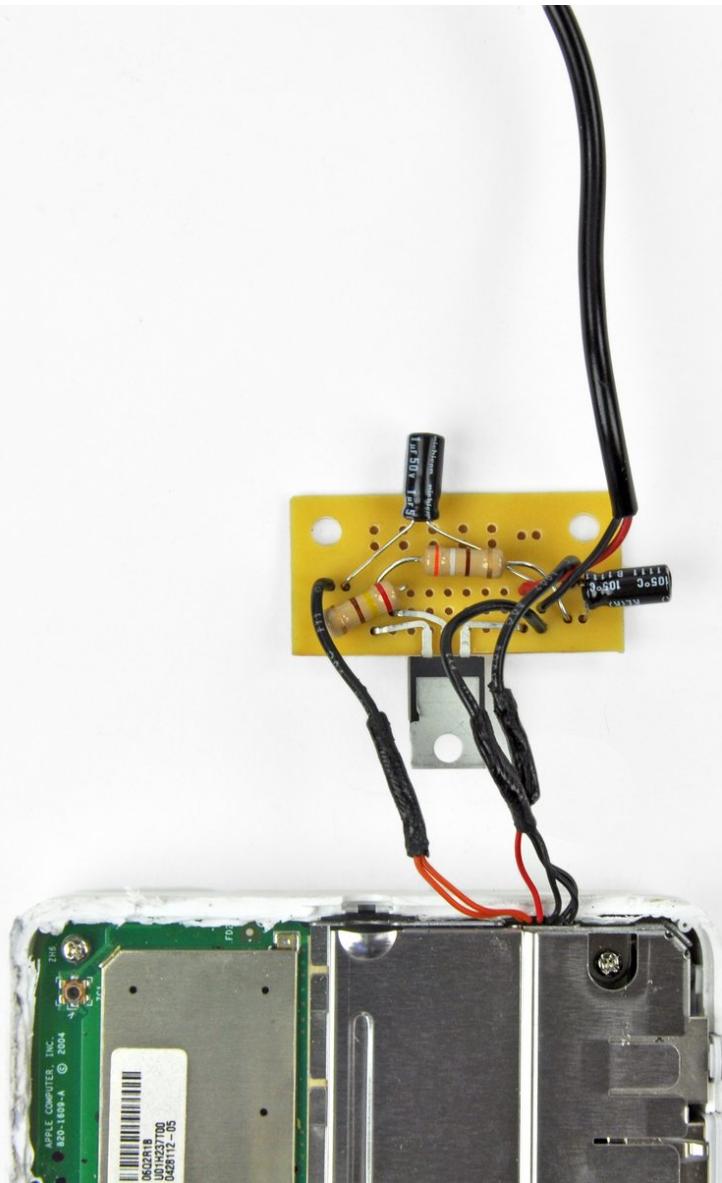




# Apple AirPort Express Base Station Power Supply Kit

Replace a fried power supply in your Apple AirPort Express.

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## INTRODUCTION

A common issue with the Apple AirPort Express is that its power supply tends to burn out. This guide will show you how to open your AirPort, build your own power supply, and install the new power supply.

### TOOLS:

- [Wire Stripper](#) (1)
- [Rotary Tool](#) (1)

#### [W/ Cutting and Sanding Bit](#)

*Can Be substituted with anything able to cut through plastic and low-grit sand paper.*

- [Heat Gun](#) (1)
- [Metal Spudger](#) (1)
- [Large Needle Nose Pliers](#) (1)
- [Phillips #1 Screwdriver](#) (1)
- [Flush Cutter](#) (1)
- [Soldering Iron](#) (1)

### PARTS:

- [Solder](#) (1)
- [AirPort Express Power Supply Kit](#) (1)

## Step 1 — Power Supply Kit



- Mark or note the edges that need to be cut to open the AirPort Express case.
- Use a dremel tool with a thin cutting bit to slowly cut around the marked edges. Cut evenly along the middle of the edges, and make several shallow passes to ensure that you don't accidentally cut into any of the components inside.

⚠ If you see sparks while cutting, it means you are cutting through the EMI shields. Reduce your cutting depth immediately to prevent further damage.

⚠ Be especially cautious when cutting next to the LED light, as the power wires are right next to the case wall. The wires are highlighted in orange in the third picture. Severing these wires may make the repair extremely difficult.

## Step 2



- Use a metal spudger or prying device to begin levering the case halves apart.

**⚠** Do not push the prying device too far into the case, as this could damage the EMI shields or other components.

**i** The case will be most stubborn near the grey power inlet, as this piece is glued to the case halves. Focus on separating the other parts of the case first.

## Step 3

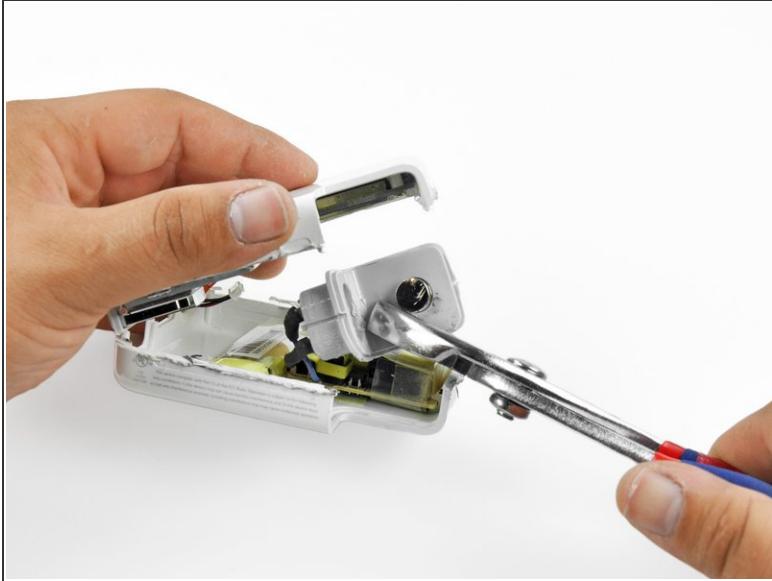


- Once the case halves are loose, use your hands to pry open the case.

