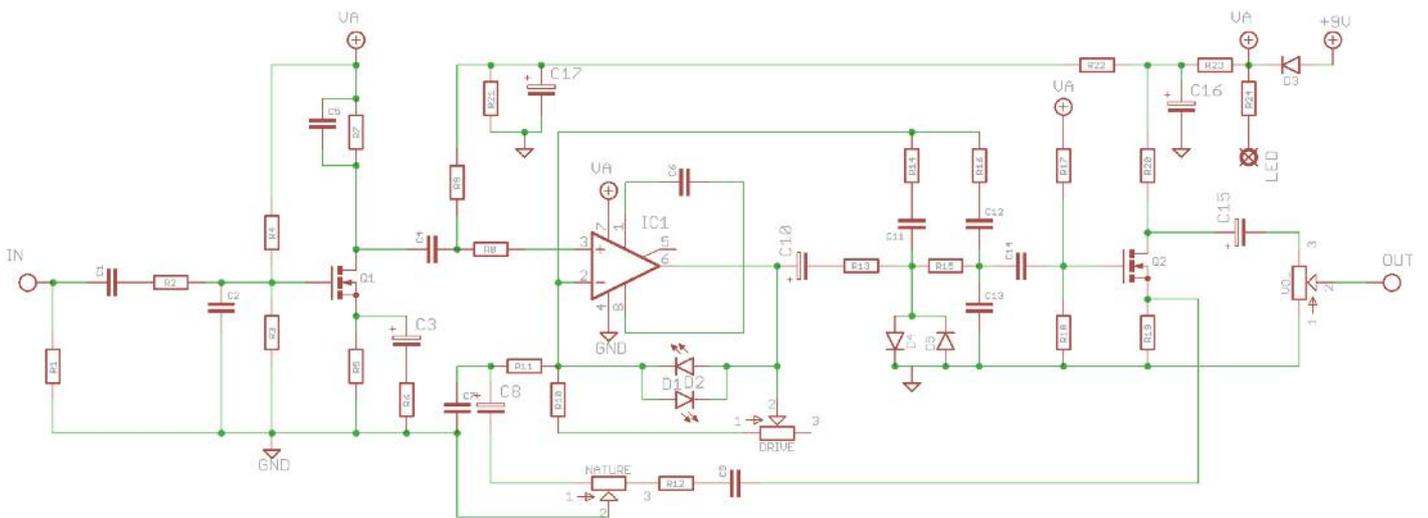


Juicy Blue OD

Sweet bass overdrive



Schematic

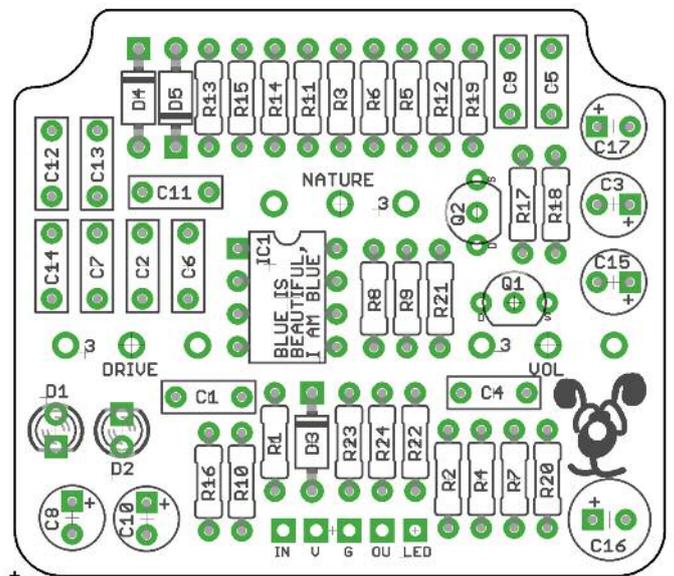


BOM

R1	1M
R2	15K
R3	1M
R4	10M
R5	15K
R6	10K
R7	30K
R8	15K
R9	360K
R10	2K
R11	1K
R12	1K5
R13	1K
R14	27K
R15	10K
R16	150K
R17	10M
R18	1M
R19	2K7
R20	5K6
R21	47K
R22	47K
R23	47R
R24	2K2 (CLR)

C1	47n
C2	47p
C3	4u7 elec
C4	47n
C5	470p
C6	100p
C7	220n
C8	10u elec
C9	220n
C10	1u elec
C11	22n
C12	4n7
C13	22n
C14	47n
C15	1u elec
C16	100u elec
C17	22u elec

Q1-2	BF244A
IC1	CA3130
D1-2	3mmRed LED
D3-5	1N4007
DRIVE	1MA
VOL	50KB
NATURE	50KA



PCB Layout ©2015 Pedal Parts Ltd.

