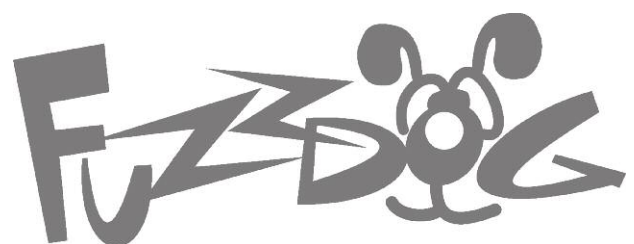
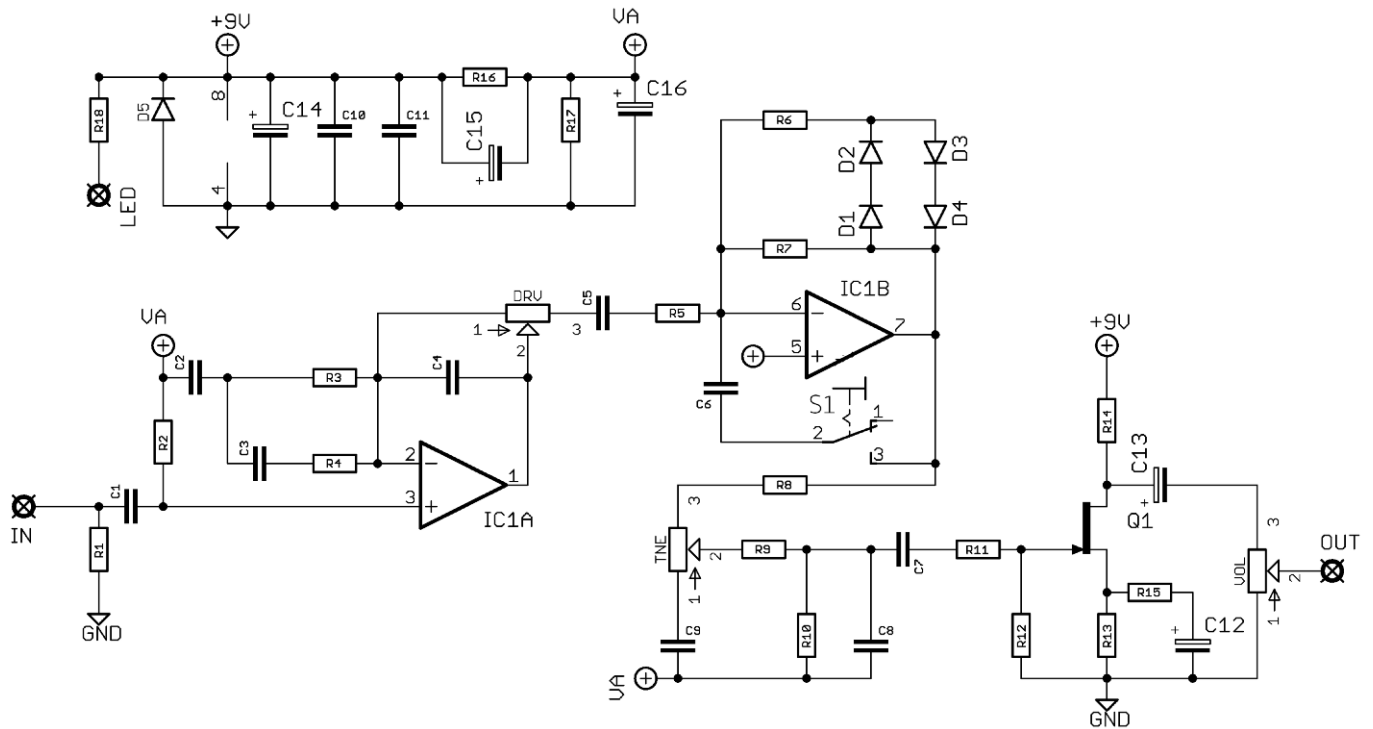


Morning Wood

Boutique take on the
Blues Breaker



Schematic + BOM



R1 2M2

R2 1M

R3 4K7

R4 3K3

R5 10K

R6 6K8

R7 220K

R8 1K

R9 6K8

R10 100K

R11 68K

R12 1M

R13 12K

R14 22K

R15 12K

R16 47K

R17 47K

R18 2K2 (CLR)