**⚠** Do not attempt to separate the case halves as there are wires still joining them.

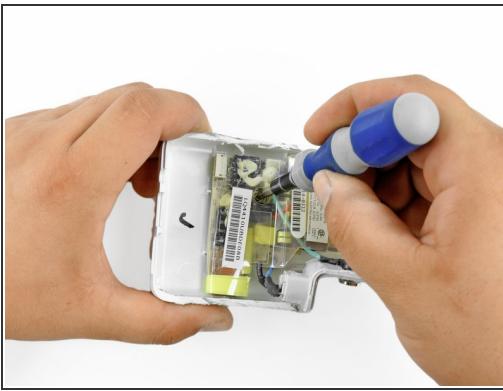
- Trace the red, orange and black power wires to their connector on the power supply.
- Disconnect the power cables from the power supply.

## Step 4



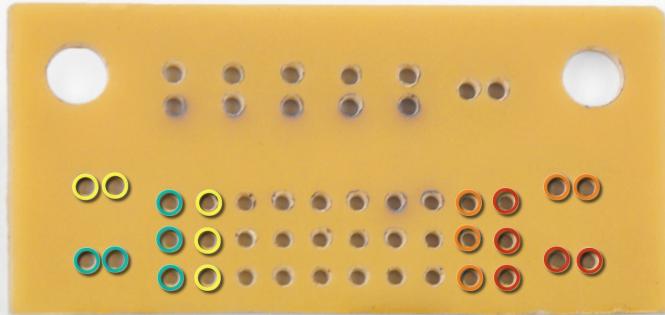
- Remove the grey power inlet from the case half it is still attached to. Use a pair of pliers to rock the power inlet back and forth until it breaks free from the glue.
- Finish separating the case halves.

## Step 5



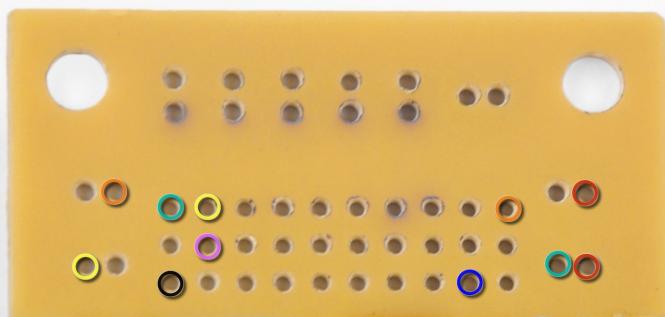
- The power supply is attached to the upper case half with one 5.38 mm Phillips screw.
- Use a #1 Phillips screwdriver to remove the screw and then remove the power supply.
- *(i)* Do not lose this screw. You will be using it to secure the new power supply to the upper case half.

## Step 6



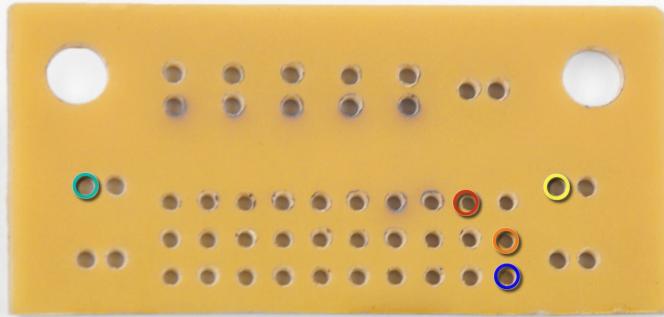
- The printed circuit board (PCB) supplied in your kit can be soldered using any rails that you desire. However, we have determined that using the following rails provides a nice, low-profile, fit.
  - Ground
  - 5V
  - 3.3V
  - "Adjust"

## Step 7



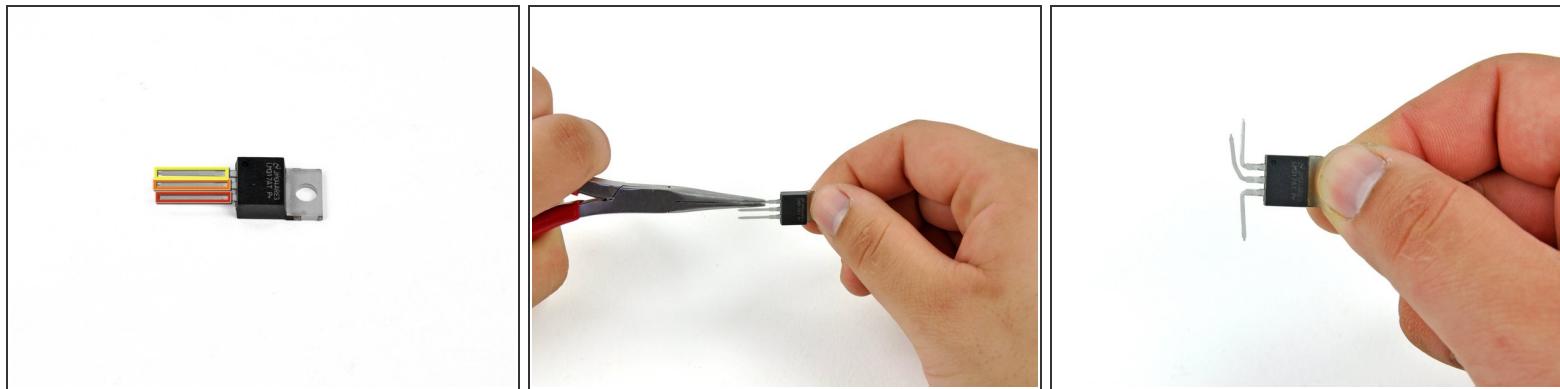
- The following are the suggested hole locations for components, though they can be placed in any hole along the proper traces.
  - .1  $\mu$ F Capacitor
  - 1  $\mu$ F Capacitor
  - 240  $\Omega$  Resistor
  - 390  $\Omega$  Resistor
  - Voltage Regulator Pin 1
  - Voltage Regulator Pin 2
  - Voltage Regulator Pin 3

