THE HOOLIGAN BOOST PEDAL KIT

MULTI-FREQUENCY BOOST PEDAL

INSTRUCTION GUIDE

THE RESPECTED DALLAS RANGEMASTER HAS TURNED INTO A FULL-ON HOOLIGAN

Scotti Hill of Skid Row teams up with StewMac to bring you the Hooligan Boost Pedal Kit, a treble boost pedal that opens up the classic Rangemaster circuit to all players. The original Dallas Rangemaster came about in England during the mid-60s to address the muddy tones English amps, like Vox and Marshall, were known to produce when pushed into breakup. Though this device has its purpose still for similar applications, it's no surprise that it has no place sitting between a Strat with single coils and your Tweed Deluxe. That's where the Hooligan Boost Pedal comes in! Using the Range control allows you to dial in that perfect frequency for any guitar and amplifier combination.

FIRST TIME BUILDING A PEDAL? Kick back and watch our 4-part series where we show you the basics of pedal building. Even if you're a complete beginner, don't worry! We go over everything from unboxing, to choosing the right soldering iron, to making every connection. We also give tips on painting your pedal.

Visit: stewmac.com/pedal-build

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES
(REQUIRED OR RECOMMENDED)

Not pictured: #1Phillips screwdriver, supplies to paint your pedal, clear silicone adhesive, spray finish.

Power: Model #104858/104859 uses a standard 9V DC center-negative power supply (not included) and consumes less than 100mA or can run off an internal 9V battery.

Soldering Iron #0502
Delta Solder #103460
Delta Solder #103461
Solder Wick #0504

PC Board Holder #0500

Guitar Tech
Wrench Set #3691
or nut drivers/sockets

Wire Cutter #1607

Long-Nose Pliers #1610

Fine-Gauge Wire
Stripper #1606

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES
(HELPFUL)

Magnifying Glass or
OptiVISOR #1685

Multimeter PM8225C
#103556

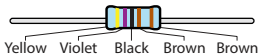
Soldering Aids #0521

Our Pedal Building Tool Set #2318 is the perfect companion for new pedal builders who do not already have a lot of tools and supplies.

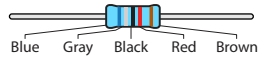
Note: While electrical properties remain the same, the appearance of parts may vary based on availability. If you are ever unsure, please contact us via the information on the back of this manual.

We know you are excited to get started building. That said, one of the keys to a successful build is taking the time to get to know all of your parts. Sort all of your pedal's parts and check them off according to the parts lists. If you are not familiar with what they do, the next section will give you a little primer.

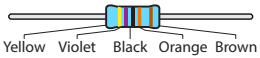
PARTS LIST



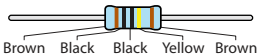
4.7K resistor (1)
#7359



68K resistor (1)
#7380



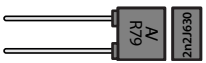
470K resistor (1)
#7382



1M resistor (2)
#7367

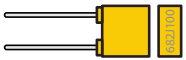
10µF electrolytic capacitor (1)
#7310

47µF capacitor (2)
#100726

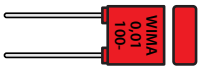


2.2nF capacitor (1)
#7324

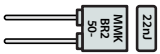
4.7nF capacitor (1)
#7321



6.8nF capacitor (1)
#100723



10nF capacitor (2)
#7331



22nF capacitor (1)
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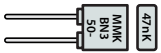

47nF capacitor (1)
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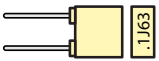
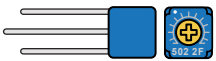


100nF capacitor (1)
#7304

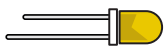
1µF capacitor (1)
#7308

PARTS LIST (CONT)

1N5817 rectifier diode (1)
#7522



5K trim pot (1)
#100738



Yellow LED (1)
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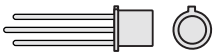
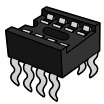
5mm LED mounting bezel (1)
#7432



2N4033 transistor (1)
#104862

TC1044 charge pump (1)
#100732



Integrated circuit socket (1)
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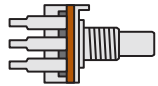
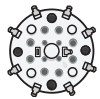
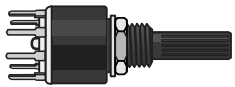
Adhesive foam tape squares (1)
#7560

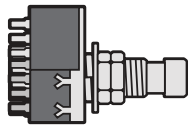


A10K audio taper pot (1)
#101646



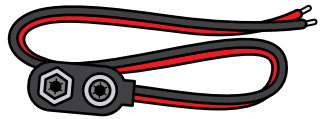


1P8T rotary switch (1)
#104861



3PDT latching footswitch (1)
#1611

30" of lead wire (1)
#101978

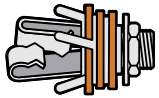


Battery connector (1)
#101239

2.1mm DC power connector (1)
#7467

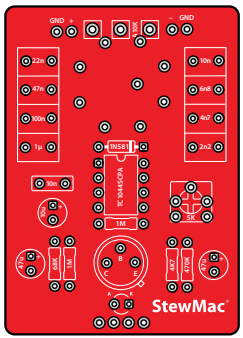
PARTS LIST (CONT)

1/4" Mono jack (1)
#4652



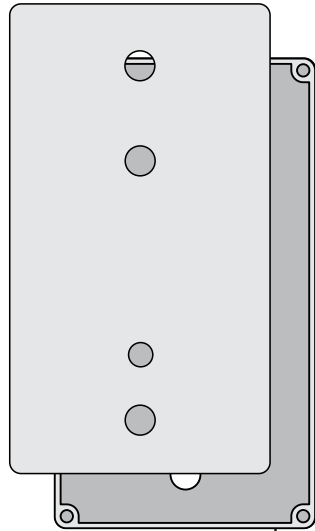
1/4" Stereo jack (1)
#4653

Control knobs (2)
#7501 and #104974



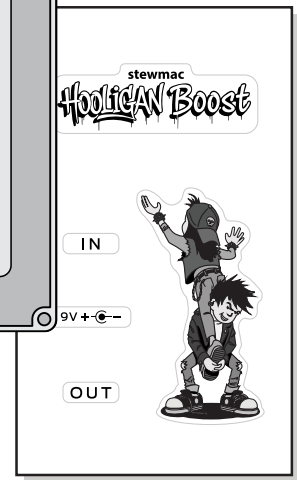
Circuit board [PCB] (1)

Breakout board (1)



Pre-drilled enclosure (1)
#104863 / 104864

Sticker sheet (1) #104865



1 PAINTING YOUR PEDAL HOUSING

Give your pedal a custom paint job by painting and adding the stickers provided in this kit (or custom decals that you can create on your own). Doing this pre-build is not only fun, but it's much easier than disassembling the pedal to paint it once you put it together. Don't forget to order quality primer and lacquers from stewmac.com.

1. To minimize redoing steps, make sure you have a solid idea of the look and feel you're going for.

2. Lightly sand housing with a P240 grit sandpaper and wipe clean any debris.

3. Cover the holes from the inside with masking tape.

4. On a large piece of cardboard, elevate the housing top and bottom on a couple of small blocks of wood.

5. With long, slow strokes, spray one light coat of primer or primer/paint on top and bottom. Allow 45 minutes of drying time between next two to three coats.