C1 47n

C2 10n

C3 10n

C4 47p

C5 100n

C6 470p

C7 100n

C8 10n

C9 10n

C10 100n

C11 100n

C12 10u elec

C13 2u2 elec

C14 10u elec

C15 100u elec

C16 100u elec

D1-4 1N4148

D5 1N4001

IC1 LM833

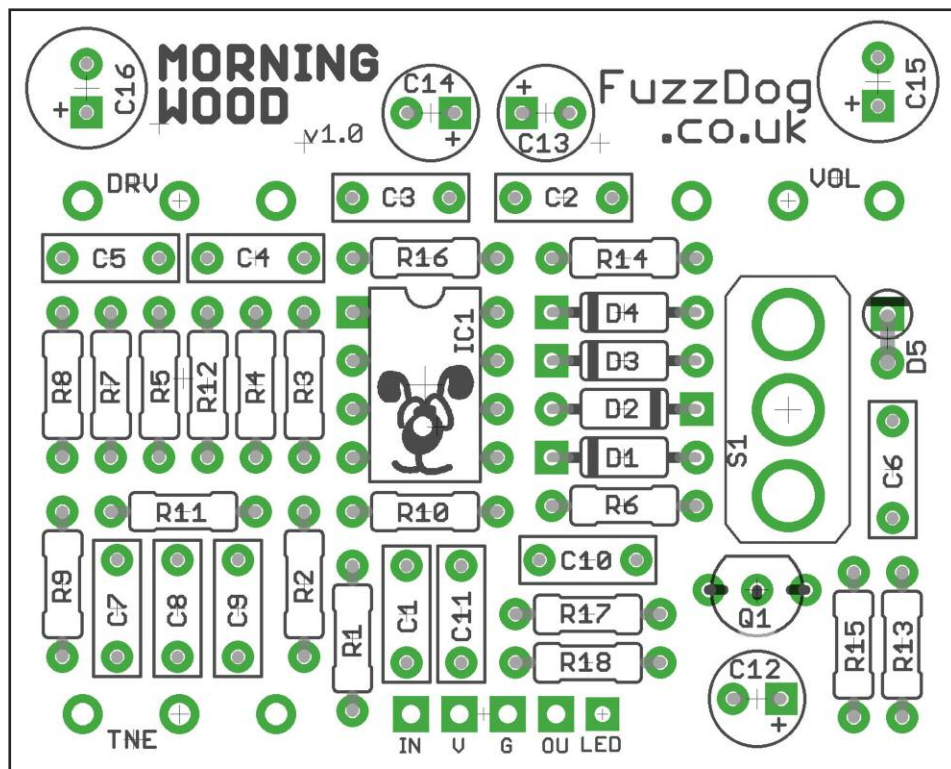
Q1 2N5457

TONE 25KB

VOL 100KA

DRIVE 100KB

S1 SPDT ON-ON
(Bright Cut)



PCB Layout ©2016 Pedal Parts Ltd.

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.

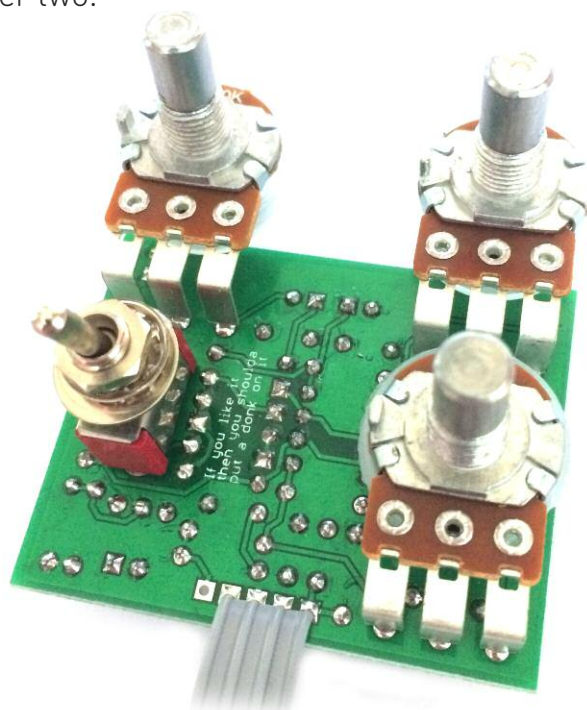
Be very careful when soldering the LED, diodes and Q1. They're very sensitive to heat. You should use some kind of heat sink (crocodile clip or reverse action tweezers) on each leg as you solder them. Keep exposure to heat to a minimum (under 2 seconds). You should use a socket for IC1, or be ultra careful when soldering.

