

Project Documentation

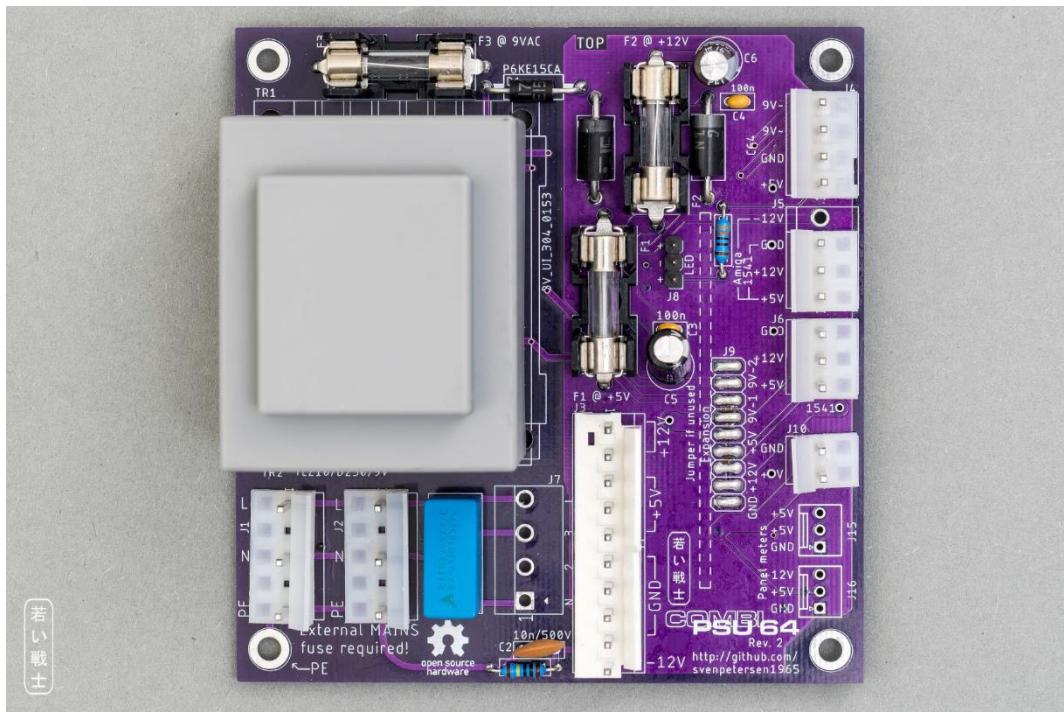
COMBI
PSU 64

C64 PSU COMBI

Project number: 131

Revision: 2

Date: 15.07.2022



Disclaimer

Working with mains voltages can be harmful and cause death. Do not connect this PCB to mains (230VAC) unless you are trained/authorized in doing so and know the required safety regulations.

An electrical shock can be deadly. Improper installations can lead to fire hazards.

This PSU is a prototype, it is not certified in any way and might only be used as a prototype under laboratory conditions. Usage is at own risk.

The PSU is designed to be installed in a metal enclosure. A 3 prong mains connector is required and the case has to be connected to PE in a suitable way. A sufficient ventilation of the enclosure is required.

The mains fuse is not included on the PCB. A suitable fuse has to be installed in the mains circuitry externally.

The documentation is drafted to the best of my knowledge. The creator is not liable for the accuracy and completeness.

C64 PSU Combi Rev. 2

Module Description

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1. Introduction

The C64 combi PSU is a power supply board for the Commodore C64 and up to two floppy disk drives 1541-II. Depending on the used external DC-power supply, one of the 1541 connectors can be used for a Commodore AMIGA.

This board connects to mains and it contains a 9V transformer, which provides the 9VAC for the C64. For the DC-Voltages, a variety of power supply modules can be connected externally.

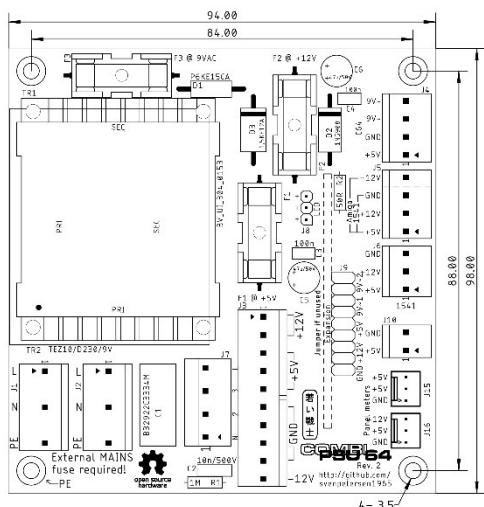


Figure 1: Measures of the board

The board allows a number of alternative placements and optional components:

- There are footprints for two different transformers, a chassis mount transformer can be connected via four spade connectors
- Two panel meters for +5V and +12V can be connected, if not wanted, the connectors do not need to be populated.
- An extension module can be connected, which can measure or control the output voltages
- One connector can provide voltages for either a 1541-II disk drive or an Amiga

2. External DC Power Supply

The external power supply should either have the output voltages +5V ($\geq 3.5A$), +12 V ($\geq 1A$) for one C64 and two 1541-II floppy disk drives or +5V ($\geq 5A$), +12V ($\geq 2A$), -12V ($\geq 0.1A$). The traces on the PCB are calculated for 4A (+12V, 9VAC), 6A (+5V) and 2.5A (-12V). The fuses have to be picked according to the maximum current of the output voltages and the copper traces.

For best operation (due to voltage drops on the PBC and the cables), it is recommended to adjust the power supply to +5.1V to +5.2V. While adjustment, any devices **must not** be connected to the PSU. The other voltages need to be checked. A slightly higher output on +12V is also ok.

Suggested PSUs (many other possible):

- Mean Well: RD-50A (+5V @ 6A, +12V @ 2A) (e.g. Mouser: €15.34)
- Mean Well: RT-65B (+5V @ 5A, +12V @ 2.8A, -12V @ 0.5A) (e.g. Mouser: 17,43€)

Be aware that the DC PSU has a soft start feature. The delay between the switch and +5V and +12V on is up to 1 second. The transformer does not switch on with delay. This means, the 9VAC comes first.

It is advised to switch on the PSU and then the connected devices. Switching on the devices first did not harm the devices, they worked properly, but it is not the recommended way.

3. The Expansion Module

For monitoring or controlling the output voltages of the C64 PSU Combi, an optional Expansion module can be connected to J9. The connector has input and output pins for the 9VAC, the +12V and the +5V. It also offers two GND pins.

In case the Expansion Module is not installed, the pins, mentioned before, have to be bridged with jumpers (rated 3A).

A maximum height of 20mm is assumed for the expansion module.

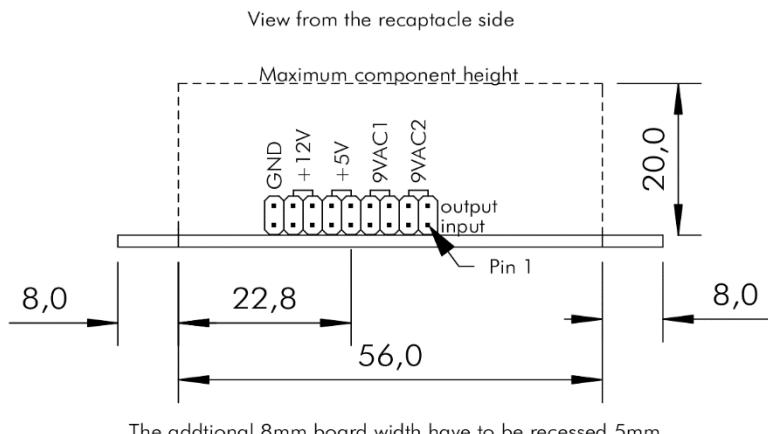


Figure 2: Dimensions of the Expansion Module

The maximum dimensions of the Expansion Module are shown in Figure 2. The length of the module depends on the enclosure of the power supply and the standoffs for the PCB.

Any voltage, that is unused on the expansion module should be bridged (80mil trace!) on there. The same is valid for voltages, which do not have a current measurement or any switch like function.

To prevent slipping off the connectors, the Expansion Module needs to be secured with silicon glue (which is reversible) after testing.

4. Connectors

4.1. J1, J2 – Mains connectors

- Molex KK 396 Header, Vertical, Friction Lock, 5 Circuits, Tin (Sn) Plating (Pin 2 and pin 4 removed): P/N 0026604050
- KK 3.96mm Crimp Terminal Housing, Friction Ramp, 5 Circuits, Natural: P/N 09503051
- KK 396 Crimp Terminal 2478, 18-24 AWG, Bag, Brass Tin (Sn): P/N 08500106.

Pin	Signal
1	L (live/hot)
3	N (neutral)
5	PE (protective earth)

J1 is for the mains input, J2 is branching to the external DC-PSU.

4.2. J3 – DC-PSU

- Molex KK 396 Header, Vertical, Friction Lock, 10 Circuits, Tin (Sn) Plating: P/N 0026604100
- KK 3.96mm Crimp Terminal Housing, Friction Ramp, 10 Circuits, Natural: P/N 09503101
- KK 396 Crimp Terminal 2478, 18-24 AWG, Bag, Brass Tin (Sn): P/N 08500106.

Pin	Signal
1	+12V
2	+12V
3	+5V
4	+5V
5	+5V
6	GND
7	GND
8	GND
9	GND
10	-12V

4.3. J4 – C64 Output

- Molex KK 396 Header, Vertical, Friction Lock, 4 Circuits, Tin (Sn) Plating: P/N 0026604040
- KK 3.96mm Crimp Terminal Housing, Friction Ramp, 4 Circuits, Natural: P/N 09503041
- KK 396 Crimp Terminal 2478, 18-24 AWG, Bag, Brass Tin (Sn): P/N 08500106.

Pin	Signal
1	+5V
2	GND
3	9VAC2
4	9VAC1

4.4. J5 – 1541-II or Amiga Output

4.4.1. Version 1541-II

For the 1541-II only populate Pin 1 to 3. See J6.

4.4.2. Version Amiga

- Molex KK 396 Header, Vertical, Friction Lock, 4 Circuits, Tin (Sn) Plating: P/N 0026604040
- KK 3.96mm Crimp Terminal Housing, Friction Ramp, 4 Circuits, Natural: P/N 09503041
- KK 396 Crimp Terminal 2478, 18-24 AWG, Bag, Brass Tin (Sn): P/N 08500106.

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Pin	Signal
1	+5V
2	+12V
3	GND
4	-12V

4.5. J6 – 1541-II Output

- Molex KK 396 Header, Vertical, Friction Lock, 3 Circuits, Tin (Sn) Plating: P/N 0026604030
- KK 3.96mm Crimp Terminal Housing, Friction Ramp, 3 Circuits, Natural: P/N 09503031
- KK 396 Crimp Terminal 2478, 18-24 AWG, Bag, Brass Tin (Sn): P/N 08500106.

Pin	Signal
1	+5V
2	+12V
3	GND

4.6. J10 - +5V For Barrel Connector

- Molex KK 396 Header, Vertical, Friction Lock, 2 Circuits, Tin (Sn) Plating: P/N 0026604020
- KK 3.96mm Crimp Terminal Housing, Friction Ramp, 2 Circuits, Natural: P/N 09503021
- KK 396 Crimp Terminal 2478, 18-24 AWG, Bag, Brass Tin (Sn): P/N 08500106.

Pin	Signal
1	+5V
2	GND

4.7. J15 – Panel Volt-Meter (+5V)

- Molex KK 254 Wire-to-Board Header, Vertical, with Friction Lock, 3 Circuits, Tin (Sn) Plating: P/N 22272031
- KK 254 Crimp Housing, 3 Circuits, Natural: P/N 22-01-3037
- KK 254 Crimp Terminal, 22-30 AWG, Bag, Hot Tin (Sn) Dip Plating: P/N 08500114

Pin	Signal
1	GND
2	+5V (supply)
3	+5V (measurement)

4.8. J16 – Panel Volt-Meter (+12V)

- Molex KK 254 Wire-to-Board Header, Vertical, with Friction Lock, 3 Circuits, Tin (Sn) Plating: P/N 22272031
- KK 254 Crimp Housing, 3 Circuits, Natural: P/N 22012031

- KK 254 Crimp Terminal, 22-30 AWG, Bag, Hot Tin (Sn) Dip Plating: P/N 08500114

Pin	Signal
1	GND
2	+5V (supply)
3	+12V (measurement)

4.9. Expansion connector – J19

- Pin header, 2 x 9 circuits, 2.54mm pitch (0.1")
- Jumper from input to output if not used (jumpers rated 3A)

Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
Input 9VAC (2)	1	2	Output 9VAC (2)
Input 9VAC (2)	3	4	Output 9VAC (2)
Input 9VAC (1)	5	6	Output 9VAC (1)
Input 9VAC (1)	7	8	Output 9VAC (1)
Input +5V	9	10	Output +5V
Input +5V	11	12	Output +5V
Input +12V	13	14	Output +12V
Input +12V	15	16	Output +12V
GND	17	18	GND

If no expansion module is in place, the inputs have to be connected to the corresponding outputs with jumpers (2.54mm, 0.1").

4.10. Power LED – J8

- Pin header, 1x3 circuits, 2.54mm (0.1") pitch
- Crimp housing: Dupont crimp housing
- Dupont crimp terminals

It is possible to use a widely available (Ebay, AliExpress etc.) Dupont cable, which can be cut and soldered to the LED.

Pin	Signal
1	LED +
2	LED -
3	LED +

4.11. PE connection

The marked mounting hole is connected to PE.

5. Fuses

Since the rating of the fuses depend on the external power supply, that is used, there can only be recommendations. The copper tracks on the PCB are rated for 4A (9VAC, +12V) and 6A (+5V). These are the **absolute maximum ratings** for the fuses. Do not exceed this, even if the power supply is rated higher!

Fuse	Voltage	Recommendation
F1	+5V	3A
F2	+12V	1.6A
F3	9VAC	1.6A
Mains		0.5A slow blow

The ratings above are conservative. For powering an Amiga, higher ratings are required. Refer to the ratings of the original power supply.

The (external) mains fuse depends on the inrush current of the external power supply. The value has to be determined carefully. In case this fuse fails, the rating has to be increased.

6. Wiring

6.1. Annotations

This device is connected to mains. Mains voltage is potentially lethal. High currents, that can occur in this device can cause fire hazards. Do not carry out this work, if you are not trained!

Up to four sorts of crimp contacts are required for installing this device:

- FastOn Flat connectors 6.3 x 0.8 (isolated, red) for mains connector/switch
- Fork shaped/ring cable lugs (semi isolated, red) for the power supply
- Molex SPOX/KK 3.96
- Molex SPOX/KK 5.08
- Molex KK2.54

The crimp tools for the first two types are cheap. A tool capable of isolated crimps is required. At least the 2nd type has to be crimped, while the first type can be soldered (do not forget the shrinkable sleeve). Crimping is the recommended method.

The latter two contact types can be crimped with the Engineer PA-20 or (probably) the IWISS IWS-2820M. The cables can also be directly solder into the pads of the connectors. This is possible, but not recommended.

A quality control of every crimp is required. That means, the flat connectors and the ring cable lugs must not fall off the cable when pulling it.

It is definitely recommended to order more than just the required amount of each crimp connector/terminal. It is not unlikely, that some crimps don't work out, depending on the experience with this production method.

The installation of the PSU in a metal enclosure requires connection to PE of all metal parts of this enclosure. These connections need to be proved (at least with a multimeter) after finishing the assembly. One mounting hole of the PCB is connected to the PE of the installation. This is marked "← PE". Chopper disks are recommended to attain a good connection.

Many metal cases can be used as suitable enclosure for this PSU.

The Hammond 1411P was used for one version of the PSU Combi. It is quite compact (127mm x 152mm x 102mm) and fits the RD-50A. The price is about 16€ (tme.eu/2020).

Another case is the TEKO 384 (203mm x 160mm x 70mm). It is less high, both, the external PSU and the PCB can be mounted flat, which might be easier. The price is about 22€ (reichelt.de/2020).

In case, the power cables should stay connected to this PSU, strain reliefs are required. The recommended way is a DIN-jack on the back panel of the power supply and extra cables to have as few cables in the installation as possible.

Table 2 and Table 1 show the power jacks of the C64 and the 1541-II. The view is on the particular contact side. This is identical with the view on the solder side of the respective DIN plugs. The cables soldered to the din plugs should be 0.5mm²/AWG21. It is possible to use 0.75mm²/AWG20 wires, but this might require to clip off some of the wire strands, since the solder cups of the DIN plugs are usually not capable of accepting a wire of this diameter.

