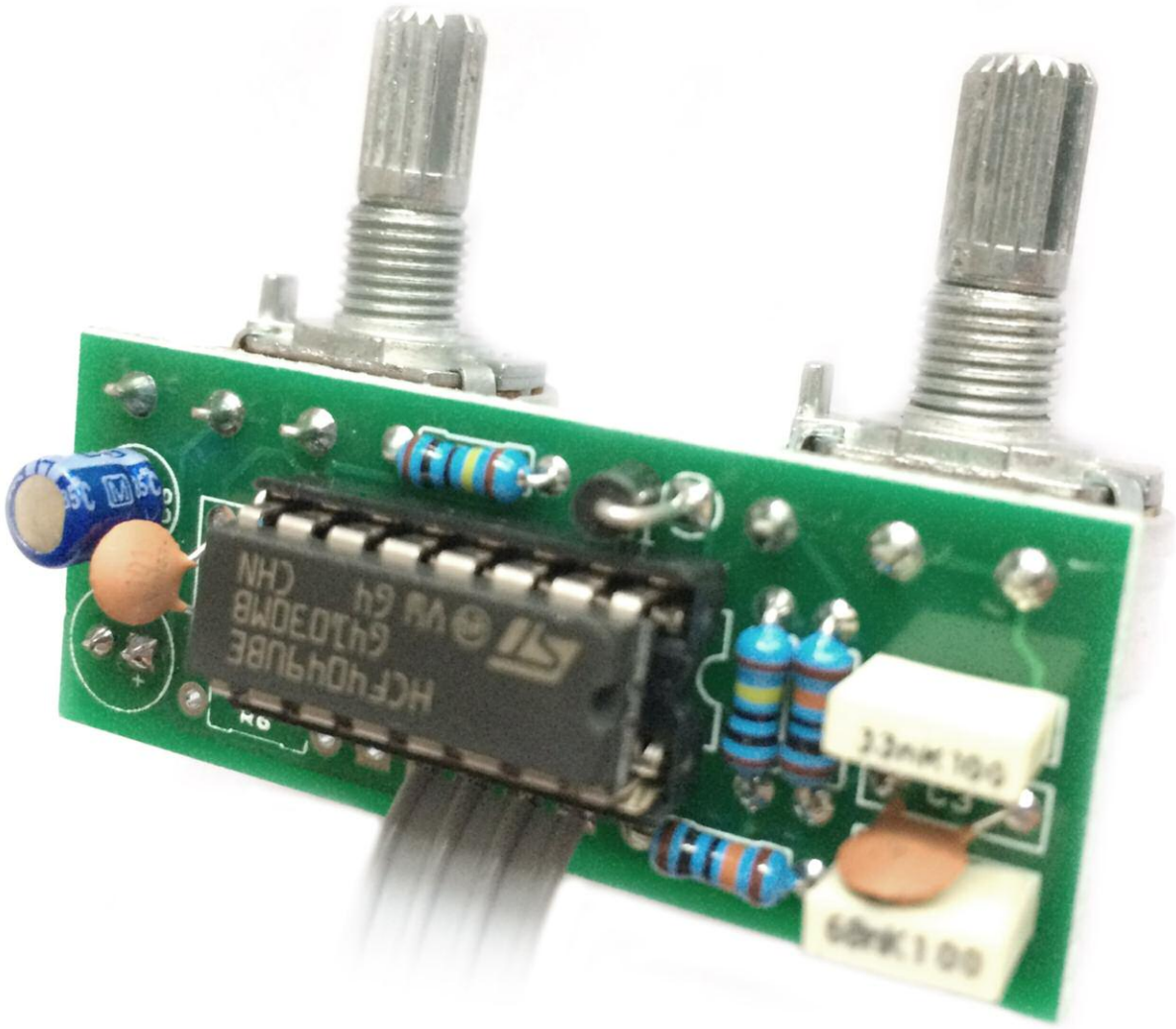

Llamatron V3

A red boutique tube-sound fuzz

which is itself a slightly modded version of Craig Anderton's Tube Sound Fuzz