## Step 8



- The power inlet and outlet wires are recommended to be soldered in the following locations, though again they can be soldered to any through-hole you desire along the proper trace.
  - Power Supply +
  - Power Supply -
  - 5 V Out
  - 3.3 V Out
  - Ground Out

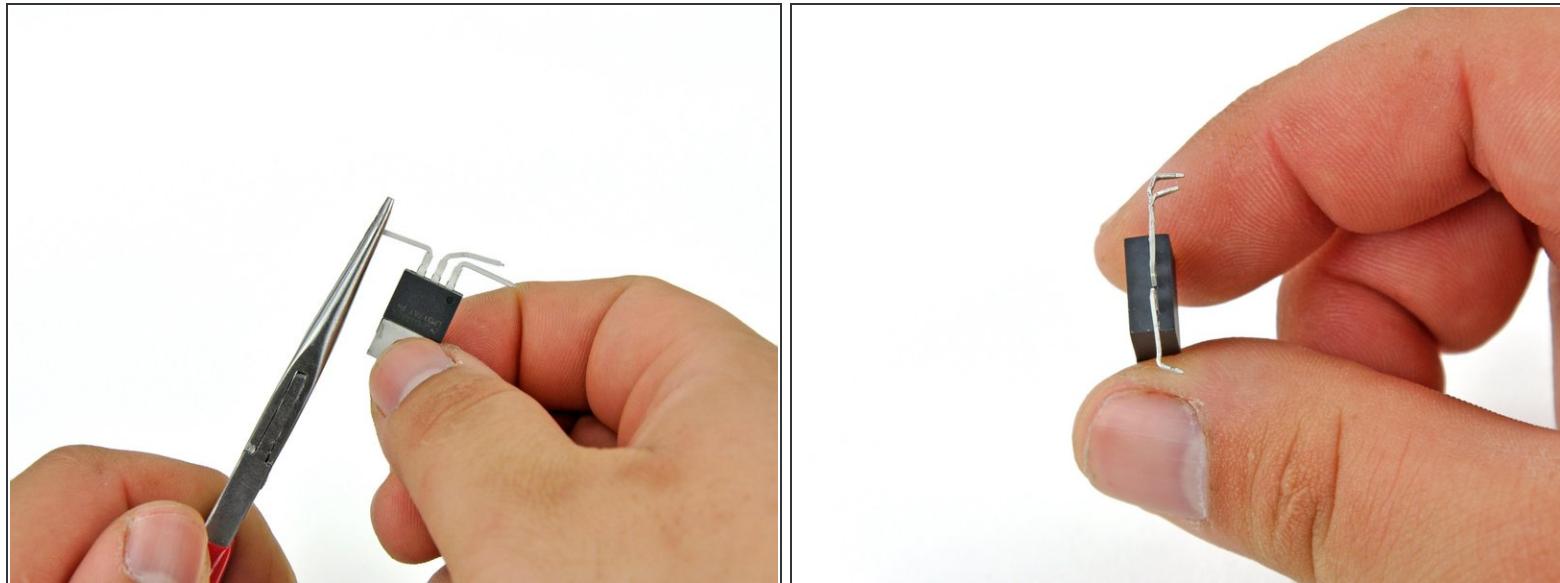
## Step 9



- The voltage regulator has 3 pins:
  - Pin 1: V in (5 V)
  - Pin 2: V out (3.3 V)
  - Pin 3: "Adjust"
- Use a pair of pliers to carefully bend pin 1 down 90°, pin 3 up 90° and pin 2 up as far as possible without touching pin 3.
  - *i* Do not worry about getting exact angles, as you will likely need to adjust the pins when you go to fit the IC to the PCB.

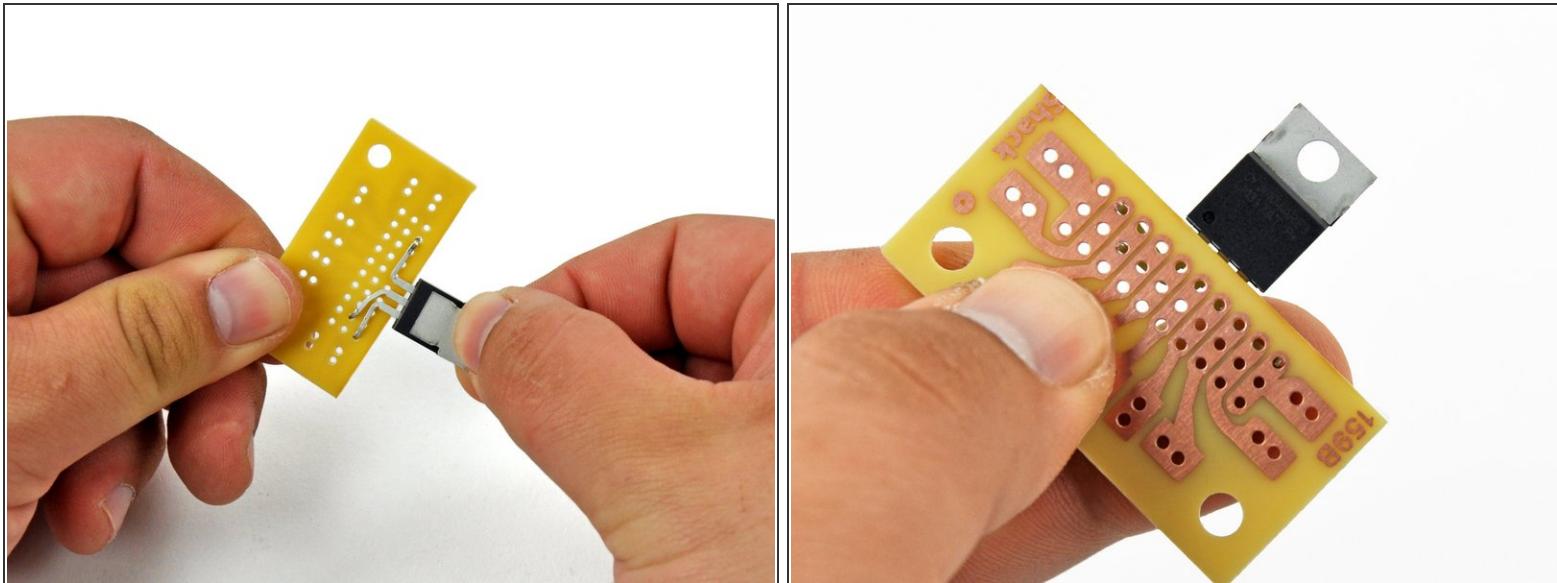
**⚠** Do not repeatedly bend and unbend the pins, as repeated bending will weaken the metal and eventually cause it to break.