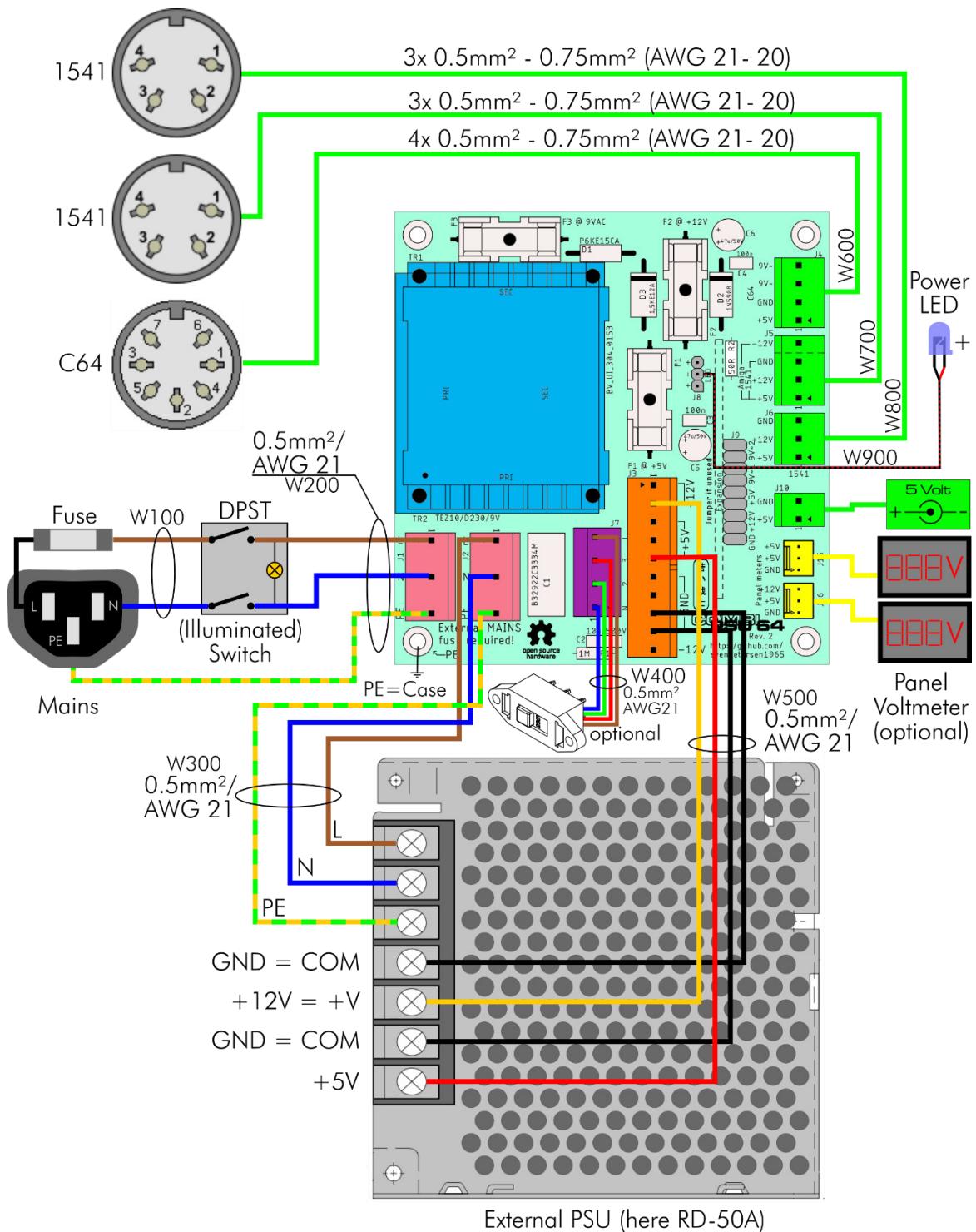


Figure 3: Wiring of the CombiPSU64

Table 1: Power jack of the 1541-II

Table 2 and Table 1 show the power jacks of the C64 and the 1541-II. The view is on the particular contact side. This is identical with the view on the solder side of the respective DIN plugs. The cables soldered to the din plugs should be 0.5mm²/AWG21. It is possible to use 0.75mm²/AWG20 wires, but this might require to clip off some of the wire strands, since the solder cups of the DIN plugs are usually not capable of accepting a wire of this diameter.

6.2. Wires

6.2.1. Lengths

The lengths of the wires are calculated for the Hammond 1411P case. They may differ for other configurations.

6.2.2. W100

These wires connect the appliance connector to the switch.

Qty	Item
4	FastOn 6.3x0.8, red, ISO
12cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, blue
12cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, brown

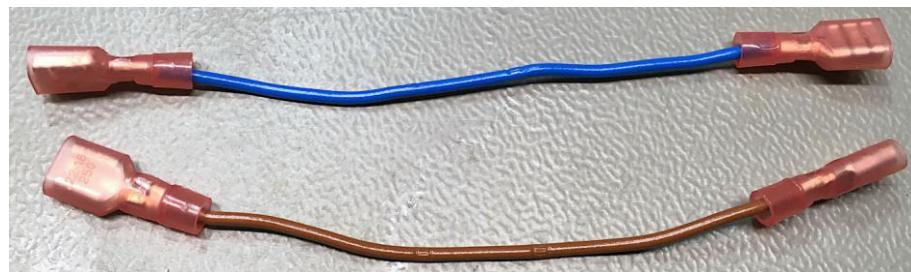


Figure 4: W100

6.2.3. W200

The wire connects the PCB (J1) to the mains switch. The (green/yellow) PE wire is connected to the PE pin of the appliance connector.

Qty	Item
3	FastOn 6.3x0.8, red, ISO
11cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, blue
11cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, brown
15cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, green/yellow
1	Crimp housing: Molex P/N 09503051
3	Crimp terminals: Molex P/N 08500106

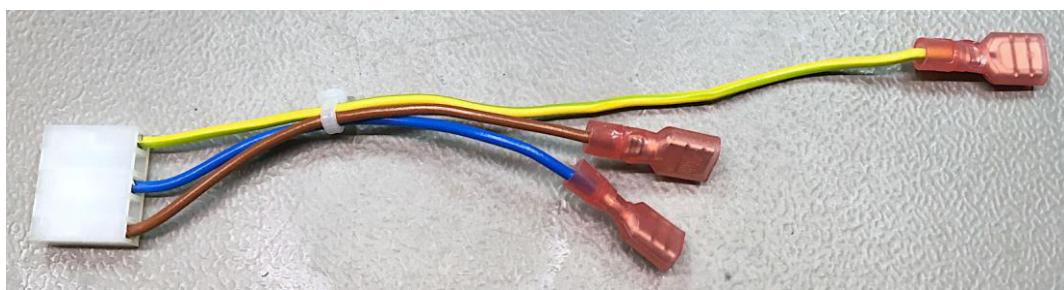


Figure 5: W200

6.2.4. W300

W300 connects the PBC (J2) to the external DC power supply.

Qty	Item
3	Fork connectors for M3, red, iso
19cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, blue
19cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, brown
19cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, green/yellow
1	Crimp housing: Molex P/N 09503051
3	Crimp terminals: Molex P/N 08500106

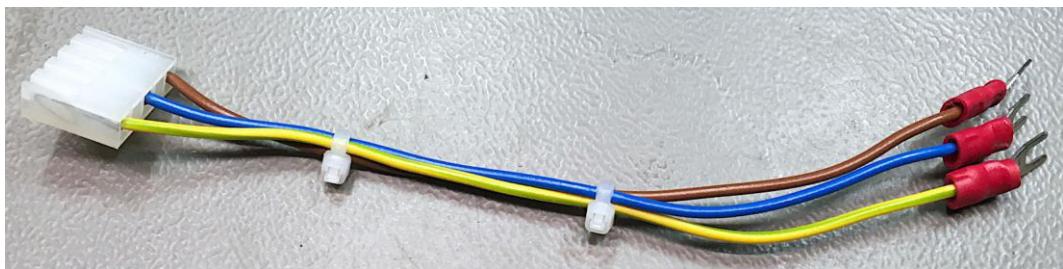


Figure 6: W300

6.2.5. W400

W400 is only required, in case the 230V/115V version of the PSU combi is built. It is the mains voltage selector switch.

This switch cable has to be built with great care. Messing up might destroy the transformer. The secondary coils are connected in series for 230V and in parallel for 115V. The orientation of the coils is important. Figure 9 shows the orientation of the switch. The yellow cable is in the position of the slider, when 230V is selected.

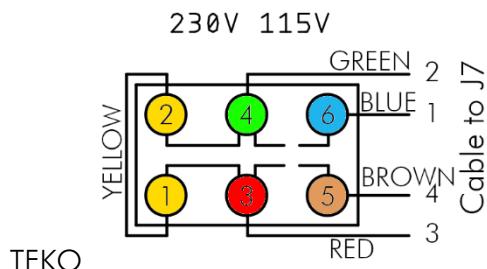


Figure 7: Mains voltage selector switch schematics

Qty	Item
1	Switch: Bulgin T22205B436B
14cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, blue
14cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, brown
14cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, green
14cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, red
6cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, yellow
9cm	Shrinkable sleeve 3.2/1.6
1	Crimp housing: Molex P/N 10013046
4	Crimp terminals: Molex P/N 08701031

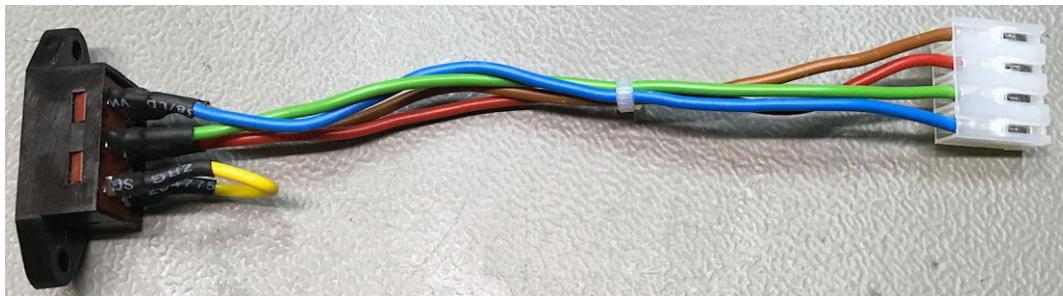


Figure 8: W400

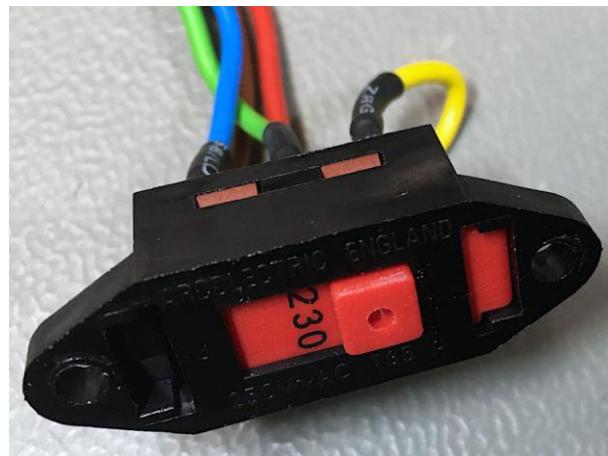


Figure 9: W400 detail

6.2.6. W500

W500 connected the PCB (J3) to the output of the external DC power supply. In case you use a different power supply, the pinning can vary. It is a good practice to wire as many GND wires as there are cables to the plus side of the voltages (if possible). Here, +5V and +12V are connected with one wire each, thus there are two ground wires in case of the RD-50A power supply.

Qty	Item
4	Fork connectors for M3, red, iso
19cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, red
19cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, yellow
38cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, black
1	Crimp housing: Molex P/N 09503101
4	Crimp terminals: Molex P/N 08500106

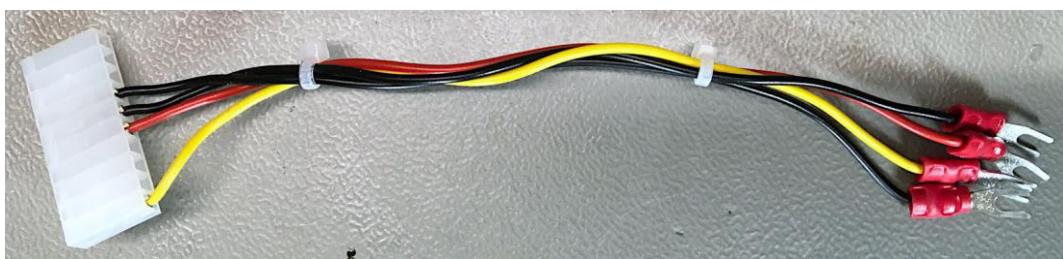


Figure 10: W500

Pin (J3)	Color	Voltage
1	yellow	+12V (+V)
5	red	+5V
6	black	GND (COM)
7	black	GND (COM)

6.2.7. W600

W600 is the cable to the output connection for the C64 (J4). Be aware, that the four-way crimp housing does not fit through the mounting hole for the DIN jack. The crimp terminals should be installed in the housing after the cable was mounted to the back panel.

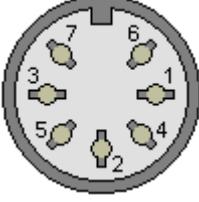
C64 Power Jack	Pin	Voltage
	1	-
	2	GND
	3	-
	4	-
	5	+5V
	6	9VAC(1)
	7	9VAC(2)

Table 2: Power jack of the C64

Qty	Item
1	7-way DIN-Jack (panel mount)
25cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, red
25cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, black
50cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, green
6cm	Shrinkable sleeve 3.2/1.6
1	Crimp housing: Molex P/N 09503041
4	Crimp terminals: Molex P/N 08500106



Figure 11: W600

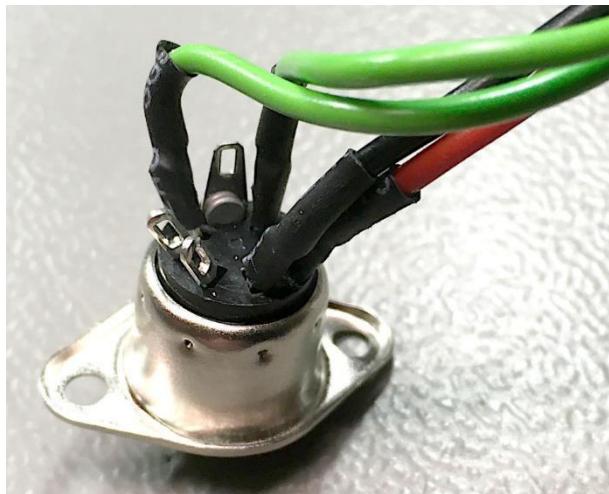


Figure 12: W600 (DIN jack)

Pin (J4)	Color	Voltage	DIN Jack
1	red	+5V	5
2	black	GND	2
3	green	9VAC(1)	6
4	green	9VAC(2)	7

6.2.8. W700

W700 connects the panel mount DIN-Jack for the first 1541-II to the PCB (J5).

1541 Power Jack	Pin	Voltage
	1	+5V
	2	GND
	3	-
	4	+12V

Table 3: Power jack of the 1541-II

Qty	Item
1	4-way DIN-Jack (panel mount)
35cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, red
35cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, black
35cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, yellow
5cm	Shrinkable sleeve 3.2/1.6
1	Crimp housing: Molex P/N 09503031
3	Crimp terminals: Molex P/N 08500106



Figure 13: W700

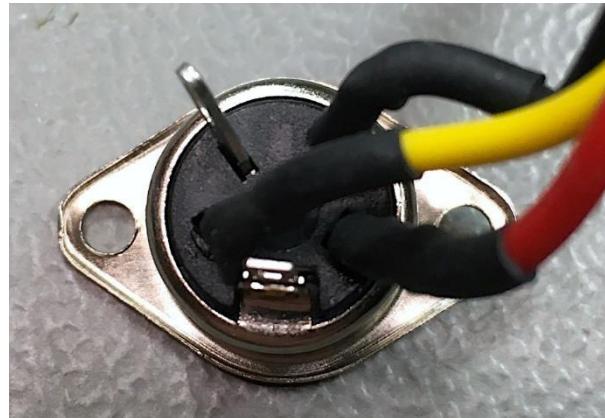


Figure 14: W700 (DIN jack)

Pin (J5)	Color	Voltage	DIN Jack
1	red	+5V	1
2	yellow	+12	4
3	black	GND	2

6.2.9. W800

W800 connects the panel mount DIN-Jack for the second 1541-II to the PCB (J6). It is identical to W700, except the length.

Qty	Item
1	4-way DIN-Jack (panel mount)
30cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, red
30cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, black
30cm	Wire: 0.5mm ² /AWG21, yellow
5cm	Shrinkable sleeve 3.2/1.6
1	Crimp housing: Molex P/N 09503031
3	Crimp terminals: Molex P/N 08500106

6.2.10. W900

W900 is the power LED. It stays with the pinout of the C64 power LED. The length depends on where you want to place your power LED.

The color of the LED determines the resistor R2 on the PCB. Different colors have forward voltages V_F with LEDs. For red, yellow and green, a 330Ω resistor is good, for blue and white, a 50Ω ($=47\Omega \dots 51\Omega$) is sufficient.

Qty	Item
1	LED (color of your choice)
10cm	Wire: 0.25mm ² /AWG24, red
10cm	Wire: 0.25mm ² /AWG24, black
3cm	Shrinkable sleeve 2.4/1.2
1	3-way DuPont crimp housing
2	DuPont crimp terminals

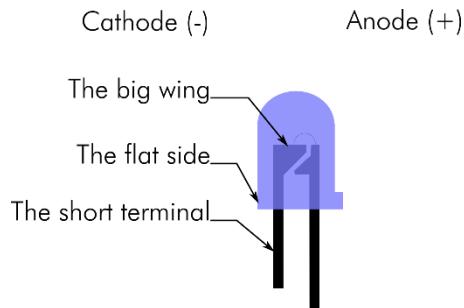


Figure 15: LED marking



Figure 16: W900

Pin	Signal
1	LED +
2	LED -
3	(LED +) may stay not connected

7. Metal parts

The metal parts depend on the case and the external DC power supply, which you plan to use. The Hammond 1411P case offers a very compact installation. The RD-50A DC PSU can be mounted upright and the PCB can be mounted on an aluminum panel, that is screwed to this PSU (Figure 28).

The back panel of the Hammond case needs cut outs for the appliance connector, the mains switch and the three DIN connectors for the power outputs. Optionally, a further cut out for the mains voltage selector switch is required.

The drawing of the back panel is scaled 1:1, so it can be printed out, taped to the back panel, then the centers and the corners are punched through. The outlines of the cutouts can be marked with a ruler and a scribe. All mounting holes are 3.5mm, the central cutouts for the DIN jacks have a diameter of 16mm. They can be cut with a unibit. The rectangular cutouts are done with a jigsaw.

The PCB is mounted on an aluminum plate, which holds four 15mm M3 spacers and which is screwed to the side of the RD-50A DC power supply. The third metal part is an aluminum angle

profile. A drawing of the plate and the profile is provided in this documentation. It can be printed out and used as a template, as well.