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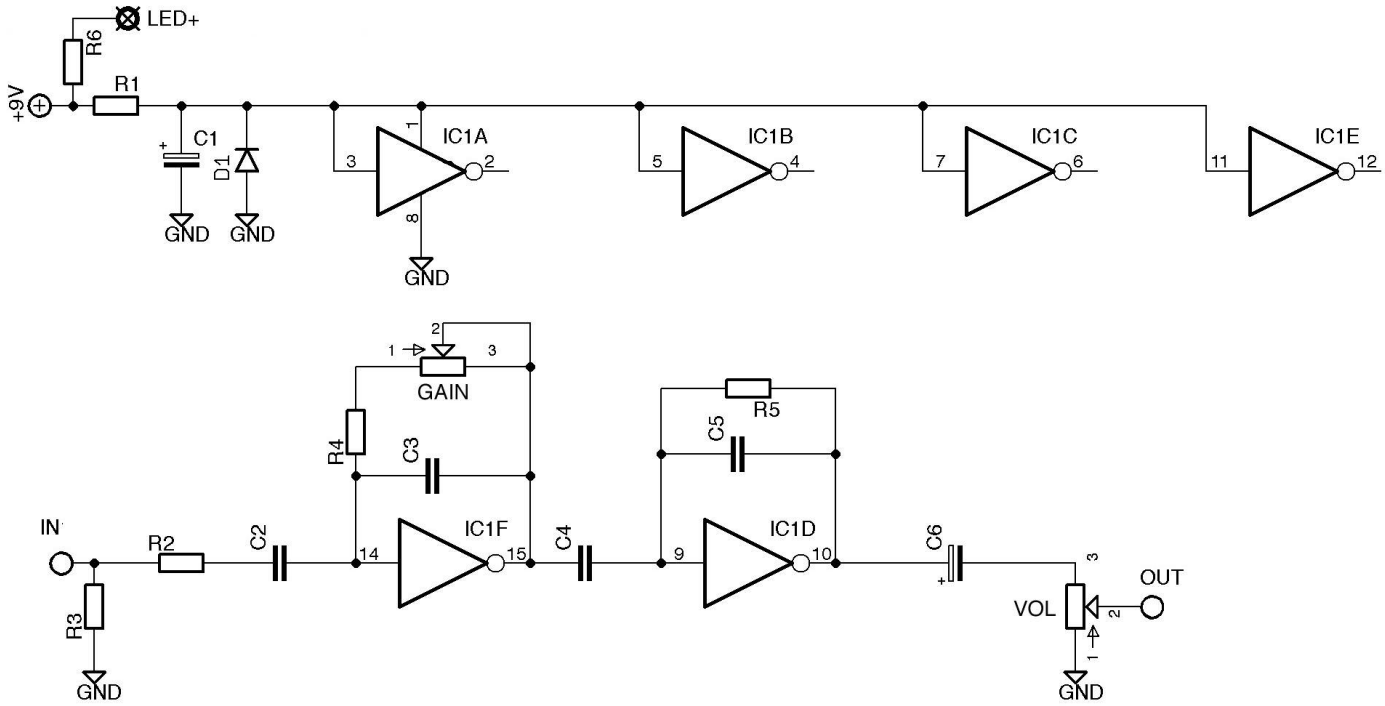
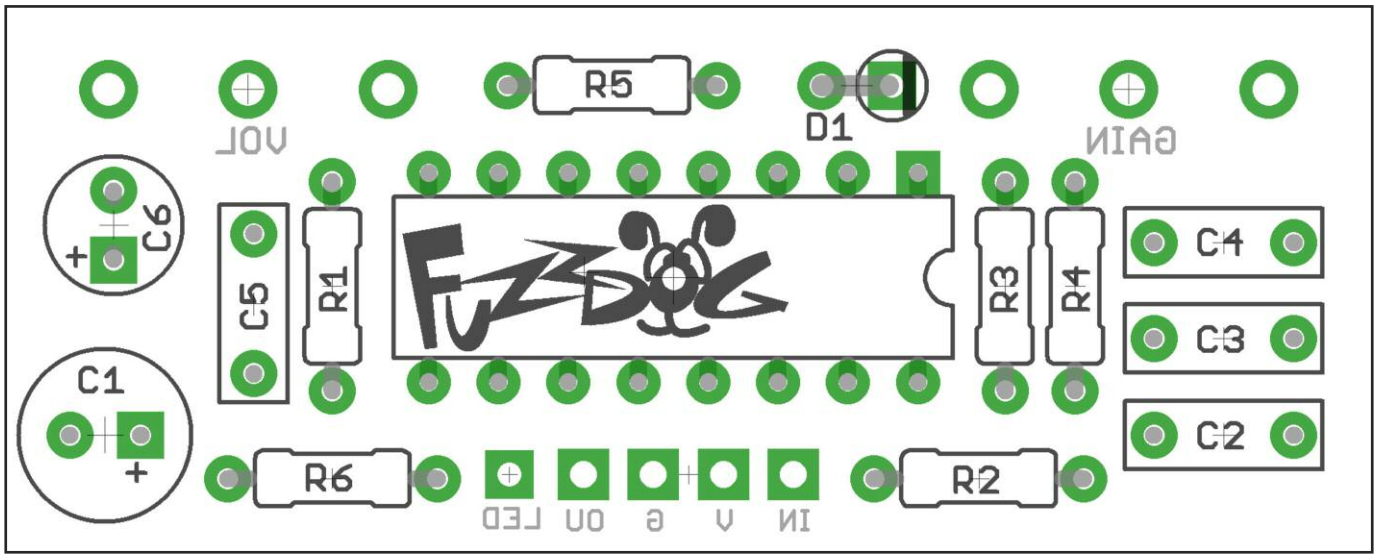
Schematic + BOM



