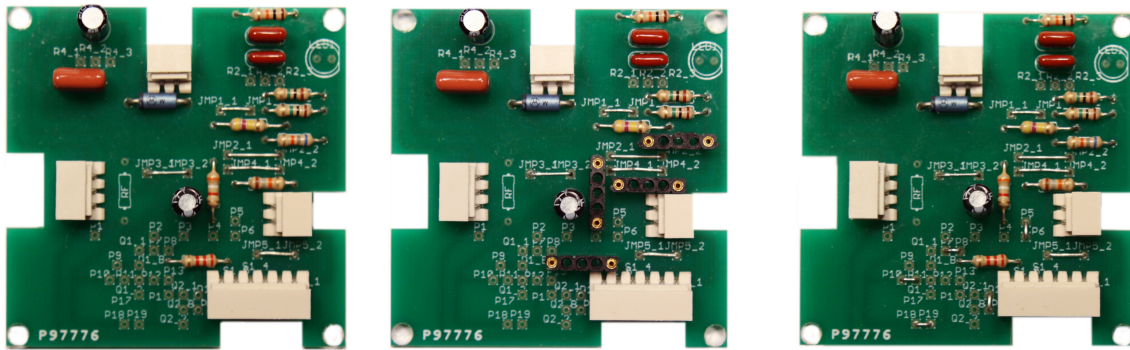


Setup For The Oh My Darling

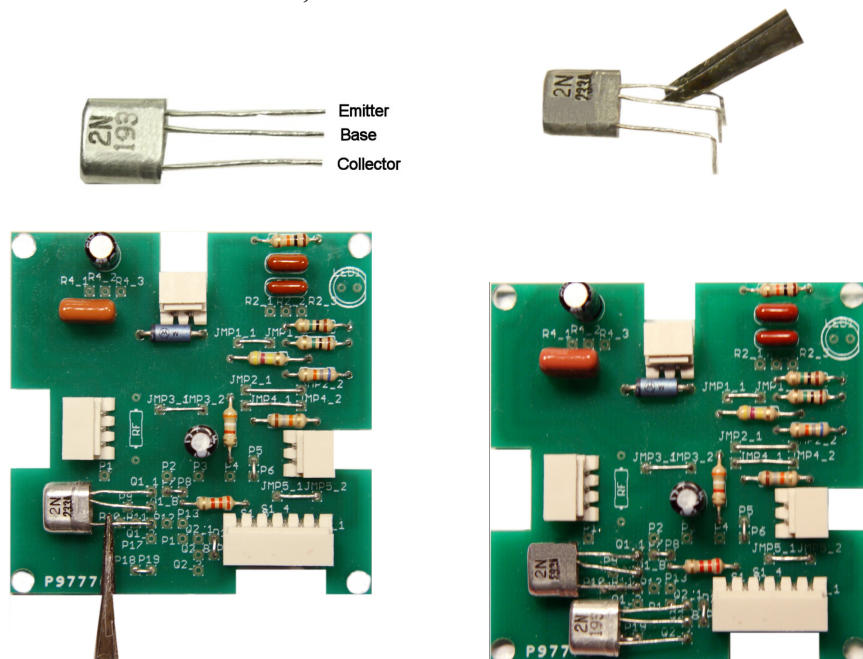
If you bought the kit for this build, it came with four bias resistors designated RB, RC, RD and RE. Their typical values are 68K, 2.2K, 18K and 3.9K, but they often differ slightly to ensure exact biasing. Form the leads of these and solder in place.

Some builders will want to tweak the biasing to taste, in which case socket-pin material can be substituted for any or all of the resistors. That's not included in the kit, but is available as SKU 0706.

Finish this step by adding the five jumpers that configure the connections for the build.



The next step is installing the transistors. The devices that we like and usually supply for this build are these old Sylvania types. Whether you use socket-pin material or hard-solder, I suggest putting a right-angle bend in the leads, leaving about 3/16" at the end to insert in the appropriate holes. If you hard-solder, use an alligator clip or similar device to heat-sink each lead as you solder. These parts are unusually heat-sensitive and will die from excessive solder heat. Set up the board as shown in the lower pic with the heat-sink clamping the lead, turn the board over gently and solder. With one lead done, the others are much easier.

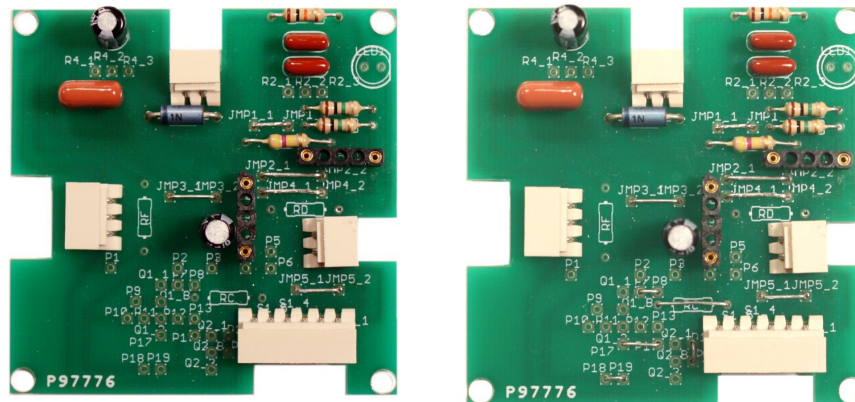


Setup For The Sziklai

If you bought the kit for this build, it came with two bias resistors designated RB and RE. Their typical values are 68K and 3.9K, but they often differ slightly to ensure exact biasing. Form the leads of these and solder in place. The left-hand pic shows socket-pin material where these go, because I was using new devices and needed to be able to do some experimenting.