## Step 10



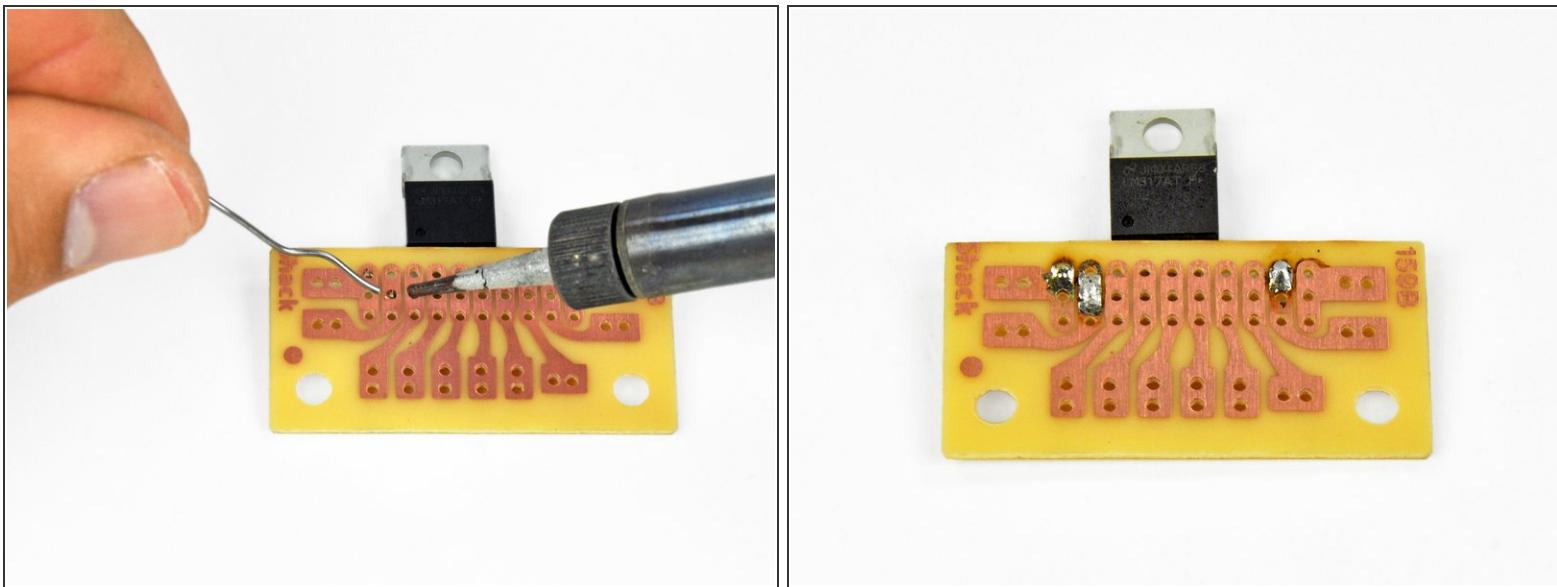
- Use needle nose pliers to bend just the tips (approximately 2 mm) of the pins 90° up so that they are pointing the same direction as the IC face.
- *(i)* If you bend too much of the pins, they will not be able to reach their assigned holes.

## Step 11



- Place the pins of the voltage regulator through the holes indicated in step 7. Adjust the pins if necessary.
- There should be just a small portion of the pin sticking up through the top side of the PCB. If the pins do not stick through the board, adjust the pin bends so that they do.

## Step 12

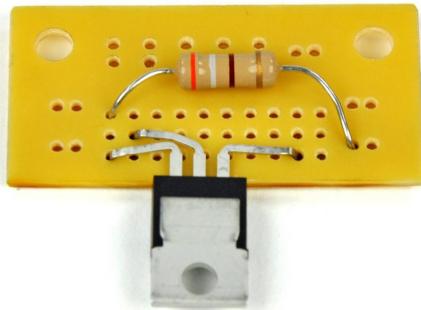


- Solder the pins to the board on the printed side of the PCB.

**i** Unsure of how to properly through-hole solder? Check out our [technique guide](#). You can even use a thin piece of wire and practice with a hole on an unused trace.

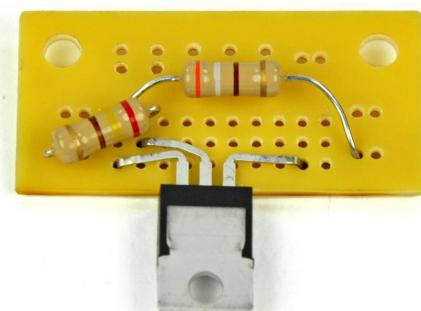
**!** Try to solder quickly and efficiently. Prolonged application of heat to any of the component pins can transfer enough heat to damage it.

## Step 13



- Insert the leads of the  $390\ \Omega$  resistor through the holes indicated in step 7. This resistor will have an orange, grey, brown and gold band on it. The direction of the resistor does not matter.
- i** Be sure to route the leads so that they do not cover any of the indicated holes in steps 7 and 8.
- Solder the resistor to the PCB and clip off the excess leads.

