

# Loosen Connectors and Switch placement at Power Socket Module

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**DANGER!**  
**Electric shock risk**

Electricity can be fatal and you should be qualified  
and confident to carry out any electric work.

# The Problems

## Poor connection

Wires at the power socket module should be fixed firmly but in this picture they are not.

## Potential risks

- Lower amperage capacity
- Wire might get hot due to poor contact thus higher resistance!

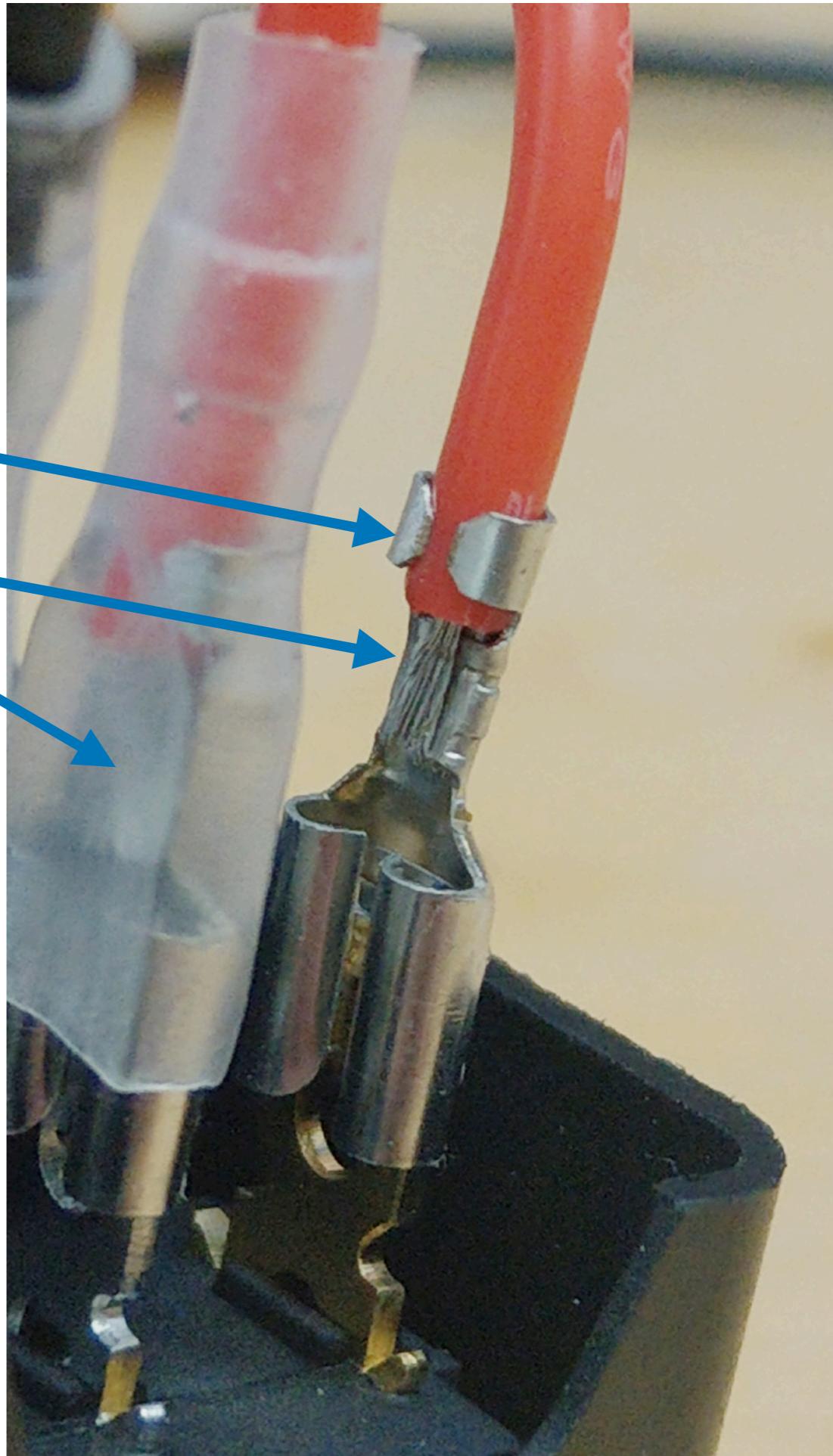
## MUST DO Actions

- Either re-crimp these connectors or soldering for the best connectivity. Please refer to page 8 and 9.
- Or, abandon the power socket, find a new wall plug and re-wire it directly to the PSU as shown in page 10.