The cathode (striped end) of the diodes go into the square pads. The anode (long leg) of electrolytic capacitors go into the square pads. C15-16 can be bent over as shown in the cover image to save height, giving more clearance when mounting in the enclosure.

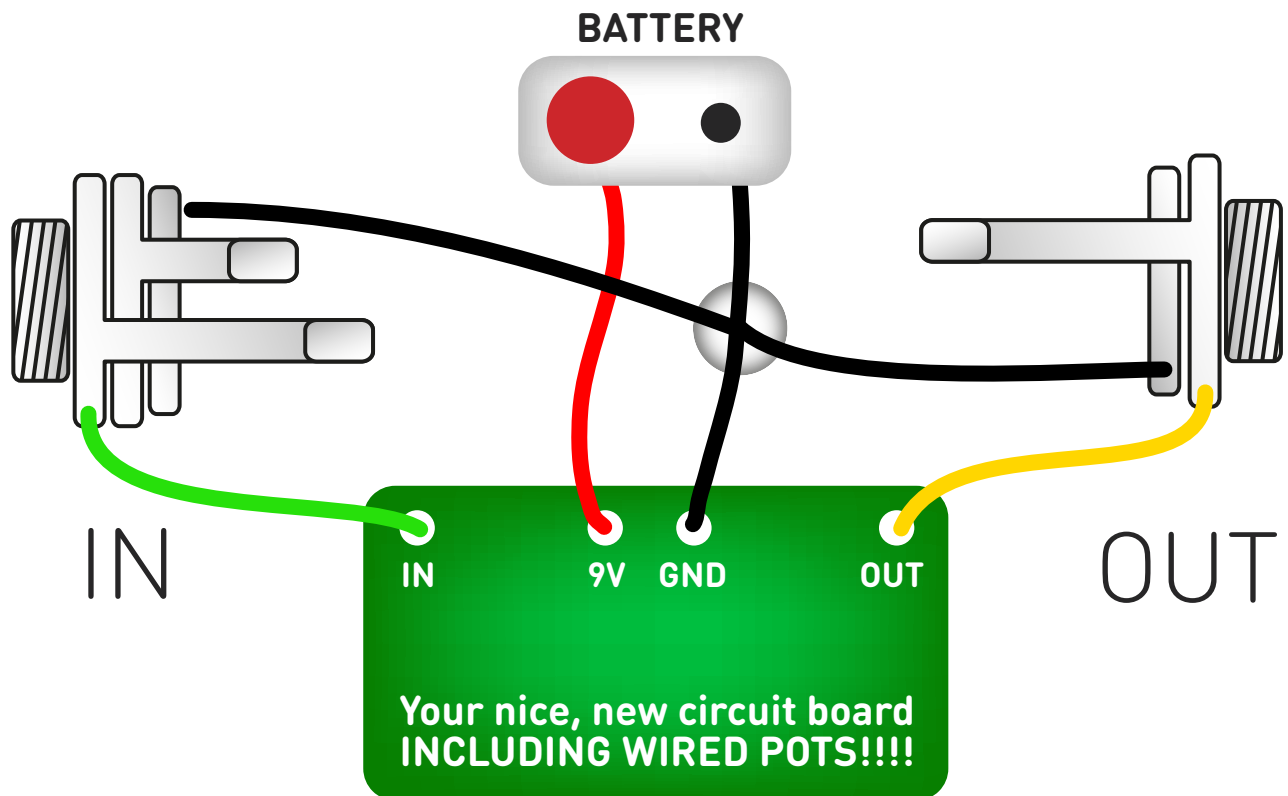
Snap the small metal tag off the pots so they can be mounted flush in the enclosure.

If you're using a footswitch daughterboard don't bother soldering R18. You'll use that on the daughterboard instead.

