

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!

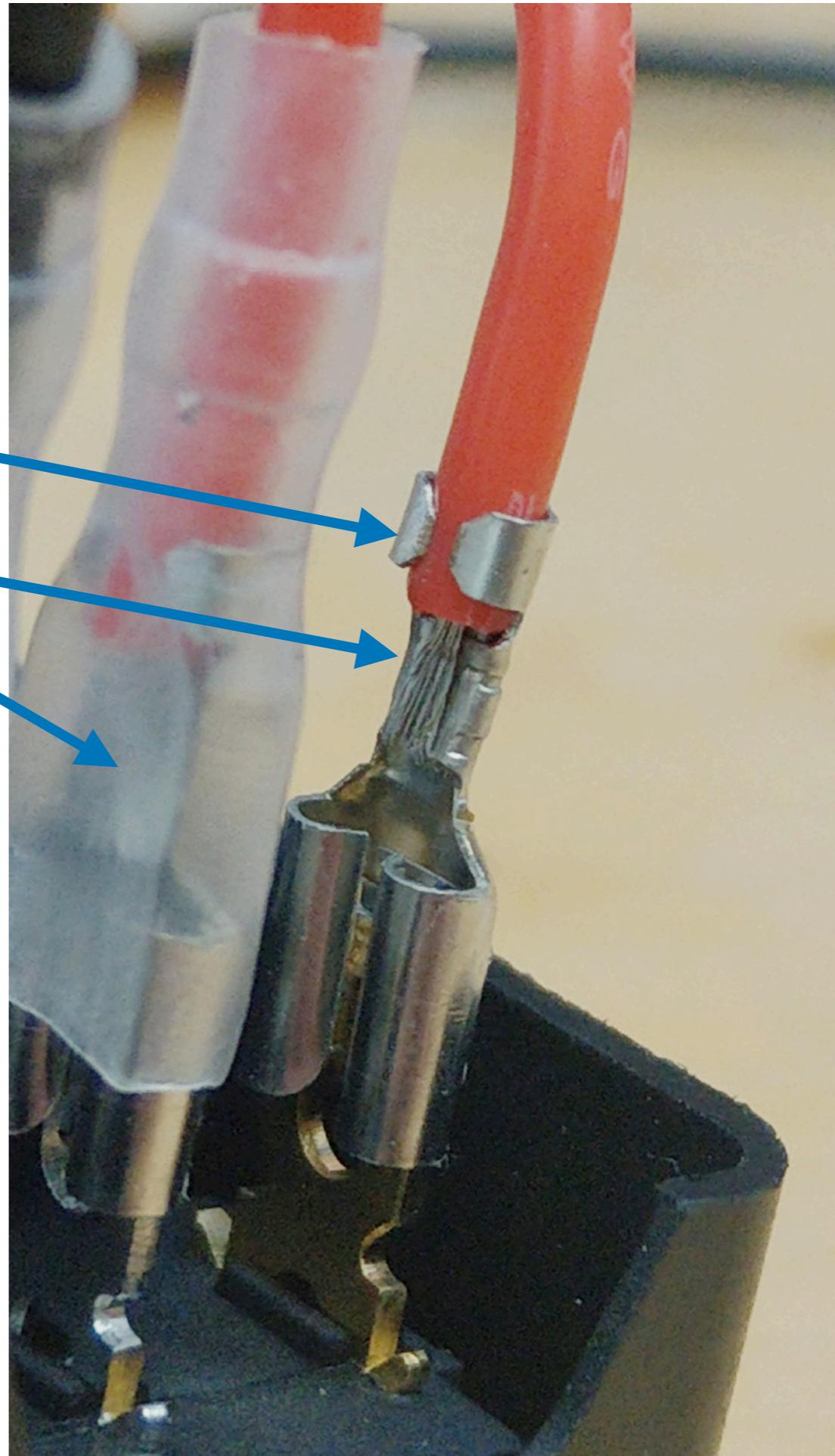
MUST DO Actions

- 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

