

Oakley Sound Systems

The MultiMix

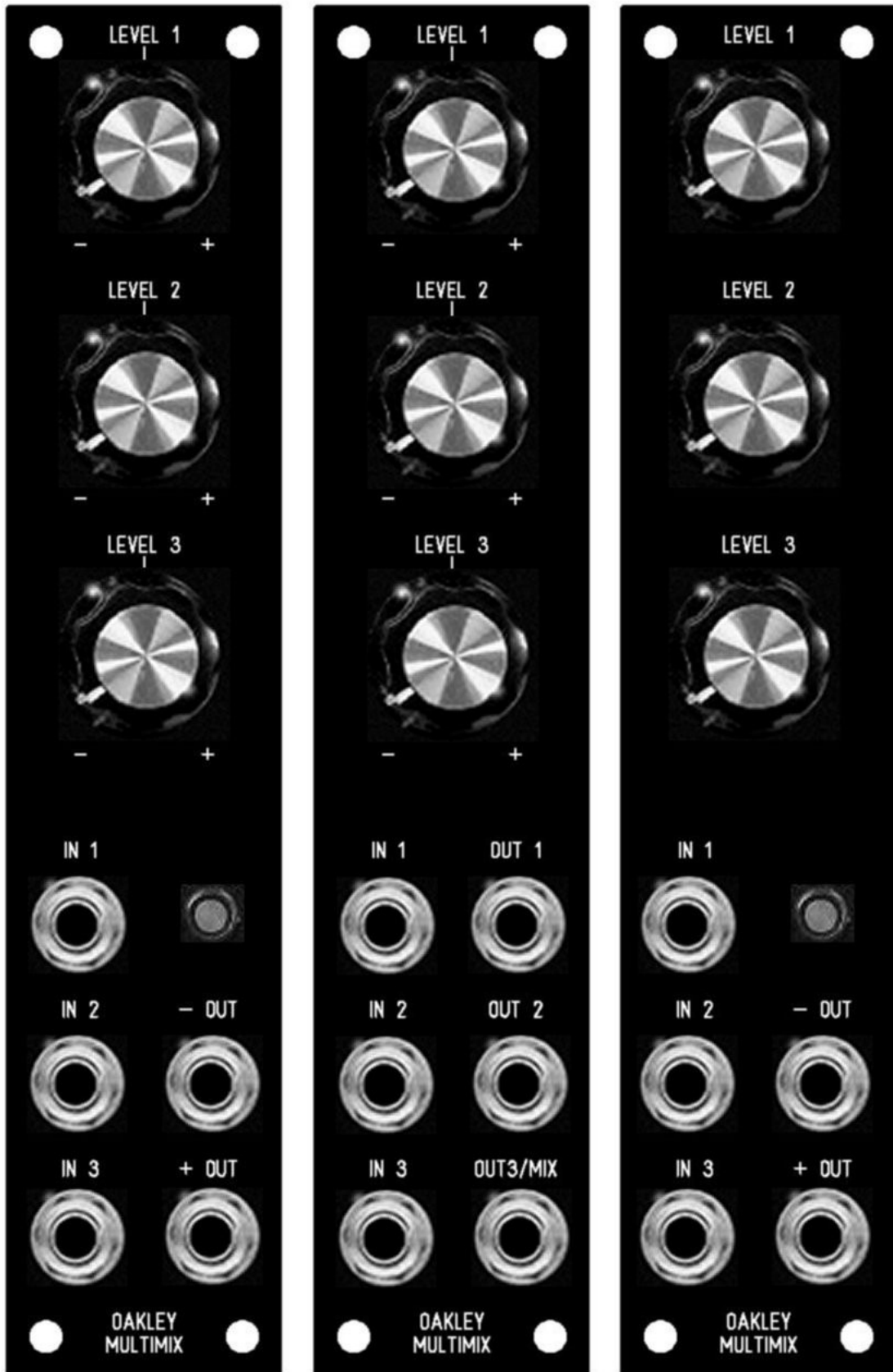
PCB issue 4

CV and Audio Mixer

User's Guide

V4.4

Tony Allgood B.Eng
Oakley Sound Systems
CARLISLE
United Kingdom



The three variations of the Oakley Multimix. Each one is 1U wide by 5U high.

Introduction

The MultiMix is a highly useful utility module that can be obtained in three variations:

MultiMix Sum

The basic version of the MultiMix. This operates as a standard mixer. Up to three inputs, either CV or audio, can be summed or mixed together. The levels for each input can be set by a pot. The gain can be set from completely off to a little over one. Two mix outputs are available: One is +OUT and this is simply the three inputs added together according to the levels set by the pots. The other is -OUT and this is an inverted version of the signal at +OUT. This means if the output from +OUT is +4V, then the output from -OUT is -4V.

A bicolour LED is also featured. This will glow when a signal is present at the outputs. The higher the output the brighter the LED. The colour of the LED will be determined by the output polarity. It will be red for mostly positive output voltages, and green for negative.

