

Assembly Instructions

(8/20/2017)

Your kit should contain the following items. If you find a part missing, please contact NeoLoch for a replacement.

Kit contents:

- 1 – Printed circuit board
- 1 – 40 pin socket
- 1 – 8 pin socket
- 1 – PIC16F1719 microcontroller
- 1 – TC7662 or TC7660 voltage inverter
- 3 – Reed Relays (polarized)
- 1 – 390 Ohm 1/8th watt resistor (Orange, White, Brown)
- 1 – 2x5 rectangle LED
- 5 – 0.1uF ceramic capacitors
- 2 – 10uF electrolytic capacitor
- 2 – 1K Ohm 1/8th watt resistors. (Brown, Black, Red)
- 1 – 4401 NPN transistor.

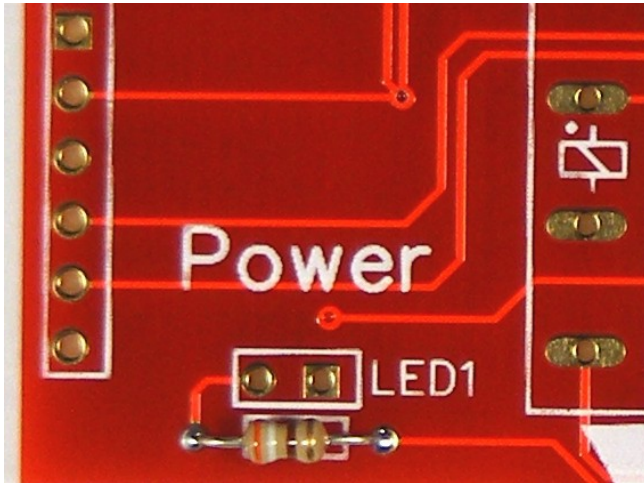
When assembling the board you'll notice that some pads are square while the others are round. The square pad is a pin 1 indicator and will aid in the board's assembly.

Note: due to the similar nature of the 9060 blade to the 4116 blade, all images are from the 4116 blade assembly guide. There are three additional components that aren't pictured, they are: Resistor R1 (1K Ohm), resistor R2 (1K Ohm) and transistor Q1 (4401 NPN.)

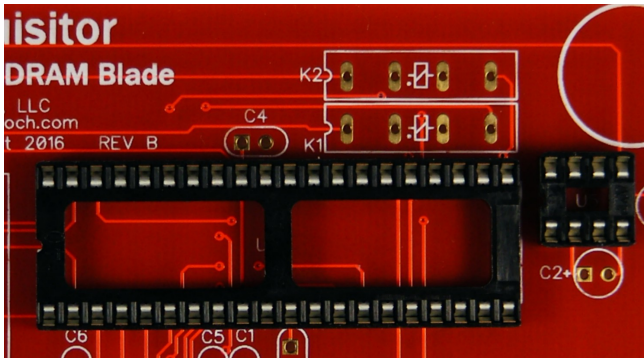
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Most of the board will progress from the lowest profile parts to the highest.

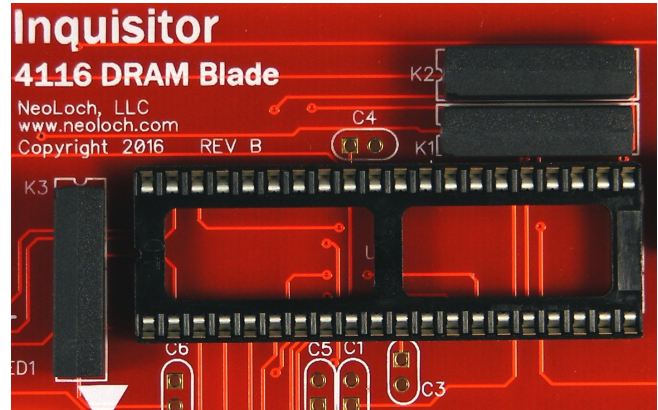
Step 1: Solder the 390Ω (Orange, White, Brown) resistor into R3.



Step 2: Install the 40 pin and 8 pin sockets.



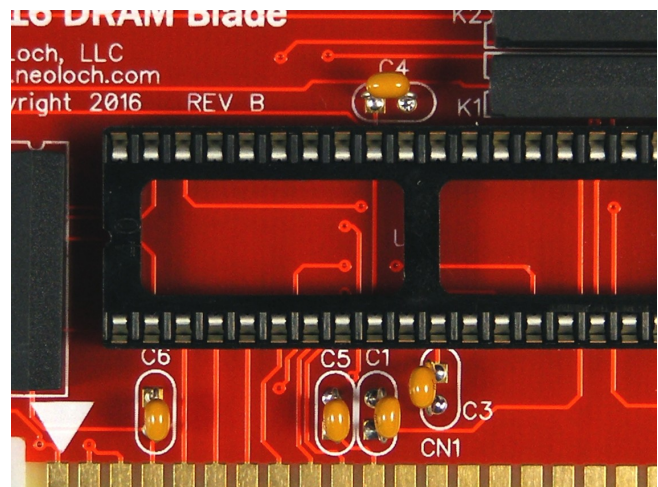
Step 3: Solder the reed relays into K1, K2 and K3. You'll need to take care as the relay has a built in suppression diode, so the relay is polarized.