The plastic sheath is clamped

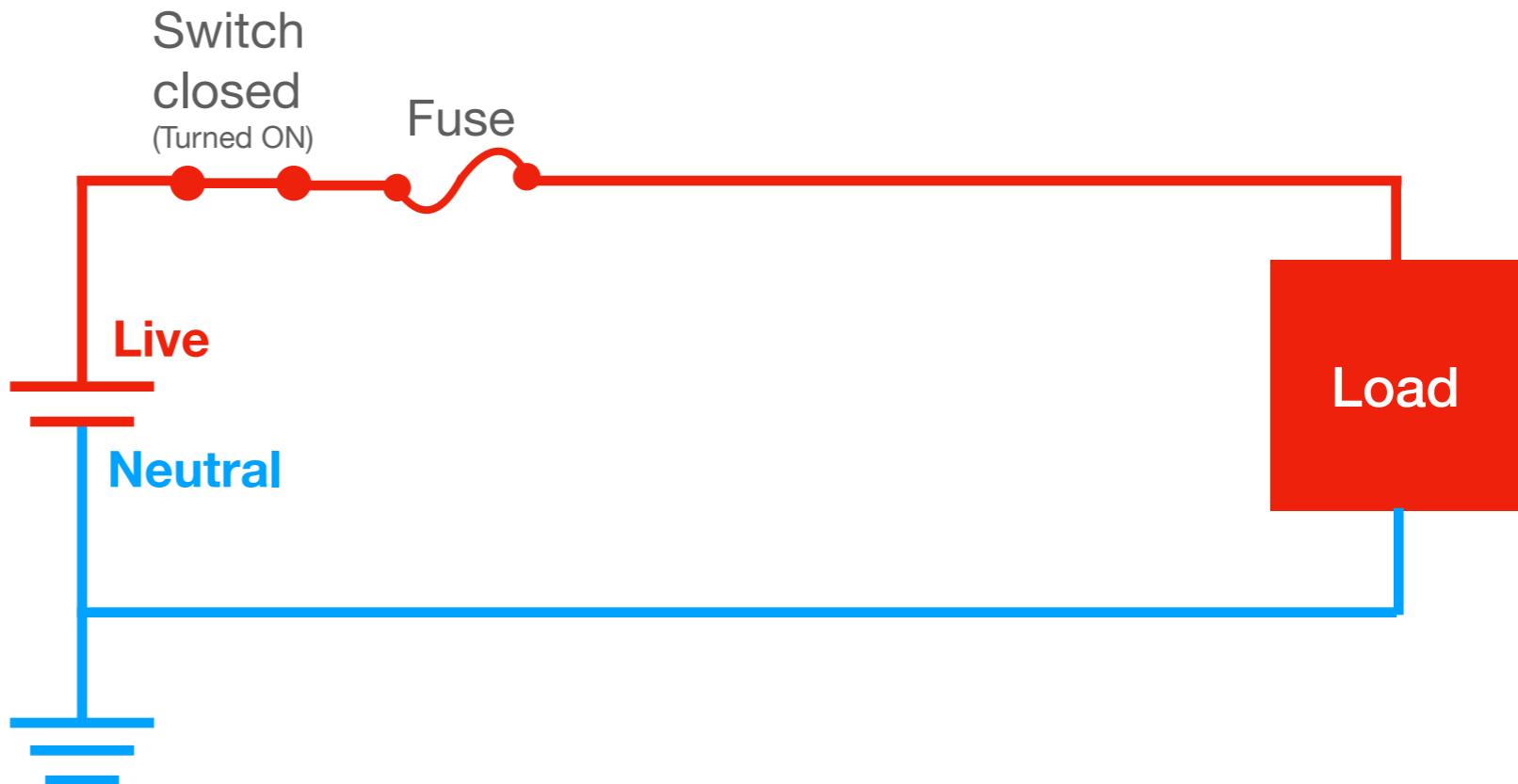
Wires are not clamped



## Wiring Diagram

# Switch and Fuse at Incorrect