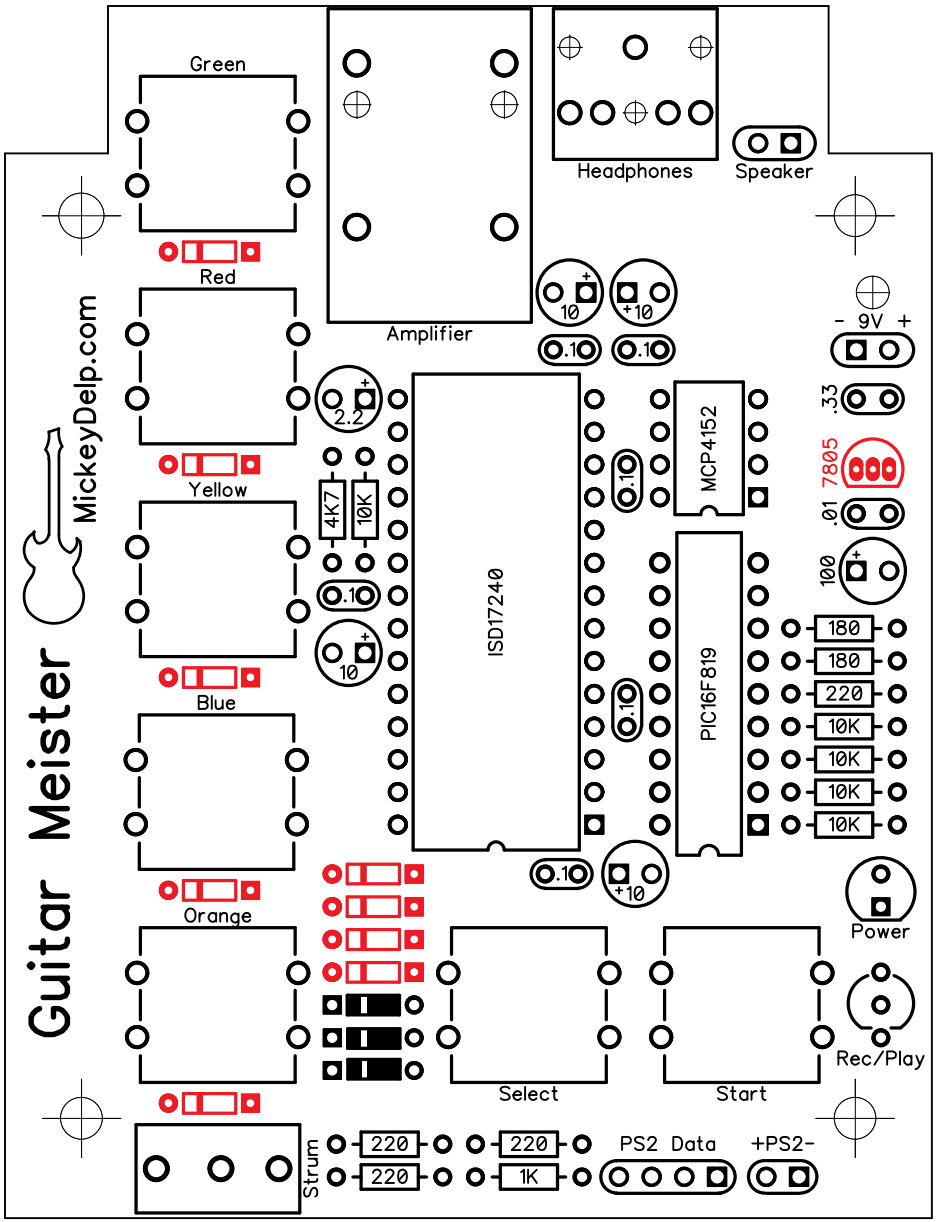
Guitar Meister Kit Assembly Instructions



Note: The outline on the circuit board is reversed for the diodes and the voltage regulator (shown in red above). The pictures on this page are correct. Please read the instructions carefully and refer to these pictures as you build the kit.

Guitar Meister Kit Assembly Instructions

Introduction

The instructions below are in the recommended assembly order. Refer to the pictures of the board and the finished kit. Take special note of the fact that the outlines of the diodes and voltage regulator are backwards on the board, but correct in the pictures.

