

# POWER SUPPLY KIT

MODEL XP-15K



Assembly and Instruction Manual

## PARTS LIST

If any parts are missing or damaged, see instructor or bookstore. **DO NOT** contact your place of purchase as they will not be able to help you.

Contact Elenco Electronics (address/phone/e-mail is at the back of this manual) for additional assistance, if needed.

### RESISTORS

Qty.	Description	Color Code	Part #
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	130Ω 5% 1/4W	brown-orange-brown-gold	131300
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	1.5kΩ 5% 1/4W	brown-green-red-gold	141500
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	2kΩ Potentiometer		192422

### CAPACITORS

Qty.	Description	Part #
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	10μF 25V Electrolytic (axial)	271055
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	1,000μF 25V Electrolytic (radial)	291045

### SEMICONDUCTORS

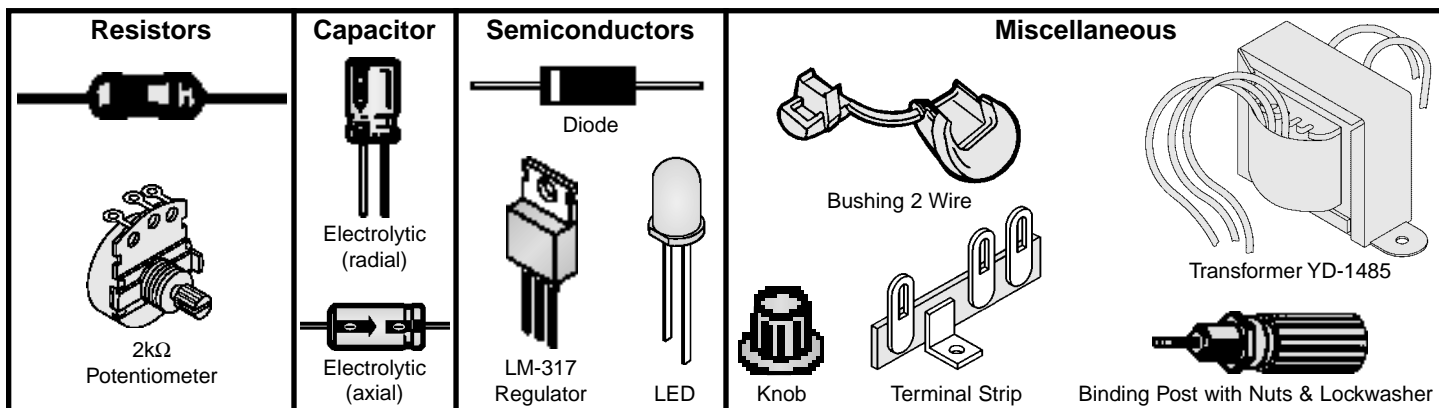
Qty.	Description	Part #
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	1N4001 Diode	314001
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	LM-317 Regulator	330317
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	LED Red	350002

### MISCELLANEOUS

Qty.	Description	Part #	Qty.	Description	Part #
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Transformer YD-1485	440111	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Screw #6 x 3/8" Self-tapping	643652
<input type="checkbox"/> 24"	Solder	551124	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Nut 7mm	644101
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Faceplate	614040	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Nut #4	644400
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Knob	622009	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Nut #6	644600
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Chassis Box	623240	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Washer 8mm	645101
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Bushing 2 Wire	624002	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Lockwasher 5/16"	646101
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Binding Post Black	625031	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Lockwasher #4	646401
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Nut Binding Post	625031HN	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Lockwasher #6	646600
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Lockwasher Binding Post	625031LW	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Terminal Strip	651003
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Binding Post Red	625032	<input type="checkbox"/> 10"	22 Ga. Red Wire	814220
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Screw 4-40 x 1/4"	641430	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Line Cord 2 Wire	862100
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Screw 6-32 x 5/16"	641641	<input type="checkbox"/> 2"	Shrink Tubing	890120

## PARTS VERIFICATION

Before beginning the assembly process, familiarize yourself with the components and this instruction book. Verify that all of the parts are present. This is best done by checking off the parts in the parts list.



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## INTRODUCTION

Assembly of your XP-15 Regulated Variable Power Supply Kit will prove to be an exciting project and give much satisfaction and personal achievement. If you have experience in soldering and wiring technique, you should have no problem in the assembly of this kit. Care must be given to identifying the proper components and in good soldering habits. Above all, take your time and follow the easy step-by-step instructions. Remember, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". Avoid making mistakes and no problems will occur.

