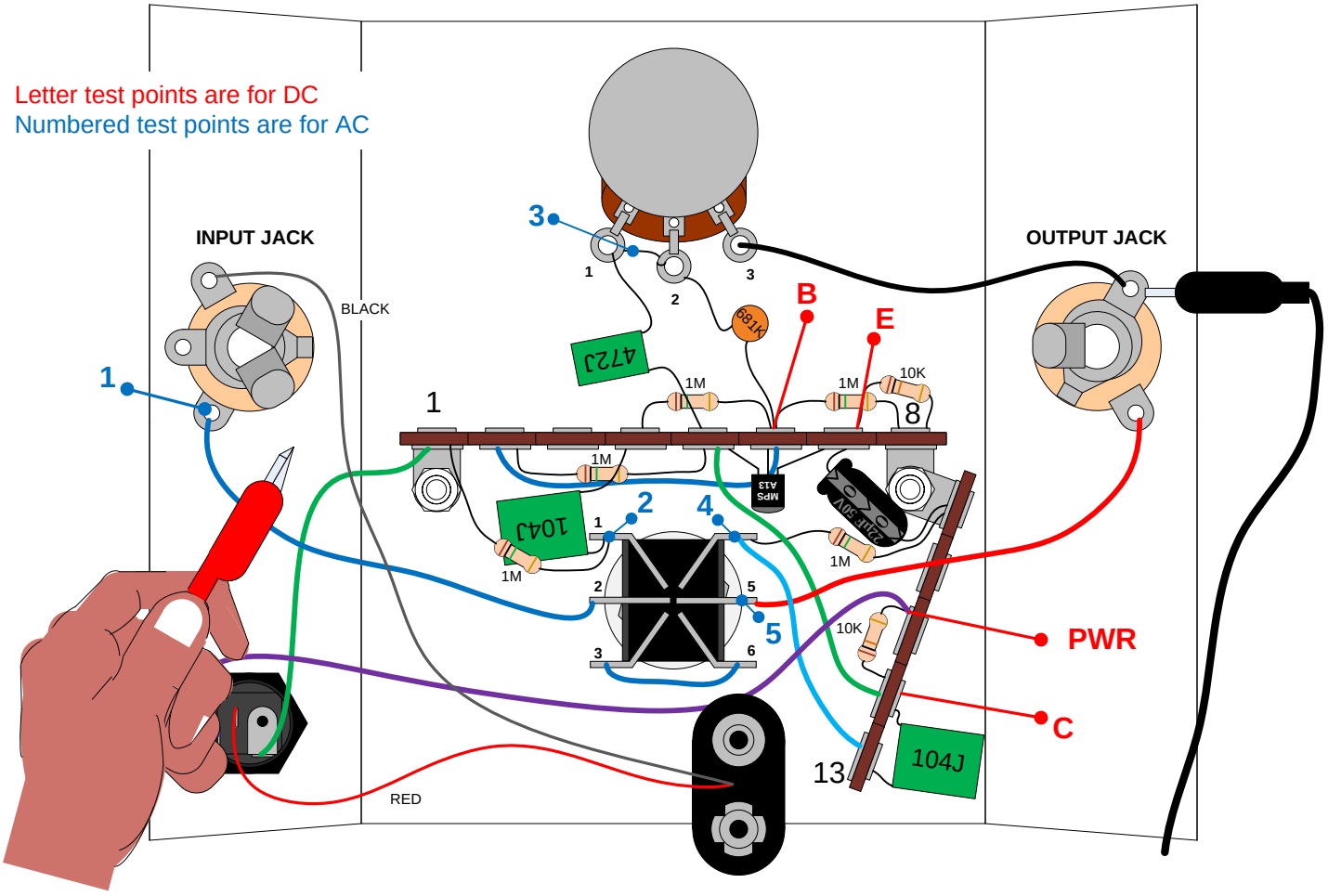
Use this troubleshooting supplement to help:

- Measure 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.)

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 voltages at the test points shown below.



First, plug a guitar cable into the input jack if you are using a battery for power. Next, take the DC voltage measurements (Letters in red) at each test point (the potentiometer setting should not alter the DC voltage measurements). Any major differences between the voltages listed above should indicate a problem area.

