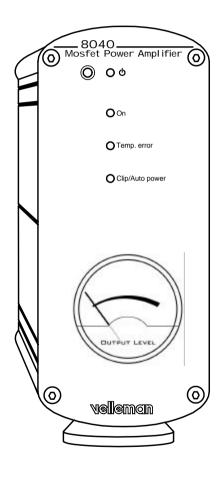
Total solder points: 299

Difficulty level:



HIGH-END mono mosfet power amplifier

K8040





VELLEMAN COMPONENTS
Legen Heirweg 33
9890 Gavere
Belgium
http://www.velleman.be



1. Assembly (Skipping this can lead to troubles!)

Ok, so we have your attention. These hints will help you to make this project successful. Read them carefully.

1.1 Make sure you have the right tools:

 A good quality soldering iron (25-40W) with a small tip.



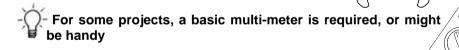
Wipe it often on a wet sponge or cloth, to keep it clean; then apply solder to
the tip, to give it a wet look. This is called 'thinning' and will protect
the tip, and enables you to make good connections. When solder
rolls off the tip, it needs cleaning.

• Thin raisin-core solder. Do not use any flux or grease.

 A diagonal cutter to trim excess wires. To avoid injury when cutting excess leads, hold the lead so they cannot fly towards the eyes.

Needle nose pliers, for bending leads, or to hold components in place.

Small blade and phillips screwdrivers. A basic range is fine.



1.2 Assembly Hints:

- ⇒ Make sure the skill level matches your experience, to avoid disappointments.
- ⇒ Follow the instructions carefully. Read and understand the entire step before you perform each operation.
- ⇒ Perform the assembly in the correct order as stated in this manual
- ⇒ Position all parts on the PCB (Printed Circuit Board) as shown on the drawings.
- ⇒ Values on the circuit diagram are subject to changes.
- ⇒ Values in this assembly guide are correct*

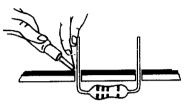
0.000



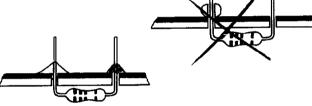
- ⇒ Use the check-boxes to mark your progress.
- ⇒ Please read the included information on safety and customer service
- * Typographical inaccuracies excluded. Always look for possible last minute manual updates, indicated as 'NOTE' on a separate leaflet.

1.3 Soldering Hints:

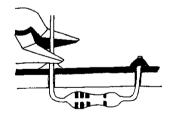
1- Mount the component against the PCB surface and carefully solder the leads



2- Make sure the solder joints are coneshaped and shiny



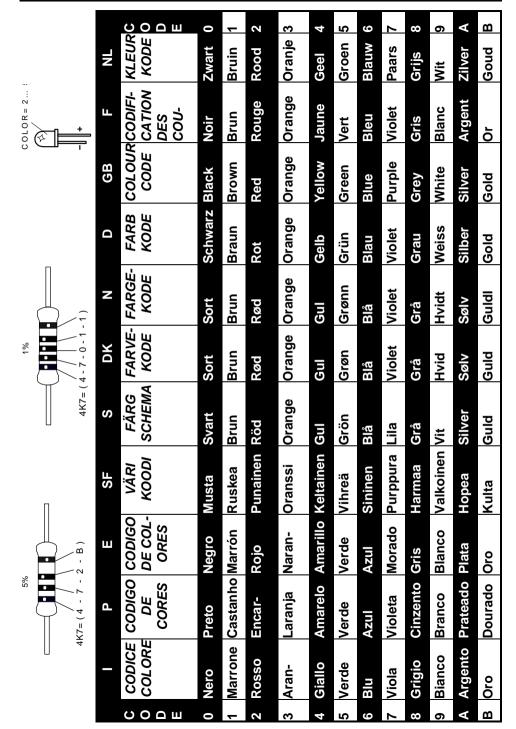
3- Trim excess leads as close as possible to the solder joint



AXIAL COMPONENTS ARE TAPED IN THE CORRECT MOUNTING SEQUENCE!

REMOVE THEM FROM THE TAPE ONE AT A TIME!







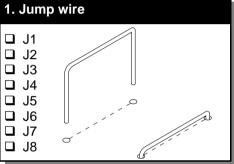
CONSTRUCTION

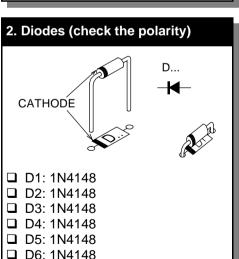
The unit consists of one main PCB with all the components including transformer and power supply.