MultiMix Standard

This one is similar to the MultiMix Sum, but instead of ordinary pots to set the input levels, this one features three reversible attenuators. Each control knob can be set so that the gain of the input is anything from -1.1 to +1.1. This means that not only can inputs be added together, but can subtract as well. With each input knob set to its middle position, then none or very little of the input signal will reach the output.

Mixer's with reversible attenuators on their inputs are very useful for controlling audio and CVs. One excellent application uses a MultiMix with a VCA to create a very flexible ring modulator.

MultiMix Stooge

This one is similar to the MultiMix Standard and has the three reversible attenuators controlling the input levels. However, this one features a clever combination of three output sockets to achieve a variety of uses.

Inserting a jack into OUT1 and you will find a controlled version of the signal going into IN1. The pot will control the level of the signal as well as its phase. You can thus use this to attenuate, or invert, CV or audio signals around your modular. The other two input channels will work in a similar way.

But if you don't utilise the OUT1 jack, then its output will automatically be summed with IN3 to form a mixed output at OUT3. Likewise, not using OUT2 will make its output join with the IN3 signal too. So you can use this module as a standard MultiMix if you don't use the OUT1 and OUT2 sockets.

Although the three variants use different front panel designs, all are made from the same PCB. The different versions are simply selected by using different components and inserting some wire links into the board.

The PCB

The issue 4 MultiMix module features a two PCB set. Previously, many Oakley modules have had the sockets, switches and extra pots wired to the board by individual wires. The MultiMix allows all the socket wiring to be done via an extra PCB and two MTA or Molex KK solderless connections. If you are building this module in the standard MOTM and Oakley format this new system will reduce assembly time and possible wiring errors.

Some people will wish to use this Oakley design in a non standard format, such as fitting it to a Analogue Solutions rack or one of their own invention. This is perfectly easy to do. Simply do not use the socket board and wire the main board to the sockets as per usual.

I have provided space for the three control pots on the PCB. These can be mounted away from the PCB, but they can form part of the mounting process. If you use the specified pots and brackets, the PCB can be held very firmly to the front panel. Four M3 sized holes are provided on the PCB for supporting the board if you choose to use other methods of mounting.

The pot spacing is 1.625" and is the same as MOTM modular synthesiser. The main board is fully MOTM panel compatible if the board is fitted vertically, ie. in a 1U wide panel. Please note that the sockets are mounted on a slightly different grid to the MOTM range.

There are detailed instructions later in this document about how to build the boards.

Circuit Description

The MultiMix circuit is quite simple, but let's run through the design carefully.

Power is supply via the usual four way MTA or Molex connector. As is the custom for Oakley modules, I have used ferrite beads to act as high frequency filters on the power lines. Decoupling at the point of entry is provided by C15 for the positive rail, and C7 for the negative rail. Additional decoupling is also provided elsewhere on the board by the other capacitors shown. These capacitors keep the power supply clean of noise, and provide a reservoir for the little bursts of current that the circuit takes in normal operation.

Two grounds are provided, one for the circuit itself, and one for the earthing of the jack sockets on the front panel.

Note also the provision of six wire links on the board. These are to select which module variant is to be built. A full description of which link to fit for each variant is given in the parts list.

There are six ICs, U1 to 6, on this PCB, and each requires power. The power supply to each IC is shown separately at the bottom of the schematic to avoid cluttering the main circuit pathways. All the ICs are simple dual op-amps and require both negative and positive supplies.

Three of the inputs have identical '**reversible attenuator**' circuits. In issue one and two of the Oakley MultiMix, I used a circuit that I found in the student engineers bible, *The Art of Electronics* by Horowitz and Hill. Now this little circuit is great. Its simple, cheap and works very well, but it does have one problem. That is, its input resistance changes as you turn the pot. In reality this has very little effect on the way you use your modular. However, being the perfectionist that I am I decided to do it differently in issue three. This has doubled the amount of op-amps in the circuit, but

now we have a constant input resistance whatever the pots' position. Issue 4 boards share the same improved input circuitry but there are some subtle changes to make the MultiMix more flexible.

Let us consider the first reversible attenuator. This is connected to IN1 and has its output at OUT1. The circuit is made up from three op-amps. U1a (pins 1, 2, 3) acts simply as a voltage buffer. This is a circuit that merely 'sniffs' the input voltage and creates a copy of that signal at its output on pin 1. We are free to take a bucket full of current from this output without affecting the input at all. A bucket full of current must be defined here as anything less 15mA or so...

U1b (pins 5, 6, 7) is a different circuit to the one around U1a. This is an amplifier with a gain of minus one. The negative bit means that its output is the opposite polarity to the input voltage. The input voltage is sensed by R7, and the current flowing through R7, is matched by an equal current flowing in R10. The op-amp does this because it adheres to the 'golden rules'. Actually, it can only try to adhere to these golden rules.

Now the golden rule in question is that an op-amp with negative feedback must move its output so that its two input pins are both the same voltage. The negative feedback is provided by the resistor R10. So as the input signal tries to inject current into the op-amps inverting (-) pin via R7, the output will move against this by taking that current away through R10.

