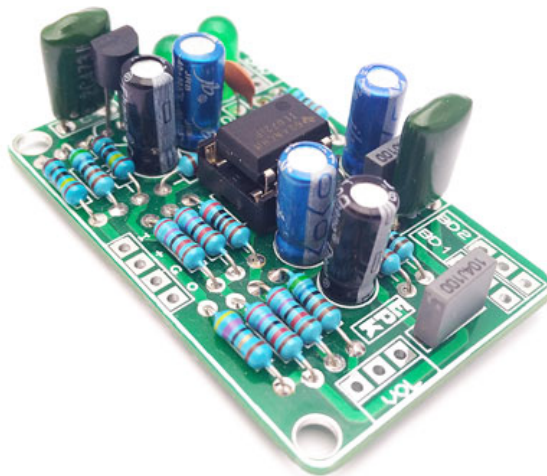




Compulsive Distortion Kit Building Manual



Effect Pedal Kits:











Compulsive Distortion

The **Compulsive Distortion** emulates the dynamics and harmonics of a wound **tube amplifier** and the typical output stage distortion it produces. It sounds a lot like finding the sweet spot in your amp while staying at living room volumes. Besides, the Compulsive Distortion works also great as a booster or as a driver in front of your actual amplifier.

Thanks to using **mosfets** instead of diodes for the clipping, the **Compulsive Distortion** delivers an **open sounding tone** and is great in picking up playing dynamics: the difference between a soft and an aggressive picking will lead to a **wide range of uncompressed distortion** than a diode-clipped pedal would.

- *Volume* sets the amount of global volume of the pedal, up to ~+20dB of gain!
- *Drive* sets the amount of distortion of the pedal.
- *Tone* controls the amount of high frequencies of the pedal.
- The *LP/HP Switch* alternates between low peak and high peak. In high peak you get an increased distortion through the range of the Drive knob, as well as more volume and a light mids boost. In low peak the sound remains like the original with almost no tone coloration.

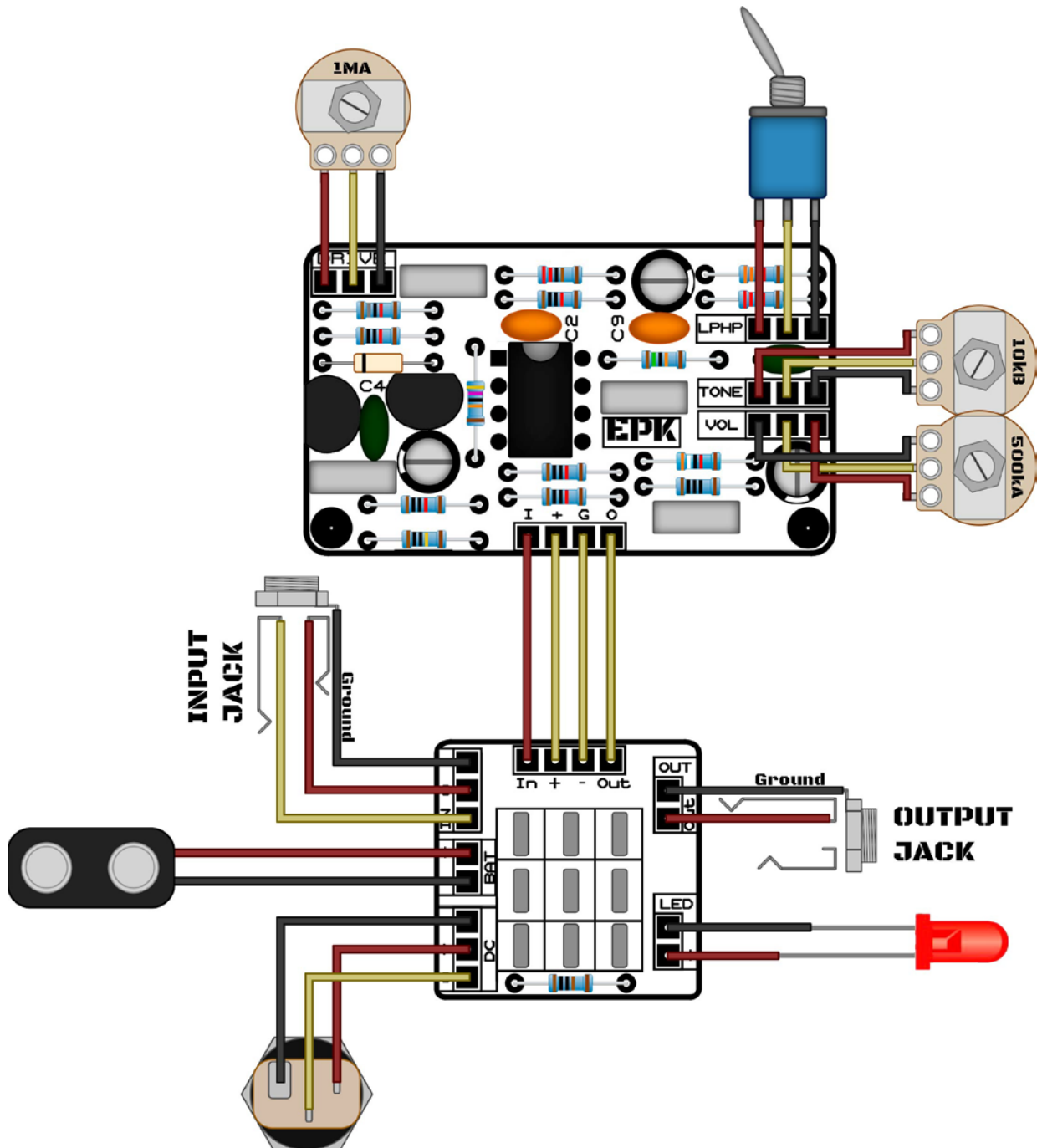
BOM (1/2)