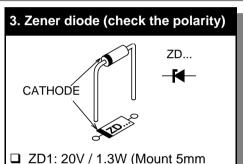
Tip: The pictures on the packaging can be used as a guideline.

However, due to possible modifications they are not 100% reliable.

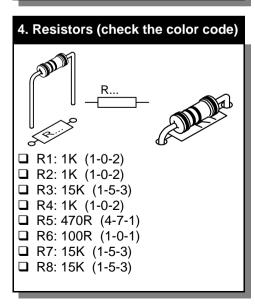
Mount the components in the order described:







above the PCB)



□ D7: 1N4148

□ D8: 1N4148

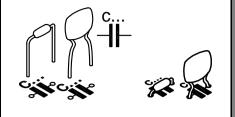


- □ R9: 15K (1-5-3)
- □ R10: 15K (1-5-3)
- □ R11: 470R (4-7-1)
- ☐ R12: 15K (1-5-3)
- □ R13: 15K (1-5-3)
- ☐ R14: 100R (1-0-1)
- ☐ R15: 15K (1-5-3)
- ☐ R16: 2K2 0.6W (2-2-2-9)
- □ R17: 100R (1-0-1)
- □ R18: 1K (1-0-2)
- □ R19: 470R (4-7-1)
- R20: 2K2 0.6W (2-2-2-9)
- □ R21: 1M (1-0-5)
- ☐ R22: 470R (4-7-1)
- ☐ R23: 1K (1-0-2)
- □ R24: 470K (4-7-4)
- ☐ R25: 470K (4-7-4)
- □ R26: 470K (4-7-4)
- □ R27: 100K (1-0-4)
- □ R28: 2K2 0.6W (2-2-2-9)
- R29: 2K2 0.6W (2-2-2-9)
- □ R30: 0R (-0-)
- □ R31: 15K (1-5-3)
- ☐ R32: 100K (1-0-4)
- ☐ R33: 100R (1-0-1)
- □ R34: 0R (-0-)
- □ R35: 680R (6-8-1)
- ☐ R36: 15K (1-5-3)
- ☐ R37: 100K (1-0-4)
- □ R38: 470R (4-7-1)
- □ R39: 10R / 1W (1-0-0)
- ☐ JGND: 0R (-0-)

If long input signal wires are used a low input impedance can be useful. In this case mount for RX a 680R (6-8-1) resistor. Check if your preamplifier can drive low impedance! Our K8021 is OK for low impedance. Our K8020 is not suited for low impedance driving.

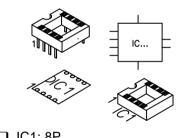
Rx is normally left open.

5. Multilayer capacitors



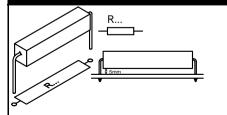
- ☐ C1: 100n (104, 0.1, u1)
- ☐ C2: 100n (104, 0.1, u1)
- □ C3: 100n (104, 0.1, u1)
- ☐ C4: 100n (104, 0.1, u1)
- ☐ C5: 100n (104, 0.1, u1) ☐ C6: 100n (104, 0.1, u1)
- ☐ C7: 100n (104, 0.1, u1)
- □ C8: 100n (104, 0.1, u1)

6. IC sockets (check the position)



- □ IC1: 8P
- □ IC2: 8P □ IC3: 6P

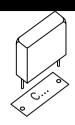
7. 10W resistor



□ R40: 4R7 (4.7, 4R7)



8. Capacitors



□ C9: 2n2 (222, 2200)

□ C10: 220n (.22, u22, 224)

☐ C11: 1uF

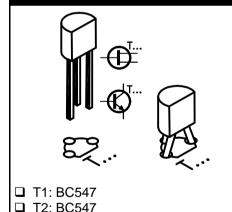
☐ C12: 1uF ☐ C13: 2.2uF

☐ C14: 2.2uF

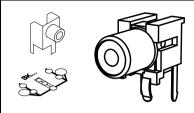
□ C15: 100n / 250V (104, 0.1, u1)

☐ C16: 100n / 250V (104, 0.1, u1)

9. Transistors



10. RCA connectors. Mount them straight and against the PCB



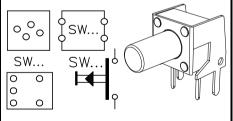
□ SK1: MJ-523AG/R□ SK2: MJ-523AG/B

Tip:

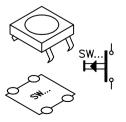
A red and a black type are delivered with the kit, if you bought two amplifiers for stereo then one amplifier can be built with red connectors (right amp.) and one with the black connectors.