Phase

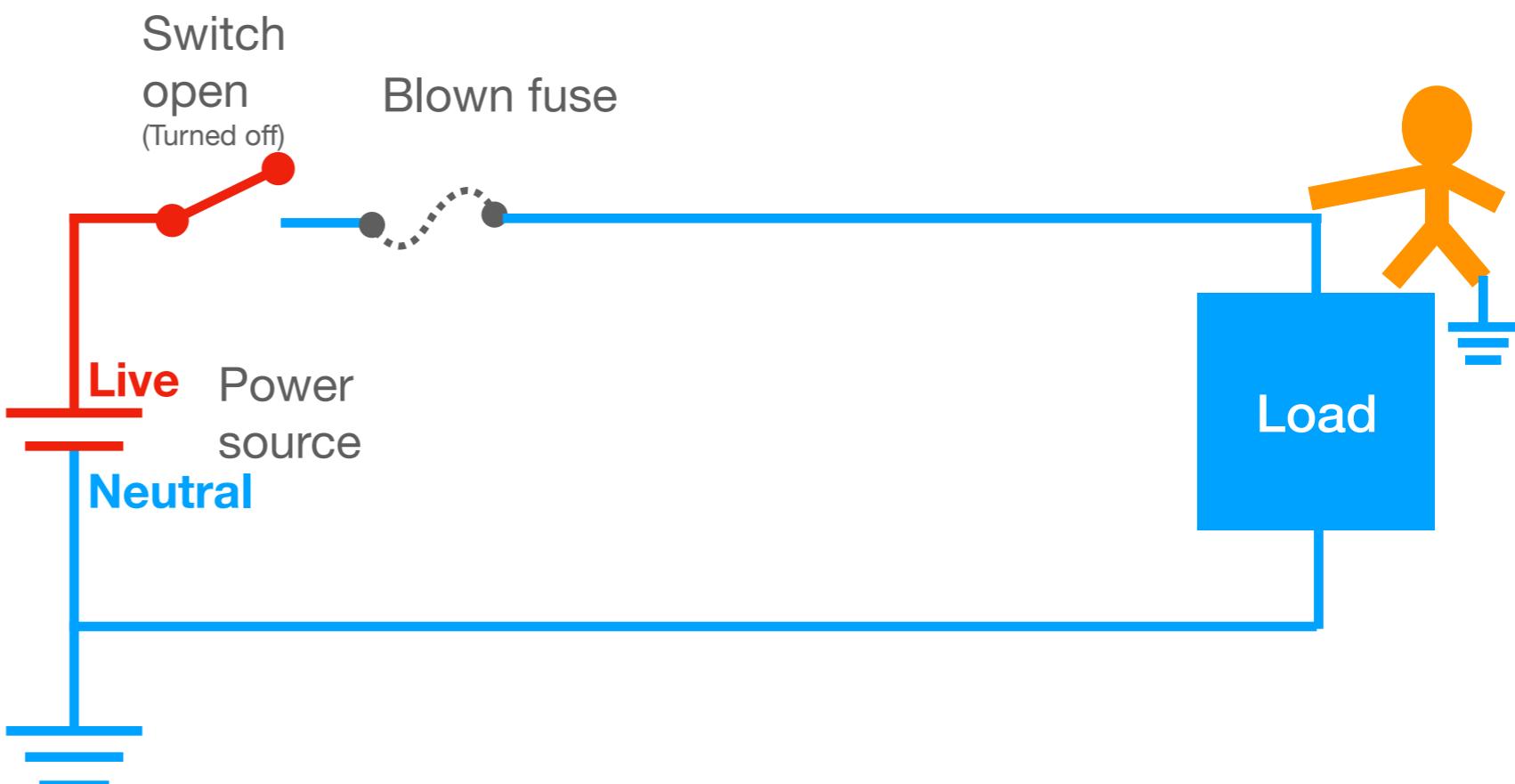
The switch and fuse should be placed at as near the source of **Live phase** (hot line) as possible.



