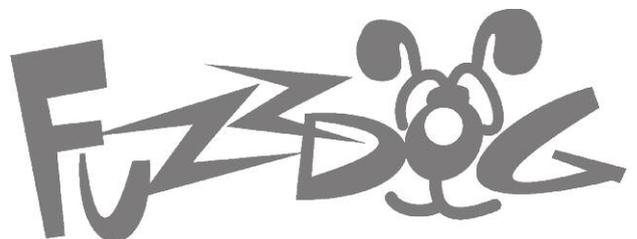


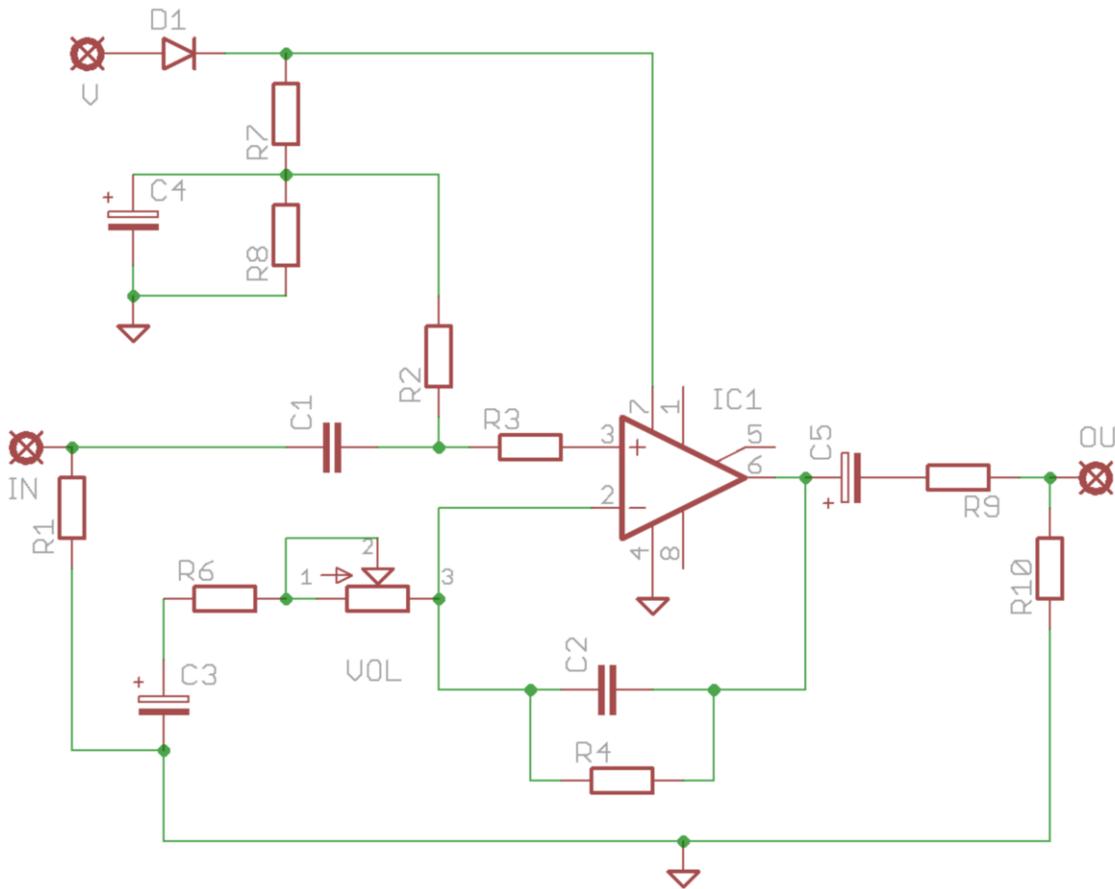


MicrAmp

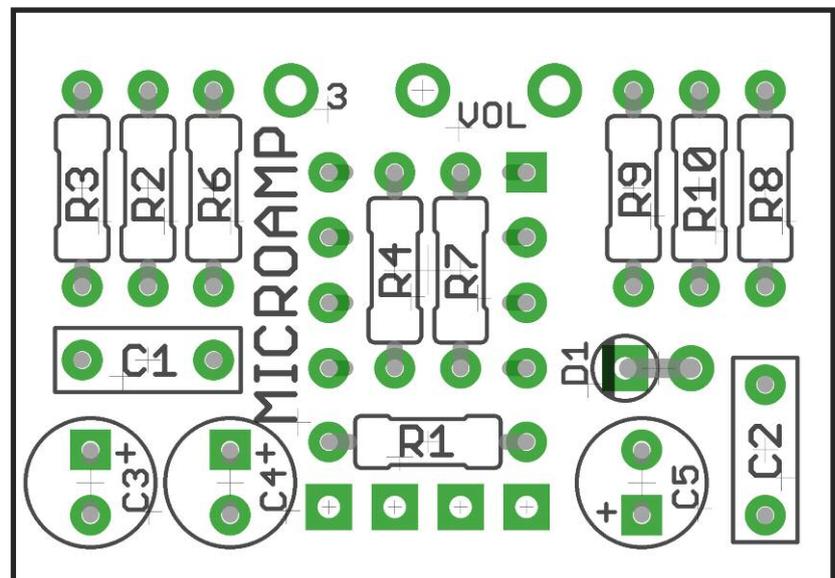
Tiny op-amp booster that
packs a mighty punch