**USE SAFETY GOGGLES WHEN ASSEMBLING THIS KIT!!**

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## SPECIFICATIONS FOR XP-15 POWER SUPPLY

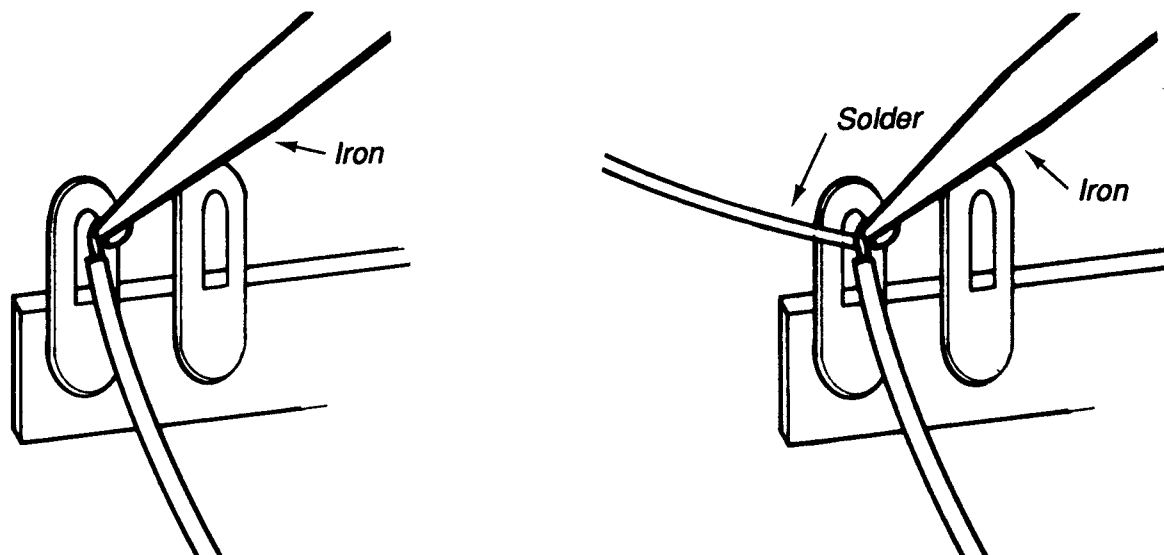
Output Voltage	1.25 - 15VDC
Output Current	0.5A @ 8V, 0.3A @ 12V, 0.2A @ 15V
Load Regulation	0.1V
Line Regulation	0.1V
Ripple Max.	0.01V RMS
Short Protection	IC THERMO
Output Impedance	0.1 ohm

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## SOLDERING TECHNIQUES

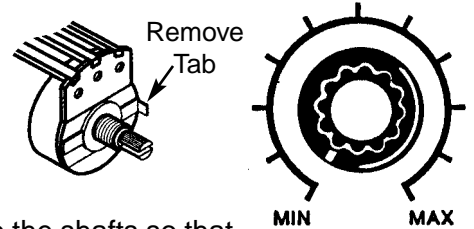
The most important factor in assembling your power supply is good soldering techniques. Using the proper soldering iron is of prime importance. A small pencil type iron of about 25-40 watts is recommended. The tip of the iron should be kept clean at all times and well tinned (coated with a thin layer of molten solder). To keep the tip clean, wipe it from time-to-time with a damp sponge. Size and care of the tip will eliminate problems. Use only rosin core solder of 63/37 alloy. **DO NOT USE ACID CORE SOLDER!!**

Whenever possible, attach wire leads onto terminal lugs by forming tight mechanical connections before you apply solder. For a good soldering job, heat the areas to be soldered sufficiently, so that the solder flows freely. Position the soldering iron firmly against the wire lead and terminal. Apply the solder simultaneously to the component lead or wire lead and to the terminal strip to be soldered so that good solder flow will occur. Remove the solder feed when enough molten solder has been applied to form a thin coating on all metal parts in the connection. After the solder feed has been removed, continue to heat the connection for an instant. This will aid in the flow of the molten solder and insure against flux pockets. A properly soldered connection will have a smooth bright finish. Do not blob the solder over the lead because this can result in a cold solder joint.



# PANEL ASSEMBLY

□ Install the potentiometer with the lugs down as shown in Figure A. Remove the tab as shown. Fasten in place with the parts as shown in Figure B.



□ Turn the shafts on the pots fully counter-clockwise. Push the knobs onto the shafts so that the line on the knob lines up with the end of the circle on the front panel as shown. If the knob is loose on the pot shaft, insert a screwdriver in to the slot and expand the slot slightly. If the knob has a set screw, tighten the set screw located on the side of the knob.

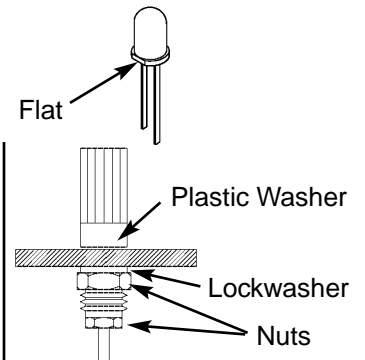
□ Install the binding posts with the colors in the order as shown in Figure A. Remove the large nut and the lockwasher. Insert the post into the hole and fasten it with the nut and lockwasher (see Figure C). Tighten down the nut with pliers.

□ Install the transformer with the black wires as shown in Figure A. Use a 6-32 x 5/16" screw, a #6 lockwasher and a #6 nut on each side to fasten in place as shown in Figure D.