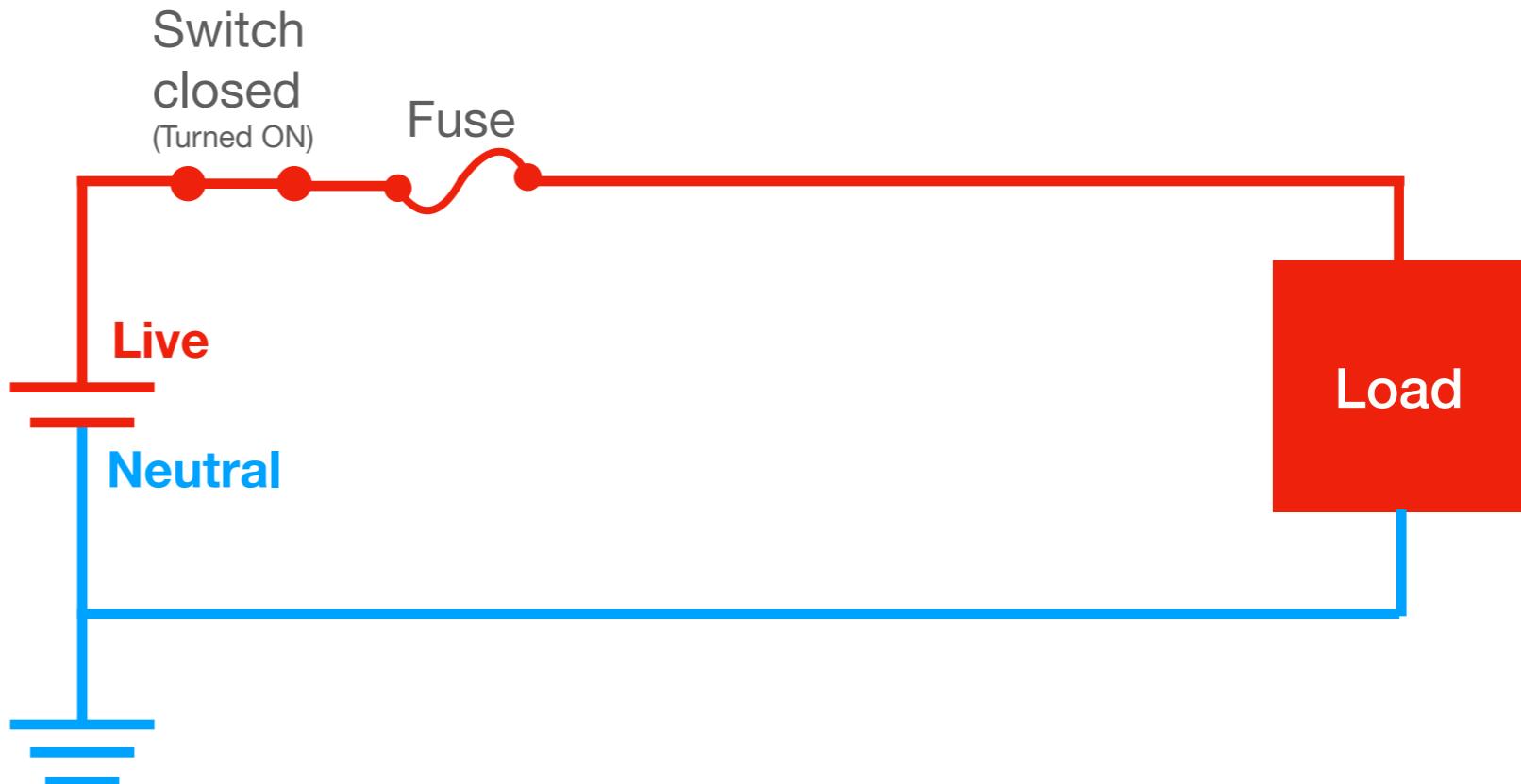
Wires are not clamped



Wiring Diagram

Switch and Fuse at Incorrect Phase

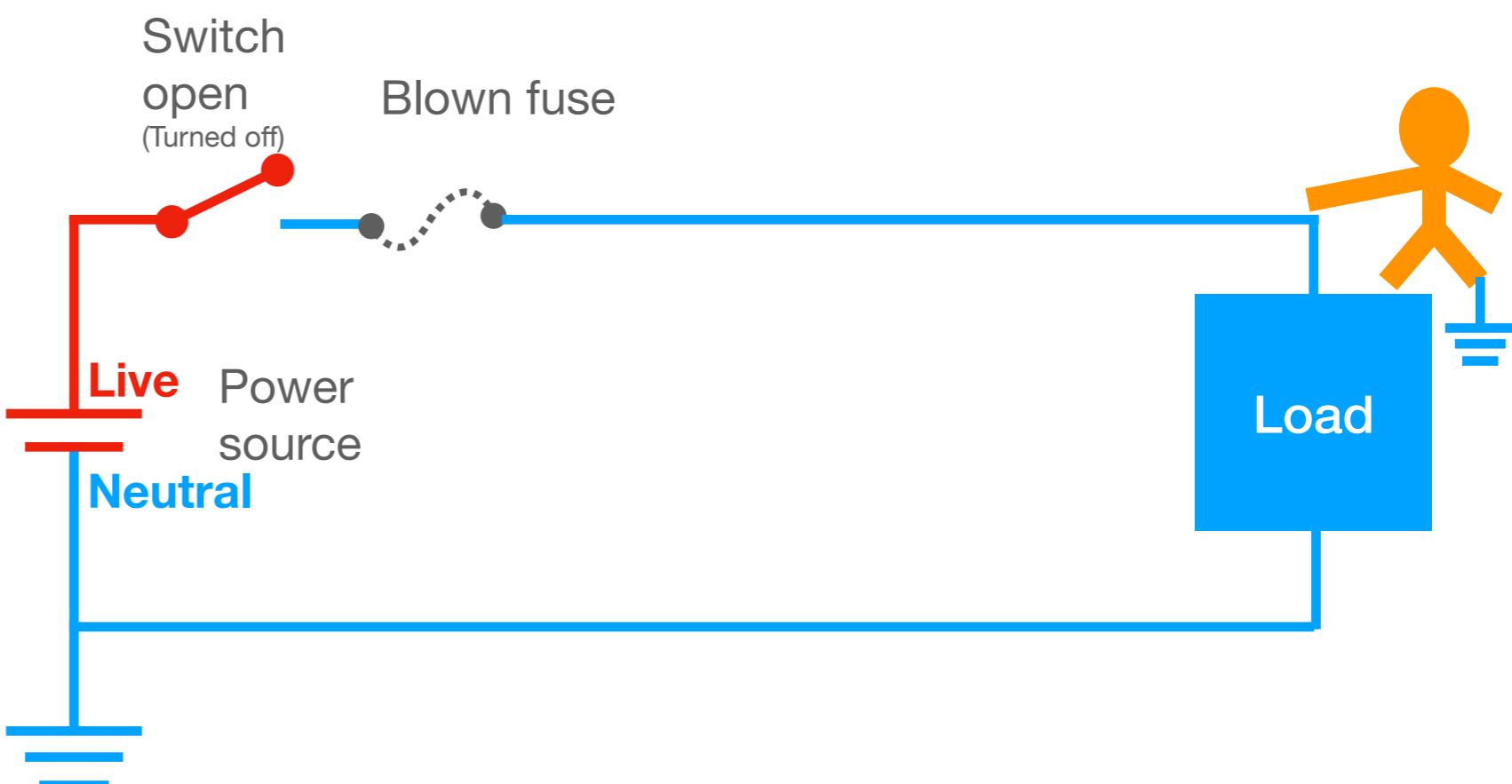
The switch and fuse should be placed at as near the source of **Live phase** (hot line) as possible.



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.

