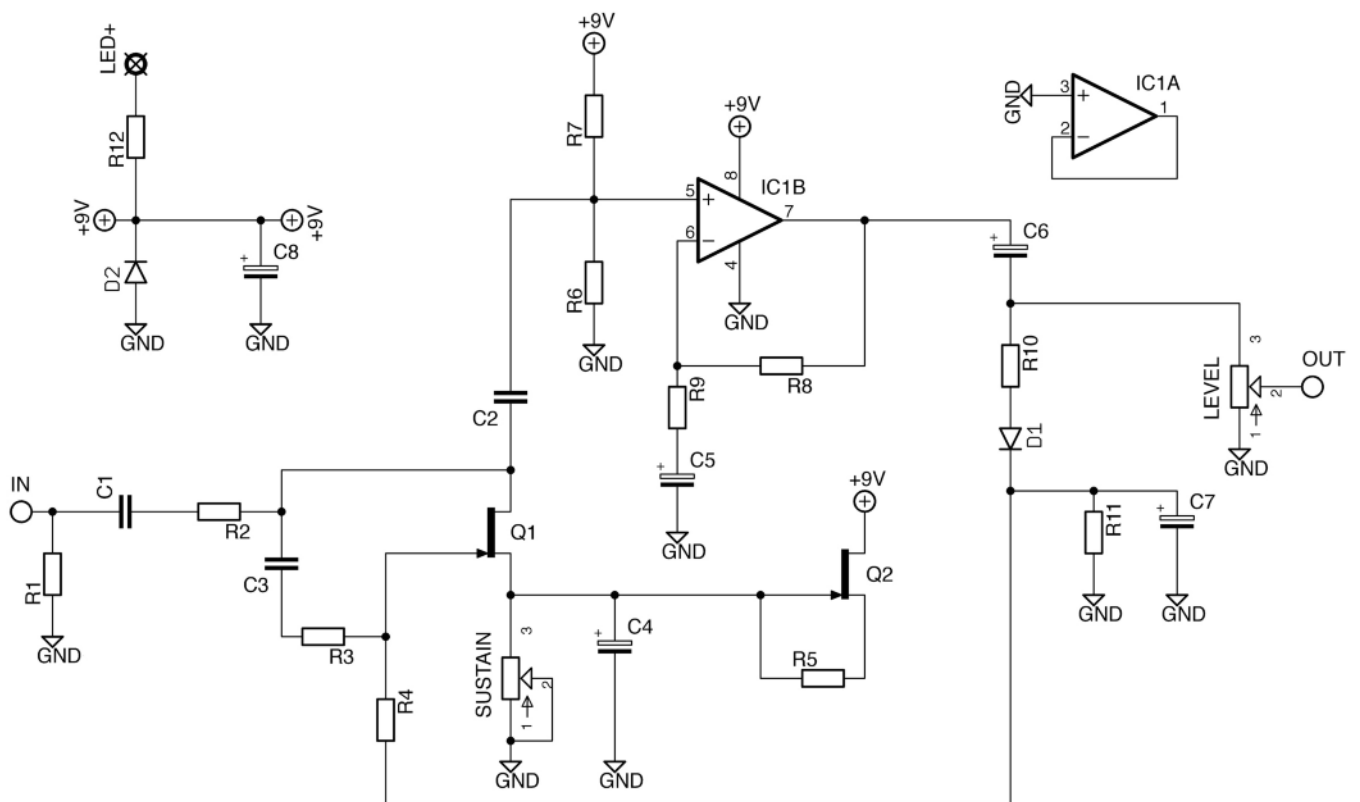


Orange Squeezer

Dan Armstrong's simple but effective compressor

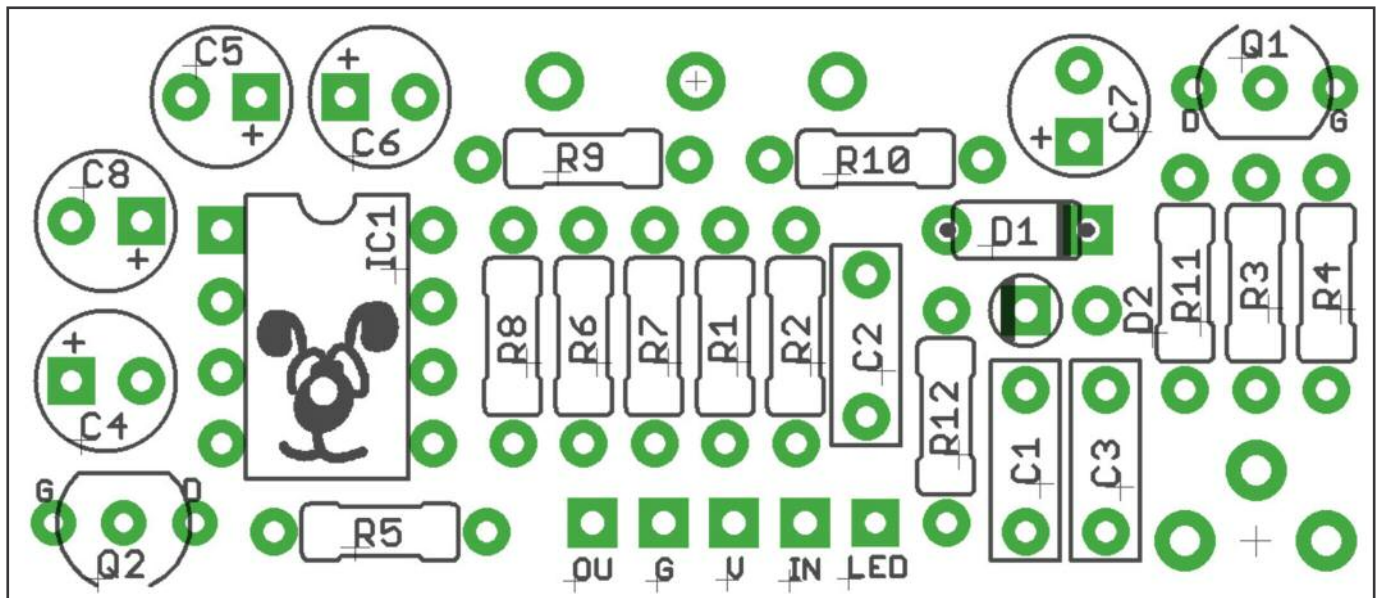


Schematic



BOM

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----|-----------|--|----------|
| R1 | 4M7 | C1 | 47n | Parts marked in blue are mods for bass | |
| R2 | 82K | C2 | 47n | | |
| R3 | 470K | C3 | 2n2 | | |
| R4 | 470K | C4 | 4u7 | | |
| R5 | 2K4 | C5 | 4u7 | Q1 | 2N5457 |
| R6 | 470K | C6 | 4u7 (1u) | Q2 | 2N5457 |
| R7 | 390K | C7 | 4u7 (10u) | IC | 4558 |