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 diodes and LEDs. 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). Best to use a socket for the chip.



The striped leg (cathode) of the diodes goes into the square pad. Short leg of the LEDs goes into the square pad.

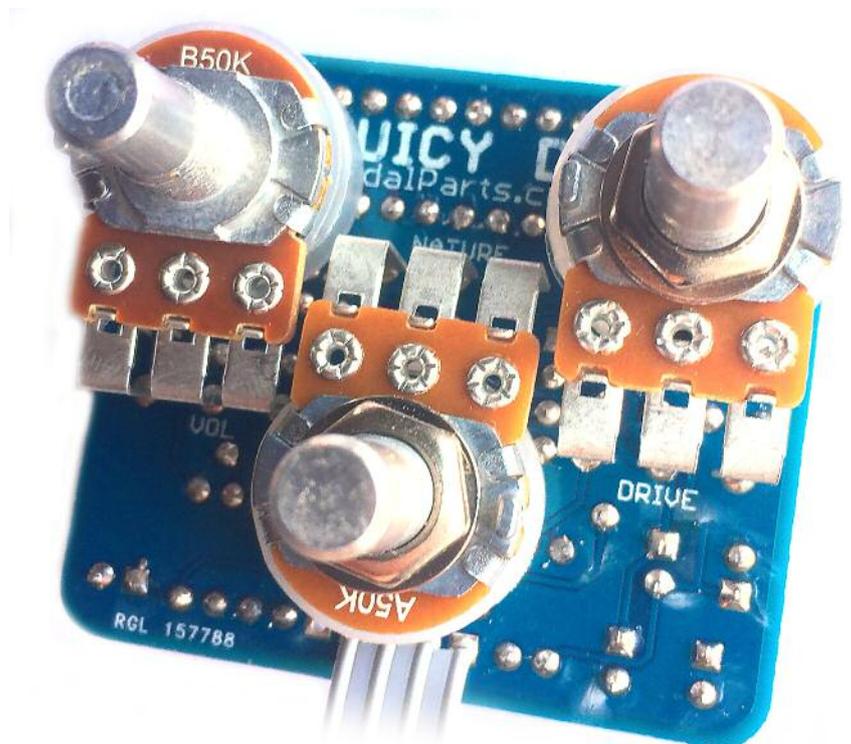
The long leg (anode) of the electrolytic capacitors go into the square pads.

The large 100u (C16) capacitor can lay flat. This will give you plenty of clearance in the enclosure.

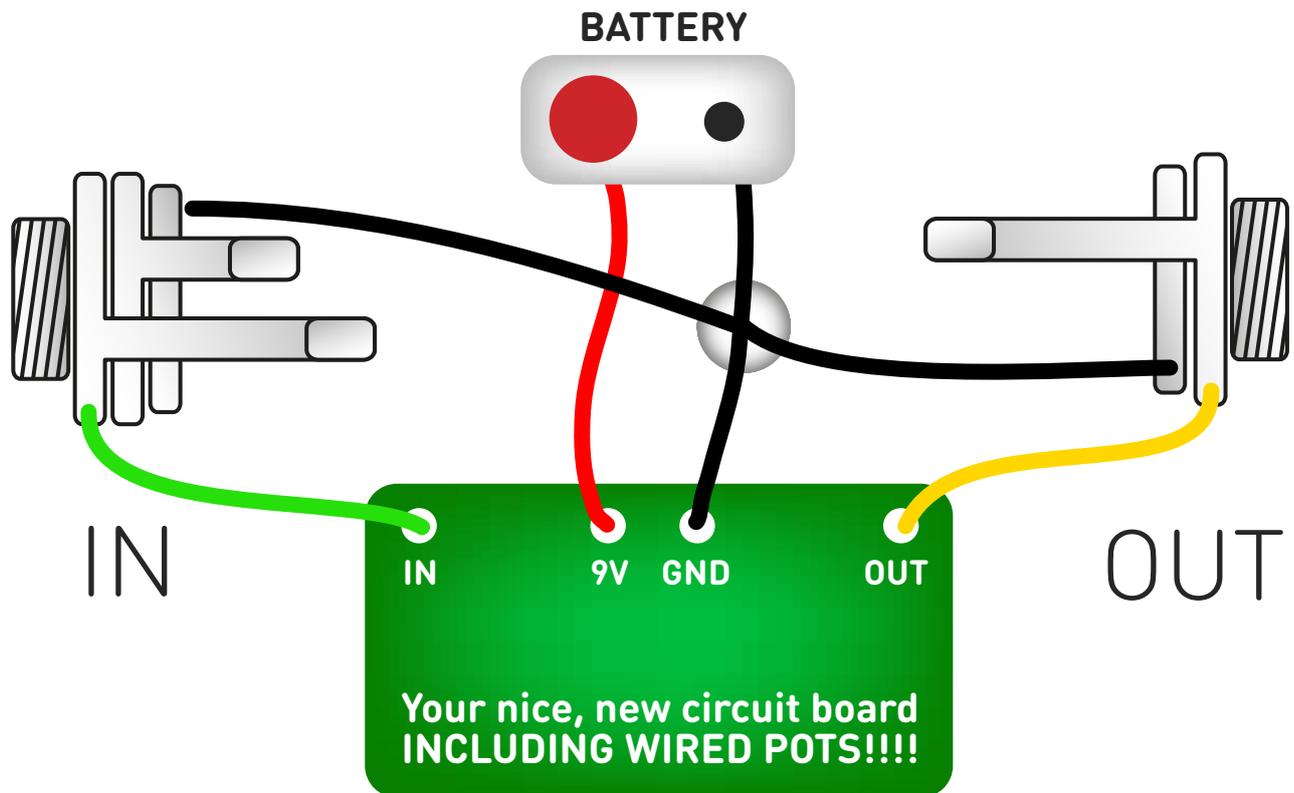
Snap the small metal tag off the pots so they can be mounted flush in the box.

