

### 3PDT Board.

**Please read both pages before soldering.**

There have been several different layouts for our footswitch board. The only real difference being the shape and size, with the rest of the internal layout being the same. This is the current one.

Your board is double sided. One side says Jeds Peds and one side says G O V I N G. The Jeds Peds side is the bottom of the PCB and should face *outwards* from the box as you look into it – IE when the pedal is upside down and the base is removed you can see this side. This is the side to solder the 3PDT pins too.

If you happen to solder it upside down its not the end of the world. If you orientate it the wrong way, that is the end of the world.

The other side is the top and should face inside the enclosure. Probably never to be seen.

### LED

The resistor on the PCB is used to supply correct voltage to the LED. It is also known as a CLR (current limiting resistor)

I suggest wiring the LED into place rather than fixing it to the 3PDT board. It's a bit easier to fit to the case then. The long leg of the LED is +ve leg. It really is up to you though, connect it to the board if you like. It's a preference thing.

## The Pads

V	A 9v Point, to form part of your 9V supply wiring. There are three on the 3PDT board. One for the 9v supply and one to go to the PCB.  One spare should be left over.
GN	Ground points. Use as you see fit. You must use a minimum of one.
S	Sleeve. There are two Sleeves, one for each jack. Each side of the pcb is labelled input and output.
T	Tip. 2x Tip points for the two jack tips. In is for Input and Out is for Output.
In	Goes directly to main PCB input pad
Out	Goes directly to main PCB output pad

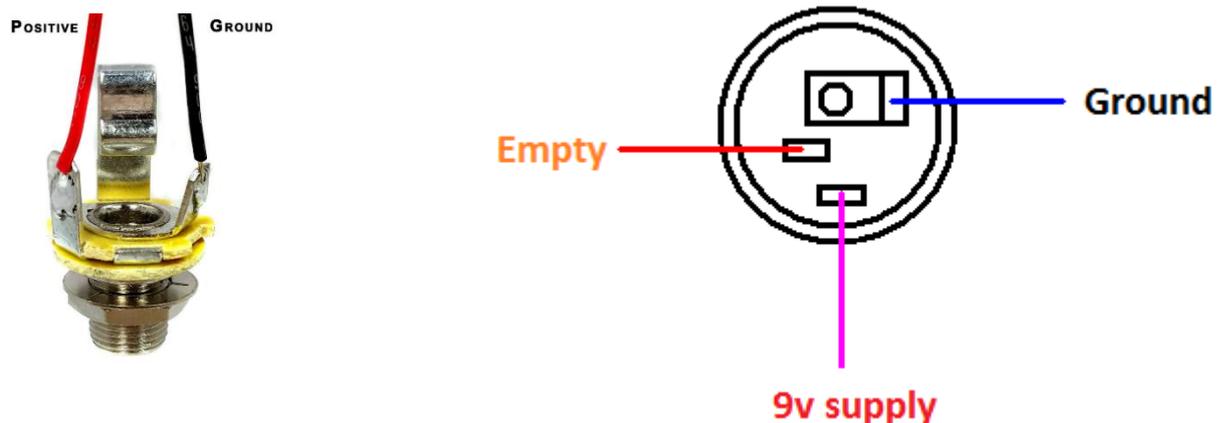
These will conform to 90% of the pcs so you can just use 4 short wires to connect the G, IN, V and OU pads to one another. It will look nice and neat, it will also work with most boards, just the connections may not correlate for neatness.

## Hooking up the Jacks

Our kits come with mono jacks. They have two connections, a positive or the tip connection. And a negative, or sleeve connection.

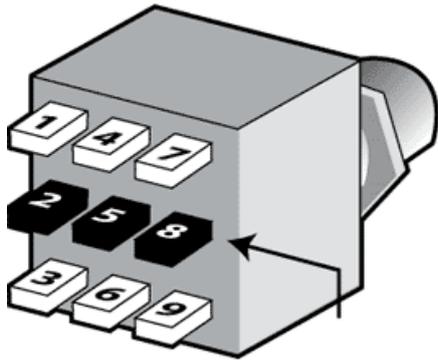
The tip connections will connect to the 3PDT relevant T pad.

The sleeve connections are ground points, all grounds throughout a build must connect. The Jack socket will then connect to the enclosure and ground the case.



## The Footswitch.

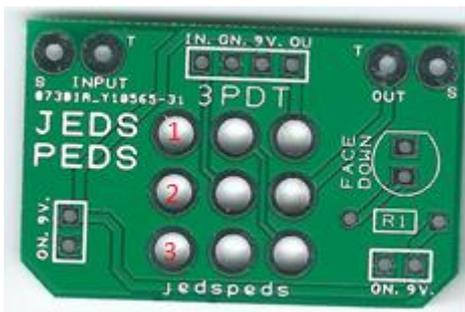
Have a look at the footswitch. It has 9 pins. The orientation of the switch is crucial. If you do it wrong your switch will not work, you might ruin it and you will certainly have to un do it.



The pins on the switch must run left to right like this, so the top row of pins would be 1, 4, and 7.

If you put it in with 1, 2, and 3 across the top row you are wrong.

To help you a little further with ensuring the orientation of your switch is correct. To compare both 3PDT images you would have this...



**Please make sure you get the switch the correct way! Once its in you can forget about it coming out!**