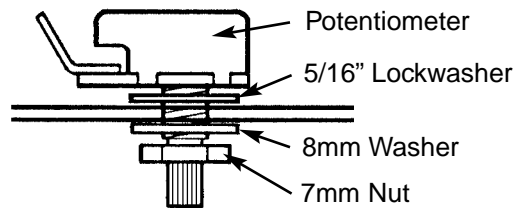
□ Install the LM-317 IC as shown in Figure A. Use the parts as shown in Figure E.

□ Install the terminal strip as shown in Figure A. Use a 4-40 x 1/4" screw and a #4 nut and #4 lockwasher as shown in Figure F.

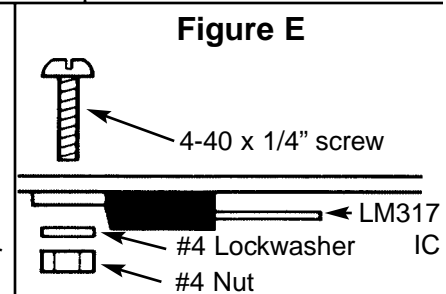
□ Install the LED. Push the LED in place with the flat side as shown in Figure A.



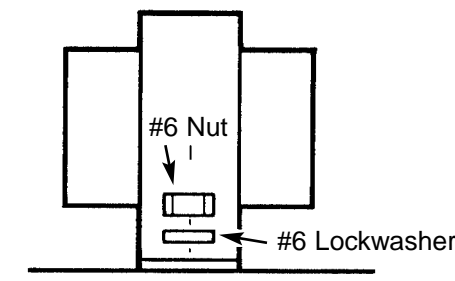
**Figure C**



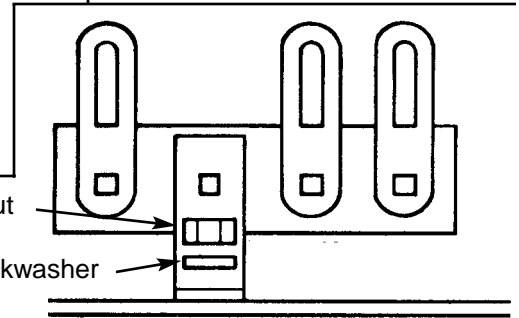
**Figure B**



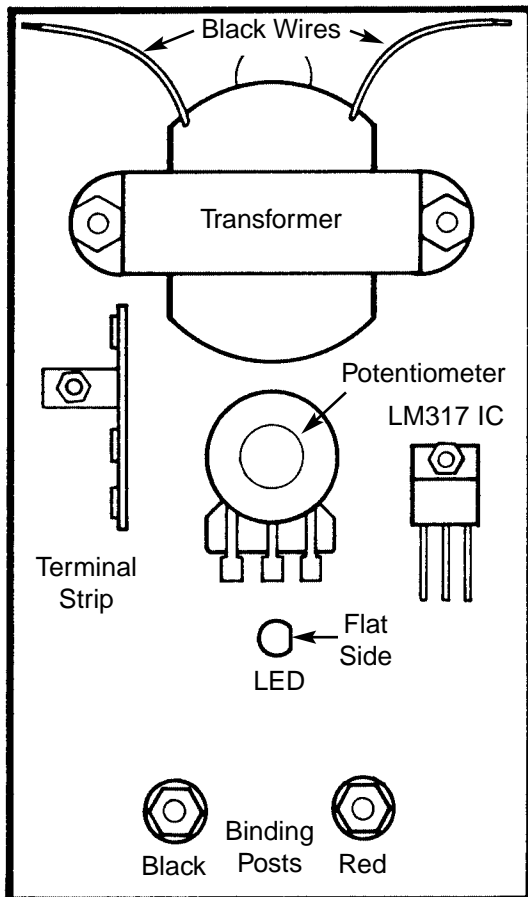
**Figure E**



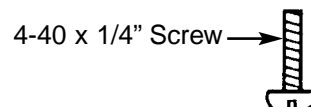
**Figure D**



**Figure F**



**Figure A**

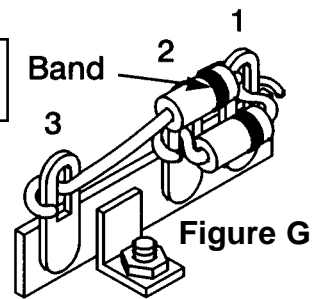


## COMPONENT ASSEMBLY

**Note:** When you are instructed to “fasten” a lead to a lug, make a connection, but do not solder until later.

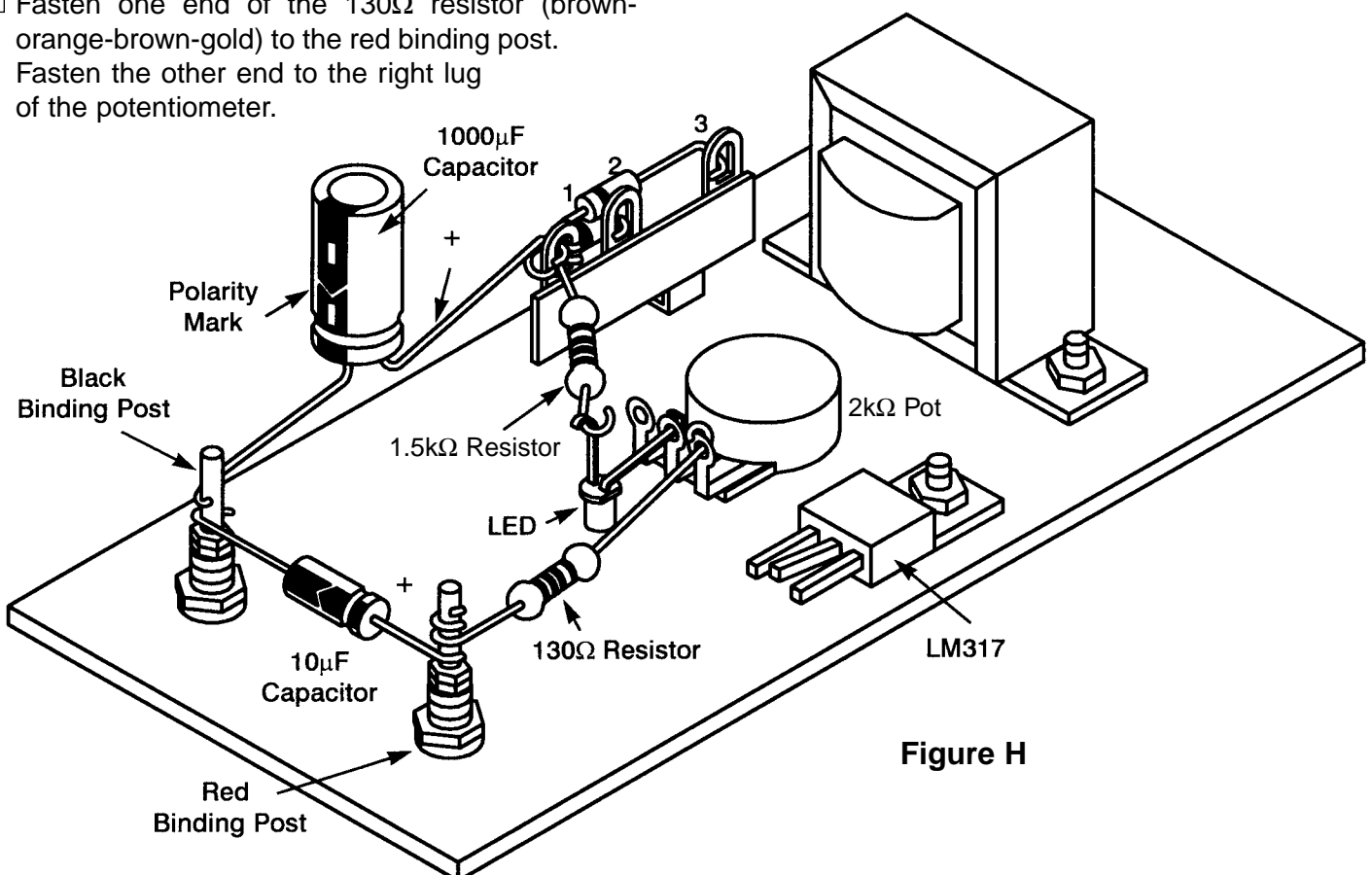
Install the following components as shown in Figure G.

- Fasten the banded end of a 1N4001 diode to terminal 1 of the terminal strip. Fasten the other end to terminal 2.
- Fasten the banded end of the other 1N4001 diode to terminal 1 of the terminal strip. Fasten the other end to terminal 3. **Note: Make sure that the diode lead on terminal 1 or 3 doesn't short to terminal 2.**



Install the following components as shown in Figure H.

- Fasten one end of the 1.5k $\Omega$  resistor (brown-green-red-gold) to terminal 1 of the terminal strip. Solder one end to the LED lead.
- Fasten the flat side lead of the LED to the middle lug of the 2k $\Omega$  pot.
- Fasten the positive lead of the 1000 $\mu$ F capacitor to terminal 1 of the terminal strip. Be sure that the polarity is as shown in Figure H.
- Fasten the negative lead of the 1000 $\mu$ F capacitor to the black binding post.
- Fasten the negative lead of the 10 $\mu$ F capacitor to the black binding post. Be sure that the polarity is as shown in Figure H. Fasten the positive lead to the red binding post.
- Fasten one end of the 130 $\Omega$  resistor (brown-orange-brown-gold) to the red binding post. Fasten the other end to the right lug of the potentiometer.



## WIRING

Install the following wires as shown in Figure I.