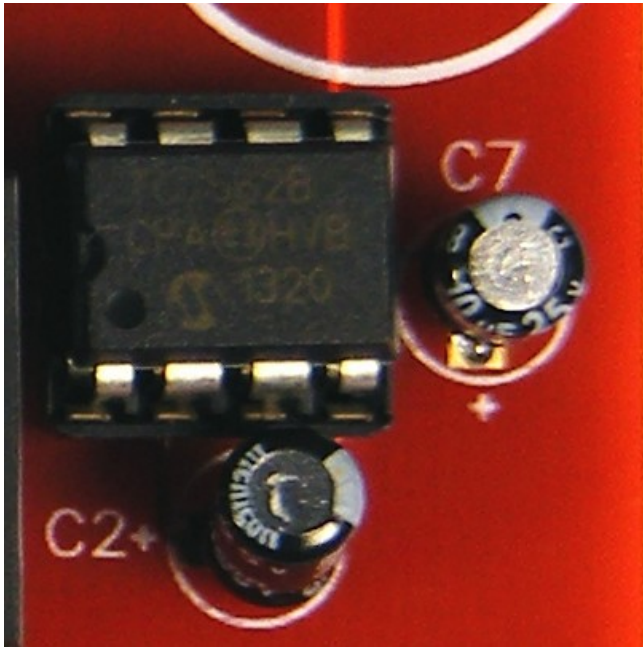
There is a small notch on the side of the relay that indicates pin 1. Pin 1 of the relay goes into the hole that is closest to the silkscreen notch on the PC board.

The relays will make a low clicking sound when being turned off. If the tester isn't working as it should after assembly is complete, listening for this click can help troubleshoot the relays as a possible cause.

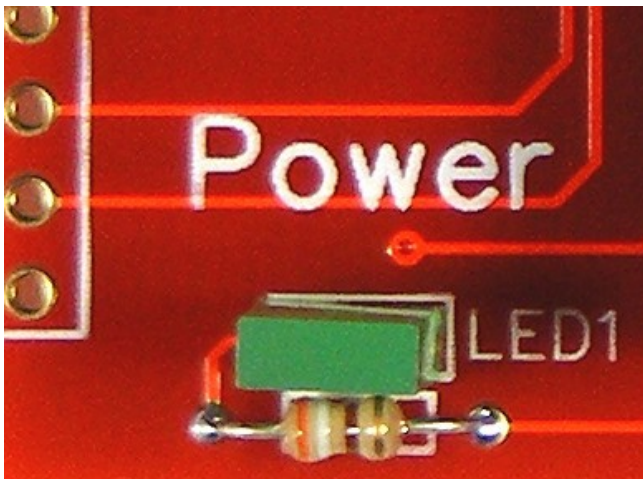
Step 4: Solder the 0.1uF MLCC capacitors into C1, C3, C4, C5 and C6.



Step 5: Solder the 10uF capacitors into C2 and C7. These capacitors are polarized with the longer lead, the positive



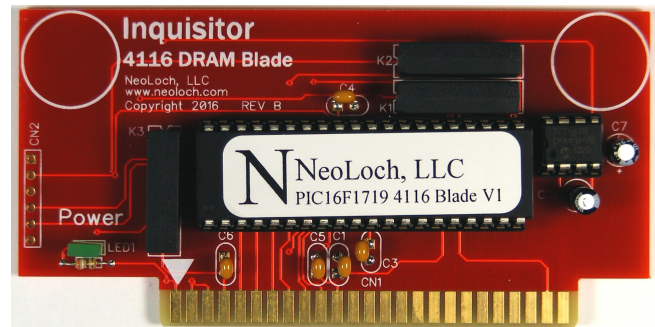
Step 6: Solder the LED into LED1, the short lead is the cathode (pin 1) and goes in the hole with the square pad.



Step 7: Solder the two 1K ohm resistors into R1 and R2.

Step 8: Solder the 4401 NPN transistor into Q1.

Step 9: Insert the MCU into the 40 pin socket and the TC7662 or TC7660 into the 8 pin socket.



This completes the assembly of the 9060 blade. Now you can insert the blade into the Inquisitor core module and test the blade to make sure everything is working as intended.

Please refer to the user manual for instructions on inserting the blade and testing DRAMs.

Troubleshooting

www.neoloch.com

772-318-4333

Skype: NeoLoch

If your board doesn't work, try these solutions before contacting NeoLoch for assistance.

LCD Screen is Blank:

- Adjust the contrast using the potentiometer .
- Check and make sure all the LCD connections are properly soldered to the main PCB.

Tester Fails to Test Correctly:

1. Check to make sure that the ground and power pin are being supplied correctly. Check for proper voltage supply on the +5V, +12V and -5V rails. To do this:
 - Connect a multi-meter's ground to voltage regulator screw (ground) and the positive lead to appropriate ZIF socket pin location.
 - Start a test and observe the measured voltage. All voltages should be +/- 2%.
 - +5V should be between 4.9V to 5.1V
 - +12V should be between 11.76V to 12.24V.
 - -5V should be between -4.9V to -5.1V.
2. Check all the solder joints to make sure nothing was missed. If even a single pin isn't soldered correctly on the ZIF socket or the MCU socket, the tester won't work correctly.
3. If the tester still doesn't work, it's possible your PIC isn't programmed. Though we make every effort to make sure the processor is programmed before leaving, a mistake does happen from time to time. Contact NeoLoch directly for further assistance.