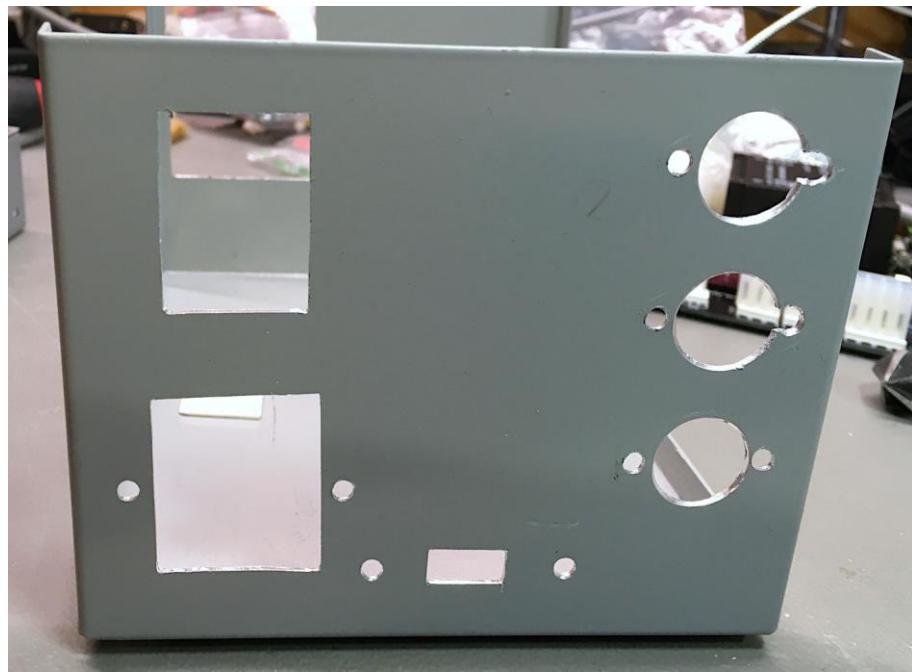


Figure 17: The back panel of the Hammond 1411P case

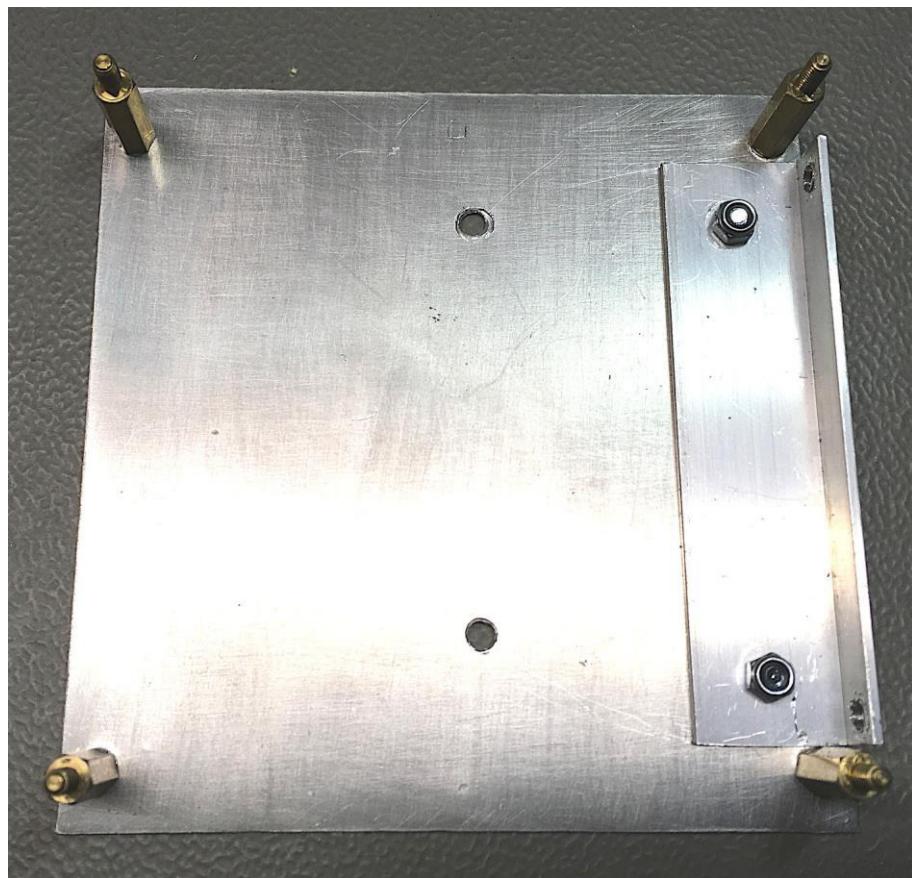


Figure 18: Mounting plate with angle profile (viewed from the PCB side)

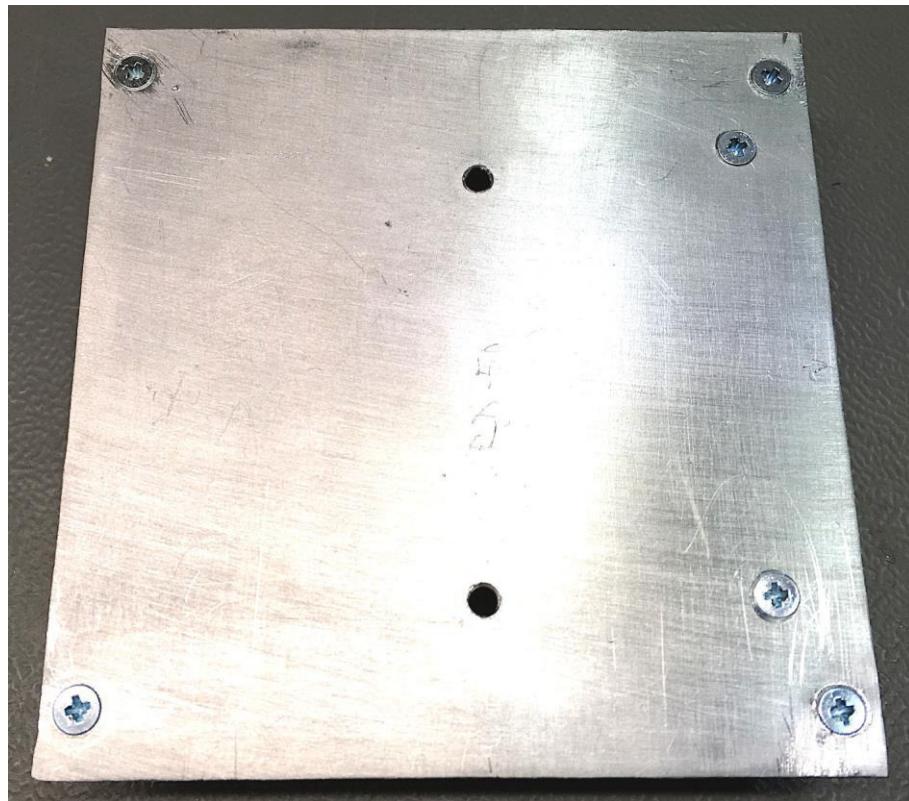


Figure 19: Mounting plate (viewed from the bottom side)

The spacers (M3, 15mm, male-female) are screwed to the mounting plate with countersunk M3x8 screws to provide a flat surface for the DC power supply.

Required screws:

- 6 ea. M3x10, countersunk
- 2 ea. M3 nut
- 2 ea. M3 toothed washer for the mounting angle
- 4 ea. M3/15mm spacer (male/female)

Drill a hole for the **power LED** (in the front panel), in case you desire it. For a 5mm LED with mounting clip, a 6.5mm drill is required.

8. Assembly

8.1. STEP 1 – Copy holes

First, the mounting plate is mounted on the RD-50A DC PSU. The DC PSU is then mounted inside the case. The purpose is to copy the drills of the angle profile to the case. The holes are marked, the PSU is unmounted again and the holes are drilled. Use M3x6 screws for holding the PSU.

8.2. STEP 2 – Connecting W300 and W500 to DC PSU

The mains cable W300 and the output cable W500 are connected to the DC PSU (Figure 20).

Cable	Color	Terminal
W300	brown	L
	blue	N
	Yellow/green	PE (symbol)
W500	black	COM
	yellow	V+
	black	COM
	red	+5V

It is important to fasten the screw terminals well, because lose contacts can lead to fire and/or electric shock.

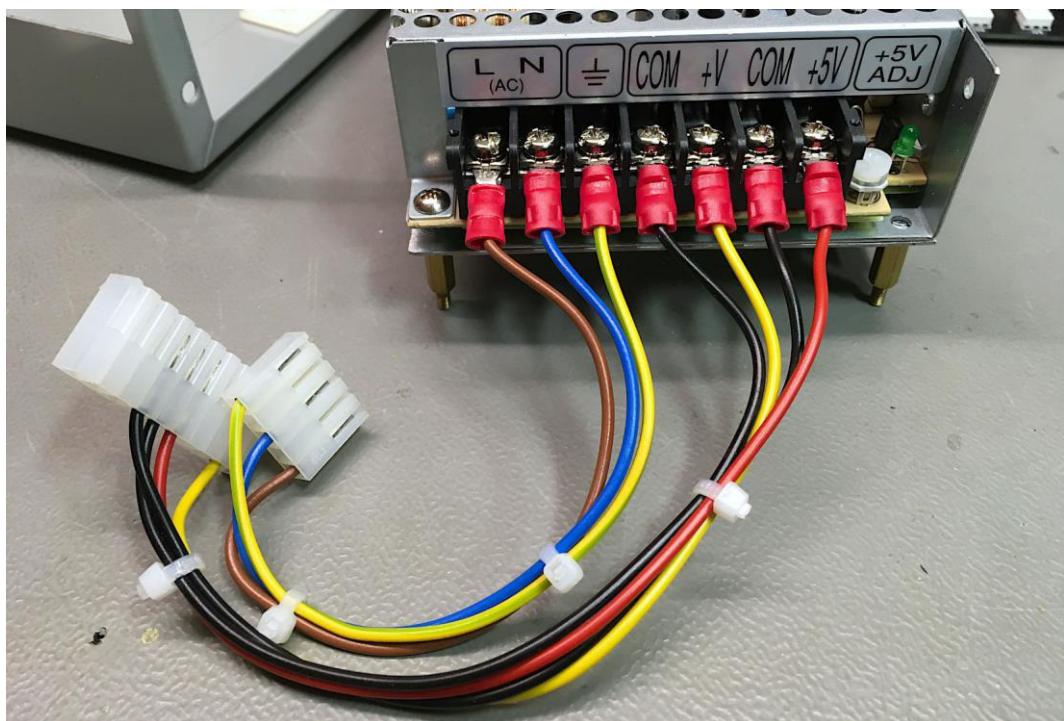


Figure 20: W300 and W500 on DC PSU RD-50A

8.3. STEP 3 – W400, W600, W700 and W800 at Back Panel

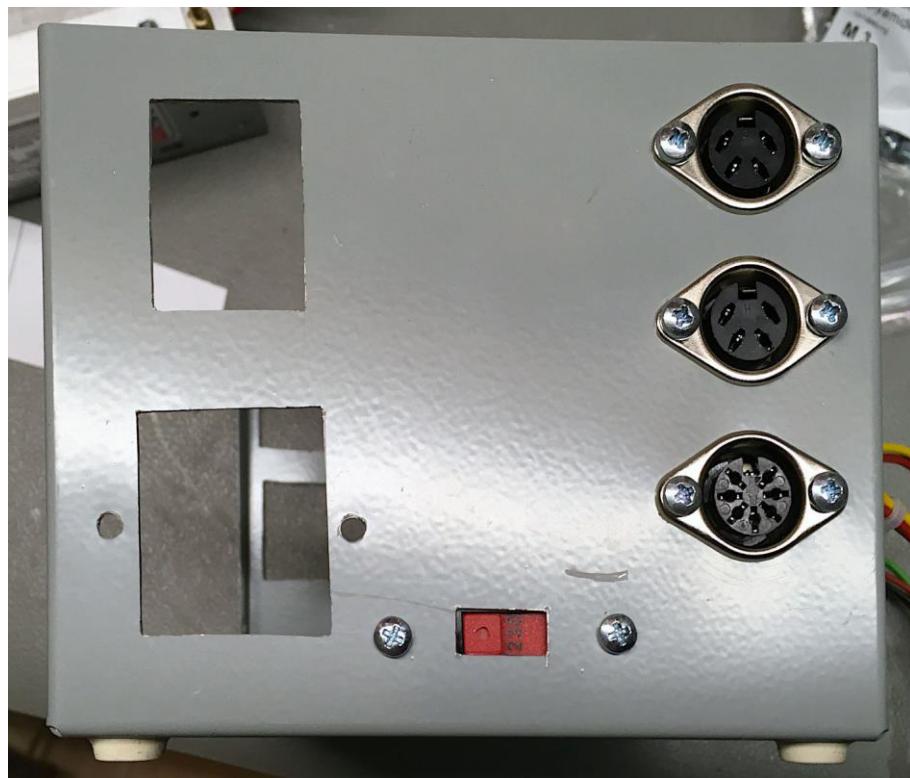


Figure 21: Output jacks and the mains voltage selector on back panel

The mains power selector switch W400 is optional and only required for the 115V/230V version. The DIN jacks should be installed with the coding notch on top for easier cable connection.

The four-way crimp housing of W600 does not fit through the 16mm mounting hole for the DIN-jack. It should be installed after the DIN-jack has been mounted.

Required screws:

- 8 ea. M3 x 10
- 8 ea. M3 (3.2mm) washer
- 8 ea. M3 nuts

8.4. STEP 4 – Appliance connector and mains switch

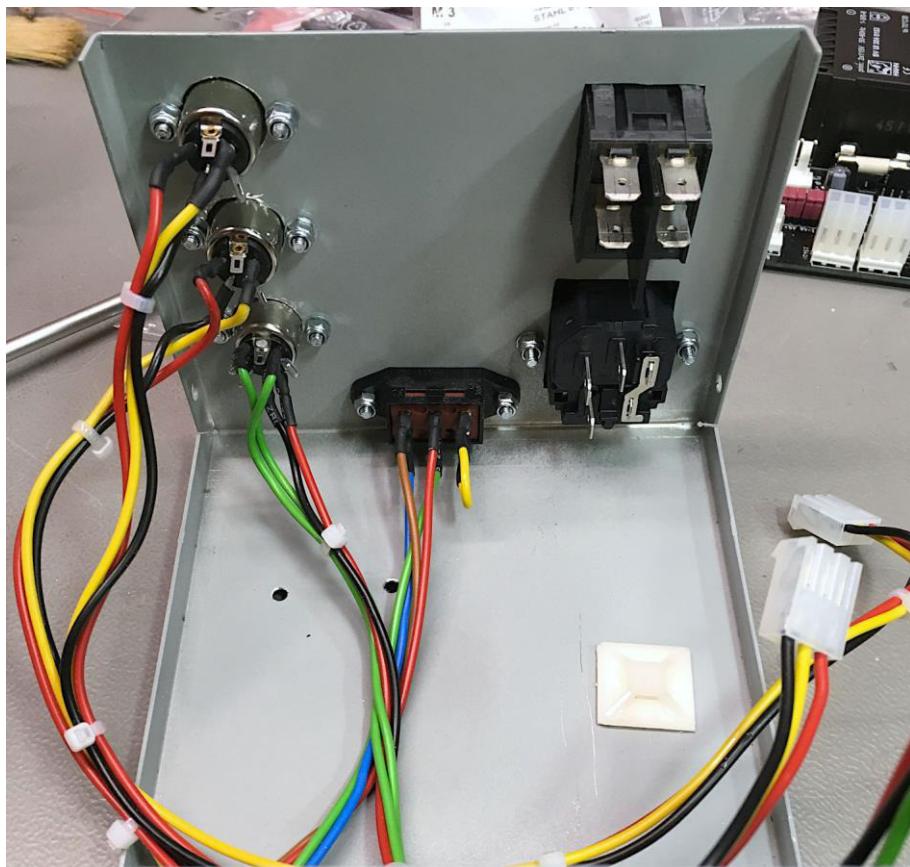


Figure 22: Back panel with all connectors installed

The appliance connector is installed before the power switch. The PE spade connector should point up.

Required screws:

- 2 ea. M3x10 counter sunk
- 2 ea. Washer (M3 = 3.2mm)
- 2 ea. M3 nuts

8.5. STEP 5 – Install W100 and W200

W100 and W200 are the mains voltage input cables for the board. In case an illuminated mains switch is used, it is important to connect the cables (W100, Figure 4) from the appliance connector on the input side of the switch. Otherwise, the light will be on as long as the PSU is connected to the outlet. The right terminals are 1a (blue) and 2a (brown) for W100 (Figure 23).

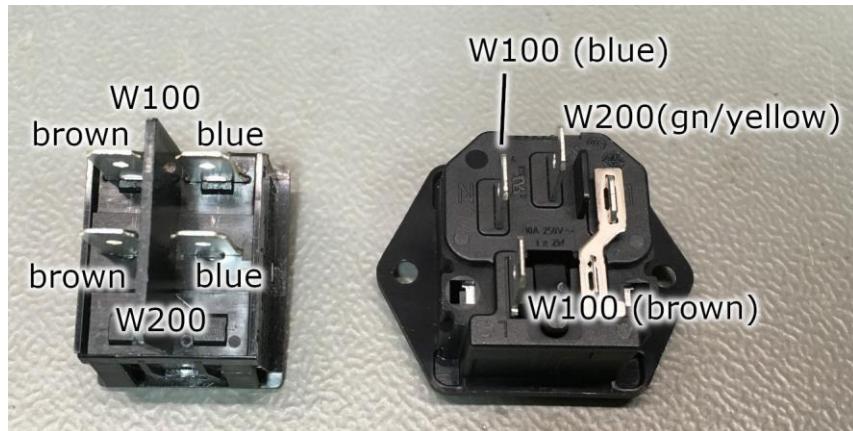


Figure 23: Terminals for connecting W100 and W200

The W100 side of the mains connector should point up.

The mains cable (W200, Figure 5) which will finally be connected to the PCB is connected to both, the switch (blue = N and brown =L) and the appliance connector (green/yellow=PE).

The (European) standard for cable colors is

Potential	Color
L(ive) = hot	brown
N(eutral)	blue
PE (protective earth)	Green/yellow

It is now time to install the fuse (5x20mm, 0.5A slow blow).

8.6. STEP 6 - Installing the DC PSU

Required screws:

- 2 ea. M3x6
- 2 ea. M3x10
- 6 ea. toothed washer (M3)
- 2 nuts M3

To provide a good PE connection of the case, the mounting plate and the DC PSU, toothed washers need to be used for mounting the DC PSU in the case.

Install the DC PSU with the short screws and the toothed washers from the bottom of the case. The screw terminals are pointing towards the back panel (Figure 29). It might be required to bend the fork connectors a bit (30°) down to have enough space for all cables.

The angle profile on the mounting plate is screwed in with toothed washers non both sides with the M3x10 screws (Figure 24).

