VU004 Quad Inverter User/Build Guide

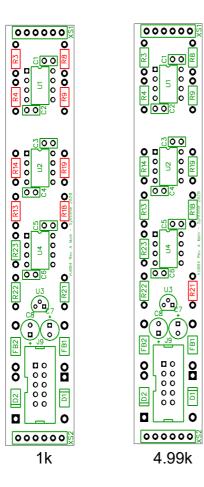


VU004 is a quad signal inverter, it will invert the signal at the input while keeping it between 0V and 1V. Since most CV inputs on LZX modules features attenuverters, it's more intented to be used to invert a signal just before the encoder for example, freeing a Cadet Processor if only inversion is needed.

Inputs: 0-1V, 100kohms Outputs: 0-1V, 499 ohms

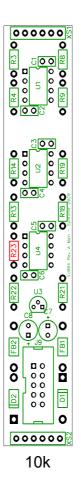
- 4HP
- 17mA +12V
- 17mA -12V
- 0mA +5V
- 40mm deep

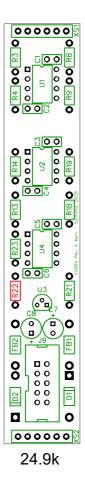
Resistors



0

Ы 0

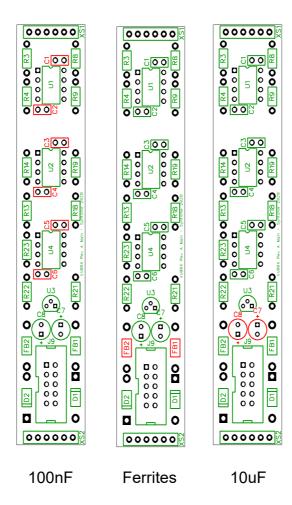




1k: R3, R4, R8, R9, R13, R14, R18, R19

4.99k: R21 10k: R23 24.9k: R22

Capacitors/Ferrites



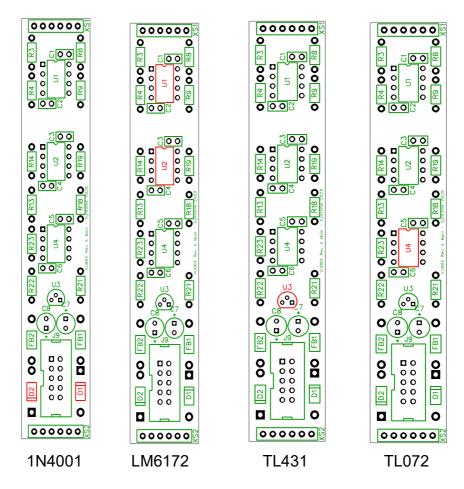
100nF: C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6

Ferrites: FB1, FB2 10uF: C7, C8

10uF capacitors are polarized, make sur to make the longer leg/positive side of the capacitor match the + marked/square pad on the board (note that C17 + sign is a bit merged with J7).

100nF capacitors and ferrites are not polarized, can fit either way.

Semiconductors



1N4001 : D1, D2 LM6172 : U1, U2

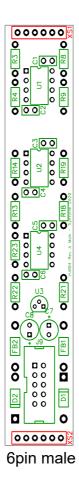
TL431 : U3 TL072 : U4

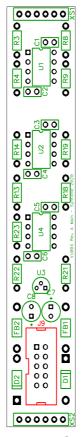
Diodes are polarized, make sure that the ring on the diode matches with the line on the circuit board.

ICs are polarized, make sure that then notch on the chip matches the notch on the circuit board.

TL431 is polarized, make sure that the flat side of the component matches the straight line on the circuit board.

Connectors





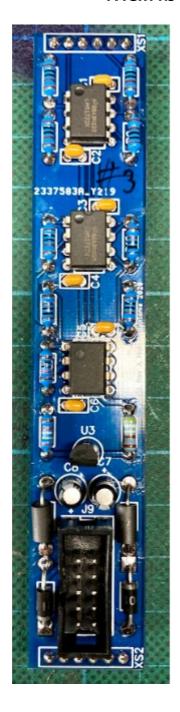
10pin IDC

XS1, XS2: 6pin male connector

J9: 10pin power header

XS1 and XS2 longer pins should be on the solder side of the board, and soldered from the component side.

Mind the orientation of J9, the notch on the connector should match with the footprint on the circuit board.

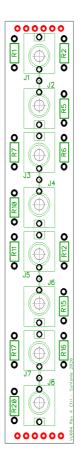


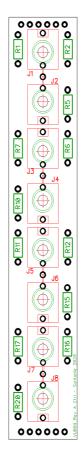


This is how the board should look once all the components are populated. Let's move on to the Control Board.

Controlboard build

Connectors





6pin female

PJ398SM

XS1, XS2 : 6pin female connector J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J6, J7, J8 : PJ398SM

XS1 and XS2 are soldered on the opposite side of the jacks

The jacks are sharing a ground hold to save space, so it's better to insert J1 and J2 before soldering them, and so on.

The front panel is fitted using the 3.5mm jack nuts. After connecting the control board to the mainboard, you can test the module by sending a signal to the first jack (1st inverter input) and then see if you get the proper inverted signal at the second jack (1st inverter output)