

VFE_FUZZDUO

FX TYPE: Fuzz

Enclosure Size: 1590B, 125B

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Overview

[From the VFE website:](#)

The FUZZ DUO lets you switch between low-gain germanium & high-gain silicon transistors, or use a combination of both to create your own signature fuzz tone. The BIAS control lets you dial in that perfect sweet spot, and the revised FILTER control balances between separate bass & treble filters. The FUZZ DUO uses hand-selected germanium & silicon transistors, and works great when daisy-chained on a power supply.

HOW THE FUZZ DUO CAME TO BE

Anyone who's experimented with simple, transistor-based fuzz circuits knows how much the transistors you select can impact the tone. In true VFE fashion, I wanted to build a fuzz pedal that let the user decide between various transistors. The very first prototype had a 3-way rotary switch to toggle between germanium, silicon, and hybrid fuzz tones.

Over the years the Fuzz Duo has undergone many small revisions to improve usability, lower noise, increase volume output, and most importantly increase the tonal flexibility of the FILTER knob, which is fundamental to getting the right frequency balance in the fuzz.

Controls

FUZZ: Sets the gain of the 2nd transistor stage. Cranking this will bring loads of fuzz saturation, but you can roll back on your guitar's volume knob to clean things up in a hurry.

BIAS: Sets the voltage & gain structure of the fuzz. Find the sweet spot for a sustaining fuzz, or pull it way back to starve and glitch out your fuzz tone.

LEVEL: Sets the output volume. We improved the output section, so now you can get TONS of volume!

FILTER: Controls dual EQ filters in the fuzz circuit. It has been tuned to provide an overall bass boost EQ when fully counterclockwise, a treble boost EQ at 12:00, and mid boost EQ when cranked.

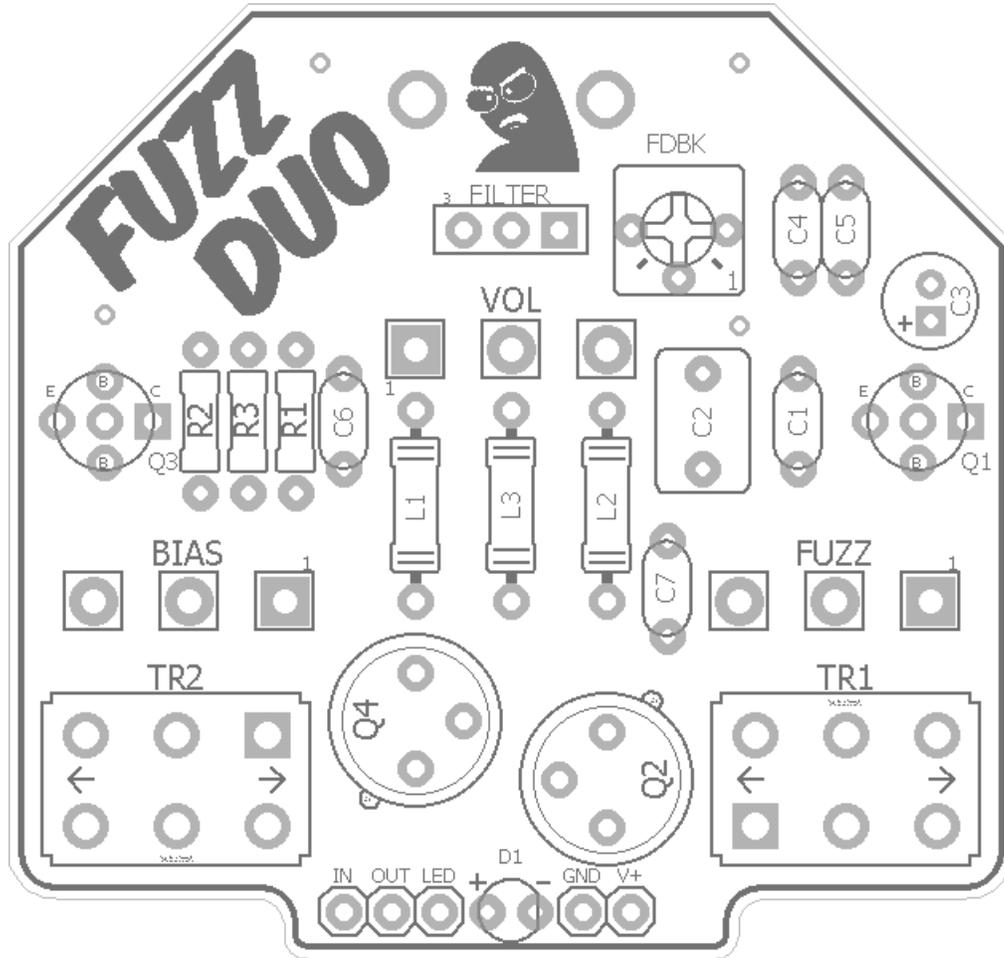
TR1: Selects between a medium-gain germanium transistor and a high-gain silicon transistor in the first gain stage.