6. If you're using primer followed by paint method, paint 3 coats with 45 minutes between coats.

7. Now, add your stickers and any other desired decoration (paint pens, acrylic paint, Sharpie etc.). Allow drying time.

8. Add 3 coats of clear coat glaze with 45 minutes between coats. Wait at least 2 hours before adding parts.

UNDERSTANDING ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

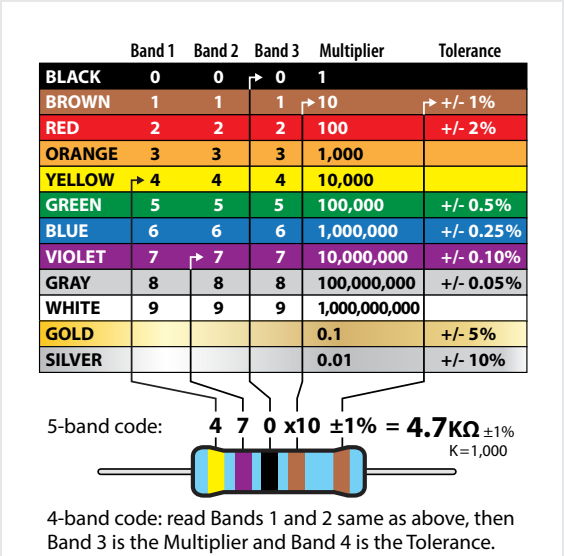
A number of different components are used to make an effects pedal. Here's an overview of what they do.

RESISTORS

A resistor is used in an electrical circuit to present an opposition to current flow. It resists the amount of current that can pass through it.

A resistor's value—the amount of resistance it creates – is rated in ohms (Ω). The higher the ohmic value, the greater the resistance to this flow of current. For example, a 100Ω resistor creates ten times as much resistance as a 10Ω resistor.

Resistor values are indicated by colored bands, read from left to right. The first color in the code is usually the one painted closest to a lead. When a gold or silver band is present, it's always one of the last colors in the code.



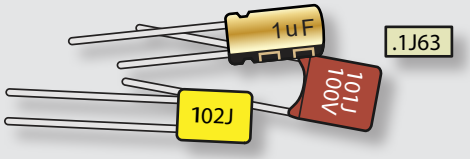
4-band code: read Bands 1 and 2 same as above, then Band 3 is the Multiplier and Band 4 is the Tolerance.

If you're having trouble reading the color bands, there are apps that make easy work of identifying them. Or, try using a multimeter to read a resistor's value. Just set your multimeter to ohms and connect the test leads on each side of the resistor.

CAPACITORS

The two main uses of capacitors are to store electricity and to block the flow of DC current.

Capacitor values are typically printed on the component. The key values with caps are their voltage and capacitance.



The voltage spec for a cap refers to how much DC voltage it can handle at any given time. If this rating is exceeded, the capacitor will fail.

Capacitance, measured in farads, refers to how much electricity a capacitor can hold. One farad (1F) would be much too large for use in a pedal. Caps for pedals are rated between millionths of a farad, called microfarads (µF), billionths of a farad, called nanofarads (nF), or trillionths of a farad: picofarads (pF). **.001µF = 1nF = 1,000pF**.

Resistors and capacitors may also be referred to with shorthand notation on the printed circuit board when there is a decimal in the value. For example, the place on the board for the 4.7K resistor will read 4K7, and the spot for a 2.2nF capacitor will read 2n2. This is done to save space on the board and make the labels as clear as possible.

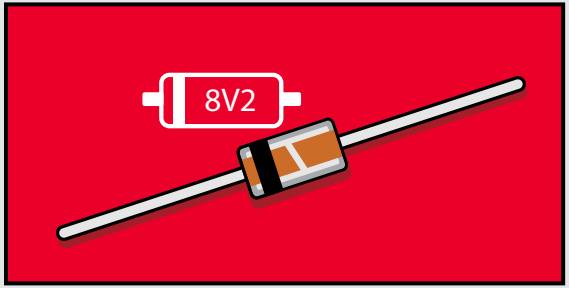
Some capacitors have polarity and some don't. It's extremely important to install polarized caps correctly in a circuit. The negative lead will often be indicated by a band of arrows pointing to the negative lead and will be shorter than the positive lead. The positive lead of an electrolytic cap will be longer and won't have any arrows pointing to it.

The hole in the PCB for the positive lead is square and marked with a "+".

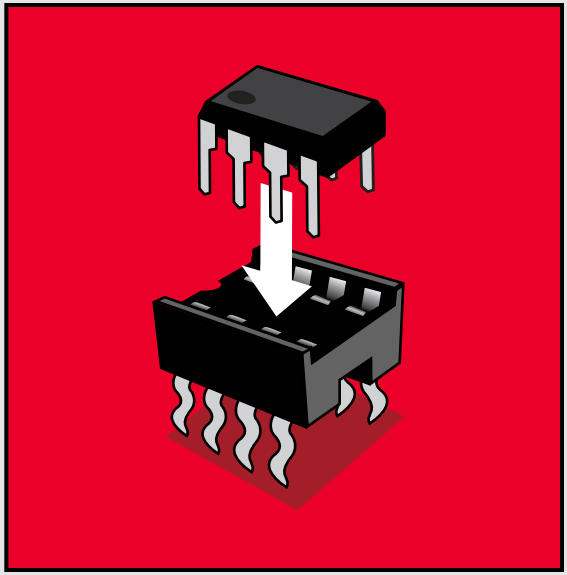
Installing capacitors with the polarity backwards will make the circuit malfunction and quickly destroy the capacitor— even causing it to explode.

DIODES

Diodes are used where you want electricity to flow in only one direction, such as power rectification, and also to limit how much current can flow, to create "clipping" distortion.



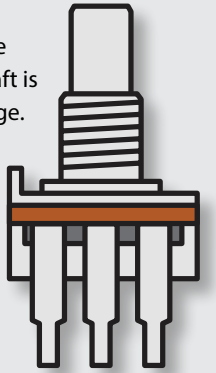
Diodes are also polarized, so they need to be installed in the correct orientation. The stripe around one end marks the negative (-) lead of the diode. On the circuit board, the printed outline of the diode also shows this stripe. Install the diode so that the stripe matches the direction shown on the circuit board.



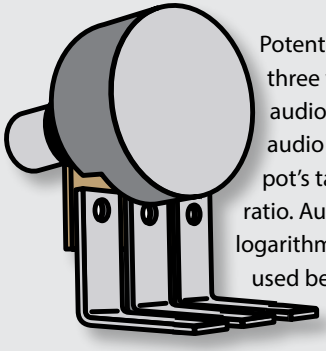
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Integrated circuits are complex, tiny, self-contained collections of components that contain a complete circuit. Op-amps, audio processors, and linear voltage regulators are three kinds of integrated circuits.

POTENTIOMETER

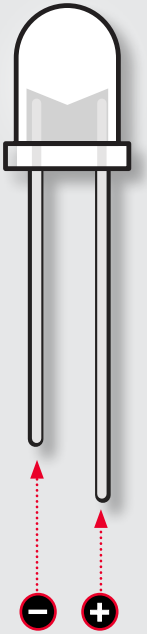


A potentiometer, or pot, is a variable resistor. This means, as the knob shaft is rotated, the DC resistance will change. There are three lugs or soldering terminals on a conventional potentiometer. The outside two are the ends of the resistive strip, and the center lug is connected to the "sweeper." The sweeper allows you to vary the DC resistance relative to its position along the resistive strip, or relative to the outer two lugs.



Potentiometers come in three varieties: linear taper, audio taper, and reverse audio taper. The linear taper pot's taper works at a 1:1 ratio. Audio taper has a special logarithmic ratio. Audio taper is used because our ears don't hear changes in volume in a linear fashion as you might expect. As the volume increases, a greater change in signal or sound pressure is required to perceive a smooth transition. Reverse audio tapers are the same as audio pots, but reversed.