| R8 | 220K (200K) | C8 | 47u | SUST | 10K trim |
| R9 | 10K | D1 | 1N4148 | VOL | 10KA |
| R10 | 1K5 | D2 | 1N4001 | | |
| R11 | 100K | | | | |
| R12 | 2K2 | | | | |



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, LED and transistors. 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.

The striped leg (cathode) of the diodes go into the square pads.

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

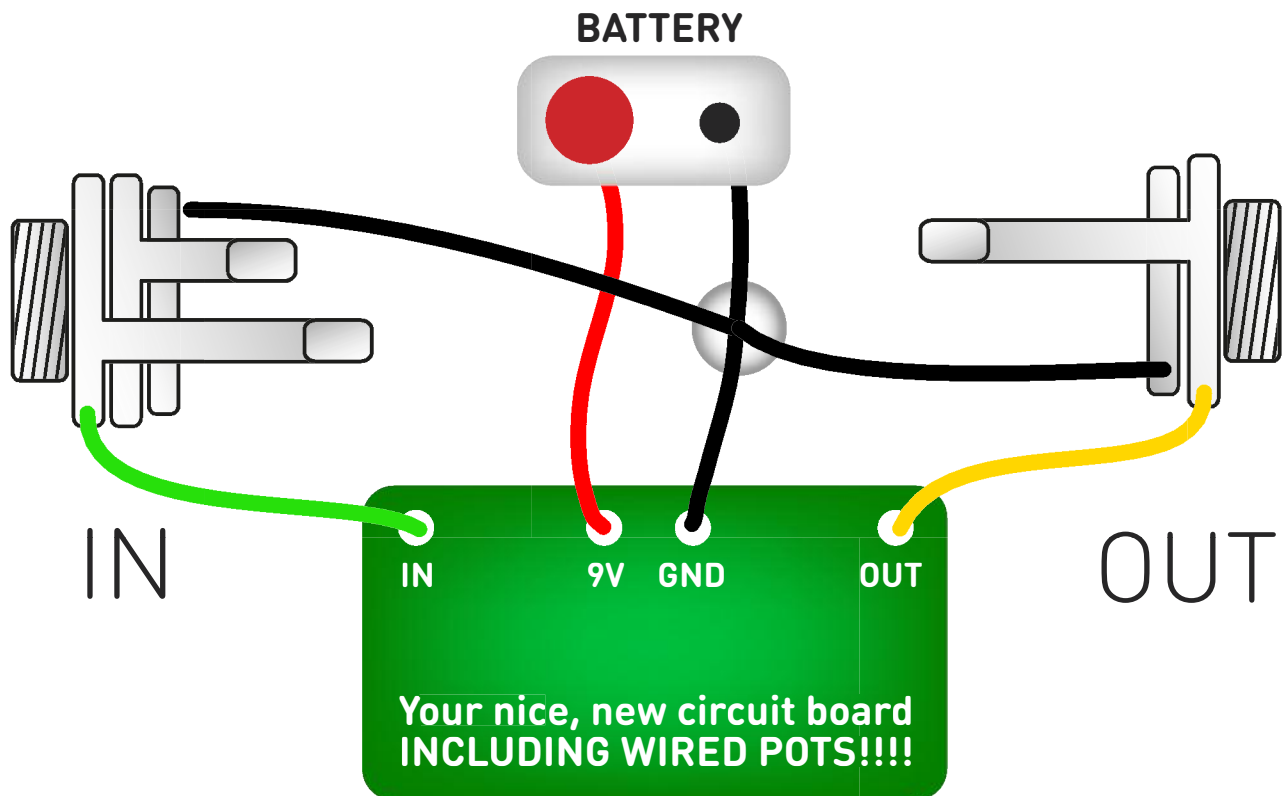
Pot and trimmer go on the opposite side of the board to the other components.

