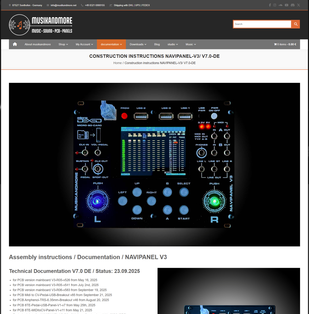
CONSTRUCTION INSTRUCTIONS NAVIPANEL-V3/ V7.0-DE



Assembly instructions / Documentation / NAVIPANEL V3

Technical Documentation V7.0 DE / Status: 23.09.2025

- for PCB version mainboard V3-R05-v3.0(R-from-May-10, 2025
- for PCB version mainboard V3-R05-v3(F)-from-July 2nd, 2025
- for PCB version mainboard V3-R05-v3(R)-from-September 15, 2025
- for PCB Add to 2.5 Piston,USB,Breakout v4R from September 21, 2025
- for PCB 3.2" touch display mounted with M3x11 screws, 2025
- for PCB ESP32-Relais-USB-Panel v1.0 from May 25th, 2025
- for PCB 3.5 inch(MCU-Panel v1.1)-from May 21, 2025
- **PCB Add-on-Mainboard-PCB-NAVIPANEL-V3-R5-v3.0 from September 14th, 2025 (TOP)**
- **PCB-Pot-Add-on-Mainboard-PCB-NAVIPANEL-V3-R5-v3(R)-September-15-2025 (TOP)**

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1) Disclaimer

Before you begin with the kit and assembly, we have some legal information for you. Please read the following section carefully. Thank you for your understanding. The right of withdrawal and return expires as soon as you have opened the DIY kit and we have received the included circuit boards or populated the front panels. The DIY kit can only be returned in an unused condition. The buyer is responsible for the proper assembly of the kit. Mushkamore assumes no liability for damage to the kit or consequential damage caused by improper assembly. Mushkamore assumes no liability for the successful assembly and verification in accordance and perfect function of the kit. The warranty is void in the event of improper use or application, such as soldering mistakes, components ill-assessed by not programmers or for too long, which can inevitably lead to damage or total loss of the components.

Copyright © 2025 Mushkamore. Hannu Hautala and Thomas Oberdörfer (Mushkamore). We are fine that any rights that may result from rights caused by the assembly, soldering and improper use of the NAVIPANEL-V3 Microboard, as well as from both belongs exclusively to Hannu Hautala.

This project requires **good soldering skills** and a certain degree of **soldering experience**, as well as **basic electronics knowledge**. Every electronics project depends on the tools and the care taken when assembling it. Therefore, we recommend working with a temperature-controlled soldering station. Cold solder joints are the most common cause of failure in electronics. The same is assembled under tolerable, e.g., a soldering iron with adjustable temperature.

One important aspect of handling electronic components is the **ESD treatment** of semiconductor devices such as ICs, FPGAS, the Teensy 4.1, etc. We also know that not every electronics hobbyist or musician has an ESD workstation! Nevertheless, please observe the following points to minimize the risk of damage to components:

Tip: To avoid damage to the semiconductors, if possible, touch something metallic (preferably a e.g. a radiator, before touching semiconductors in order to discharge static electricity.

The electric circuit is designed for operation with USB 2.0, or 5V power supply. Operation with USB 3.0, USB-C, and the 16-pin Eurorack power supply (+12V) with -12V and +5VDC. Power banks and USB power supply units with 9V or 12V are not suitable for operation and can damage the circuit boards and components. Please observe the specifications for the power supply. Please observe the 2-pin mainboard fuse and the two-mounted adaptation of the Micro-USB connectors On and D- and D- to the USB-A connector on the PCB mainboard.

A power supply with **5.1% LP1 batteries is not technically possible**. as the USB devices, the USB hub, and the analog components require 5V DC. Should the NaviPanel V3 be used with LP1 batteries (or other batteries with a nominal voltage of 3.7V), a suitable voltage converter to a stable voltage of 5V must be used. Mushkamore assumes no liability for damage caused by the use of batteries.

LP1-3.7V batteries are not safe to **handle and should only be used by professionals with appropriate electronics knowledge.**

2) Soldering recommendations and tips

Tip: Use only **lead-free** solder. Recommended: Sn99.3Cu0.7 (99.3% tin, 0.7% copper) with a melting point of 227 °C. Ideal for electronics. The KOTO solder wire contains a **rosin-free** flux with hydrogen chloride. https://www.reichelt.de/de/en/shop/product/10_electronic_solder-typ-sortiment-0sn3-f-inert-1000g-r-new-58874?ref=detail

Another point is **soldering tune extraction**:
Soldering tips should be cleaned with a damp sponge or brass wool before and after each soldering process. Dirty soldering tips can be extremely detrimental to the soldering result and cause a hundredfold. Soldering fumes irritate the nasal mucosa. Unfortunately, this has unfortunately ventilation - and anyone who assembles and solders a lot should invest in their own interest, ensure that there is sufficient fresh air during soldering activities. A highly recommended device for this purpose is the Zerobreeg SmartVent from Weller. For a full budget, but it's very effective:
Excuse: Ask is the product: https://www.reichelt.de/de/en/shop/produkt/loetrauchabsaugung_zerovent_smart_pro-313144

Tip: Soldering iron and solder wire should be kept clean and free of residue. A suitable soldering temperature setting for the range of 270°C to a maximum of 370°C. Cleaning the soldering tip with a damp sponge or brass wool after each soldering process. Ensure that the solder wire for soldering tip. SMD solder paste and flux are highly recommended for soldering the two SMD components. Tip: Use a flux pen for the SMD components. Flux pens are available for example from Amazon. Flux pens are available for example from Amazon. Flux pens are available for the non-insulation application of the Micro-USB connectors On and D- to the USB-A connector on the PCB mainboard.

