

Build Your Own Clone MOSFET Boost Kit Instructions



Warranty:

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That being said, we will do our best to help you as much as we can. Our philosophy at BYOC is that we will help you only as much as you are willing to help yourself. We have a wonderful and friendly DIY discussion forum with an entire section devoted to the technical support and modifications of BYOC kits.

www.byoelectronics.com/board

When posting a tech support thread on the BYOC forum, please post it in the correct lounge, and please title your thread appropriately. If everyone titles their threads "HELP!" then it makes it impossible for the people who are helping you to keep track of your progress. A very brief description of your specific problem will do. It will also make it easier to see if someone else is having or has had the same problem as you. The question you are about to ask may already be answered. Here is a list of things that you should include in the body of your tech support thread:

1. A detailed explanation of what the problem is. (more than, "It doesn't work, help")
2. Pic of the topside of your PCB.
3. Pic of the underside of your PCB.
4. Pic that clearly shows your footswitch/jack wiring and the wires going to the PCB
5. A pic that clearly shows your wiring going from the PCB to the pots and any other switches(only if your kit has non-PC mounted pots and switches)
6. Is bypass working?
7. Does the LED come on?
8. If you answered yes to 6 and 7, what does the pedal do when it is in the "on" position?
9. Battery or adapter (if battery, is it good? If adapter, what type?)

Also, please only post photos that are in focus.

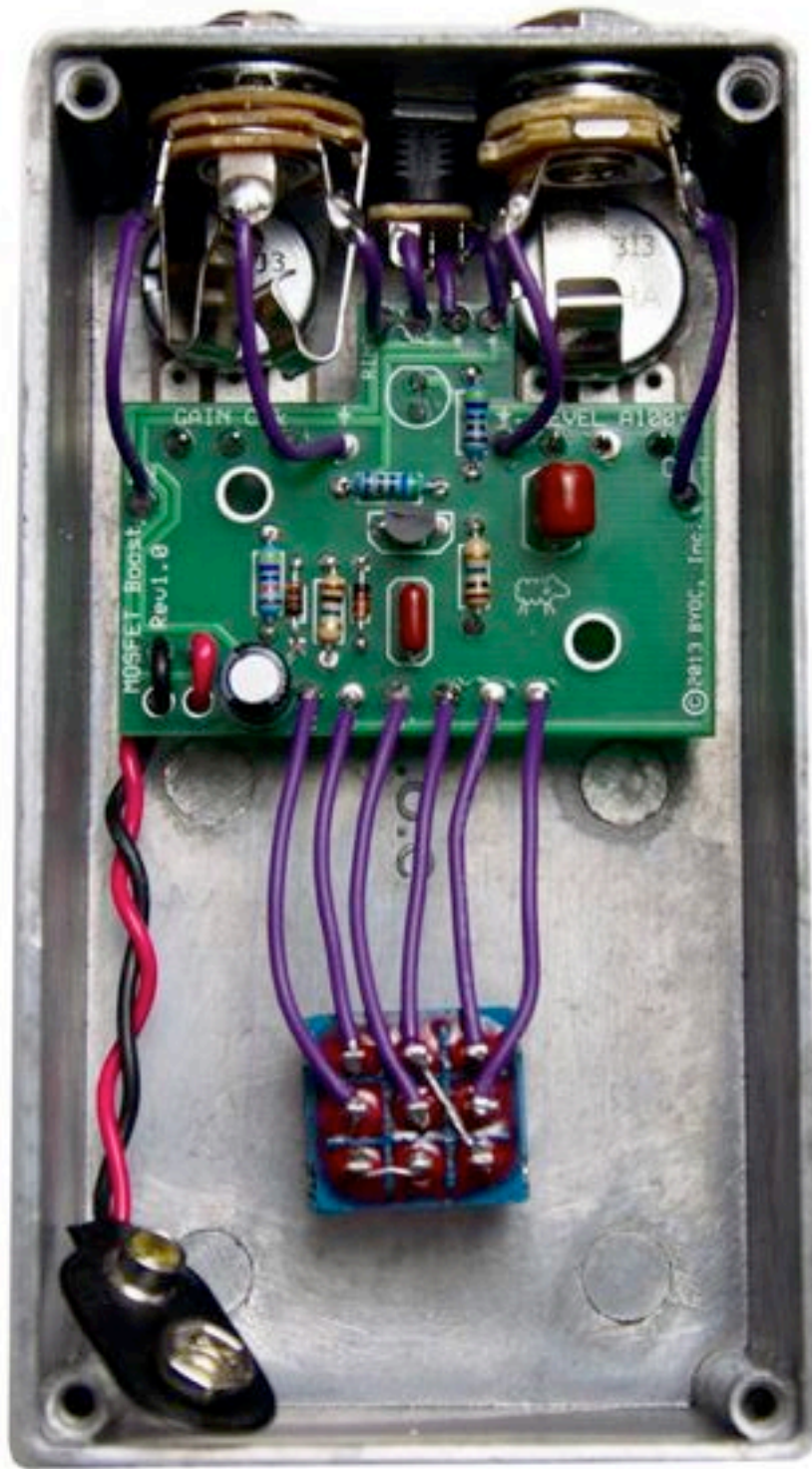
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MOSFET Boost Kit Instruction Index

Parts Checklist.....	page 6
Populating the Circuit Board.....	page 8
Main PCB Assembly.....	page 16
Wiring.....	page 20
Operation Overview.....	page 25
Schematic.....	page 26

This is what your kit should look like when it's complete. Your kit may come with different color capacitors, switches ect. Don't be alarmed by this. They all still do the exact same thing.





Parts Checklist for Mosfet Boost Kit

Resistors:

- 1 - 4k7 (Yellow/Purple/Black/Brown/Brown)
- 1 - 5k6 (Green/Blue/Black/Brown/Brown)
- 1 - 470K (Yellow/Purple/Black/Orange/Brown)
- 2 - 10M (Brown/Black/Blue/Gold) – *These will be light tan in color*

Visit www.byocelectronics.com/resistorcodes.pdf for more information on how to differentiate resistors.

Capacitors:

- 1 - .1/100n film cap (may say “104” or “u1” on the body)
- 1 - 1u film cap (may say “105” on the body)
- 1 - 100uf Aluminum Electrolytic

Visit www.byocelectronics.com/capcodes.pdf for more info on how to differentiate capacitors.