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

Once built adjust the sustain trimmer until you get a good balance between sustain and distortion.



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.

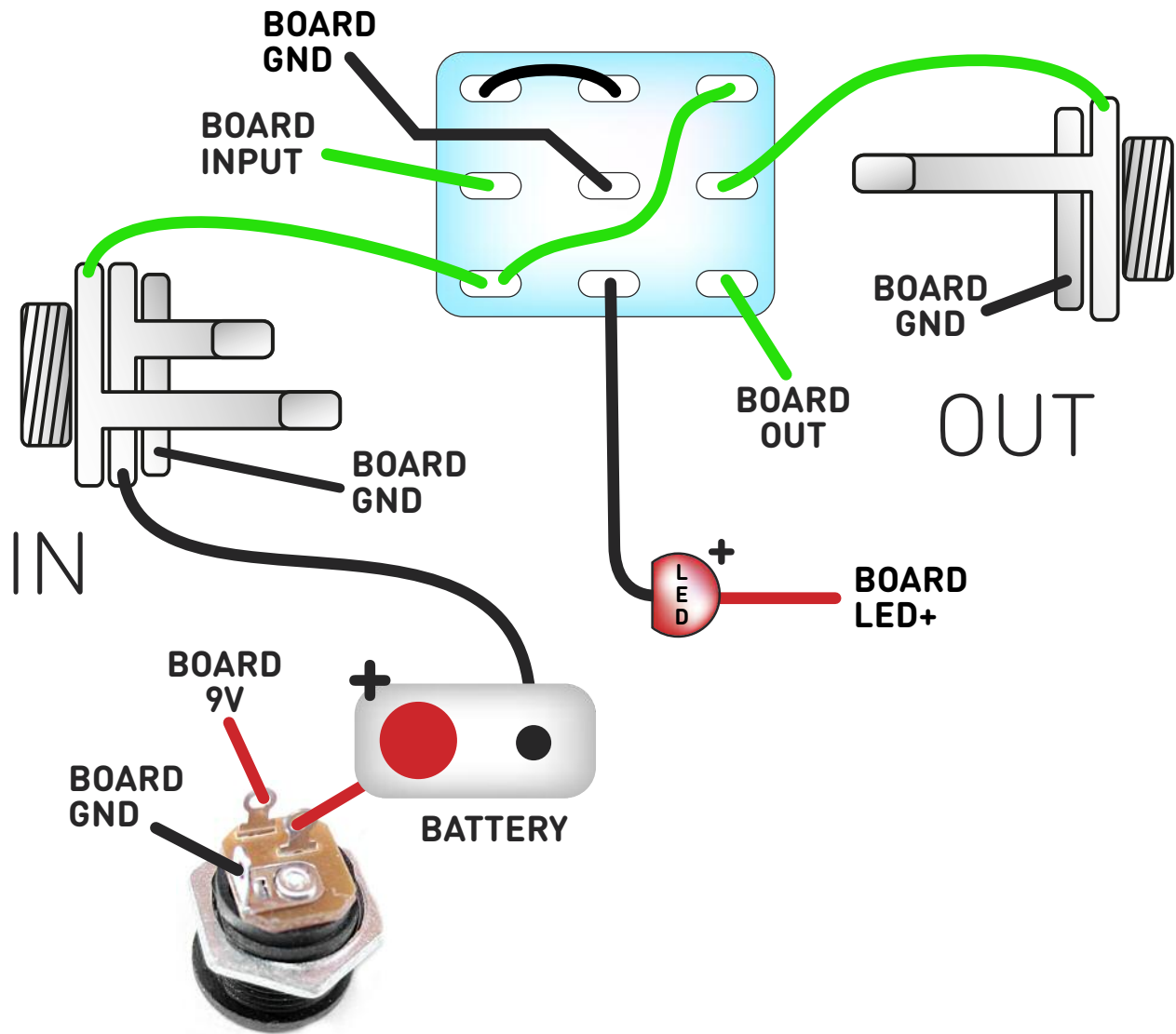
Solder some nice, long lengths of wire to the board connections for 9V, GND, IN and OUT. Connect IN and OUT to the jacks as shown. Connect all the GNDs together (twist them up and add a small amount of solder to tack it). Connect the battery + lead to the 9V wire, same method. Plug in. Go!