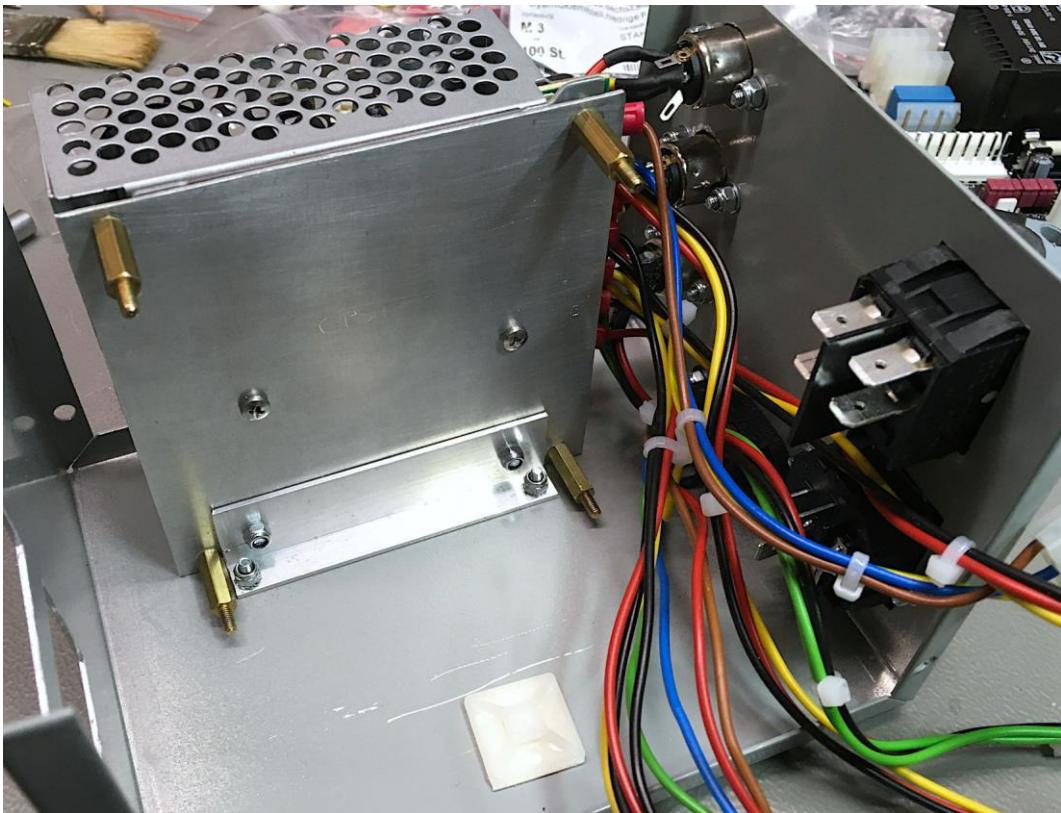


Figure 24: DC PSU installed in the case

8.7. STEP 7 - Installing the PCB

The PCB is installed on the spacers with four M3 nuts. Use a toothed washer for the PE mounting hole (this is marked with PE).

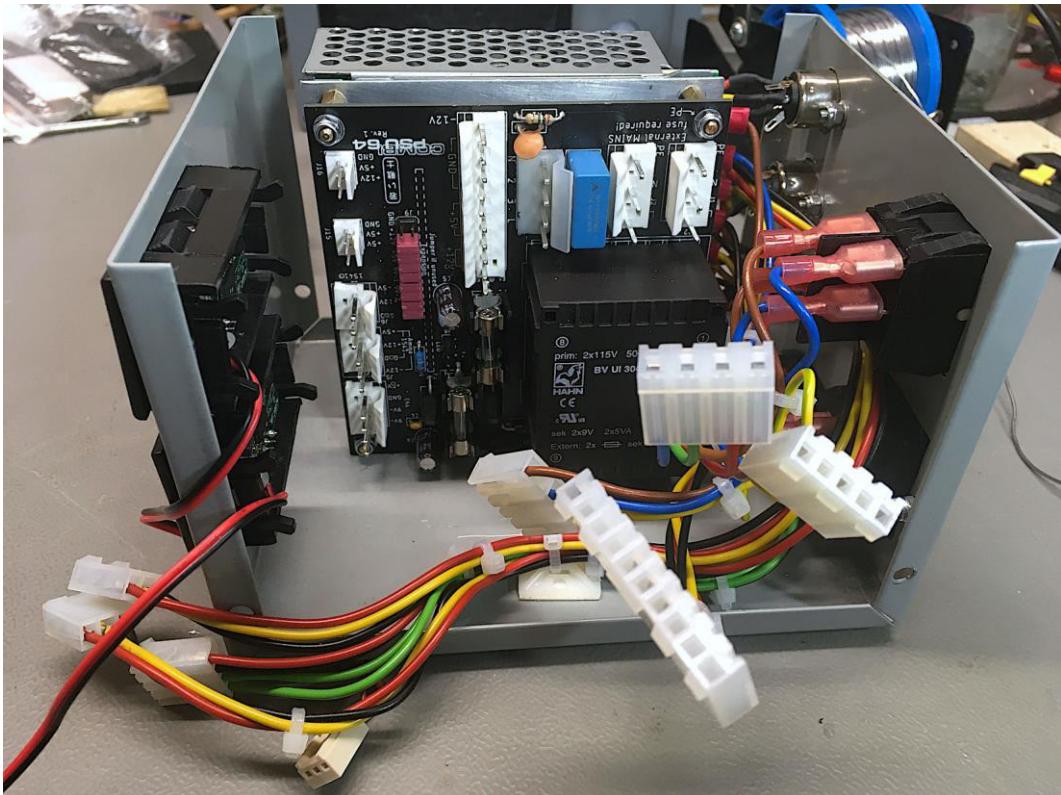


Figure 25: PCB installed

8.8. STEP 8 – Connect the Cables

- Connect W200 (from mains switch) to J1 on the PCB
- Connect W300 (from the DC PSU) to J2 on the PCB
- Connect W400 (from voltage selector switch) to J7 on the PCB (optional for 115V/230V)
- Connect W500 (from the DC PSU) to J3 on the PCB
- Connect W600 (C64 power jack) to J4 on the PCB
- Connect W800 (lower 1541 output jack) to J5 on the PCB
- Connect W700 (upper 1541 output jack) to J6 on the PCB
- If required, connect W900 (Power LED) to J8 on the PCB, both orientations work.

J1 and J2 are in parallel, so swapping is no problem. J5 and J6 are identical (as long as no AMIGA option is selected for J5). Swapping them is no problem.

Make sure, that J9 is completely jumpered.

9. Testing

After finishing the power supply, it is very important to test the pinning of the output jacks/cables. A mistake could fry the connected device.

First do an optical inspection.

Color	Potential
Green/yellow	PE
Brown	L
Blue	N
Green (except W400)	9VAC
Black	GND
Red (except W400)	+5V
Yellow	+12V

The voltages are all part of the print on the PCB besides the pins of the connectors. Check it. Then close the case.

The ratings of the power supply depend on the used components. This way, the mains fuse requires to be determined. Values of 500mA to maybe 1A should be tested. The PSU combi does have an inrush current, so if the fuse is too weak, it will blow frequently. Nevertheless, the fuse should be as weak as possible.

Be aware, that dealing with mains voltages is potentially lethal. Before you open the case, unplug mains!

If required, the +5V can be adjusted to 5.2V. This has to be accomplished while mains is switched on in an open case. Very dangerous!!! Do not connect devices while that! The voltage can be measured between COM and +5V on the DC PSU while adjustment.

Now measure the voltages on the output jacks with a multimeter. Refer to Table 2: Power jack of the C64 and Table 3: Power jack of the 1541-II. +5V and +12V are referenced to GND. The 9VAC is only referenced to the other 9VAC pin, so it can only be measured between both 9VAC pins.

The output cables (DIN connectors on both sides) should be carefully checked as well. A mistake will kill your devices!!!

If everything is ok, the PSU is ready for use.

10. Picture gallery

Figure 26 shows two versions of the PSU Combi. Two different external DC power supplies are used. Left is an XPower open frame PSU, which was used, because it was "in stock". The right power supply is the Mean Well RD-50A. The both boards are assembled with the different transformer types.

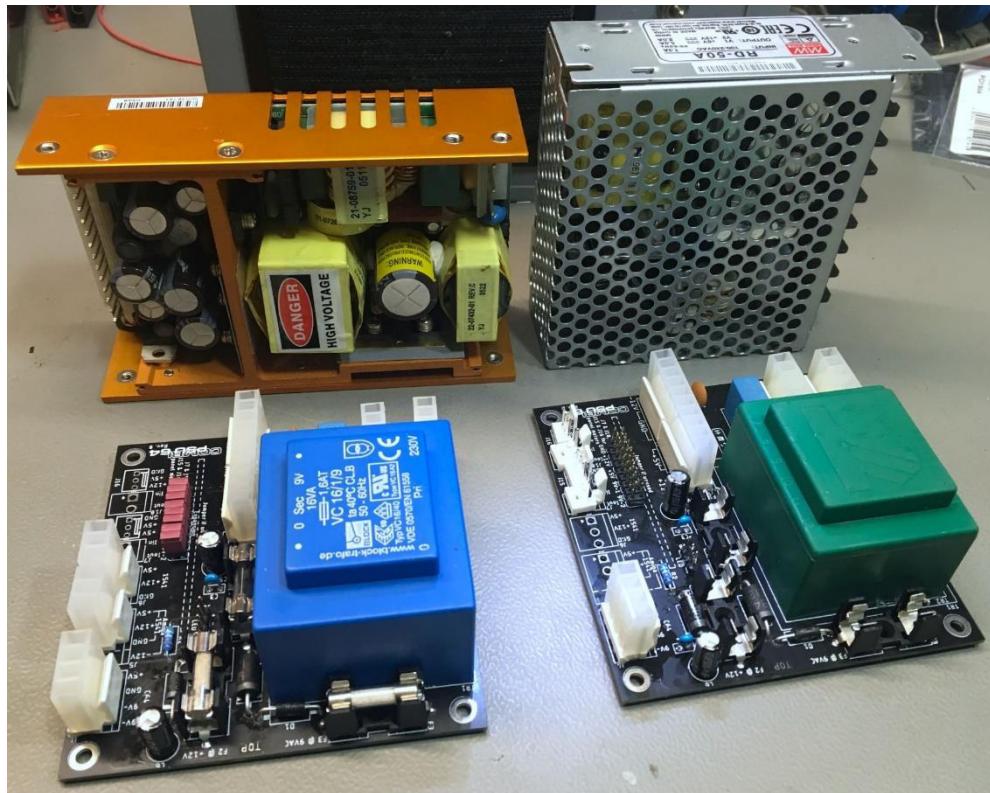


Figure 26: two versions of the PSU Combi

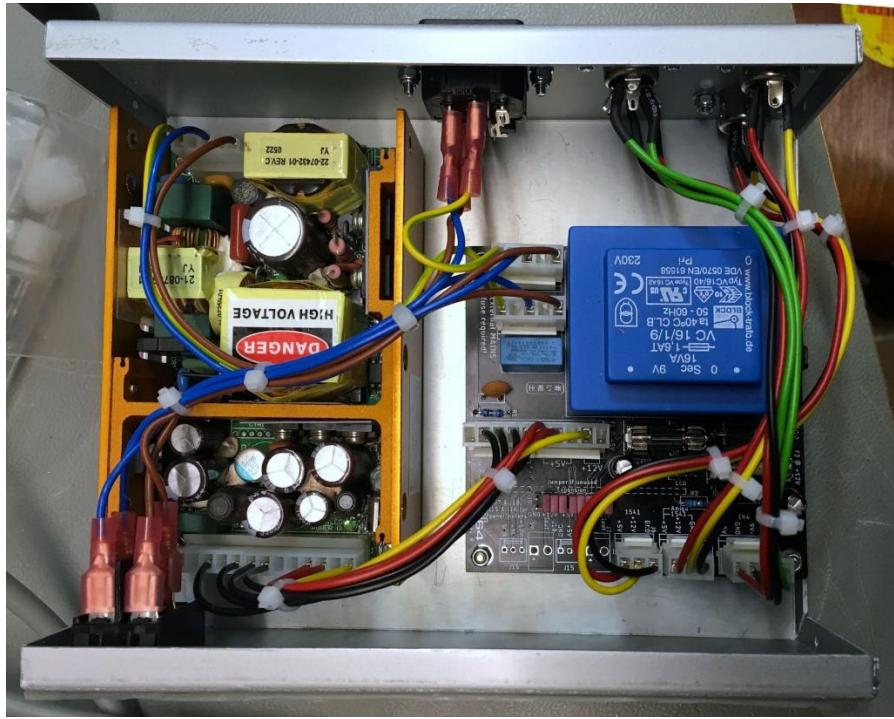


Figure 27: Finished PSU in TEKO 384 case

Figure 27 shows the finished PSU in the TEKO 384 case. The mains switch is on the front. The external PSU and the PCB fit side by side. The PSU can be mounted directly on the bottom of the case, while the PCB sits on 10mm hex bolts. The wiring of the mains and the output jacks require some space, due to the flat connectors and the bending radius of the cables.

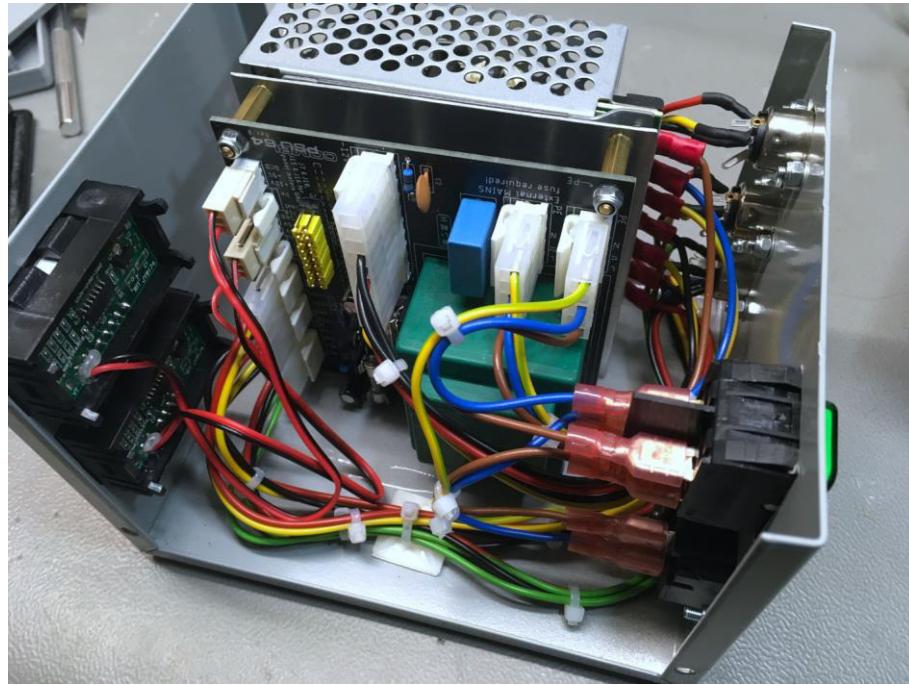


Figure 28: Finished PSU in the Hammond 1411P case

Figure 28 shows the PSU mounted inside the Hammond 1411P case. The RD-50A is mounted upright. The PCB is attached to a fitting panel, which is screwed to the bottom of the PSU and a mounting angle. This is the most compact configuration.

Cable ties and adhesive cable posts provide a clean cable routing. The mains switch is on the back.

Two panel voltmeters are installed. This is not a requirement. The voltmeter should be calibrated with a multimeter to get a useful accuracy.

Figure 29 shows the power jacks mounted to the back panel and the connection to the RD-50A with cable lugs.

Figure 30 shows the back side of the Hammond 1411P case. The mains switch is in the back, the output cables are also in the back. The output cables are detachable, which is a nice feature in case not all outputs are used permanently. In case one or two cables should stay permanently attached, strain reliefs can be mounted on the back panel.

Figure 31 shows the mounting of the RD-50A power supply and the PCB in the Hammond case. The PCB sits on a fitting panel via 15mm hex bolts. The fitting panel is screwed to the bottom of the RD-50A. A 10mm x 10mm aluminum mounting angle is screwed to the fitting panel and mounted to the bottom of the case to provide more stability.

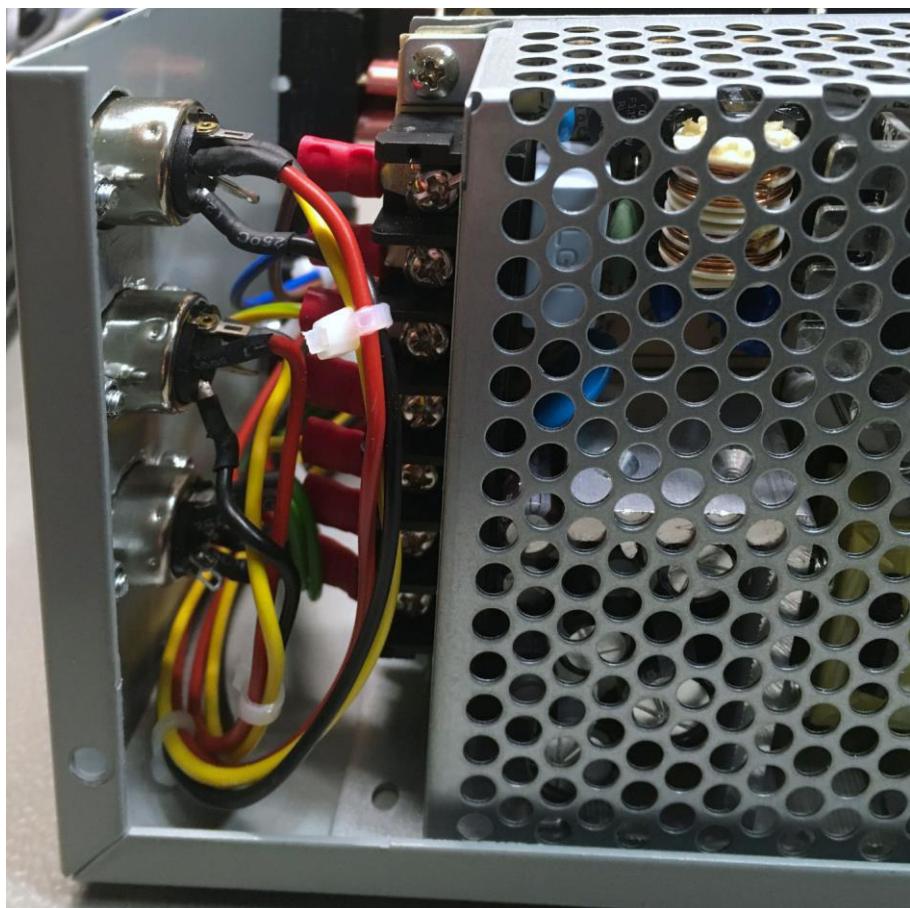


Figure 29: Power jacks and cables to the RD-50A



Figure 30: Back side of the Hammond case and output cables

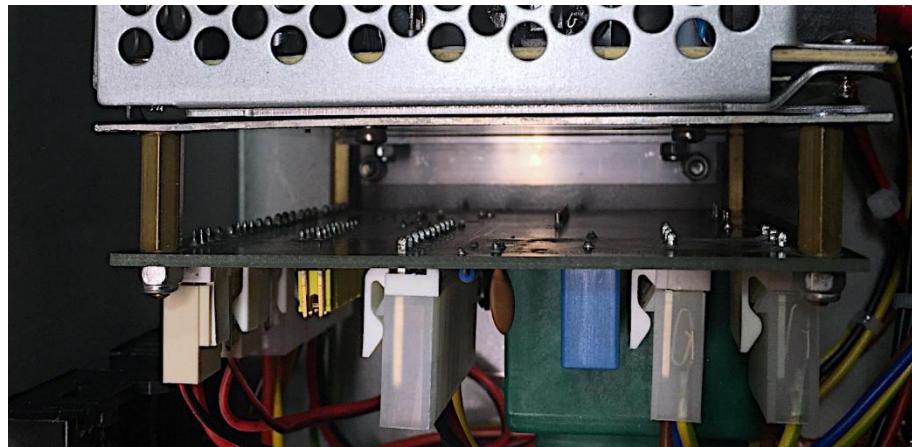


Figure 31: Mounting of the RD-50A and the PCB in the Hammond Case



Figure 32: Back of the Teko 384 case

Figure 32 shows the back of the Teko case 384. The (illuminated) mains switch is in the front and also serves as a power indicator.

