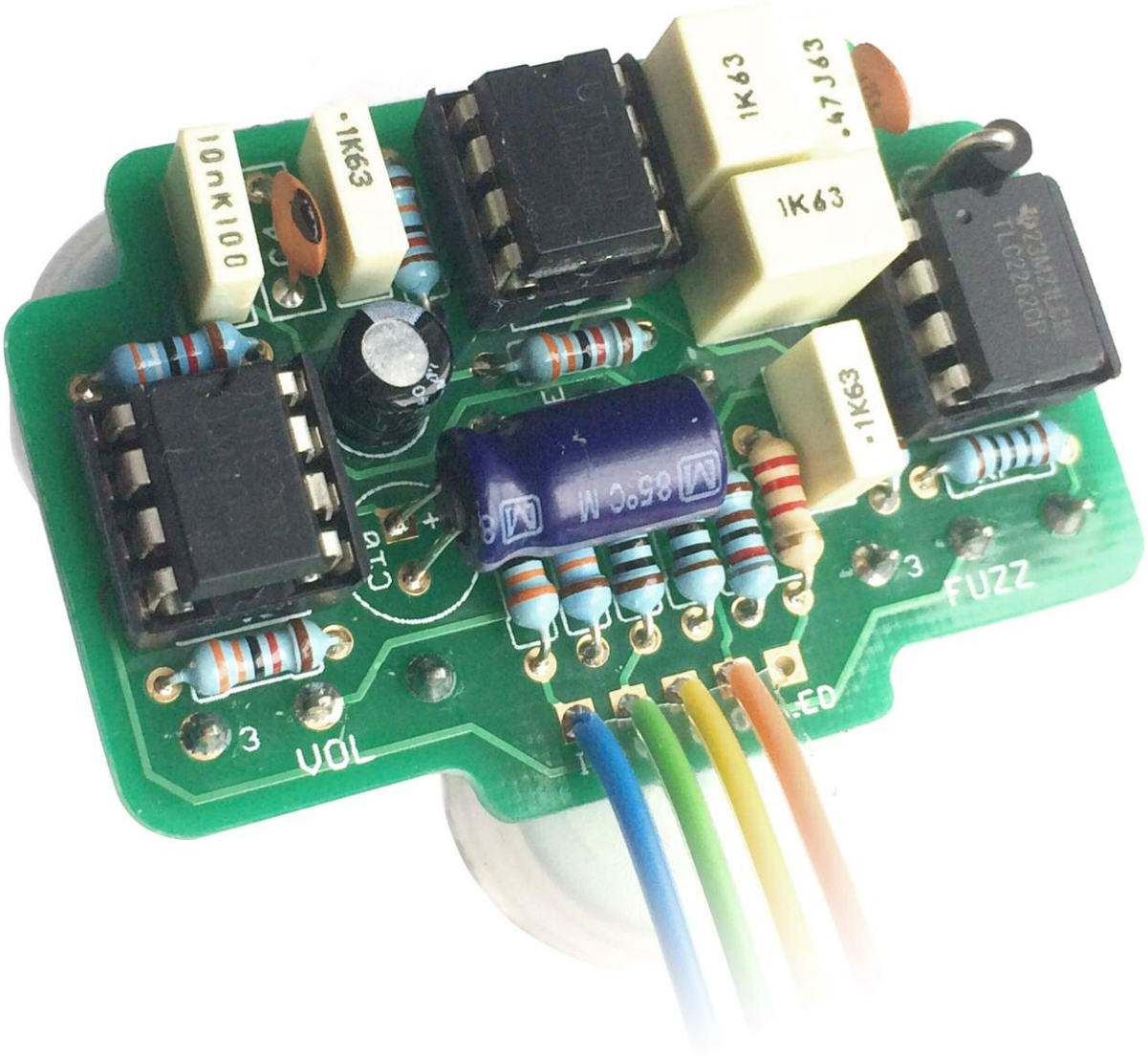