Resistors (14)				Capacitors (11)		
1	R1	1M		1	C1	22n
5	R2, R4, R7, R8, R9	10k		2	C2, C9	220p (ceramic)
1	R3	470k		1	C3	68n
1	R5	2.2k		1	C4	1n
1	R6	18k		1	C5	10u (electrolytic)
1	R10	150k		1	C6	47u (electrolytic)
1	R11	39k		2	C7, C8	100n
1	R12	33k		1	C10	1u (electrolytic)
1	R13	22k		1	C11	47n
1	R14	100				

BOM (2/2)

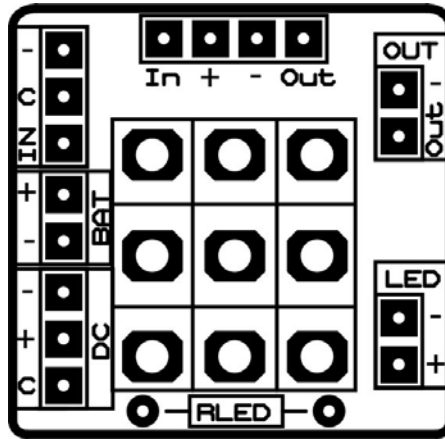
Diodes, Transistors and ICs			Generic Parts and Potentiometers		
1	U1	TL072	1	Battery clip	
2	Q1, Q2	2N7000	1	DC Jack	
1	D1	1N34	1	RLED	1k LED resistor
			1	LED Bezel	
			1	3PDT	
			2	IN, OUT	6.35mm Jacks
			1	1MA (Logarithmic) Potentiometer	Drive
			1	10kB (Linear) Potentiometer	Tone
			1	500kA (Logarithmic) Potentiometer	Vol
			1	SPDT switch	LP/HP