So a positive input voltage at R7 will lead to the output going negative. The ratio of the resistors will determine the gain of the inverting circuit. Making both the resistors the same value will mean that the gain of the op-amp is -1. That is 2V at the input gives us -2V at pin 7.

As far as the connected input goes, it does not see what then happens to these two copies of itself. It only 'sees' the resistance of R7 and R1. Hang on, what's that R1 doing? Well R1 is only there to make sure that the input is not just floating in thin air with nothing attached. This is useful for when the circuit is not plugged in. Any stray static electricity cannot build up on this input and destroy the op-amp. Actually this is very unlikely, but it is good practice. R1 is of a high enough value so as not to affect the circuit sensitivity. R2 offers some sort of protection for U1a in any overvoltage situation. A typical example of this is trying to use the inputs when the MultiMix module is not powered up.

Lets go back to our two copies of the input signal. Remember that one is an exact copy, and one is an inverted version. The exact copy firstly goes to a wire link switch, called LK1 and made from three solder pads. You simply solder a wire link between the middle pad and either one of its outer pads. It acts as a permanent switch built into the board when you populate the PCB. This 'switch' will connect the counter clockwise side of the LEVEL1 pot to either the output of U1a, the exact copy of our input signal, or to ground. Let us first assume that LK1 is joined between 1 and 3 and joins the pot with the op-amp output.

We now have the two versions of the input signal placed across the two ends of the control pot. As the wiper moves from one side to the other, it will tap off a proportion of each signal. Consider what will happen with a +10V input signal at IN1. This will give +10V at the output of U1a and -10V at the output of U1b. The wiper of the pot can thus move from +10V to -10V. In the middle position, both voltages take equal precedence and the voltage at the wiper is zero.

The voltage at the wiper is connected to another inverting amplifier based around U4a. The op-amp's gain is set to be -1.09. So a voltage of +10V at the wiper of the pot, will give +10.9V at the op-amp's output. It is this output that drives the next section of the MultiMix circuit in the standard layout. In the 'Stooge' layout we use this output directly, and because of this the op-amp is configured for maximum stability

Note that the gain is not set to be exactly -1. This is because many users desire the Multimix to be able to have a gain of exactly one, or unity, overall. This would be very difficult to achieve without trimmers because of the tolerances of the gain setting resistors. You would also have to allow for the possible loss of signal within the pots and that due to any output resistance of the connected source modules. The output resistance is an unknown quantity thus the overall gain would vary slightly depending on which module you connected up to the Multimix. However, by providing each stage with slightly more than unity gain it is still possible to dial up a gain of one with the front panel pots by backing them off slightly from their maximum position.

C8 and R13 form part of the stabilising network designed to keep the op-amp from oscillating under capacitive loads. Capacitive loads are easily created in a patch cord synthesiser. Each patch cord acts as a low value capacitor to ground. This can make an op-amp very unhappy and its output will oscillate, often at very high frequencies. In issue 1 of the MultiMix, and many other modules, this stabilisation was simply achieved by a 1K resistor in series with the output load. However, this causes the output voltage to fall with increasing load. In the Stooze layout this would create increasing DC errors as more modules are connected the output.

Issue 3, and now 4, resolved this matter, by using a more active approach using C8 and R13. A full explanation of their action is beyond the scope of this User guide, but more information can be found on the Analog Devices website in their Applications Note AN-257. I was first introduced to this method when I worked at Soundcraft, and have since used it on other many Oakley projects.

Let us go back to LK1 again. Imagine now if the link was connected pads 2 and 3. This means that the output of U1a will be unused, and the pot's counter clockwise pin will be connected to ground. This means that the pot's wiper will now start from zero volts instead of the inverted version of the input. This is the mode used in the MultiMix Sum module. It allows each pot to act as a conventional level control and not as a reversible attenuator.

U6b forms a summing amplifier. Currents flowing through all the input resistors, R29 and 30, come together at the inverting input. The op-amp's output will alter to create the same current through R28. Since the value of all three resistors are the same the op-amp must produce the same voltage as presented at a single input. In other words, the gain of the summing stage is just over one. In fact, it's actually minus one, since the output voltage is always an inverted sum of all the inputs.

In the Standard and Sum modules this summing amplifier takes the outputs of the first two input channels directly and sums them together. It does this by the fitting of two further links, LK4 and LK5.

In the Stooze module, things are a little more complex. U6b will sum the two outputs together but only if there are no jacks inserted into OUT1 and OUT2 on the front panel. This clever automatic switching is achieved by using the 'normally closed' (NC) contacts on the jack sockets. The links LK4 and LK5 are not fitted in this case, and a five way socket called OUT carries the outputs and the returning signals between the MultiMix circuitry and output boards.

The output of U6b is fed directly into the output stage of the third input channel. Thus all three signals will be summed into this output, OUT3. Note that the inversion caused by U6b is not corrected by the inverting nature of U6a.

