

Use this troubleshooting supplement to help:

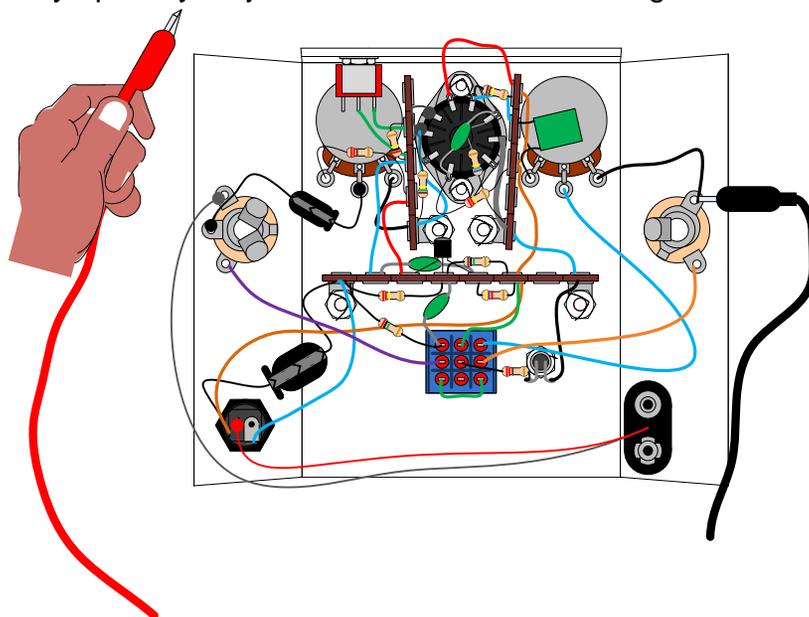
- Measure DC voltage test points to identify major discrepancies and locate problem areas.

(Keep in mind that the voltage measurements will vary slightly from kit to kit. The voltages you measure should be in the same ballpark, but do not expect to get the exact same value.)

Test Point	Location Description	DC Voltage Measurement
A	Transistor Base Terminal	1.6 VDC
B	Transistor Collector Terminal	6.9 VDC
C	Transistor Emitter Terminal	0.6 VDC
D	Gain Pot "Hot" Lug	0.5 VDC
E	Tube pin 2 (grid)	-0.5 VDC
F	Tube pin 1 (plate)	4.8 VDC
G	Tube pins 3 & 4 (cathode & filament)	0 VDC
H	Tube pin 7 (grid)	-0.4 VDC
I	Tube pin 6 (plate)	7.0 VDC
J	Tube pin 8 (cathode)	0 VDC
K	Power Supply	9.1 VDC
L	LED Anode (+)	2.4 VDC

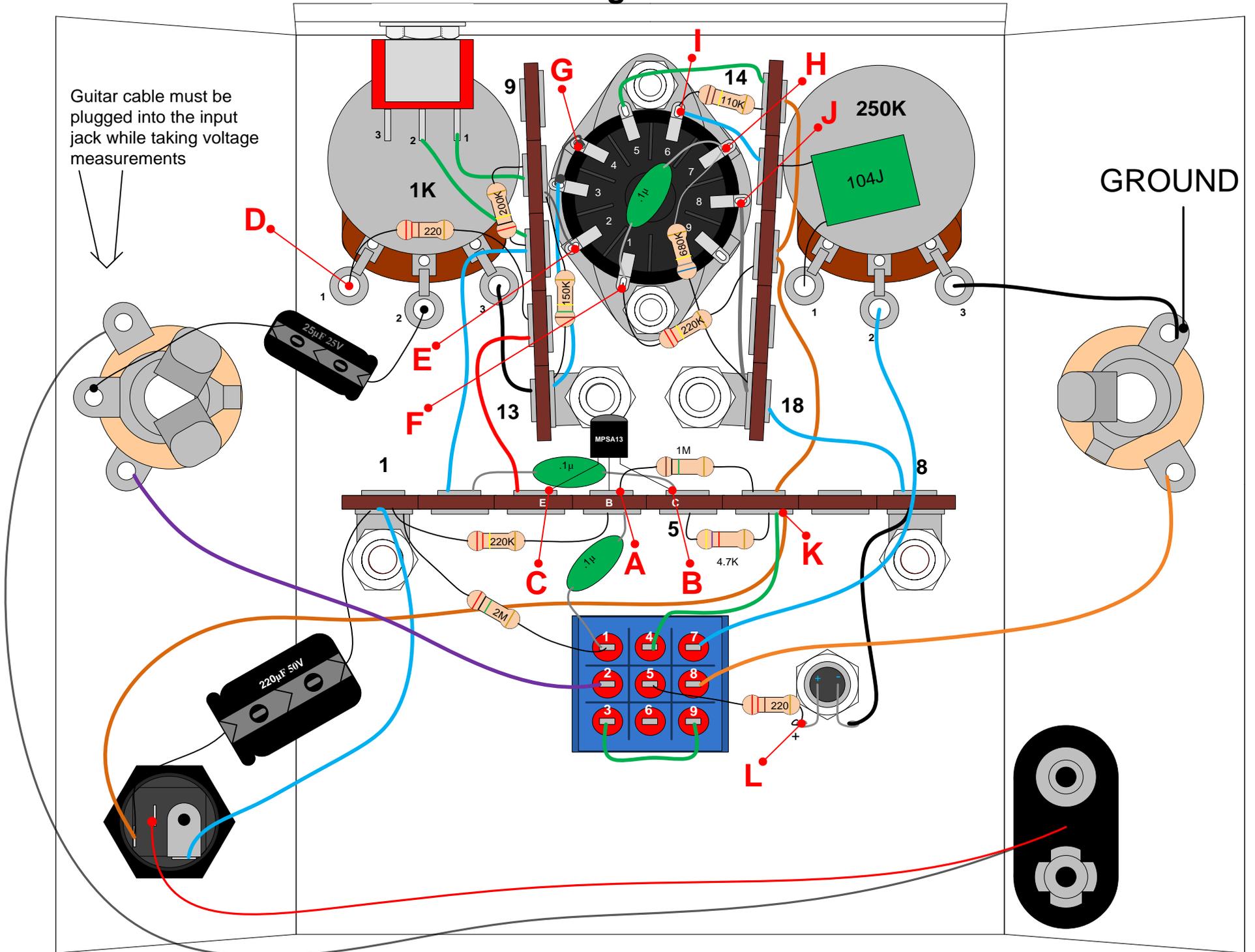
Using a volt meter, connect the ground side lead of the meter to any ground point on the pedal. One ground point would be the output jack's ground lug. The other volt meter lead will be used to measure DC voltage at the test points listed above and shown in the drawing on the next page.

