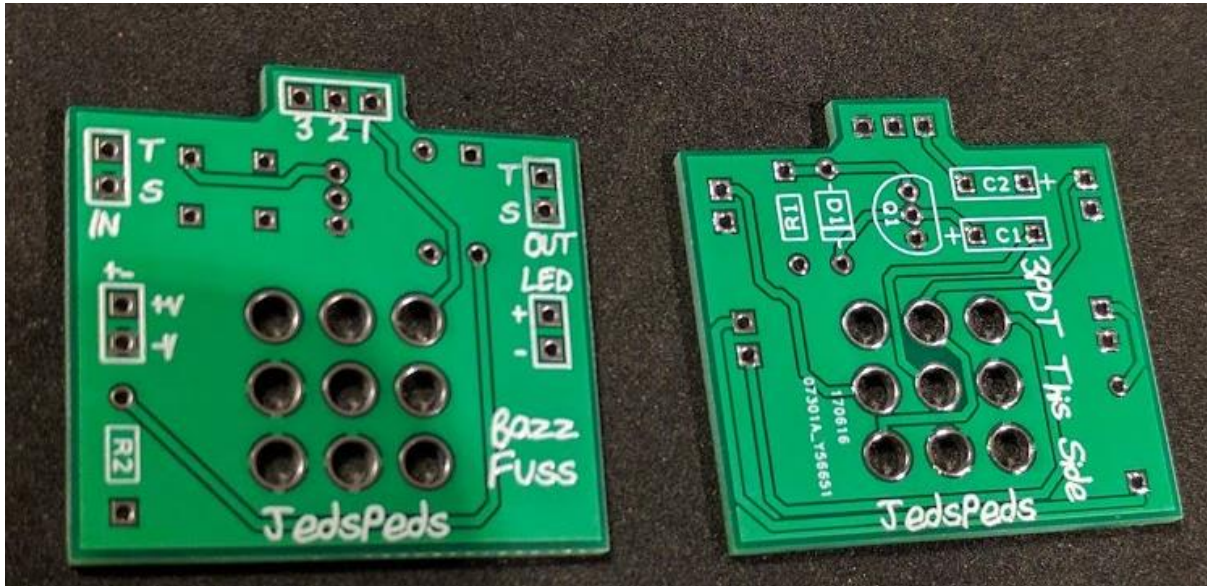


[www.Jedspeds.co.uk](http://www.Jedspeds.co.uk)

## Bass Fuzz PCB Kit



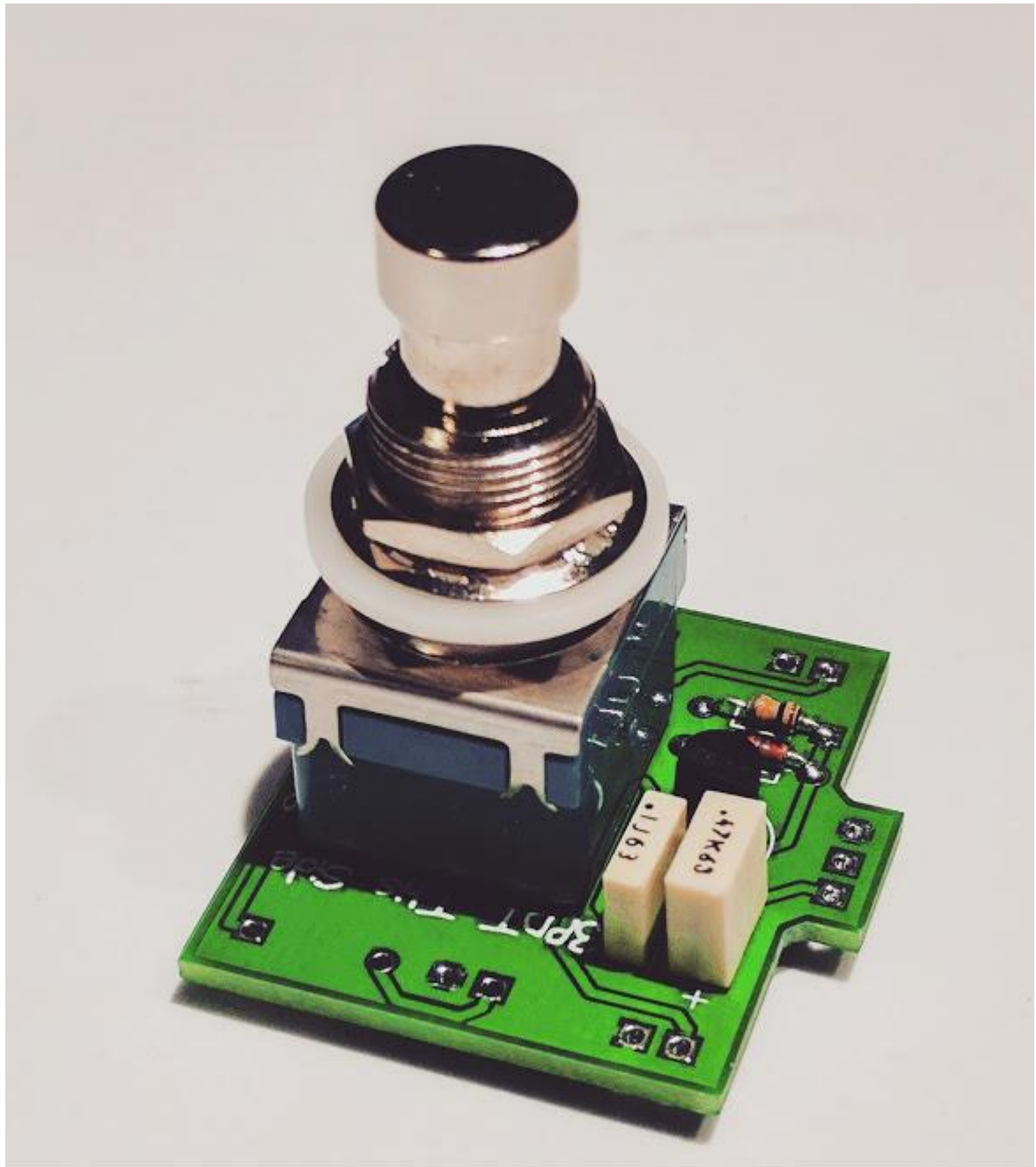
Please read the guide in full before starting your build. If it is blatantly obvious you haven't read it and contact us for help then don't be surprised if we tell you to read the guide again... harsh I know.