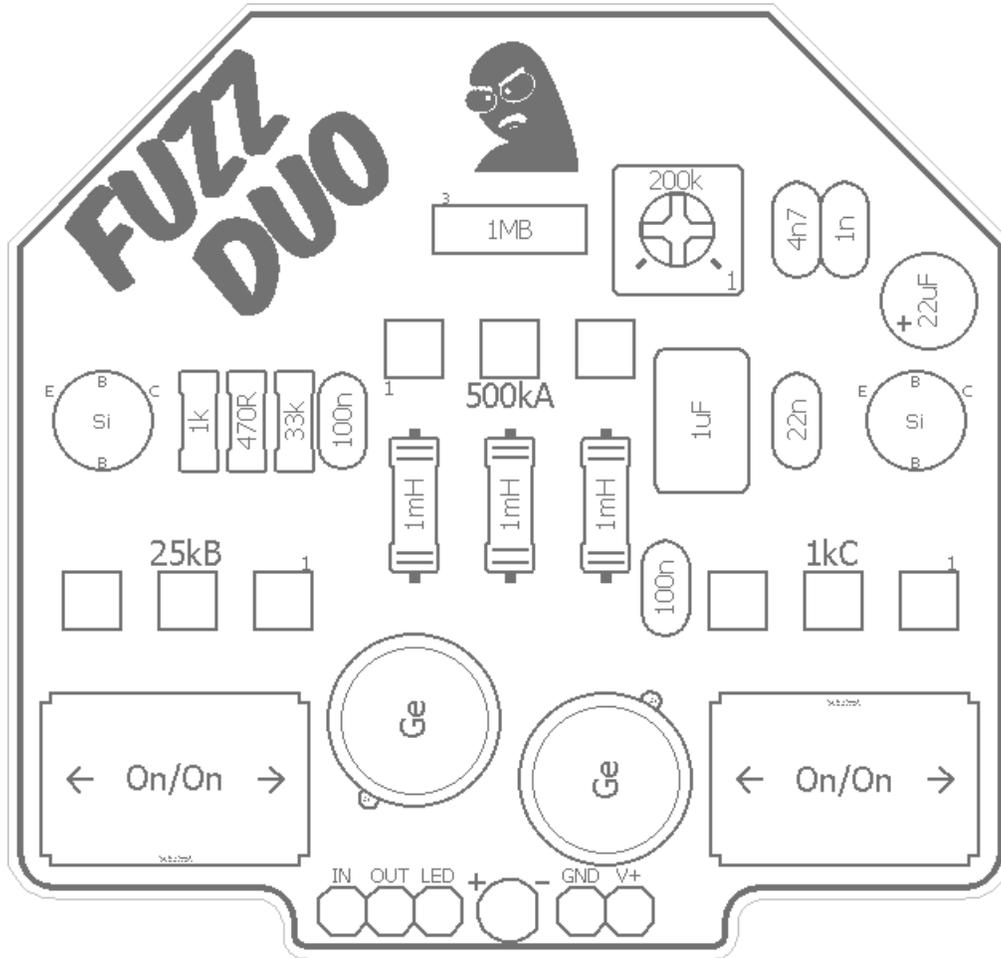
TR2: Selects between a medium-gain germanium transistor and a high-gain silicon transistor in the second gain stage. Germanium transistors have a smoother fuzz tone that cleans up extremely well with the guitar's volume knob.