11. Push button Mount them straight against

Mount them straight against the PCB surface!



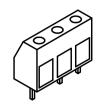
☐ SW1: TS-04PV



☐ SW2: KRS1243

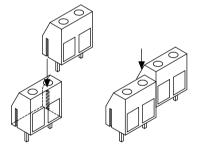


12. Terminal blocks





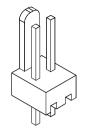
- ☐ SK3: 3 pole Mains in
- ☐ SK4: 3 pole Mains transformer



SK5+SK6: 2x 2 pole Transformer output

First slide these two connectors in each other.

13. Terminal connectors



Check that the position corresponds with the PCB silk printing.

- ☐ SK7: 2 pole Temp sensor
- ☐ SK8: 2 pole Power meter



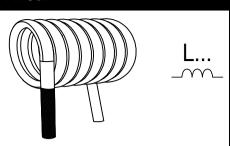




- ☐ SK9: LS+
- ☐ SK10: LS-



14. Coil



This coil will have to be made by yourself. Use the supplied copper wire (1.5mm) with the kit.

Wind this wire round a 8mm drill or other round object and make 8 turns.

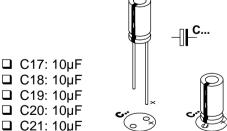
You can snip off the remaining copper.

Then remove (scratch) the isolation from the connections using a knife.

Mount the coil and make sure to have a perfect soldering.

L1: 8 Turns dia 8mm

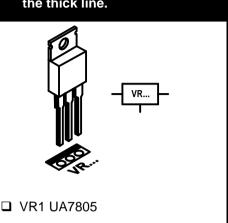
15. Electrolytic capacitors. Check the polarity!



- ☐ C23: 1µF
- ☐ C24: 10uF
- C25: 47µF/63V
- □ C26: 47µF/63V
- □ C27: 47µF/63V
- □ C28: 47µF/63V
- C29: 220µF/63V
- □ C30: 220µF/63V

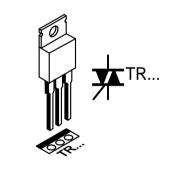
16. Voltage regulator.

The back side corresponds to the thick line.



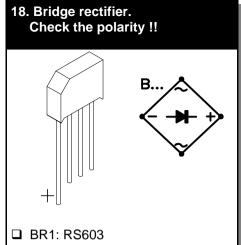
17. Triac.

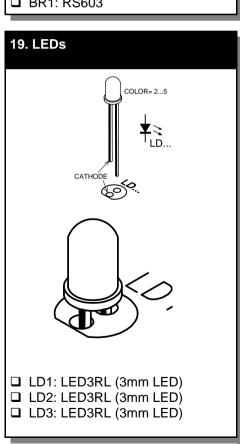
The back side corresponds to the thick line.

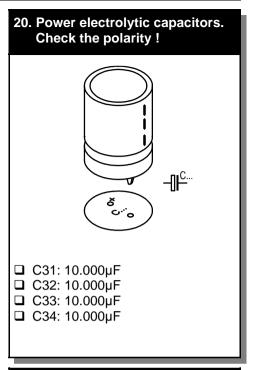


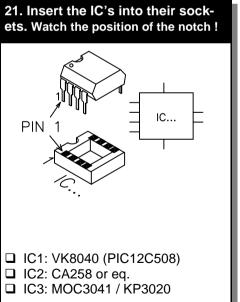
□ TR1: TIC246 or eq.



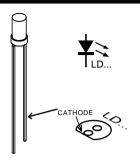








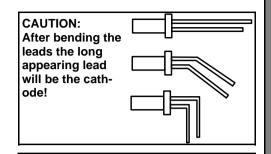
22. Mounting front LED's. Check the polarity! Short lead = Cathode or—!



First: Bend the leads exactly like the drawing.

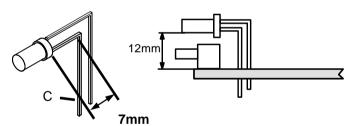
Next: Solder **one** lead, and check the position, if necessary correct by heating the soldering.

Last: Solder the second connection.



IMPORTANT

Mount these LED's exactly like in the drawing, otherwise some LED's will not fit correctly in the front panel. Please also use the front panel as a positioning reference.