11. Further Thoughts

The panel meters are not really required. In case, they are not used, the 5V on the voltage connector of the panel meter can be connected to a USB A jack, which then can power accessories like the RetroTINK video converter. This way, one more power supply can be saved. It was not tested to drive a PI1541 with it, which might require a bit more current.

Since many possible externals PSUs have a wide range input – the RD-50A is capable of 88VAC to 264VAC – the Rev. 1 of the PSU Combi will have an option for a transformer that allows 115V/230V switching.

12. Revision History

12.1. Rev. 0

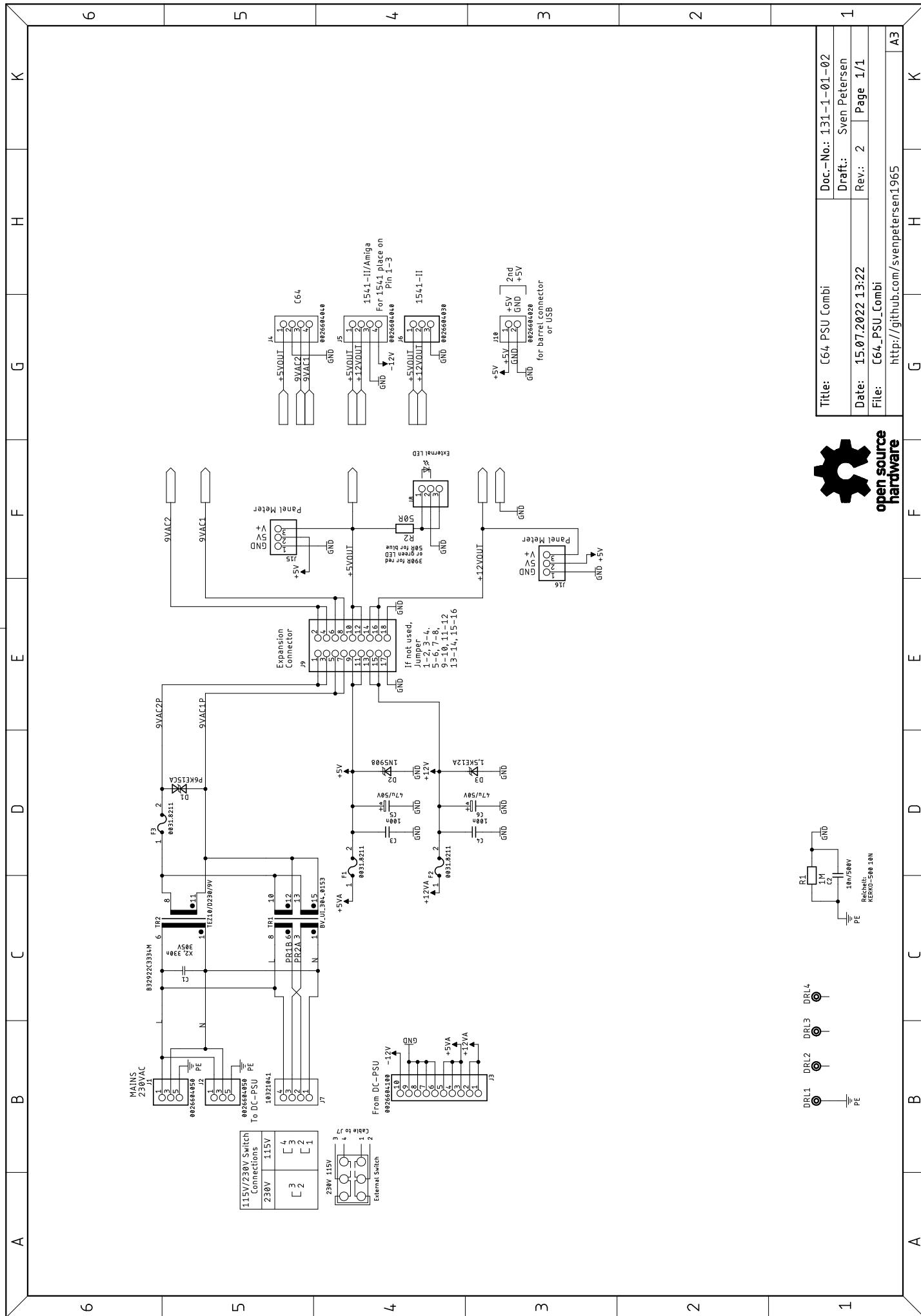
- Fully functional prototype

12.2. Rev. 0 → Rev. 1

- 115V/230V transformer option (TR1)
- Removed the useless connectors for the current measurement
- Used the free space to widen the traces

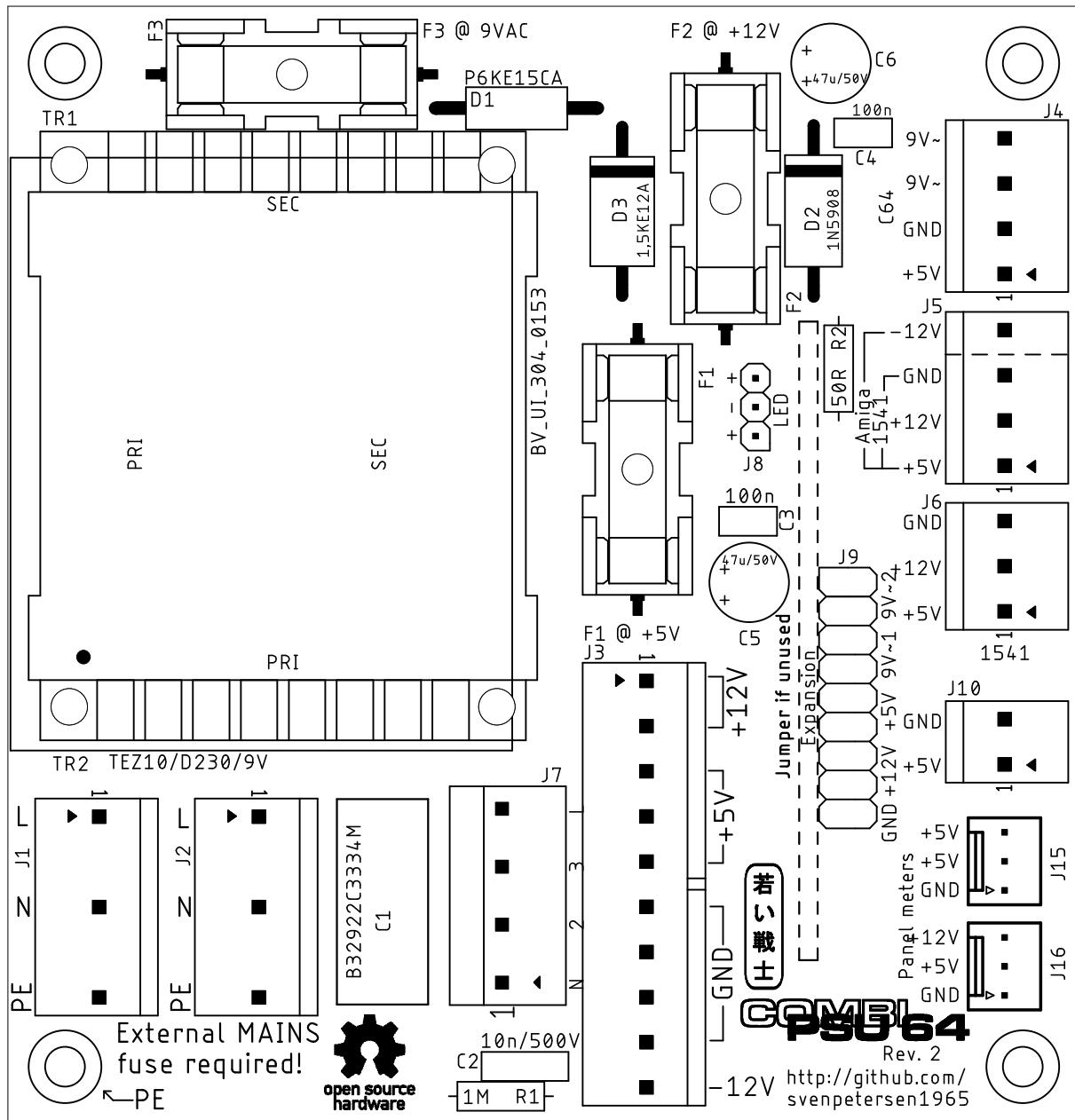
12.3. Rev. 1 → Rev. 2

- The footprint for the expansion connector was modified, so that solder bridges can be used in case the expansion is not used.
- Added J10 as a connector for +5V. This can be used as auxiliary power (e.g. a HDMI converter) on a barrel connector or USB connector.

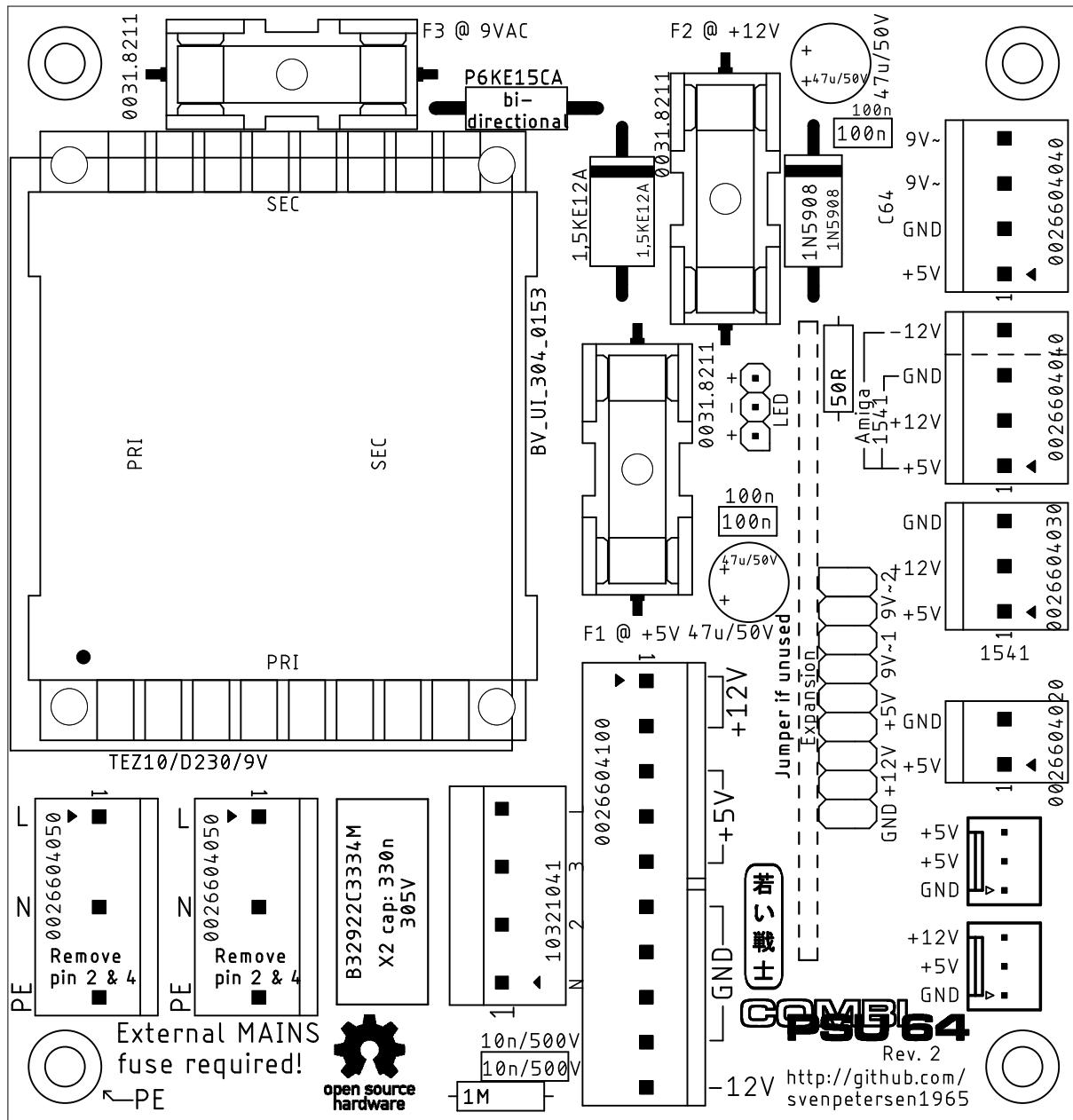


Title: C64 PSU Combi Date: 15.07.2022 13:22 File: C64_PSU_Combi	Doc.-No.: 131-1-01-02 Draft.: Sven Petersen Rev.: 2 Page 1/1 http://github.com/svenpetersen1965	A3
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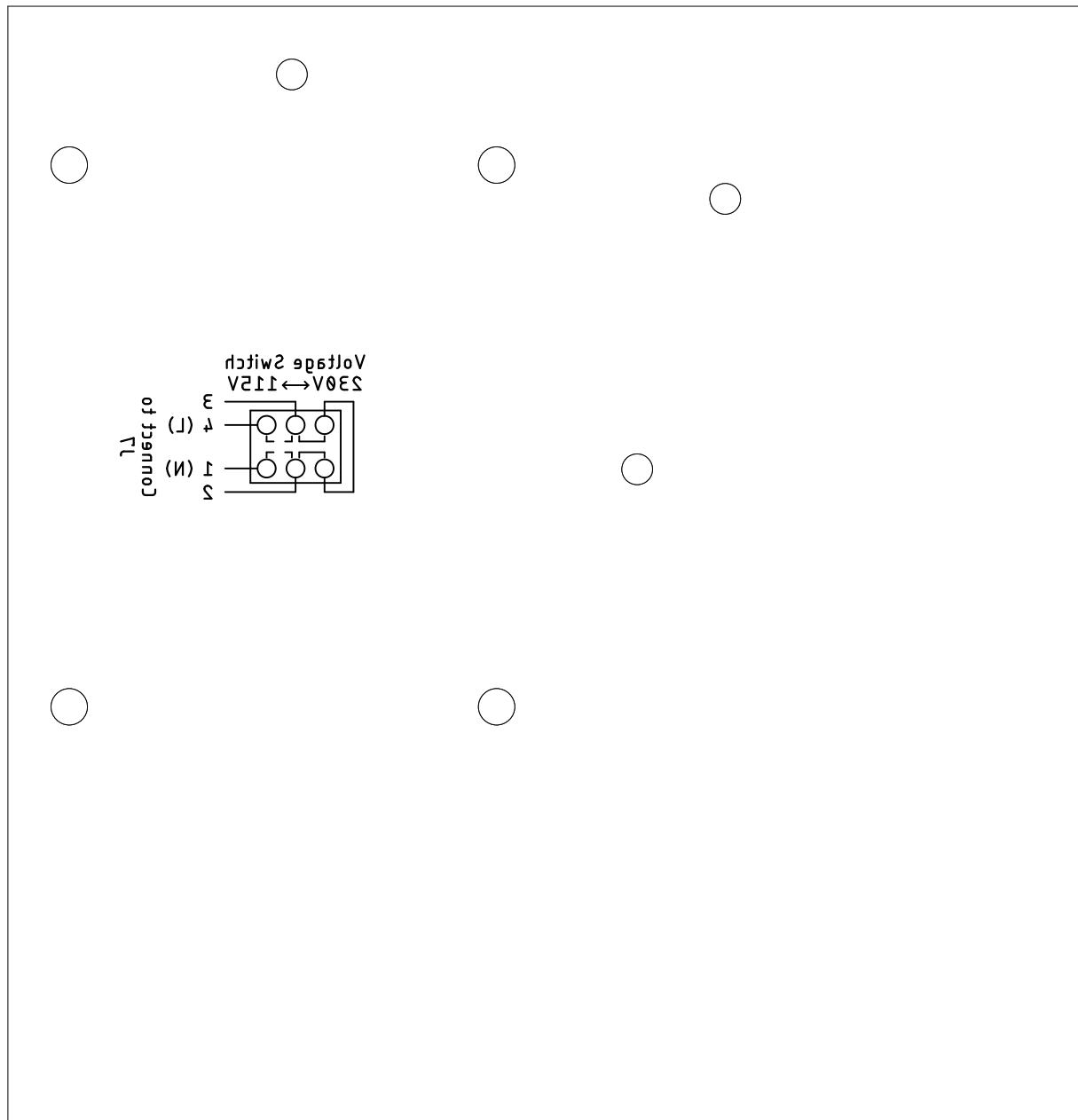
Sven Petersen 2022	Doc.-No.: 131-2-01-02 Cu: 35µm Cu-Layers: 2
C64_PSU_Combi	
15.07.2022 13:22	Rev.: 2
placement component side	