In the Standard and Sum versions of the MultiMix, the output of U6a will be the main +OUT. But these modules also feature an inverted output too. This is created by another inverting circuit complete with stabilising components. U5a and associated circuitry does the job. This circuit turns

the summed voltage from U6a upside down.

From the output of U5a we now have the main '-OUT' signal and this needs to be passed to the appropriate socket on the front panel. This is done via a two way connection fitted into the bottom two pins of OUT, and by fitting a wire link into LK6 between pads 1 and 3.

The Bicolour LED is a wonderful little thing. Its a simple design really, its just two LED chips of a different colour placed in the same clear package. Both LEDs are fitted in parallel, but the opposite way round. So the direction of current determines the colour seen.

Because the LED is really a diode, it doesn't switch on at any voltage. Each LED requires a certain voltage across the device for it to even glow dimly. In fact, different colours require different voltages. And too much voltage will kill them, permanently. If you connected the LED directly to a voltage source which was ramped up from 0 to +10V, the LED would at first be off, start to glow at about 2V and then probably get very bright very quickly. And then burn out with a final burst of brilliant light. (Ah! A short life, but a good one... and you've just seen 15 pence worth of semi-conductor destroyed)

The MultiMix connects the LED in the feedback path of an inverting op-amp amplifier, U5b. So any current going through the input resistor, R27, will be the same as the current in the LED and R26. Thus, the LED is controlled by current not voltage. The op-amp's output will adjust automatically to create the correct voltage for a desired current. The LED can't blow out as the op-amp won't supply that amount of current. The LED won't be off at low levels of input voltage, because the op-amp always makes sure that even a little input voltage will create a little current.

R27 controls the sensitivity of the circuit. 1K5 produces about 7 mA through the LED for a 10V output of the MultiMix. You may want to reduce this to 1K, to give a brighter reading. Personally, I think 7 mA is fine for most applications indoors. Another thing to bear in mind when you want a brighter LED, is that the current must come from somewhere. Both U5a's output and U5b itself will have to provide this current, and both devices will protest if you try to take too much current out of them. Plus, you have to think about the power consumption of your modular itself. Too many pretty lights will start to demand too much of your power supply.

In the Stooage version we have no inverted output or LED. So the whole of the circuitry surrounding, and including U5, can be omitted.

Buying the components

Most of the parts are easily available from your local parts stockist. I use Rapid Electronics, RS Components and Farnell, here in the UK. The Mulimix filter module was designed to be built mostly from parts obtainable from Rapid Electronics.

The resistors can be 5% carbon 0.25W types except where stated. However, I would go for 1% 0.25W metal film resistors throughout, since these are very cheap nowadays.

The pots are Spectrol 248 conductive plastic types and are held onto the boards with specially made Oakley pot brackets. Three pot brackets are required. These are provided with the 'pot mounting kit' which also contains the extra nuts required to correctly fit the panel to the boards. Spectrol have now been bought by Vishay and unfortunately the prices have gone up recently. In the UK I am recommending that people either buy the pots from Oakley Modular, or Farnell. Rapid's pricing is nearly double what you can get from Farnell.

The PCB is another Oakley board to allow you to incorporate axial multilayer ceramics for the power supply decoupling. These are good components with an excellent performance. Various types exist but I tend to use the better quality C0G types from Farnell. They look like small yellow or orange beads with wires that stick out on either side like a resistor. They normally come delivered on tape. You can use 63V or 100V types.

The ceramic capacitors should be 'low-K' ceramic plates. These are sometimes called C0G or NP0 types. The lead spacing is 0.2" or 5mm. Do not choose cheap and nasty ceramic types, usually 'high-K', obtainable from some surplus places. These can lead to a noisy audio output.

All ICs are dual in line (DIL or DIP) packages. These are generally, but not always, suffixed with a CP or a CN in their part numbers. For example; TL072CP. Do not use SMD, SM or surface mount packages.

The recommended dual op-amps are TL072 or the slightly more expensive LF412. If you have money to burn and want the best, the OP275 or OPA2134 can be used. I guess any dual op-amp could be used, even a 4558, but a TL072 is a good compromise between performance and price.

If you want to drive the LED hard, then you may need to use an OP275 in position U5 anyway. The OP275 parts have a higher output capability.

The 5532 is an excellent audio op-amp. However, it was never really designed to work with DC coupled amplifiers as used in the MultiMix. I guess you could try it out in U4, U5 and U6. But don't use it for the input stages, U1, 2 and 3, since the relatively high impedances will have a detrimental effect on the op-amp's noise performance.

L1 and L2 are leaded ferrite beads. These are little axial components that look like little blackened resistors. They are available from most of the mail order suppliers. Find them in the EMC or Inductor section of the catalogues. Farnell sell them as part number: 9526820 (latest RoHS compliant component).

If you decide to fit the bicolour LED, then make sure you get the type that has both colours in parallel. That is, the LED package should have just two leads. You can get some that have three leads, although they should be called tri-colour LEDs. The LED connection is made via the pad marked LED on the PCB. I use 2-way 0.1" MTA connections for this since it quickens manufacture time. You can hand solder wires to the LED and PCB if you wish.