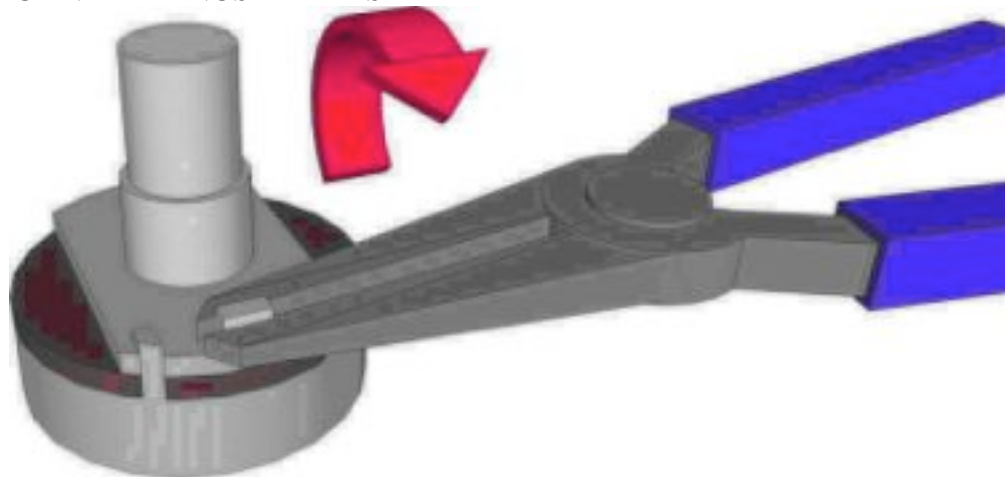
Transistor:

- 1 - BS170 or 2N7000

Diodes:

- 2 - 1N4148

Potentiometers: SNAP THE SMALL TABS ON THE TOP OF THE POTS OFF WITH A PAIR OF NEEDLE NOSE PLIERS



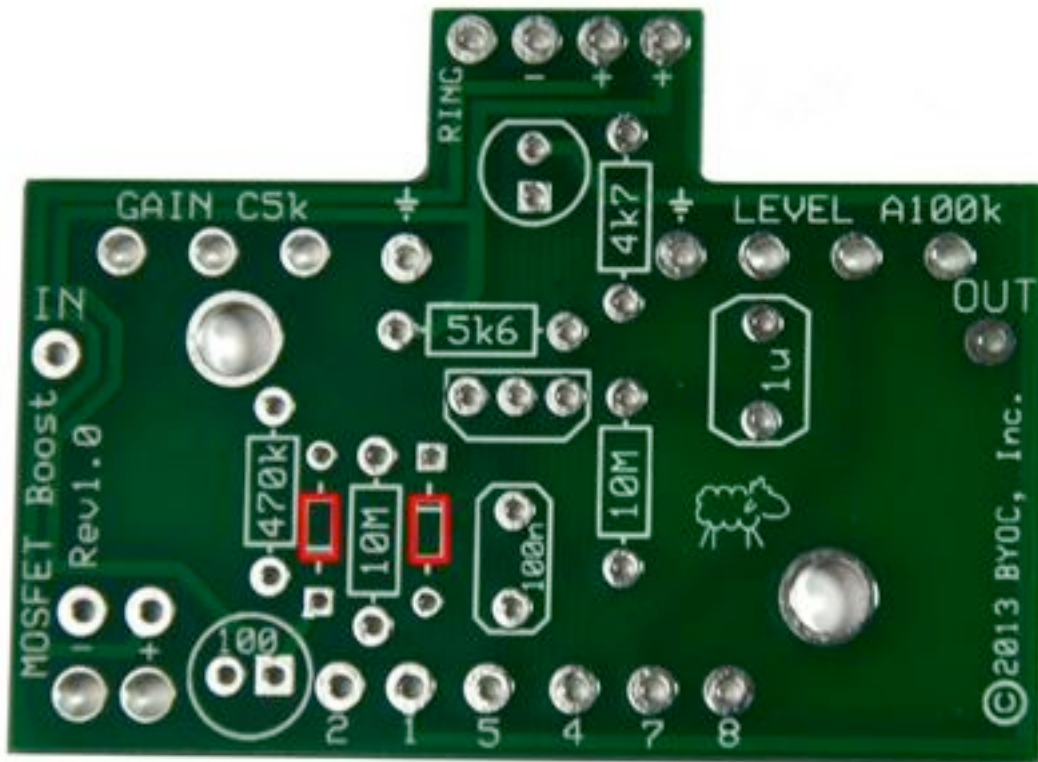
Level – A100k audio (logarithmic) taper
Gain – C5k reverse audio taper

Hardware:

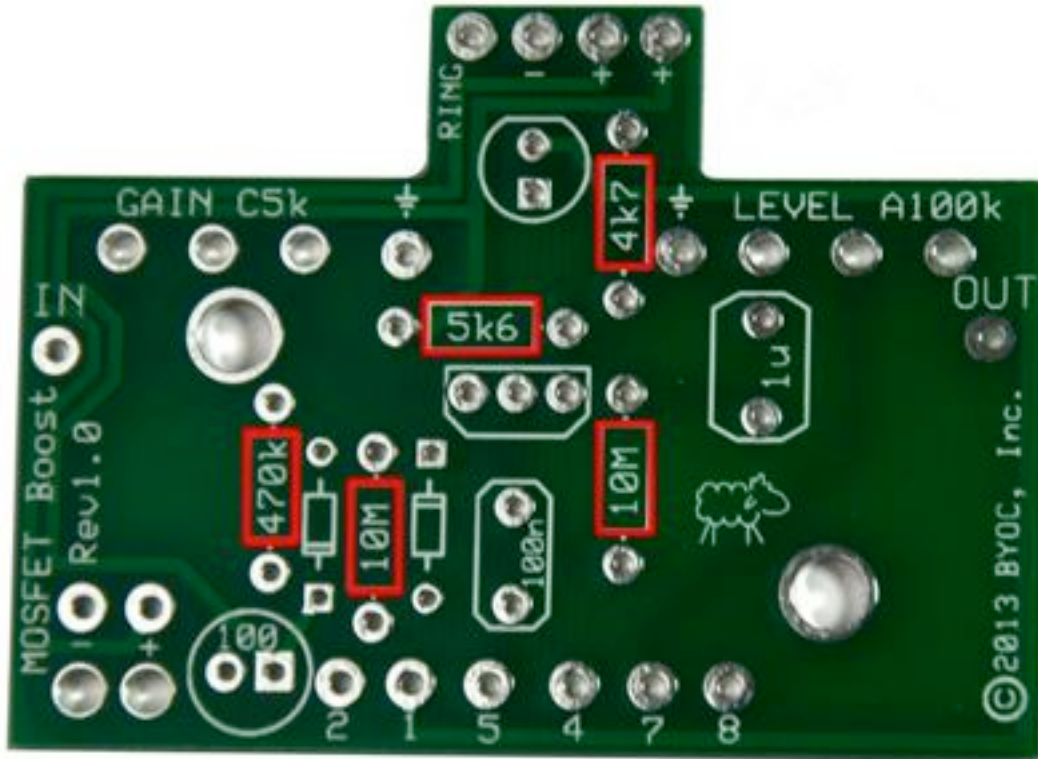
- 1 - predrilled enclosure w/ 4 screws
- 1 – MOSFET circuit board
- 1 - 3pdt footswitch
- 2 - knobs
- 1 - AC adaptor jack
- 1 - ¼" stereo jack
- 1 - ¼" mono jack
- 1 - battery snap
- 1 - red LED
- 4 – rubber bumpers
- 2 – lock washers (for in and out jacks)
- hook-up wire