- Cut both yellow transformer wire so that they are 3". Strip 1/4" insulation off the end. Solder one of the yellow wires from the transformer to terminal 3 on the terminal strip (when soldered, there should be one wire and one diode on the terminal).
- Solder the other yellow wire from the transformer to terminal 2 on the terminal strip (when soldered, there should be one wire and one diode on the terminal).
- Fasten the blue wire from the transformer to the black binding post.
- The red wires on the transformer are not used. To keep them from shorting to other components, cut them off close to the transformer.
- Cut a 2" piece of wire and strip 1/4" of insulation off both ends. Solder one end to the center lug of the potentiometer (when soldered, there should be one LED lead and one wire on the lug). Solder the other end to the black binding post (when soldered, there should be two wires and two capacitors on the lug).
- Cut a 2" piece of wire and strip 1/4" of insulation off both ends. Solder one end to the right lug of the potentiometer (when soldered, there should be one wire and one resistor on the lug). Solder the other end to the left lead of the LM317 IC.
- Cut a 2" piece of wire and strip 1/4" of insulation off of both ends. Solder one end to the red binding post (when soldered, there should be a wire, a resistor and a capacitor on the shaft). Bend up the center lug of the LM317 IC slightly. Solder the other end of the wire to the center lead of the LM317 IC.
- Cut a 4" piece of wire and strip 1/4" of insulation off of both ends. Solder one end to terminal 1 of the terminal strip (when soldered, there should be 2 diode leads, 1 resistor lead, 1 capacitor lead and 1 wire on the terminal). Solder the other end of the wire to the right lead of the LM317 IC.

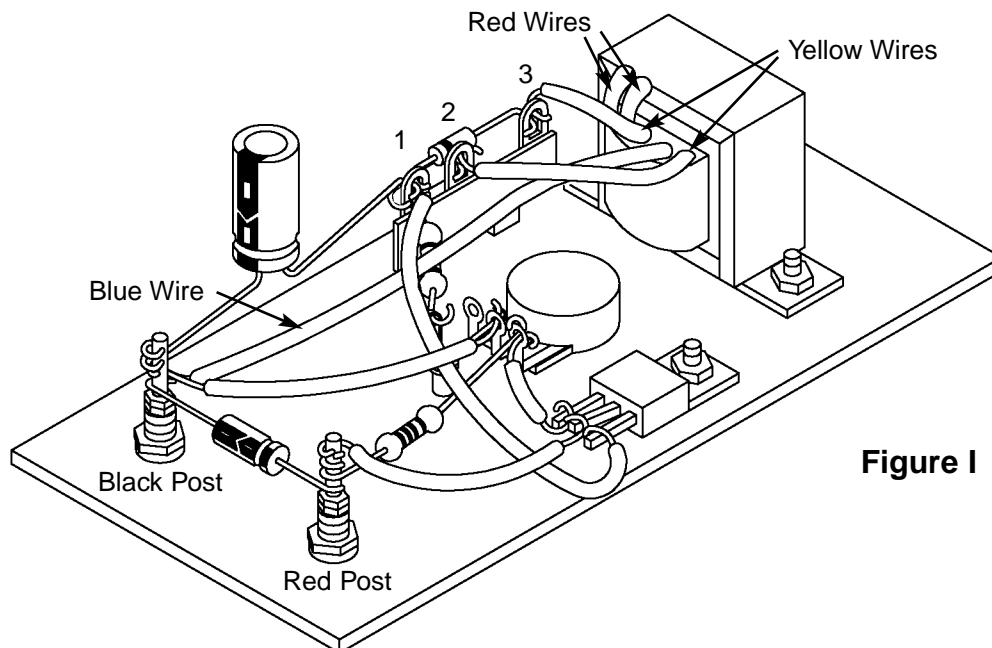


Figure I

## LINE CORD ASSEMBLY

Install the following wires as shown in Figure J.

- Cut the two black wires from the transformer to 1 1/2". Strip 1/4" of insulation off of each wire.
- Feed 2 inches of line cord into the hole of the chassis. Place the line cord in the slot of the strain relief and squeeze the two sections together with pliers. Then, insert the strain relief into the hole.
- Separate the two line cord wires. Place 1" of shrink tubing over each black transformer wire. Solder the line cord wires to the black transformer wires as shown in the figure.
- Slide the shrink tubing up to cover the solder joints. Shrink the tubing with the heat from your soldering iron. BE CAREFUL NOT TO TOUCH THE SHRINK TUBING OR WIRES WITH THE IRON.