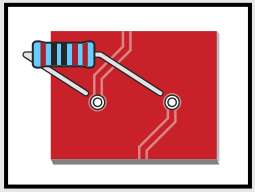
LED

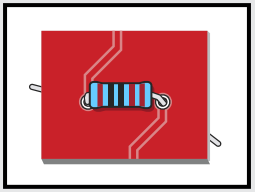


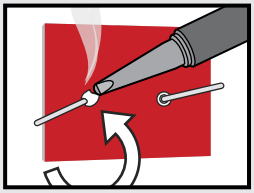
LED stands for Light Emitting Diode, and functionally LEDs are very similar to regular diodes. LEDs are most often used as indicator lights in pedals. They are polarized just like diodes and electrolytic capacitors and must be installed in the correct orientation to work. The positive (anode) lead of the LED will be longer and the anode side of the LED housing will be round. The negative (cathode) lead of the LED will be shorter and the cathode side of the LED housing will be flat. LEDs are mounted inside of a bezel, which protects the LED and insulates the leads from shorting against the enclosure or any internal components.

SOLDERING

The solder joints you'll make on the circuit board are very small, and too much heat can damage the board. The idea is to make joints quickly, without scorching the holes.

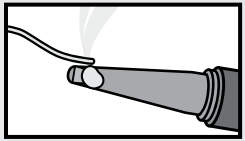






1. Hold components in place for soldering by threading the leads through the board and bending them apart on the reverse side. You will be making your solder joints on the reverse side of the board.

2. Tin the iron by melting a small amount of solder onto the tip of the iron.



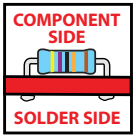
3. Insert the tip into the hole and let it heat for 4-5 seconds before touching it with solder. This heats the contact enough for the solder to flow nicely without damage. Feed the solder to the hole, not the iron, and you don't need much solder, just enough to fill the hole. Keep the iron on the connection for a second longer; this pause gives time for all of the flux to cook out of the joint. After the joint has cooled, trim away the excess lead wire.

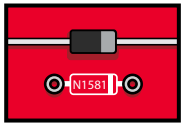
Here's a few more soldering tips that might be helpful:

- Keep your soldering tip clean by wiping it often on a damp sponge.
- Also keep it tinned by occasionally melting a little solder onto it.
- Don't blow on the hot solder or touch anything until the joint has cooled completely. A good solder joint is shiny – a sign that it was left to cool undisturbed.
- Plan ahead so each joint is only soldered once. Resoldered joints are messy and more likely to fail.

2 INSTALL RECTIFIER DIODE AND 5 RESISTORS

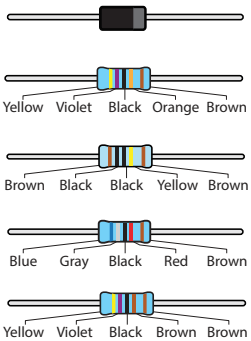
There is a component side and a solder side to the circuit board (PCB) you're about to start populating. The component side (where the body of most of the parts will sit) will have an outline of each part and its value printed on the PCB. Match the value of each part to the board, insert the leads of those parts through the eyelets and solder them in place on the solder side. Resistors are ***not*** polarized, so it doesn't matter which direction the leads are oriented.





However, diodes have a stripe around one end that indicates the negative end. Make sure the direction of the stripe on the diode matches the printed outline on the PCB when installing.

Once solder has cooled, trim the ends of the leads close to the board to avoid unwanted contact with neighboring parts.



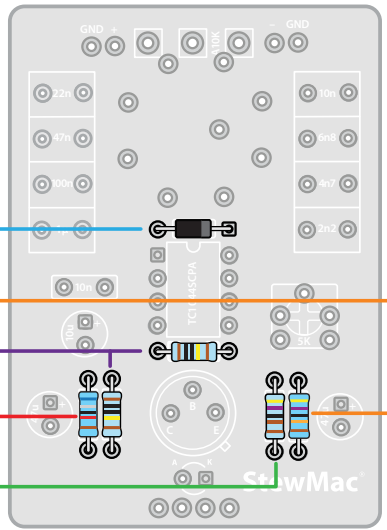
1N5817 rectifier diode (1) #7522

470K resistor (1) #7382

1M resistor (2) #7367

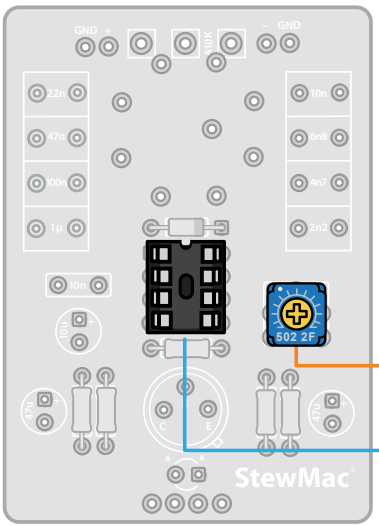
68K resistor (1) #7380

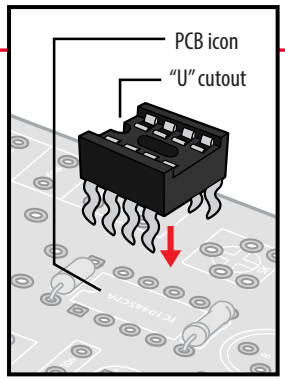
4.7K resistor (1) #7359



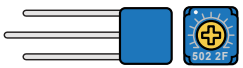
Next, carefully snap the integrated circuit (IC) socket onto the PCB. Make sure the U-shaped cutout on the socket matches the one on the PCB and that ALL of the legs have penetrated the PCB and none have folded under the part. Flip over the PCB and solder all 8 legs in place. Although you can install the IC chip to the socket now, it is best practice to set it aside until the circuit board is completely soldered.

3 INSTALL THE IC CIRCUIT SOCKET AND TRIM POT

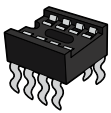




Now install the trim pot to match the PCB. This PCB includes two extra eyelets to accommodate multiple types of trim pot. Leave the extra eyelets unsoldered.