Populating the Circuit Board

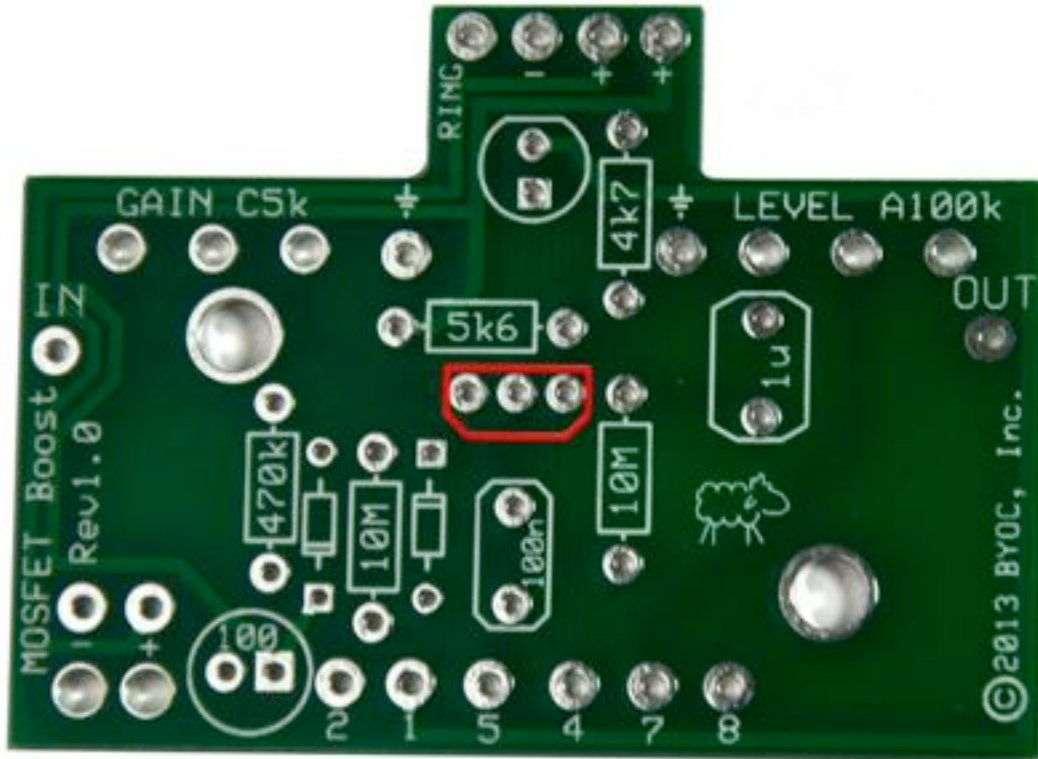
Step 1: Add the diodes. Be sure to match the end of the diode with the stripe to the layout on the PCB. The striped end should go in the square solder pad.



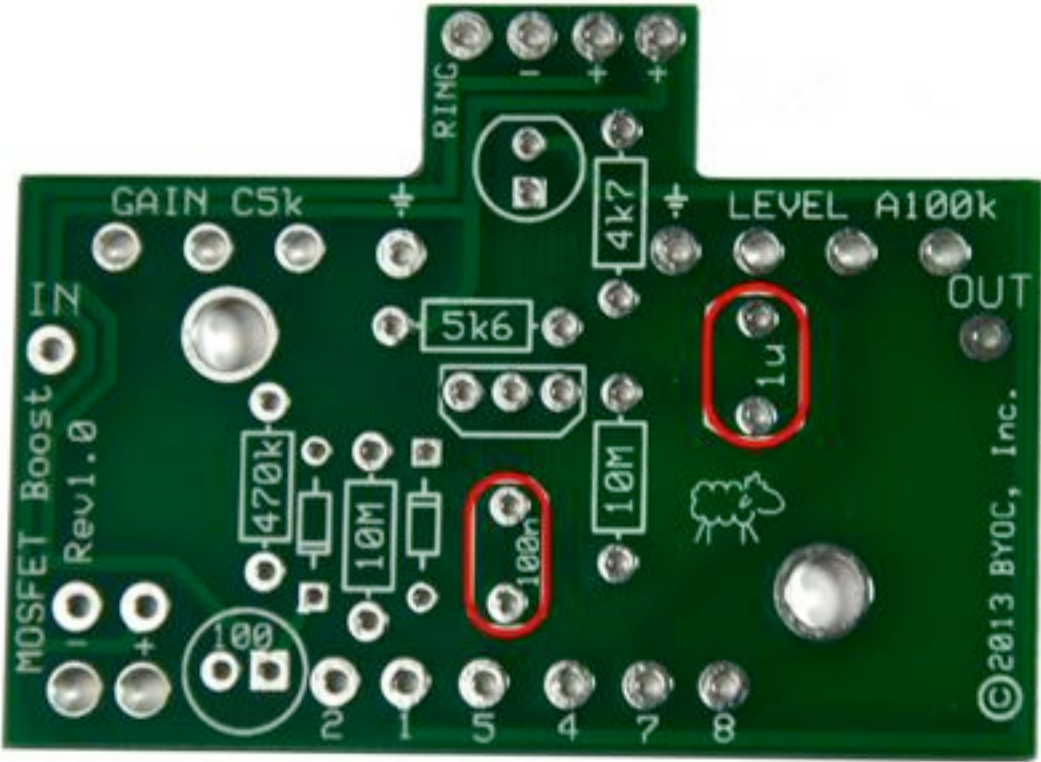
Step 2: Add all the resistors. Resistors are not polarized and can be inserted in either direction.



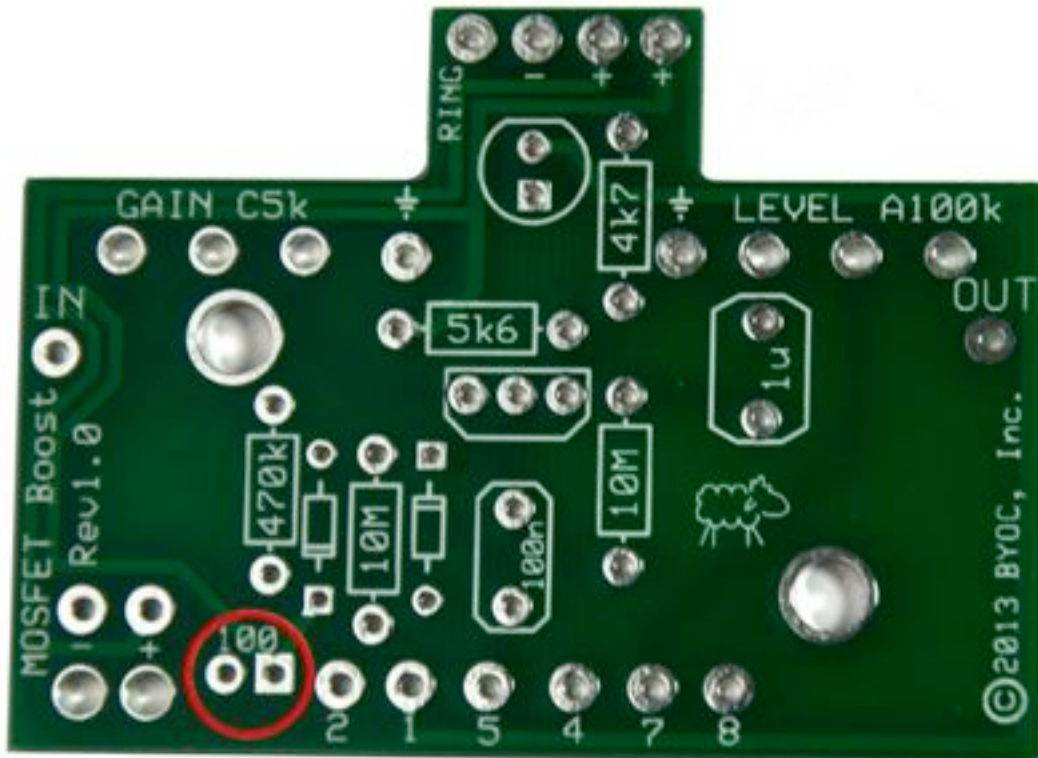
Step 3: Add the MOSFET. Be sure to orient the transistor so that the flat side of the transistor matches up with the flat side of the PCB layout.



