Circuit Board Disassembly

by **Thinkenstein** on December 8, 2011

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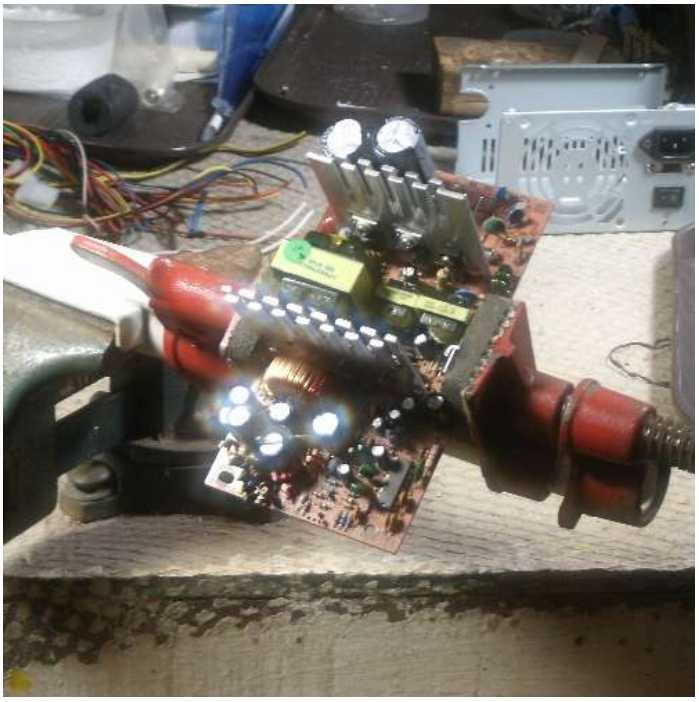
I'm a refugee from Los Angeles, living in backwoods Puerto Rico for about 35 years now and loving it. I built my own home from discarded nylon fishnet and cement.

Intro: Circuit Board Disassembly

I never liked electronics. I'm determined to learn about radiant energy and over-unity circuits now, though, and the place to start is the beginning. To get some parts to play with, I am disassembling a computer power supply. This instructable will cover the graceful butchery of the circuit board.

Snipping the wire leads on parts results in short stumps that are hard to work with later, so I decided to unsolder all the parts from the circuit board. Wires from the component parts pass through holes in the circuit board and are soldered to printed circuitry on the back side.

To help facilitate work, I came up with some helpful tools and techniques I would like to share. In this photo, you can see the circuit board being held by a pipe clamp vise adaptor.



Step 1: Pipe Clamp Holding Device

The pipe clamp normally uses a piece of 3/4" iron water pipe, threaded at the end attaching to the crank. Since I had no iron pipe, I used 3/4" PVC pipe, heating the end to soften it, and then pushing and turning as it self-threaded into the crank unit.

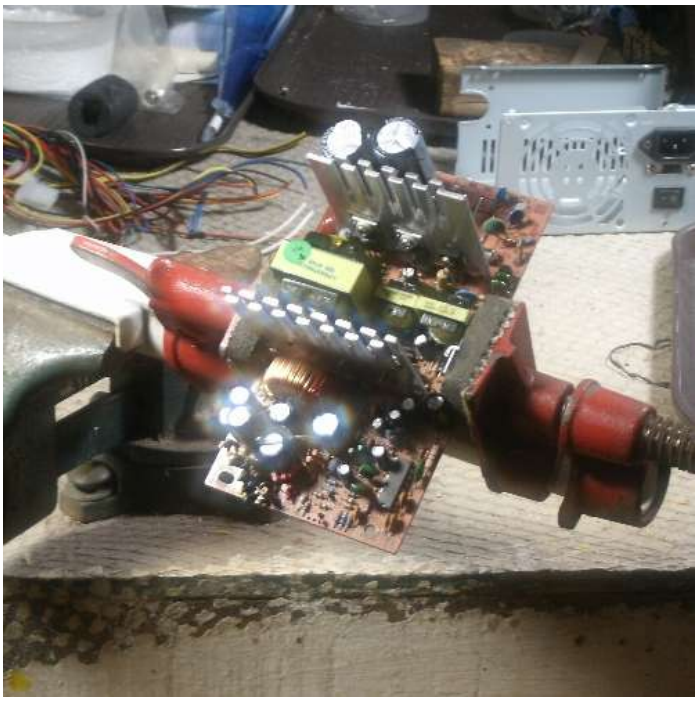
The pipe goes into a PVC vise adapter for holding pipe, and can rotate on that axis for easy access to either side of the circuit board. To make a similar adapter, see my instructable: http://www.instructables.com/id/PVC-VISE-ADAPTER-for-holding-pipe