### Parts List

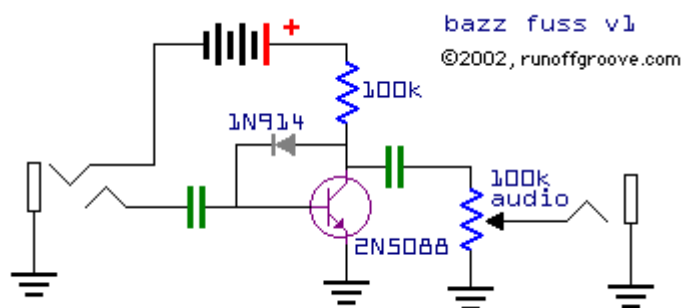
R1	100k	C1	100n (.1k63)	POT	100ka
R2	4k7	C2	470n (.47k63)	D1	914
				Q1	2N5088

### Kit Specific Build Notes

- **THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THIS KIT IS HOW YOU SOLDER THE 3PDT. DO IT WRONG AND YOUR KIT WILL FAIL – MORE ON THIS LATER**
- As you can see, there are not many parts to identify on this kit. I've given a clue with the capacitor codes although please understand the code may vary slightly so you may still need to work it out.
- Solder all parts before you do anything with your 3PDT.
- The finished article will look like this:



### Schematic for Reference



## **General Build Instruction**

Each kit has a parts list at the top of the guide. So as an example, if R1 is listed as a 1M resistor then you dig out a 1M from the pack and place it on the PCB in the R1 spot. It's your call if you put one in and solder or put a few in or even put them all in and solder. I'll let you decide.

The first thing you must do is identify your parts from the pack. As a rule, I build from small to big – therefore step one will be to identify the resistors and any diodes inside your kit.

The next step would be to add the transistor, then both capacitors.

Connect your offboard wires, I find it much easier to add them before the 3PDT. I'd wire the LED into place rather than fix it to the board so add wires for this too. Leave the wires slightly longer than necessary as you can cut them to length when you start putting it all together in the case.

Some parts are quite heat sensitive so you must be careful when soldering them. Diodes, chips and transistors mainly. They can easily burn out by overheating.

## **Useful links**

[Resistor calculator](#)

## **Pots**



Pin Numbers for the pots. Snap the little metal tag off before trying to put it through the holes in the box.

Yellow – Pin One

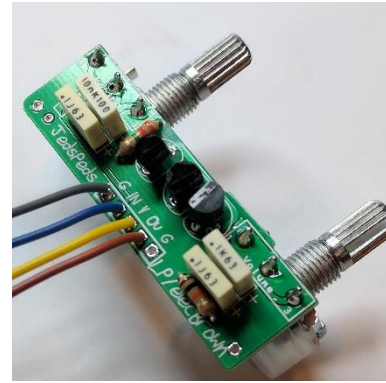
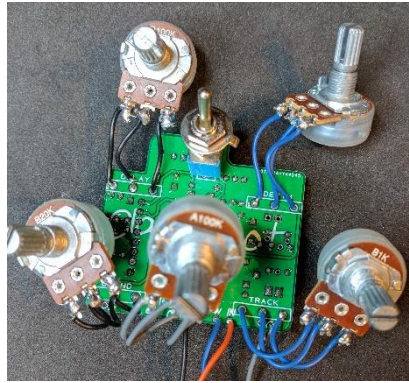
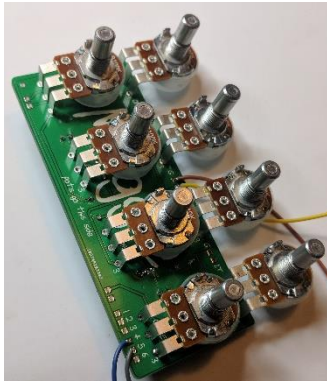
Brown – Pin two

Blue – Pin 3

Connect each pin to its corresponding pad on the PCB.