## Step 14

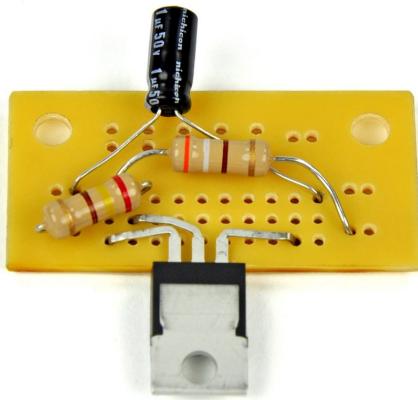


- Insert the leads of the  $240\ \Omega$  resistor through the holes indicated in step 7. This resistor will have a red,

yellow, brown, and gold band on it. The direction of the resistor does not matter.

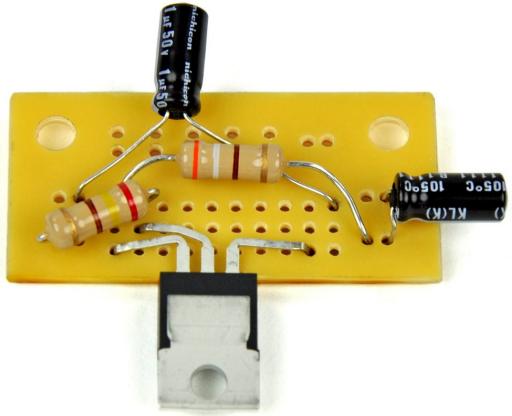
- *i* Be sure to route the leads so that they do not cover any needed holes from steps 7 and 8. Also, do not allow the leads to contact the leads of other components.
- Solder the resistor to the PCB and clip the excess leads off.

## Step 15



- Insert the leads of the 1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor through the holes indicated in step 7. The capacitor will have markings on it indicating its capacitance. The direction of the capacitor does not matter.
- *i* Be sure to route the leads so that they do not cover any needed holes from step 7 or 8. Also, do not allow the leads to contact the leads of other components.
- Solder the capacitor to the PCB and clip off the excess leads.

## Step 16



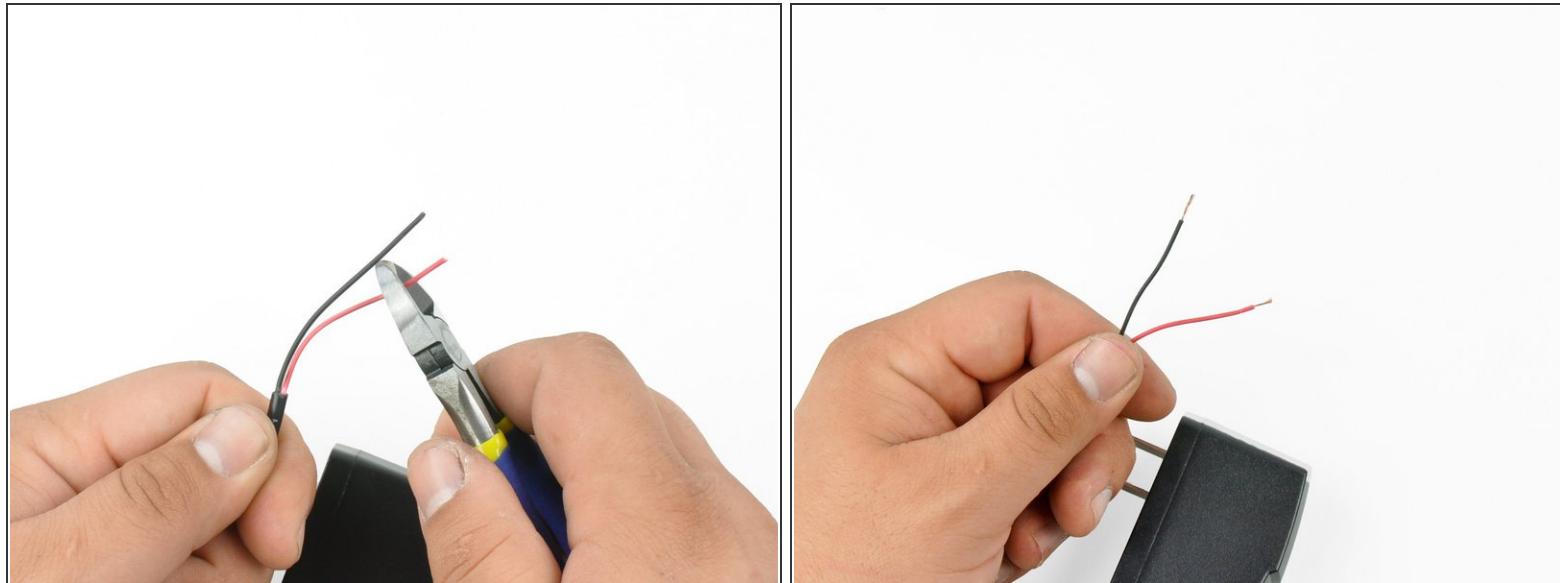
- Insert the leads of the .1  $\mu$ F capacitor through the holes indicated in step 7. The capacitor will have markings on it indicating its capacitance. The direction of the capacitor does not matter.
- i* Be sure to route the leads so that they do not cover any needed holes from steps 7 and 8. Also, do not allow the leads to contact the leads of other components.
- Solder the capacitor to the PCB and clip the excess leads off.