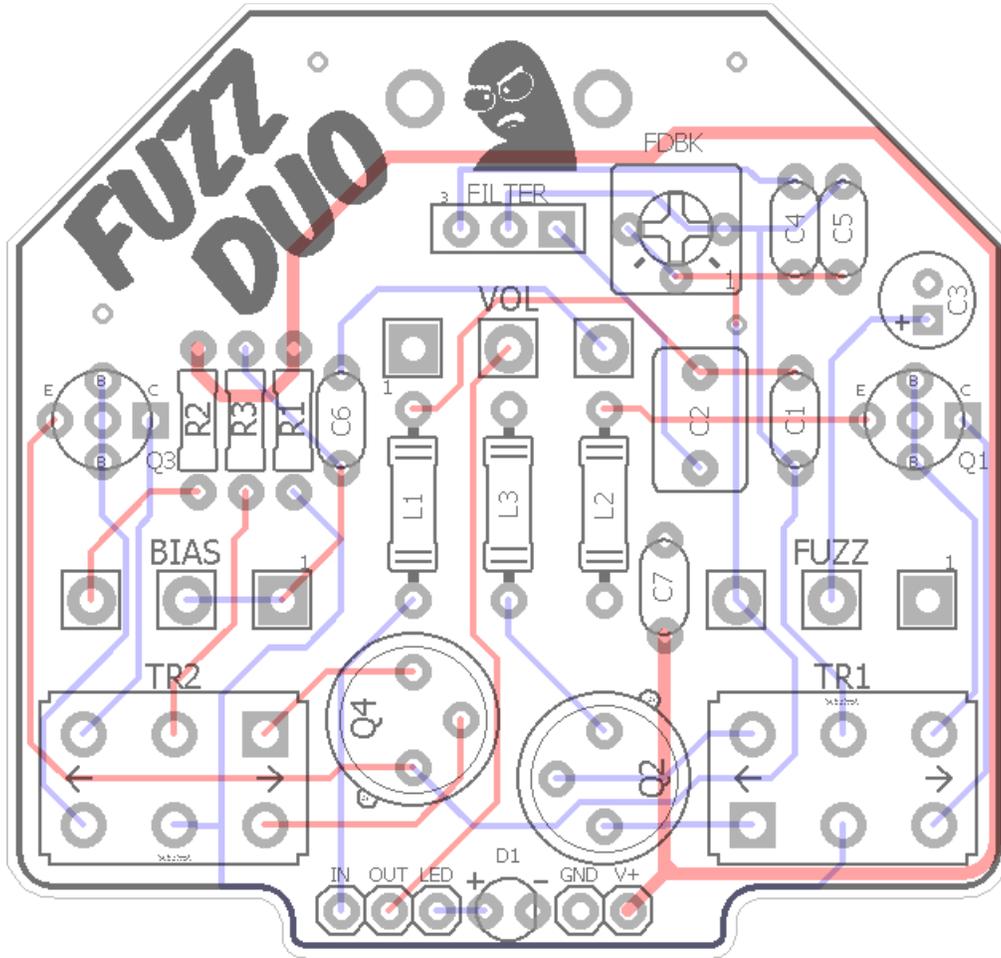
FEEDBACK: An internal trimpot lets you dial in your sweet spot.