3) Work preparation – assembly and soldering

We recommend the following **electronics tools and accessories**:

- Electronic wire cutters and stainless steel pliers
- Small screwdriver (Philips and flat head)
- Soldering station (Temperature 330-360 °C)
- 0.5mm (60-tin) solder wire (Sn99.3Cu0.7)
- 0.5mm (60-tin) solder wire (Sn99.3Cu0.7) with flux core
- 5mm (60-solder) wire (Sn99.3Cu0.7) with flux core and 2% silver
- 5mm (60-solder) wire (Sn99.3Cu0.7) with flux core and 2% silver
- Soldering paste for SMD components
- Desoldering pump or desoldering wick / 5mm solder pump and 2% silver
- A multimeter to check the supply voltages and, if necessary, to measure the metal film resistances
- Flux pen for soldering the SMD components
- A heat-resistant underlay (e.g. cork mat)
- Soldering tuner extraction (see point 2.)
- A "third hand" or helping hand, e.g. Bernstein Spezielle Hand 4-250-E03 or similar
- Source: Link to the product: https://www.bernstein-werkzeuge.de/produkte/produktuebersicht/detail/4-250-e03-kraftgreifer-kombination-mit-lupe-und-lupe.html

4) Preparation and sorting of components

Sort components by type

Resistors, capacitors, electrolytic capacitors, diodes, ICs, mini-DIN and header, ICs, LED buttons, push buttons and switches, RGB encoders, USB sockets, other plugs and sockets, studs, screws, hex nuts, and washers. The touch display and the Teensy 4.1 are not yet needed. Tip: Use a flux pen for the SMD components. Flux pens are available for example from Amazon.

Resistance determination using the color code table

The resistors are labeled on the paper tape. We only supply metal-film resistors with 1% and 0.1% tolerances. The color coding table can be found here: Source: https://www.reichelt.de/resistor-decoder-calculator-for-windows-rdc-win-p10.html?&nb=1

The color code table

Before you start determining the resistance, you have to count how many colored rings are applied to the resistor. Carbon film resistors usually have 4 rings. **Metal film resistors have 5 rings**. For resistors with 5 rings, the resistance value is read from left to right. The first three rings indicate the value, the fourth ring the factor, and the fifth ring the tolerance. The tenth ring is the last ring, that is, the tolerance ring, which determines the deviation of the real resistance value specified. The deviation from the actual resistance value. The tolerance ring is usually gold. If this color is not available, you have to pay more to the two-ratio ring). Gold is the most common tolerance ring for resistors and is silver. The fifth ring is the tolerance ring, which determines the deviation of the real resistance value. The fourth ring is the tolerance ring, which determines the deviation of the resistance value (for carbon film resistors, 4 rings).

Example: the NAVIPANEL V3 DIY kit with 2 front panels

Resistance determination using the color code table

5) Installation of the 3.2" capacitive TFT touch display

The studs for the TFT touch display and the front panel are pre-assembled at many. Please note that the TFT connectors are used to ensure the display and ensure proper centering.

Tip: Use a flux pen for the solderable BNC female connector (2x) and the display connector. The flux pen makes it easier to solder the pins and ensures that the solder joints are not exposed but will be used for future modifications, please do not discard it!

Tip: Please observe the position of the 3.2" touch display to **2.5mm** ! Otherwise, the **maximum clearance of 4mm** between the board and the underside of the front panel cannot be maintained, and the TFT display will not be flush with the front panel.

3.2" touch TFT display mounted with M3x11 studs for the front panel

3.2"-touch TFT display mounted with M3x11 studs for the front panel

J12-2 Low Profile 14-pin female connector for the TFT

Shorten all pins of the TFT touch to 2.5mm length

Photo: for PSRAM-IMIB soldered

J3-APSRAM1-256QP (IMIB)

6) Components – Teensy 4.1 – PSRAM – Micro-USB

Next comes the next step of the project. Mounting the Teensy 4.1 with PSRAM is the last task of the Teensy 4.1. There are easier to solder as long as the Teensy 4.1 does not have any headers soldered in. To do this, clamp the Teensy 4.1 in an electrostatic-free

Teensy 4.1 back USB D+ D-

2-pin cable with plug and angled socket

USB Micro to USB-A 5T

USB Micro to USB-A 4T

At the end of the cable is a 2-pin female connector with an angled plug (polarity protected). Disconnect the female connector and cable from the angled plug and then solder the angled plug into the designated location on the mainboard. The connection establishes communication between the Teensy and the PC or Mac via the USB-B socket 4T on the front panel and is mounted for the USB PWR ON/OFF switch while cable ties to function. The micro-USB socket on the motherboard has, of course, be used to last the Teensy 4.1.

7) Further assembly of the mainboard

All ICs are soldered with sockets (optional). Sockets and components (inductors), such as the POWR1102. Thanks to ICs, etc., are plugged into standard or low-profile 2.54 pitch female headers and are assembled with 2.54 pitch headers. The only exception is the USB hub 1-4, which uses 2.0 pitch female and male headers, which are also included in the scope of delivery. (See also section 26.)