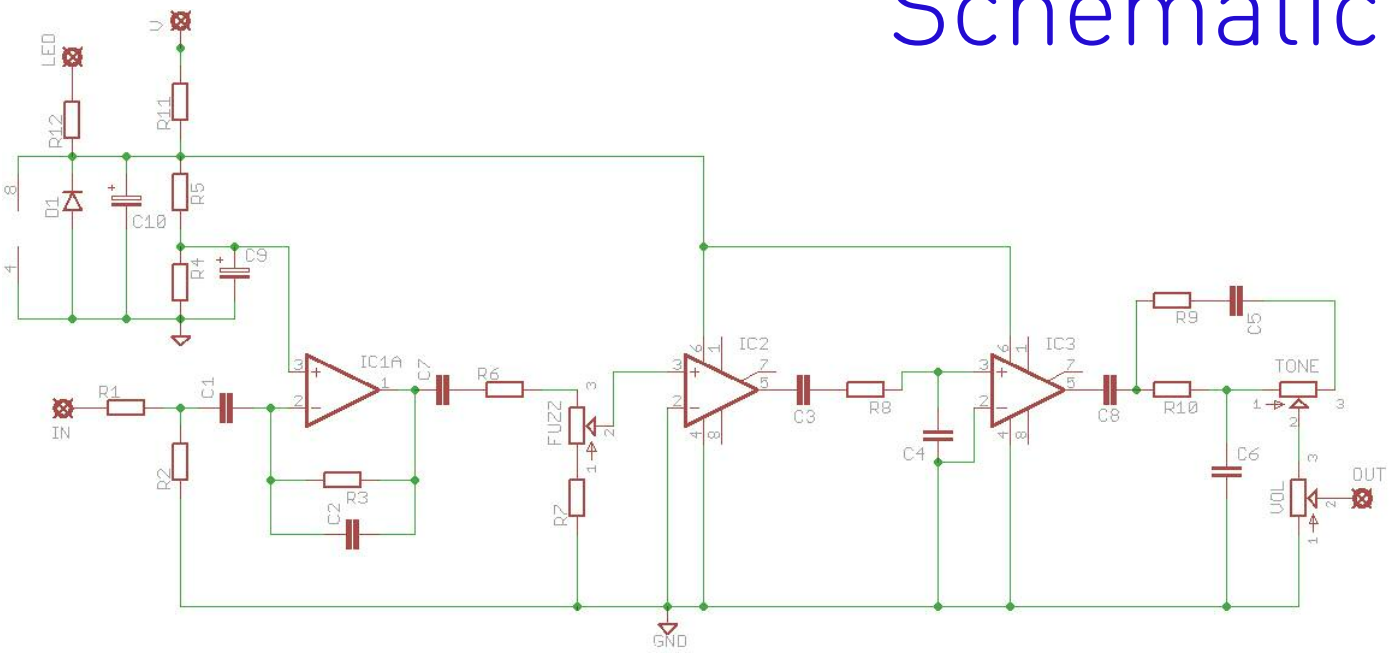



