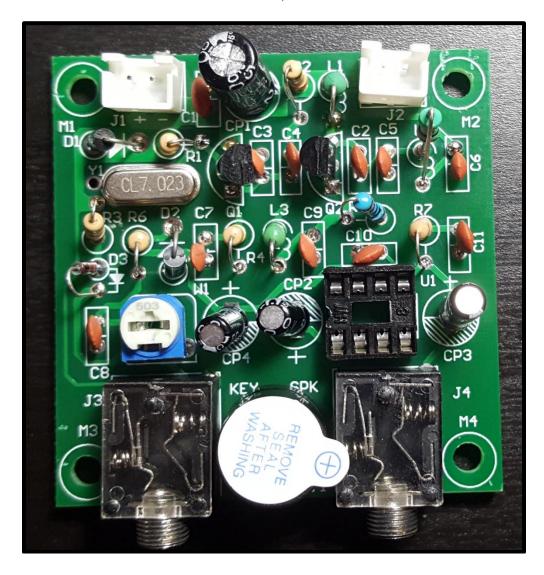
## QRP Pixie CW DIY Kit

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# 1. EQUIPMENT & TOOLS

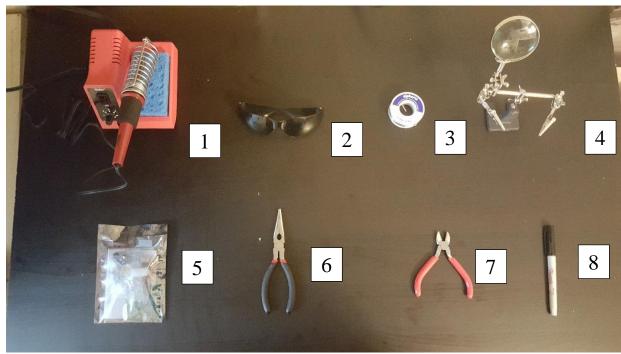


Figure 1 Equipment & Tools

Number	Name	use
1	Soldering Iron	Solder kit components to board.
2	Safety Glasses	Protect eyes from metal clippings.
3	Soldering Wire	Connects kit components to board when heated.
4	Magnifying Glass w/ Helping hands	Helps with soldering small components & holds board.
5	QRP Pixie CW DIY Kit	Contains components and schematics.
6	Needle Nose Pliers	Used for handling components.
7	Wire Cutters	Removes excess wire after solder.
8	Sharpie	Used to track components.

# 2. QRP PIXIE CW DIY KIT COMPONENTS



Figure 2 QRP Pixie CW DIY Kit Components

Number	Name	
1	Anti-Static Packaging	
2	Capacitors	
3	Peripheral Connectors	
4	Resistors	
5	Circuit Board	
6	Schematics	

### 2.1. ANTI-STATIC PACKAGING



Figure 3 Anti-Static Packaging

The anti-static packaging is used to store all of the components for shipping and can again be used to store sensitive components, when not working with them, to prevent damage due to static discharges.

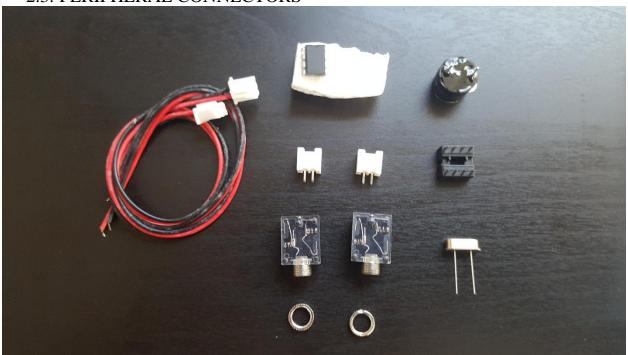
# 2.2.CAPACITORS



Figure 4-Capacitors

Part(s)	Value		# In	Kit?		
C1	0.1uF (104)			1		
C2,C4,C8,C11	10 uF (103)	1	2	3	4	
C3, C7	100 pF (101)	1	_		2	
C5, C6	470 pF (471)	1 2		2		
C9, C10	0.047 uF (473)	1 2		1		2
CP1	100uF/16v			1		
CP2, CP3, CP4	10uF/16V	1		2	3	
D1, D2	IN4001	1			2	
D3	IN4148			1		
Q1	9018	1				
Q2	8050	1				