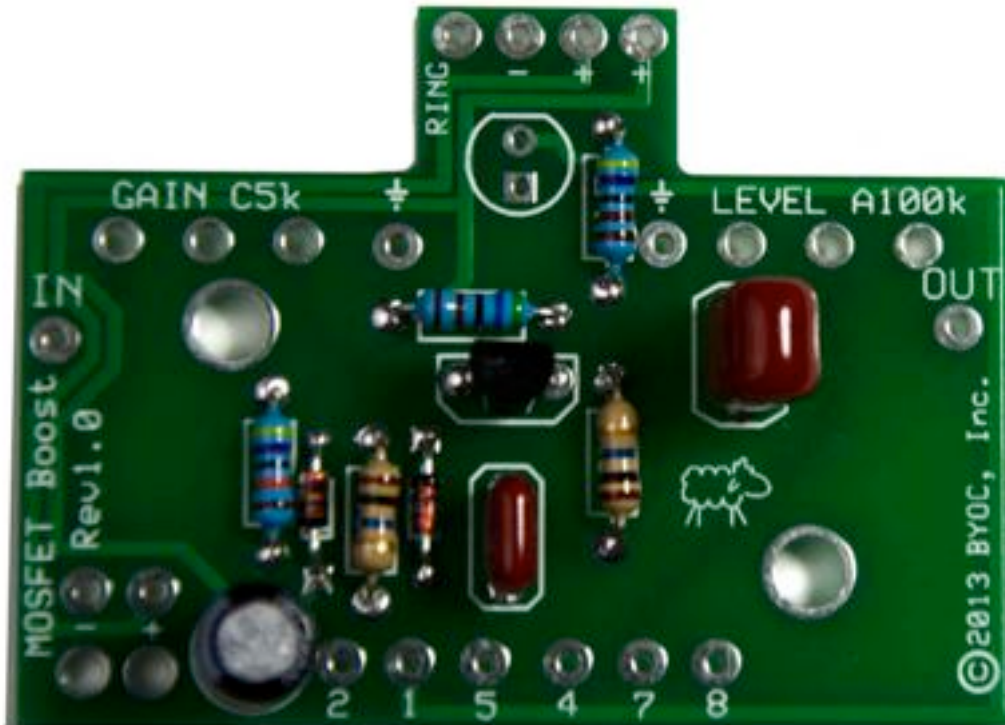
Step 4: Add the film capacitors. These are non-polarized so it can go in either direction.



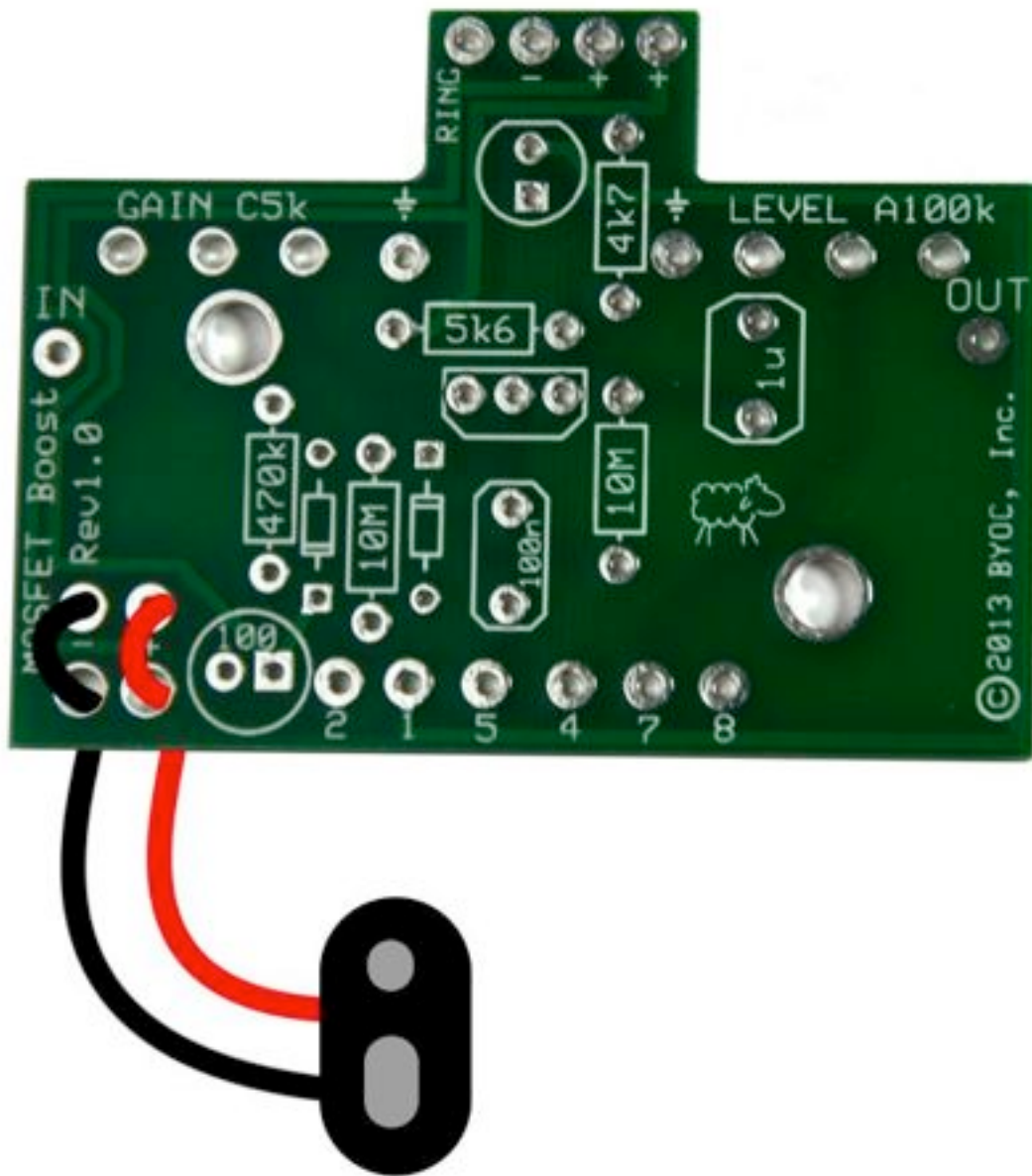
Step 5: Add the aluminum electrolytic capacitor. This is polarized, meaning there is a positive and negative end. The positive side will have a longer lead and goes in the square solder pad. The negative side will have a shorter lead and a stripe running along the body of the cap, and goes in the round solder pad.