## Benefits

In case you turn the machine OFF or fuse blows, you won't get **shocked** by accidentally touching the **larger portion** of hot line.

If you don't follow these rules the machine still works well, it's just you are less protected.

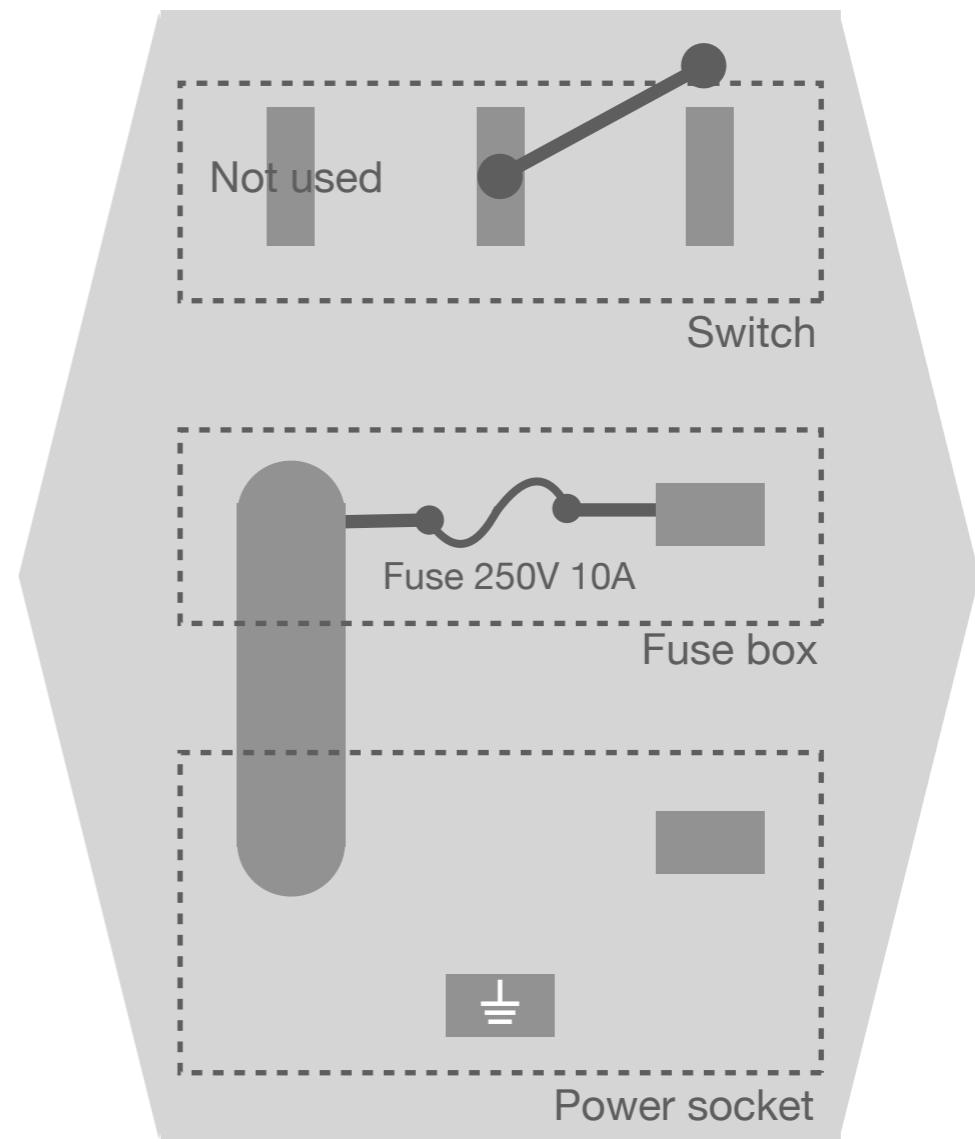


## Action

Optionally rewire the power socket.