Input and output sockets are now board mounted in the standard module assembly. You could of course use any types if you would like to wire your sockets up with individual wires.

I use the Switchcraft 112A 1/4" sockets in all my ready made modules. These excellent parts are also used on the Moog and MOTM modulars. The version you need to fit in the socket board is the 112APC. This part is stocked by most suppliers. Both Rapid and Farnell sell it at a reasonable price in the UK. Rapid also sell a Far Eastern clone of the 112APC part that is considerably cheaper, but doesn't look as nice. Please note that the standard 112A will not fit into the boards as it has solder tags.

For the 0.1" interconnections I use the 26 awg MTA parts. These are made by Amp, now part of the massive Tyco empire. To use these effectively you need a special tool to poke the wires into the special ' housings ' The housing contains specially shaped contacts that cut through the insulation of the wire so you don't need to do any stripping. Just simply push down on the wire to lock it into

place in the housing.

You can also use Molex 'strip and crimp' systems. More about this one later on.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Farnell Part number</i>	<i>Amp's part number</i>
Two way housing	1098708	640442-2
Two way header	588-570	640456-2
Five way housing	1098713	640442-5
Five way header	588-600	640456-5
Handtool	589-494	59803-1

The special handtool you need is rather expensive if you are only doing one module.

Finally, if you make a change that makes the circuit better, do tell the 'Oakley-synths' mailing list or myself directly. Any updates are added to the current user guide as quick as possible.

UK builders should know that there is now a 'Oakley Preferred Parts List' online which is updated periodically by myself. This can be found at www.oakleysound.com/parts.pdf.

Parts List

A quick note on European part descriptions. To prevent loss of the small '.' as the decimal point, a convention of inserting the unit in its place is used. eg. 4R7 is a 4.7 ohm, 4K7 is a 4700 ohm resistor, 6n8 is a 6.8 nF capacitor.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There are three different variations for this module. Make sure you get the right parts list. The Standard and Sum versions share the same parts list and differ only in the position of three links. The Stooge version requires a rather different parts list.

MultiMix Standard and MultiMix Sum Variants

Links

These links can be made from component leg clippings or uninsulated tinned copper wire. Simply solder a small hoop of wire joining the relevant pads of each link. Note: for the 'three pad links' pad 1 is the square pad at one end, pad 3 is middle pad, and pad 2 is the round pad on the end.

MultiMix Standard

LK1, LK2, LK3	Link pads 1 and 3
LK6	Link pads 1 and 3

Link out LK4 and LK5.

MultiMix Sum

LK1, LK2, LK3	Link pads 2 and 3
LK6	Link pads 1 and 3

Link out LK4 and LK5.

Resistors

5% 1/4W carbon or better.

75R	R13, R23, R19, R16
1K5	R27
10K	R2, R3, R6
15K	R26
22K	R15, R25, R22, R28, R30, R29
24K	R14, R24, R20, R21, R18, R17
100K	R7, R10, R11, R8, R9, R12
470K	R1, R4, R5

Capacitors

33pF low-K ceramic plate	C8, C16, C10, C9
100pF low-K ceramic plate	C17
2u2, 63V electrolytic	C15, C7
100nF, 63V axial ceramic	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C11, C12, C13, C14

Discrete Semiconductors

5mm Bicolour LED 1 off, fitted externally

Integrated Circuits

TL072 dual Bi-FET op-amp U1, U2, U3, U4, U5, U6

Miscellaneous

4-way 0.156" MTA header	PWR	1 off
5-way 0.1" MTA header	IN (Main PCB and I/O PCB)	2 off
5-way 0.1" MTA housing	IN cable	2 off
2-way 0.1" MTA header	OUT (Main PCB and I/O PCB)**, LED	3 off
2-way 0.1" MTA housing	OUT cable, LED cable	4 off
Leaded Ferrite beads	L1, 2	2 off
LED clip/lens	LED	1 off
Sockets	Switchcraft APC112	5 off
50K lin Spectrol 248	LEVEL1, LEVEL2, LEVEL3	3 off
Oakley-Spectrol Solder brackets	LEVEL1, LEVEL2, LEVEL3	3 off

Around 2 m of insulated multistrand wire (26awg)

** The 2-way 0.1" header is fitted into pins 4 and 5 of the OUT location.

You may well want to use 8-pin DIL sockets for the ICs. I would recommend low profile turned pin types as these are the most reliable. You need six of them.

MultiMix 'Stooge' Variant

Links

These links can be made from component leg clippings or uninsulated tinned copper wire. Simply solder a small hoop of wire joining the relevant pads of each link. Note: for the 'three pad links' pad 1 is the square pad at one end, pad 3 is middle pad, and pad 2 is the round pad on the end.

LK1, LK2, LK3	Link pads 1 and 3
LK6	Link pads 2 and 3

Do not fit LK4 and LK5.

Resistors

5% 1/4W carbon or better.