Terms of Use: You are free to use purchased **VFE_FuzzDuo** circuit boards for both DIY and small commercial operations. You may not offer **VFE_FuzzDuo** PCBs for resale or as part of a "kit" in a commercial fashion. Peer to peer re-sale is fine, though.

Technical assistance for your build(s) is available via the [madbeanpedals forum](#). Please go there rather than emailing me for assistance on [builds](#). This is because (1) I'm not always available to respond via email in a timely and continuous manner, and (2) posting technical problems and solutions in the forum creates a record from which other members may benefit.







Resistors

R1	33k
R2	1k
R3	470R

Caps

C1	22n
C2	1uF
C3	22uF
C4	4n7
C5	1n
C6	100n
C7	100n

Diodes

D1	LED
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Inductors

L1 - L3	1mH
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Transistors

Q1, Q3	Si
Q2, Q4	Ge

Switches

TR1, TR2	On/On
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Trimmers

FDBK	200k
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Pots

FUZZ	1kC
BIAS	25kB
VOL	500kA
FILTER	1MB

Value	QTY	Type	Rating
470R	1	Metal / Carbon Film	1/4W
1k	1	Metal / Carbon Film	1/4W
33k	1	Metal / Carbon Film	1/4W
1n	1	Film	16v min.
4n7	1	Film	16v min.
22n	1	Film	16v min.
100n	2	Film	16v min.
1uF	1	Film	16v min.
22uF	1	Electrolytic	16v min.
LED	1	any	3 or 5mm
1mH	3	inductor, see notes	
Si	2	NPN, see notes	
GE	2	NPN, see notes	
DPDT	2	On/On, Pin Mount	
200k	1	Bourns 3362p	
1kC	1	PCB Mount	16mm
25kB	1	PCB Mount	16mm
500kA	1	PCB Mount	16mm
1MB	1	PCB-Mount, Plastic Shaft	9mm

1mH inductor:

<https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/652-78F102J-TR-RC>

This is the same one used on the VFE switching boards

Si NPN:

Peter mentions he often used BC108 for the Si transistors. He listed hFE b/w 450 and 600 with a combined total between 1000-1200 with whichever one being lower gain in the Q1 position.

<http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/bc108c-tfk/>

<http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/transistor-bc10x-work-alike/>

These are lower gain but may work fine:

<http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/bc108b-tfk/>

In my build, I used SE4002 and they sound great!

<http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/transistor-se4002-fairchild/>

GE NPN:

These were listed as either OC139 or OC140 with hFE b/w 70 and 130 and a combined total of 180-220. Again, the lower gain one in the first transistor position.

Smallbear does have a matched set of OC140 but they are expensive.

<http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/transistor-pair-fuzz-face-npn-the-continental/>

There are some non-matched NPN germaniums available as well:

http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/search.php?search_query=npn+germanium&x=0&y=0

I used NPN AC127 in mine. hFEs were slightly high being about 140 each. But, it worked out fine.

DPDT (On/On) PCB Mount:

<http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/dpdt-on-on-short-lever-pc-mount/>

Bourns 3362p (220k):

<https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/Bourns/3362P-1-204LF?qs=sGAEpiMZZMvygUB3GLcD7msVLjsDIwpw3TQu8QwHjhw%3D>

<https://www.taydaelectronics.com/potentiometer-variable-resistors/cermet-potentiometers/3362p/200k-ohm-trimmer-potentiometer-cermet-1-turn-3362-3362p.html>

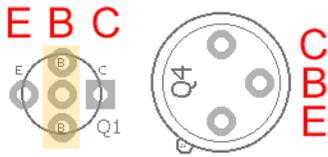
You can also use a 250k trimmer, if you have one.