Chip Sockets


There are three sockets and they are each a different size, so it is easy to tell where to insert them on the circuit board. Sockets are marked with a small U-shaped indent that should line up with the outline on the circuit board (and the chip itself).

Resistors

It does not matter which lead goes in which hole. The leads need to be bent very close to the body of the resistor. Hold the resistor body and press down on each lead right at the body to make a U shape.

Qty.	Value	Marking (Colored Stripes)				
2	180 Ohm	brown	gray	black	black	red
4	220 Ohm	red	red	black	black	red
1	1K Ohm	brown	black	black	brown	red
1	4K7 Ohm	yellow	violet	black	brown	red
5	10K Ohm	brown	black	black	black	red

Ceramic Capacitors


It does not matter which lead goes in which hole.

Qty.	Value	Marking (Numeric Code)
1	0.01 µF	103 (smallest one)
6	0.1 µF	104
1	0.33 µF	334 (largest one)

Electrolytic Capacitors


These capacitors are polarized, so which lead goes in which hole is important. The negative lead on the capacitor is the shorter one and is marked with a gray stripe on its body. The positive lead is longer. The positive hole on the board has a square pad and is marked with a plus sign. Electrolytic capacitors have their value printed on them.

Qty.	Value
1	2.2 µF
4	10 µF
1	100 µF

Diodes


There are 9 diodes. They are red glass and are marked with a black stripe on one end. The outline on the board is backwards, so the black stripe should not line up with the stripe on the board, it should be reversed (like in the pictures).

Zero Ohm Resistors


There are 3 of these. They are tan with a thin black stripe. They should be inserted in circuit board to the right and just above the strum switch. The stripe can be on either side. Note that their outline on the circuit board is the same as that of the diodes, so refer to the pictures for clarification.

Voltage Regulator


Usually you would make sure that the flat side of the regulator lines up with the flat side of the outline on the board, but the outline on the board is backwards, so put it in reversed (like in the pictures).

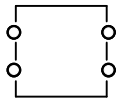
Power LED


LEDs are polarized, so the direction that they are inserted into the board is important. Make sure that the flat side of the LED lines up with the flat side of the shape on the circuit board. You can also be sure it is right because the negative lead is the shorter one, and it goes in the hole indicated by the square pad.

Rec/Play LED


LEDs are polarized, so the direction that they are inserted into the board is important. Make sure that the flat side of the LED lines up with the flat side of the shape on the circuit board.

Pushbutton Switches



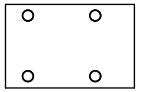

There are 7 pushbutton switches. They can be inserted into the circuit board in either direction. They snap into place, but make sure that they are flush against the board when you solder them. After the pushbuttons are soldered in place, press on the colored button caps.

Email Questions or Comments to Support@MickeyDelp.com

Strum Switch

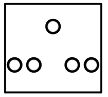

The strum toggle switch can be inserted into the circuit board in either direction. It is a tight fit, and does not sit flush against the board. Press it firmly in place.

Amplifier Jack




The 1/4" mono amplifier jack can only be inserted one way. The opening of the jack should face away from the board.

Headphone Jack




The 1/8" (3.5mm) stereo headphone jack can only be inserted one way. The opening of the jack should face away from the board.

Speaker

Solder two wires to the terminals on the speaker. Insert the end of each wire into the holes on the board and solder them in place.

Battery Holder

The battery holder wires are first threaded up through the hole next to the battery pads, arched over, then soldered in place. This keeps the battery wires from getting accidentally pulled out of the board. The red wire is positive, and the black wire is negative.

PS2 Connector

The PS2 connector cable has eight wires in it, but we only use six. From left to right, the wires are brown, orange, yellow, blue, red and black. Strip about 1/4 inch of insulation off of the ends of the wires and twist the wire strands together. Insert the end of each wire into the appropriate hole and solder it on the bottom of the board. Attach the cable harness to the PS2 cable, fit the harness over the short plastic standoff, insert the standoff in the board and attach the nut.

Chips

There are three chips and they are each a different size. Insert each chip into its appropriate socket, lining up the indent with the socket.