

REPLACING COMPONENTS ON THE PRINTED CHASSIS



Since this is a destructive operation, the engineer must be reasonably sure that the part is defective before removing it. He may determine this from the D.C. and signal voltage measurements or by visual observation.

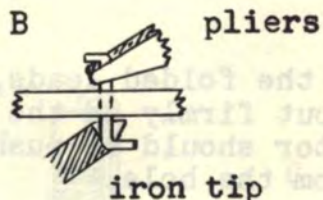
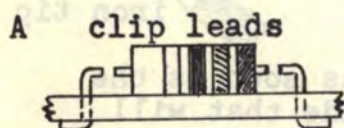
WARNING: The copper conductors are only .0027" thick on the printed chassis. They are easily damaged! Do not attempt to pull one component lead loose to check the component. Use only the approved procedure as outlined in the sketches and the sub-paragraphs listed below.

Use a small electric soldering iron (60 watts or less) and allow it to come up to full heat before starting the repair job. The tip must be clean and well tinned.

CAUTION: Do not use a soldering gun. The extremely high temperature of the tip will damage the phenolic board.

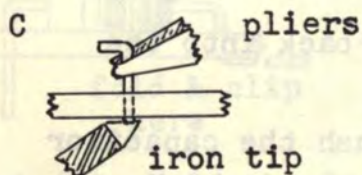
Put the iron tip on the fillet under the chassis, right beside the component lead being removed. Put a gentle, but firm pressure on all leads and components being moved while the heat is applied. Do not hold the iron to the printed chassis for long periods of time. If the lead or component is difficult to remove, make repeated short passes at it rather than one long period that may overheat the board.

1. REMOVING PARALLEL MOUNTED COMPONENTS WITH AXIAL LEADS:



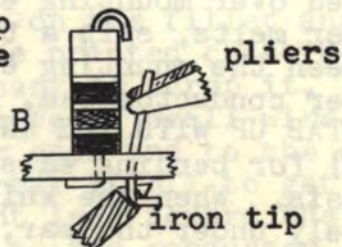
push wire through hole until hook can be clipped off.

clip off hook that was soldered to chassis.



place iron on fillet again and pull the wire out of the hole on the top side of the chassis.

2. REMOVING VERTICALLY MOUNTED RESISTORS AND COMPONENTS WITH AXIAL LEADS:

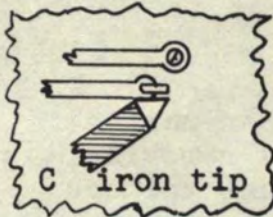


place iron on fillet and push wire through the hole until the hook can be clipped off.

clip off hook that was soldered to chassis.

remove wire as illustrated in paragraph 1. (c).

2. (continued)

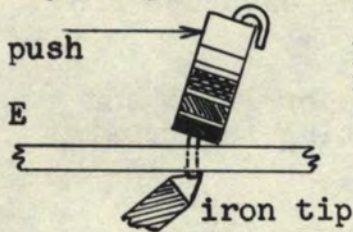


place the iron against the folded wire and rotate it away from the conductor leading into the fillet (2-c).



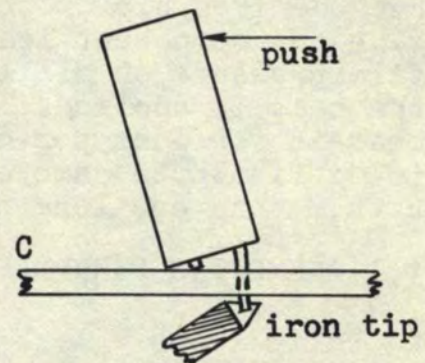
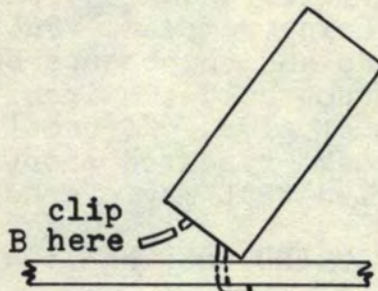
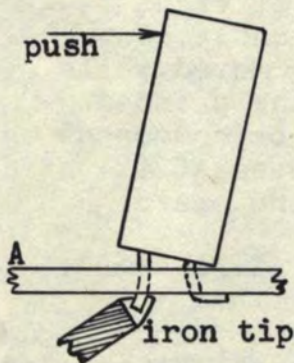
cut the wire as near the chassis as possible after

removing as much excess solder as possible. Remove solder by carrying it away with the iron tip and wiping the tip on a clean cloth. Repeat until the hook can be clipped with small sharp diagonal cutters, illustrated in (2-D).