# 2.3. PERIPHERAL CONNECTORS



**Figure 5 Peripheral Connectors** 

Part(s)	Value	# In Kit?
U1	LM386 (DIP8)	1
Y1	7.023 MHz	1
J1	DC	1
J2	Q9 (BNC)	1
J3	3.5mm (KEY)	1
J4	3.5mm (Phone)	1
	PCB	1
	IC	1

# 2.4. RESISTORS

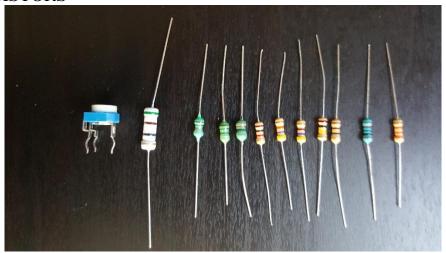


Figure 6- Resistors

Part(s)	Value	# In Kit?
R1	47K	1
R2	33K	1
R3	1K	1
R4	470K	1
R5	10K	1
R6	100K	1
R7	10 ohm	1
W1	47K (473)	1
L1	22uH	1
L2	1uH	1
L3	100uH	1

2.4.1. Steps for Identifying Resistor Values

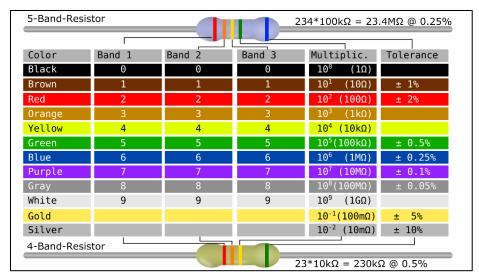
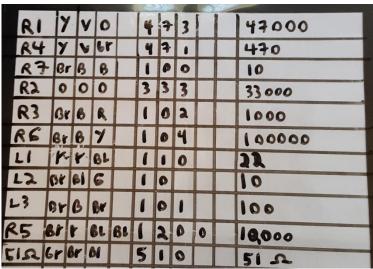


Figure 7 https://openclipart.org/image/2400px/svg\_to\_png/250259/colorcode-en.png

- 2.4.1.1. Line up the resistors so the gold or silver bar is on the right hand side.
- 2.4.1.2. Note the color of the band from left to right.
- 2.4.1.3. Assign the correct numeric value for the colors associated with each band
- 2.4.1.4. Record the value of the resistor and mark off corresponding part in section 2.4.
  - 2.4.2. Resistor Identification Example for QRP Pixie Kit



**Figure 8- Transistor Identification Example** 

### 2.5. CIRCUIT BOARD

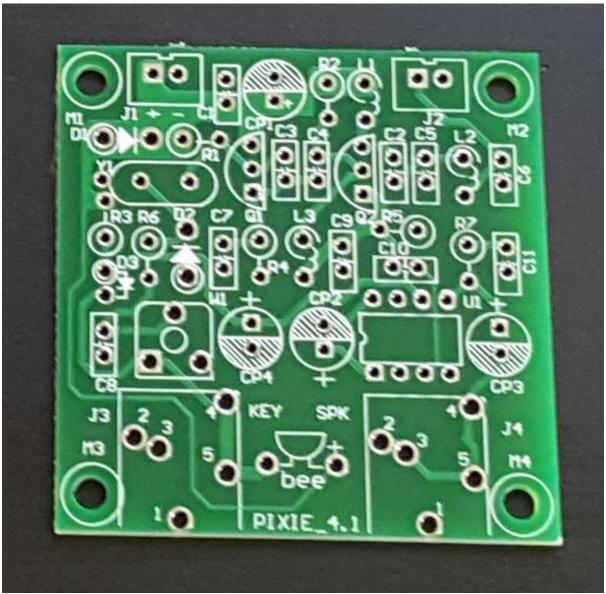


Figure 9 Circuit Board

All components in the kit are soldered to the circuit board by matching the component name with the corresponding spot on the board. This process connects all of the individual components into a single large device (Ham Radio).