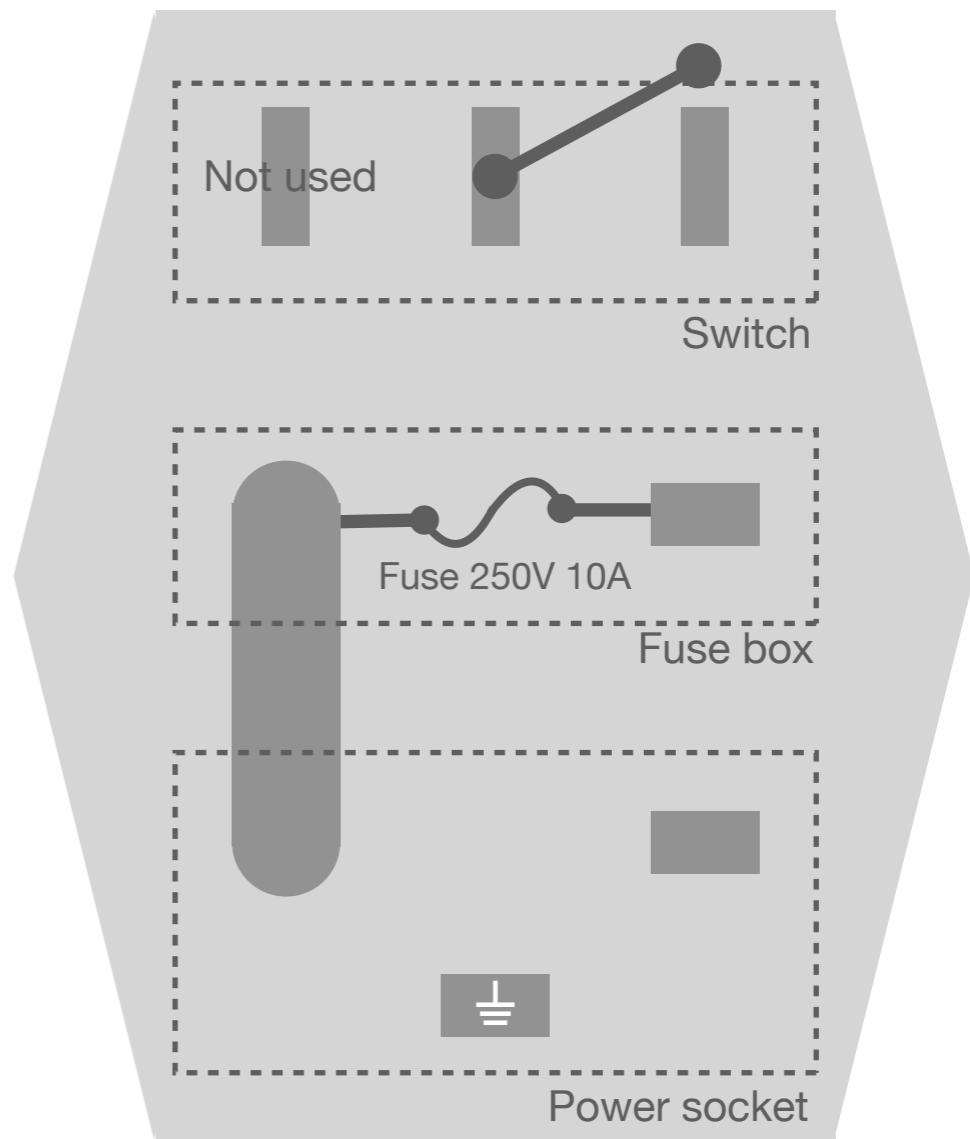


Action

Optionally rewire the power socket.