Rubber floor mat pads are Gorilla glued to the clamps jaws to firmly, but gently hold the circuit board by the edges. The circuit board wouldn't fit directly into my vise, but a pipe clamp can be big enough to handle anything.

Image Notes
1. Rubber floor mat pads are glued to the clamp jaws with Gorilla glue

Image Notes
1. This is the PVC vise adaptor.

Image Notes
1. The pipe clamp can be rotated in the vise adapter.



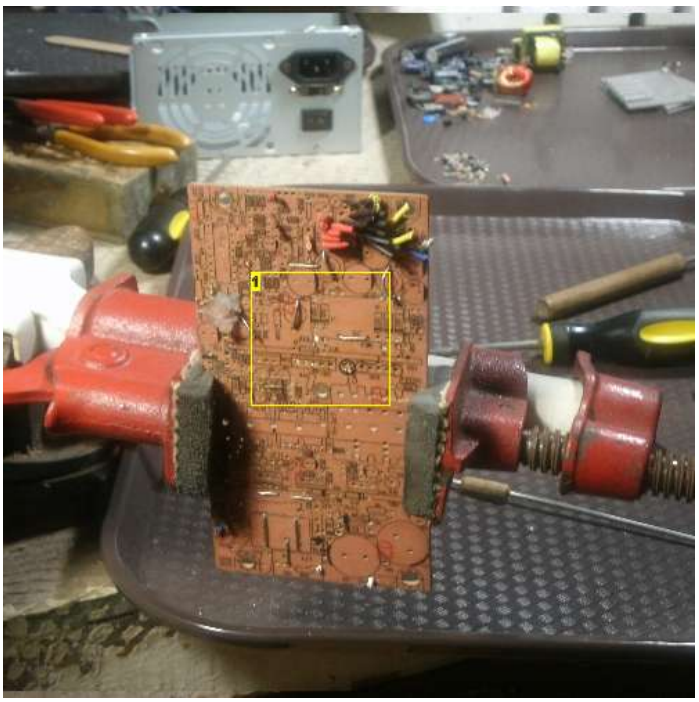


Image Notes
1. The board has been gutted of parts.

Step 2: Hand Tools

These are some of the simple hand tools I used, along with a small soldering iron (not shown). Most of the tools are used in conjunction with the soldering iron. The soldering iron loosens the part while the tool pulls.

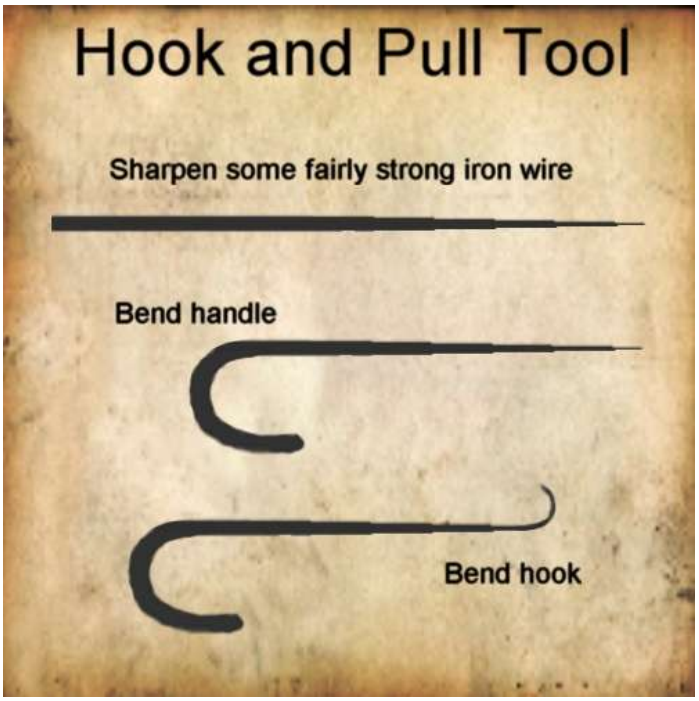
Exacto knife -- for cutting rubbery caulk-like material sometimes used to keep parts from vibrating (I guess).