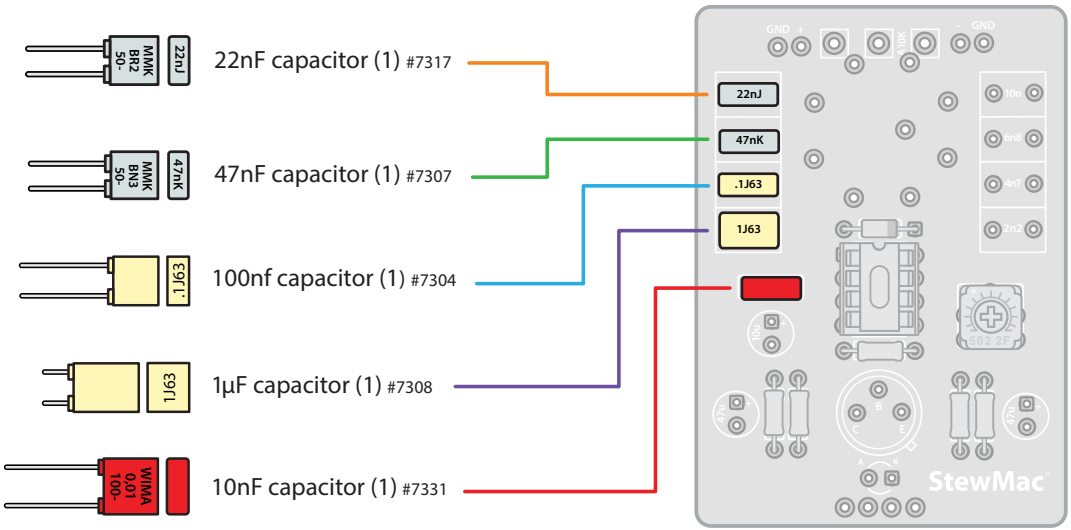
5K trim pot (1) #100738

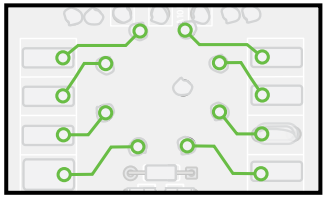


Integrated circuit socket (1) #7484

4 INSTALL 9 FILM CAPACITORS

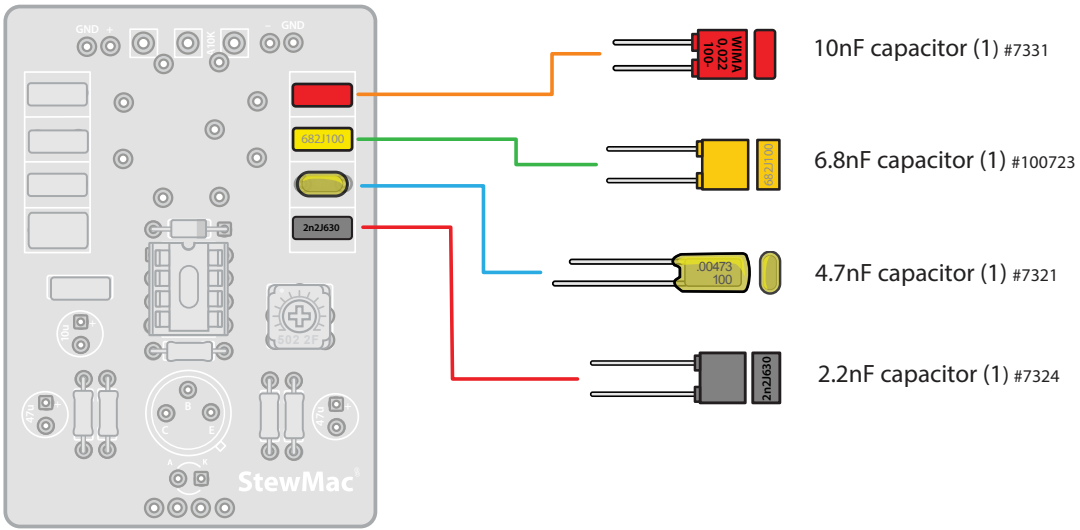
Now we're going to install 9 film capacitors on our PCB. As you installed the diode and resistors in the previous steps, simply match the capacitor to the proper location indicated on the PCB. These particular capacitors are not polarized, so installing the leads in a certain direction is not necessary. However, it's best practice to install these parts so that all of the label codes are oriented the same way for ease of identification.





Most of the film capacitors you are installing in this section are various input capacitors that are selectable via the 8-position rotary switch. You can find more information regarding this circuit feature at the end of the manual.

4 INSTALL 9 FILM CAPACITORS



10nF capacitor (1) #7331

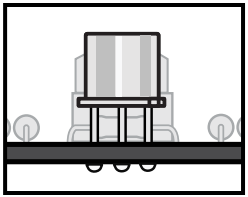
6.8nF capacitor (1) #100723

4.7nF capacitor (1) #7321

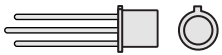
2.2nF capacitor (1) #7324

5 INSTALL 1 TRANSISTOR AND 3 ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS

Install the transistor taking care to leave about ¼" of space between the PCB and the body of the component. This is to help dissipate heat, but also to ensure you can reach the transistor's pins with your multimeter for troubleshooting or testing as needed.



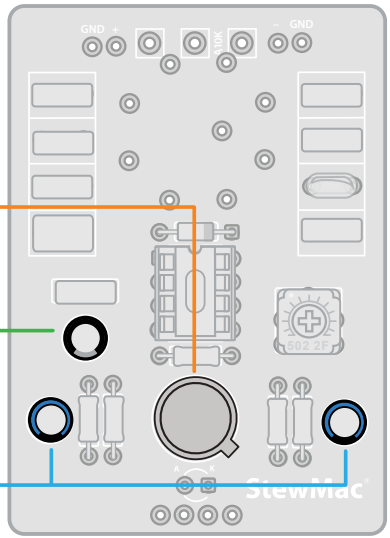
Now move on to installing the 3 electrolytic capacitors, making sure that the longer of the two leads is installed in the "+" square shaped eyelet.

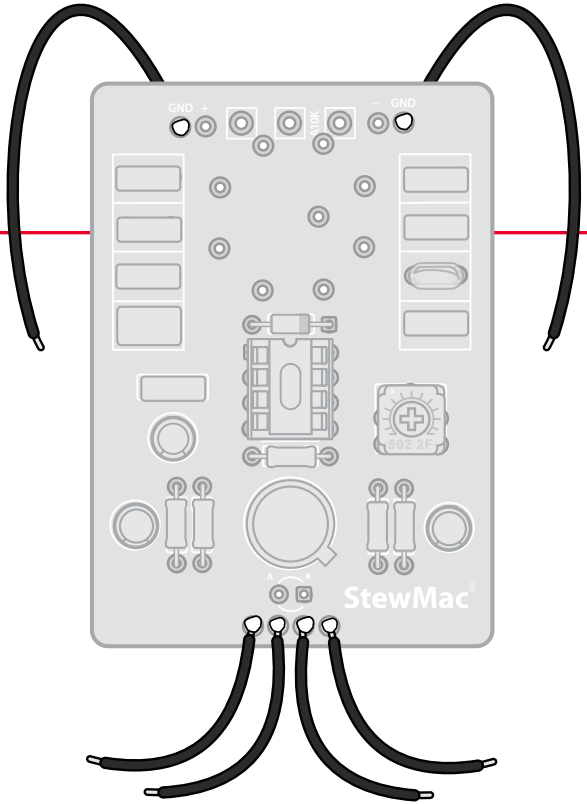


2N4033 Transistor (1) #104862

10µF electrolytic capacitor (1) #7310

47µF capacitor (2) #100726





6 PREP AND ATTACH LEADS TO CIRCUIT BOARD

Section the 30" length of lead wire in this kit into the following lengths, strip 1/8" of insulation from both ends and then tin the stranded ends.

- 4 lengths of 3/4" lead
- 2 lengths of 1-1/4" lead
- 1 length of 3-1/2" lead
- 1 length of 4-1/2" lead

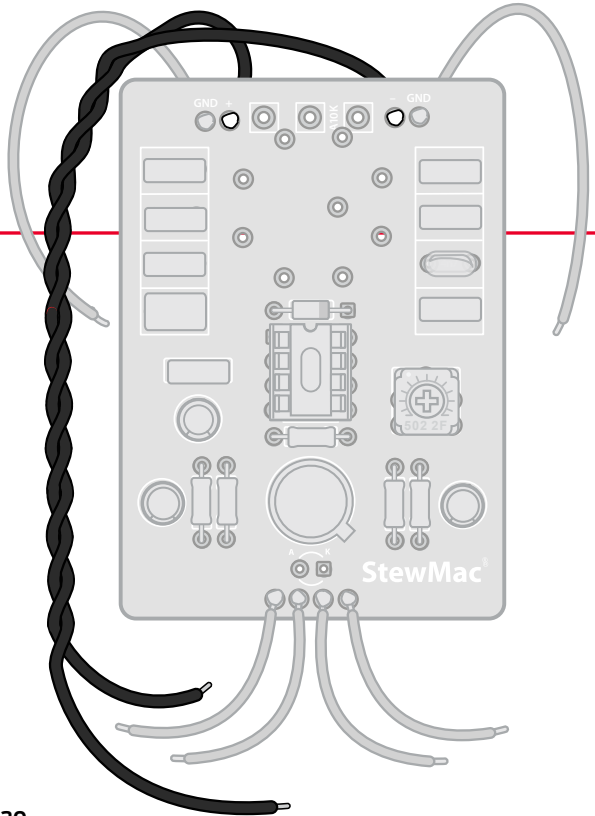
Now feed the four 3/4" leads through the four eyelets at the bottom of the PCB from the component side. Solder these leads in place from the solder side.

From the solder side of the PCB, insert the two 1-1/4" leads down into the eyelets labeled "GND" at the top of the PCB and solder them on the component side.

7 ATTACH 2 LEADS TO CIRCUIT BOARD

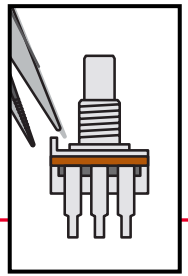
Install the 3-1/2" lead from the solder side into the "+" eyelet and solder in place on the component side. Install and solder the 4-1/2" lead into the eyelet labeled "-".

