TRIG Generator
Build document

Soldering of components
Most of the components are already soldered to the PCB, there are only a few elements left to be soldered by you.

> **Soldering tip:**
> *When it comes to soldering a component, I do it this way all the time:*
> *I solder only one leg of the component. Then I adjust its position. It is indeed easy to apply the soldering iron to the soldered leg and move the component by hand to better replace it.*
> *Typically by making sure that the component is firmly seated in its place. We will see more example bellow.*

BOM :

- 2x5 Pin Header ; 0,100 po (2,54mm) x1 (exemple : PH2-10-UA Adam Tech)
- 3,5mm MONO Jacks x8 (**Thonkiconn**)
- LINEAR 100Kohm potentiometers x3 ALPHA 9mm Pots (or compatible)
- Knobs x3
  Use same Shaft as your Pots : D-Shaft, T-18 or Round.
  Davies, SIFAM or others styles as you prefer.
- LED RED x5 WP424SURDTK Kingbright
  3mm, T-1
  1,95V
  20mA
- Bicolor LED type WP3VEYW x8 WP3VEYW Kingbright
  3mm, T-1
  2V red, 2,1V yellow
  20mA red, 20mA yellow

You can use other type of LED, other color or not with a flat tip, but the LED must have the same characteristic.

- SWITCH 2 Positions (SPDT ON-ON) x2 (x1 long, x1 short)
  Use small version, with 2,54mm (0,100 po) between pin.

  type 200MSP1**T1**B1M2QEH, long activator:
  200MSP1T1B1M2QEH E-Switch | Commutateurs | DigiKey

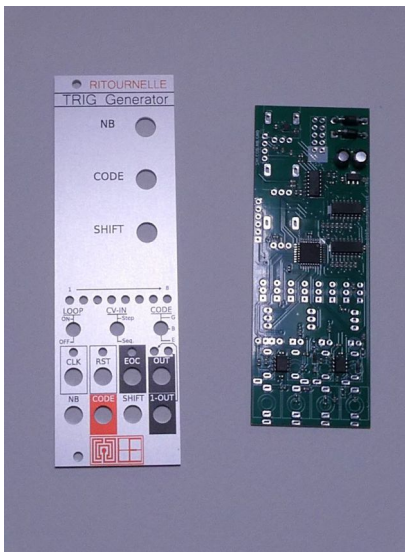
  type 200MSP1**T2**B1M2QEH, short activator:
  200MSP1T2B1M2QEH E-Switch | Commutateurs | DigiKey

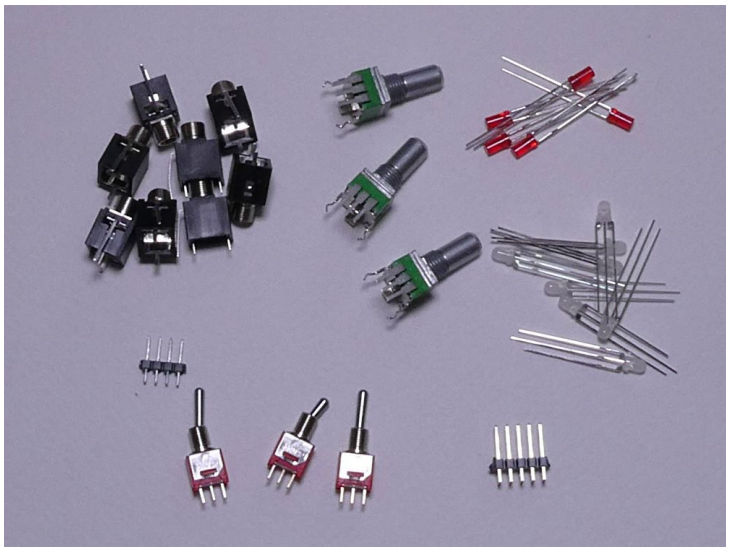
On the assembled version, one of the switch have a smaller activator.
You can use the same for both, it's just a question of tast, like :
Sub-Miniature Toggle Switches – Thonk – DIY Synthesizer Kits & Components

- SWITCH 3 Positions (SPDT ON-OFF-ON) x1
  Use small version, with 2,54mm (0,100 po) between pin.
  Type 200MS**P3**T1B1M2QEH
  200MSP3T1B1M2QEH E-Switch | Commutateurs | DigiKey
  Sub-Miniature Toggle Switches – Thonk – DIY Synthesizer Kits & Components

OPTIONNAL :

