

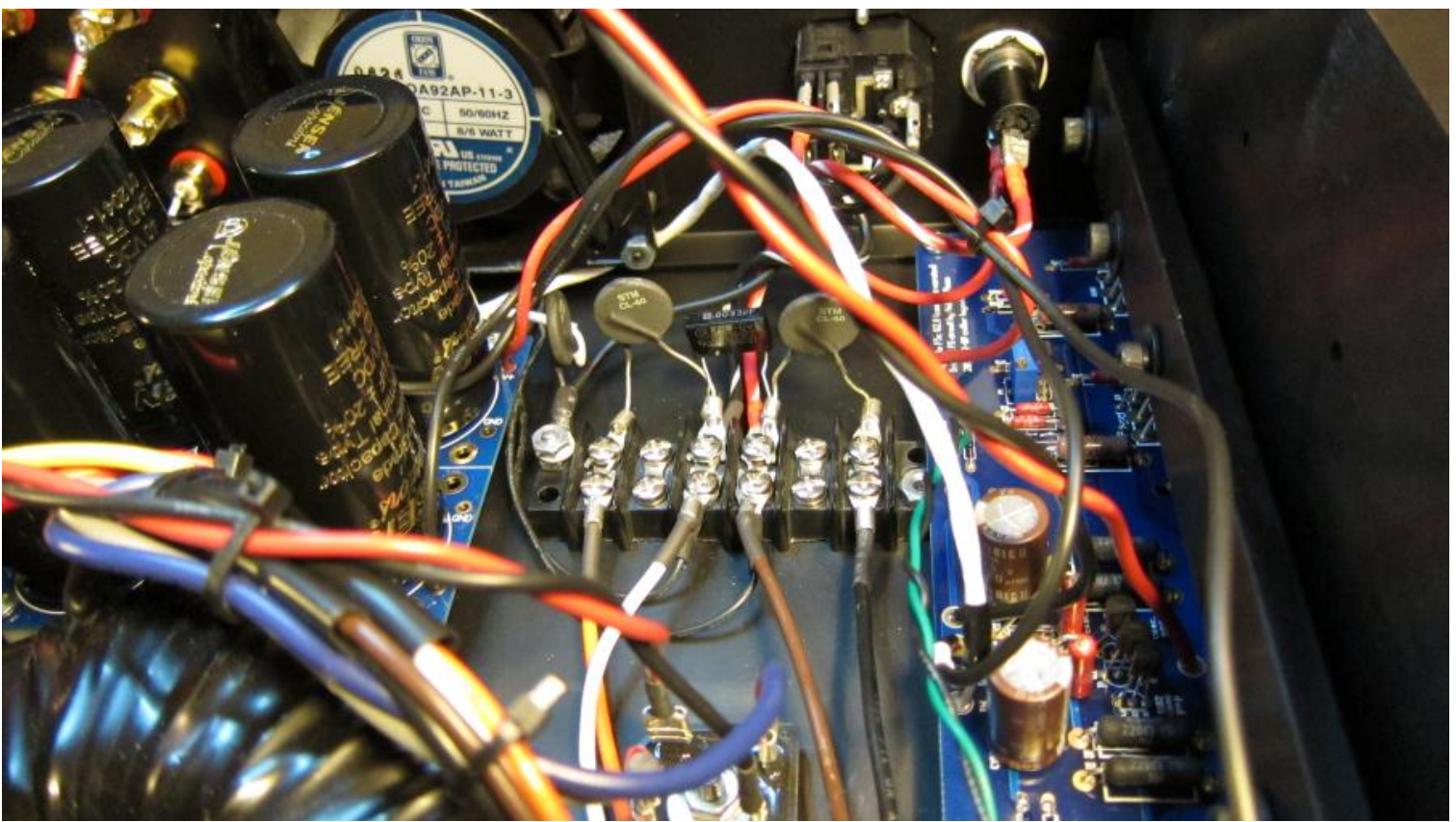
Next is to put on the front panel. But before doing so, we were still concerned that with all the powder coating and all the anodization that our entire case still may not be grounded well, and checks with an ohm meter proved this to be correct. We used taps to roughen up threads, and we had to use sand paper on the black machine bolts and machine screws to get down to shiny metal so everything would conduct. We also had to do some more work scraping powder-coating out of the inside of holes and around the surface of screw holes so that there would be good conductivity. In retrospect, we wish we had done this to a greater extent earlier, but hadn't realized the extent of the problem until we got to this stage. Then to the front panel.