Lastly, carefully twist the 3-1/2" and 4-1/2" leads together, allowing for a little bit of slack where the volume pot will eventually be installed, dressing the "-" lead left toward the "+" lead and continuing to dress the pair along to the left side of the PCB.



8

A10K POT AND ROTARY SWITCH PREP



Using a pair of needle nose pliers gently break off the indicator tab from the A10K Pot and Rotary Switch. Removing these tabs will allow these parts to fit flush in their mounting holes.

For the next few steps we're going to use the outside of the enclosure as a mini-work station. Using the outside of the enclosure will assure the parts fit correctly in their respective mounting holes when we assemble them in their final position.

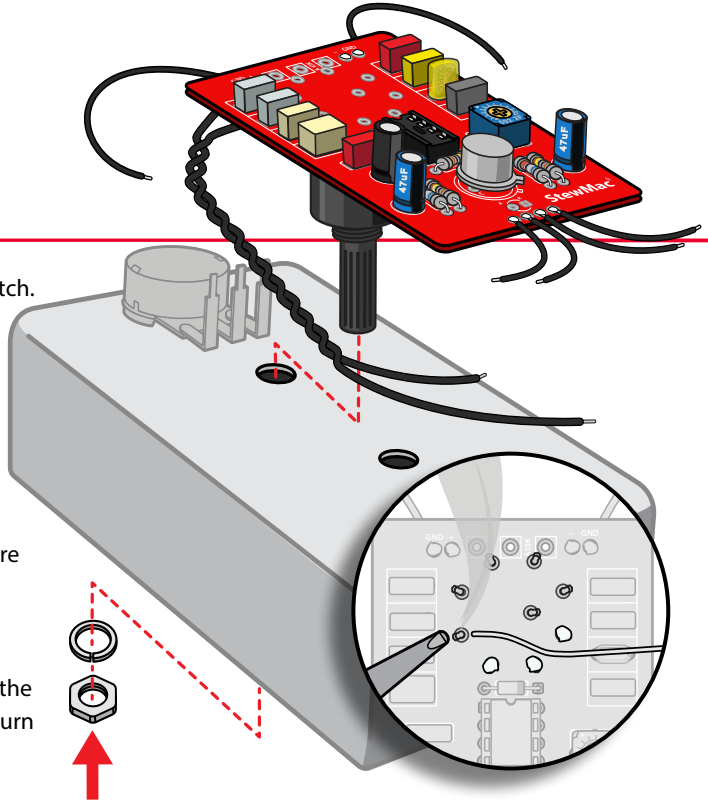
Remove the nut and washer from the A10K pot and mount the pot on the outside of the enclosure and loosely secure it with the nut and washer from the inside of the enclosure.

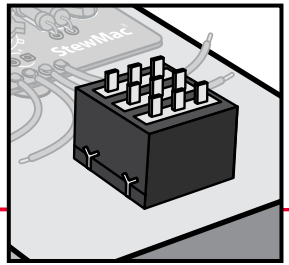
9

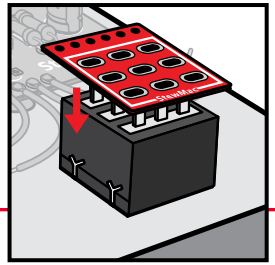
ATTACH THE ROTARY SWITCH AND POT TO PCB

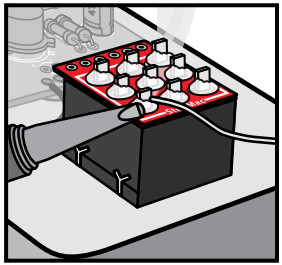
Remove the nut and washer from the rotary switch. Feed the 9 pins of the rotary switch through the solder side of PCB then carefully bend the pins slightly outward to hold the switch to the PCB. Thread the shaft of the switch through the appropriate hole in the enclosure, maneuvering it so that the leads from the potentiometer (pot) go through the appropriate holes in the PCB. Secure the rotary switch inside the enclosure with its washer and nut.

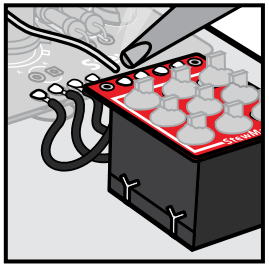
With the pins of the pot and the switch through the PCB, solder both components in place from the component side of the PCB, taking care not to burn surrounding components.

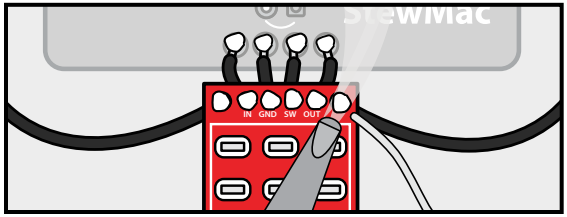












10 INSTALL THE BREAKOUT BOARD TO THE FOOTSWITCH

Mount the footswitch on the outside of the enclosure. Carefully fit the breakout board to the switch lugs and solder in place.

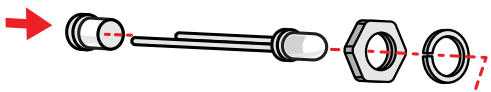
With a pair of needle nosed pliers, feed the four (4), ¾" leads from the main PCB to their respective eyelets on the breakout board. Feed the leads through the eyelets from the switch side upward to the solder side and solder in place.

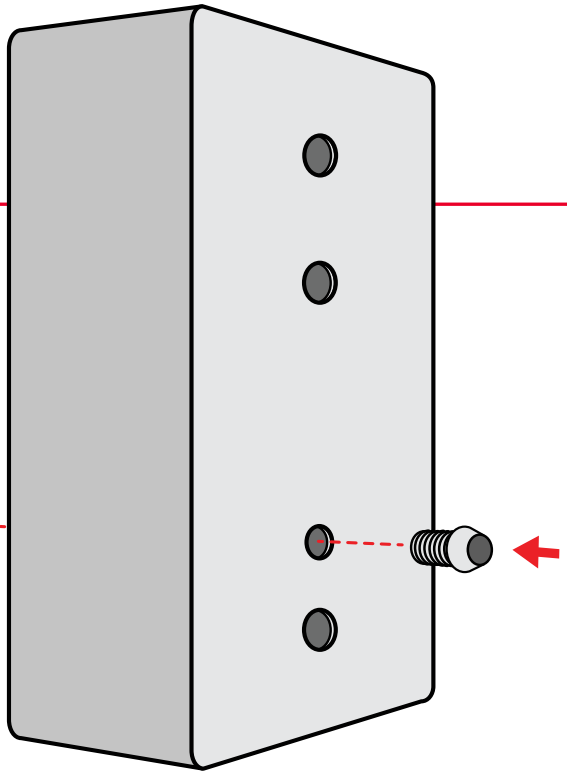
Now, cut, strip and tin, two 4" leads and solder them to the outer-most eyelets of the breakout board.

Once these joints have cooled, remove the boards from the enclosure.