Some of our PCBs are now designed to use right angled mount pcb potentiometers. They mount from the rear as indicated by the pcb. We will provide right angled pots as stocked, this means that you may receive a “normal” pot on occasion and you will have to wire it. It's not that inconvenient now is it.

The other options for pots are that they are wired into place or the PCB hangs from them.



### Hooking up the Jacks

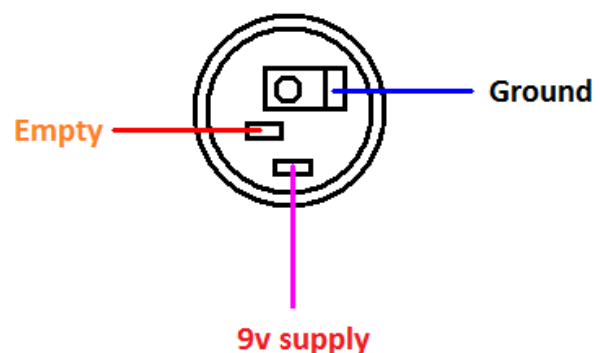
Our kits come with mono jacks. They have two connections, a positive or the tip connection. And a negative, or sleeve connection.

The two connections will connect to the PCB, There are pads on each side of the board, marked IN and OUT, S (sleeve) and T (tip).

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.



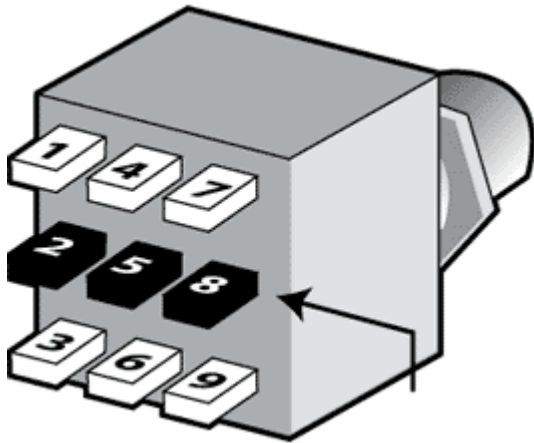
### Power Socket



The power socket hooks up to the two pads marked + - You can't add the socket until the pedal is in the case.

### The Footswitch.

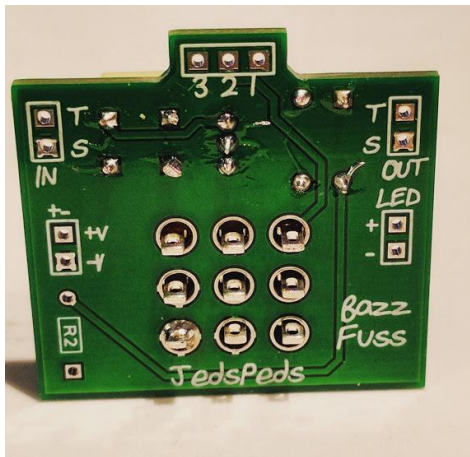
Have a look at the footswitch. It has 9 pins. The orientation of the switch is crucial. If you do it wrong your switch will not work, you might ruin it and you will certainly have to un do it.



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

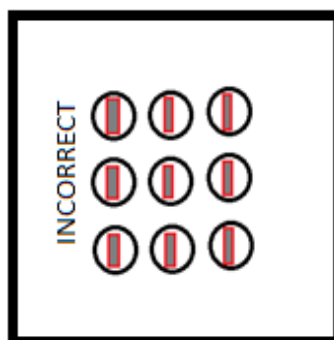
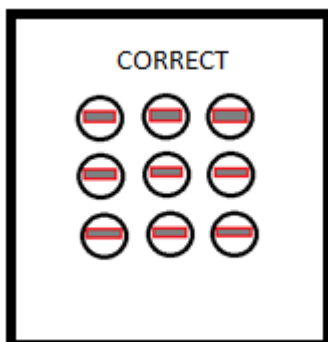
If you put it in with 1, 2, and 3 across the top row you are wrong.

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!**

Please note how the 3PDT lugs run left to right on the above image. If you put them in so they go up and down then your kit will never work.



So now you will have a board that looks like the image at the start fo the guide, with the offboard wires in place.

The next thing to do is start to put things into place inside the case, trimming the offboard wires to fit nicely.

Finally, add the power socket as you cannot connect this outside the case. Unless you're a magician.

Good luck and happy soldering!

### **PCB Design Notes**



1. All PCBs are designed by ourselves, and tested before sale.
2. Box caps are shown with a + polarity mark on the silk screen, this is irrelevant as the box caps are non-polarised so can go either way.
3. Spare ground points may be provided on the PCB layout, use them if you wish but there is no requirement to.