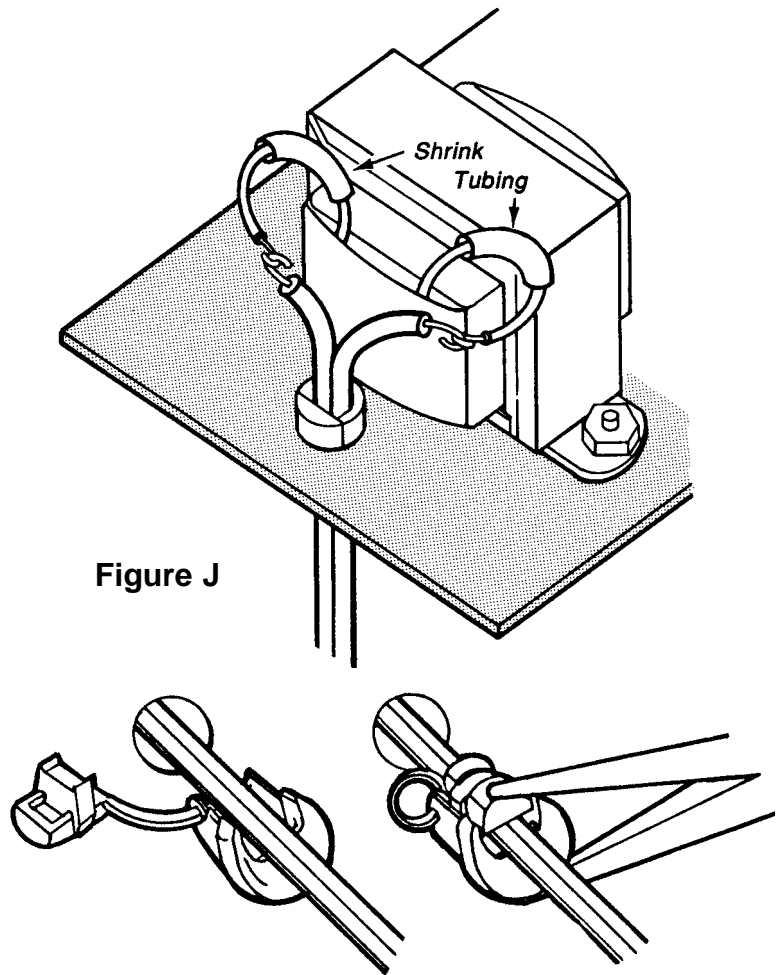


Figure J

## FINAL ASSEMBLY

- Place the power supply panel in the case and fasten with four #6 x 3/8" self-tapping screws as shown in Figure K.

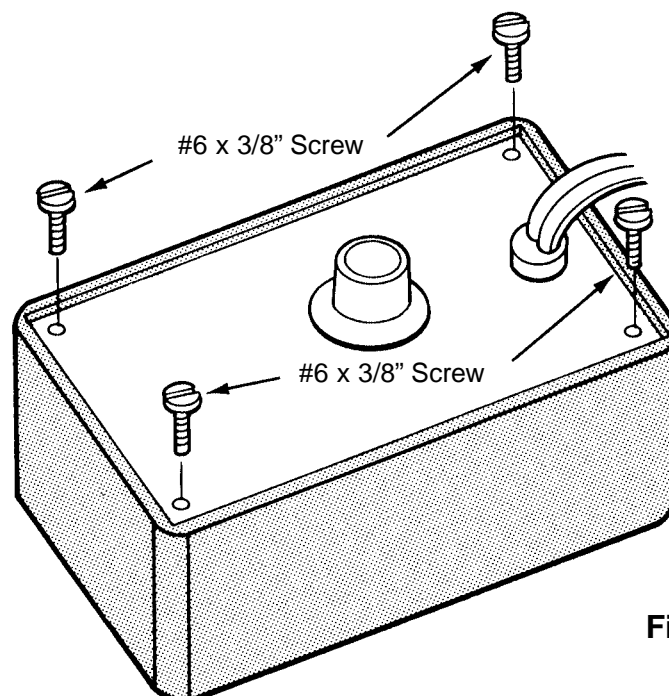


Figure K

## TESTING THE XP-15 POWER SUPPLY

Testing the XP-15K Power Supply is very simple. Before applying power to the unit, be sure that all of the wiring and soldering is firm. If so, obtain a digital voltmeter. Apply power to the XP-15K and vary the voltage control knob.

Next, short the output of the supply. It should turn off and recover when the short is removed. If you have a  $2.5\Omega$  1 watt resistor, set the voltage to 1.25 volts and place it across the output terminals (a  $1/2$  watt will work, but use it only a few seconds). The output of the supply should not change more than 0.1 volts. Set the output voltage to 15 volts and place a  $75\Omega$  5 watt resistor across the output terminals. Again, the output should not change by more than 0.1 volts. In making these tests, the voltmeter leads should be clipped directly to the output terminals and not to the load leads. This is to prevent errors due to voltage drop in the load leads.

Should any of these tests fail, refer to the troubleshooting guide.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

### INTRODUCTION

The XP-15K Power Supply features an output voltage variable from 1.25 to 15V at 0.5 ampere maximum current. The voltage is regulated to within 0.1V when going from zero load to full load. Varying the input AC voltage from 110 to 130V will have practically no effect on the output voltage. This is because of the specially designed IC circuit used in the XP-15K. Severe overloading or even short circuiting the output will not damage the supply. Special turn-off circuits in the IC sense the overload and turn off the output.

Figure 1 shows a simplified circuit diagram of the power supply. It consists of a power transformer, a DC rectifier stage and the regulator stage.

