

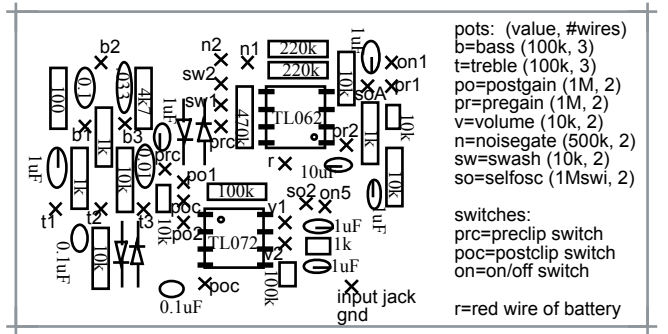
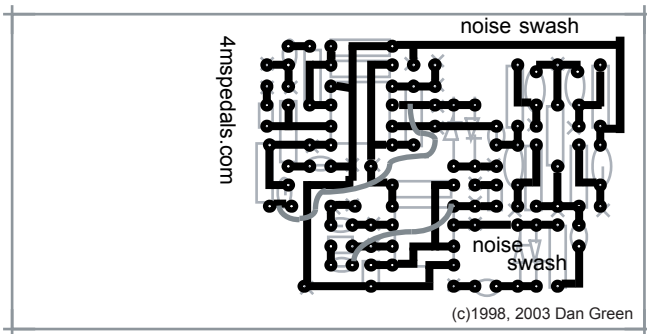
2003 Nov 9

soldering side:

component side:

cut this out and glue it to one side of a piece of cardboard:

cut this out and glue it to the other side of the cardboard, making sure to line up the crosshatched corners with the other side



the black circles are holes where a component's lead or a wire will pop through. These wires/leads are connected to each other along the black lines. (connect the dots)

is a piece of wire. the noise swash has two of these wires, each one connects two soldered junctions together

to connect two wire/leads twist them together somewhere along the black line and then dab a bit of solder on there

the thin light gray boxes and circles are for reference

is an IC socket. the dot is pin 1. drill four holes down each side, one at each hash mark. after all soldering is done, insert the correct IC, as labelled. line up the dot (or notch) on the IC with the dot on the diagram.

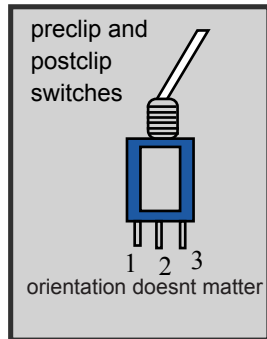
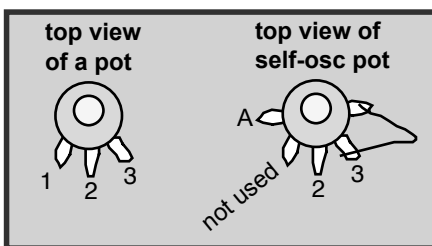
is a capacitor. Its value is labelled. drill a hole at both ends of the oval

are electrolytic caps. The line is the minus side. their values are labelled. drill a hole at both ends of the oval

is a hole where a wire goes. The other end of the wire goes to the labelled pot/switch/jack/etc.

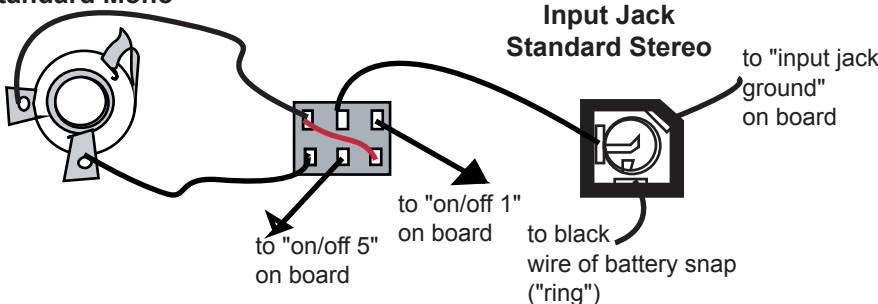
are resistors. Their values are labelled. drill a hole at both ends of the rectangle

is a diode. The arrow points towards the black line on the diode. Drill a hole at both ends of the long line



Output Jack Standard Mono

Input Jack Standard Stereo



- b=bass (100k, 3)
- t=treble (100k, 3)
- po=postgain (1M, 2)
- pr=pregain (1M, 2)
- v=volume (10k, 2)
- n=noisegate (500k, 2)
- sw=swash (10k, 2)
- so=selfosc (1Mswi, 2)

- low (1k, 2)
- ng fine (10k, 2)
- LFO speed (100k,2)
- blend sens. (1M,2)