Plug a guitar cable into the input jack and take measurements at each test point with the gain control turned all the way up. Any major differences from the voltages listed above should indicate a problem area.

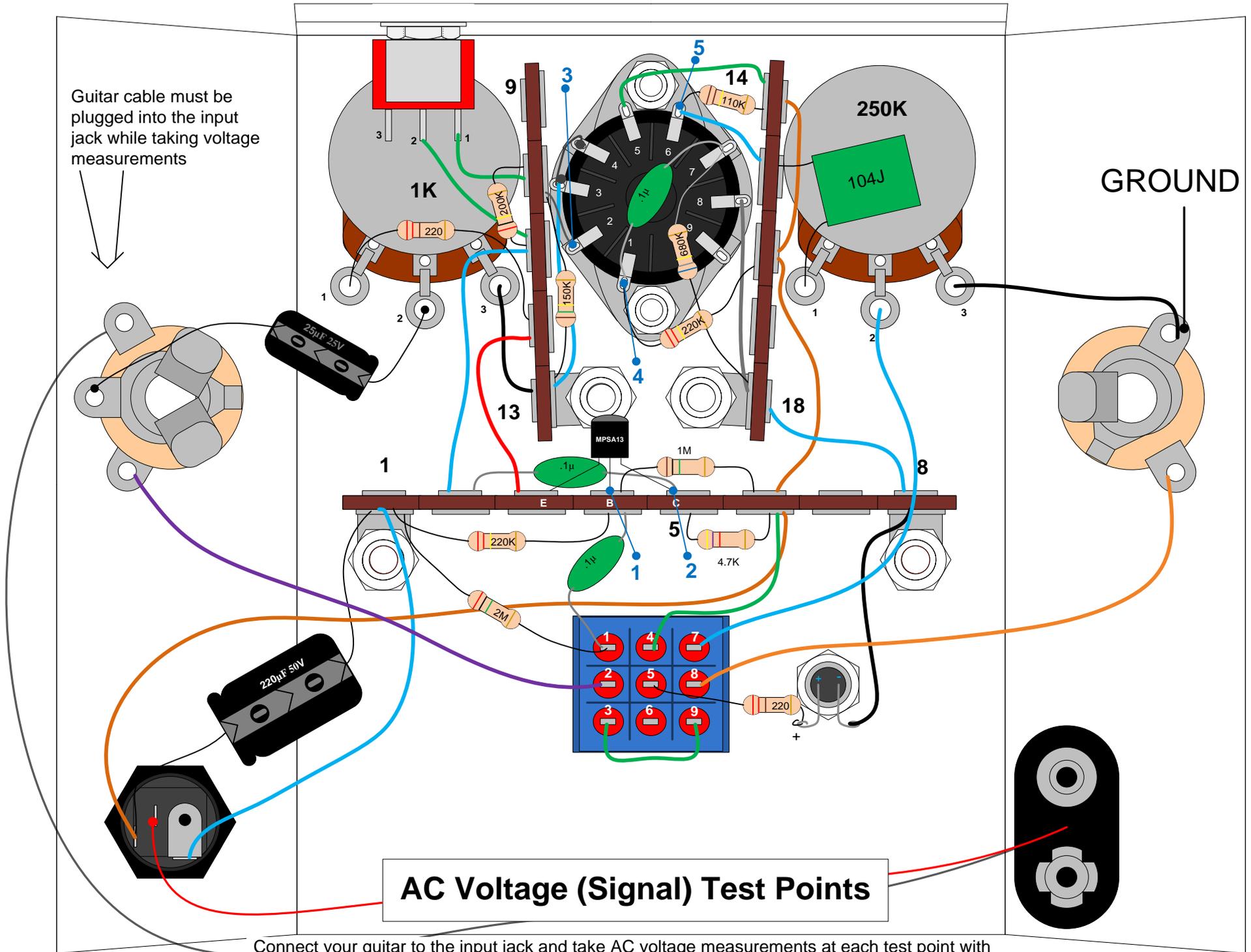


DC Voltage Test Points

Guitar cable must be plugged into the input jack while taking voltage measurements



Guitar cable must be plugged into the input jack while taking voltage measurements



AC Voltage (Signal) Test Points

Connect your guitar to the input jack and take AC voltage measurements at each test point with both controls turned all the way up. At each test point the AC voltage should increase dramatically each time you strum the guitar. (No strum = 0.0 VAC, Hard strum = anywhere from 10 mV to 2 V).