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 - with battery

(if using a daughterboard please refer to the relevant document)

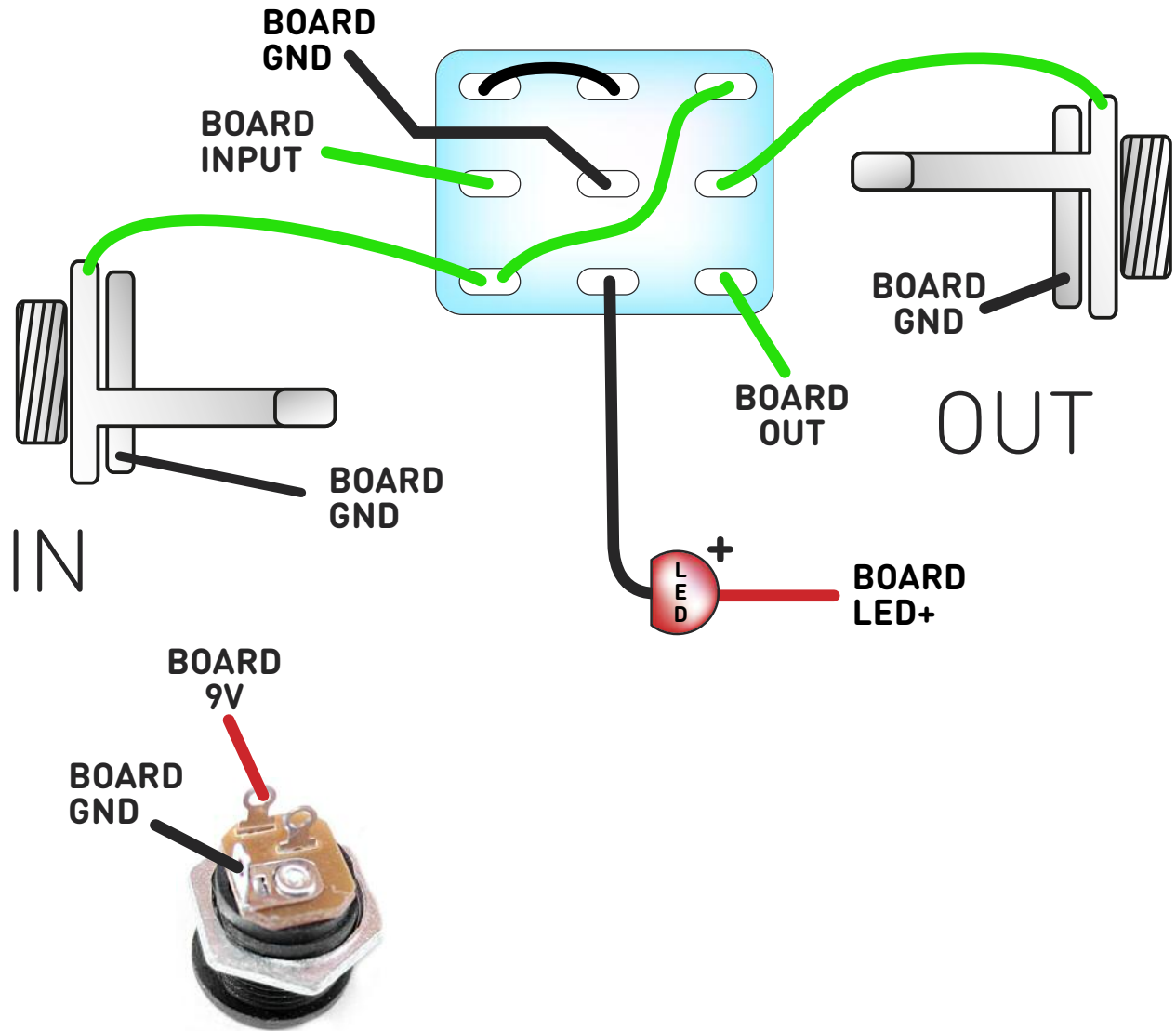


This circuit is standard, Negative GND. Your power supply should be Tip Negative / Sleeve Positive. That's the same as your standard pedals (Boss etc), and you can safely daisy-chain your supply to this pedal.