# 2.6. SCHEMATICS

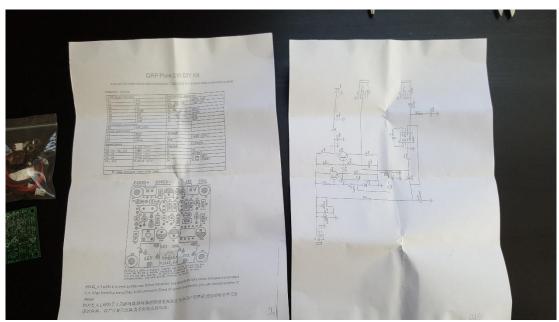


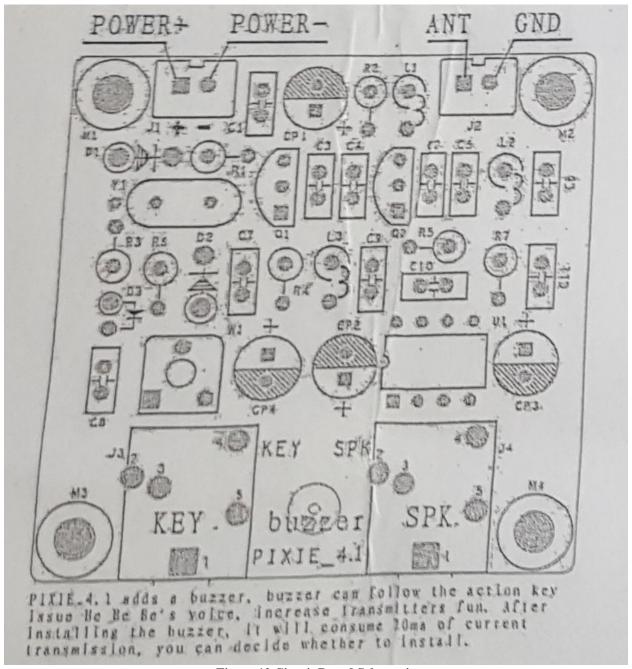
Figure 10 Schematics

## 2.6.1. Component list

1/43 Fixed resistor		Electrolytic capacitor		
R1	1 47X	CPI	100uF /16V	
R2	33K	CP2. CP3. CP4	10uF /16V	
23	/ LX	管神品		
84	470回	D1. D2	1N4001	
R5	IOX	D3 :	1N4148	
R6	100%		9018	
R7	/10部	Q2	8050	
Adjustable r	resistance			
WI	47K (473)			
Fixed inducts	ince			
Ц	22mH	<b>  集成电路</b>		
12	luH	UI	LM386 (DIP8)	
3	100uH	昌体		
capaci tance		1 171	7. 023MHz	
0. 1uF (104)		其他元件		
20.0.		11 .	DC	
3, 67	/100pF (101)	[J2.]	Q9(BNC)	
5, C6	470pF (471)	J3 ·	3. Sour (KEY)	
9. C10	0,047uF (473)	J4	3.5mm (PHONE)	
		PCB ×1		

Figure 11 Component List

#### 2.6.2. Circuit Board Schematic



**Figure 12 Circuit Board Schematic** 

## 2.6.3. Circuit Schematic

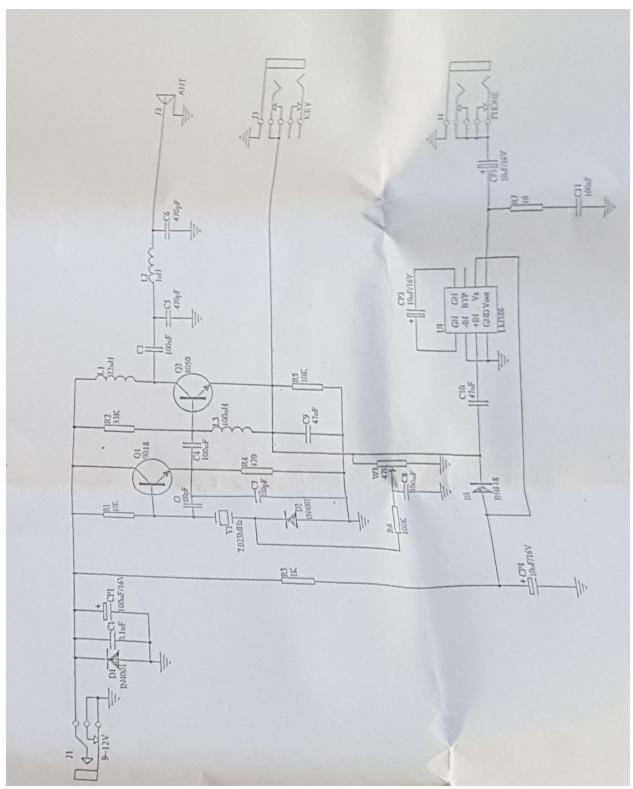


Figure 13 Circuit Schematic

### 3. Soldering Components onto Circuit Board

### 3.1.EQUIPMENT

You will need the following equipment from <u>section 1</u> of this document:

- Soldering Iron
- Safety Glasses
- Soldering Wire
- Magnifying Glass w/ Helping Hands
- Needle nose pliers
- Wire Cutters

#### 3.2.PREPARATION

3.2.1. Place a wet Sponge in the well of the soldering Iron power Source.



Figure 14 Wet Sponge Placement

3.2.1.1. The wet sponge will be used to clean the tip of the soldering iron by removing an oxide layer from the tin surface. This will allow a good connection to the soldering wire and help prevent damage to the radio components.

- 3.2.2. Check that the Soldering iron is plugged in to the power source. Than plug in the power source and turn the power switch to the on position.
- 3.2.3. Turn the temperature setting to 4 or 5. (This can vary with each Power Source).
- 3.2.4. Let the Iron heat up for 5-10 minutes.

#### 3.3.HOW TO SOLDER COMPONENTS

- 3.3.1. Brush the tip of the soldering iron on the wet sponge to clean it before and after soldering any component.
- 3.3.2. Choose a component to solder onto the board
- 3.3.2.1. For the resistors and the electrolytic capacitors bend one of the wires so that the ends of both wires are facing the same direction. So that both ends can be inserted in to the pre-milled holes in the circuit board.

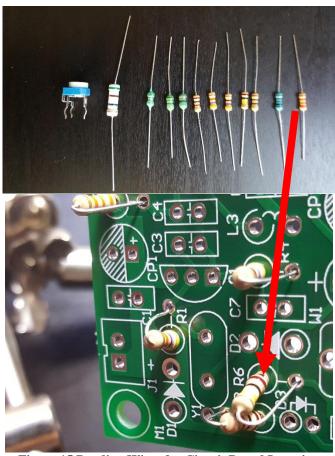


Figure 15 Bending Wires for Circuit Board Insertion

3.3.2.2. After the component has been inserted into the board fix the component into place by angling the wires to they are flush against the edges of the holes in the circuit board. This will keep the component from falling out when the board is flipped over for soldering on the back side of the circuit board.

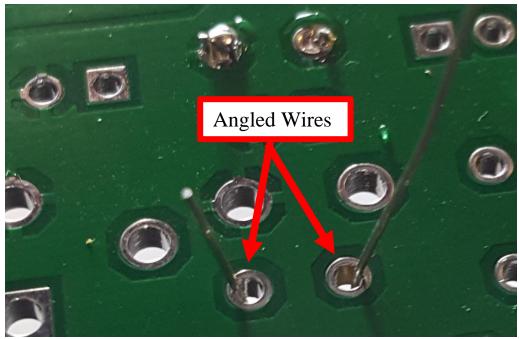


Figure 16 Angle Wires to Hold Component in Place for Soldering

3.3.3. Solder the component to the board using the soldering iron and soldering wire. Use the schematic in figure 16 to achieve proper results.

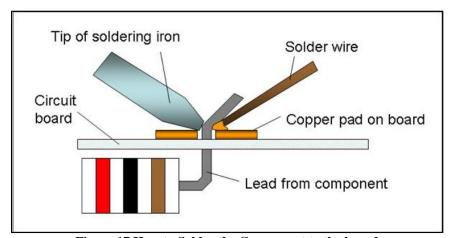


Figure 17 How to Solder the Component to the board .( http://www.cdn.sciencebuddies.org/Files/2084/5/Elec\_primer-solder2.jpg)

- 3.3.4. After both leads have been soldered use the wire cutter to remove the excess wire.
- 3.3.4.1. You should be left with a soldering ball that will create a good connection between the component and the circuit board.
- 3.3.4.2. A good solder should be shiny in appearance and have a "volcano" Shape (Figure 18)



Figure 18 Solder ball shape example

- 3.3.5. Repeat steps 3.3.1- 3.3.4 with every component until all of the components have been correctly soldered to the circuit board.
- 3.3.5.1. \*\*\*Remember that some components such as the electrolytic capacitors are polarized and that the leads must be aligned in the correct direction according to the Circuit schematic or the device will not work.\*\*\*
- 3.3.5.2. The finished board should look like figure 19.



Figure 19 Finished Circuit Board

# 4. Testing the Device