Schematic, layout and BOM



R1	1M	C1	100n	IC	TL061*
R2	10M	C2	47p	D1	1N4001
R3	1K	C3	4u7 elec	VOL	500KC
R4	56K	C4	1u elec		
R6	2K7	C5	15u elec		
R7	100K				
R8	100K				
R9	470R				
R10	10K				



*Other single op-amps will work, such as TL071

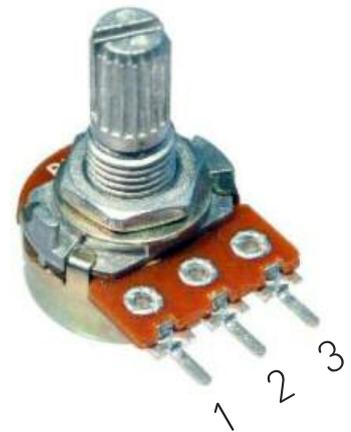
The power and signal pads on the PCB conform to the FuzzDog Direct Connection format, so can be paired with the appropriate daughterboard for quick and easy offboard wiring.

Snap the small metal tag off the pot so it can be mounted flush in the box.

Pot mounts on the same side of the board as the other components (other than the IC).

The striped leg (cathode) of the diode goes into the square pad.

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



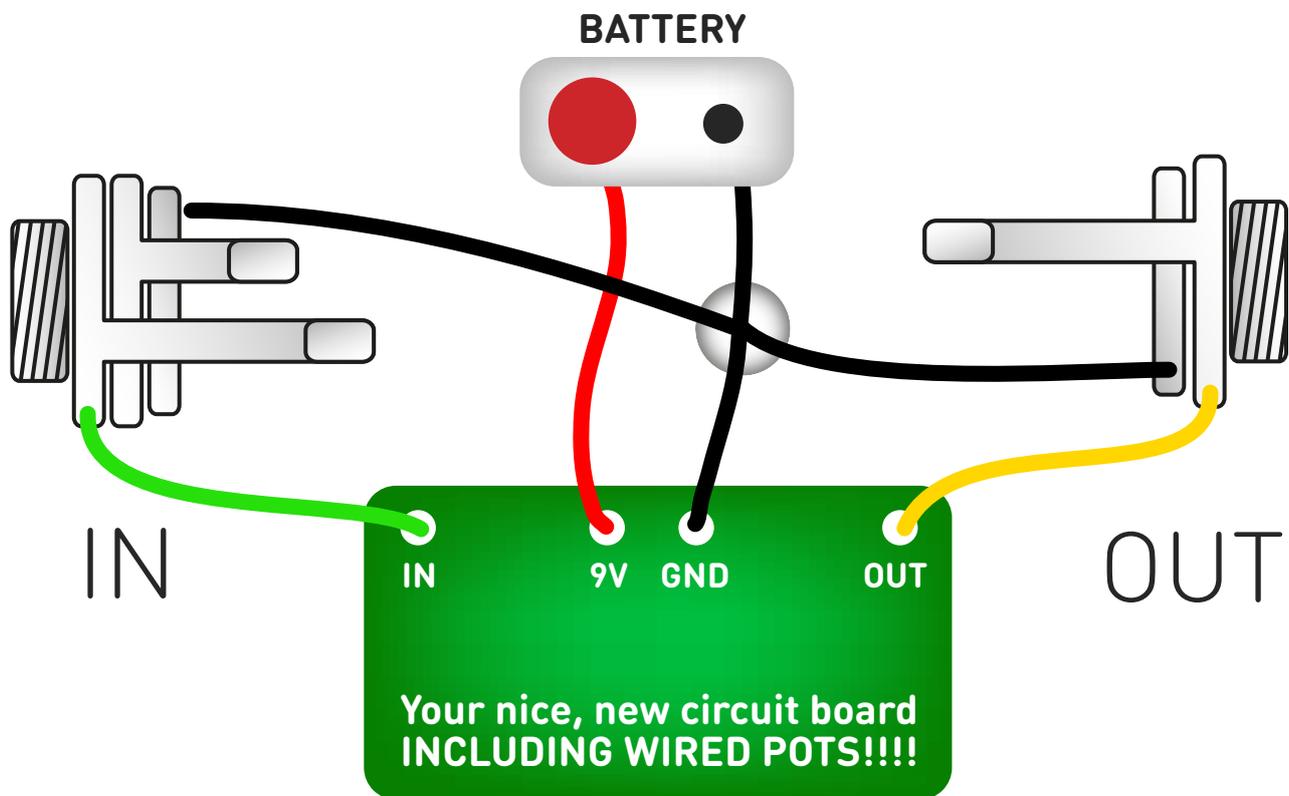
The IC fits on the back of the board

"IC on the back of the board? That's crazy!" Well, no. It means you can easily fit one of these bad boys into a 1590A.