Screw driver -- for screws, and prying parts up.

Wire pulling hook -- it has a sharp hook on the end for getting under wire leads and pulling them. Especially useful on small resistors.

Cement nail sharpened to a chisel tip -- Nice hard steel. Good for prying up bent over wire leads, so you can pull them out through the holes in the circuit board.

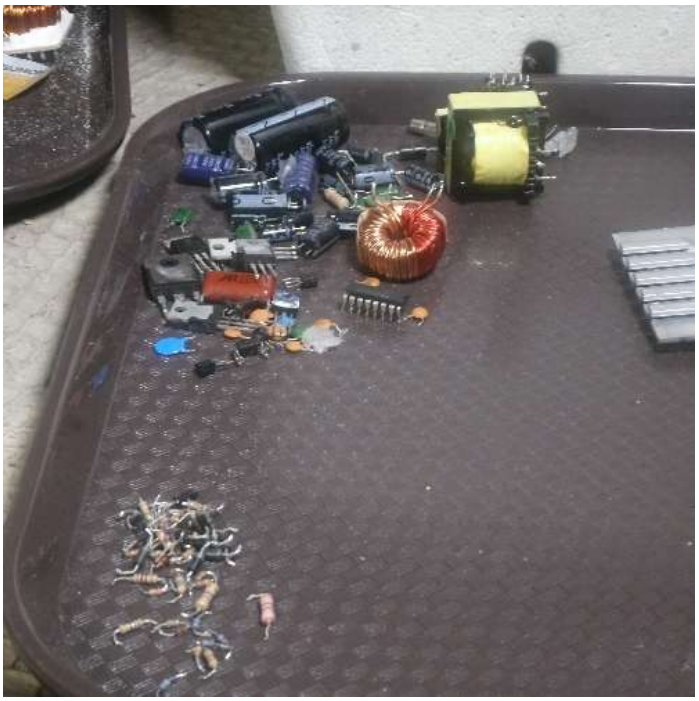
Hemostat -- For holding and pulling wire leads. For removing resistors, I usually use a hook on one end and then the hemostat for the other end. The hemostat also serves as a heat sink to help protect components from heat traveling up the wire lead during unsoldering.

