

C1–C4 may be 100nF monolithic capacitors when used with MAX232A IC. When used with the common cheaper alternatives such as MAX232CPE, these need to be 1uF polarized electrolytic capacitors.

Pin numbers have been oriented in such a way that the pin numbers match those on the female DE–9 connector. That way a cable can be run to the outside of the computer using a simple cable. Note that while the physical connector might be the same as will in many cases be found on your MB, you need to ensure that the pinout actually matches.

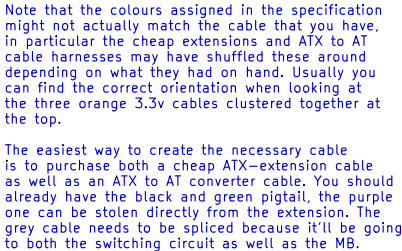
Handles the circuitry for connecting to the Arduino over RS–232.

Sheet: /RS–232/
File: rs232.sch

Title: 3.5" RetroPanel Module (RS–232)

Size: A4
KiCad E.D.A. kicad (5.1.8)–1

Date:
Rev: A
Id: 2/3



The easiest way to create the necessary cable is to purchase both a cheap ATX-extension cable as well as an ATX to AT converter cable. You should already have the black and green pigtail, the purple one can be stolen directly from the extension. The grey cable needs to be spliced because it'll be going to both the switching circuit as well as the MB.

Circuit for using standard ATX—case with ATX to AT-kits, the circuit allows the PSU to shut down when one of its outputs have been shorted. If the circuit is not needed, a latching switch can be installed on the front and then wired to the ATX to AT cables.

Sheet: /Smart Switch/
File: smart_switch.sch

Title: 3.5" RetroPanel Module (Smart Switch)

Size: A4	Date:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad (5.1.8)-1	

Rev: A
Id: 3/3