75R	R13, R23, R19
10K	R2, R3, R6
22K	R15, R25, R22, R28, R30, R29
24K	R14, R24, R20, R21
100K	R7, R10, R11, R8, R9, R12

470K R1, R4, R5

The following parts are not fitted:

R16, R17, R18, R26, R27

Capacitors

33pF low-K ceramic plate	C8, C16, C10
2u2, 63V electrolytic	C15, C7
100nF, 63V axial ceramic	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C11, C12, C13, C14

The following parts are not fitted:

C9, C17

Integrated Circuits

TL072 dual Bi-FET op-amp U1, U2, U3, U4, U6

U5 is not fitted.

Miscellaneous

4-way 0.156" MTA header	PWR	1 off
5-way 0.1" MTA header	IN, OUT (Main PCB and I/O PCB)	4 off
5-way 0.1" MTA housing	IN, OUT cables	4 off
Leaded Ferrite beads	L1, 2	2 off
Sockets	Switchcraft APC112	6 off
50K lin Spectrol 248	LEVEL1, LEVEL2, LEVEL3	3 off
Oakley-Spectrol Solder brackets	LEVEL1, LEVEL2, LEVEL3	3 off

Around 2 m of insulated multistrand wire (26awg)

You may well want to use 8-pin DIL sockets for the ICs. I would recommend low profile turned pin types as these are the most reliable. You need five of them.

Populating the Main MultiMix Circuit Board

Warning:

Oakley Modular PCBs are supplied with a RoHS compliant Ni/Au finish. This is a high quality finish but does possess slightly different soldering characteristics to the traditional lead based HASL finish. Handle the boards with care, and avoid touching the Ni/Au plating since this can cause premature tarnishing of the finish. Shelf life is hard to predict but Oakley Modular recommend soldering in all the components less than one year from when you receive your board.

Neither I nor Oakley Modular are responsible for any accidents caused whilst working on these boards. It is up to you to use your board responsibly and sensibly.

Occasionally people have not been able to get their Oakley projects to work first time. Some times the boards will end up back with me so that I can get them to work. The most common error with most of these was parts inserted into the wrong holes. Please double check every part before you solder any part into place. Desoldering and removing parts on a double sided board is a skill that takes a while to master properly.

If you have put a component in the wrong place, then the best thing to do is to snip the component's lead off at the board surface. Then using the soldering iron and a small screwdriver prize the remaining bit of the leg out of the hole. Then use wick or a good solder pump to remove the solder from the hole. Filling the hole with fresh solder will actually make the hole easier to suck clean!

Sometimes people like to substitute parts in place of my own recommendations. Feel free to do this, but remember that there is normally a good reason why I have selected that particular part. If you do find that, say changing an op-amp with another one, makes an improvement, please do let me know either via the Oakley-Synths list or directly to me.

All resistors should be flat against the board surface before soldering. It is a good idea to use a 'lead bender' to preform the leads before putting them into their places. I use my fingers to do this job, but there are special tools available too. Once the part is in its holes, bend the leads that stick out the bottom outwards to hold the part in place. This is called 'cinching'. Solder from the bottom of the board, applying the solder so that the hole is filled with enough to spare to make a small cone around the wire lead. Don't put too much solder on, and don't put too little on either. Clip the leads off with a pair of side cutters, trim level with the top of the little cone of solder.

Once all the resistors have been soldered, check them ALL again. Make sure they are all soldered and make sure the right values are in the right place.

The axial multilayer ceramics can be treated like resistors. Simply bend their legs to fit the 7.5mm (0.3") spacing holes.

IC sockets are to be recommended, especially if this is your first electronics project. Make sure, if you need to wash your board, that you get water in and around these sockets. Also, make sure that any water drops left between the pins of the sockets are fully dried up before switching the board on.

The smaller electrolytic capacitors are very often supplied with 0.1" lead spacing. My hole spacing is 0.2". This means that the underside of these radial capacitors will not go flat onto the board. This is deliberate, so don't force the part in too hard. The capacitors will be happy at around 0.2" above the board, with the legs slightly splayed. Sometimes you will get electrolytic capacitors supplied with their legs preformed for 0.2" (5mm) insertion. This is fine, just push them in until they stop. Cinch and solder as before. Make sure you get them in the right way. Electrolytic capacitors are polarised, and may explode if put in the wrong way. No joke. Oddly, the PCB legend marks the positive side with a '+', although most capacitors have the '-' marked with a stripe. Obviously, the side marked with a '-' must go in the opposite hole to the one marked with the '+' sign. Most capacitors usually have a long lead to depict the positive end as well.

The 0.1" and 0.156" headers are fitted on the main board so that pin 1 is towards the top of the board. The clip on the side of the header will match with the picture on the PCB legend, ie. towards the location of the pots.

For the Standard and Sum variations you need to use a 2-way header for the OUT interconnection. The header should be fitted so that it takes the bottom two places of the five

holes on the main board. That is, you should make sure the top three holes that lie above the header are still visible. The Standard and Sum variants use pin 4 and 5 only. The Stooge version uses all five pins.

I would make the main circuit board in the following order: resistors, IC sockets, small non-polar capacitors, electrolytic capacitors, and connectors. Then the final water wash if you have used solder with water based flux.