IC sockets 6x8 HCSS pin

Male 2mm-profiles socket strips R6S2.54

USB hub power strips R6S2.0

8) Assembly of components on the solder side

Due to its design, the mainboard is populated with components on both sides the component side and the solder side). The procedure for populating the board on the "solder side" is as follows: It's and solder all components according to the component height:

- And the diode D2 1N4148 and D9 Zener diode 5.1V
- Then the resistor network R9 (YAGEO 4k7 x8 4pins and R20,R39 with 2pins (the submarine is R9)
- Then all ceramic capacitors 104 (code 100n) and 100nF (code 104k).
- Then the 3.5mm jack sockets (PJ-320A) and the 3.5mm jack sockets and the 10µF tantalum capacitor C14. (Please observe the polarity. the long leg is **+**)
- Then solder in the MCP23017 I2C expander (IC5). Tip: A set of solder pins plugged in beforehand helps. IC5 is 0.3V high, solder it at a high angle. the pins are long enough.
- Then solder all female and male headers except for the 8-pin LAUX (**not required / do not solder!**). Secure the headers **with 1.2 solder points and align them straight.**
- Please note point 8.2.1!!!

Example: Active/Silver

SMD film capacitor C9

Example: Female headers, vertical, for the Teensy 4.1. The pin connectors are for precise alignment only!

Example: Low Profile Socket Headers for Teensy 4.1

IC sockets 6X8 HCSS pin

Exit + PIN1 ! – Mini 1.0R 3-pin SOLDI 0.13K 3-pins

Ic voltage grabber than 3.3V7

IC sockets 6X8 HCSS pin

Exit + PIN1 ! – Mini 1.0R 3-pin SOLDI 0.13K 3-pins

8.1) Assembly of components on the solder side (continued)

- Then all IC sockets 6X8 HCSS pin
- Then the SMD resistor network RN1/RN2/10K with 5-pins and R35/LED1R with 2pins (the submarine is R9)
- Then all ceramic capacitors 104 (code 100n) and 100nF (code 104k).
- Then the 3.5mm jack sockets (PJ-320A) and the 3.5mm jack sockets and the 10µF tantalum capacitor C14. (Please observe the polarity. the long leg is **+**)
- Then solder in the MCP23017 I2C expander (IC5). Tip: A set of solder pins plugged in beforehand helps. IC5 is 0.3V high, solder it at a high angle. the pins are long enough.
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Example: Female headers, vertical, for the Teensy 4.1. The pin connectors are for precise alignment only!

Example: Low Profile Socket Headers for Teensy 4.1

IC sockets 6X8 HCSS pin

Exit + PIN1 ! – Mini 1.0R 3-pin SOLDI 0.13K 3-pins

8.2) Assembly of components on the solder side – connectors for MIDI-to-CV and PEDAL-USB options

- Series of PWM controllers (only for MIDI-to-CV and Pedal-USB Boards!)
- Jumper JP5 (long 2*4mm) connector strip 1x2x2p: 1-2 = CLOCK OUT / 2-3 = RPDF OUT
- Jumper JP3 (long 2*4mm) connector strip 2x2-pin for MCP23017 (I2C-ADDRESS) 1-2 = 0x20 address 1)

IMPORTANT Don't forget the **jumper USB options**, JP3/JP4 0x20 must be jumpered on the **NAVIPANEL mainboard** . If this is not done, the MCP23017 I2C chip will not initialize, and the **PEDA and button LEDs** will not light up.

JP10 long 2*4.6mm) 2x2-pin connector strip 1-2 = 0x20 address 2 3-4 = 0x24 address 3 5-6 = 0x26 address 4 (MCP23017)

JP5 long 2*4.6mm) connector strip 1x3-pin 1-2 = CLOCK OUT 2-3 = RPDF OUT

complete jumper, plug and socket strip assembly

9) Component assembly Eurorack 16-pin / DC socket / USB-C

- Now the high 10p-header for Eurorack power supply (only +5V and GND are required).
- Solder in the +5V DC socket (CN1) from and the USB_POWER-SW high-quality connectors for the USB-C power supply), and then the "soldering side" is almost finished. ...

Eurorack-bus connector and DC-socket of Jack JDP for the USB-C PD charger

Eurorack-headers 2x5 pol.1 and JDP_PCM05N-for USB-C power module. Solder both populated and with all ICs, Teeny 4.1 and modules (excluding PLAYSMM-1A, no range supported!).

Solder side assembled and with all ICs, Teensy 4.1 and modules

10) Front panel controls and sockets

Next comes the "component-side" with the 3.2" capacitive TFT touch display, the TM1 3.5mm jacks, 6 LED buttons, 2 switches, 1 button, 2 USB-A jacks, 1 USB-B jacks, 2 RGB encoders, 8 red LEDs with spacers, and the Micro-SD card slot. (Please be careful when soldering the Micro-SD card slot! It's hard to solder it with the Micro SD card inserted, it cannot any solder from scoring through!).

The mainboard PCB is pre-assembled with 60%!!! hot-bits (female)headers for mounting the front panel and M3x8 male/female hex-(female) with nuts for the TFT display. This shows exactly how the entire front panel is assembled. For mounting screws on the component and soldering side are secured with M3x8mm HEX type ISO 7380-1 (DIN Hex-bolt).

The low-profile 14-pin socket strip for the TFT must be aligned horizontally with the front panel. The TFT connectors are shortened to 2.5 mm (section 5) to maintain the maximum clearance of 4 mm from the front panel. This is the only way to ensure the **TFT display is flush with the front panel**. The M3x8 countersunk screws are used to precisely secure the TFT display.

Example: Preferred device the TFT display must be flush with the front panel (side view right).

Example: Preferred device the TFT display must be flush with the front panel (side view left).

The solder for assembling the front elements is as follows:
Generally, all front elements are initially secured with a single soldering point. It's

Insert the TFT and fix it with 3x M3x8 (DIN or ISO 7380-1)

Top view of NaviPanel V3 without front panel

11) Equipping the RGB encoders

Now insert the two RGB-EC encoders (CE pins) and secure them with one soldering point. The metal tabs on the RGB encoders ensure they fit **tightly** into the mounting holes. Please install carefully! Before completing the panel, adjust the mounting nut so that it only supports the front panel. The encoders are **NOT** screwed onto the front panel from above!