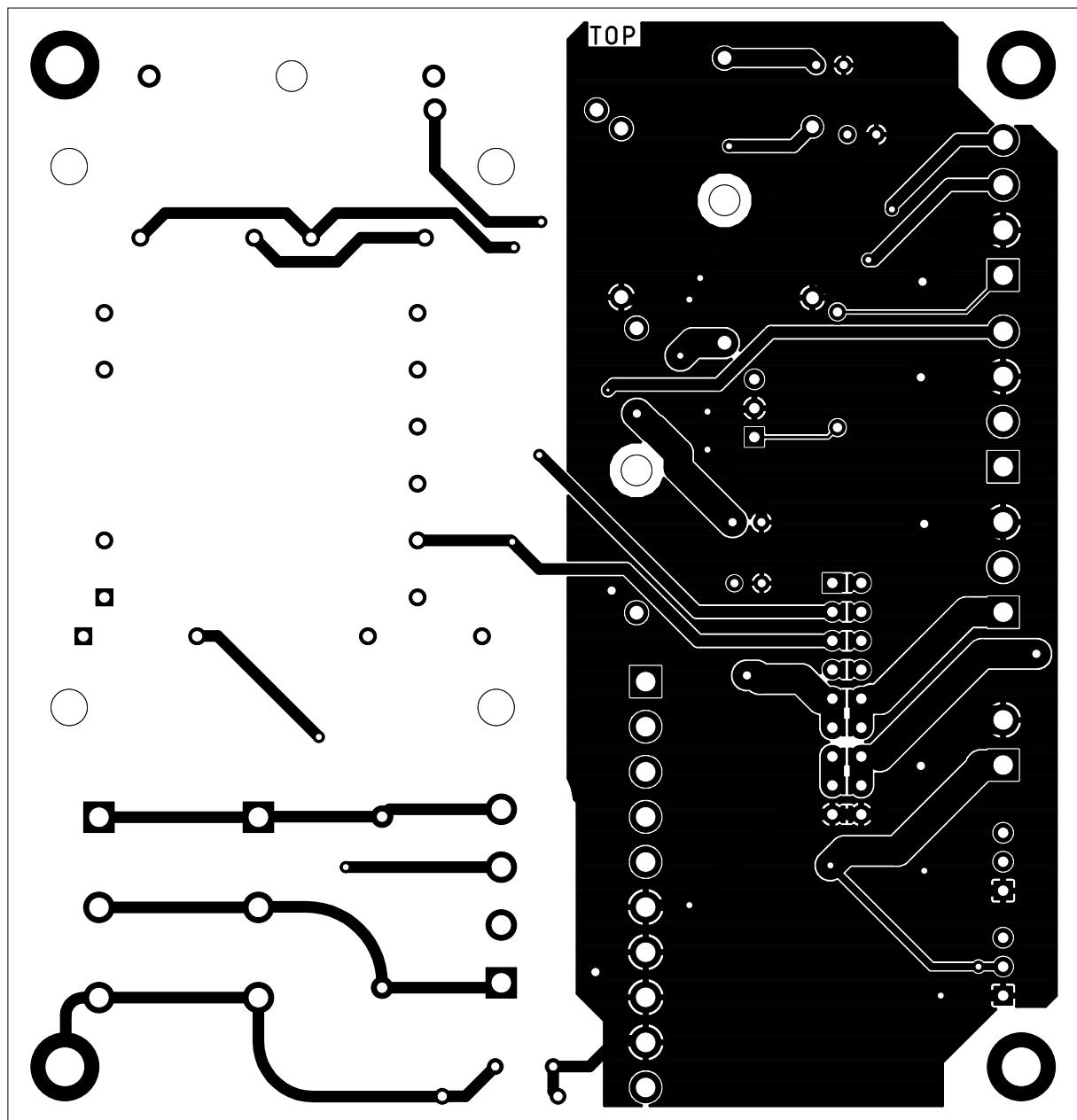
Sven Petersen 2022	Doc.-No.: 131-2-01-02
Cu: 35µm	Cu-Layers: 2
C64_PSU_Combi	
15.07.2022 13:22	Rev.: 2
placement component side	



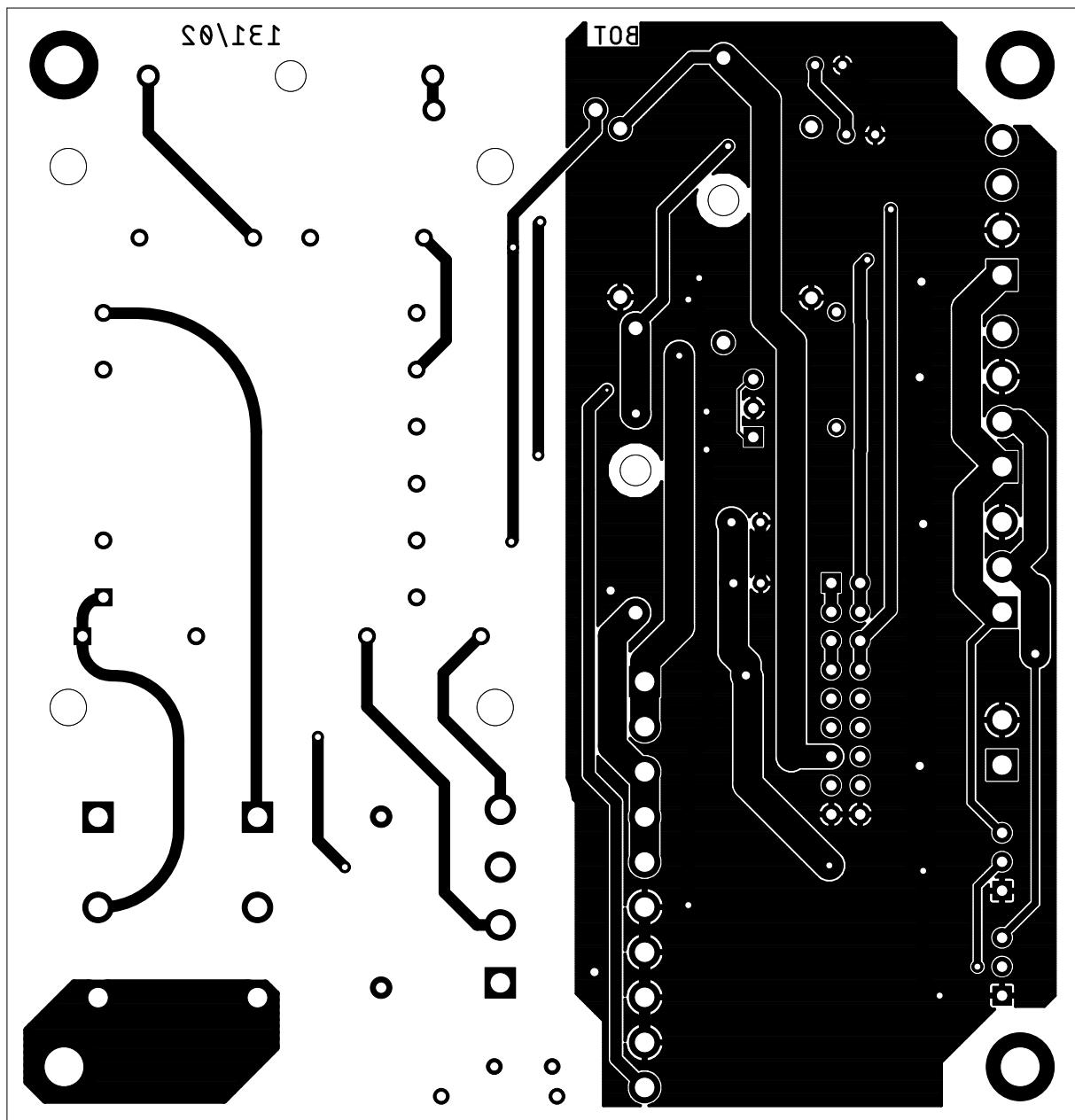
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2022	Cu: 35µm Cu-Layers: 2
C64_PSU_Combi	
15.07.2022 13:22	Rev.: 2
Placement Solder side	



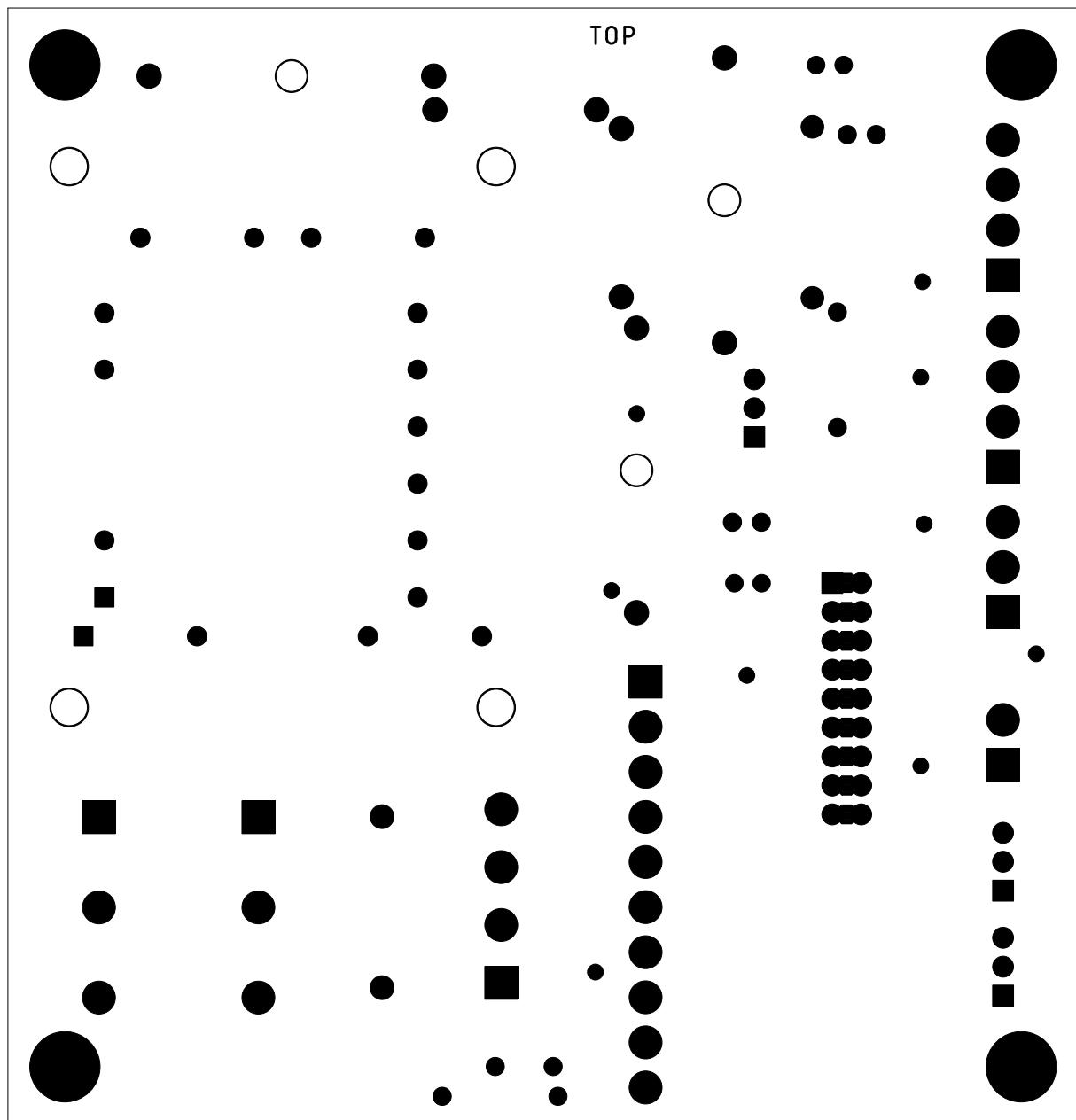
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2022	Cu: 35µm Cu-Layers: 2
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15.07.2022 13:22	Rev.: 2
top	



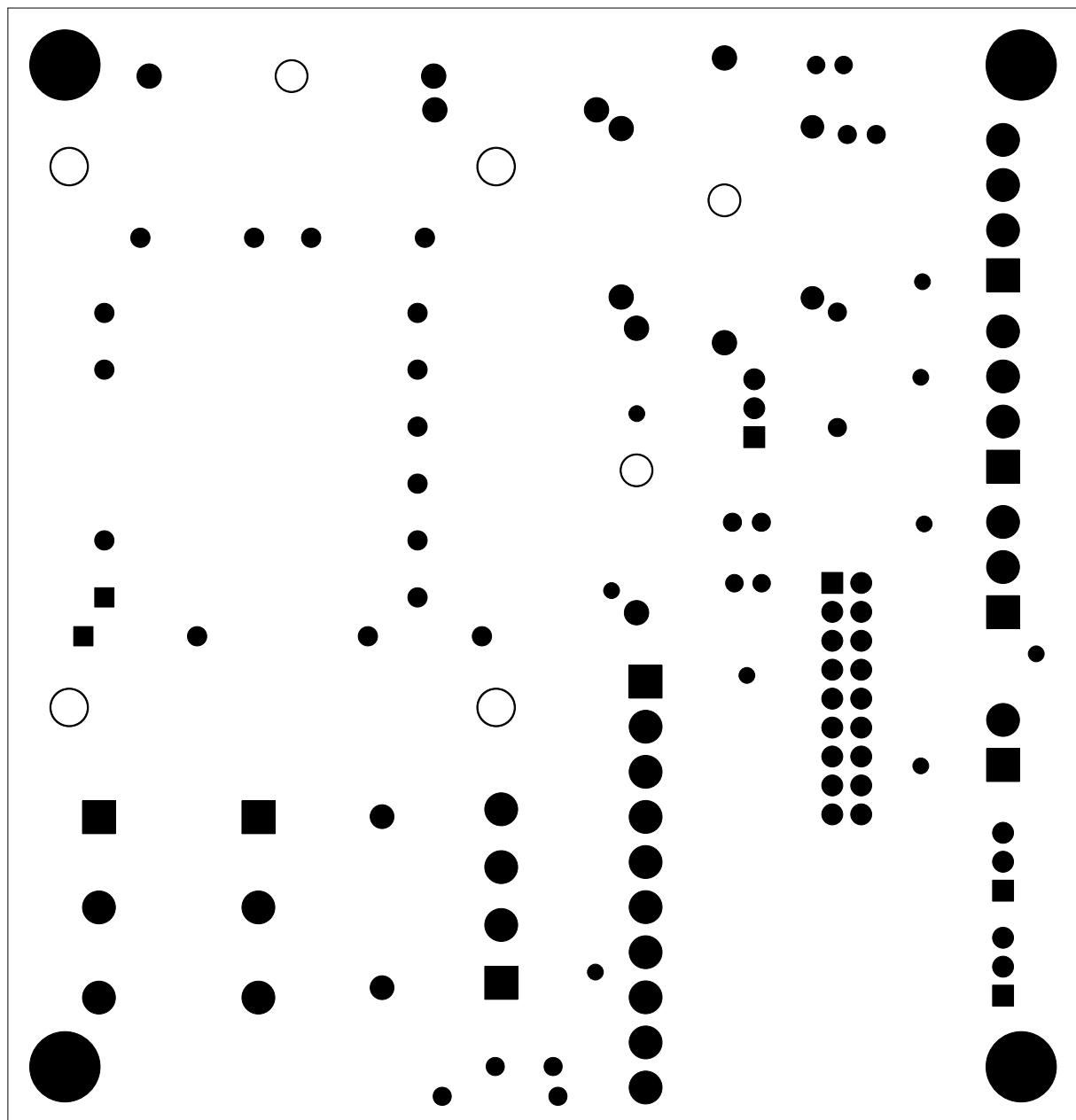
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C64_PSU_Combi	
15.07.2022 13:22	Rev.: 2
bottom	



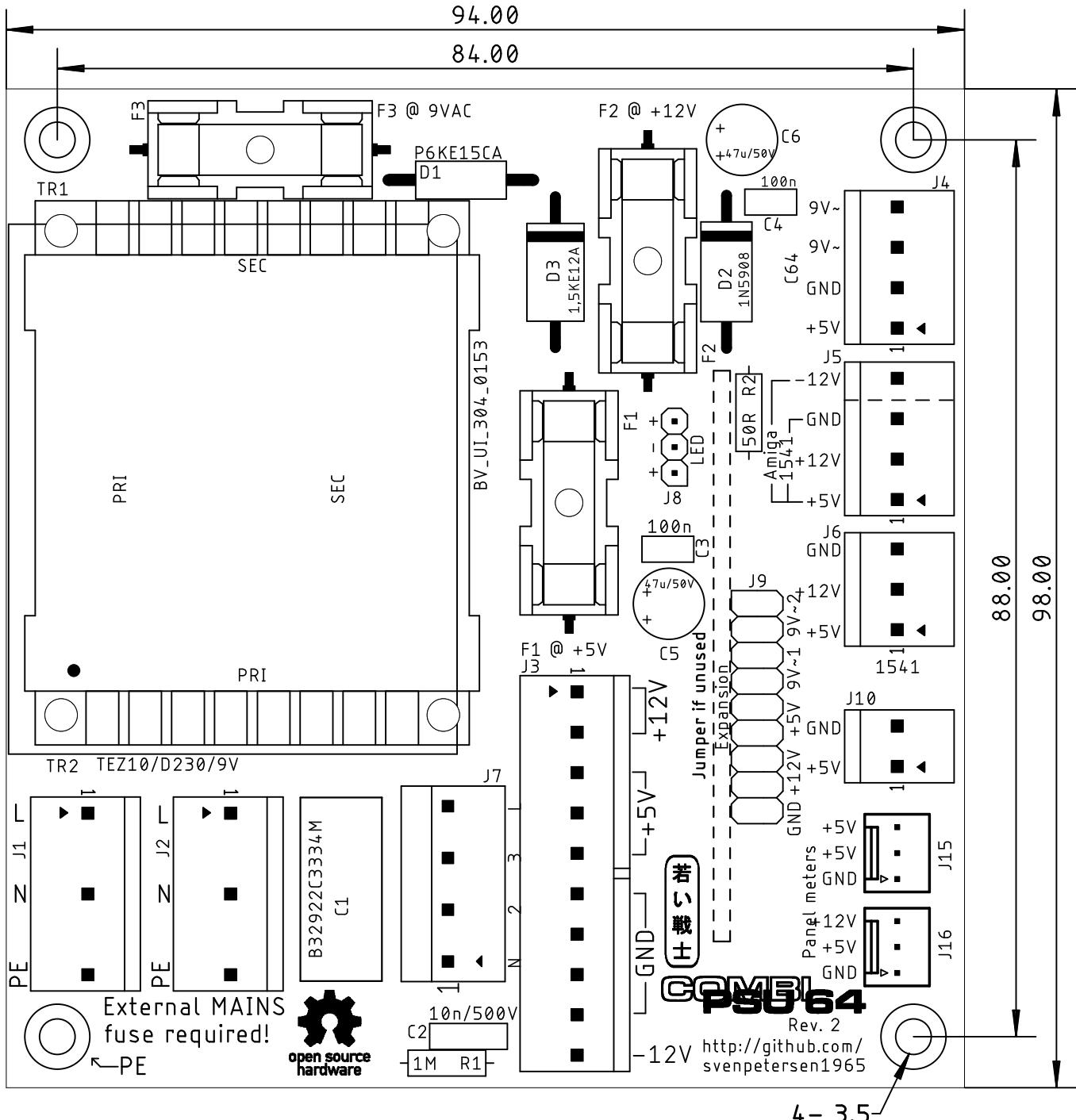
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2022	Cu: 35µm Cu-Layers: 2
C64_PSU_Combi	
15.07.2022 13:22	Rev.: 2
stopmask component side	



Sven Petersen	Doc.-No.: 131-2-01-02
2022	Cu: 35µm Cu-Layers: 2
C64_PSU_Combi	
15.07.2022 13:27	Rev.: 2
stopmask solder side	



Sven Petersen 2022	Doc.-No.: 131-2-01-02 Cu: 35µm Cu-Layers: 2
C64_PSU_Combi	
15.07.2022 13:22	Rev.: 2
placement component side	measures



C64 PSU Combi Rev. 2

Testing

Device Under Test/Used Equipment

The test was carried out with a PCB assembly Rev. 1. The DC-power supply was a Mean Well RD-50A. The 5V output of said DC-power supply was set to 5.2V. The DIN power cables were made from 4x0.5mm²(AWG21) cables and are 130cm long.