BOM

R1	1K	C1	100u	IC	4049UBE
R2	100K	C2	68n (100n)		
R3	1M	C3	47p (10p)	D1	1N4001
R4	100K	C4	33n (47n)		
R5	1M	C5	100p (10p)	GAIN	1MB
R6	2K2 (CLR)	C6	10u	VOL	10KA

Original Craig Anderton values shown in blue.



PCB layout ©2016 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. 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).

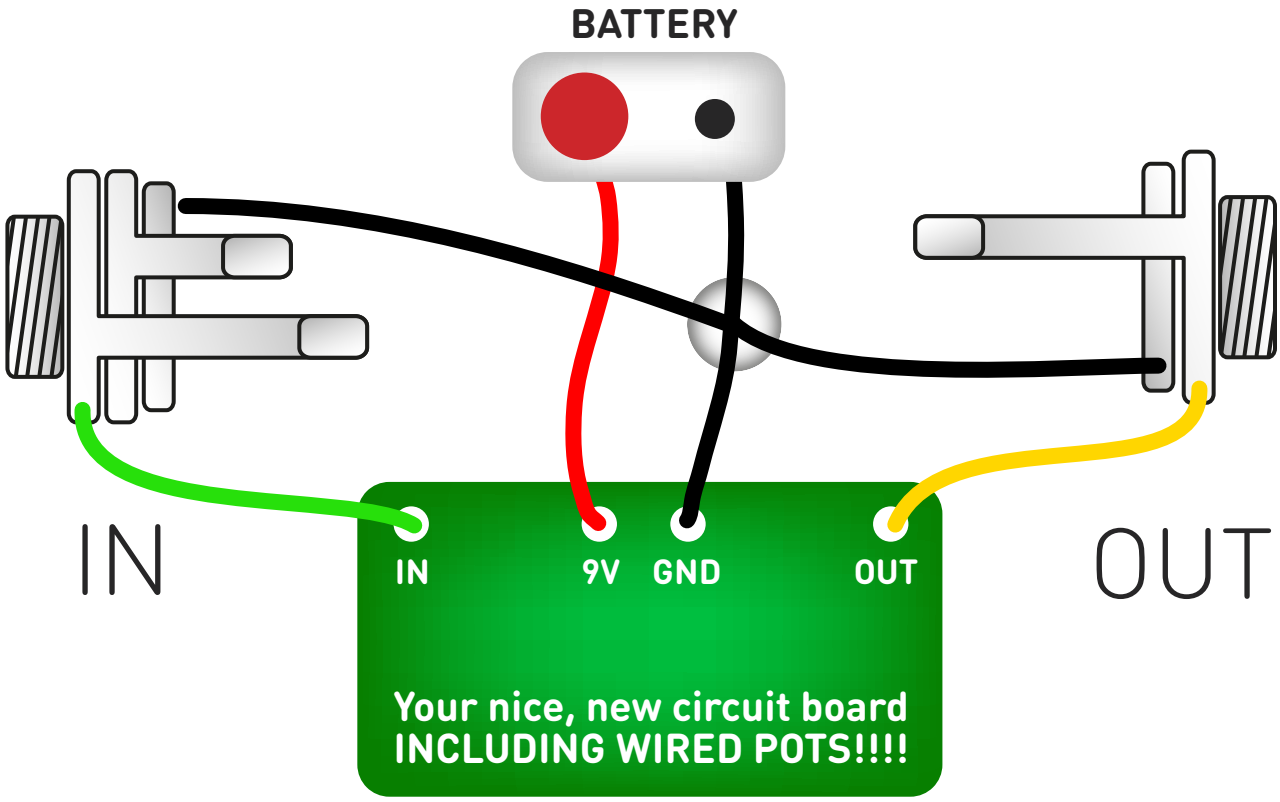
Negative (cathode) leg of the diode goes to the square pad.