# Peachy Fuzz

## Frantastically heavy but smooth fuzz tones

# Schematic



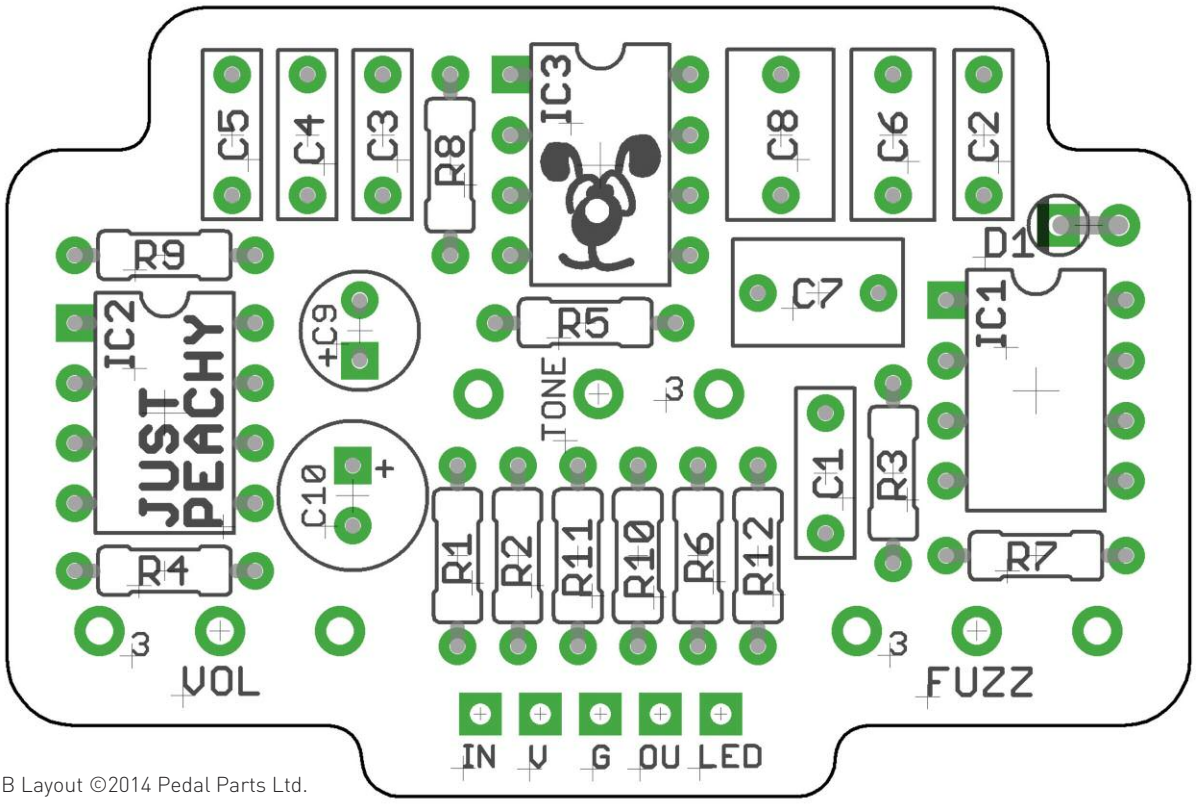

# BOM

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **R1** | 33K | **C1** | 100n | **IC1** | TLC2262 |
| **R2** | 100K | **C2** | 100p | **IC2** | LM386N-1 |
| **R3** | 560K* (567K) | **C3** | 100n | **IC3** | LM386N-1 |
| **R4** | 33K | **C4** | 18p | | |
| **R5** | 33K | **C5** | 10n | **D1** | 1N4001 |
| **R6** | 8K2* (9K1) | **C6** | 470n | | |
| **R7** | 100R | **C7** | 1u | **FUZZ** | 10KA |
| **R8** | 120K | **C8** | 1u | **TONE** | 10KB |
| **R9** | 39K* (41K) | **C9** | 10u elec | **VOL** | 100KB |
| **R10** | 10K | **C10** | 100u elec | | |
| **R11** | 10R | | | | |
| **R12** | 2K2 (CLR) | | | | |

*Resistor values marked have been substituted for the original values marked in blue, which may be awkward to get hold of.

You won't get the right fuzzy goodness without the right ICs. Note the N-1 suffix on the LM386. You want these, not the N-3 or N-4 which are higher voltage-rated devices .

# PCB Layout



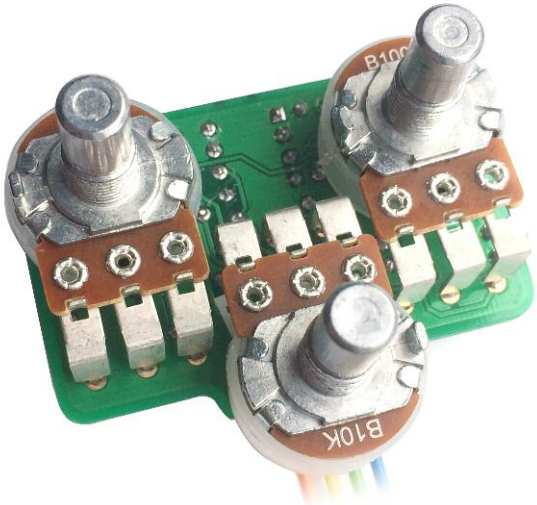



The power and signal pads on the PCB conform to the FuzzDog Direct Connection format, so can be paired with the appropriate daughterboard for quick and easy offboard wiring.