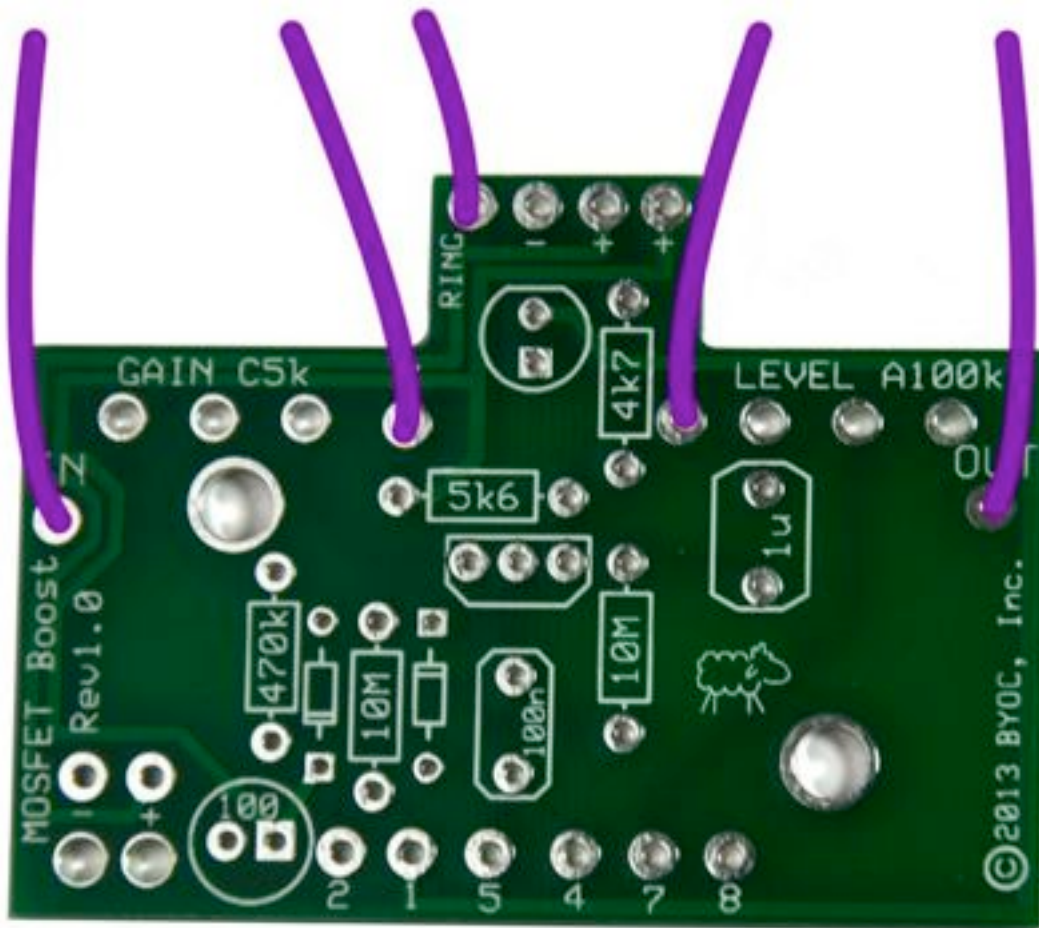
At this point your board should look like this:



Step 6: Add the battery snap. Thread the solder ends of the battery snap into the strain relief holes from the bottom solder side of the PCB and out through the top. Insert the solder ends of the battery snap wires into the topside of their respective solder pads. Solder on the bottom side of the PCB. **Remember the red wire goes in the “+” hole and the black wire goes in the “-” hole.**



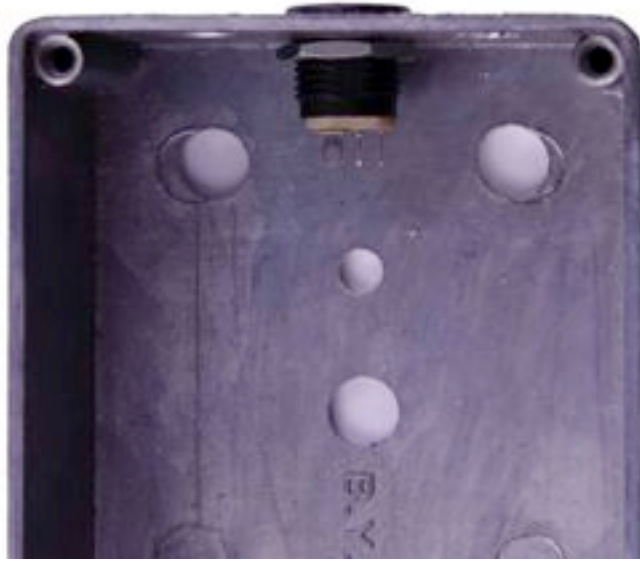
Step 8: Add wires to the IN, OUT, RING, and two Ground eyelets. Start by cutting four 2.5" pieces of wire, and one 1.5" piece. Strip 1/4" off each end and tin the ends. Tinning means to apply some solder to the stripped ends of the wires. This keeps the strands from fraying and primes the wire for soldering. Solder a 2.5" piece of wire to each of the IN, OUT, and Ground eyelets on the PCB. Solder the 1.5" piece to RING eyelet on the PCB. Load the wires in from the top and solder on the bottom of the PCB.



Main PCB Assembly



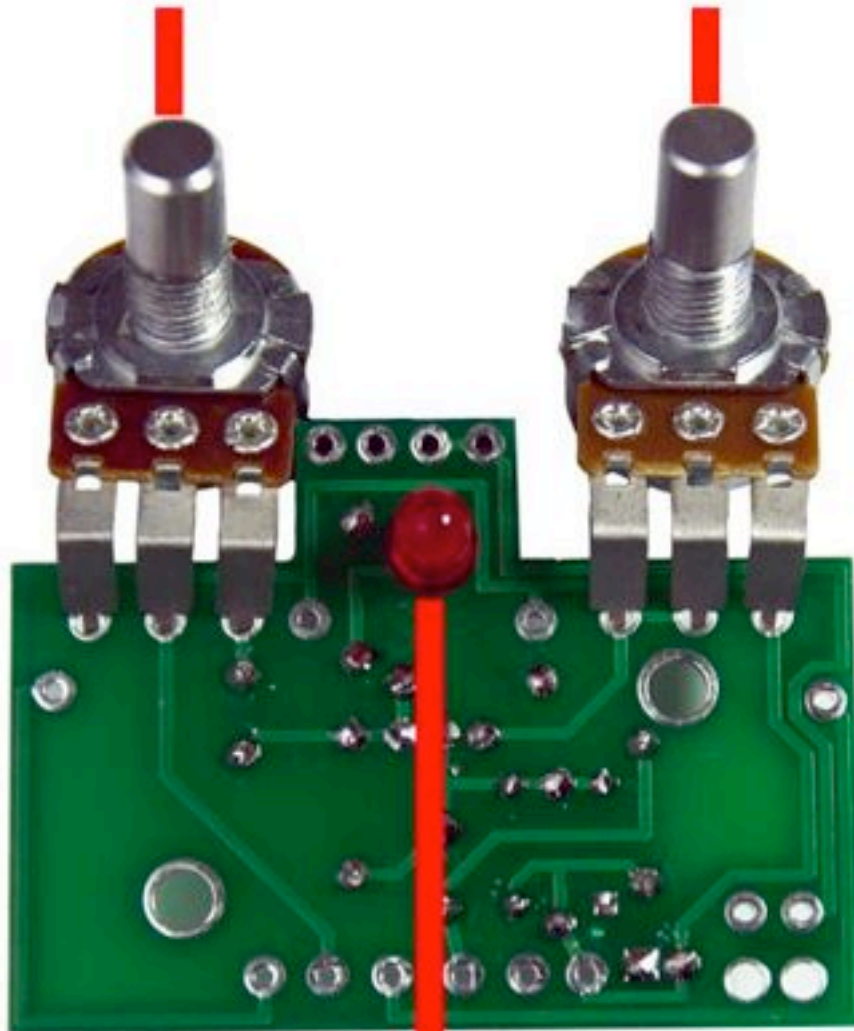
Step 1: Mount the AC adapter jack to the enclosure. Your kit may come with either an external thread or internal thread. Don't get confused by this. They still function exactly the same. You just thread the external nut on the outside and the internal nut on the inside. The picture below is of an internal nut jack.