# Wiring Diagram

## Structure of the Power Socket Module



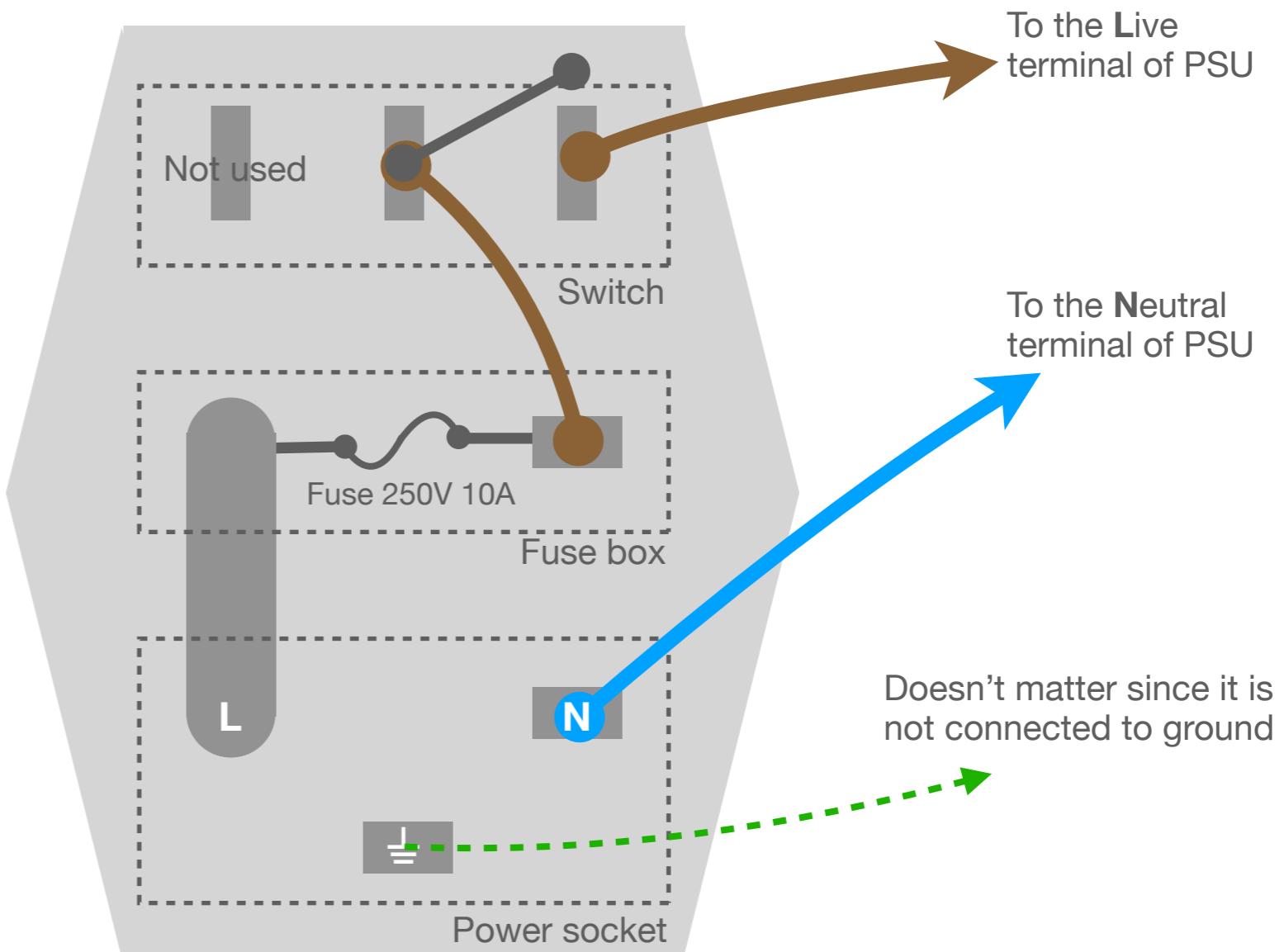
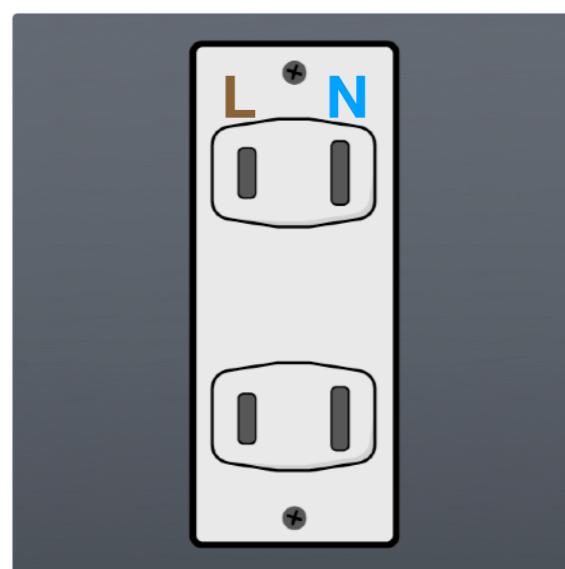
This module consists 3 parts: a power socket, a fuse box and a switch.