## Step 17



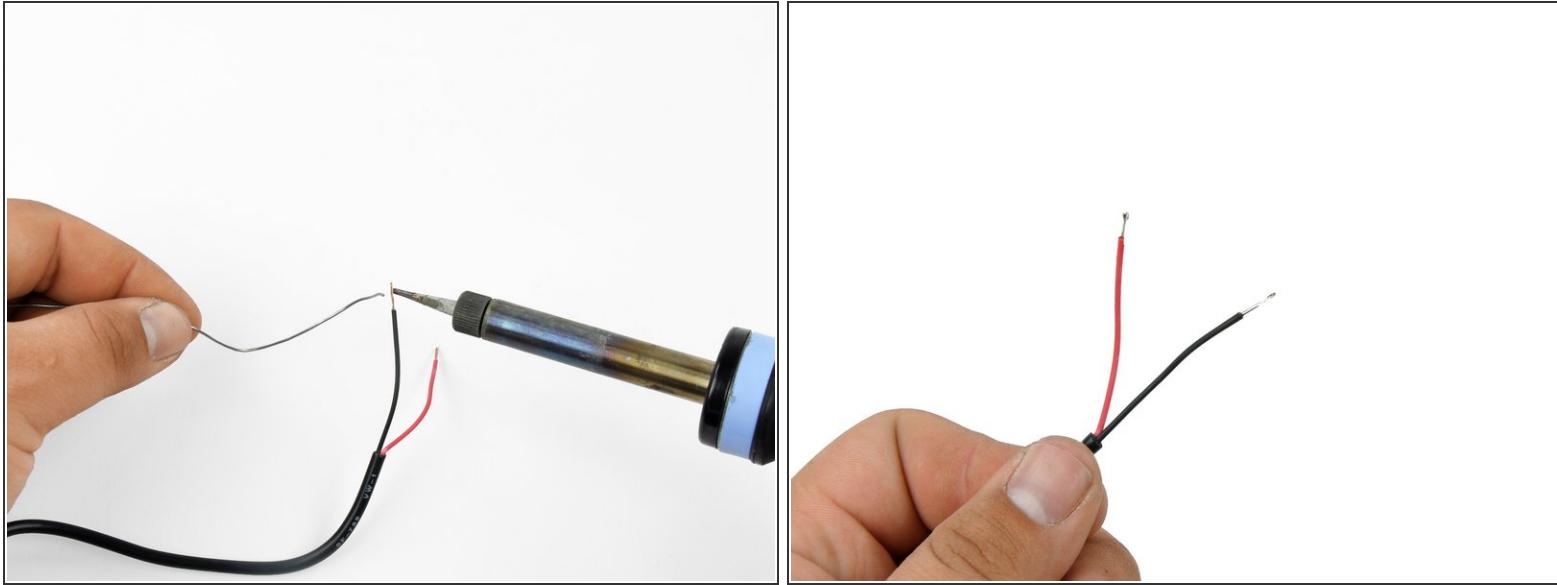
- Cut the lead off of the power supply included in the kit.
- i* You can cut the power supply leads as short as you desire to reduce clutter.
- Strip the outer sheath off the wires. You can use either wire strippers with the correct size hole, or you can use a pair of wire cutters to carefully cut just the outer sheath.

## Step 18



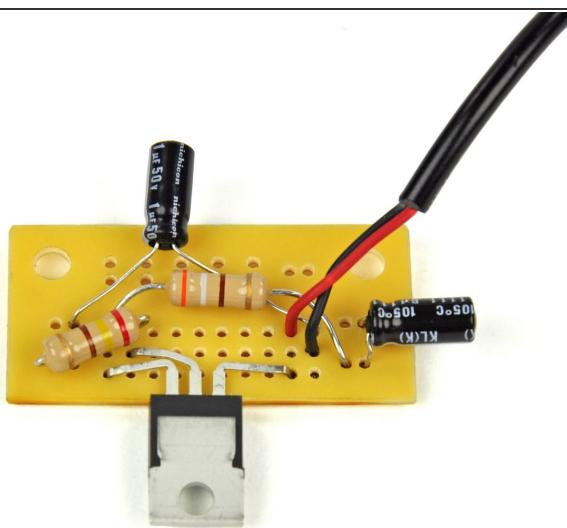
- Strip approximately 7 mm of wire, being careful not to accidentally cut the wire.

## Step 19



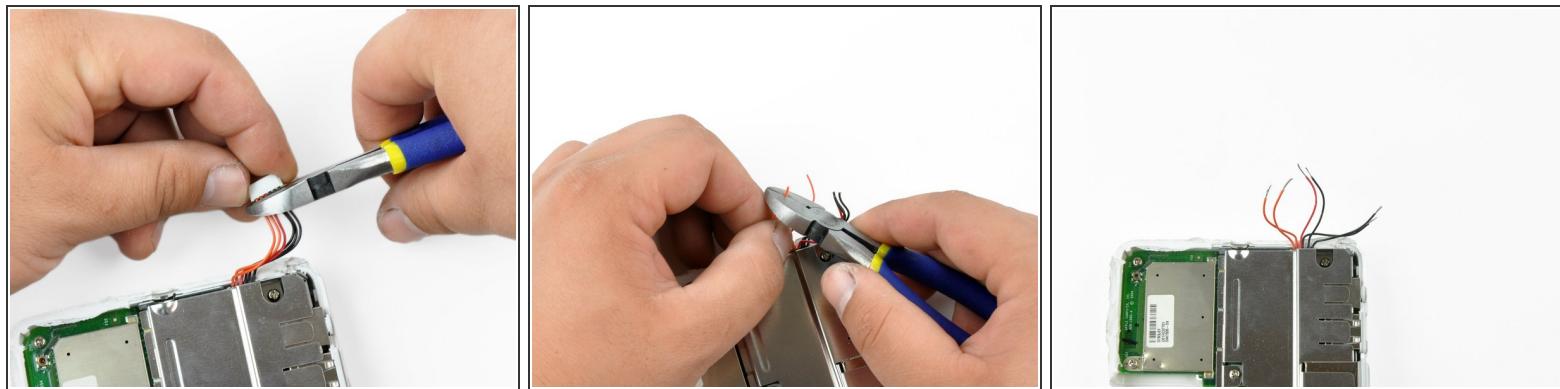
- Pre-tin the exposed wires to add rigidity to them and keep them from fraying when pushing through the PCB through-holes.
- *i* Pre-tinning is when you cover or fill wires with solder to improve a solder connection. Be sure that your pre-tin does not have any globs on it, or it will not fit through the PCB through-holes. If necessary, trim the wire so that it will fit through the holes.