16mm Pots (1kC, 25kC, 500kA):

<http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/alpha-single-gang-16mm-right-angle-pc-mount/>

9mm Pot (1MB):

<http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/alpha-single-gang-9mm-right-angle-pc-mount-w->



Just so it is totally clear, these are the pin orientations for the Si and GE transistors. For the Si, all the pads in yellow are Base. This configuration allows for different pinouts and lead styles (straight or triangle).

For the GE transistors, a TO-5 style socket will fit if you want to use one: <http://smallbear-electronics.mybigcommerce.com/to-5-transistor-mill-max/>

I will make you

This is not a VFE PCB but rather an approximation of one. Originally I planned on doing a non-VFE version of the FuzzDuo with just regular bypass switching. But, after obtaining a larger stock of the MCU I changed my mind. Instead of throwing away the work I had already done, I just re-tooled the layout into what the VFE production PCB looked like (without it being an exact layout copy). Some of the controls are in slightly different locations which is why this project has its own drill diagram. But, the circuit is 100% original to VFE.

Bias control

The BIAS control is really interesting. Often we use a little trimmer to bias the second transistor and it is usually placed between the output cap and collector. In the Fuzz Duo it's placed in series with the 1k resistor. This means it changes the bias setting as well as adds a lot of extra volume. Pretty clever! The Bias knob may also help if your GE transistors start to heat up a drift a bit. Just reset it to your optimal sound after an hour of play :)

The bias control also behaves a little differently with the Si transistors - at CCW it gets more of the "velcro fuzz" sound. And, it changes slightly again when you combine Si and GE together. Very fun!

Filter control

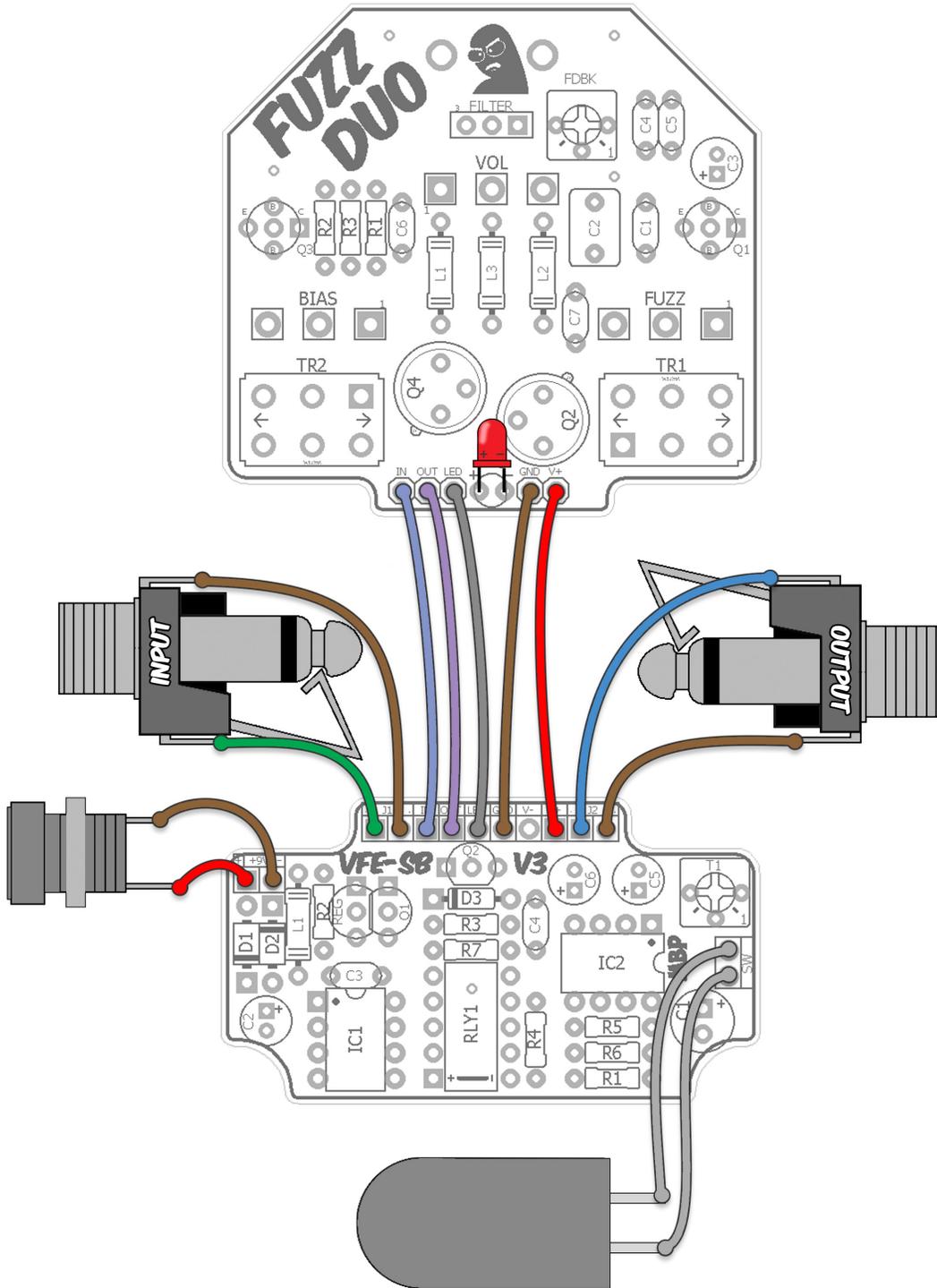
The filter pot in the stock FD was a W1MC (used in many VFE pedals). Since I ran out of these a long time ago (you cannot buy them anywhere as it is a custom order) I subbed in a 1MC first then changed that to a 1MB. Overall, I don't find the Filter control to have as much range as described. It definitely does roll off bass and gives it more mid-focus but not to the point I would consider it a "treble boost". If the lack of the original spec'd pot has an impact here I don't know: can't test it. So, I think the accurate description here is "reduces bass, more mids". Still a very helpful control. I like it best about 1/4th up.