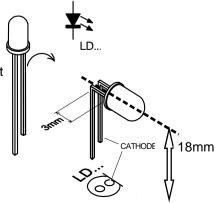


- LD4: L-424YDT
- LD5: L-424YDT
- □ LD6: L-424YDT
- ☐ LD7: L-424YDT

Meter backlight:

LD8 is a white LED serving as backlight for the power meter.

□ LD8: L5WD (5mm white)





23. Mounting the Power IC

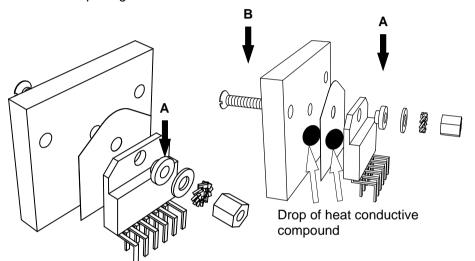
□ IC4: TDA7293

Mount the support plate onto the IC as shown in the drawing.

Put a drop of silicone compound on both sides of the mica isolator.

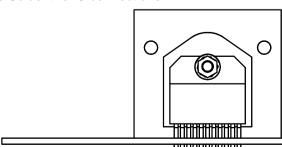
Also check the position of the plastic isolator A.

ATTENTION: The bolt should be inserted on the side of the IC holder with the countersunk opening **B**!



DO NOT TIGHTEN THE NUT YET

- 1. Position the IC onto the PCB.
- 2. Make sure that the support plate is touching the PCB surface.
- 3. Tighten the support nut.
- 4. Check again that the plate is touching the PCB surface.
- 5. Solder the IC connections.





24. Mounting the power transformer and mains voltage selection

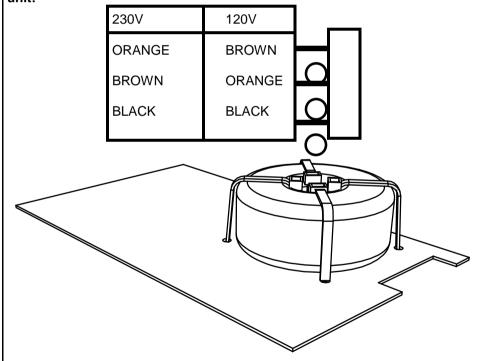
Mount the transformer as in the drawing (see also the picture on the packaging) Use the supplied straps (4 pcs) to fix the transformer.

Primary windings (MAINS) connection:

Check the table on the PCB for the correct voltage selection and connect the wires:

For 230V (220V to 240V), edge orange, then brown and black. For 115V (110V to 120V), edge brown, then orange and black.

Using a black marker, erase the not used voltage on the rear panel of the



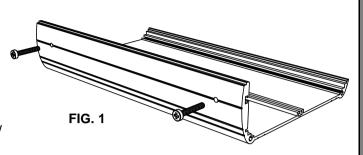
Secondary windings connection:

Connect the Red, Yellow, Blue and Grey wire to the SK5/SK6 connector, check the colors on the PCB.

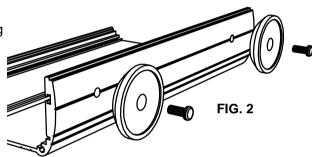


25. Enclosure preparation

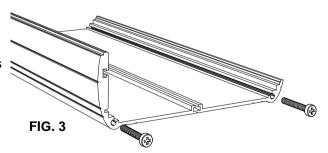
☐ Cut the thread in the holes for the enclosure feet in one of the aluminum profiles, using the supplied special M4 screw as a tap.



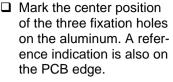
■ Mount the feet on the aluminum profile, using two M4 hexagonal Allen screws. Use the supplied Allen wrench. It is advisable to stick the protection adhesive onto the feet.

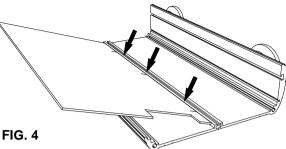


☐ Cut the thread in the front and back of the aluminum profiles, using the supplied special M4 screw (4 holes per piece)

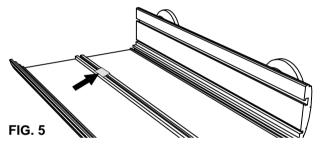


☐ Position the main PCB in the aluminum profile that is prepared with the feet.

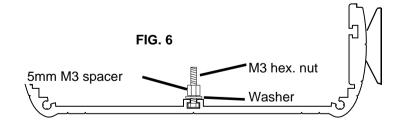




□ Remove the pcb and use a knife or a screwdriver to scratch the paint from the aluminum fixation, from the hole closest to the back end. This fixation will be used later to connect the ground and earth.