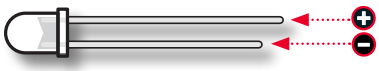
11 INSTALL LED BEZEL AND LED

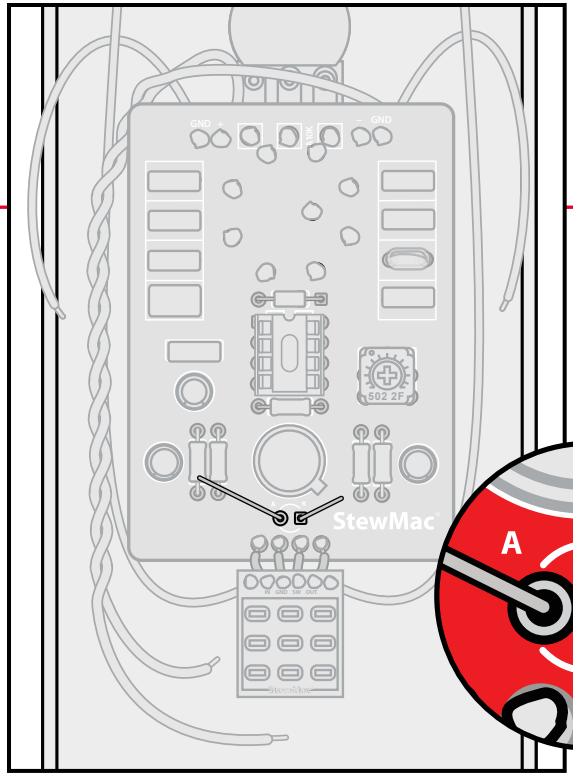
Install the LED bezel to the enclosure with the locknut sitting between the inside of the enclosure and the mounting nut. Make sure the shorter lead "–" on the LED is closest to the right side of the enclosure when viewed from the inside.





Like some of the caps and diodes, the LED is polarized and has to be installed in a specific direction. The LED cathode is indicated by a shorter lead, as well as a flattened surface on the glass housing of the component.





12

INSTALL THE CIRCUIT ASSEMBLY INTO THE ENCLOSURE

Take the circuit assembly you just built and make sure the twisted "+" and "-" leads are dressed to the left of the component side of the PCB.

With the washers and nuts removed from the switches and pot, lower the circuit assembly into the enclosure while guiding the leads of the LED up through the "A" and "K" eyelets in the PCB. Again, make sure the shorter of the two leads goes through the square (K) eyelet. Attach the washers and nuts outside the enclosure to secure the assembly inside the enclosure. Solder the LED leads and trim them when cool.

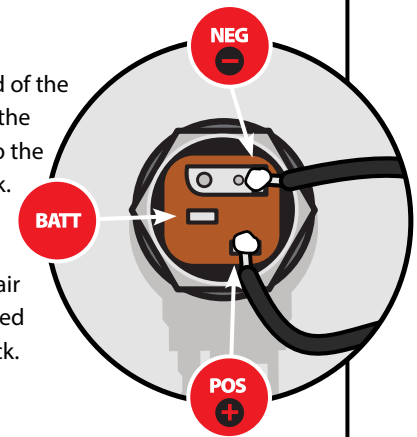
13 INSTALL THE DC JACK

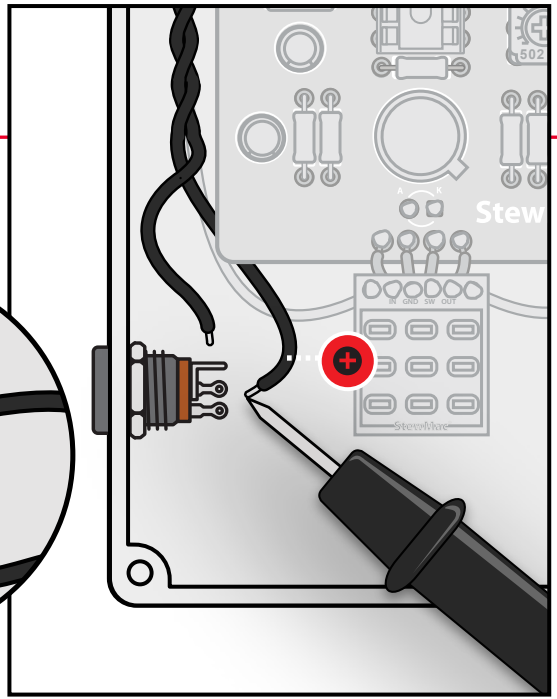
Remove the nut from the DC jack and insert it from the outside of the enclosure. Loosely reattach the nut inside the enclosure being careful not to cross thread the metal nut on the plastic jack. Rotate the jack so that the negative and positive lugs are facing up towards you for ease of soldering the leads.

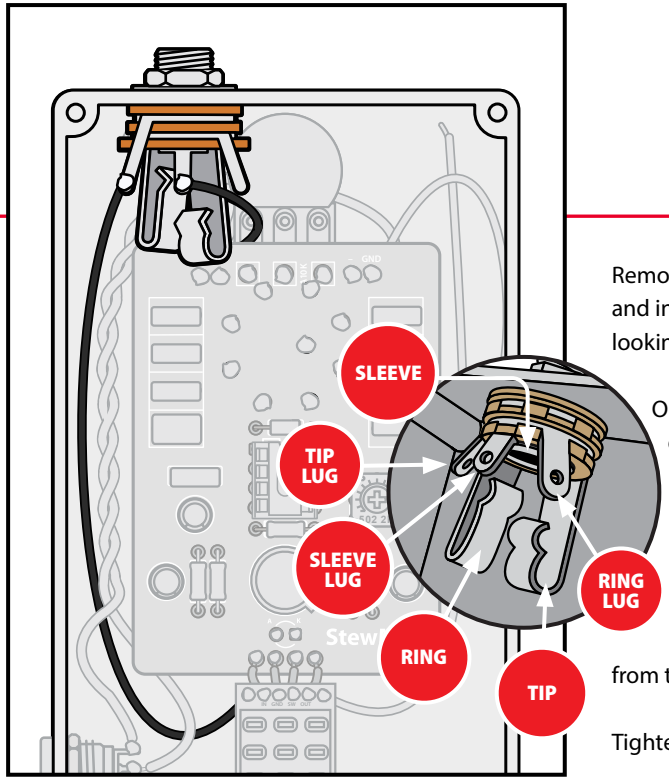
Using a multimeter, check continuity with the twisted pair of wires to identify the lead connected to the "+" eyelet.

Take the positive ("+") lead of the twisted pair coming from the PCB and solder this lead to the positive pin on the DC jack.

Next, take the negative ("–") lead of this twisted pair and solder it to the L-shaped negative pin on the DC jack.







14 INSTALL THE INPUT JACK

Remove the washer and nut from the stereo jack and insert it into the hole to the left of center (when looking into the open enclosure).

Orient the lugs to face up with the tip and ring elements facing down and reattach the washer and nut outside the enclosure.

Solder the input lead coming from the left side of the breakout board to the tip lug.

Solder the corresponding ground lead coming from the top of the PCB to the sleeve lug.

Tighten the nut on the jack using a 1/2" wrench.