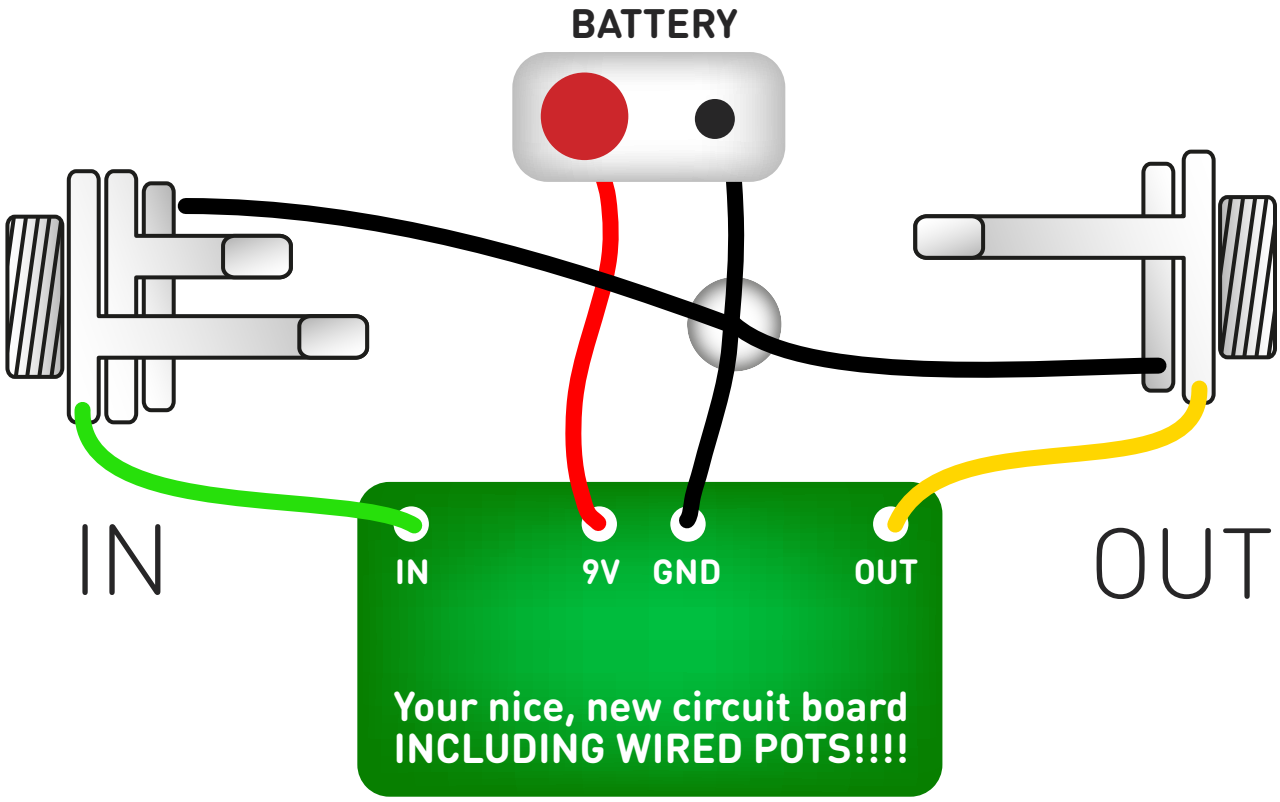

Snap the small metal tag off the pots so they can be mounted flush in the box.

Pots mount on the opposite side of the board to the other components.

The board has been designed to take vertical-mount pots, but you can wire in normal ones or use header pins to attach them.