R4 and R7 will have to be soldered in place before you mount the IC socket. Make sure you trim those connections good and tight so they aren't stopping the socket getting flush with the board.



Test the board!



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

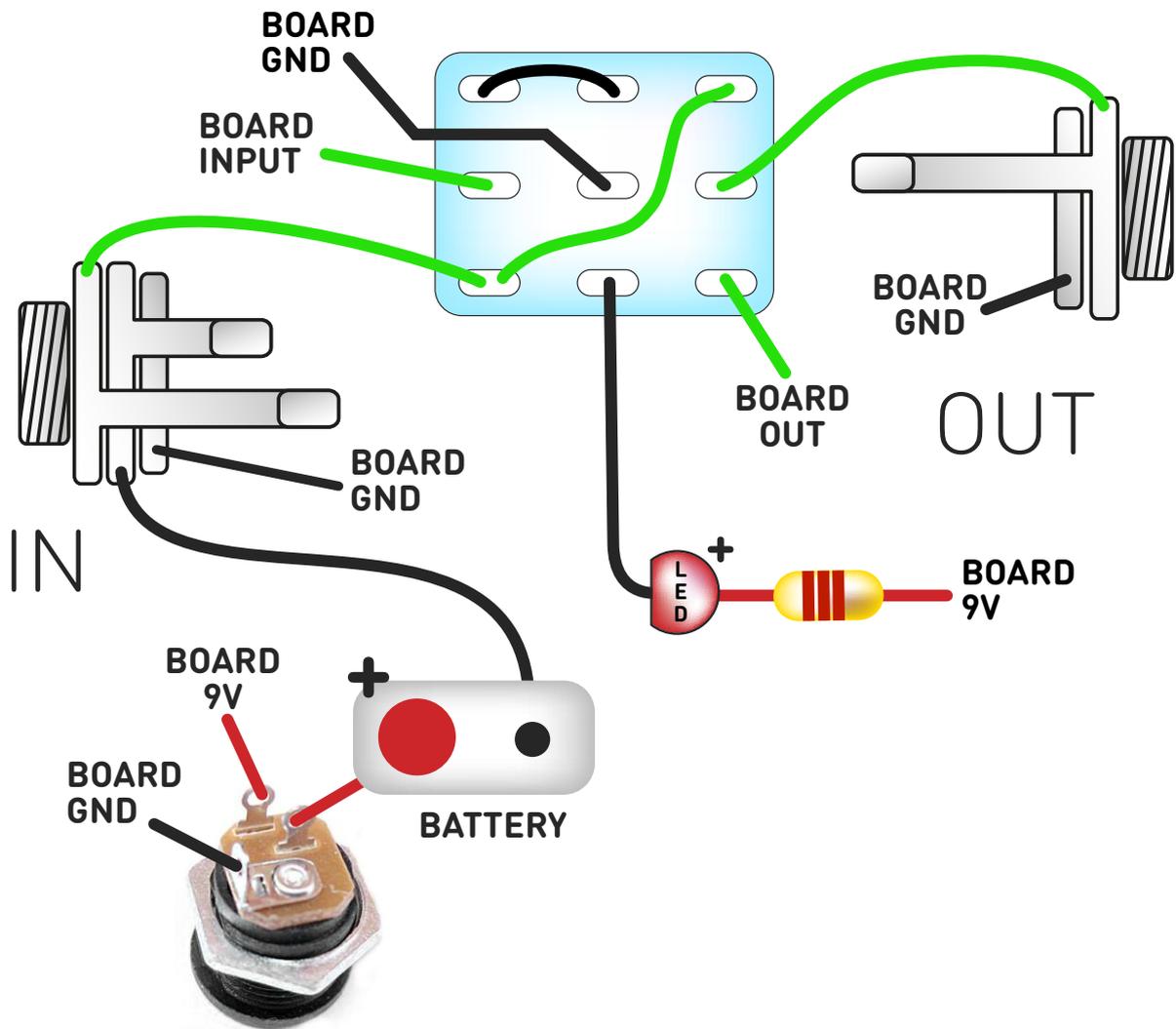
Once you've finished the circuit it makes sense to test it before starting on the switch and LED wiring. It'll cut down troubleshooting time in the long run. If the circuit works at this stage, but it doesn't once you wire up the switch - guess what? You've probably made a mistake with the switch.

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.

PedalParts.co.uk