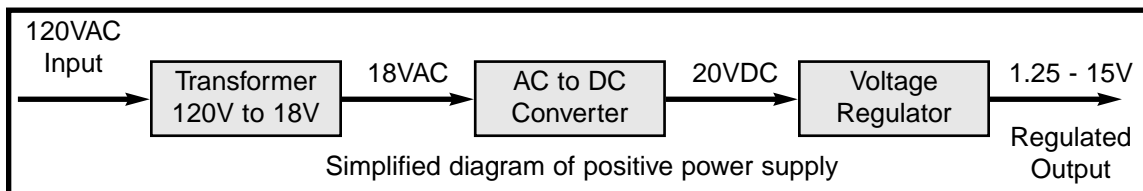


Figure 1

### TRANSFORMER

The transformer T1 serves two purposes. First, it reduces the 120VAC input to 18VAC to allow the proper voltage to enter the rectifier stage. Second, it isolates the power supply output from the 120VAC line. This prevents the user from dangerous voltage shock should they be standing in a grounded area.

### AC to DC CONVERTER

The AC to DC converter consists of diodes D1 and D2 and capacitor C1. Transformer T1 has two secondary windings which are 180 degrees out of phase. The AC output of each winding is shown in Figure 2A and 2B.

Diodes are semiconductor devices that allow current to flow in one direction. The arrow in Figure 3 points to the direction that the current will flow. Only when the transformer voltage is positive will current flow through the diodes. Figure 3 shows the simplest possible rectifier circuit. This circuit is known as a half wave rectifier. Here, the diode conducts only half the time when the AC wave is positive as shown in 2C. Use of this circuit is simple but inefficient. The big gap between cycles requires much more filtering to obtain a smooth DC voltage.

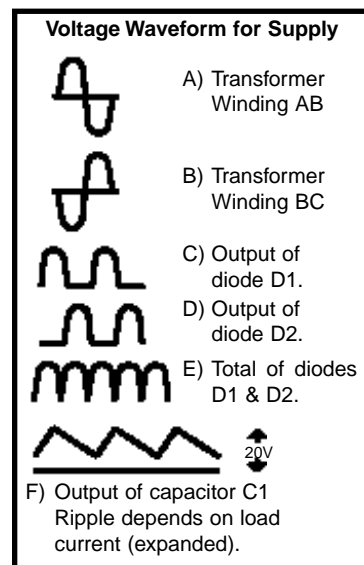


Figure 2

By the addition of a second diode and transformer winding, we can fill in the gap between cycles as shown in Figure 4. This circuit is called full wave rectification. Each diode conducts when the voltage is positive. By adding the two outputs, the voltage presented to capacitor C1 is more complete, thus, easier to filter, as shown in Figure 2E. When used in 60 cycles AC input power, the output of a full wave rectifier will be 120 cycles.

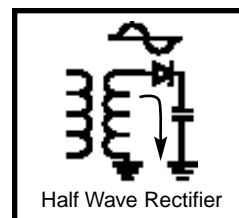


Figure 3

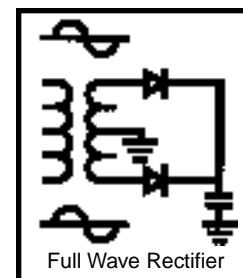


Figure 4

Capacitor C1 is used to store the current charges, thus smoothing the DC voltage. The larger the capacitor, the more current is stored. In this design, a 1000 $\mu$ F capacitor is used, which allows about 2 volts of AC ripple when one half amp is drawn.

In practice, the current through the diodes is not as shown in Figure 2C. Because capacitor C1 has a charge after the first cycle, the diode will not conduct until the positive AC voltage exceeds the positive voltage in the capacitor. Figure 5 shows a better picture of what the current flow looks like, assuming no loss in the diode.

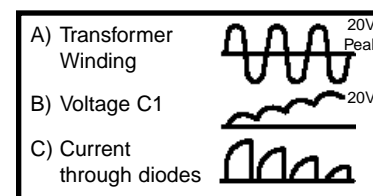


Figure 5

It takes a few cycles for the voltage to build up on the capacitor. This depends on the resistance of the winding and diode. After the initial start-up, there will be a charge and discharge on the capacitor depending on the current drawn by the output load. Remember, current only flows through the diode when the anode is more positive than the cathode. Thus, current will flow in short bursts as shown in Figure 5C.

The DC load current may be one ampere, but the peak diode current may be three times that. Therefore, the diode rating must be sufficient to handle the peak current. The 1N4001 has a peak current rating of 10 amps.

## REGULATOR CIRCUIT

The regulator circuit in the Model XP-15K Power Supply consists of a LM-317 integrated circuit. This IC is specially designed to perform the regulation function. Figure 6 shows a simplified circuit of how the LM317 IC works.

Transistors Q1 and Q2 form a circuit known as a differential amplifier. Transistor Q1's base is connected to a stable 1.5V reference voltage. The base of Q2 is connected to the regulator output circuit through a voltage divider network. The collector of transistor Q2 is connected to a current source. This basically is a PNP transistor biased to draw about 1mA current. Transistor Q2 sees the current source as a very high resistor of about 1 meg ohms. Thus, the gain of transistor Q2 is very high.

