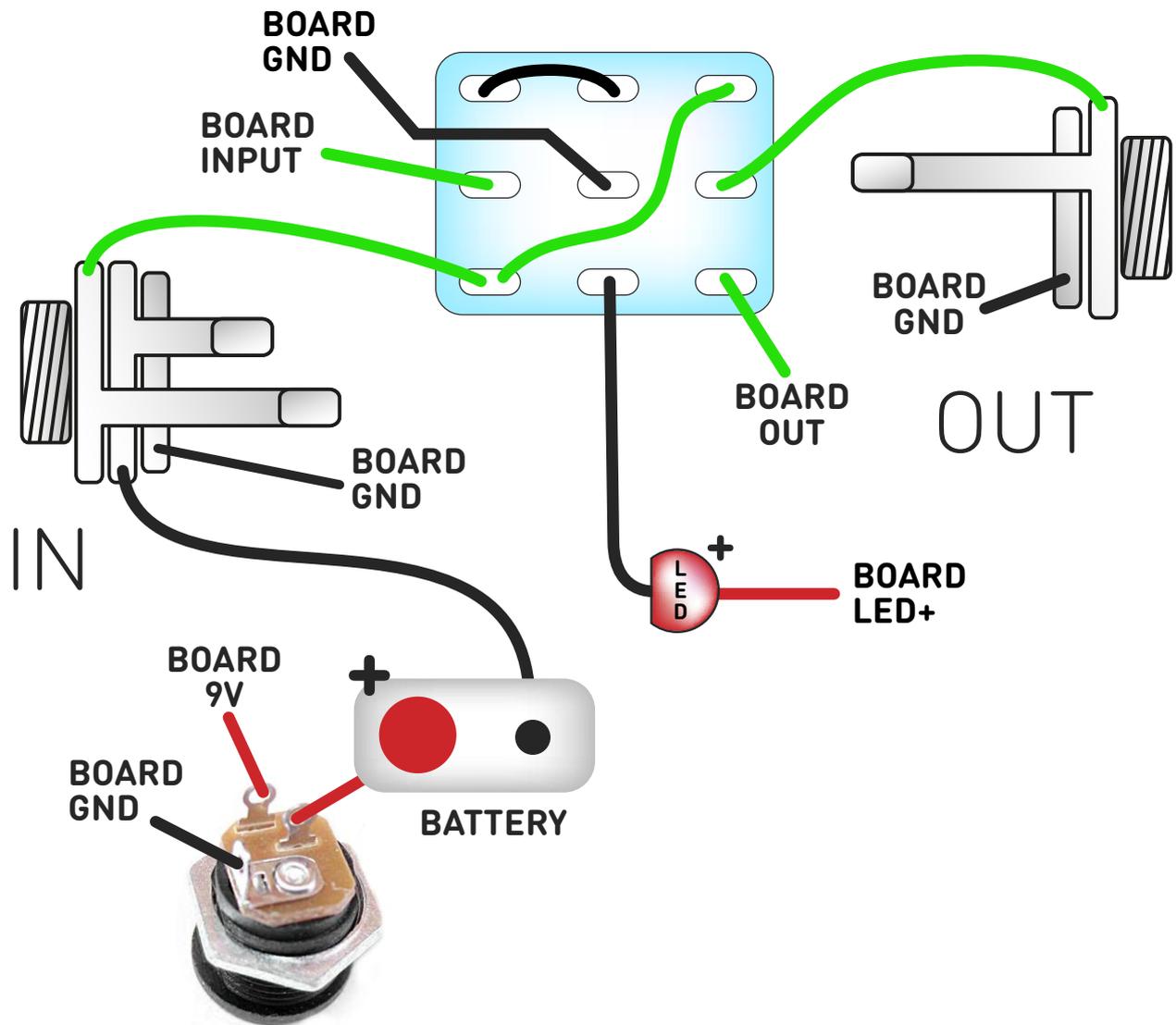
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will troubleshooting help be offered if you have skipped this stage. No exceptions.

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.

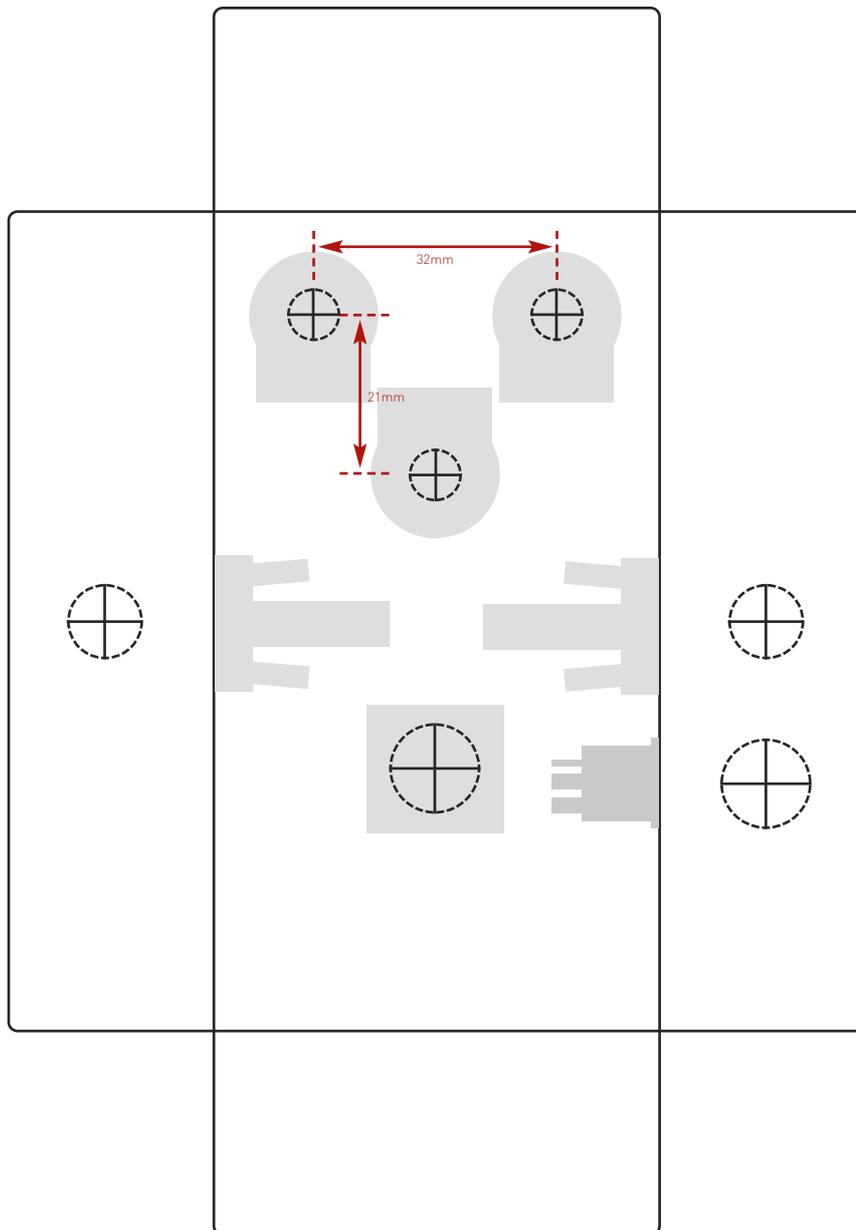
Drilling template

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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