Note: Please pay careful attention to the insertion position of the two encoders!



RGB Encoder L Pins



RGB Encoder L Wires



RGB Encoder R S Pins



RGB Encoder R S Pins

For info: The motherboard is now only designed for RGB encoders (V5 pins). The software for the DIY kit only supports RGB encoders.

RGB rotary knobs for encoders:



RGB rotary knobs 22mm installed in the front panel



with RGB encoder



Left: Encoder without thread

12) Equipping the TS/TRS jacks

Note the TS/TRS pairs are inverted.

- 3x TS (mono) mono and 10x TRS (stereo) stereo jacks
- The TS jacks are used for the pedals (sustain) and footswitches (x6 pieces in total).
- The washers serve to adjust the height of the front panel. (Kenrick 2x washers and 1x nut)



3x TS sockets (black) and 10x TRS sockets (green) with M8 hexagon nut and 5 9mm washers



Green = TRS jacks (stereo) / Black = TS jacks (mono)

For your information: When attaching the TS/TRS sockets to the front panel using the washer and hexagon nut, the front panel will be bent downwards without the 2 washers, so place 2 washers underneath each socket. Then you can carefully tighten the sockets later using the M8 hexagon nut (DIN 934) and wrench.



1. 2x washer



2. 1x washer



1x M8 hexagon nut



1st at 12 TS/TRS jacks

13) Equipping the USB switches and PRGM buttons

Next, install the two Light switches (2 integrated circuits) **for PWR** and the two **LED-PWR** (black buttons), as well as the **EJ PRGM** button (red button). Both switches and the button have a vertical marking on the right side.

IMPORTANT! This must point to the right for both switches and the button: if not, the switching function is reversed. OPTION (brackets), but **the correct function is ON/OFF.**

Also, initially fix the switches/buttons with just one soldering point.



1. Play attention to the vertical marking on button (to allow installing)



2. Play attention to the vertical marking on switches (EJ and 2) when installing!



2. Play attention to the vertical marking on switches (EJ and 2) when installing!



1. Play attention to the vertical marking on button (to allow installing)

14) Equipping the USB ports and USB boards

The next step is to install the USB-A sockets (USB-1, USB-2, USB-3) and the USB-B socket. The procedure is the same as for the TRS sockets. Plug in and align. Here, too, only solder one pin first.

The sides housing pins on the USB-A/B ports clamp them securely, making them easier to solder later. Only solder the housing pins after all four other connections per USB port have been soldered. The USB ports are very difficult to align afterwards.



USB-A Host Port 1 / USB-A Host 2 / USB-A host port 3



USB-B 2.0 PC/MAC from Temsy V.1

Before soldering/fixing as such, the front panel is mounted with the six M3x6 hex screws. The screws are tightened hand-tight with a 2mm hexagon wrench. All unpacked sockets and switches should then be pushed through the panel. Now turn the panel over and solder the components in place with a **soldering point**. When soldering, always check that the sockets are firmly seated on the board before soldering.

It makes it no subtle and all components are seated tightly and straight on the circuit board, the remaining components can be soldered.



MAXPHNEL V3 (DIY SET 2020) with front panel fully assembled



MAXPHNEL V3 (DIY SET 2020) - back / fully equipped

15) GND – *Soldering of GND pads and areas*

The **GND pins** require very good heat distribution for a clean soldering joint, as if possible, heat the soldering pad and the component pin at the same time and add a very small amount of solder. The soldering is "good" when the solder flows "seamlessly" into the pin.

A quick tip: In general, less (solder) is more. The larger the solder ball, the more likely it is to have a cold solder joint! The fact that the GND pins are harder to solder than the other pins is due to the copper surfaces on both sides of the GND and their high heat dissipation on the circuit board (heat transfer). However, the electrical advantage of good mass distribution on the soldering joint component solve outweighs this.









Key LED on the left is correct!



4 LEDs on the right side of the panel



3 LEDs on the left side of the panel



The LEDs must shine evenly through the front panel.

- Turn the panel over and check the long legs of the LEDs.
- If the solder flux long legs, the other leg is the cathode and is connected to GND or LEDs.
- (See also point 16 - **Soldering GND pins**)

16) Fitting the red 3mm LEDs with spacers

The next step is to mount the red 3mm LEDs with their spacers and LEDs. These are placed on the black stand-offs. The **long leg is the anode**. The anode is **pins of the LED** marked on the circuit board. The standoffs have different ends: one with a recess and the other without. The direction determines how the LEDs protrude through the front panel. Please use **the deep end !**









An example:

Attach the ends of the top 1 LED pin/wires approximately 0.7mm through the front panel.
Incorrect! A recess at the bottom = LED protrudes approximately 0.5mm through the front panel and no longer fits between the panel and the PCB. - a maximum gap of 1mm. Then remove the front panel using the M3 hex screws.

Note: All buttons are fitted with 2.2.0 mm diameter (12 mm) hard rubber using the cylindrical push button and are shrunk using a heat gun. The white and blue buttons are very bright and shine through the surrounding buttons when pressed. The heat shrink tubing reduces this effect.

The buttons and LEDs are fitted in the order they are here, too, the following applies: good heat distribution during soldering, minimal soldering, and only soldering one pin per button at a time, as well as not letting the buttons overheat. Make sure the buttons move smoothly after soldering and still have a noticeable pressure point.

17) Equipping the Micro SD card slot

Now solder the micro SD card slot to the front panel. The micro SD card slot is the last one to be soldered. The solder pins are very close together, so first fix them with a single soldering point. Please be careful when screwing the micro SD card slot! It's best to solder it with the micro SD card inserted, as this prevents solder from running through and potentially damaging the SD card slot! It's also important to use a small amount of solder here.