DC Voltage Test Points

PWR = 9.11 VDC
C = 6.73 VDC
B = 3.24 VDC
E = 2.33 VDC

AC Voltage Test Points

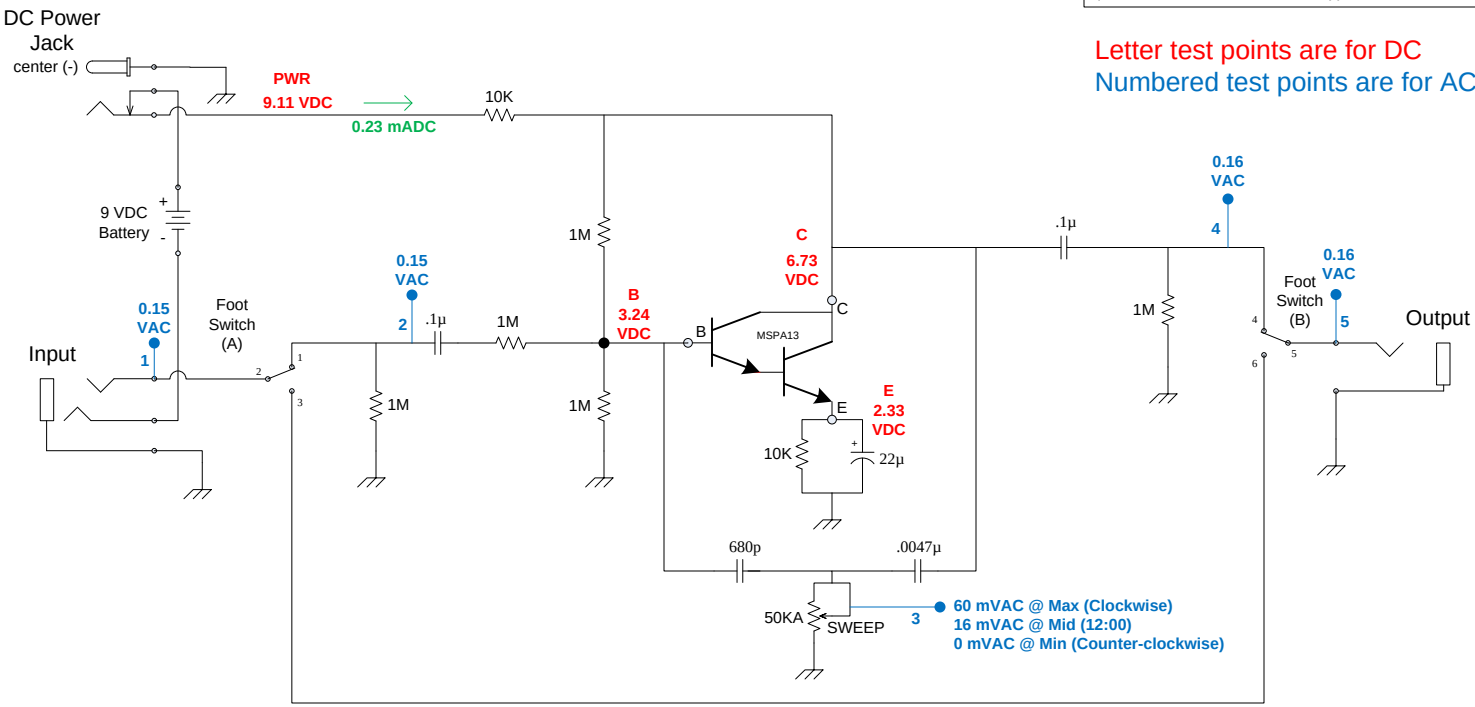
Once your DC voltages look good, you can move on to taking AC voltage measurements along the signal path. (AC voltages measured while strumming an open E chord on a strat with single coil neck pickup (volume and tone turned all the up)..)

1 = 0.15 VAC
2 = 0.15 VAC
3 = 0 mVAC @ minimum (7:00) sweep
3 = 15 mVAC @ half-way (12:00) sweep
3 = 60 mVAC @ maximum (5:00) sweep
4 = 0.16 VAC
5 = 0.16 VAC

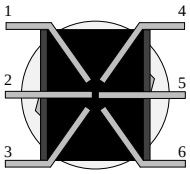
- DC Voltages measured with respect to ground.
- **AC Voltages measured with 50KA sweep pot set to half-way (12:00), except for test point 3.**

AC voltages measured while strumming an open E chord on a strat with single coil neck pickup (volume and tone turned all the up).

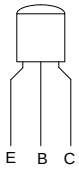
Letter test points are for DC
Numbered test points are for AC



DPDT Foot Switch



MPSA13
NPN Darlington Transistor



www.modkitsdiy.com

"The Tea Philter" (K-970) Schematic