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.



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.

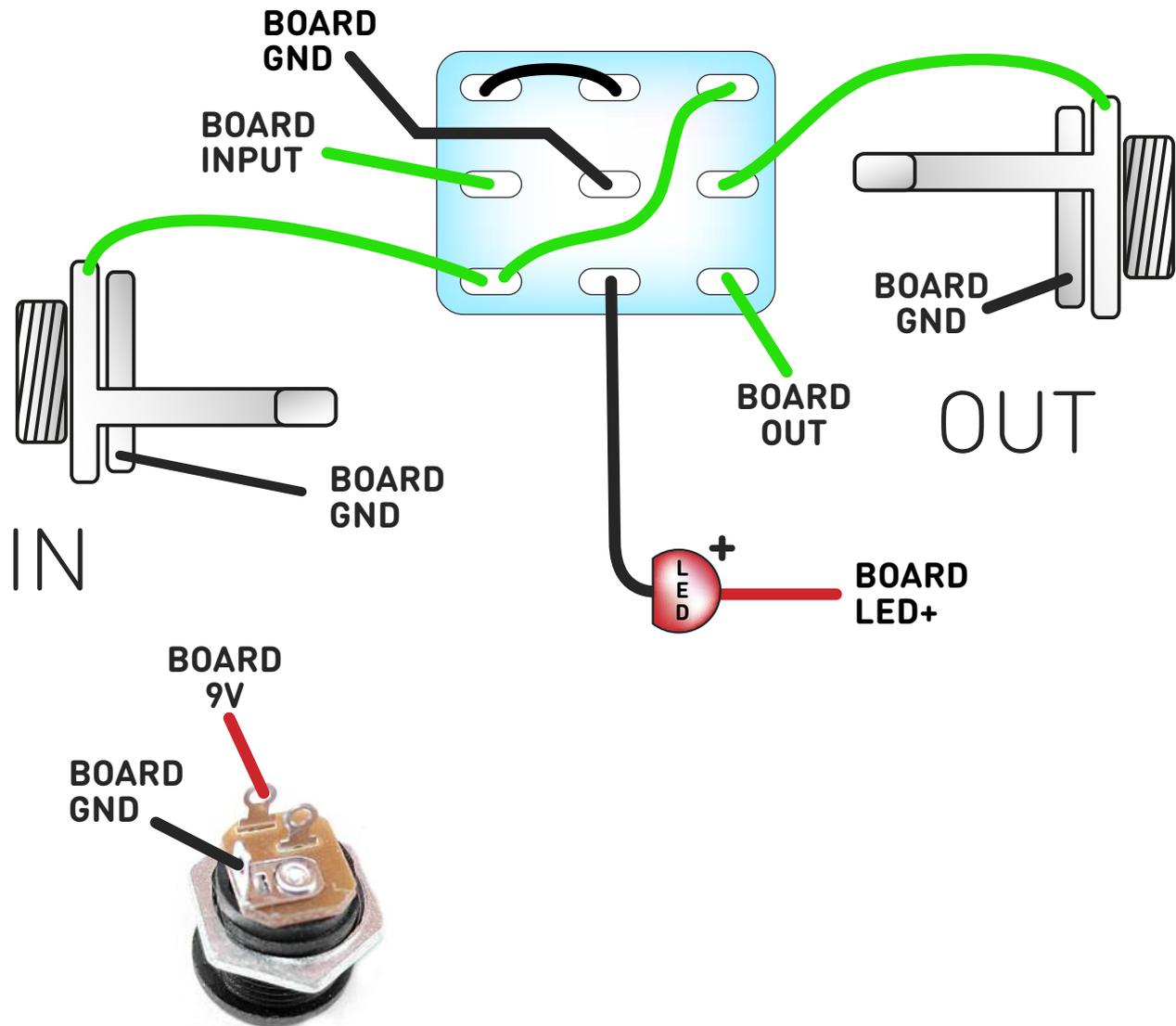
Solder some nice, long lengths of wire to the board connections for 9V, GND, IN and OUT. Connect IN and OUT to the jacks as shown. Connect all the GNDs together (twist them up and add a small amount of solder to tack it). Connect the battery + lead to the 9V wire, same method. Plug in. Go!