Wiring Diagram

Structure of the Power Socket Module



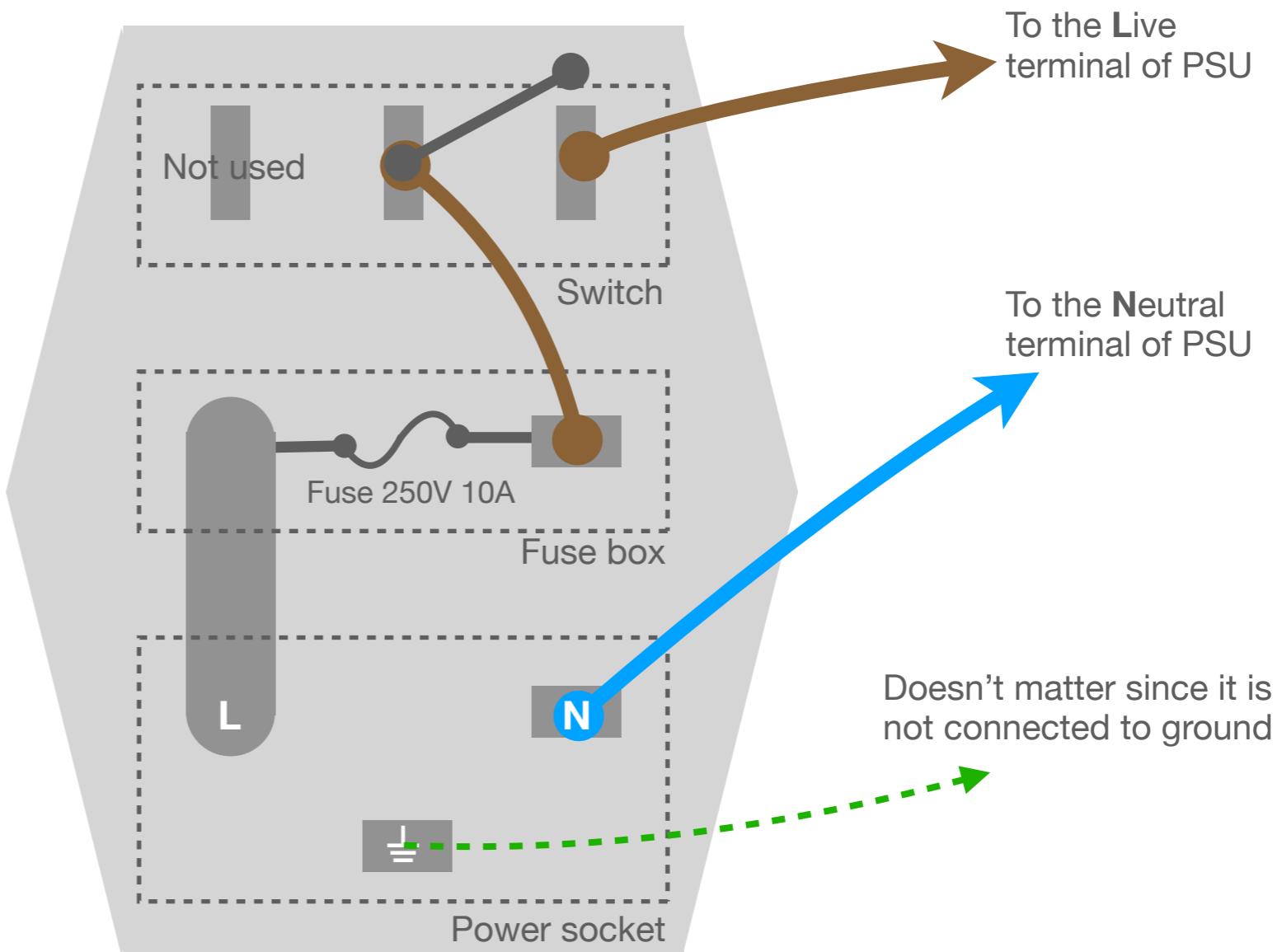
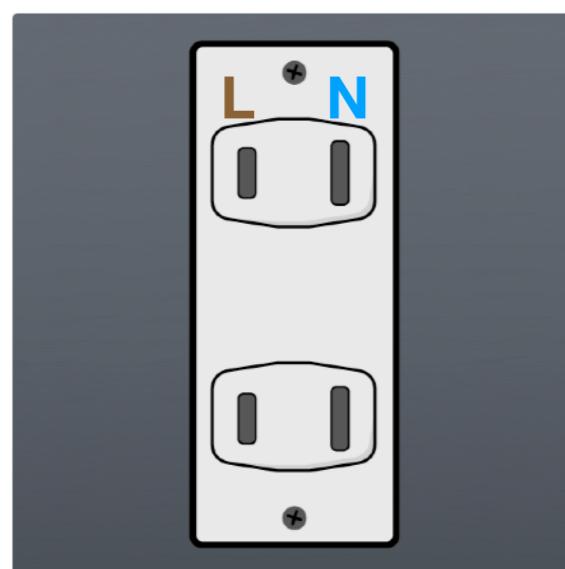
This module consists 3 parts: a power socket, a fuse box and a switch.

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.