Micro-SD card slot assembly side



Micro SD card slot in the front panel

The next step is to reassemble the front panel and align the LEDs and the SD card slot and screw them completely.

18) Assembly of the LED buttons

The first part of assembling the buttons/switches is the LED buttons. The buttons naturally differ in their actual function and LED color. The left group (UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT) has RED LEDs. The color coding for the LED color is located on the underside of the buttons. So be sure to check before soldering!



LED buttons YELLOW, BLUE, RED GREEN



LED buttons on the left for WHITE, on the right RED, BLUE, GREEN YELLOW

A motive. Are LED colors RED is marked with the color marking "black" !

The UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT buttons are white. Button A is red, Button B has a green LED, the SEL button has a yellow LED, and the START button has a blue LED. All buttons have a straight edge, which must match with the component markings and the front panel. Be careful here, the components are mounted in the front functioning LED and no hidden function. Please check carefully before soldering! Then reinstall the front panel and screw it tight.

Caution: The buttons will fall out when the front panel is turned over. This means that all 6 buttons must be temporarily secured to the front panel with tight adhesive tape. The buttons must be easy to operate once the front panel is installed.

The buttons and LEDs are fitted in the order they are here, too, the following applies: good heat distribution during soldering, minimal soldering, and only soldering one pin per button at a time, as well as not letting the buttons overheat. Make sure the buttons move smoothly after soldering and still have a noticeable pressure point.

19) Equipping the socket strips for the modules

Now we come to equipping the Teensy 4.1, the PCM5102, and the headphone amp with the header pins. To ensure the pins are aligned straight into the modules, plug the header pins into the soldering sockets and then mount the modules on the Teensy onto the female pins. Do the Teensy, then the PCM5102 and finally the headphone amp to achieve solder joints. Please solder the Teensy V.4 with extreme care and ensure that no unwanted solder bridges are created. Here, too, use a small amount of solder. It's better to re-solder carefully than to remove solder joints.



Equipping with low-profile socket strips for the Teensy 4.1



DAC PCM5102, Headphone Amp TDA7439 and the USB-HOST-Y-Port Hub

20) Equipping the USB A hub 1 host to 4 USB A clients

USB 1-A Hub for the Teensy USB Host:

The USB hub 1 to 4 is equipped with 5 USB A sockets (1X - 5X). 4 (4X and 5X) from the solder side for the expansion for the **MIDI-In-EC** and **Pedal-USB** breakouts

Attention: the USB hub has **RED.2mm** plugs and sockets).



4-port connector with 2.0mm pitch



USB HUB 1-4 for Teensy USB Host



4-pin connector with 2.0mm pitch



Pins Size Vale LyHSight

21) Configuration of the audio DAC PCM5102

A few minor modifications need to be made to the **PCM1334 DAC - Remove the VOL** solder jumper on the back and connect the **SCK** solder jumper on the component side with solder.







Solderlabb PCM5102 - Configuring various solder pad HAL

Set soldering point "jumper SCK"

22) Checking the components and measurements

We're nearing the end of the assembly. There shouldn't be any components left, except for two 8mm washers and one M8 nut for the TRS jacks (included as a spare). Experience has shown that the small parts are the first to go missing, and unfortunately, they're not immediately available. Now we'll check all the solder joints again and re-solder if necessary.

- Check components for correct position.
- Shorts, electrolytic capacitors, the solder-capacitor...

The mainboard should now look something like this (without any plugged-in modules and ICs).



Mainboard soldering side / back



Mainboard component side without front panel



Mainboard assembly side without front panel (sample view only)

23) Commissioning / Functional test

Next comes a short functional test:

- USB-B connector and supply power to the mainboard
- Press the **PWR / DIRT** button (**EJ**)
- Press the **PWR / DIRT** button (**EJ**) again.

If this is successful, check the voltages: **5V ON** with a multimeter at the +5V VCC5 and GND test points. The voltage level depends on the USB interface of the PC, MAC, or USB hub. However, the voltage should be between 4.8V and 5.2V.

Now connect the Teensy 4.1 (V1) to the motherboard using the 2-pin USB cable and carefully insert it into the socket holders.

- Then repeat **step 23** and additionally the 3.3V LED must now also light up.
- Then measure the 3.3V voltage at the 3.3V test points (next to the GND)
- The +3.3V from the Teensy 4.1 to be always exactly 3.3V and should be between 3.25V and 3.35V.

We've already flashed our test program onto the Teensy at the time of delivery. (This only applies to customers who purchased the complete DIY kit!).

If the USB port is connected to a PC or MAC, the "Mini-Isolated" should be automatically detected and installed. This is also a good sign that the 2-pin USB cable connection (**section 6**) is working on the front panel.

Now switch the entire system back on (**PWR / DIRT**).

The system (the LCD1, LCD2 (HOMEPAGE), LED1 (MUTE), LED2 (SOLO) and LED3 (TUNE) now the IC sockets.

- Press the (one of the 6 EJ) buttons (LED switches on), then they will fit more easily into the buried position!
- Now insert the capacitive 3.3F (5?) boom display on the front carefully but with pressure into the 7-pin connector strip (VCC) and connect it light using the countermark screws M3x6.
- From the unpacked software version 1.8, copy all files and directories from system/SD to the root directory of your SD card (**NOTE!**) and insert the card into the Teensy 4.1's SD slot. If you have one of two PCPAM chips, copy your custom samples to the CUSTOM folder on the SD card, or copy the demo contents from **samples/8BIG/CUSTOM** to the **CUSTOM** folder on the micro SD card.
- Now you can switch on the system. The LCD displays should now show the start screen. Connect a USB keyboard to the USB-A host port 1 and check the function of the USB encoders, the USB encoders, and the USB buttons. Connect a USB keyboard to MIDI IN Type A to B or use the virtual touch keyboard and the encoders for navigations.