Pots mount on the back side of the board. You can use vertical-mount pots or just wire up 'normal' ones. It's a good idea to place the pots in their holes in the enclosure when you're soldering them in place on the PCB. That way you know they're going to line up ok. Best way to do it is to solder a single pin of each pot in place, then do a visual check to see that they're sitting at the same height. If not, melt the joints and readjust any that are off. Do the same with the toggle switch - one lug first, then melt and adjust until it sits right before soldering the other two.



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.

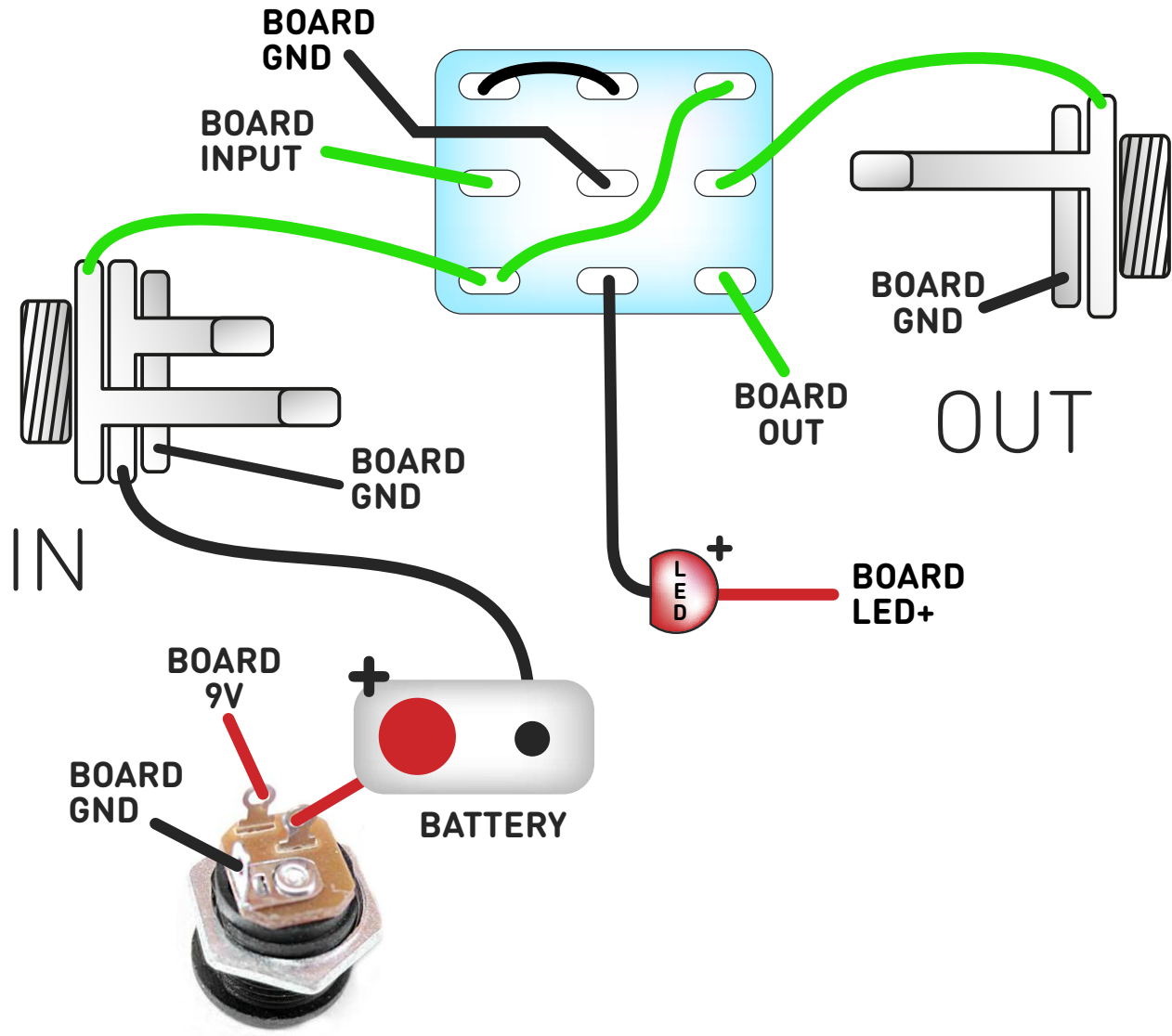
Solder some nice, long lengths of wire to the board connections for 9V, GND, IN and OUT. Connect IN and OUT to the jacks as shown. Connect all the GNDs together (twist them up and add a small amount of solder to tack it). Connect the battery + lead to the 9V wire, same method. Plug in. Go!