To the **Live** terminal of PSU

To the **Neutral** terminal of PSU

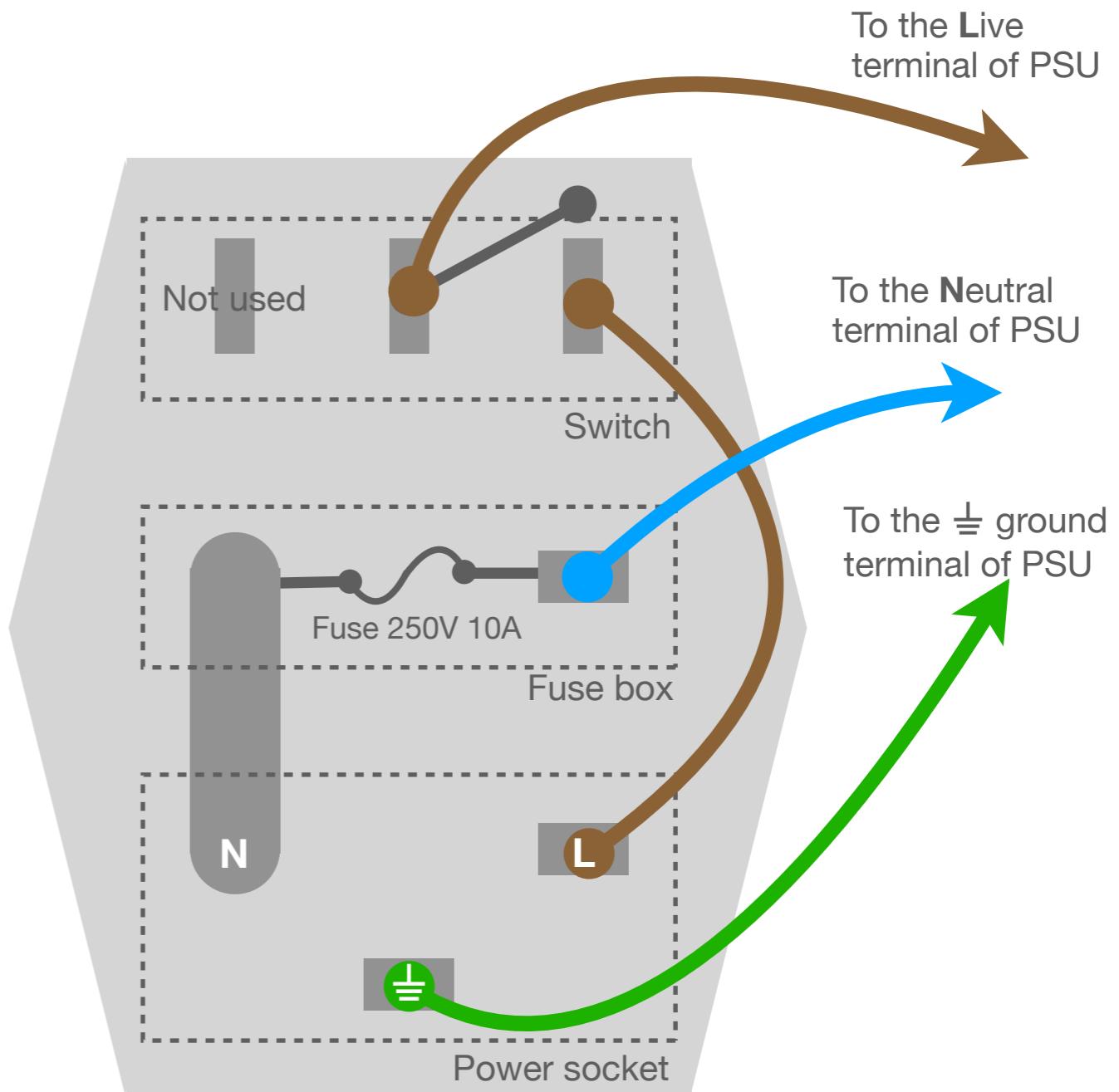
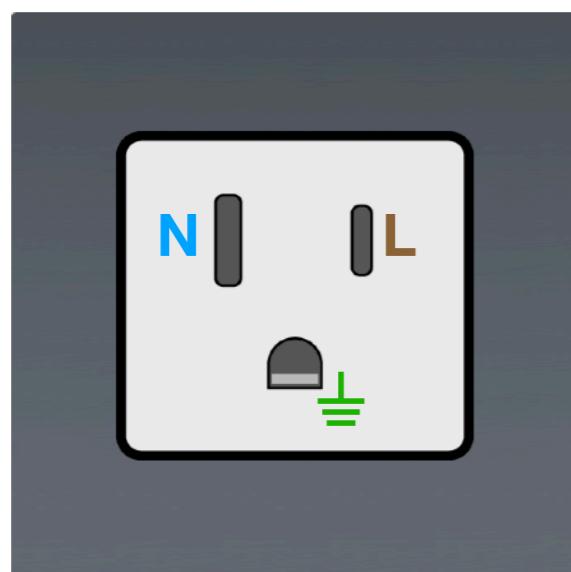
To the **Live** terminal of PSU

To the **Neutral** terminal of PSU

Doesn't matter since it is not connected to ground

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, it is suggested to separate the circuit to bed heaters from others with another power cord, switch and fuse.