The voltage measurements were done with a Fluke 89IV, the current measurements with a Voltcraft VC160 multimeter.

The PSU was loaded with load resistors

Load Resistor nominal	Measure resistance (@22°C)
4.7Ω/10W	4.9Ω
10Ω/25W	10.1Ω
18Ω/25W	18.1Ω

The value of the load resistors varies with temperature.

Output Voltages

Measurements ($V_{\text{mains}} = 230\text{VAC}/50\text{Hz}$)

Voltage nominal	Load Resistor	Voltage (no load)	Voltage (load)	Current (loaded)
+5V	4.7Ω	5.16V	4.98V	1.01A
+12V	10Ω	12.0V	11.55V	1.14A
9VAC	10Ω	12.6VAC	10.05VAC	0.99A(AC)

The 9VAC output is not regulated, like in the original power supply, it is the output voltage of a transformer. The rated output voltage only applies when the nominal load is connected. This value is not critical for the operation, since the internal voltages of the C64, which are generated from the 9VAC are regulated. The higher than rated voltage without load and the high voltage drop with a 1A load are a normal behavior of transformers.

The voltage drop of the +12V is not critical for the operation, too. The sources of the voltage drop will be tracked, though.

The little voltage drop of the +5V (with load) is not critical, since the voltage of the DC power supply can be set higher if required. 5.2V seems to be an ideal setting. However, the cause of the voltage drop needs to be investigated.

Measurements ($V_{\text{mains}} = 115\text{VAC}/50\text{Hz}$)

Voltage nominal	Load Resistor	Voltage (no load)	Voltage (load)
+5V	4.7Ω	5.21V	4.98V
+12V	10Ω	12.01V	11.50V
9VAC	10Ω	12.4VAC	9.80VAC

The measurements with 115V Mains were performed with a 230V to 115V transformer (Bronson++/TI-300). The mains selector switch was set to 115V.

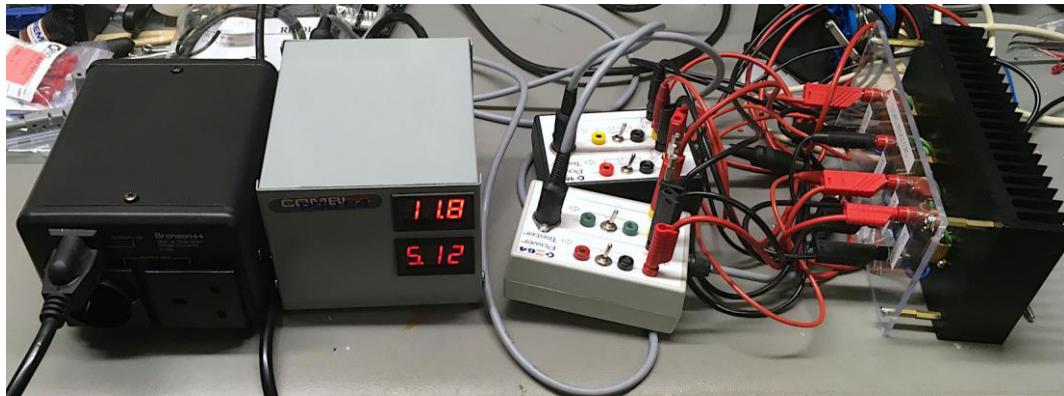


Figure 1: test setup with 115V mains transformer

Tracking the +5VDC

The voltage with load, measured at J3 is 5.200V. The voltage measured at the output connector for the C64 (J4) is 5.146V. The voltage measured at the (C64) output jack (loaded) of the PSU was 5.130V. The voltage drop between the DC-PSU and the output jack totals 70mV, which is an acceptable value. At the DIN connector of the cable (at the PSU side, a value of 5.125 V was measured. 5.016V were measured at the DIN connector at the load side. 4.984V were measured inside at the power test box.

Item	Voltage drop
PCB	54mV
Cable to C64 DIN connector	16mV
DIN jack – DIN plug (PSU)	5mV
Cable	109mV
DIN plug – DIN jack (Test box)	32mV

Most of the voltage drop occurred via the cable. The resistance of a 0.5mm² copper cables is approximately 43.4mΩ/meter. This totals in about 113mΩ for the 2x1.3m (+5V lead and ground lead), which proves the measurement ($0.113\Omega \times 1.01A = 114mV$).

Tracking the +12V

Measurement	Reading	Drop
@J3 (no load)	11.999V	
@ DC-PSU (with load 10Ω)	11.789V	Regulation: 210mV
@J3 (with load 10Ω)	11.789V	
@J6 (with load)	11.719V	70mV
@output jack (with load)	11.702V	17mV
@ DIN plug/output cable (PSU side)	11.697V	5mV
@ DIN plug/output cable (Tester side)	11.538V	159mV

The load regulation is contributing most of the voltage drop when a load is applied. This is a property of the DC PSU. But again, the cable is clearly contributing a lot to the voltage drop, more than the rest of the system. The load is higher than a regular disk drive, though.

Thermal testing

Two K-type thermo couples have been installed in the device under test. T1 was positioned above the DC power supply, T2 above the transformer (Figure 2). The case was closed, the cut out for one panel meter that was removed to feed the thermo couple through the front of the case.

The +5V was loaded with 4.7Ω in parallel with a 10Ω load resistance, which results in a 3.2Ω load. The +12V was loaded with 10Ω and the 9VAC with 18Ω .

The test was conducted over 5 hours. The temperatures were monitored (Figure 3).

Time	Sensor T1	Sensor T2
0:00h	21.5°C	21.5°C
1:05h	37.3°C	39.3°C
1:41h	39.2°C	42.9°C
2:41h	40.1°C	45.0°C
3:10h	39.7°C	45.0°C
5:18h	39.9°C	44.3°C

The temperatures stabilized over time. According to the datasheet the maximum ambient temperature for the Mean Well RD-50 is 70°C and for the transformer, it is 70°C as well. Those limits are by far not reached. Thus, the thermal properties of this power supply are not critical.

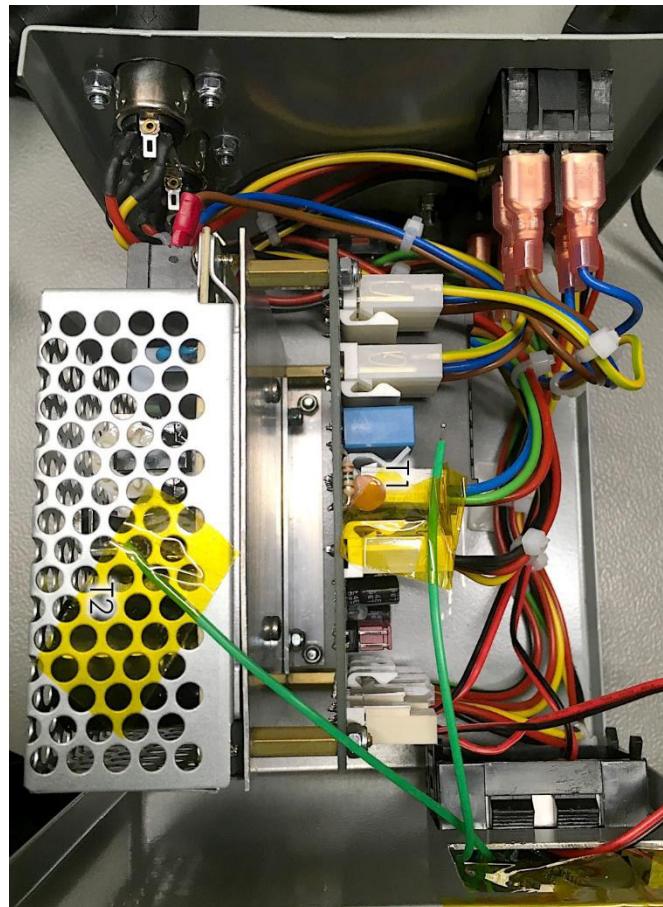


Figure 2: Position of the thermo couples

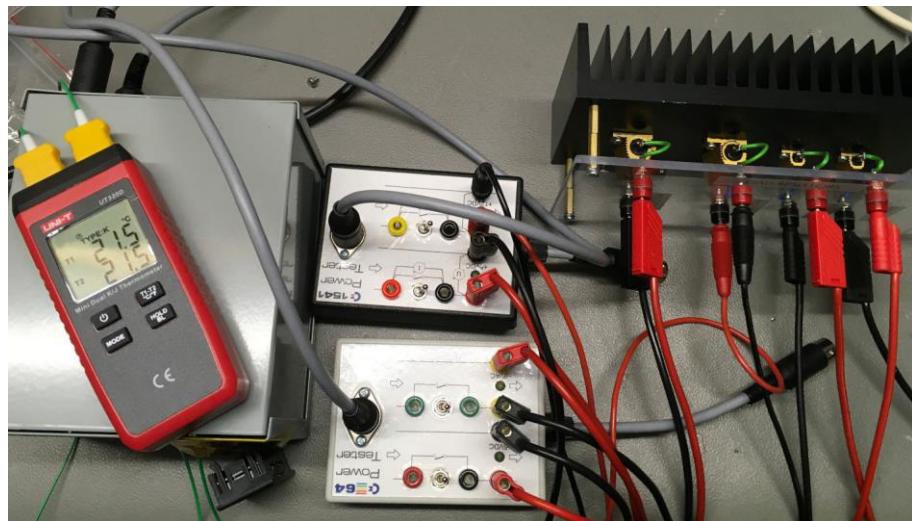


Figure 3: Thermal test setup

The thermal image Figure 4) shows, that the transformer is the warmest component in the design.

The temperatures in Figure 4 are not accurate, since the emissivity was set to "matt surfaces". The maximum temperature in at the left is high due to the glossy kapton tape. So, the picture has to be interpreted as "qualitative".

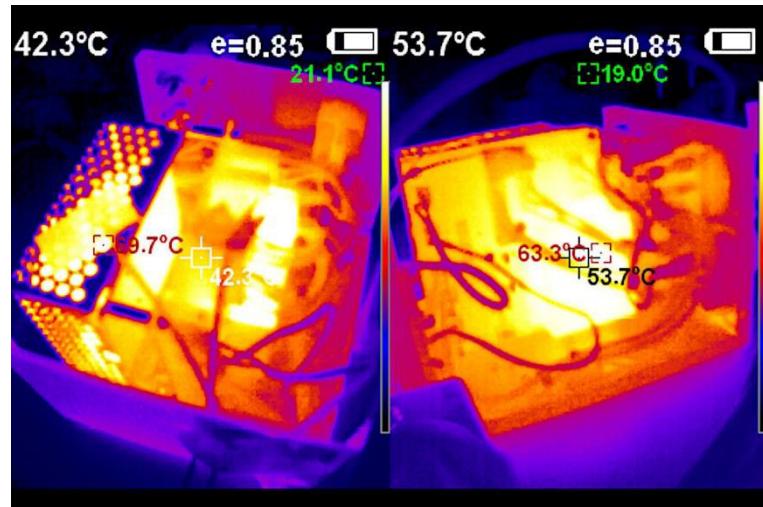


Figure 4: Thermal image of the PSU combi at the end of the test

Noise measurement

The noise measurements were carried out with a load:

- +5VDC: 3.2Ω
- +12VDC: 10Ω
- 9VAC: 18Ω

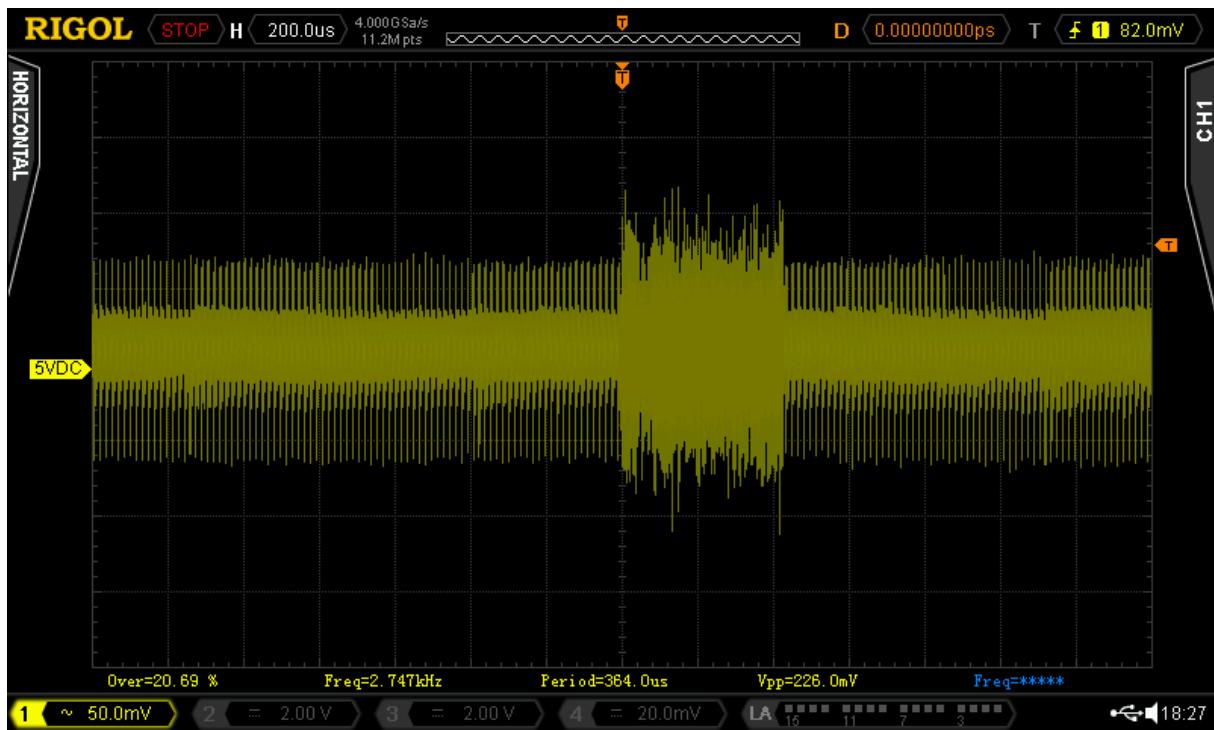


Figure 5: 5VDC (1div=200 μ s): Vpp =226mV

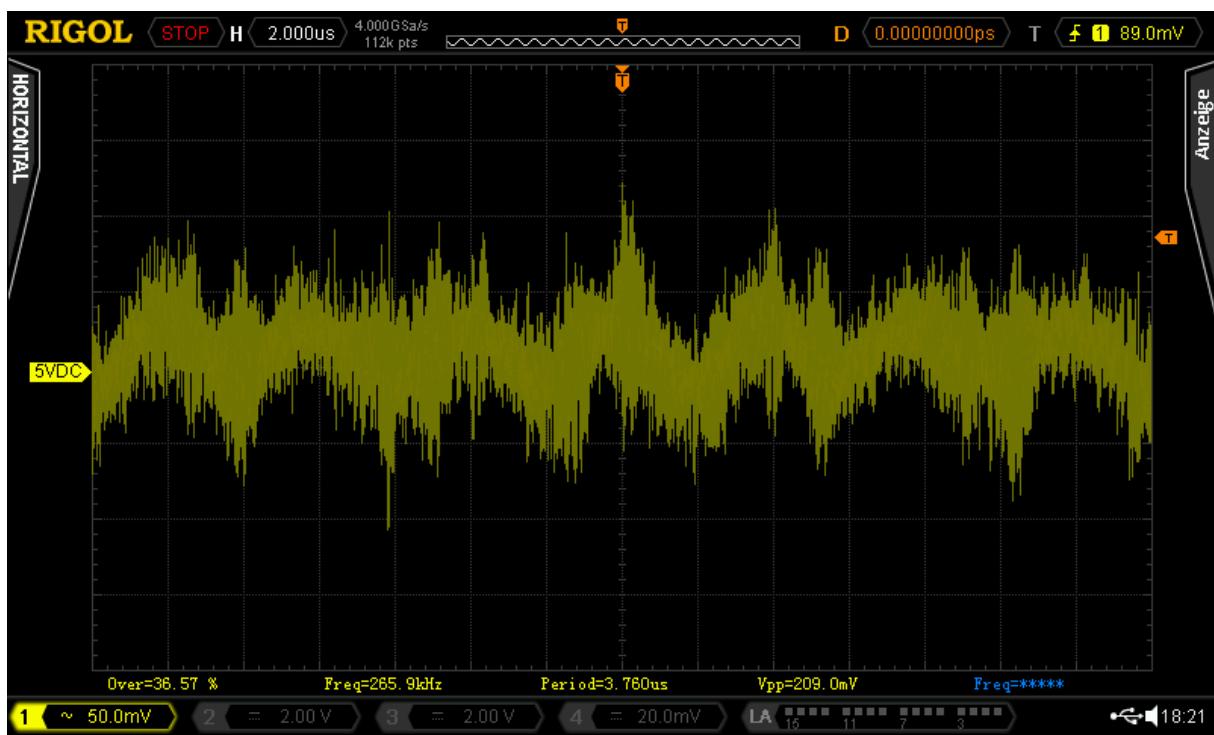


Figure 6: 5VDC (1div = 2 μ s): Vpp = 209mV

The noise on +5VDC is a property of the DC PSU (Mean Well RD-50A). Figure 5 shows, that this noise is a periodic phenomenon. Figure 6 shows this noise burst in detail.