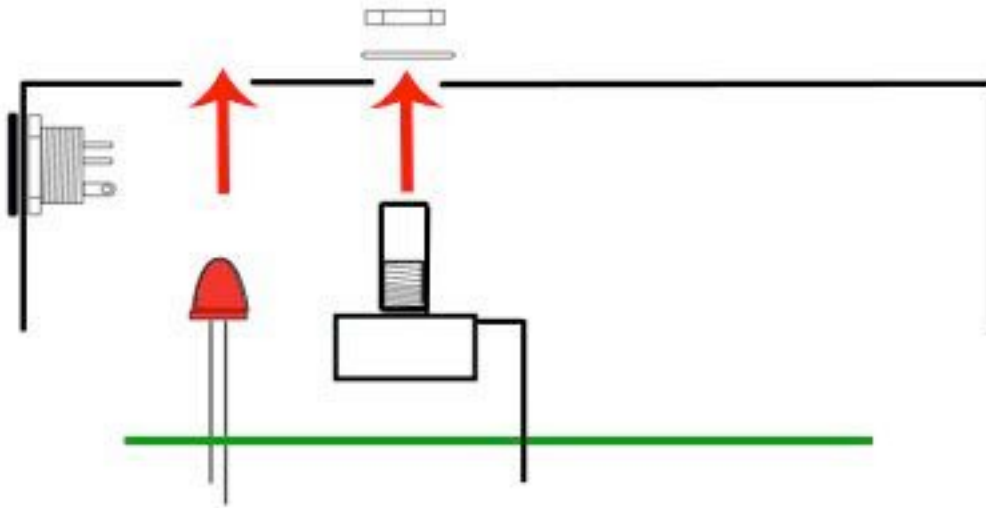
Step 2: Flip the PCB over so that the bottom or solder side is up. Insert the three A100k and C5k potentiometers, and the LED into the bottom side of the PCB. **DO NOT SOLDER ANYTHING YET!!!** The LED will have one lead that is longer than the other. **THIS WILL GO INTO THE SQUARE SOLDER HOLE.**

A100k

C5k



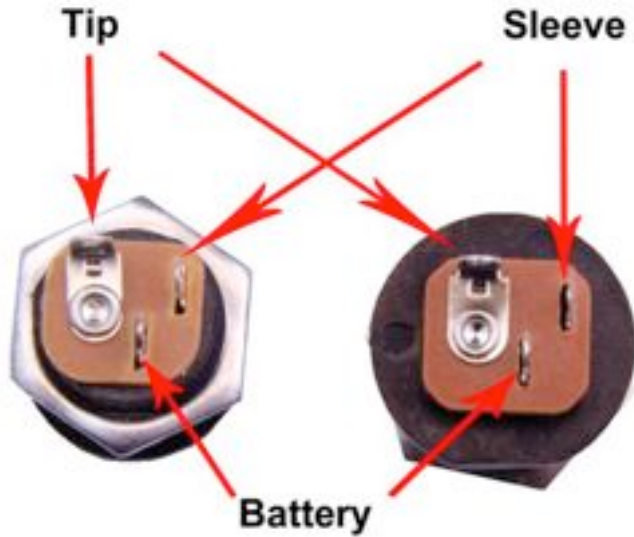
LED



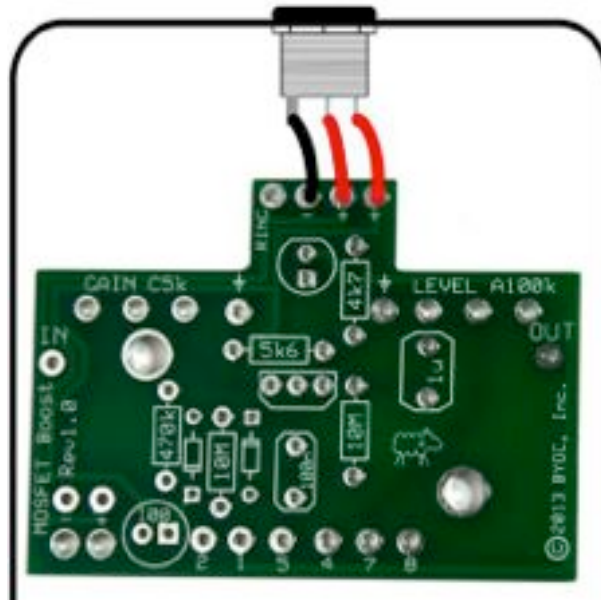
Step 3: Hold the PCB in one hand so that the component side of the PCB is in the palm of your hand and the bottom side with the pots, toggle switch and LED is facing up. Now use your other hand to guide the predrilled enclosure onto the PCB assembly so that the pots and LED all go into their respective holes. Once the PCB assembly is in place, secure it by screwing on the washers and nuts for the pots. Only tighten them with your fingers. **You do not want them very tight yet.** Make sure you've removed the nuts and washers from the pots and that you've also snapped the tabs off the pots as well.

Step 4: Turn the entire pedal over so that the component side of the PCB is facing up. Lift the PCB up off the pots about 2mm just to make sure that the back of the PCB does not short out against the pots. Make sure the PCB is level and symmetrically seated inside the enclosure.

Step 5: Solder the pots and LED. You will solder these parts on the component side of the PCB. After you have soldered them in place, be sure to tighten up their nuts.



Step 6: Connect the TIP (negative) terminal of the DC adaptor jack to the eyelet on the PCB labeled “-“. Connect the SLEEVE of the DC adaptor jack to the eyelet on the PCB labeled “+” farthest to the right. Connect the battery disconnect terminal of the DC adaptor jack to the second eyelet on the PCB labeled “+” located in the middle of the other two eyelets .