## Step 20



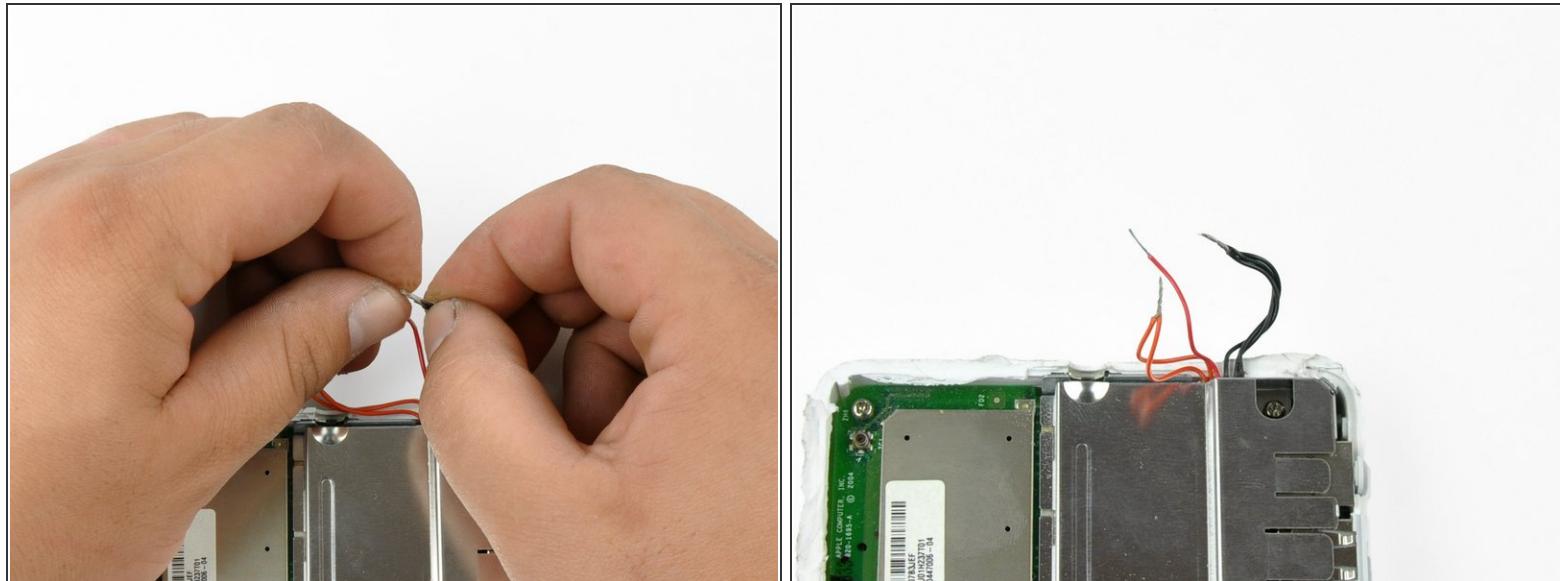
- Insert the leads of the power supply through the holes indicated in step 8. Insert the wires until the wire sheath is against the PCB.
- Solder the wires to the PCB and clip off the excess wire.

## Step 21



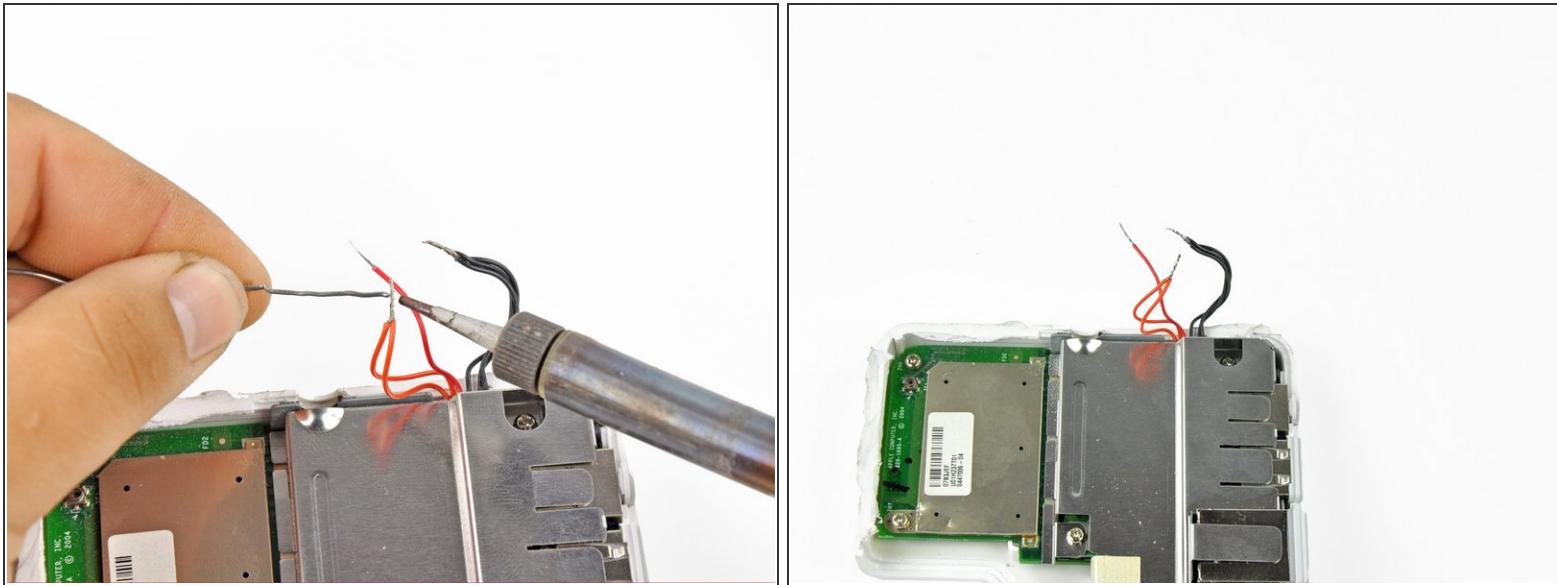
- Cut the connector off the power wires in the lower AirPort Express case half.
- Strip approximately 5 mm off each of the wires, being careful not to accidentally sever the wires.

## Step 22



- Twist the exposed ends of the same-colored wires together.