place iron on fillet again and push the resistor body over until the lead comes out of the hole.

3. REMOVING PRINTED WIRING TYPE CAPACITORS:

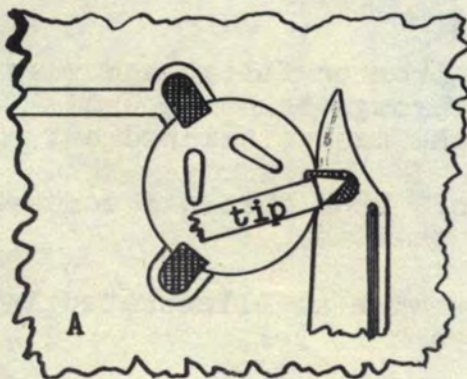


(A) hold iron tip on one of the folded leads, as soon as the solder melts - push gently but firmly on the side that will lift this lead. The capacitor should be pushed over just far enough to clear the lead from the hole.

(B) cut the lead off to prevent it from going back into the hole when removing the other lead.

(C) hold the iron tip to the other lead and push the capacitor over until it comes free.

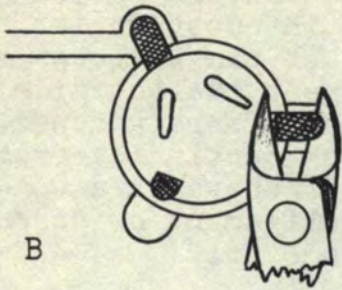
4. REMOVING SADDLE TYPE ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS:



Place the iron tip on top of the folded over mounting ear. As the solder melts, slip a thin knife between the mounting ear and the copper conductor pad. DO NOT PRY THE TAB UP WITH THE KNIFE! See (4-B) for bending ears away from chassis. When the knife is completely under the ear, remove iron and let the solder cool.

Repeat on other two mounting ears.

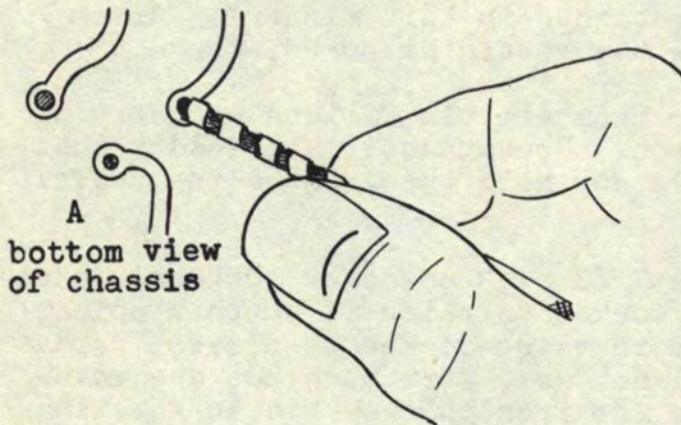
4. (continued)



Using a pair of small sharp diagonal cutters, bend the mounting ears up and away from the copper conductor pads. DO NOT PRY THE MOUNTING EARS UP WITH A KNIFE OR SCREWDRIVER!

Repeat the process on the other two mounting ears and drop the capacitor off the board.