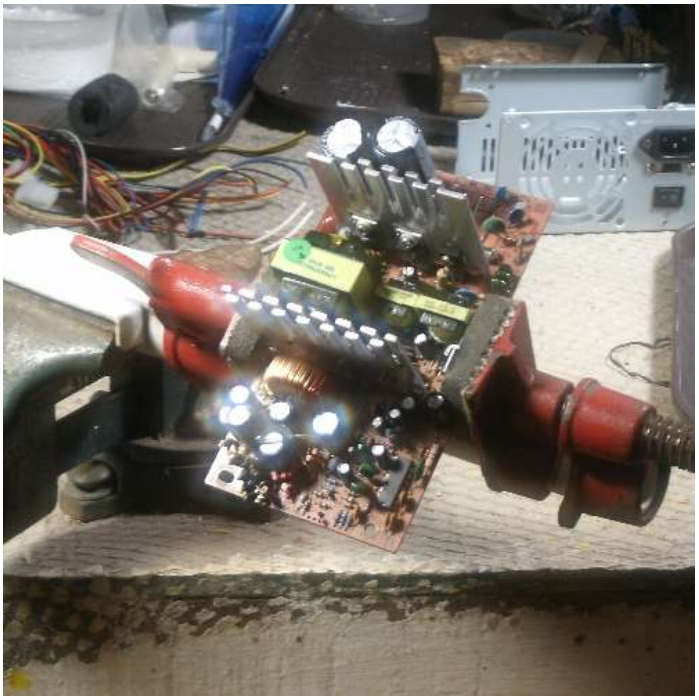


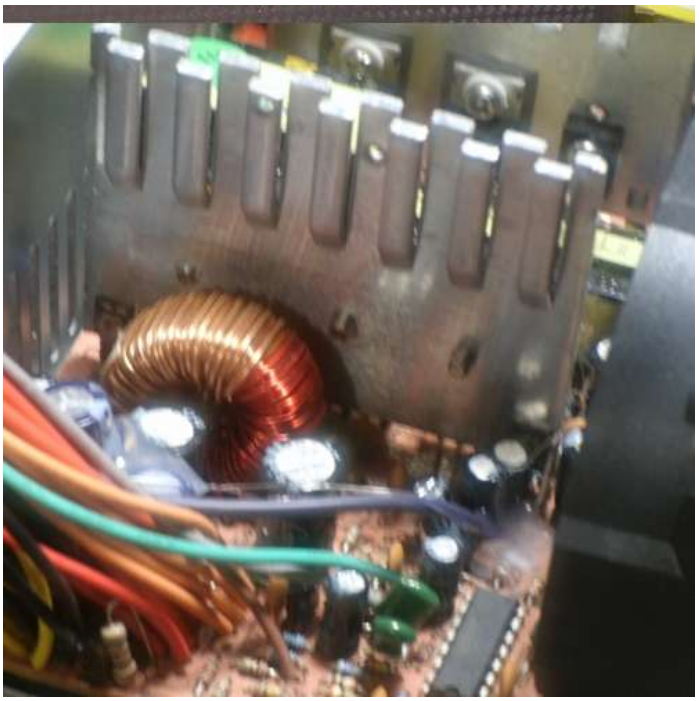
Step 3: Pile of Parts

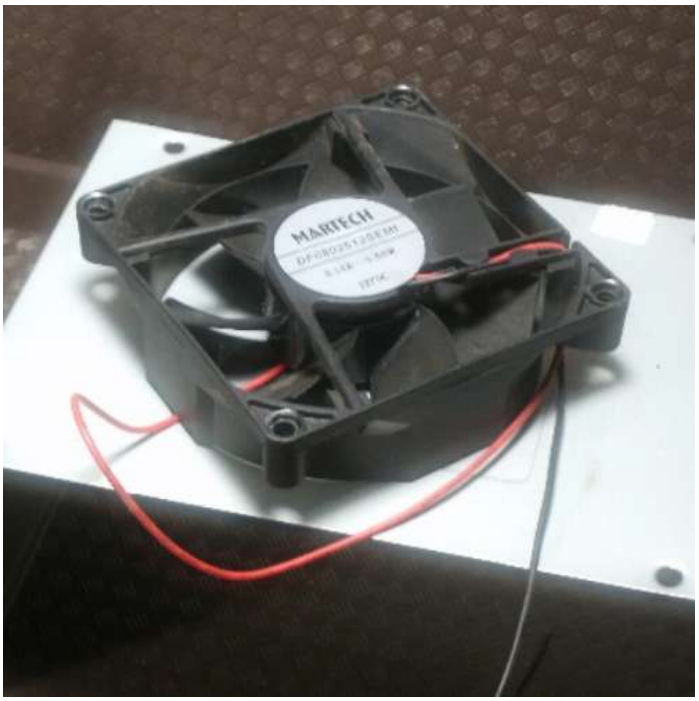
These are some of the tiny treasures I scavenged from the board. I'd tell you what everything is, but I don't know yet. I'm sure learning will be fun.

To see the project I am planning to make go to Imhotep's Lab: http://d1190995.domaincentral.com.au/page1.html This is an invention by John Bedini, a wizard in the field of radiant energy. All, or most of the parts can be found in an old computer power supply, including the fan. The end result should be able to charge car batteries, producing more energy than it consumes. Sounds like magic? I can understand any skepticism because I was one for a long time. Keep researching, and you too will become a believer. It's all about free energy from a 4th dimension. Search Youtube for "overunity".









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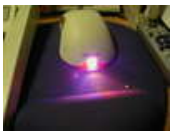

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