Build Tip

I suggest removing the inner nut of both DPDT switches and just use the lock washers only on the inside. This will help the PCB sit more evenly since the PCB mounted switch + nut tends to have more height than the 16mm pots. As an addendum, if you do this do not over-tighten the outside nut on the switches (you could damage them with no inner nut present).

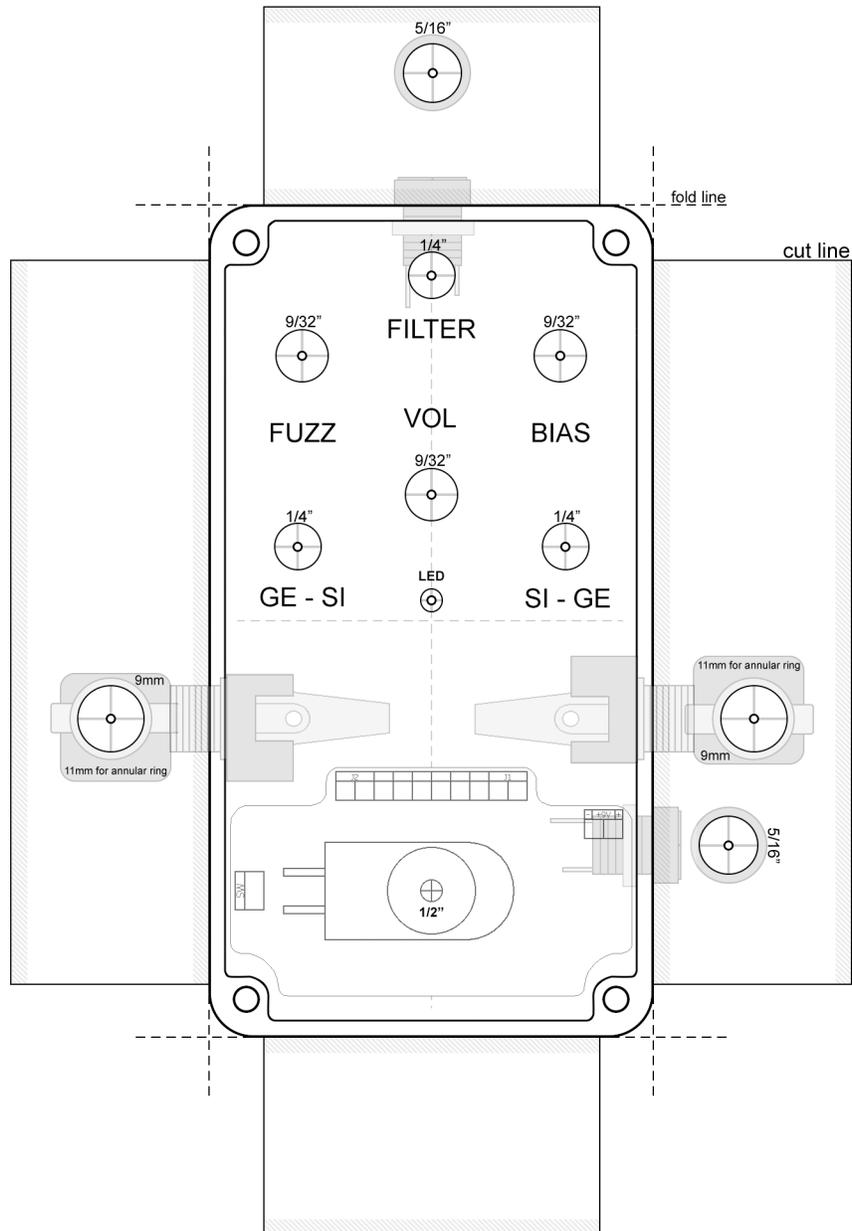
Mods

You could socket the 470R resistor to play with the bias of Q2 and Q4 more. I had a pretty good range on my build over the Bias pot but on Q4 I did notice it bottomed out at around 6v on the lowest Bias setting. Had I socketed the 470R before boxing it up, I might have tried a 1k or 1k5 there to see if I heard any difference at a lower collector voltage like 4.5v.



1590B Drill Diagram

Note: Drill Guides are approximate and may require tweaking depending on the types of jacks, switches and pots you use.