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.

Snap the small metal tag off the pots so they can be mounted flush in the box. Pots mount on the rear of the board as shown bottom right. Leave these until last as once they're mounted you'll have no access to some of the other component pads.

Positive (anode) legs of the electrolytic caps go to the square pads. We recommend mounting C1 on the same side of the board as the pots, as shown. There'll be nothing going on in the part of the enclosure where that'll be sitting, so why not?

Test the board!



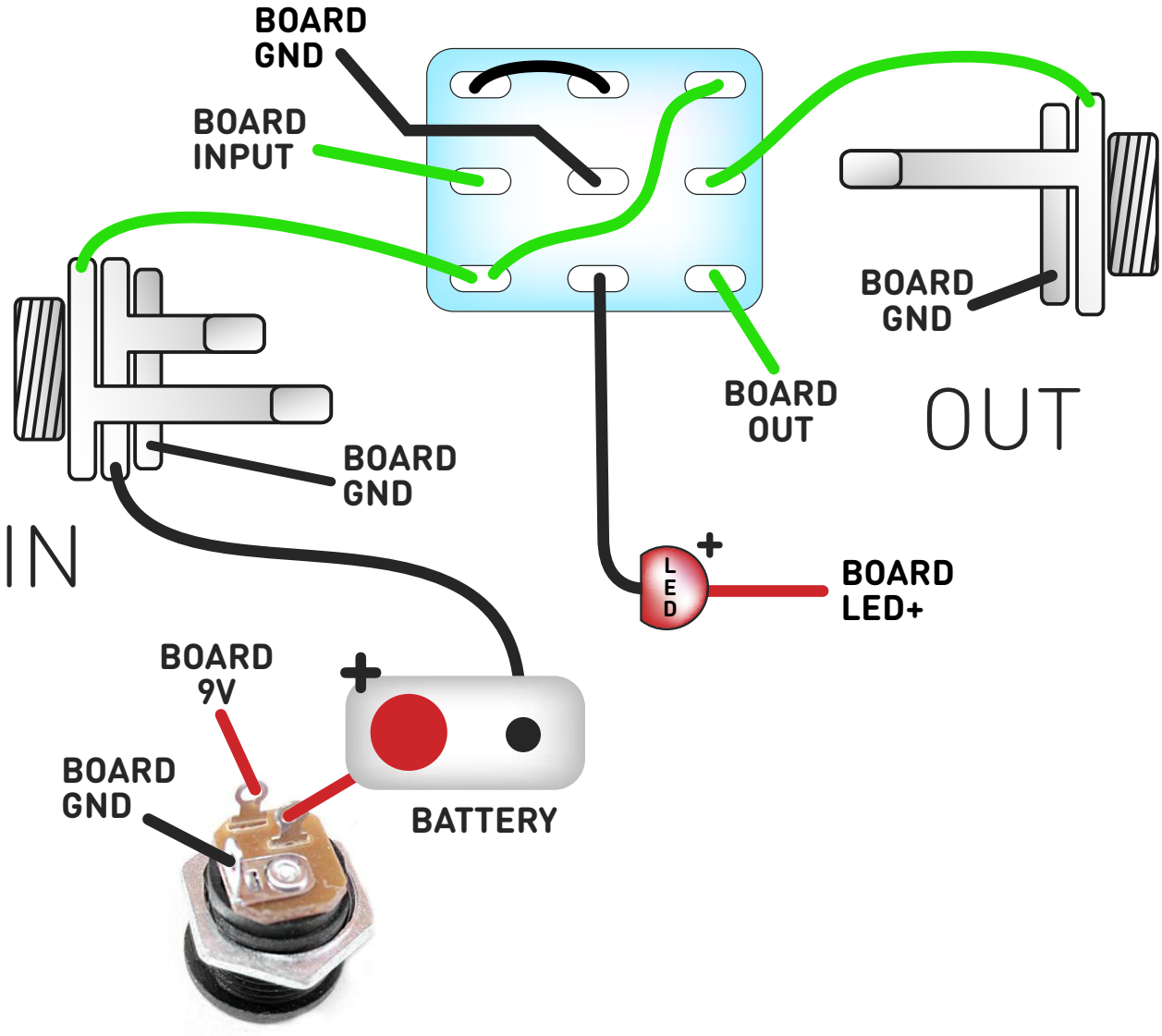
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will troubleshooting help be offered if you have skipped this stage. No exceptions.

