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SK99 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 :

- SK99 Schematics
- SK99 Components layout
- SK99 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.

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I. Soldering

All the PCB holes are metallized. It means the connection between the top and bottom pads is already done. The parts must be soldered only from the bottom side (unless differently stated).

Use only small diameter solder, 0.5 or 0.7 mm, 1 mm maximum. Use the minimum possible amount of solder. Bad joints are almost always caused by too much solder.

Here are two excellent introduction to soldering videos: http://www.eevblog.com/2011/06/19/eevblog-180-soldering-tutorial-part-1-tools/ http://www.eevblog.com/2011/07/02/eevblog-183-soldering-tutorial-part-2/

2. PCB split

Split the PCB into 3 parts along the lines shown by the red arrows.



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3. Pins

Insert and solder the 6 golden pins. The pins are inserted from below the PCB.

The best solution to keep the pins perfectly perpendicular is to use the final host PCB (like the MP512, MP599) as a guide: Insert the 6 pins into the I mm sockets of the receiving PCB, position the DOA PCB over the pins and solder.

It is a good idea to protect the golden pins with some wire insulating sleeve before doing other component soldering.









Sound

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Other diodes

These diodes are mounted vertically, cathode (black ring) up.

Add D1, D2, D7, D8, D9: IN4148, blue on the picture.

Add D4: zener 5.1V, green on the picture.





Warning : Make sure to respect the direction of the diodes. D7, D8, D9 are mis-labeled on the PCB, follow the layout document.

6. LED

Add the red LED D3, red on the picture. Warning : Make sure to respect the long lead/short lead direction of the diode.



7. Transistors

Add QI: BC560C (purple) Add Q2, Q3: KSA992 (red) Add Q4, Q5, Q6: BC550C (blue) Add Q7: BC556C (orange) Add Q8: BC546C (green)

Press firmly the transistors against the PCB in order to keep the profile low.







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|2. Q9 ∉ Q|0 assembly

Similarly, attach QIO (BDI40) to the heatsink PCB marked "SK99" with a M3xI2 mm screw and screw it into the other side of the spacer. The transistor is placed on the side with no writing.

Tighten softly, by hand for now.

13. Q9 ¢ Q10 assembly

Insert the 2 power transistor leads into the main PCB. The word "Sound" is on the input side (2 golden pins). The word "Skulptor" is on the output side (4 golden pins).

Turn upside down, press on a flat table, adjust the position, making sure that the heatsinks are parallel to the main PCB edge then solder the transistor pins. Cut the leads sharp.

Keeping the DOA pressed against the table, tighten the 2 screws with a screwdriver.

14. Q9 ¢ Q10 assembly



Solder the 4 pads at the bottom of both heatsinks that connect to the main PCB. These solders improve the mechanical stiffness of the DOA and make the electrical connection of diodes D5 \$ D6.



15. RI

Pull R1 back a little in order to avoid its top touching the solder joint of D5. In several cases we have seen failures caused by such a contact in spite of the paint covering the resistor body.

I.G. D5 \notin DG thermal contact

Press the body of D5 and D6 against the heatsink and put a drop of instant glue between the two. This will create a permanent thermal contact.

17. Congratulations!

Your SK99 is ready for test.

