

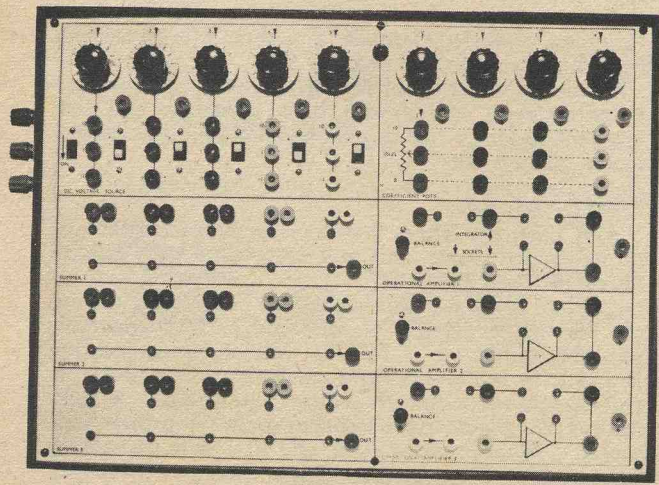
Fig. 2.3. Reverse side of front panel, left-hand portion (Fig. 2.2), showing components and wiring. Summer 2 and 3 are wired exactly as Summer 1 shown here. The three terminals TL1, 2 and 3 are mounted on the side of the box

may be justified on two counts: firstly, the front panel really forms a circuit which is designed to be accessible, and is an important part of the unit; secondly, the method of construction chosen brings economy by dispensing with a self-supporting internal chassis assembly, and much of the internal gear is actually mounted on the front panel, or to the box itself.

UNIT "A" FRONT PANEL

To prepare the front panel, a sheet of white plastic laminate, slightly larger than its finished size of 13in x 17 1/4 in, is glued to a sheet of hardboard of the same measurements with Evostick or a similar adhesive. When firm, the panel edges can be planed, rasped, or sanded down to size, while making sure that all is square. Next, taking Fig. 2.1 and the photograph of the front panel as a guide, mark out the main dividing lines with a pencil.

The positions of all holes and slots may be found by referring to panel drawings Fig. 2.2 and Fig. 2.5. Establish hole centres by first marking with a pencil, then indenting with a sharp spike. Note that all drilling should be carried out from the plastic laminate side of the panel, to avoid chipping the white surface. It is important to handle tools carefully, and prevent them skidding across the plastic surface and scoring it. When all holes have been drilled, deburr them on the reverse side of the panel with sandpaper, and check that components will fit correctly before applying a coat of clear varnish to the hardboard backing.



UNIT "A" front panel