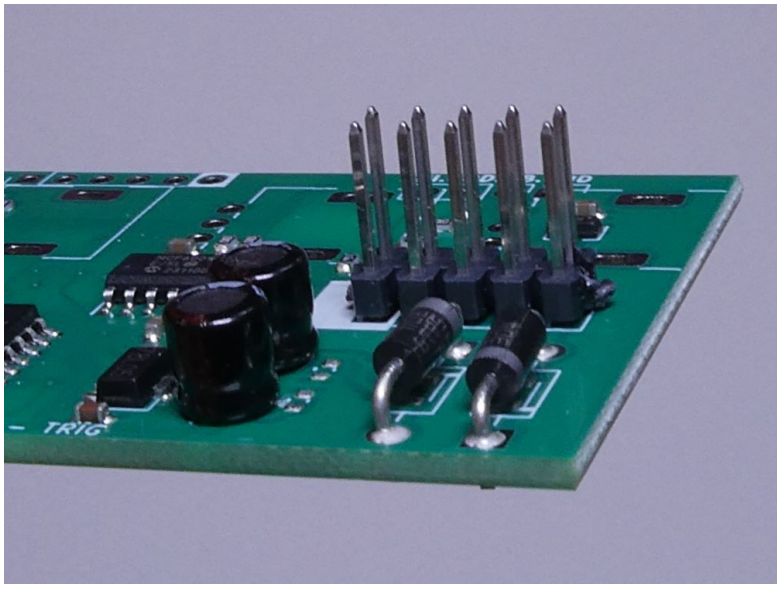
- 1x4 Pin Header x1 (PH1-04-UA Adam Tech)
  You can use longeur Breakable Strip too.





A- components side:

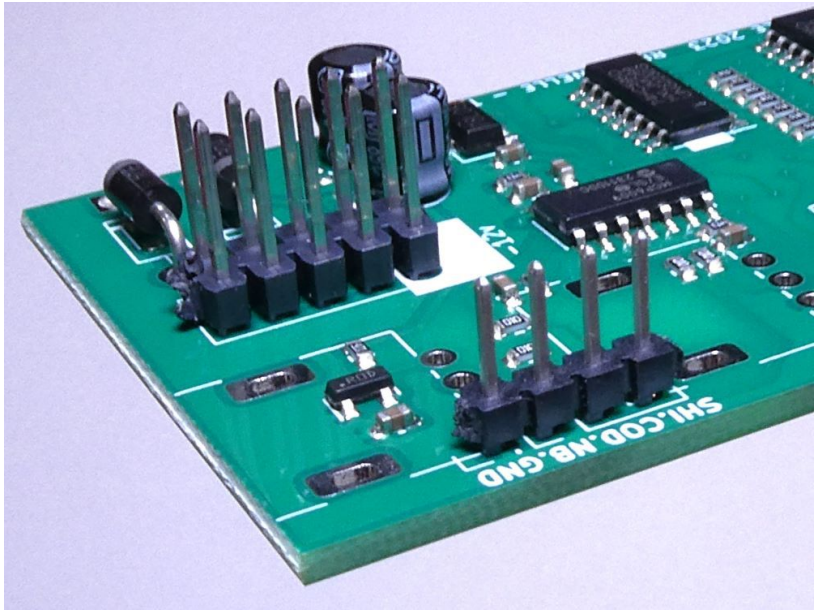
1-PSU connector:
Solder the 2x5-pin connector.



3- Optional connector:

There are one optional connectors: **the 4 pins connector**
These are the input of the 3 parameters, the same signal as the one on the front jack.
This connector allows you to connect the AttV-4, to add attenuverting control over the CV, without having too much cables on the front panel.
It can also be useful for DIYers. (*Hm...I don't know for what use...*)
If you don't think you need this feature, then there's no need to solder these connectors.

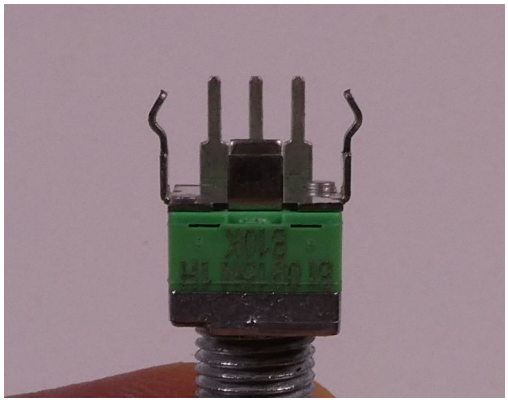
If you think you will need this optional connector, solder it as for the PSU connector.