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)

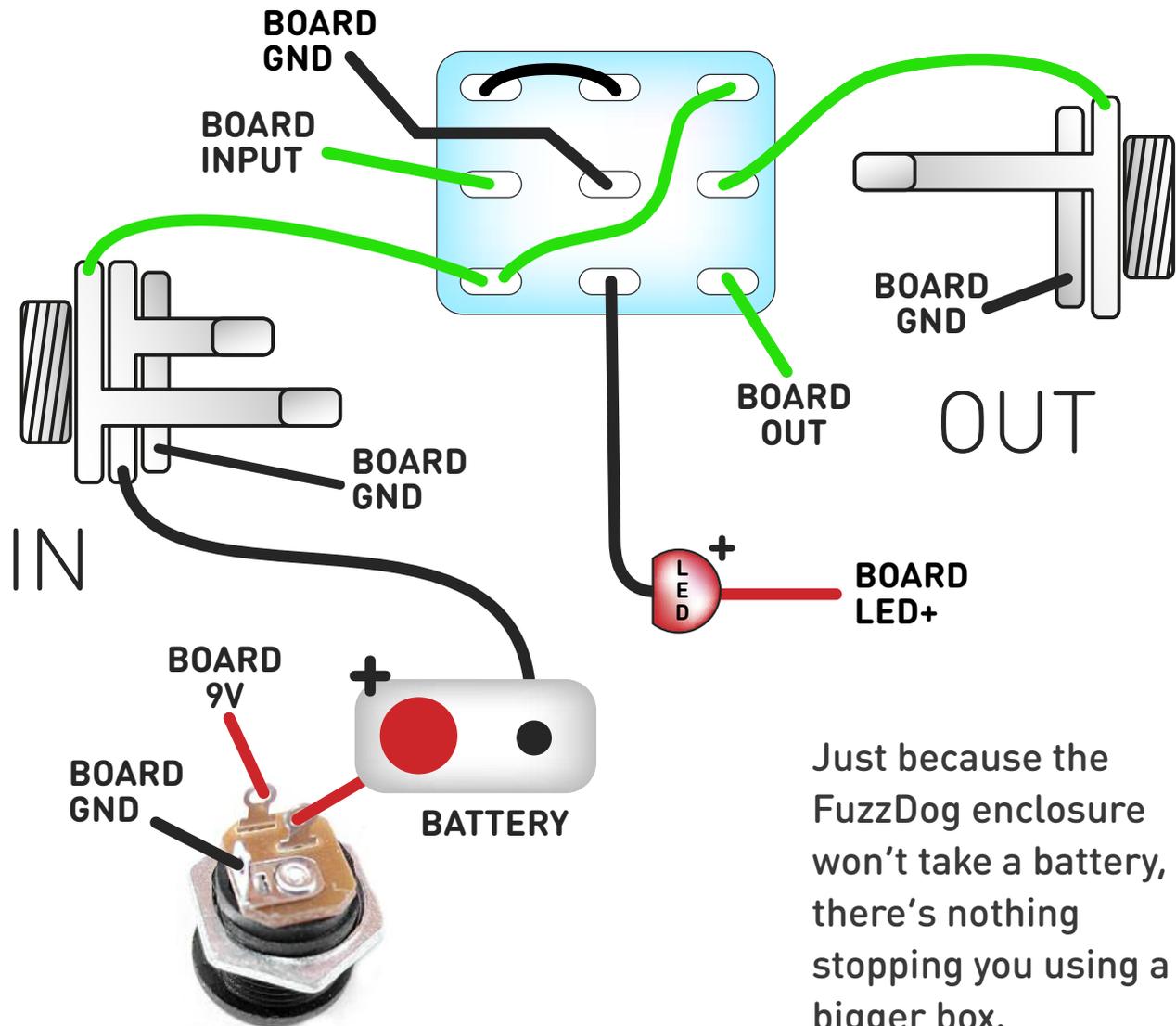


This circuit is standard, Negative GND. Your power supply should be Tip Negative / Sleeve Positive. That's the same as your standard pedals (Boss etc), and you can safely daisy-chain your supply to this pedal.

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.

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Drilling template