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 - with battery

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

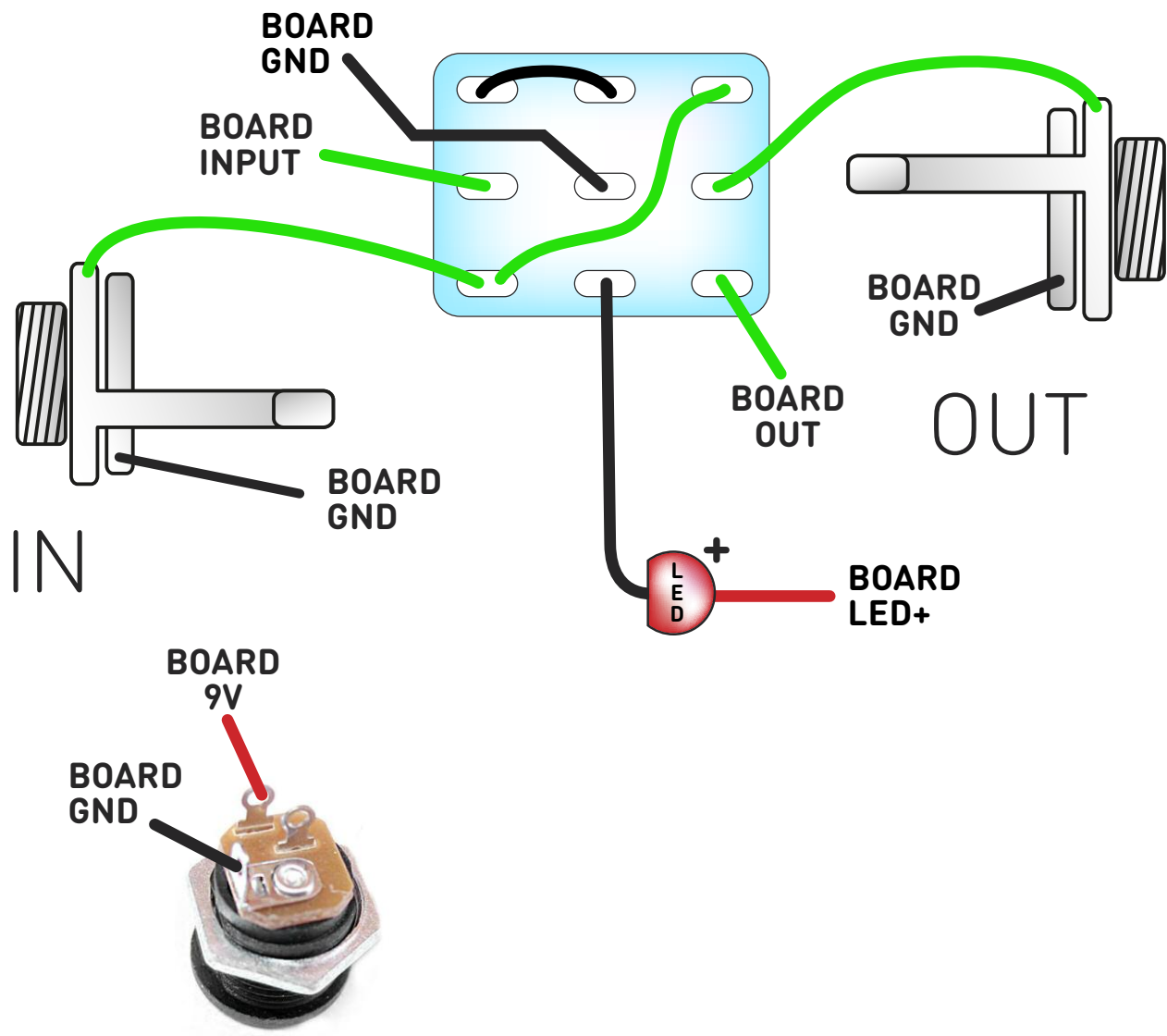


This circuit is standard, Negative GND. Your power supply should be Tip Negative / Sleeve Positive. That's the same as your standard pedals (Boss etc), and you can safely daisy-chain your supply to this pedal.