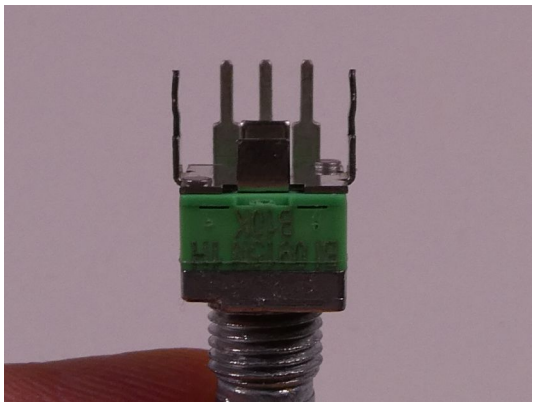


B- Side without components:

All that remains is what will be on the front panel: the jacks, potentiometers, switches and LEDs.

As space was limited, it was necessary to reduce the size of some holes.
"Pinch" the pin of the potentiometer to make it straight:

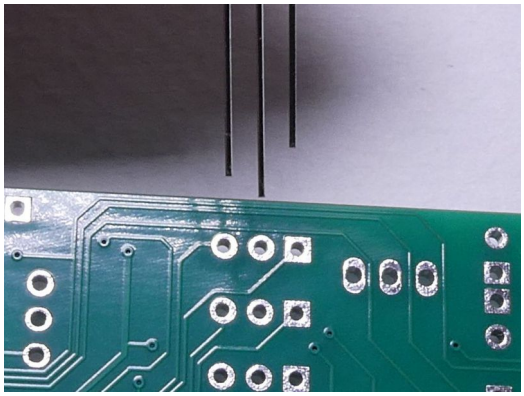

before


After

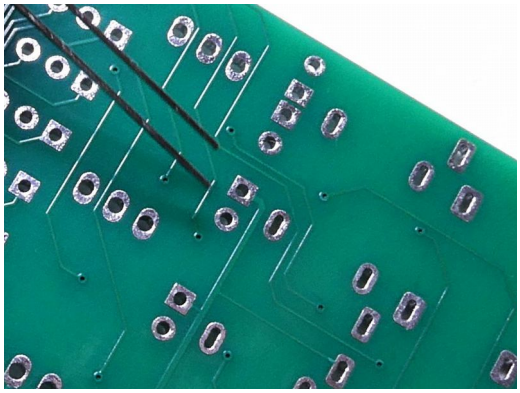
JACKs and POTENTIOMETERS
Place all jacks on the PCB. There are **8** in all.
Then place all the potentiometers. There are 3 in all.

LED :
There is two kinds of LED : bicolor and the classical unicolor.
The original module uses RED and RED/YELLOW LED, but you can use other colors as you want.
Simply use LED with the same characteristics !

You must pay attention to the direction of the insertion :



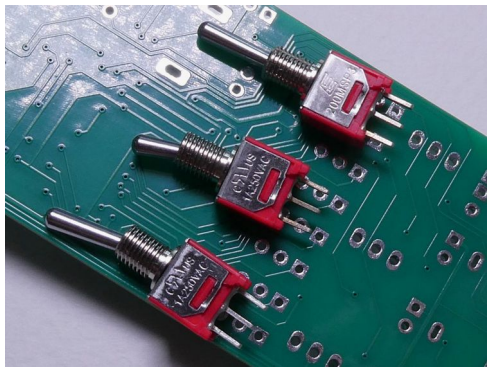
Bicolor LED :
The smallest PIN into the square hole



Unicolor LED :
The smallest PIN into the square hole

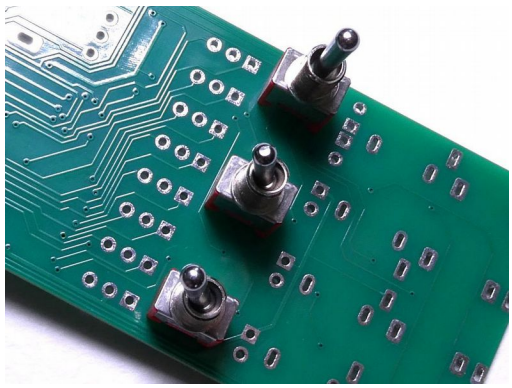
If you choose the wrong direction, the color of the bicolore LED will be inverted, and the unicolor LED will never blink.

The SWITCHES :
There is two kind of switches : 2 positions, and 3 positions.
The middle switch (one of the 2 pos.) is smaller that the two others. Because it's a less importnat switch. But you can use the same switch for the two 2 pos. Switches.
But don't change the order : **the 3 pos. must be on the right**.