☐ Mount the three 5mm (0.14") spacers as shown in the drawing. Use three hexagonal screws and 3 washer. **Do not tighten the spacers yet**.



□ Position the PCB in the enclosure and check if the position of the spacers is correct, if so, remove the PCB and tighten the spacers.

☐ Using an ohmmeter, measure between the edge of the aluminum profile and the back spacer, if there is a good electric contact (less then 10 ohm). If not, repeat the above step to remove the paint under the spacer. FIG. 7 □ Slide two M3 nuts and two hexagonal bolts into the profile, the nuts will be used for the temperature sensor, the bolts will be used for the IC support plate: FIG. 8 ■ Mount the temperature sensor, check the exact position. Make sure there is silicone compound between the sensor and the enclosure! ☐ Solder the wires of the supplied two pole connector onto the sensor. There is no polarity. FIG. 9



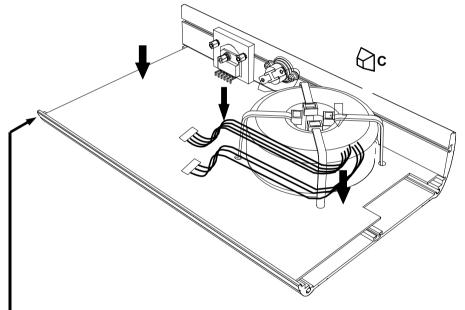
26. final PCB mount

RE-CHECK CAREFULLY THE PCB FOR MOUNTING AND SOLDERING ERRORS!

■ Mount the pcb into the enclosure, check the position of the power IC. The IC support must fit onto the previously inserted hexagonal bolts.

Make sure there is silicone compound between the IC support and the enclosure!

☐ Glue the included insert **C** between the transformer and housing.



- Make sure the PCB is aligned with the back of the enclosure
- ☐ IMPORTANT: FIRST fix the IC support
- ☐ THEN fix the pcb using three 5mm spacers + washer.

DO NOT TIGHTEN THESE FIXATIONS YET.

Note: Not all components are visible on the drawing.



27. Speaker and mains connector assembly

Prepare the wiring of the mains connector like in the drawing.

First mount the switch into the mains connector assembly.

Do not forget to isolate the soldering connections using a piece of shrink tube.

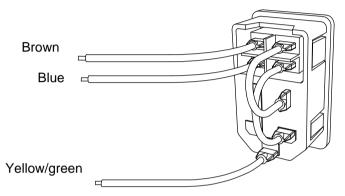
Use the supplied 0.5mm wire:

Blue for Neutral

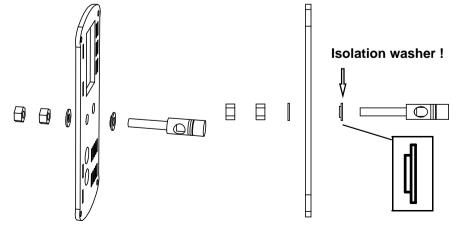
Brown for Live

Yellow/green for earth

Use 3 pieces of about 10cm for later connection to the PCB mains connector.



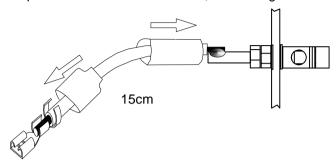
- ☐ Mount the speaker connectors onto the rear panel. (black = negative)
- Take care of the **isolation washers**, there are two different types! See picture.
- Make sure the connectors are very tight fit, and do not make electrical contact with the panel (check using ohm meter!).



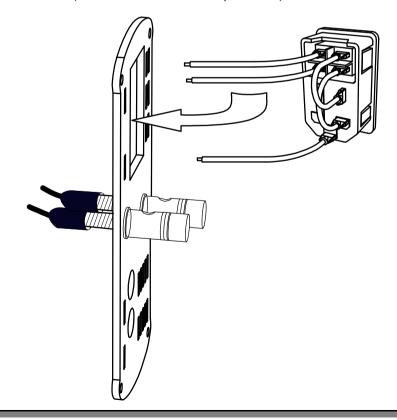


28. Final assembly and connection

- □ Solder a 15cm (2.5mm) wire to the LS connectors. Black = negative, Red= positive, use a shrink tube to isolate the connection..
- □ Solder a spade terminal to the other end, do not forget the terminal isolation.