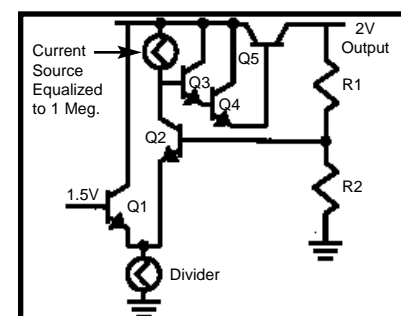


Figure 6

Transistor Q5 is called the pass transistor. It controls the current reaching the output. Transistors Q3 and Q4 are emitter followers. Their function is to raise the impedance of the pass transistor. Note that transistor Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5 and resistor R1 form a closed loop. Also, note that the feedback to the base of Q2 is negative, that is, the output at emitter Q5 goes negative. Now, if the 1.25V output voltage goes down because of current drain at the output, the base of Q2 will drop, forcing the collector voltage of Q2 to go higher. This will bring the output voltage back to 1.25V. This is the basis of all negative feedback regulators.

Another feature of the LM-317 regulator is to protect the IC against overload and output shorts. If the IC is overloaded, the junction will overheat. A transistor will sense this overheating and shut down transistor Q5.

The LM-317 IC is basically a 1.25V regulator. To be able to vary the output 1.25 - 15V, we stack the IC on a DC voltage as shown in Figure 6a. When VR1 equals zero, the output voltage is 1.25V as determined by the LM-317 IC. Note that the voltage across VR1 will equal the 1.25 volts across R1, therefore, the output voltage will be 2.5 volts. When VR1 is 5 times R1, the output voltage is 7.5V. As you can see, varying resistor VR1 will vary the voltage from 1.25V to 15V.

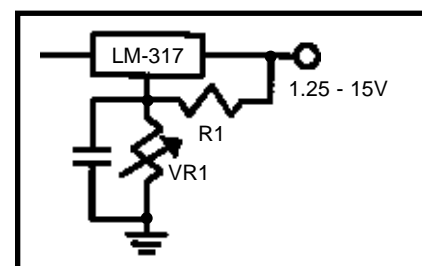


Figure 6a

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## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Consult your instructor or contact Elenco Electronics if you have any problems. **DO NOT** contact your place of purchase as they will not be able to help you.

### LED Not Lit

- 1) Check transformer and line cord.
- 2) Check for 20VDC at the cathode of D1.
- 3) LED in backwards or defective.

### No Output Voltage

- 1) Check AC voltage across points A & B or B & C. It should read about 18VAC.
- 2) Measure voltage at the output of D1. It should read about 20 volts. If not, then check D1, D2 and C1.

### Poor Regulation

- 1) Check AC ripple at the input of the regulator. It should be less than 2.5V.
- 2) If ripple is greater, check diodes and the filter of capacitor C1.

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## QUIZ

1. AC voltage is supplied to the rectifier stages by the . . .
  - A. step up transformer.
  - B. step down transformer.
  - C. 1 to 1 transformer.
  - D. AC to DC transformer.
2. The secondary windings of the transformer are . . .
  - A. 90° out of phase.
  - B. 180° out of phase.
  - C. 270° out of phase.
  - D. 320° out of phase.
3. Diodes allow current to flow . . .
  - A. when the anode is more negative than the cathode.
  - B. when the cathode is more positive than the anode.
  - C. in one direction.
  - D. when a negative or positive voltage is on the anode.
4. What circuit is more efficient for rectifying AC to DC?
  - A. Hartley oscillator.
  - B. Half-wave.
  - C. Schmitt trigger.
  - D. Full wave.
5. The DC voltage is smoothed by using a . . .
  - A. half-wave rectification circuit.
  - B. small value capacitor with a high voltage value.
  - C. Large value capacitor.
  - D. 90° out of phase rectification circuit.
6. An inefficient rectification circuit usually contains . . .
  - A. large gaps between cycles.
  - B. twice the AC voltage needed.
  - C. more diodes.
  - D. all of the above.
7. The maximum current that a diode can handle is determined by . . .
  - A. the transformer's current rating.
  - B. the amount of AC ripple.
  - C. three times the diode rating.
  - D. peak current rating.
8. The LM-317 will shut down when . . .
  - A. the output voltage is too high.
  - B. no current is being drawn.
  - C. the junction overheats.
  - D. the output voltage drops to 1.25V.
9. The LM-317 regulator contains . . .
  - A. a pass transistor.
  - B. a constant current source.
  - C. a differential amplifier.
  - D. all of the above.
10. The LM-317 is basically . . .
  - A. a 1.25V regulator.
  - B. a 6.25V regulator.
  - C. a 2.5V regulator.
  - D. a negative voltage regulator.

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. C, 4. D, 5. C, 6. D, 7. D, 8. C, 9. D, 10. A

# SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