Note: Audio files and sheet/system will only work after the next step.

First steps during the boot process after S1-PWR "ON"









Mainboard boot process with LED test and my start screen (assembly-stress demo-device!)

It's almost done!

- the entire switch box is **S1-PWR "OFF"**
- Simply plug the DAC, LP-POWERSAL, the headphones amp, LP_LTEA1308L and the USB hub 1-4 / x5 into the designated socket strips.

Note on the 4 MB 23S08 flash memory modules

The flash memory module is currently no longer required and is no longer supported in the current software. The 1A 67 socket header is included and should **only** be soldered if we **MIDI-In-EC or PEDAL-USB breakboard** is to be installed later.

This allows for future software upgrades at any time by simply plugging in a flash memory module, even without soldering any socket headers.

- Now set the white switch to **S1-PWR "ON"** and the black switch **S2-USB PWR "ON"**
- With the EJ, the USB host is separated from the "USB host 1A from the Teensy." (The 5V of the Teensy USB host can only supply a maximum of 250mA, which is certainly sufficient for many applications, but the USB hub 1-4 draws the use of the front panel USB-A ports and two USB-A ports on the back of the mainboard with 4-pin USB/HOST connectors (for a **MIDI-In-EC or PEDAL-USB breakboard option.** the 5V current consumption of the USB-A ports is recorded. An elegant alternative to the USB adapter from (p2) (see) see **Appendix A.**)
- By switching the **S1 USB PWR "ON"** the max. current of 500mA is made available to a standard USB PC interface or a USB hub and the 5V is disconnected from the Teensy 4.1 USB host port (max 250mA).

24) Test environment with 4 Microdexed / USB devices / Midi CC-Fader V3

We keeps the following configuration:

Test environment: ASUS NPC mini (MID via USB), ARTURIA MINILab3, 1x Microdexed MAXPHNEL V3, 4MB, 3x Microdexed MAXPHNEL V3, and **MIO-TASER V1**. For testing CLOCK IN/OUT or the CC outputs and CMTS CV/T, we also have analog modular devices (Eurorack format, such as VCO, ADSR, VCF, and VCA, as well as the necessary mixer and stereo mixers in the last setup.



















Test environment: ASIO4ALL ART(USB,WinUAE) and ASIO for Macintosh NAVPANEL V2 (MS - to Microboard NAVPANEL V2 and **ASIO Finder** V2

The USB driver is the Microboard Designs Ltd. with an external ATAI power supply and USB plug-in power supplies.



ASIO4ALL ART(USB,WinUAE) and ASIO for Macintosh **NAVPANEL V2 MINI**.

Test environment : We tested the following configuration with the USB hub 1.4 on 3 of 4 possible USB-A ports:

- AMA MPC mini (Mini via USB)
- AKAI MPD 218 (Mini via USB)
- ARTURIA MiniLab3 (Mini via TRS MIDI IN)

Test environment : We tested the following configuration with the USB hub 1.4 on 3 of 4 possible USB-A ports:

- AMA MPC mini (Mini via USB)
- AKAI MPD 218 (Mini via USB)
- ARTURIA MiniLab3 (Mini via TRS MIDI IN)

A notice:

If the black push button **S3 USB PWR is not set to "ON "** (USB ports 1 of 4 for USB hub cannot be used, e.g. for USB MIDI data transfer. In general, using USB for audio and MIDI is a tricky issue. Many USB devices are not designed for real-time data transfer. Please check the USB device manufacturer's website for information about the device's suitability for real-time audio and MIDI applications. Some devices require a minimum latency setting in the audio driver. Some devices require a specific USB hub. Some devices require a specific USB host controller. Some devices require a specific USB host controller driver. Some devices require a specific USB host controller driver and a specific USB hub. Some devices require a specific USB host controller driver and a specific USB hub and a specific USB cable. Some devices require a specific USB host controller driver and a specific USB hub and a specific USB cable and a specific USB port. Some devices require a specific USB host controller driver and a specific USB hub and a specific USB cable and a specific USB port and a specific USB power supply. Some devices require a specific USB host controller driver and a specific USB hub and a specific USB cable and a specific USB port and a specific USB power supply and a specific USB driver. Some devices require a specific USB host controller driver and a specific USB hub and a specific USB cable and a specific USB port and a specific USB power supply and a specific USB driver and a specific USB firmware. We can accept all kinds of USB isolation modules in our studio.

Digital module. **https://www.amazon.de/dp/B07L5JN6TD?ref=ppx_yo2ov_dt_b_fed_asin_title**

26) External power supply and Eurorack NAVPANEL and options

An external 5V power supply (+), either via the RJ14 DC connector or via an external +(USB) 5V power adapter, is also helpful to prevent any noise or hum. The new release, released in April 2020, now also includes a USB-C power connector (UP_POWER-A).

IMPORTANT! The 5-V-DC-Jack (the angled header on the **Mainboard board** and **Panel-USB** broadcast board) is not USB compatible. The input from the headphone Amp is routed directly to the USB connector and is not connected to the motherboard via the TRS 5-Wire MIDI and RS-485 DUCT. The MIDI IN and MIDI OUT are dual-ported, 7 Type A and 2 Type B, to achieve the same standard connection of various synthesizers and MIDI devices.

A good cable recommendation for RS-485 TRS-MIDI is the BERTAZZI MIDI adapter cable with a length of 1.5m or 5 yards 3.