Looking at the front panel in the photo above, we didn't like the LEDs down low, so we decided we would flip (rotate) the front so that the LEDs were up high before we wired them.

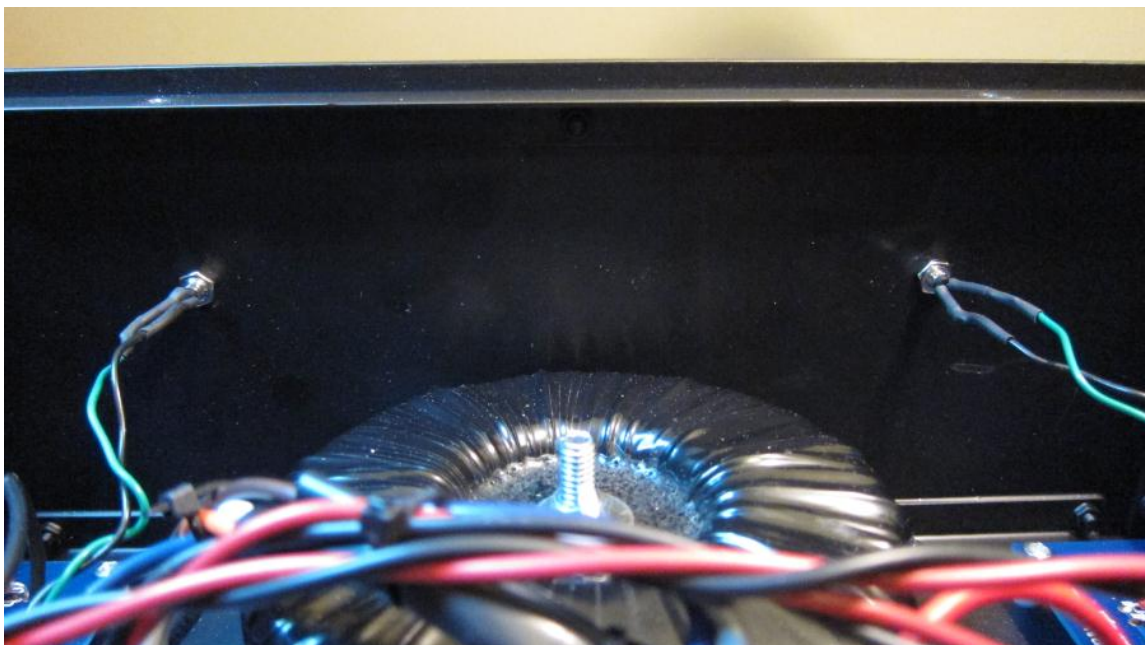
An overview photo below before flipping the front panel, again showing the fan in place.





The photo above shows how the two small black power wires from the fan in the back panel were brought to the terminal strip and connected to 120 VAC, using the same lugs as the white and brown wires in the photo. These lugs are continuous with the striped black and striped red wires bringing 120VAC to the terminal strip. A busy area in the amp. If not needed, the fan will be later disconnected and/or a resistor will be placed to cut back on the fan's speed. Once again, most persons would use a DC fan and pull power off the PS board, using resistors as needed to adjust voltage to the fan. Without a fan, though, we would probably need to add ventilation to the top and bottom of the case.

The LED leads were so similar in length we were not positive as to which lead would take the positive wire, and which one the negative. After flipping the front panel (rotating it so the LEDs would sit in the top half) we used our bench power supply at 2.5 VDC to determine positive and negative leads for wiring (the LED will light only with correct connections). A couple batteries would have worked just as well. Green is carrying +VDC from each amp board. Black is ground. Below is a shot from the back of the amp looking at the front panel with the two LEDs. Wires were connected to LED leads with solder and then covered with heat-shrinkable tubing.





Continued in part 12.