# Test the board!



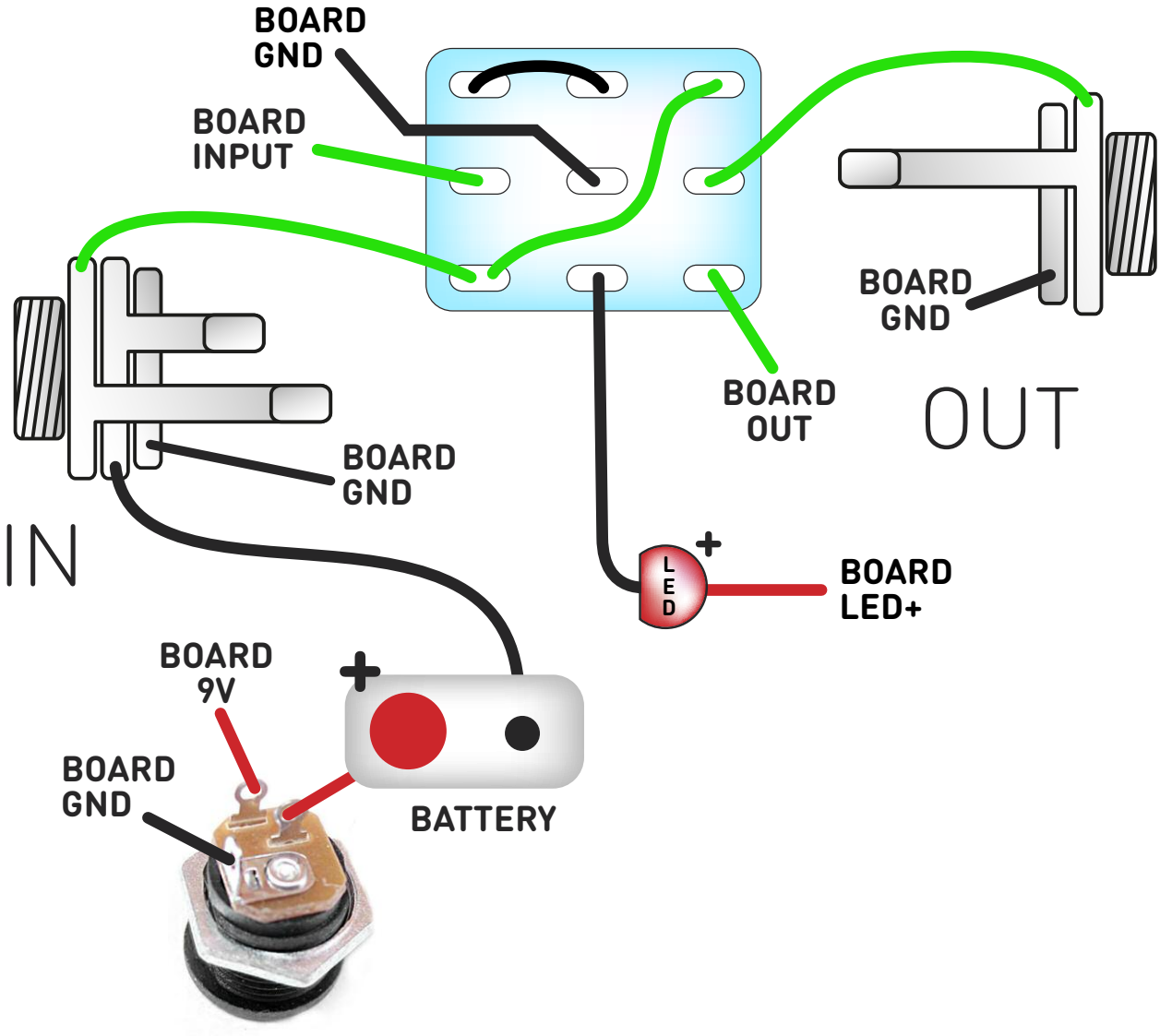

**UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will troubleshooting help be offered if you have skipped this stage. No exceptions.**

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.

PedalParts.co.uk