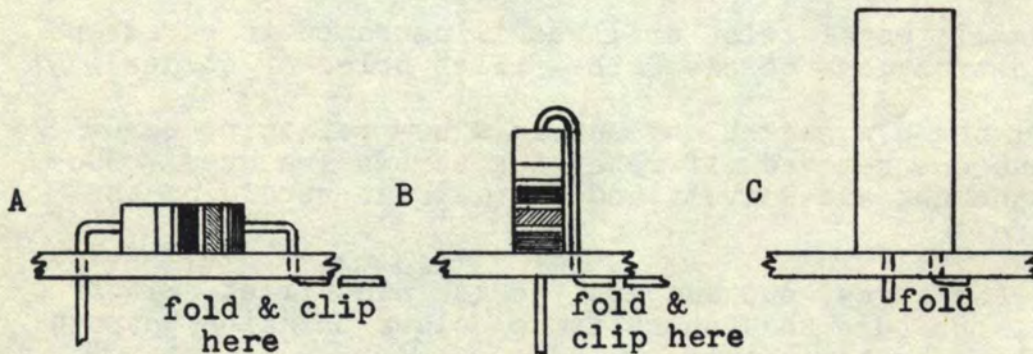
5. PREPARING THE HOLES FOR THE REPLACEMENT COMPONENT:



Use a small metal twist drill (1/8" dia. or less) to clear the hole only in the fillet of solder. Twirl the drill by hand. Do not attempt to remove all of the solder in one turn, do it slowly and carefully.

Do not attempt to increase the hole size, just remove the solder. It is soft and easily removed in this way.

6. REPLACING THE COMPONENTS:



(A) & (B) Fold the leads on the new part to the same spacing as the mounting holes. Insert the part and fold the leads under the chassis to hold the part tightly against the top of the chassis. Clip off the excess wire.

Put the iron tip on the fillet and lead. Solder swiftly and securely. If the printed chassis is damaged by accident it is seldom necessary to scrap it. If one of the conductors is broken, lay a piece of small wire (#18 to #24 AWG) across the break and solder each end to the conductor. If a fillet is pulled loose, break it off to get rid of the loose end. Fold the new component lead toward the end of the conductor and solder the lead to the conductor. If the component lead is cut too short, lay a small piece of wire across the gap solder it in.

7. REPLACING TUBE SOCKETS:

Tube sockets are very difficult to replace and should not be replaced until you are positive that the one in question is actually defective. Resolder all of the socket pin fillets to assure that this is not the trouble. Inspect the top side to see if the tube pin sleeve is bent and can be straightened. Use a socket alignment tool to re-size. Check continuity from the top to the bottom side of the chassis. If there is a connection and the socket sleeve is not out of alignment or spread open, the socket is O.K. and should not be removed.

(A) If the socket has been damaged or is excessively corroded it must be replaced. Stand the unit so that the chassis is vertical. Hold a small iron to the hex nut in the center of the socket (if the socket is retained in this manner). After the solder has melted, unscrew the retaining screw.

(B) Remove the excess solder from all pin fillets by carrying it away with the tip of the iron. Repeat until all solder that will come loose is removed. Do not hold the iron to the chassis for long periods of time.

(C) Starting at pin 1 or pin 7 (8 or 9 on other sockets), apply the iron and push against the socket to raise it at this point. Use the thumb and fingers only to raise socket to prevent damage to the board. The socket will not move very much but any movement at all is helping. Place the iron on each pin in rotation around the socket while pushing up on the side of the socket adjacent to the pin being heated. After several passes around the socket it will no longer be held in by solder. Gently rock the socket and pull it free of the holes.

(D) Use a small metal twist drill as illustrated in paragraph 5 of these instructions to clear the fillet holes of solder.

(E) Install the new socket and put in a new retaining screw similar to the one removed (if retaining screws are used). Do not tighten the nut excessively and put a great strain on the phenolic board.

(F) Solder the screw, nut and each socket pin fillet swiftly and securely. Be sure that there is no solder bridging between adjacent fillets or conductors.

(G) If one of the fillets was damaged in the replacement operation, form a small loop on the end of a small piece of wire. Drop the loop over the socket pin and lay the wire to join the proper conductor. Flow solder on the connections and clip off the excess wire.

From the Engineering Department of
The Gates Radio Company
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