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 (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.

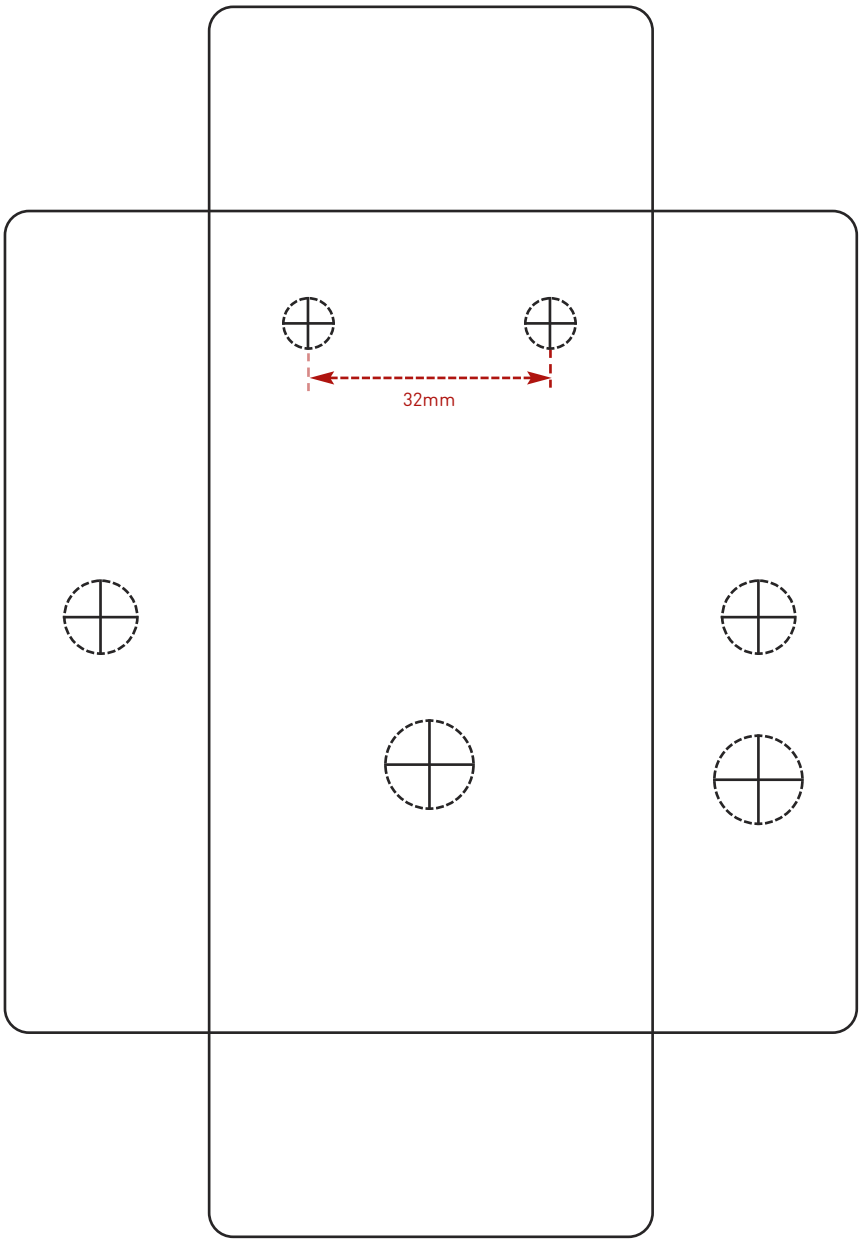
Drilling template

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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