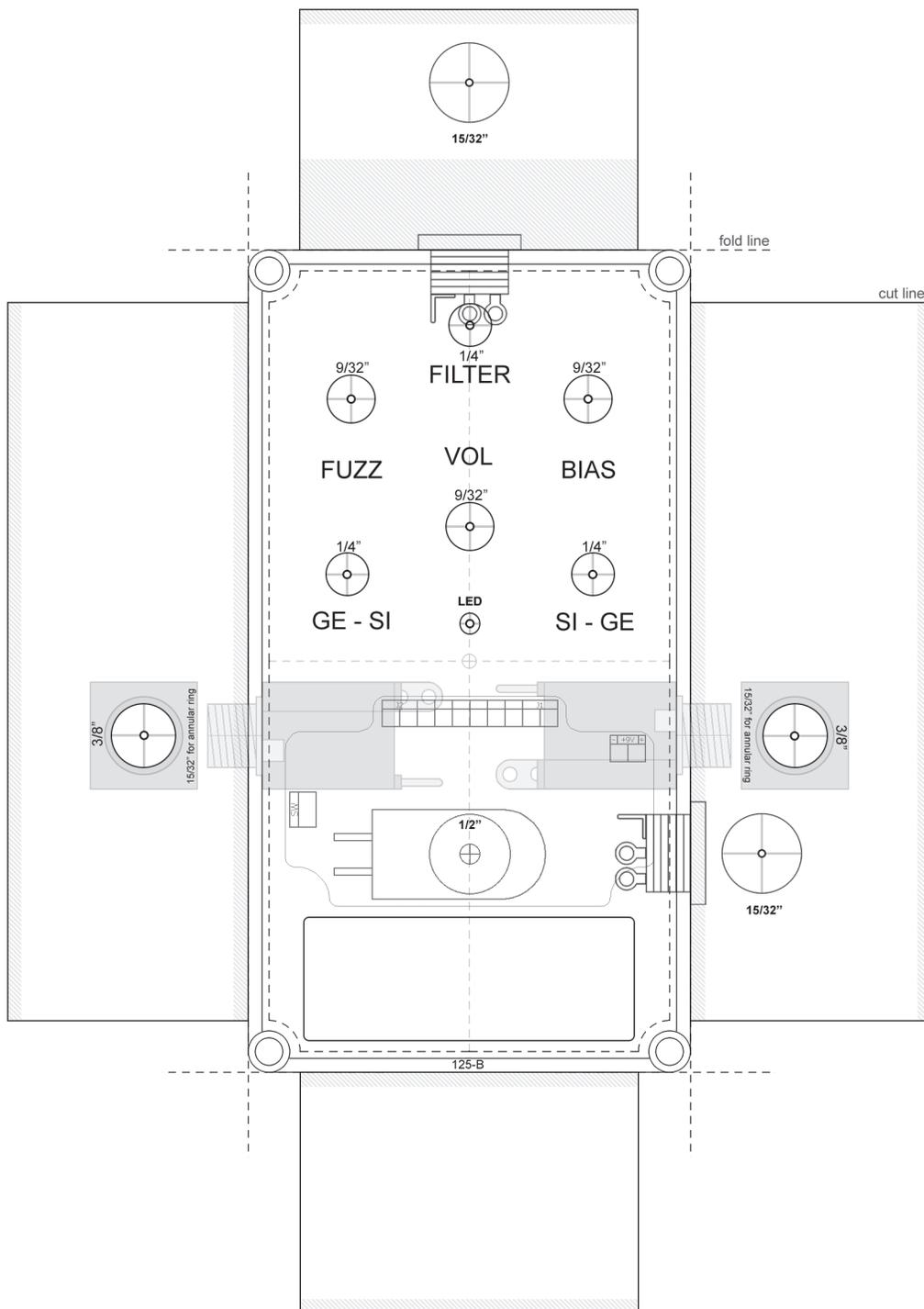


This diagram show two possible locations for the DC jack. Make sure you only drill one!

LED drill size will depend on your LED and whether or not you use a bezel.

125B Drill Diagram

Note: Drill Guides are approximate and may require tweaking depending on the types of jacks, switches and pots you use.



This diagram show two possible locations for the DC jack. Make sure you only drill one!

LED drill size will depend on your LED and whether or not you use a bezel.

Current Draw: ~11mA
 DC Supply: 9.42v One Spot

Q1	Si	Q2	GE	Q3	Si	Q4	GE
C	1.35	C	168mV	C	0.75	C	7.65
B	81mV	B	84mV	B	1.34	B	168mV
E	6mV	E	7mV	E	0.69	E	118mV

How I took these measurements:

Fuzz, Bias and Feedback set to noon for all measurements. Since some measurements will change depending on the position of the two switches, I set both to Si when measuring Si and both to GE when measuring GE.

I am a little puzzled over the Q2 collector measurement as it seems quite low. I rechecked them several times to confirm their accuracy. To what degree that comes down to my particular AC127s or what role the inductor plays off its emitter I am not sure. But, the proof is in the pudding and it does sound like a properly biased FF in the end so I'm not too worried about it. I'll be curious to see what people read there when using other transistors.



My germanium transistors were a bit loose in the TO-5 sockets so I ended up tack soldering the Base leads of each to keep them from falling out :)