Component Placement

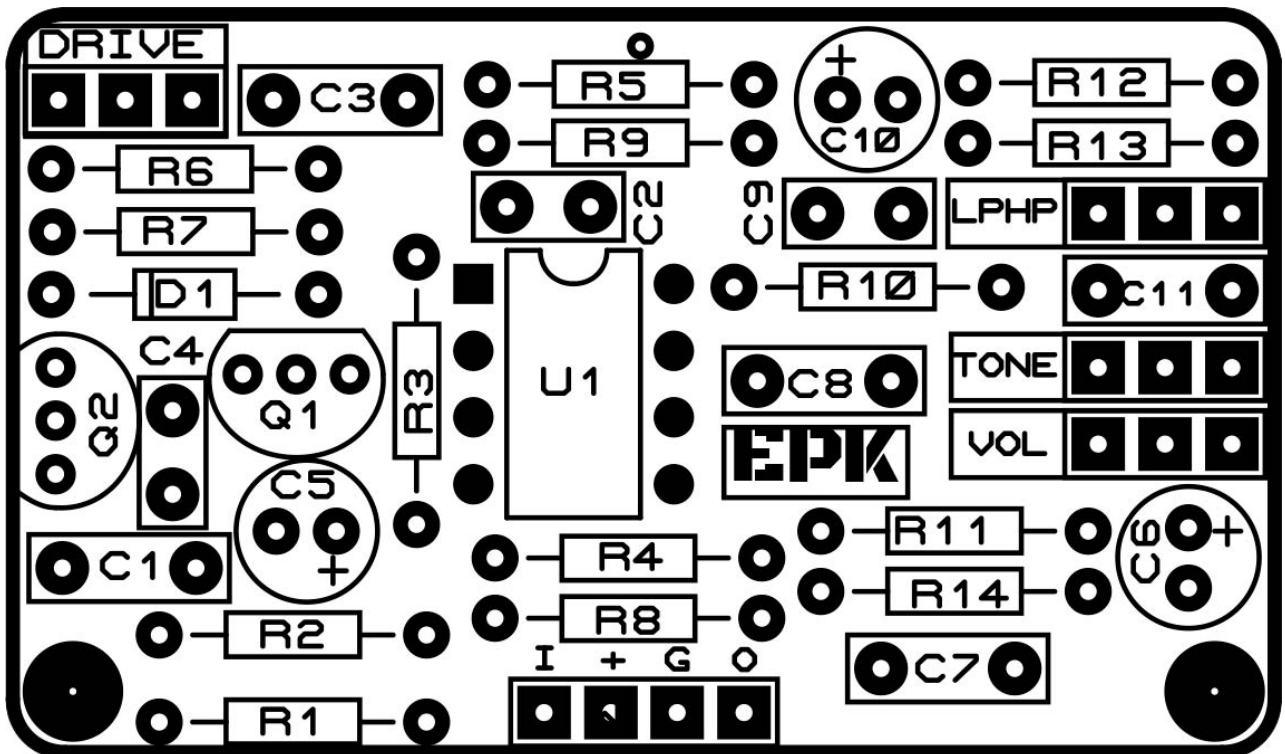


Board Layouts

3PDT PCB

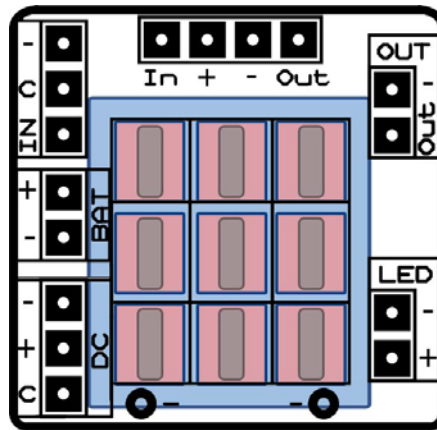


Effect PCB



Building Tips

- 1- Pay attention to the **orientation of the 3PDT**! In the following picture you can see how the 3PDT pins should be positioned (inserting the pins in the holes can be a bit tight to avoid movement while soldering):



- 2- For a proper soldering you just have to apply the **right amount of solder wire**. A right solder joint should have a concave shape around the joint and look like this:

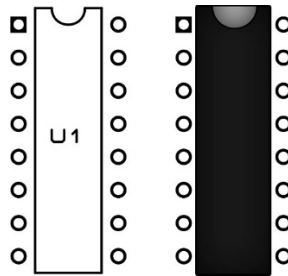


- 3- Don't apply too much heat! When soldering, the time you hold the solder iron against the joint should be **as short as possible** to avoid damaging any part (a few seconds should be enough). If you can't get a solder joint right, **let it cool** a bit before trying again.
- 4- If having troubles with the building, checking the schematic in the last page will help you find **where the audio signal stops**. When you find the spot, check out that **everything around that joint is ok** (components placed at their right place, solder joints...).

Building Tips

5- Pay attention to the **parts that have a polarity** and make sure they are connected as in the component placement picture:

- **ICs** (they have a small dot or indication that must fit the indication in the board)



- **Electrolytic capacitors** (longer pin is connected to the “+” hole):



- **Diodes** (check for the mark and make it fit with the one in the PCB):



- **Leds** (longer pin is connected to the “+” hole)

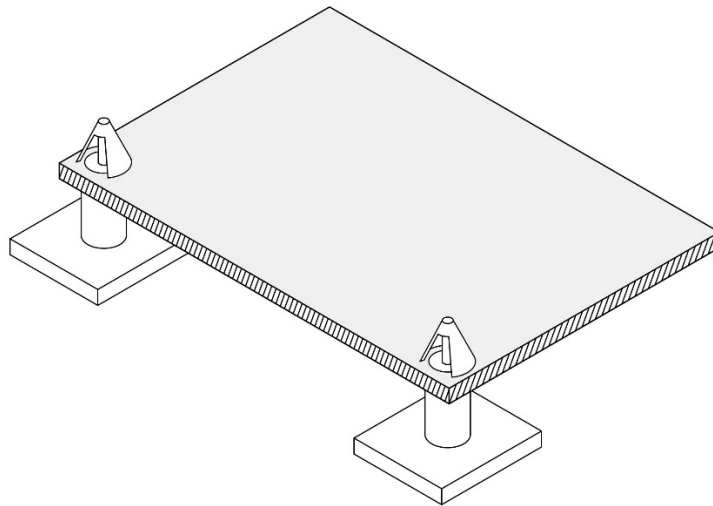


- **Transistors** (inserted to fit the drawing in the PCB)



Building Tips

- 6- With the kit we include plastic PCB supports with an adhesive bottom. You can use them to anchor the PCB to your enclosure for a better stability. Just insert the PCB support tip into the 3.5mm holes and remove the adhesive protective film.



To avoid any issue always check the latest building manual. Use the pictures only as a reference! Colors/shapes of wires, PCB or parts can change slightly, this doesn't affect their functionality in any way.

Always double check part polarity, resistor and capacitor values, potentiometer placement, IC orientation... before soldering.

Schematic