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.

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.

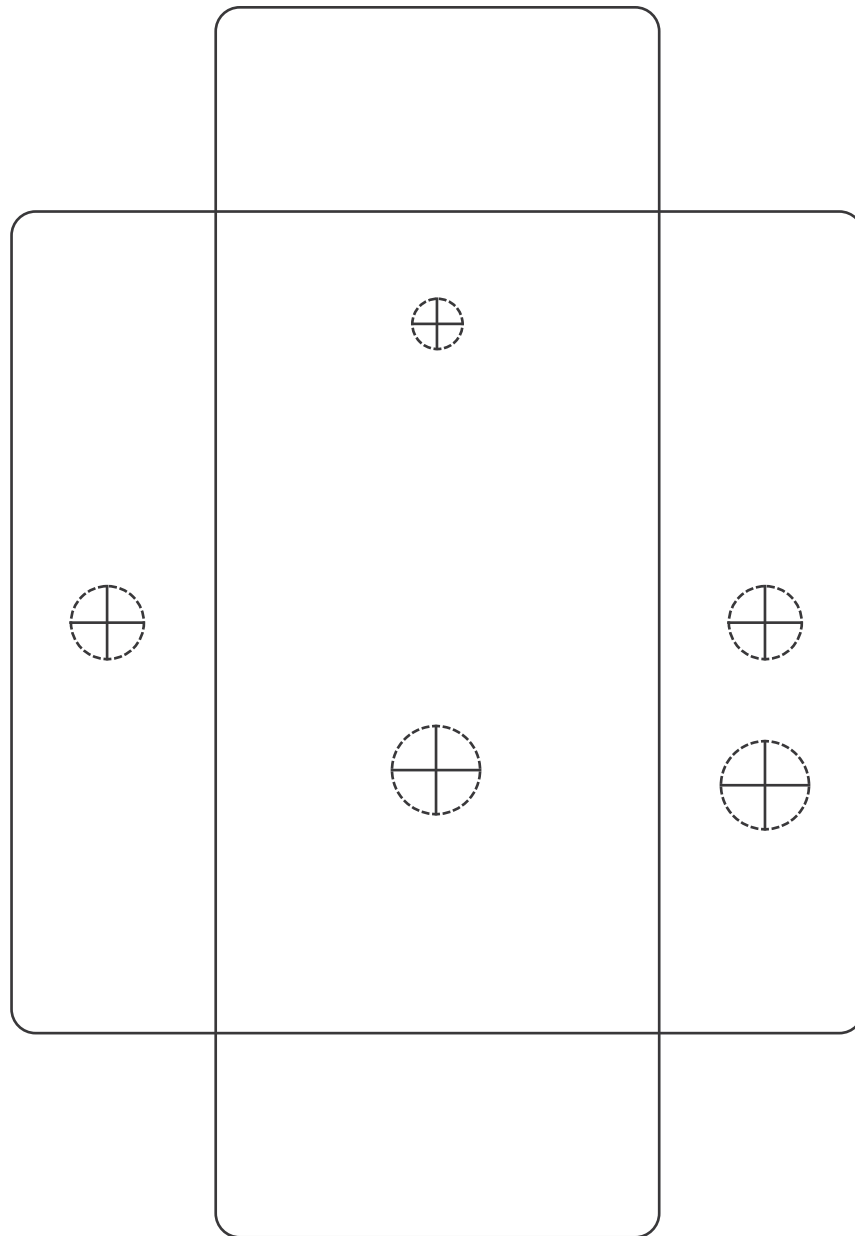
Drilling template

Recommended drill sizes:

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

Hammond 1590B

60 x 111 x 31mm



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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