Hot cable not pack of 3 classification TYPE A

- 4.5 mm TRS-MIDI plug
- Compatible with devices from Akai, Korg, Make Noise, MOOG, Critter & Guitar, Dreadbox, Intellijel, Teenage Engineering, Teenbeat Electronics, Elektron, among others.
- Link to the product: **https://www.thomann.de/de/bertazzi_hc_midi_cable_a.htm**

Hot cable pack 3 pack classification TYPE B

- 3.5 mm TRS-MIDI plug
- Compatible with devices from TC1Modul, Arturia, Elektron, Erica Synths, Faderfox, Waldorf, Polyend, Darkglass, among others.
- Link to the product: **https://www.thomann.de/de/bertazzi_hc_midi_cable_b.htm**

The **SPDIF OUT output** is fully implemented in the hardware. It delivers a 44 kHz/16-bit digital signal to the TX-3.5 mm jack (SPDIF OUT). Connecting to a standard SPDIF input requires a digital-to-analog converter. Some of these devices are:

The **CLOCK OUT** output (same jack as SPDIF OUT) is fully integrated into the current software. Two software versions are available for operation with **SPDIF** or **CLOCK OUT** (current version under " **Downloads** ").

The **3.5 mm VOLUME PEDAL/CV/GL CLOCK-IN and SUSTAIN/CV/GL GATE-IN** are functional in the hardware.

Technical information and data sheets can be found under " **Technical Data** ".

Micro **SD card and 2 is** designed for experience with an additional micro SD card. Possible applications include providing a simple way to access sounds, save banks, MIDI files, etc. without removing the heavy 5.5 x 5.5 SD card in the **Main Remote Console**. The necessary software for the second micro SD card is available for download.
The link to the **Main Remote Console** is **https://github.com/Arturo-Ia/Project-Arturo-Ia/releases/tag/Project-Arturo-Ia**

The functionality and use of the USB HOST, USB-1, USB-2, and the USB-C ports located on the rear panel are described in **section 16**. The Terma 7.1 mini-USB port can be switched **ON/OFF** using **S1 PWR** and is no longer accessible from the front panel.

For technical support, please contact:
Thomas Effinger, **mailto:navpanel@arturo.ia.at** or **@arturoiahardware** on Discord | **https://discord.gg/ZE7VCPWSUF** /

For questions about the Microboard software, please contact:
Mark Kretschek aka @schmidtgrafik | **https://discord.gg/ZE7VCPWSUF** /









Housing variant **4HE panEl2** Supplied Vip external power supply AND PowerKick

Housing variant **4HE panEl2** side view





Housing variant **4HE panEl2** view of connectors

Housing variant **4HE panEl2** view assembly/soldering side



Eurorack 3U/104HP view variant



Case variant **Eurorack 3U/104P**



Eurorack 3U/104P with external 5V DC

26) Appendix A.

As of: September 16, 2021

Sources / Links / Product recommendations

- discreet opto pot (mono) for CV: Link to the product: **https://www.tayda.com/potentiometers/vactrol-photocell-compatible-with-lpg-buchla-clone-10k-dual-linear-taper-alpha-a100k-b10k-c1m-b10k-c1m-b10k-c1m

LED2PWR 5V	3mm_red_low_current
LED3MEAS 5V	3mm_red_low_current
LED4MEAS OUT1	3mm_red_low_current
LED5VOLCM_OUT	3mm_red_low_current
LED6OUTMAN IN	3mm_red_low_current
LED7VOLCM IN	3mm_red_low_current
LINE-OUT_L	WQP518MA-MONO
LINE-OUT_R	WQP518MA-MONO
LINE-OUT_ST	WQP-PJ366-STEREO
LOGO1	MICRE LOGO
LOGO2	MICRE LOGO
LOGO3	NO_PB_LOGO
LOGO4	MICRE LOGO
MICRO-SD-CARD-32GB	MicroSD card 32GB
MICRO-SD-CARD-HOLDER	PJ-063BH-SMT-AE_HOLDER
MIDI-IN_TYPE_A	WQP-PJ366-STEREO
MIDI-IN_TYPE_B	WQP-PJ366-STEREO
MIDI-OUT_TYPE_A	WQP-PJ366-STEREO
MIDI-OUT_TYPE_B	WQP-PJ366-STEREO
PCB_FOOTPRINT1	V3-v4-v5-21-05-2025
PCB_MARKING1	TOPBOARD-V3-07-2025
R1	680R
R10	680R
R11	330R
R12	10K
R13	10K
R14	10K
R15	10K
R16	10K
R17	470R
R18	42K2
R19	42K2
R20	698R
R21	698R
R22	10K
R23	470
R24	4K7
R25	10K
R26	620R
R27	10K
R28	10K
R29	10K
R3	680R
R30	470
R31	42K2
R32	42K2
R33	27K
R34	27K
R35	180R
R36	4K7
R37	4K7
R4	1K
R40	910R
R41	698R
R42	698R
R43	698R
R44	698R
R45	698R
R46	698R
R47	680R
R48	680R
R5	47K
R50	680R
R51	1K
R52	1K
R53	470R
R54	470R
R6	10K
R7	10K
R8	470R
R9	10K
RGB_ENC_L	PEL12T-4220T-S1024
RGB_ENC_R	PEL12T-4220T-S1024
RM1	10K
RM2	10K
RSL5	10K
S1	DPDT Latching Push Button WHITE
SYS_BUTTON_A	LED_RED
SYS_BUTTON_B	LED_GREEN
S2	DPDT Momentary Push Button RED
S3	DPDT Latching Push Button BLACK
SW_BUTTON_UP	LED_WHITE
SW_BUTTON_DOWN	LED_WHITE
SW_BUTTON_LEFT	LED_WHITE
SW_BUTTON_RIGHT	LED_WHITE
SW_BUTTON_SEL	LED_YELLOW
SW_BUTTON_START	LED_BLUE
SPDIF_OUT_TRS	WQP-PJ366-STEREO
SUSTAIN_INPUT	WQP-PJ366-STEREO
U1	TSSM3N91 with PRAM (4.0MB)
U10	4N35M
U12	74HC4051
U13	TSOC1-78x1-SR11
U14	TFT_TOUCH_CAP_3.2 inch
U15	89C52
U16	8-pin
U17	8-pin
U18	128X64
U19	MCP23017SP
U6	CD74HCT140
U7	USB1
U8	DC-IT
U9	DC-IT
X1	SLOT-PEDAL
X10	VOL-PEDAL
X11	USB7
X12	USB1-A1
X13	USB2
X14	USB2-A2
X15	USB3
X16	USB3-A3
X17	USB4
X18	USB4-A4
X19	USB-HOST
X2	USB CLIENT1
X20	USB-B Dual
X3	VCC Breakout