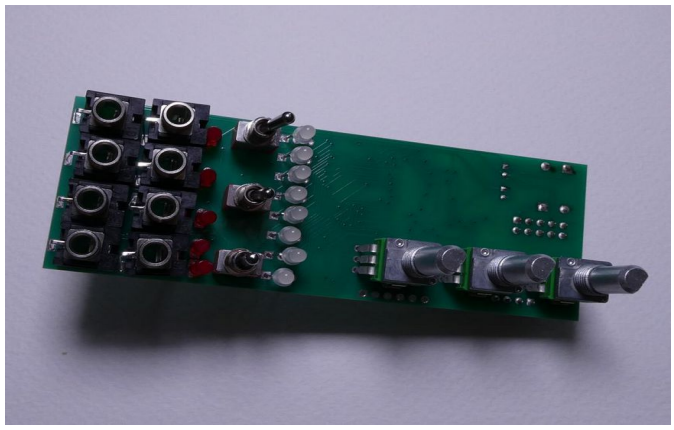


Order of the switch, left to right :
2 pos. Long - 2 pos. Short - 3 pos.

***Tip** : To avoid confusion, I always switch the 3 pos in the middle position, so the switch looks different than the 2 positions.*



The switches alone, after positionning.

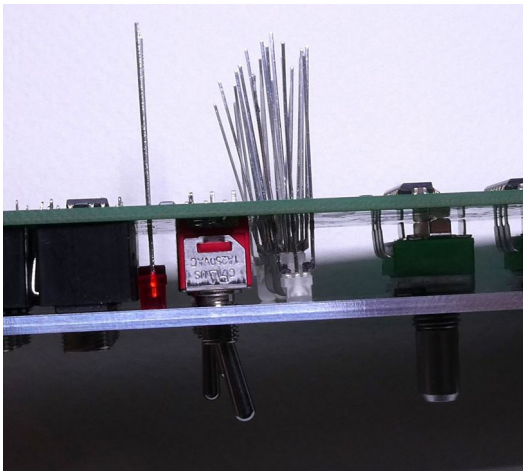


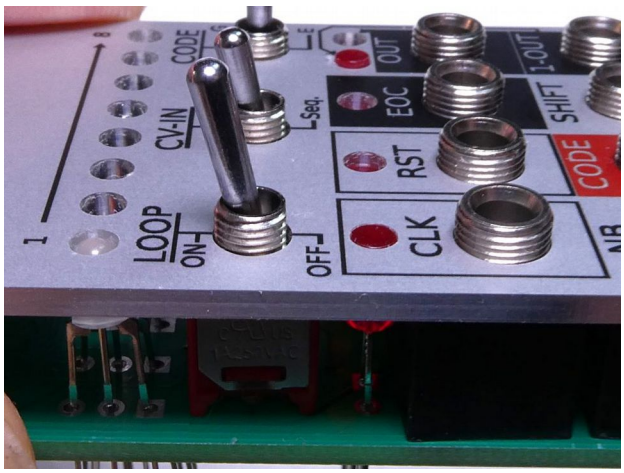
All components are now in place.

Insert the front panel into the jacks.
Screw 4 jacks onto the front, one of each corner.
Screw at least one potentiometer too.
There is no need to screw them too hard, this is just to fixe everything together.

Before soldering, check that the jacks are firmly inserted in the PCB.

At first, solder all Jacks, potentiometers and switches, not yet the LEDs.
As with the previous steps, solder only one PIN of each Jack.
Check again that all the components are against the PCB befor soldering all the others pins.





Insert the LEDS into their respective hole. After that, it's a question of tast :
You can choose to solder the LED at the same level as the edge of the front panel, especially if you're choosing flat tip LED.

4- Finalize
Screw the last jacks, insert the knobs, and it's done !

C- TESTING YOU MODULE :

There are no adjustments to be made, the module is ready to use.
To test the module, you need a signal generator like an LFO. Something to be triggered, like percussive module, or an enveloppe module (AD/ADSR ..) is also useful.

At first, when connecting the PSU, and switch on the power, you should see the 8 bicolor LED blinking.
Turn each knobs : it must change the pattern.

Insert the LFO into the CLK IN, you should see the sequencer running. If not, check that the LOOP switch is ON.
The OUT LED should blink according to the pattern.

If something does not work, check that a solder has not been missed. In most cases, that's where the problem comes from !
If a LED does not work as espected, you may have to unsolder it and invert the pin order.

And now,it's time to have fun with your module !

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