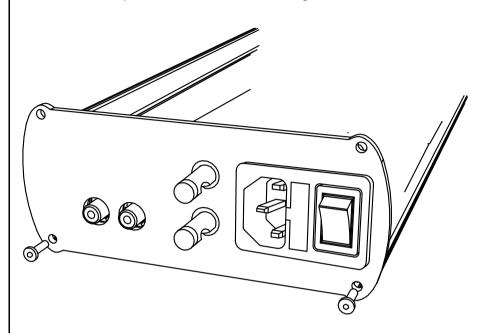


☐ Mount (insert) the mains connector onto the rear panel. Insert a 2A fuse into the connector (there is also room for a spare fuse).





☐ Mount the rear panel onto the enclosure, using two M4 Allen screws.



☐ Connect the speaker wires to the speaker output tabs. Check the polatity! Black= LS-, Red= LS+.

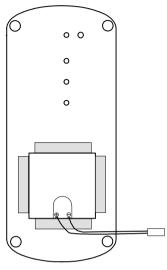


DO NOT CONNECT THE MAINS WIRING WITH THE PCB YET!



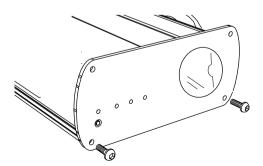
29. Preparing the front panel

- ☐ Connect the two wired connector to the meter, RED = +, BROWN = to the meter
- ☐ Mount the power meter onto the front panel.
- ☐ Fix the meter using a piece of transparent adhesive tape (four sides).
- Make sure the meter is positioned straight.



- ☐ Connect the meter to the PCB (SK8)
- ☐ Mount the front panel onto the front, using two M4 Allen screws.

Check the position of the LED's and check if the button is working correctly. It could be that paint covering the holes, is preventing the buttons from smooth operation.



☐ Now the three PCB fixations can be tightened. Check the push button.

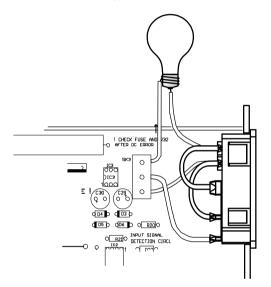


30. Test



Check again all connections of transformer and mains

- ☐ Connect the mains wires to the mains connector SK3, Blue= Neutral, green/ vellow= Earth.
- ☐ Connect a 60W light bulb in series with the Live (Brown wire) and the Live connection on the PCB.
- ☐ Mount both the fuse and the spare fuse in the fuse holder.





CAUTION: Some points on the PCB are connected to the dangerous mains voltage.

Connect the mains AC voltage to the mains. See also the user manual about the power cord.

Normally after switching ON the amplifier, the light bulb should briefly light up.

If the bulb glows constantly, disconnect the power immediately and recheck all connections.

 Normally the standby LED on the front panel should light as should both 35V power indication LED's LD2 and LD3.



Test continued:

- Now push the DC protection test button SW2, the bulb should light if the button is pressed. Be careful not to touch any exposed live parts.
- Disconnect the mains plug.
- Now the brown Live wire can be connected directly to the connector AK3.



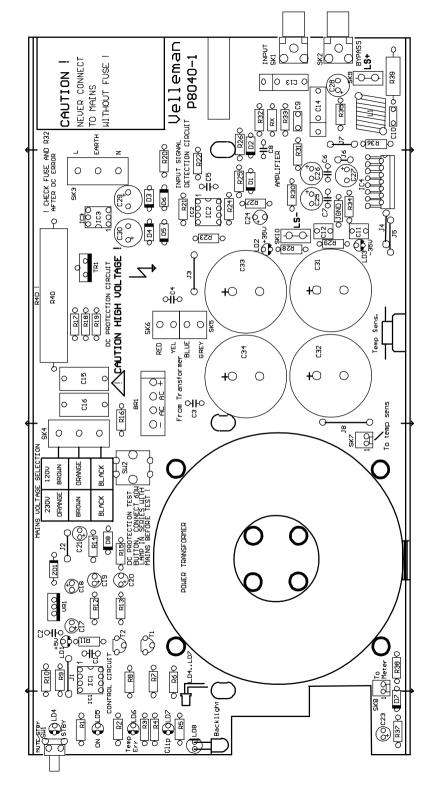
Check the user manual to test all functions and operation of the unit. Finally the cover can be mounted.



Please note that the user manual is also used for the assembled version, some remarks may not apply to the kit version.



DIAGRAMS



VELLEMAN Components
Legen Heirweg 33
9890 Gavere
Belgium Europe
Info ?: http://www.velleman.be

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