Wiring

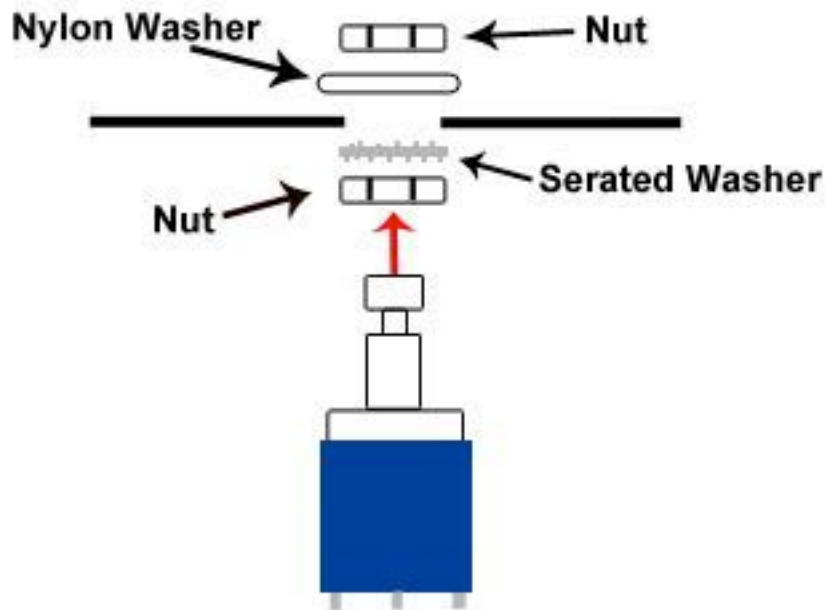
Stereo (input) Jack



Mono (output) Jack



Step 1: Install the 1/4" jacks to the enclosure.

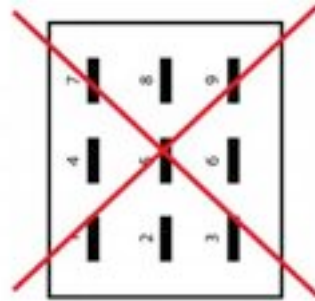
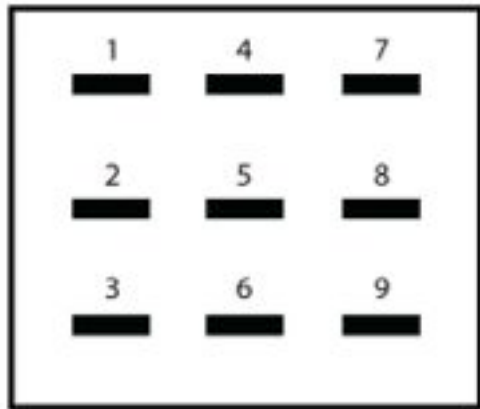


Step 2: Install the footswitch. Orient the footswitch so that the flat sides of the solder lugs are like the diagram below.

NOTE: There are no actual number markings on the footswitch. There are two correct ways you can orient the footswitch. They are both 180 degrees of each other. Either way is fine. It does not matter as long as the flat sides of the solder lugs are running horizontal, not vertical.

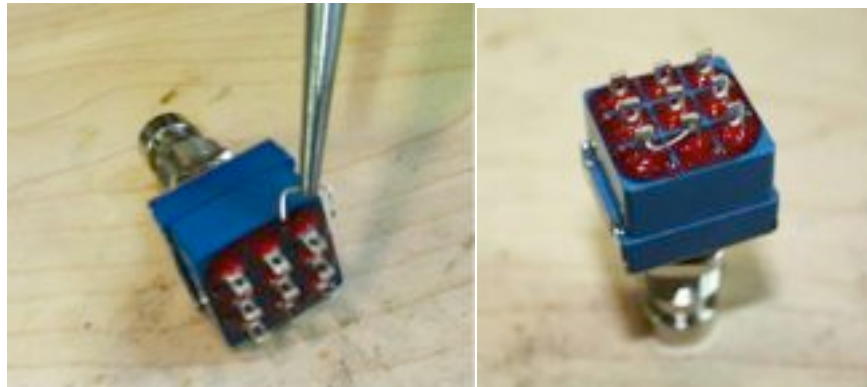
NOTE: It may be easier to wire up the foot switch before installing it into the pedal. There will be more room to work & it will be much easier to thread the lug 4 to lug 9 jumper.

FOOT SWITCH SOLDER LUG DESIGNATIONS



Step 3: Wiring the foot switch.

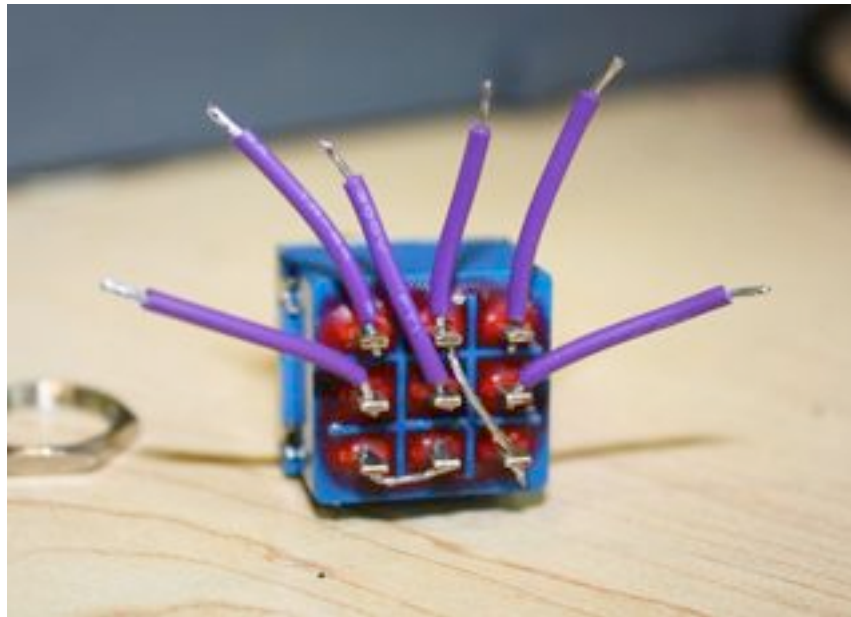
- Make a jumper between lugs 3 & 6 from clippings from the resistors. Simply use your needle nose pliers to make a U shape & insert into lugs 3 & 6, then solder.



- Cut a 1.5" piece of wire. Strip 1/8" of one end. Strip 1/2" off the other end. Tin both ends. This will be used to connect lug/eyelet 4. The longer stripped end will be used to jumper lug 4 to 9.

