

## MP73 Assembly guide



# Safety warning

The kits are main powered and use potentially lethal voltages. Under no circumstance should someone undertake the realisation of a kit unless he has full knowledge about safely handling main powered devices.

Please read the "DIY guide" before beginning.

Print or open the following documents :

- MP73 Schematics
- MP73 Components layout
- MP73 Parts list
- SKMP Assembly guide
- MP73 Setup guide

Follow this guide from item number 1 till the end, in this order. The assembly order is based on components height, from low to high profile, in order to ease the soldering process : The component you are soldering is always taller than the previously assembled ones and it is pressing nicely against the work area foam.

MP73 Asse	embly guide	
	I. Diodes	
1 HBC	Add DI to D7, D9, DI2, DI0, DII. Use a lead forming tool to cleanly bend the leads at 0.4" except for D5 which is bent at 0.35" and DII bent at 0.6".	
	Warning : Make sure to respect the direction of the diodes which is marked by a ring on the component and a double line on the PCB marking.	
	2. Resistors	
	Add R1 to R65. Control the resistor values with a digital multimeter. Bend the leads at 0.4" with a lead forming tool, except for R36 and R65 which are bended at 0.6".	
	3. Integrated Circuit	
S IIIII	Insert UI and U2 and solder. You will need to bend the pins slightly inwards before inserting. Make sure you are not charged with electrostatic electricity before handling the IC (or remove your shoes). Warning : Make sure to respect the IC direction, marked by a notch.	
	4. Led	Anode (long lead)
	Bend the leads of D8 at 5mm from the body taking care of the anode position (the longest lead).	
	Warning : it is easy to bend it in the wrong direction ! Solder the LED at 5mm from the board. Start by soldering one lead, adjust the position, then solder the second lead.	5.5mm



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Warning : Check the position of the slot, it must not be mounted backwards.



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11. Trimmer potentiometers

Add P3 to P7. Solder one pin, check verticality then solder the other pins.



12. Relays

Add RLYI, RLY2, RLY3.



## 13. Small electrolytic capacitors

Add CIO, CII, CI2, CI5, C2I, C3I, C43. Solder one lead first, adjust verticality then solder the second lead. Warning : The +lead must go into the +hole. Do not reverse (they may explode !)



## 14. Terminals

Add CN1 and CN2. Screw down the terminals all the way before soldering. Warning : the wire apertures should point towards the outside of the board !



### 15. Switches

Add SW1, SW2 and SW3. The position of the switches is critical for a good front-plate matching. They must sit flat on the PCB. Press firmly the switch on the PCB and solder one of the front pins (housing). Check verticality and horizontality. Then solder the other pins.



## 16. Potentiometers

Add P1 and P2. The position of the potentiometer is critical for a good front-plate matching. It must sit flat on the PCB. Press firmly the potentiometer on the PCB and solder one of the centre pins. Check verticality and horizontality. Then solder the other pins.

**Warning** : The potentiometers have the same value but are mechanically different. P2 has a longer spindle by 2mm.



### 17. Regulators and power transistor Q1

Add U3 and Q1. Insert them as far down as possible, solder one pin, adjust the verticality, then solder the two other pins.

Warning : Watch out the direction, the metal tab at the back of the device is symbolized by a double line on the PCB marking.



#### 18. Power transistor Q10

Clip QIO into its heatsink making sure it is well centred. Insert into the PCB holes and solder one pin of QIO. Check position then solder the other 2 pins of QIO as well as the two heatsink pins.





## 19. Large electrolytics

Add C8, C40, C42, C1, C3, C22, C32, C5, C6, C26, C36, C7, C14.

Solder one lead first, adjust verticality then solder the second lead. Warning : The +lead must go into the +hole. Do not reverse (they will explode !)



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#### 20. Input transformer

Solder JMP1 (1x4) and the 90° (2x2) pin headers on the SK468 PCB.



Insert the transformer into the PCB. Check the pin number matching. Do not solder yet. Insert the transformer+PCB ensemble into the main PCB. Do not solder yet. Place the cable tie around the transformer, going through the two holes in the main PCB. Make sure to place the cable tie grip terminal on one side of the transformer (to keep the total height low). Tighten very moderately for now. Check the position of the SK468 PCB. It

should be vertical and parallel to the main PCB.

Once everything falls in place nicely solder two transformer pins, then solder the 90° pin header on the main PCB. Finish soldering the transformer pin.

Tighten the cable tie firmly.

Place the jumper on JMP1.

#### 21. Output transformer

The transformer is mounted using four 30mm M3 screws inserted from the back of the board. The transformer is directly sited on the PCB, without washer. The screws are locked with four self locking nuts on four metal washers.



Shorten the leads to the necessary length, around 6 cm. Strip on 5mm and tin. Insert in the pad hole and bend the tinned tip flat on the pad before soldering. Cut flush.

The wire colour/pad number correspondence is indicated in the "MP73 Components layout" document.





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**22. Heatsinks** Clip on the heatsinks of Q I and U3.



After your board has been stuffed, brush the solder side with a hard tooth brush to remove any remaining solder bits. Make a full visual check. Any missing component on the board ? Any remaining component in the box ? When everything is correct, install the input and output XLR's as described in the SKMP Assembly Guide. Your MP73 is now ready for test and setup. Please follow instructions in the "MP73 Setup" document.



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## VI 2V2 adapter board Assembly guide



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Print or open the following documents :

- VI2V2 Schematics
- VI2V2 Components layout
- VI2V2 Parts list

Follow this guide from item number 1 till the end, in this order. The assembly order is based on components height, from low to high profile, in order to ease the soldering process : The component you are soldering is always taller than the previously assembled ones and it is pressing nicely against the work area foam.