110 VAC

MeanWell LRS-350-24: 6.8A rated

700W heater: $700W/110V = 6.4A$

Max: $6.8A + 6.4A = 13.2A$

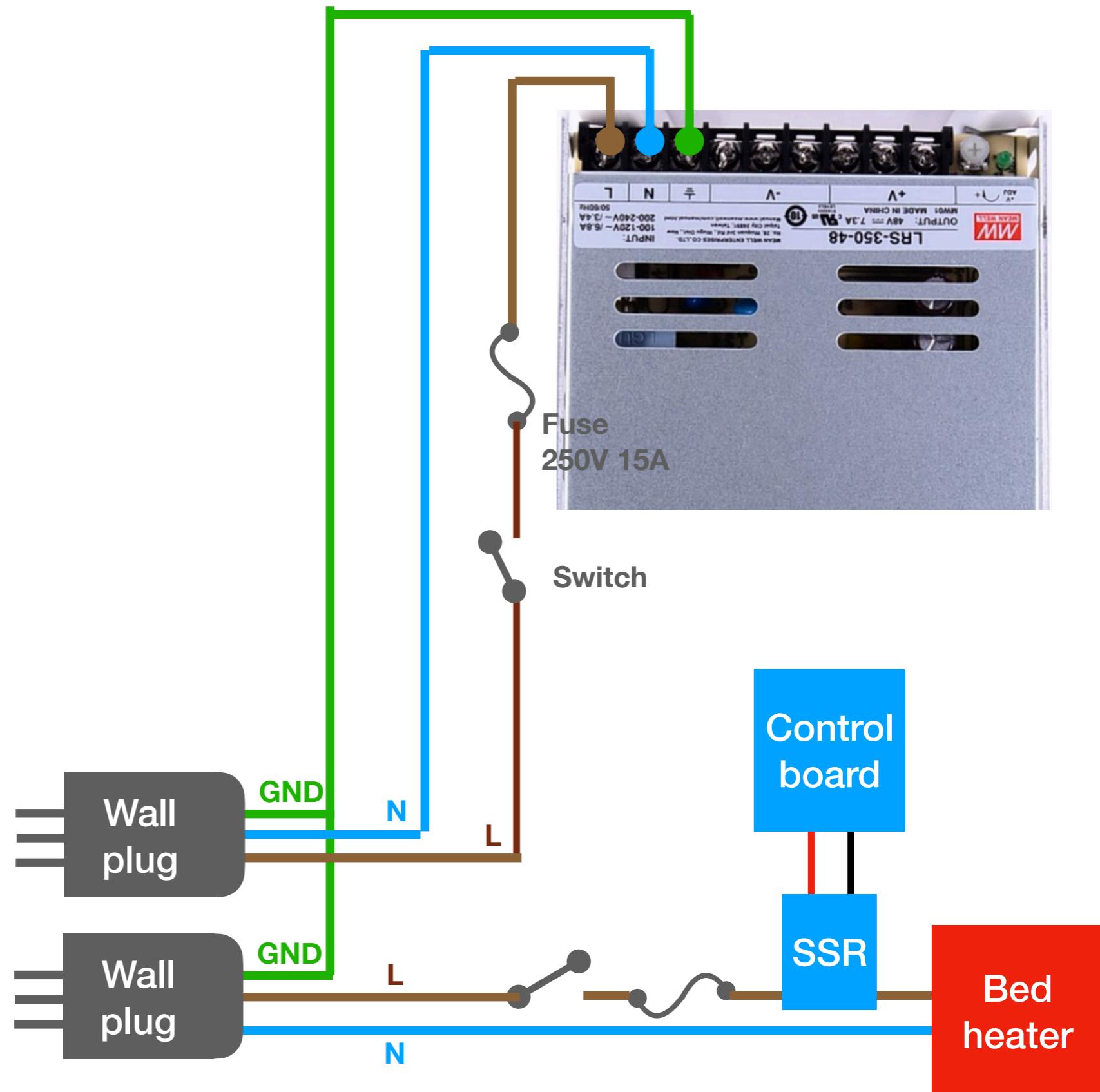
220 VAC

MeanWell LRS-350-24: 3.4A rated

700W heater: $700W/220V = 3.2A$

Max: $3.4A + 3.2A = 6.8A$

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



SecKit, All-Metal CoreXY 3DP Kit

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