## Wiring Diagram

# Wiring for Socket Type A

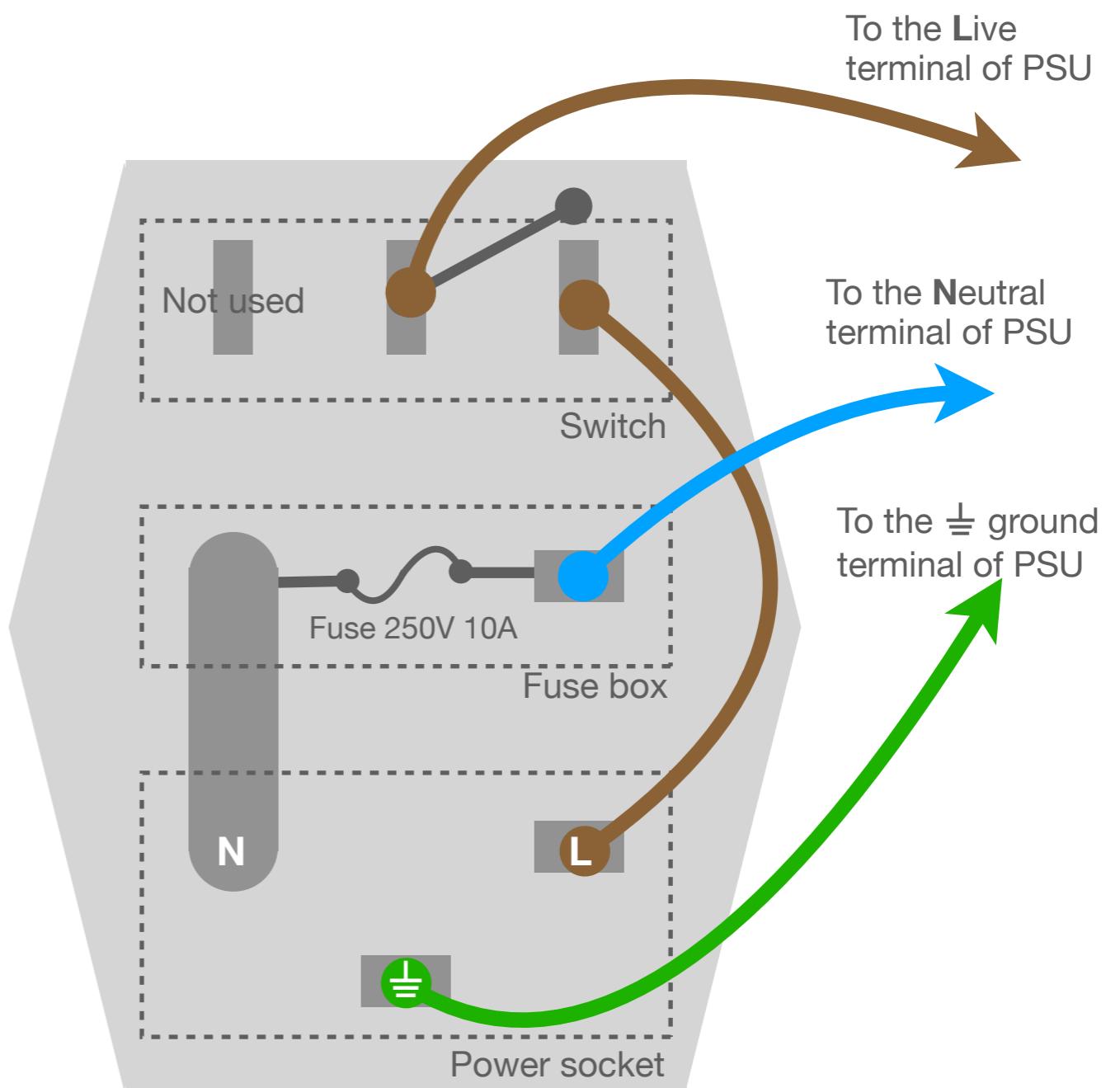
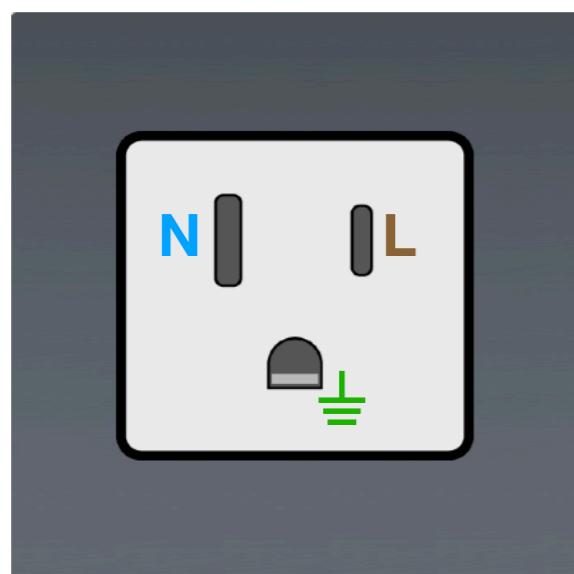
If your wall socket is type A as below, wire the switch module as in the figure - place both switch and fuse at Live phase.

Leave the ground phase alone since it is not connected at all.



## Wiring for Socket type B

If your wall socket is type B as below, because this module was not designed for it, we choose a 2nd best way - place the switch at Live phase, and the fuse at Neutral phase.



## Using High-Power Bed Heater

If your wall socket provides 110 VAC and you are planning to use a 700W bed heater, 14 AWG wires and a 250V 15A fuse are required for higher current.