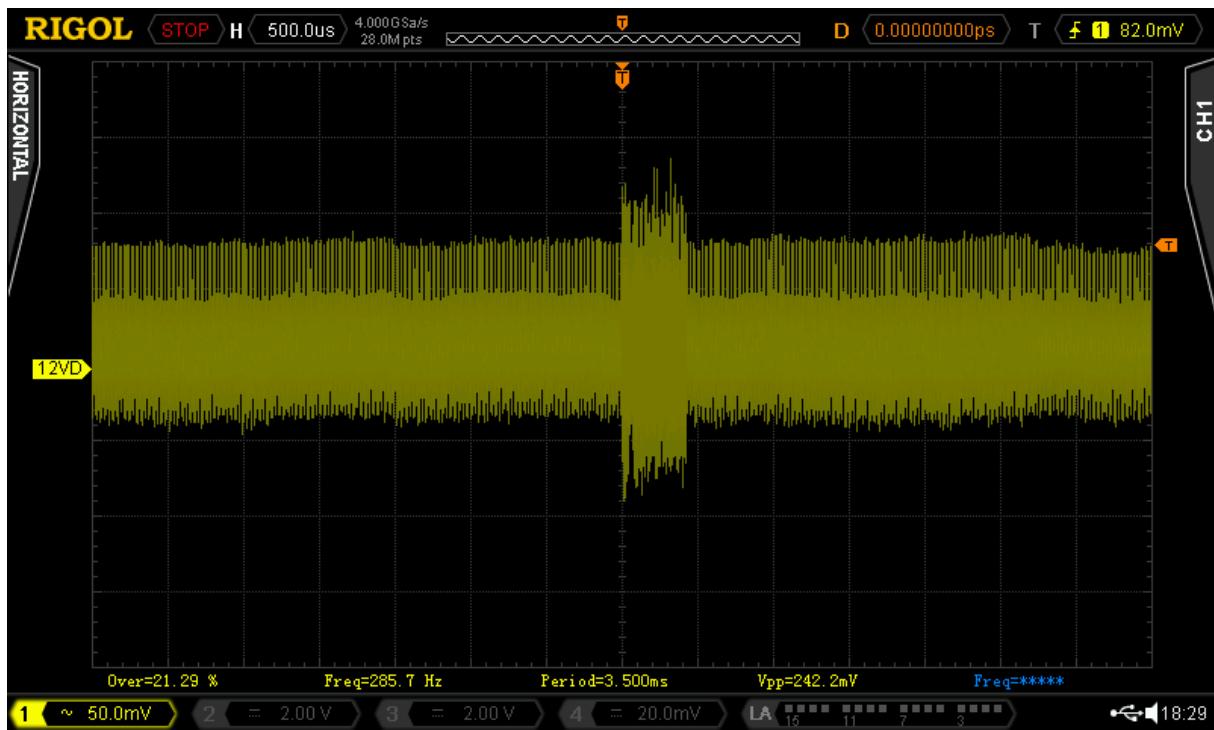


Figure 7: +12VDC (1div = 500 μ s): Vpp = 242mV

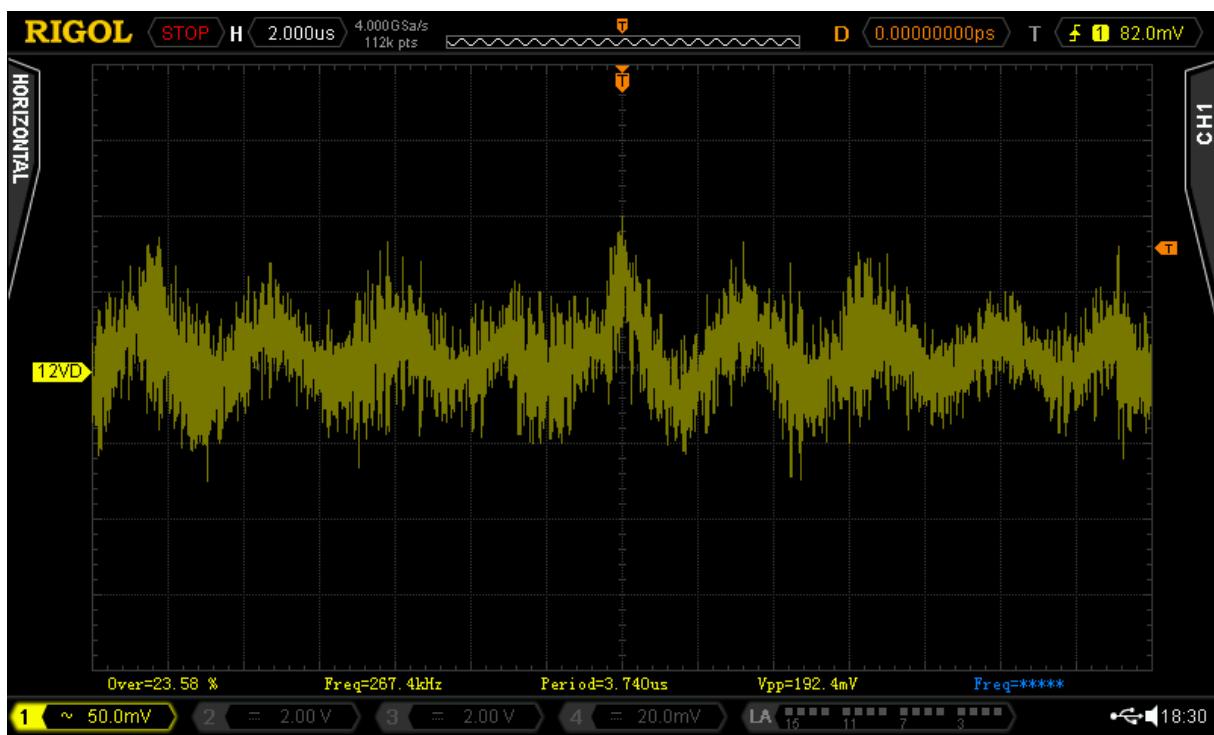


Figure 8: +12VDC (1div = 2 μ s): Vpp = 192mV

The noise on +12VDC is a property of the DC PSU. Figure 7 shows, that this noise is a periodic phenomenon. Figure 6 shows this noise burst in detail.

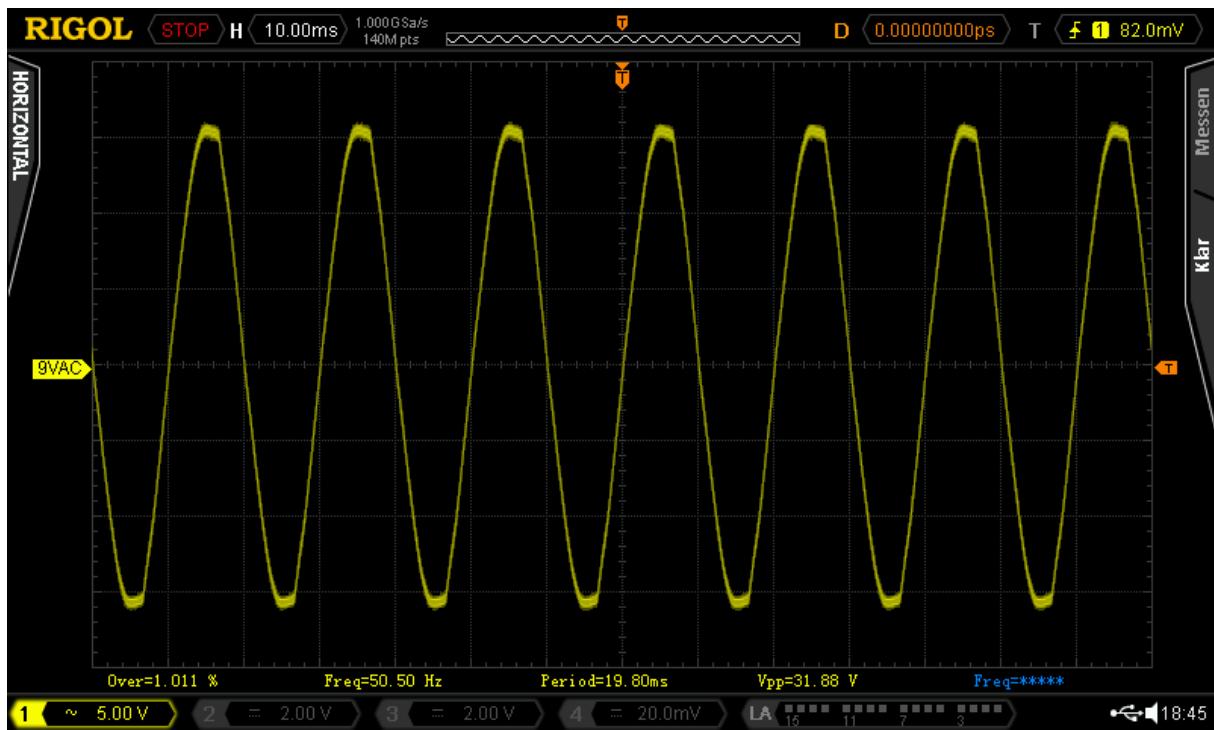


Figure 9: 9VAC

Figure 9 shows the 9VAC. 31.88Vpp means an amplitude of 15.94V. This is not the RMS value, which is measured with the multimeter. The sinewave looks properly, it is not heavily distorted.

Real Life Test

The power supply was tested with the C64 ASSY

- 250407
- 250425
- 250466
- 250469

And two 1541-II. All setups worked without a problem.

Rev. 2

Rev. 2 is technically not different from Rev. 1. The board was installed instead of Rev. 1, a barrel connector was added and it is serving as the daily driver in my setup.



Figure 10: PCB Rev.2 installed

Conclusion

The C64 PSU combi Rev. 2 is fully functional.

C64 Combi PSU Rev. 2

Bill of Material Rev. 2.0

Pos.	Qty	Value	Footprint	Ref.-No.	Comment
1	1	131-2-01-02	2 Layer	PCB Rev. 2	2 layer, Cu 35μ , HASL, 94.0×98.0 , 1.6mm FR4
2	2	22-27-2031	6410-3P	J15, J16	optional (for panel meters): Molex 6410/22-27-2031 (KK, 2.54mm, 3p), e.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 22272031, tme.eu: MX-6410-03A
3	2	22-01-3037		(J15), (J16)	crimp housing, optional (for panel meters), Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 22013037, tme.eu: MX-22-01-3037
4	6	08-50-0114		(J15), (J16)	crimp terminal, optional (for panel meters), Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 8500114, tme.eu: MX-0850-0114
5	1	1x3p, 2.54mm	1X03	J8	standard pin header, 2.54mm pitch
6	1	dupont housing, 3p		(J8)	ebay, AliExpress or other
7	2	dupont terminals, female		(J8)	ebay, AliExpress or other
8	1	LED, blue		(J8)	Power LED, blue (R1 is calculated for blue)
9	1	2x9p, 2.54mm	2X09	J9	standard pin header, 2.54mm pitch
10	8	jumper, 2.54mm		(J9)	standard jumper (rated 3A). E.G. Reichelt: JUMPER 2,54 SW, tme.eu: 63429-202LF
11	2 or 1	26604030	SPOX_3.96_3P	J6, (J5)	J5 for 1541 option, Molex SPOX, e.G. Reichelt: MOLEX 26604030, tme.eu: MX-26-60-4030
12	2 or 1	09503031		(J6), (J5)	crimp housing: Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 9503031, tme.eu: MX-2139-3A
13	6 or 3	08500106		(J6), (J5)	crimp terminal, Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 08500106, tme.eu: MX-2478-1-P913L (= 10 pack)
14	1 or 2	26604040	SPOX_3.96_4P	J4, (J5)	J5 for Amiga option, Molex SPOX, e.G. Reichelt: MOLEX 26604040, tme.eu: MX-26-60-4040
15	1 or 2	09503041		(J4), (J5)	crimp housing: Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 9503041, tme.eu: MX-2139-4A
16	4 or 8	08500106		(J4), (J5)	crimp terminal, Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 08500106, tme.eu: MX-2478-1-P913L (= 10 pack)
17	2	26604050	SPOX_3.96_5P3	J1, J2	Modification: Remove Pin 2 and Pin 4. Molex SPOX, e.G. Reichelt: MOLEX 26604050, tme.eu: MX-26-60-4050

C64 Combi PSU Rev. 2 Bill of Material Rev. 2.0

Pos.	Qty	Value	Footprint	Ref.-No.	Comment
18	2	09503051		(J1), (J2)	crimp housing: Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 9503051, tme.eu: MX-2139-5A
19	6	08500106		(J1), (J2)	crimp terminal, Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 08500106, tme.eu: MX-2478-1-P913L (= 10 pack)
20	1	26604100	SPOX_3.96_10P	J3	Molex SPOX, e.G. Reichelt: MOLEX 26604100, tme.eu: MX-26-60-4100
21	1	09503101		(J3)	crimp housing: Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 9503101, tme.eu: MX-2139-10A
22	10	08500106		(J3)	crimp terminal, Molex. E.g. Reichelt: MOLEX 08500106, tme.eu: MX-2478-1-P913L (= 10 pack)
23	3	0031.8211		F1, F2, F3	Schurter fuse holder (5x20mm). E.g. Reichelt: PL OGN-25, tme.eu: 0031.8211
24	1	3AT, 5x20mm		(F1)	fuse, refer to documentation
25	1	1.6AT, 5x20mm		(F2)	fuse, refer to documentation
26	1	1.6AT, 5x20mm		(F3)	fuse, refer to documentation
27	1	1,5KE12A	DO-201	D3	12V TVS diode. E.g. ST Micro. E.g. Reichelt: 1,5KE 12A, tme.eu: 1,5KE12A
28	2	100n	C-2,5	C3, C4	Ceramic Cap, 50V, pitch 2.5mm
29	1	10n/500V	C-5	C2	Ceramic Cap, 500V , pitch 5mm, Reichelt: KERKO-500 10N, tme.eu: CCH-10K (= 10 pack)
30	1	1M	R-10	R1	Resistor, metal film, 5% or better, 0,6W
31	1	1N5908	CB429	D2	5V TVS diode. ST Micro. E.g. Reichelt: 1N 5908, tme.eu: 1N5908
32	2	47u/50V	C07/2,5	C5, C6	el. cap., diameter 7mm, pitch 2.5mm, 105°C, e.G. Reichelt: EB-A 47U 50, tme.eu: EEUFB1H470S (= 5 pack)
33	1	50R	R-10	R2	Resistor, metal film, 5% or better, 0,6W, calculated for blue led. For red, green, yellow: 330R
34	1	B32922C3334M	C-18X8-RM15	C1	X2-capacitor, 330n, 305V, EPCOS. E.g. Reichelt EPCO B32922C3334, tme.eu: B32922C3334M

C64 Combi PSU Rev. 2 Bill of Material Rev. 2.0

Pos.	Qty	Value	Footprint	Ref.-No.	Comment
35	1	P6KE15CA	CB417NP	D1	15V bi-dir TVS diode, ST Micro, e.G. Reichelt: P6KE 15CA, tme.eu: P6KE15CA
36	1	TEZ10/D230/9V	TEZ10	TR2	BREVE TUFVASSONS transformer, option 230V only, tme.eu: TEZ10/D/9V
37	1	BV UI 304 0153	UI30	TR1	Hahn transformer, option 115V/230V, tme.eu: BVUI3040153
38	1	10321041	SPOX_5.08_4P	J2	MOLEX, option: 115V/230V switch, tme.eu: MX-5281-04A
39	1	10013046	(J2)		MOLEX, option: 115V/230V switch, tme.eu: MX-5197-04, Farnell: 2612656 , Mouser: 538-10-01-3046 , Digikey: WM9124-ND
40	4	08701031	(J2)		Molex Crimp terminal, option 115V/230V , Farnell: 2060658, rs-online.com: 670-6265, Mouser 538-08-70-1031-CT, Digikey: WM18820CT-ND
41	1	T22205B436B	(J2)		Bulgin, option 115/230V (switch), tme.eu: AE-T22205B
42	123cm	AWG21/0.5mm ² , red			Cable
43	90cm	AWG21/0.5mm ² , yellow			Cable
44	128cm	AWG21/0.5mm ² , black			Cable
45	64cm	AWG21/0.5mm ² , green			Cable
46	56cm	AWG21/0.5mm ² , blue			Cable
47	56cm	AWG21/0.5mm ² , brown			Cable
48	34cm	AWG21/0.5mm ² , green/yellow			Cable
49	10cm	AWG24/0.25mm ² , red			Cable
50	10cm	AWG24/0.25mm ² , black			Cable
49	3cm	2.4/1.2mm			shrinkable sleeve, shrink ration 1:2
50	24cm	3.2/1.6mm			shrinkable sleeve, shrink ration 1:2
50	7	FastOn 6.3x0.8, full iso, red			crimp connector, e.g. tme.eu 2-520183-2
51	7	Fork connectors, M3, iso, red			crimp connector, e.g. tme.eu ST-090/R

C64 Combi PSU Rev. 2
Bill of Material Rev. 2.0

Pos.	Qty	Value	Footprint	Ref.-No.	Comment
52	1	DIN jack, 7-way, panel mount			e.b. tme.eu: DC-109
53	2	DIN jack, 4-way, panel mount			e.g. tme.eu: MAB4
54	1	Hammond 1411P			Aluminum case, tme.eu: HM-1411P
55	1	Mounting plate			Aluminum sheet (99mm x 97mm x 2mm), see drawing: Doc. No. 131-3-01-01
56	75mm	10mm/20mm x 1.5mm			Aluminum angle profile, see drawing: Doc. No. 131-3-01-01
57	8	M3x10, countersunk			Screw, DIN 965
58	18	M3, selflocking nut			DIN 985
59	9	M3, toothed washer			DIN 6798
60	4	M3/15mm, male/female spacer			DIN 7985
61	10	M3x10			DIN 125A
62	10	M3 washer (3.2mm)			DIN 7985
63	2	M3x6			Cable tie, width 2.5mm, length 100mm, e.g. tme.eu: BM-B1025
64	22	W2.5/L100			Mean Well DC PSU, e.g. tme.eu: RD-50A
65	1	RD-50A			e.g. tme.eu MAS70SGR
66	2	DIN plugs, 7-way			e.g. tme.eu: MAS40
67	4	DIN plugs, 4 way			Cable
68	3.9m	4xAWG21/0.5mm ²			for cable ties/cabeling
69	1	adhesive socket			Marquardt, appliance connector, tme.eu: 6200.6300
70	1	6200.2300			Marquardt, illuminated mains switch, tme.eu: 1835.3118
71	1	1835.3118			