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

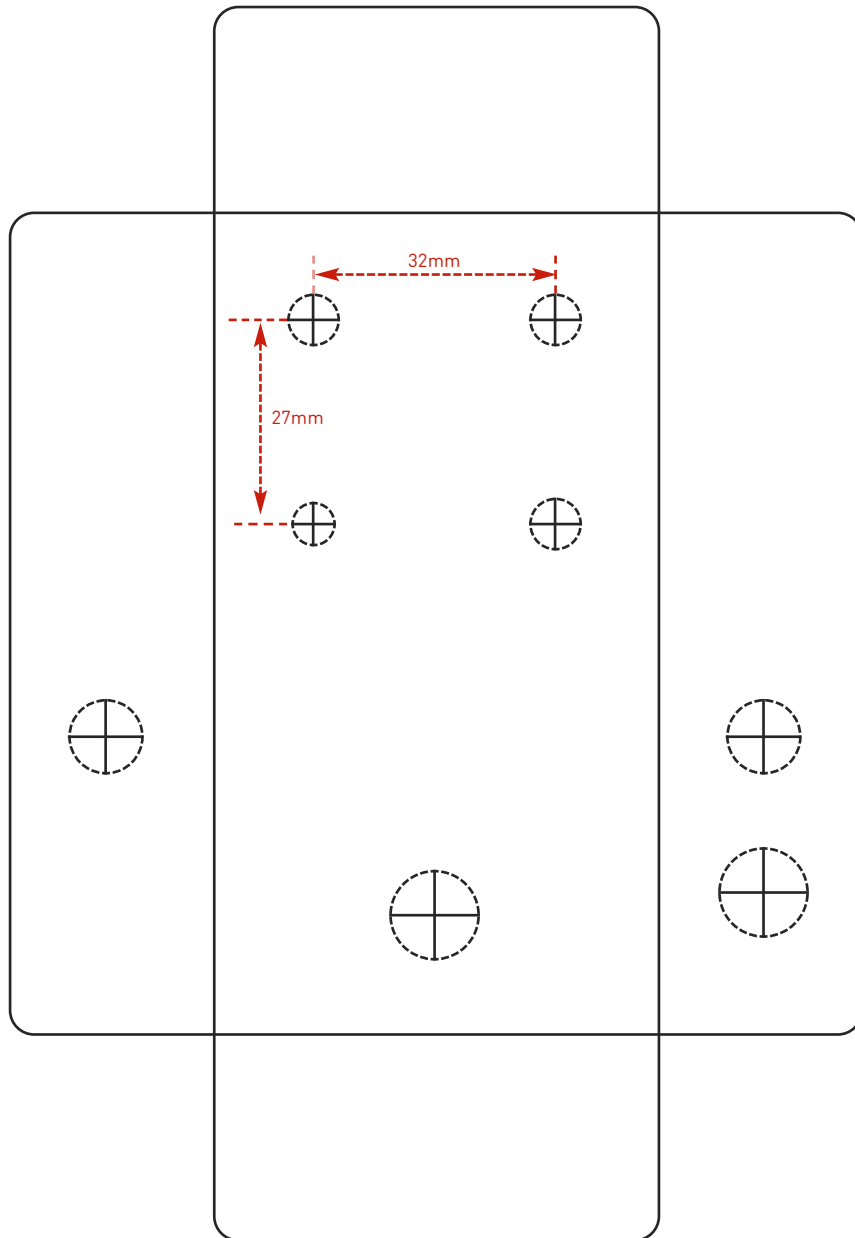
Hammond 1590B

60 x 111 x 31mm

It's a good idea to drill the
pot holes 1mm bigger if you're
board-mounting them.
Wiggle room = good!

Recommended drill sizes:

Pots	7mm
Jacks	10mm
Footswitch	12mm
DC Socket	12mm
Toggle switch	6mm



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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