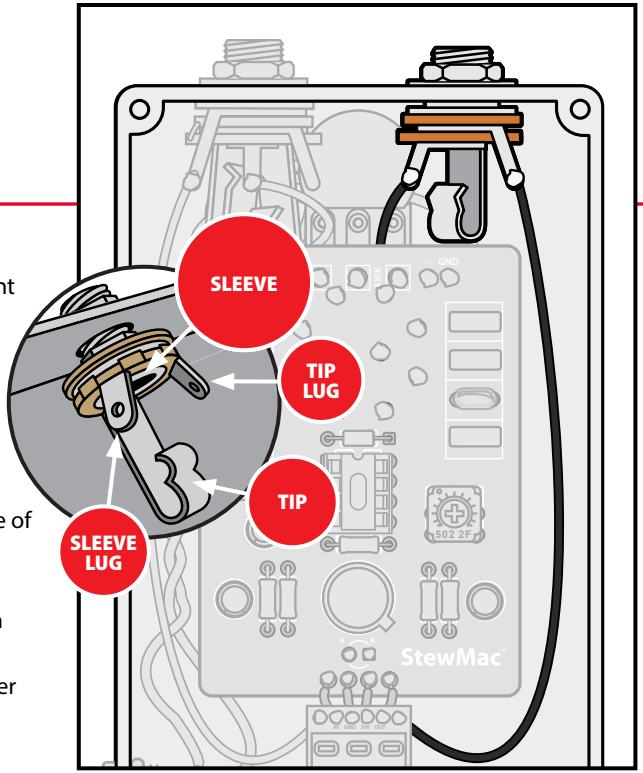
15 INSTALL THE OUTPUT JACK

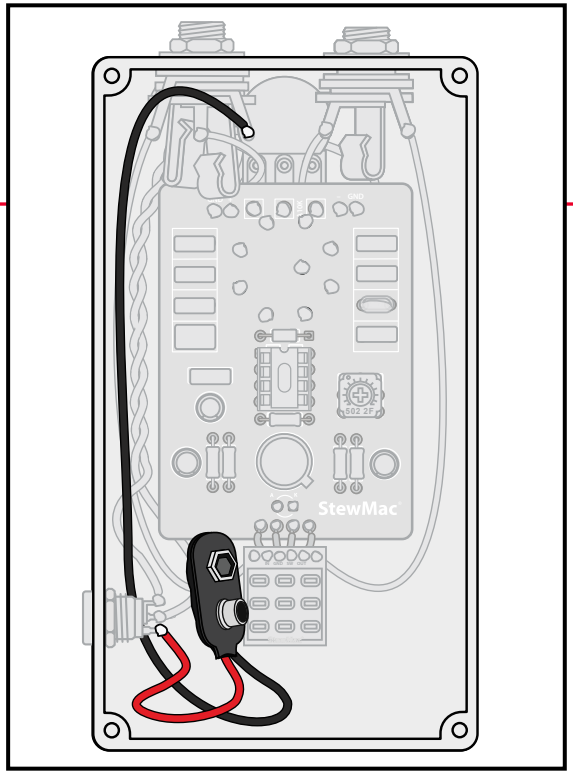
Insert the output jack into the right side of the enclosure with the lugs facing up and the tip element facing down. Add the washer and thread the nut on to the jack enough so that it can rotate freely.

Solder the remaining lead marked "GND" at the top of the PCB to the sleeve lug of the output jack.

Solder the 4-1/2" lead coming off the right-hand side of the breakout board to the tip lug of the output jack.

Once the solder has cooled, orient the jack as shown in the diagram. Make sure none of the connections on the jack are shorting on the enclosure or any other components. Tighten the nut on the jack using a 1/2" wrench.





16 INSTALL BATTERY CLIP

Insert the harness of the battery clip near the footswitch and dress leads to the left of the inside of the enclosure.

Locate the black lead coming from the battery clip and solder it to the ring lug on the input jack.

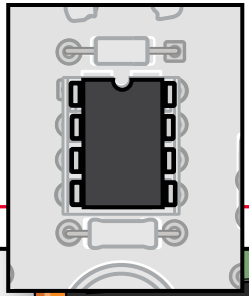
Carefully rotate the DC jack so that you can access the battery lug.

Solder the red lead from the clip to the battery lug on the DC jack.

Now carefully tighten the DC jack nut.

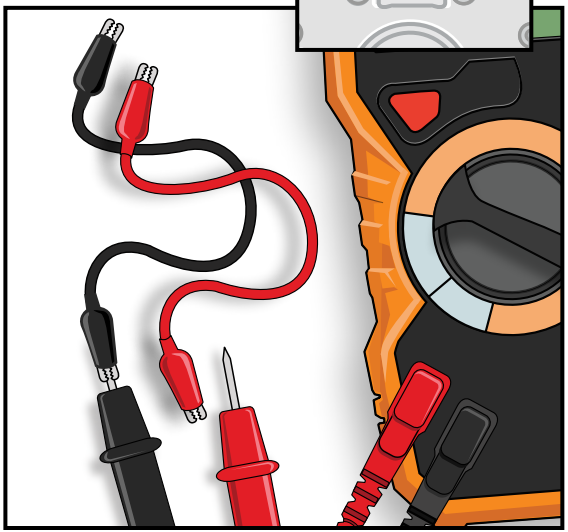
17 INSTALL THE IC CHIP AND SET THE BIAS

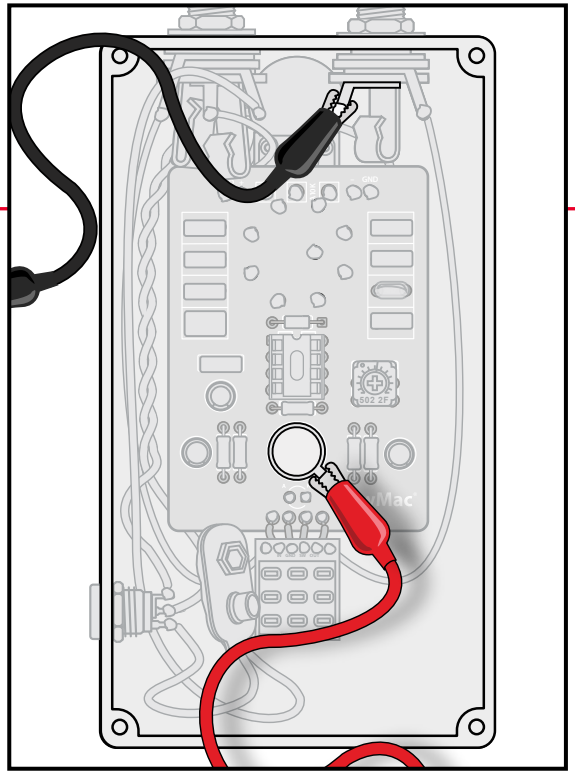
On the IC chip you'll see a small semi circle on one end. Orient the chip so that the semi circle is in the direction as the U-shaped cutout in the IC socket. Carefully insert the IC chip into the socket making sure ALL of the pins penetrate the socket and none are bent under the chip.



Now that you have completed assembly of your Hooligan, it's time to set the bias. This is a very important step. Bias refers to the transistor's operating voltage that can be adjusted via the trim pot soldered to the PCB. Although your typical Rangemaster circuit uses a -7VDC bias, Scotti Hill's Hooligan Boost runs best around -4.5VDC. This allows for much needed headroom as you dial in higher value input capacitors, allowing more low end through the circuit.

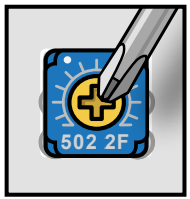
Set your multimeter to read DC voltage and plug your Hooligan Boost pedal up to a 9V DC adapter or hook up the 9V battery. It's recommended to use test leads coming from your multimeter that have attached alligator clips.





17 INSTALL THE IC CHIP AND SET THE BIAS

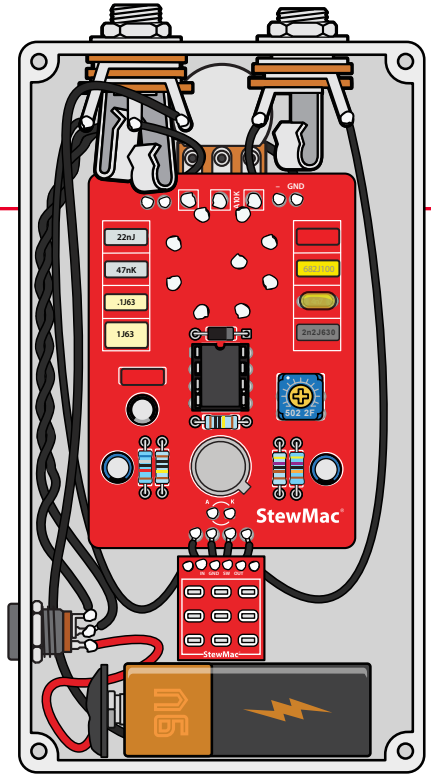
Anchor your multimeter negative (black) test lead to a ground point (we find using the mono jack sleeve lug to be ideal for this), and the positive (red) test lead to the transistor's collector pin. You can also use the multimeter positive test lead to connect to the metal can transistor body, as this is directly connected to the transistor collector.