Juicy Blue Drive

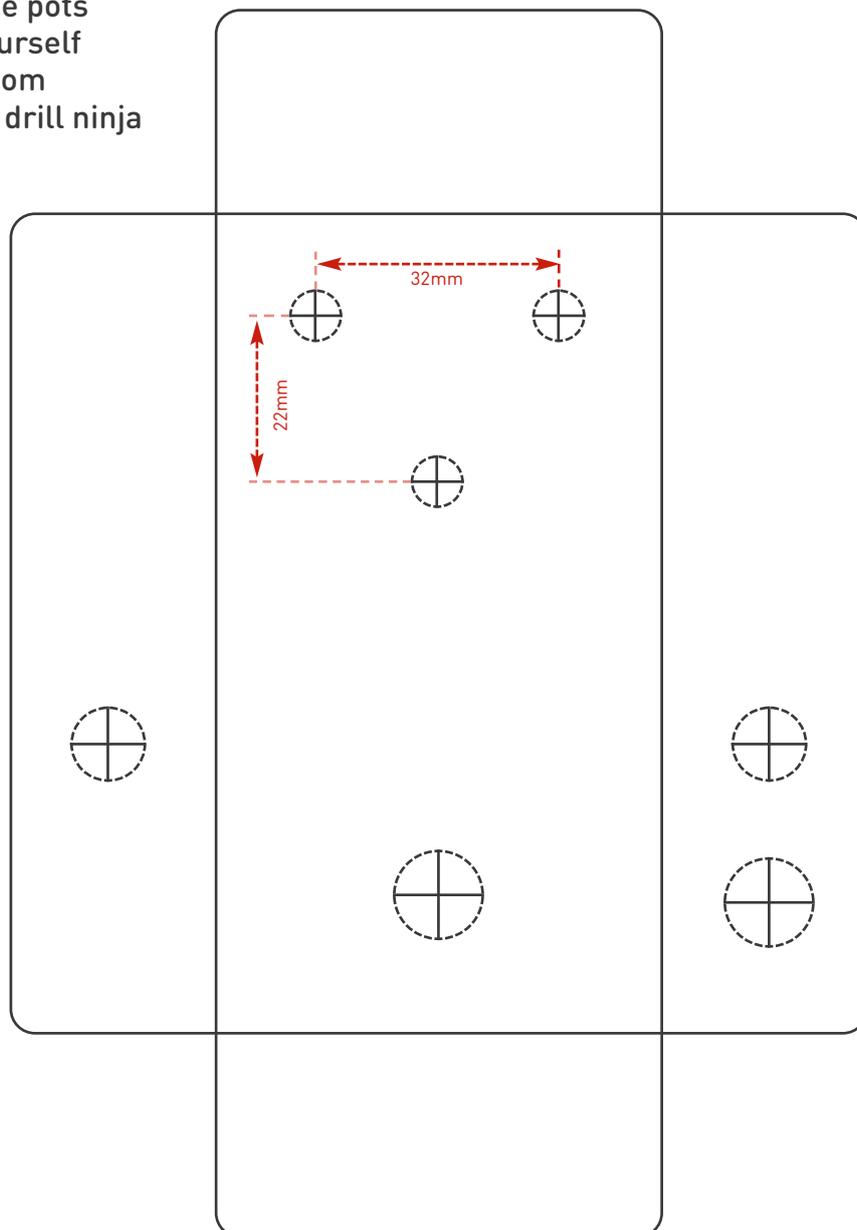
Hammond 1590B

60 x 111 x 31mm

Recommended drill sizes:

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

It's a good idea to drill the holes for the pots 8mm to give yourself some wiggle room unless you're a drill ninja



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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