Generated by: myElectronics

35) Appendix F

Changes:

PCB version V3-R4-r300 from April 7th, 2025 / NAVIPANEL V3-r31 from January 25th, 2025.

Changelog: from 06.04.2025 to 07.04.2025

- New 3D case design by Mark Kostowski for FRONTPANEL V3 (Eurorack)
- 3D case "ZIP" case for NAVIPANEL (3 mounting/screw sets) (New option)
- Jumper J1, J2, J3, J4 for CV-IN: optionally PEDAL INPUT, Volume or Control-Voltage 0.0V or 5.0V INVERS (New option)
- Suppressor diodes 1N5817 (D1,D3,D4,D5) removed.
- USB Host J3S-1 port in the front panel changed to USB-A2 in the front panel (J3 provides as a 5-pin connector on the rotator side.
- 4 x 10K resistors added for protection of the touch-screen signals (R49-R52)
- 4N 35mm diode R1 in the 5V supply input as reverse polarity protection and short-term overvoltage limitation to max. 5.1VDC (New option)
- USB-C charger and power supply module integrated. (New option). Product link: https://www.amazon.de/dp/B0DQKP7SHT?ref=ppx_yo2ov_dt_b_fed_asin_title
- 2 x 10K resistors added for protection of the touch-screen signals (R49-R52) (New option)
- PJ-1366-2 additional GND pads included (GND1,GND2)
- MIDI Out Type-A and Type-B sockets swapped on PCB (Fixed)

36) Appendix F

Changes:

Main PCB version V3-R5-v526 from May 16, 2025 / NAVIPANEL V3-r49 from May 21, 2025.

Changelog: from May 16, 2025 to July 3, 2025

- New 3D case design by Mark Kostowski for FRONTPANEL V3 (Eurorack)
- 3D case "ZIP" case for NAVIPANEL (3 mounting/screw sets) (Four version with MIDI to CV integration)
- Sockets and connector strips for the optional **MIDI to CV** and **PEDAL-USB** expansion boards
- Suppressor diodes 1N5817 (D1,D3,D4,D5) removed. Not necessary for current limitation and short adjustment.
- Voltage converter DC-DC 5V-0.1 – 5 VDC for the microphones
- CD electrolytic capacitor reduced from 470µF/6.3V to 220µF/10V
- 3rd 3.5mm TRTRS jacks changed to "Stereo" (stereo except for USB OUT (Stereo) R and L

37) Appendix F

Changes:

Main PCB version V3-R5-v541 from July 2nd, 2025 / NAVIPANEL V3-r49 from May 21st, 2025.

Changelog: from 02.07.2025 to 21.09.2025

- 3 x 3mm mounting holes for the optional **MIDI to CV** and **PEDAL-USB** expansion boards
- Dimensioning of a resistor R11-R16 for button LEDs changed uniformly to 680R
- CD electrolytic capacitor reduced from 220µF/10V to 100µF/16V
- SIL RN1 10K network changed from the solder side to the component side. Space problem with ZIP +CC1/CM2 connector
- 2 x 10K resistors added for protection of the touch-screen TRS to the SYNEN (T4)
- Inductances L2 100µH removed (SMD Line 1)

38) Appendix F

Changes:

Main PCB version V3-R6-v562 from September 14th, 2025 / NAVIPANEL V3-R5-v53 from September 14th, 2025.

- Next 5V and 3.3V swapped to the front panel
- Parts lists as subpages for components that are included in the scope of delivery but are not directly located on the PCBs

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All prices are in euros (€) and include VAT, plus shipping costs. Subject to change without notice. Delivery is usually made within 3 to 5 days. Our delivery area is currently Germany, Austria, and selected EU countries. Corrections cannot be made. The risk of damage and loss passes to the customer as soon as the goods are passed on to the carrier. Last updated: August 28, 2025

PAYMENT OPTIONS

VISA MasterCard PayPal

DOWNLOADS / LINKS

- 3D downloads
- Assembly links
- Assembly instructions MAINPANEL V3-V7 (1 of 2)
- Assembly instructions for the MAINPANEL V3-V5 (2 of 2)
- Assembly instructions for the NAP front panel (NEW) for V3 (1 of 2)
- Assembly instructions for the NAP front panel PCBs, V3/V4, (2 of 2)
- sub_FRAME-NAP_TOUCH-MINI-V1.1-3.5-5
- Assembly instructions for the NAP front panel PCBs, V3/V4, (2 of 2)
- sub_FRAME-NAP_TOUCH-MINI-V1.1-3.5-5
- sub_FRAME-NAP_TOUCH-MINI_SPIDY-1.0-5-4
- sub_FRAME-NAP_TOUCH-MINI_SPIDY-1.0-5-4
- Multi-Connection manual versions (1).pdf
- Underlay-Upgrade-Mod-Multi-Connect-touch
- Parts Manufacturer/MPC-remote

NAVIPANEL V2 / NAVIBUTTON V2

EURORACK FRONT PANELS

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