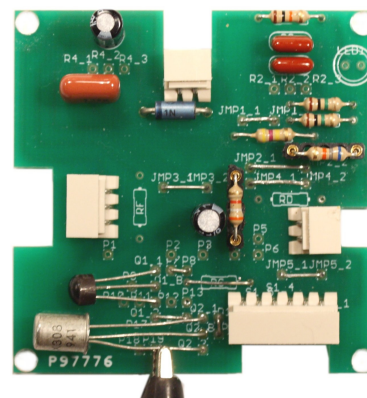
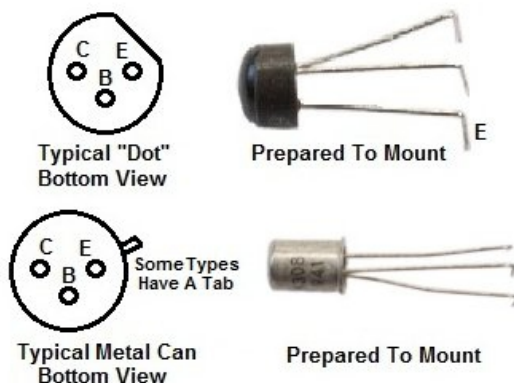
If you want to tweak the bias to taste, socket-pin material is not included in the kit but is available as SKU 0706.

Add the five jumpers that configure the connections for the build.



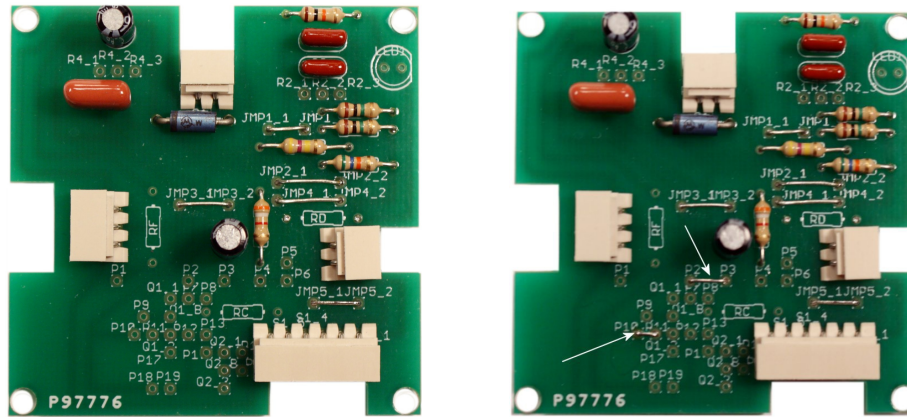
The next step is installing the transistors. The devices that we like and usually supply for this build are a Fairchild silicon “dot” for Q1 and a TI 2G30x for Q2. Whether you use socket-pin material or hard-solder, I suggest putting a right-angle bend in the leads, leaving about 3/16” at the end to insert in the appropriate holes.

If you hard-solder the germanium transistor, use an alligator clip or similar device to heat-sink each lead as you solder. These parts are unusually heat-sensitive and will die from excessive soldering heat. Set up the board as shown in the pic with the heat-sink clamping the lead, turn the board over gently and solder. With one lead done, it’s much easier to solder the others. Make sure that you install the bias resistors before you proceed, whether by plugging in or soldering.



Setup For The Standard Rangemaster

While I figure that most builders will be interested in the Darlington builds, it's entirely possible to configure the board for a straight RM. It needs only the two bias resistors RB and RE, and two jumpers.



If you want to tweak the bias to taste, socket-pin material is not included in the kit but is available as SKU 0706.

Whether you use socket-pin material or hard-solder, I suggest putting a right-angle bend in the leads, leaving about 3/16" at the end to insert in the appropriate holes. **Pinouts will differ!** The Collector on the OC140 shown here is identified by a red dot. Be sure that you know which lead is which.

If you hard-solder a germanium transistor, use an alligator clip or similar device to heat-sink each lead as you solder. These parts are unusually heat-sensitive and will die from excessive soldering heat. Set up the board as shown in the pic with the heat-sink clamping the lead, turn the board over gently and solder. With one lead done, it's much easier to solder the others. Make sure that you install the bias resistors before you proceed, whether by plugging in or soldering.