Do not fit the pots at this stage. The mounting of the pots requires special attention. This will be covered later in this User Guide.

Populating the Socket Boards

You have one socket board to populate and the method is a little unusual.

On the board the first things to solder are the headers. These are fitted to the **BOTTOM** of the board and are soldered from the top side. This is obviously opposite to what you are normally used to. The legending is on the top of the board, and the bottom of the board is marked as such in copper on the underside.

Fit the INPUT header so that pin 1 is the square pin. The friction lock on the header should correspond to the legend on the top, ie. the opposite side, of the board. In other words the friction lock is facing the bottom of the module.

The actual type of header used for the OUTPUTS interconnect will depend on the variation of the MultiMix you are building. If you are building the Stooge version, you will need to fit a five way header to OUTPUTS. This again is fitted on the bottom of the board like you have just done for the IN header.

If you are building the Standard or Sum variant, then you need to take a little extra care when soldering the OUTPUTS header.

You are using a two way header and it will be fitting into a location that seemingly has five pads. Three of these pads will not be used. This needs to be fitted so that you will utilise pins 4 and 5 of the header only.

This means that pin 1 of the header itself should correspond to pin 4 on the board. In other words, you should fit the header so that the three pads, pins 1, 2 and 3, are still visible to the left of the fitted header. Remember that pin 1 on the board is designated with a square pad.

The sockets will be fitted on the top of the board, and therefore be soldered on the bottom of the board. You may well find your own way of soldering the sockets, but the way I do it is as follows:

Fit all your sockets into the board. The bevel edge should align with the picture on the board legending. Do not solder them at this stage. Take your front panel and align this over the sockets.

Those of you building the Standard or Sum variant will not need to fit the socket labelled OUT1.

Now carefully place your front panel with PCB and sockets upside down onto your bench [or kitchen table!]. The holes where the sockets will be should hang over the edge of the bench so that

the sockets aren't forced back up through the holes. You'll also probably need a small counter weight to stop the panel from falling over the edge. Now allowing the PCB to rest flat on top of the sockets, you can begin to solder all the pins to the board.

Those of you who have built older Oakley modules will be stunned how easy this was compared with the making of wire frames done previously.

Mounting the Pots

The first thing to do is to check your pot values. Spectrol/Vishay do not make it that easy to spot pot values. Your pot kit should contain:

Value	Marked as	Quantity	Location
50K linear	M248 50K M	3 off	Main PCB

Fit the pot brackets to the pots by the nuts supplied with the pots. You should have two nuts and one washer per pot. Fit only one nut at this stage to hold the pot to the pot bracket. Make sure the pot sits more or less centrally in the pot bracket with legs pointing downwards. Tighten the nut up carefully being careful not to dislodge the pot position. I use a small pair of pliers to tighten the nut. Do not over tighten.

Now, doing one pot at a time, fit each pot and bracket into the appropriate holes in the PCBs. Solder two of the pins attached to the pot bracket. Leave the other two pins and the three pins of the pot itself. Now check if the pot and bracket is lying true. That is, all four pins are through the board, and the bracket should be flat against the board's surface. If it is not, simply reheat one of the bracket's soldered pads to allow you to move the pot into the correct position. Don't leave your iron in contact with the pad for too long, this will lift the pad and the bracket will get hot. When you are happy with the location, you can solder the other two pins of the bracket and then the pot's pins. Do this for both pots and snip off any excess wire from the pot's pins at this point.

You can now present the front panel up to the completed board to check that it fits. If it does, then I mount the board up proper. You need to add the washer between the panel and the final nut. Again, do not over tighten and be careful not to scratch your panel.

The pots shafts of the three pots will not need cutting to size. They are already at the correct length.

The Spectrol pots are lubricated with a light clear grease. This sometimes is visible along the top of the mounting bush of the pot body. Try not to touch the grease as it consequently gets onto your panel and PCB. It can be difficult to get off, although it can be removed with a little isopropyl alcohol on cotton wool bud.

Connections

This is the bit where you connect the two boards, and possibly the LED, together. The boards have been designed to accept 0.1" headers for quicker manufacture. However, there is no reason why you cannot join the two boards together with hand soldered wire interconnects.

MultiMix Stooge Variant

Make up the first of two five way headers. The first should be made from wires 80 mm long. Make sure you get pin 1 going to pin 1 on the other housing, pin 2 to pin 2, etc. This cable carries the inputs to the MultiMix circuitry and should be connected to the INPUTS header on the I/O board and the IN header on the main board.

The second and final lead is made up to be 130 mm long. This should connect the OUTPUTS header on the I/O board with the OUT header on the main board.

If you get them the wrong way around the circuit won't blow up, but it won't work.

MultiMix Sum and Standard Variants

Make up one five way header. This should be made from wires 80 mm long. Make sure you get pin 1 going to pin 1 on the other housing, pin 2 to pin 2, etc. This cable carries the inputs to the MultiMix circuitry and should be connected to the INPUTS header on the I/O board and the IN header on the main board.