Once you're set up, read the bias voltage at the collector pin in relation to ground and slowly adjust the bias trim pot with a small screw driver until your multimeter reads close to -4.5V DC. This voltage is not a hard and fast rule; feel free to experiment with different bias settings.

18 CLOSING TIME

COMPLETED VIEW

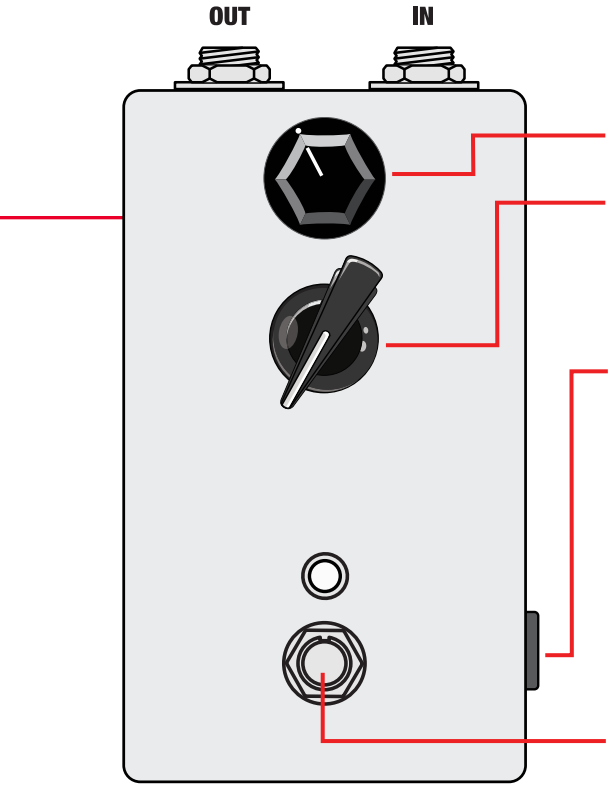


Attach the back cover using a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

Attach the knobs using a 3mm slotted screwdriver.

Congrats on a job well done!

Now let's plug this thing in and make some freakin noise!



HERE'S HOW THE CONTROLS WORK

VOLUME This controls the output volume.

RANGE SWITCH This controls the frequency range of boost. Position 2 (2nd position clockwise when starting from fully ccw) is stock Dallas Rangemaster, fully clockwise is full frequency.

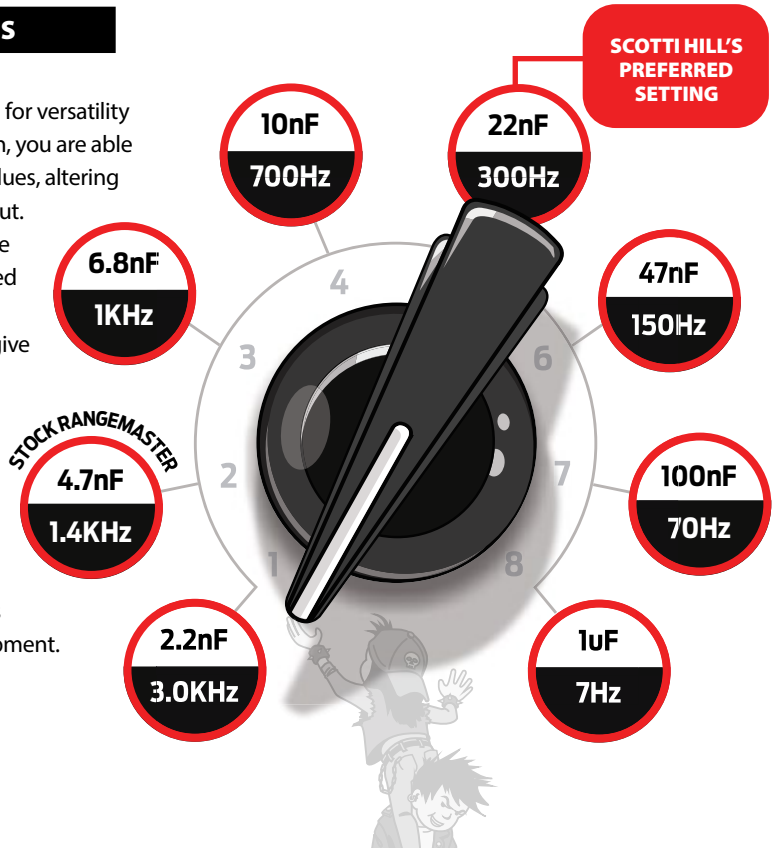
POWER Use a standard 9 volt DC power supply with a 2.1mm negative-center barrel (not included). We always recommend pedal-specific, transformer-isolated, wall-wart power supplies or supplies with separate isolated outputs. Some switching supplies, as well as some linear (non-switching) pedal power supplies can be noisy. Switching-type power supplies, daisy chains, and non-pedal specific power supplies do not filter dirty power as well and let through unwanted noise. Do not run at higher than 9V DC voltages!

FOOTSWITCH Engages or bypasses effect.

CUT-OFF FREQUENCIES

THE HOOLIGAN BOOST was designed for versatility in mind. Using the Range selector switch, you are able to select one of eight input capacitor values, altering the cutoff frequency of the pedal's output. The higher the value of the capacitor, the more low end frequencies will be allowed to pass. Here we have an approximated frequency cutoff graphic that will help give an idea of how this works.

Please note that there are many factors that go into determining the cutoff frequency. This is merely a basic chart for reference assuming 25K input impedance and -5V bias voltage on the transistor's collector. This will not be exact for all setups and equipment.

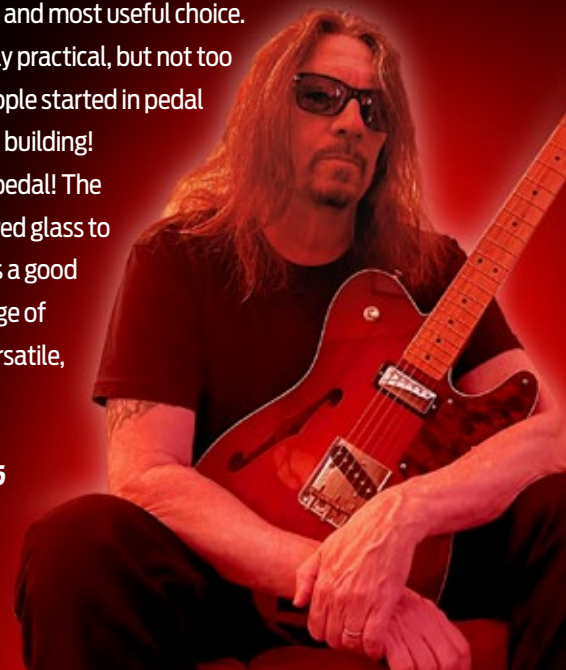


"All the way back to my early days as a young player, the quest of good tone has been constant, and getting a good tone out of an amp was trial and error. The popular amps of the day were not producing the amount of gain I was looking for, so having an overdrive or a boost pedal has always been part of my set up. Everything else would come and go, but an overdrive or boost was always there. So when the team at StewMac and I started bouncing around ideas for a pedal kit, a good boost was the best and most useful choice.

I wanted to be sure we came up with something that was not only practical, but not too complicated to build. I thought it would be a great way to get people started in pedal building. In fact, a StewMac kit was what got me started in pedal building!

So we came up with the Hooligan Boost; a classic reliable boost pedal! The Range dial will give you a nice variety of frequencies from shattered glass to doomish mud. **My preference is position five**, which works as a good neutral starting point. The volume control can bring you from edge of breakup to overdrive territory. Overall, I find it to be extremely versatile, and in my case, it 's an always on pedal. Enjoy!"

Scotti Hill - 2026



Built to last a lifetime.

Our promise to you is simple and uncomplicated. If any of our products ever break, wear out, or fail to exceed your every expectation simply return it for a replacement. **Quality you can trust. For life.**

TECHNICAL SUPPORT:

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