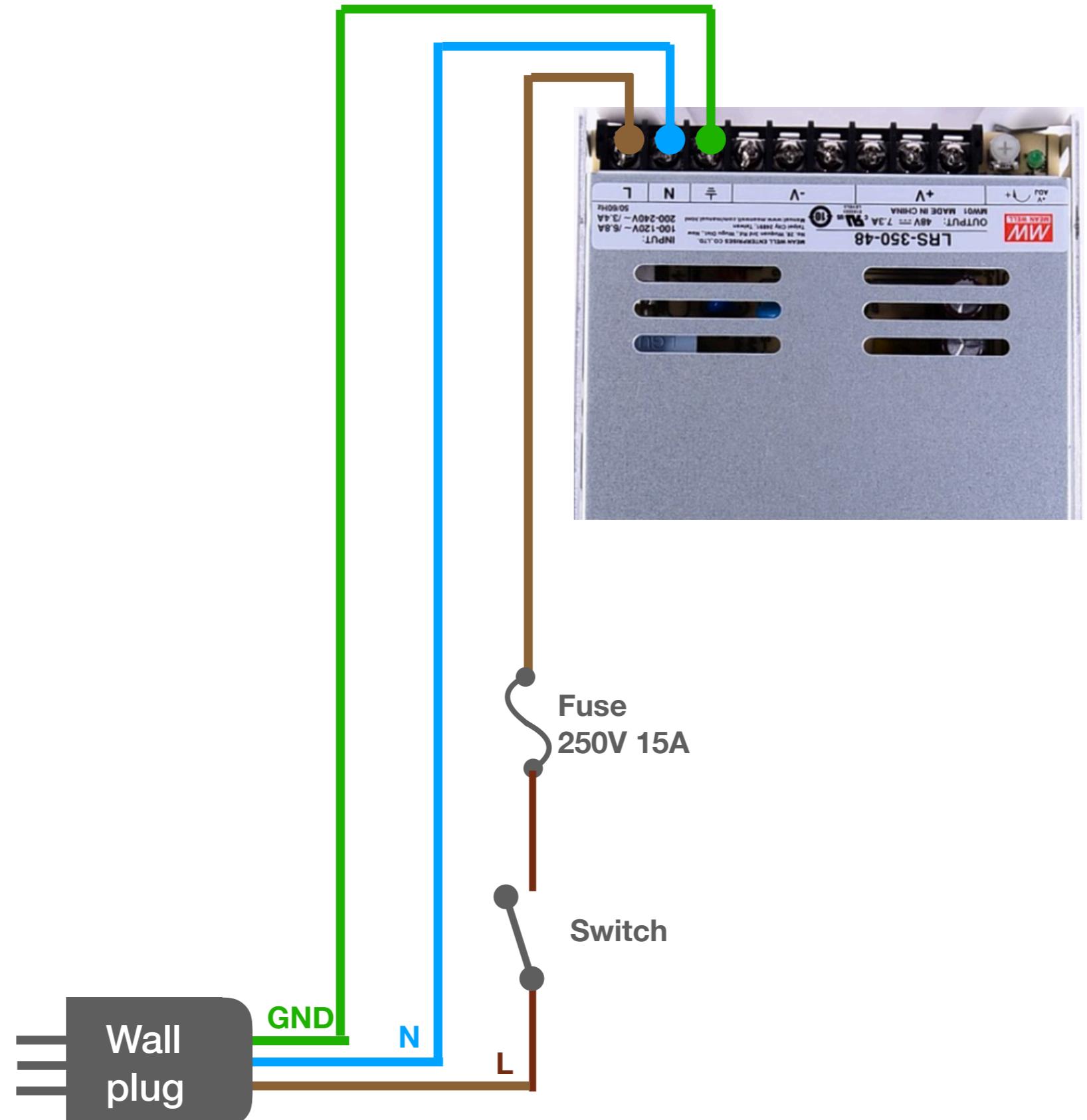
### 110 VAC

MeanWell LRS-350-24: 6.8A rated  
700W heater:  $700W/110V = 6.4A$   
Max:  $6.8A + 6.4A = 13.2A$

### 220 VAC

MeanWell LRS-350-24: 3.4A rated  
700W heater:  $700W/220V = 3.2A$   
Max:  $3.4A + 3.2A = 6.8A$

If you stay with 400W bed heater, the 10A fuse and wires included in SK-Go kit is enough.



## **SecKit, All-Metal CoreXY 3DP Kit**

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