The second lead is a two way interconnect. It is made up to be 130 mm long. This cable carries the two output signals. It will connect the OUTPUTS header on the I/O board to the OUT header on the main board.

The third lead is another two way lead. Make this interconnect 130mm long. This will connect the LED to the main circuit board.

The Molex Alternative to MTA

For those of you who want to use the cheaper Molex system, the following information may be useful:

A quick note on the female plugs; these are sometimes called housings, since they aren't plugs themselves but merely housings for the individual crimp terminals.

Terminals have to be bought in packs of one hundreds, but this is OK, because they are not expensive. These are normally designed to be crimped but they can be easily soldered with care.

Make each wire the correct length. I normally strip back the wire by just 2 to 3mm. Place all the bare wire into the crimp on a heatproof surface. I use 12mm MDF board to protect my bench top, which although not at all burn proof will take plenty of heat from a soldering iron without major damage. Rest a pair of pliers on top of the wire to hold it in place. Slip the crimp under the wire, so that the wire's insulation butts up to the edge of the terminal. Then solder in place. Sometimes I find I need to gently squash the crimp part of the terminal so that it will fit into the housing. This is easier to do before you solder it, although it can be done after with care.

Do not use the water washable flux solder in this application. You must use either good old fashioned ersin or rosin flux based solders or the newer so called 'no-clean' types. I actually prefer the rosin based ones for this because I find they flow better. Once you have soldered it, wait a bit for it to cool, and then push it into the housing until it clicks. If it doesn't go in, then take it out and bend the crimp slightly backwards. Now try again.

I like to use as many different colour wires as possible. It makes wiring easier and looks great. And

it also helps to make sure that pin 1 on one header is connected to pin 1 on the other.

Power Connections

The power socket is 0.156" Molex/MTA 4-way header. Friction lock types are recommended. This system is compatible with MOTM systems.

<i>Power</i>	<i>Pin number</i>
+15V	1
Module GND	2
Earth/PAN	3
-15V	4

As stated before the PAN pad on the PCB has been provided to allow the ground tags of the jack sockets to be connected to the powers supply ground without using the modules 0V supply. Earth loops cannot occur through patch leads this way, although screening is maintained. Of course, this can only work if all your modules follow this principle.

Front Panel

On the website I have included a FPD database of the suggested 1U front panel layouts in our standard black finish. Actual panels can be obtained from Schaeffer-Apparatebau of Berlin, Germany. The cost is about £30 for the panel and slightly more for the natural finish thanks to the additional colours used in the legending. VAT and the postage is extra, so it usually helps to order a few panels at the same time.

All you need to do is e-mail the fpd file to Schaeffer in Germany, or Frontpanel Express in the US, and they do the rest. You can also use the Frontplatten Designer program's own online ordering procedure which also works very well.

Testing, testing, 1, 2, 3...

Apply power to the unit making sure you are applying the power correctly. Check that no device is running hot. Any sign of smoke or strange smells turn off the power immediately and recheck the polarity of the power supply, and the direction of the ICs in their sockets.

Assuming everything is OK so far, it is time to apply an audio input. Use a bright signal like a sawtooth output from a VCO. Middle A, 440Hz is a good note to use.

Connect up an amplifier or mixing desk input to the OUT3 or OUT+ socket. Now connect your signal to the first input. You should be control the level with the top pot. If you have built the Standard or Stooage version, you should be able to silence the input by moving the pot to its middle position. If you have built the Sum version, the pot should act as an ordinary volume control.

Input channels two and three should perform identically. If you have an LED, then this should glow when there is a signal present at the output. The larger the signal the brighter the LED.

If you have built the Sum or Standard versions, check the OUT- socket. This should behave in the same way as the OUT+ socket. The output will be inverted but it should still sound the same.

Stooge builders should now check the output from OUT1 and OUT2. OUT1 should be a controlled version of IN1, and OUT2 should be a controlled version of IN2. Inserting a jack plug into either OUT1 or OUT2 will cut the respective input from the OUT3 socket.

Final Comments

If you have any problems with the module, an excellent source of support is the Oakley-Synths Group that can be found at <http://launch.groups.yahoo.com/group/oakley-synths/>

If you can't get your project to work, then Oakley Sound Systems are able to offer a 'get you working' service. If you wish to take up this service please e-mail me, Tony Allgood, at my contact e-mail address found on the website. I can service either fully populated PCBs or whole modules. You will be charged for all postage costs, any parts used and my time at 20GBP per hour. Most faults can be found and fixed within one hour, and I normally return modules within a week. The minimum charge is 20GBP plus return postage costs.

Your comments and questions are important to both Oakley Sound and Oakley Modular. In the first instance, please use the Oakley Synths Group where a wealth of experience resides! Please do not contact me or Oakley Modular directly with questions about sourcing components or general fault finding.

Last but not least, can I say a big thank you to all of you who helped and inspired me. Thanks also to all those nice people on the Oakley-Synths and Synth-diy mailing lists.

Tony Allgood

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