

COMPLEX GRADE ●

This is a quite complex build. Please read all out to be aware to make this assembly as easy as possible. Follow the steps carefully.

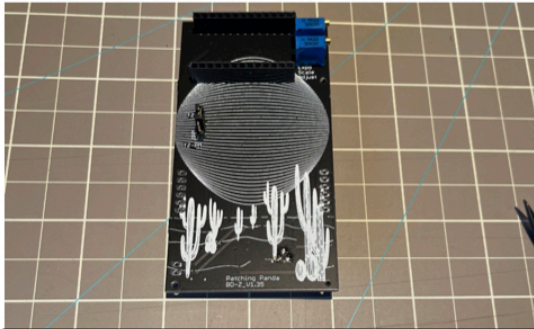
If you make an error soldering the hardware it will be very hard to fix it if you are not an experienced DIYer.

Some components are tricky to align and solder.

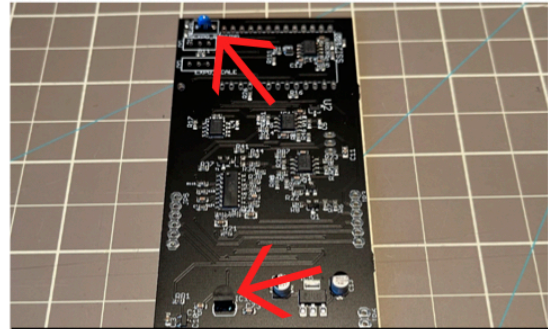
Please double check.



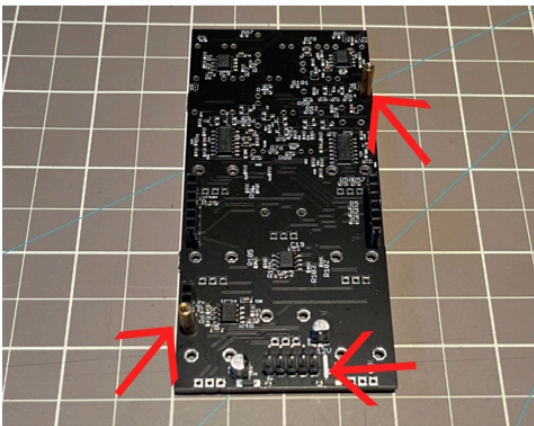
FOLLOW THIS STEPS FOR BUILDING THIS KIT



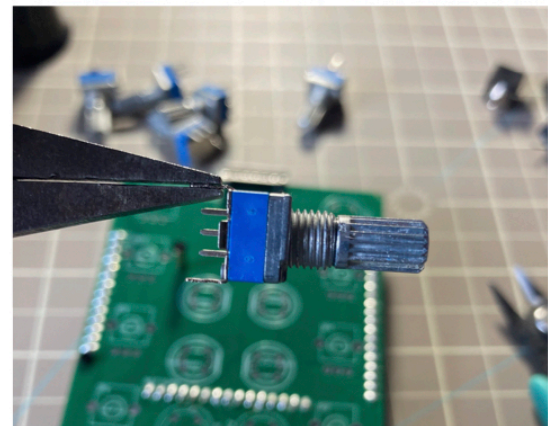
1. Beware! Solder the trimmers and the female sockets for the mini-PCB at the back of the main PCB. The SILKSCREEN of those components is incorrect.



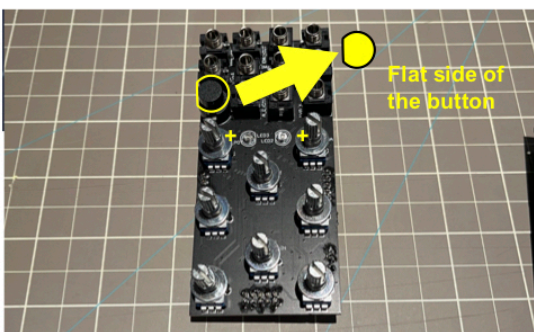
2. Solder the **3.9nF** cap and the -5V regulator as shown.



3. Screw the metal spacers and solder the power male connector.



4. Straighten up the bracket.

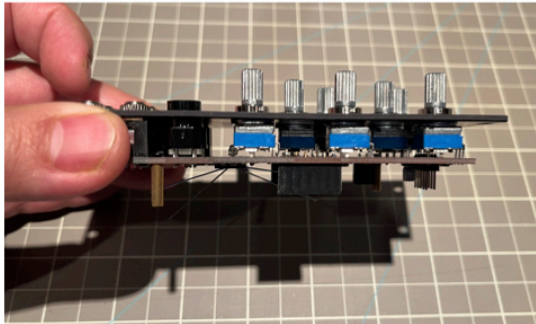


5. With a multimeter check LED colour, place the blue one on the left side, the orange one on the right side. Check the polarity of the LED's, long leg goes to the positive. Same with the polarity of the button.

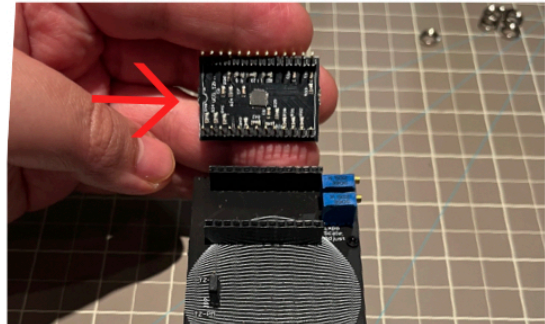


6. Place the rest of the hardware, screw the panel, DO NOT SOLDER YET.

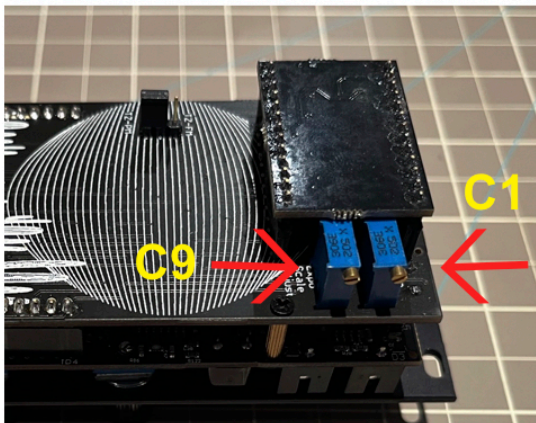
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7. Pull the LED's to the bottom, align the panel with the hardware, check the pots are pulled up, continue with the soldering.



8. Place the mini-PCB with the mark to the left.



9. The trimmer on the right will calibrate C1 and the trimmer on the left C9. Continue with calibration.

Updating BD-Z to have more punch in the attack

If your PCB is V1.36 or earlier you can desolder/solder a couple of components to give more punch in the attack.

1. From the control PCB:
C30 and C31 should be 33nF
R122 should be 10K
2. From the main PCB:
R124 should be 47K

Please check the images on the next page, we circled the components. Let us know if you need more help with this procedure.