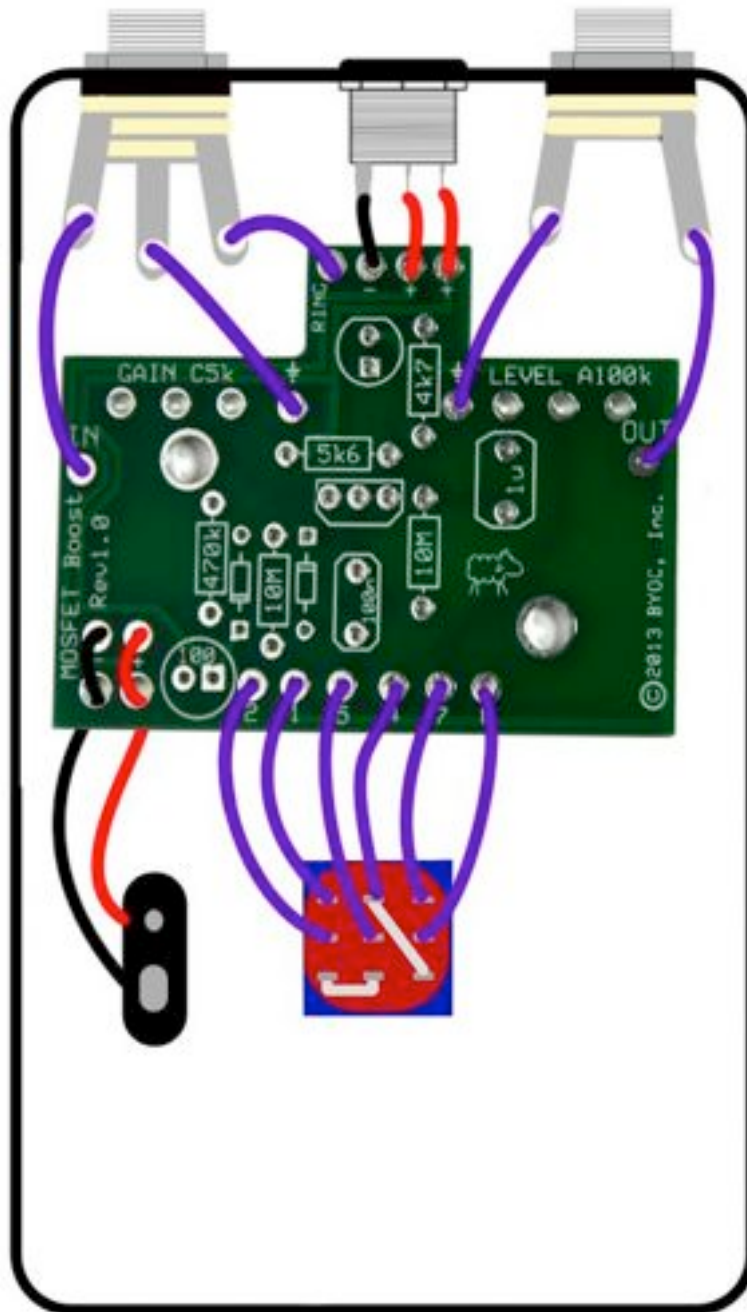


- Cut two 1" pieces of wire. Strip 1/8" off each end and tin. These will be used to connect lugs/eyelets 1 & 7
- Cut three 1.25" pieces of wire. Strip 1/8" off each end and tin. This will be used to connect lugs/eyelets 2, 5, & 8



Step 4: Install the foot switch into the enclosure if it isn't already. Insert the foot switch wires into their respective eyelets on the PCB. You can insert them into the top side and solder on the top side as well. The solder pads should be large enough (if you are using a soldering iron that isn't too big) to allow you to do this without burning the PVC coating on the wires if you are careful. If you do singe the plastic on the wires, it's OK. It's not going to hurt anything. It's purely aesthetic.

Step 5: Connect the pre stripped and tinned wires to the 1/4" jacks and connect the wires from the footswitch to the PCB. The wire from the IN eyelet goes to the tip of the stereo jack. The wire from the RING eyelet goes to the ring of the stereo jack. The wire from the ↓ eyelet closest to the stereo jack goes to the sleeve of the stereo jack. The wire from the OUT eyelet goes to the tip of the mono jack. The wire from the ↓ eyelet closest to the mono jack goes to the sleeve of the mono jack. The wires on the footswitch go to the eyelets numbered correspondingly to the lug numbers.



Operating Overview



Level: Controls the volume of the effect.

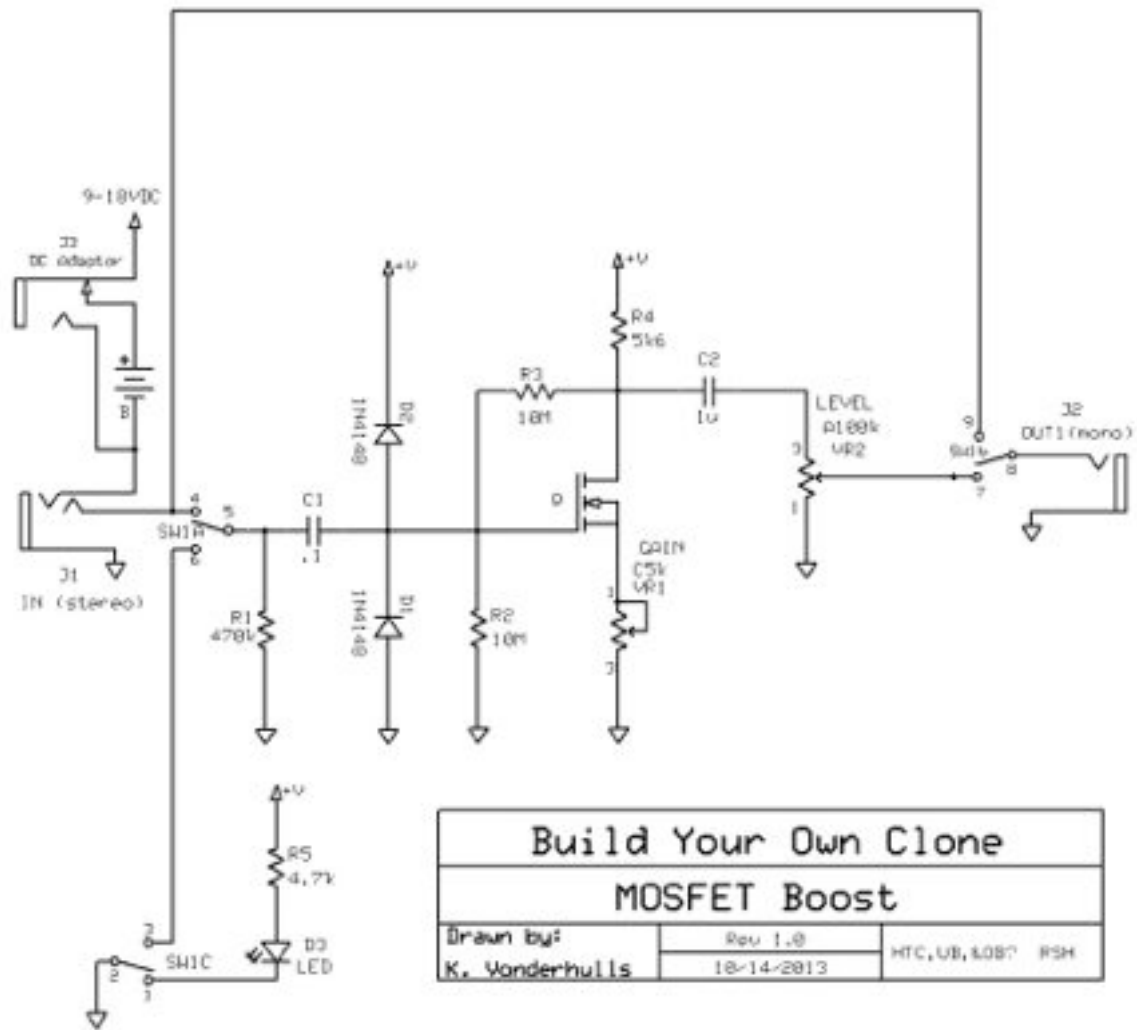
Gain: Controls the amount of gain from the MOSFET. A MOSFET Boost is not necessarily a “clean” boost. Counter clockwise will produce a cleaner boost, but will reduce the overall maximum dB. Clockwise will produce more dB, but do not expect it to be “clean”.

Power supply: 9V battery or 2.1mm negative tip 9VDC

Current Draw: 2.5mA

Input Impedance: 470k ohms

Output Impedance: 100k ohms



For hi-res schematic visit <http://www.byocelctronics.com/mosfetboostschematic.pdf>

Please visit
<http://byocelectronics.com/board>
 for any technical support

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