## Step 23



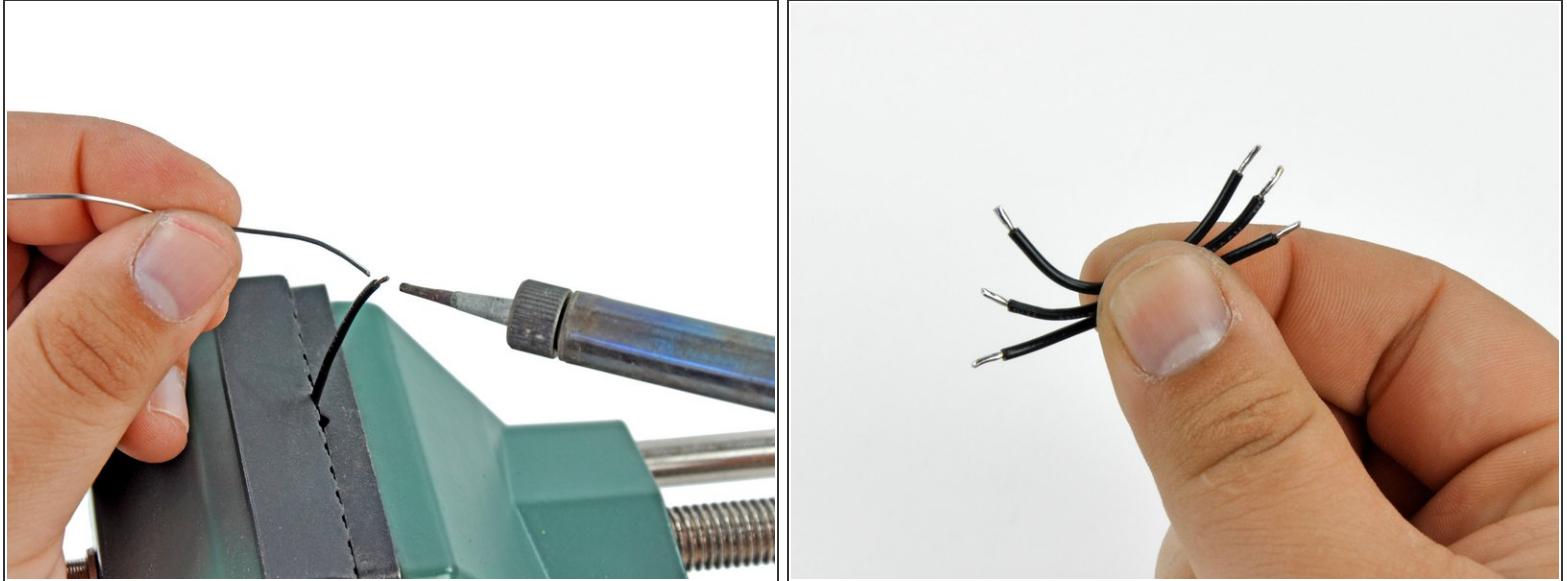
- Pre-tin the exposed wire ends to join them.

## Step 24



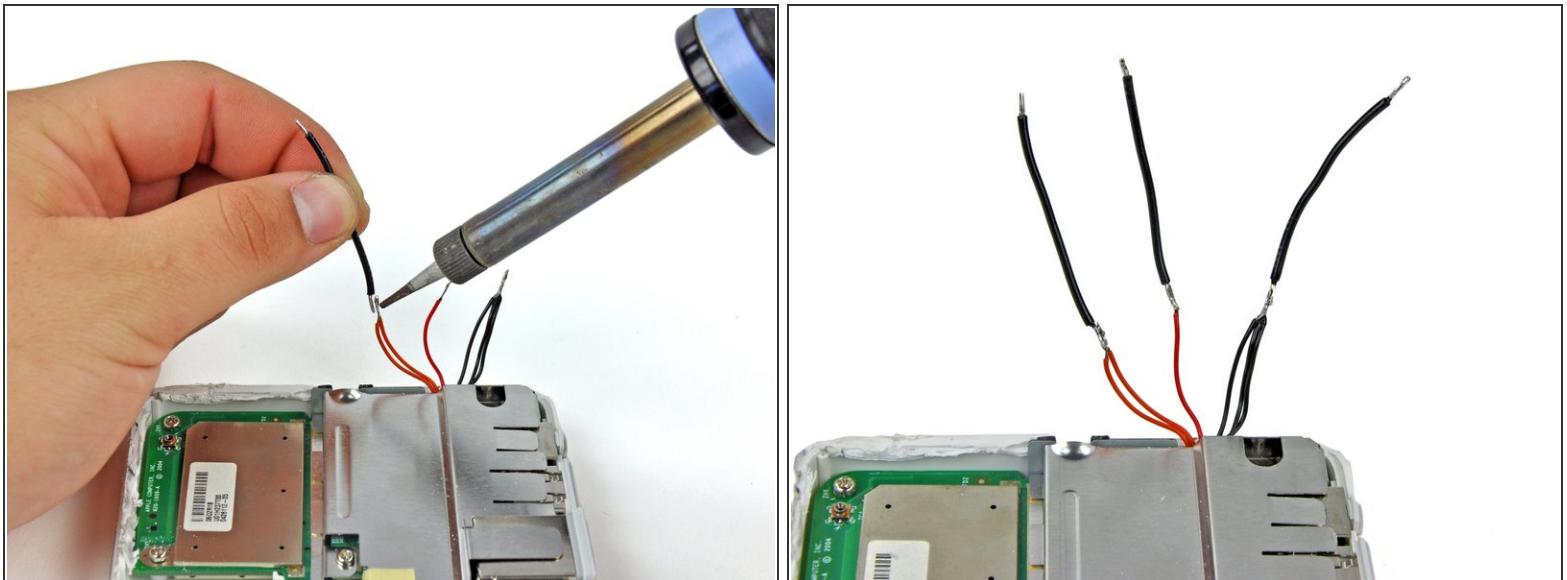
- Cut the included 150 mm wire into 3 equal 50 mm lengths.
- Strip approximately 5 mm of sheath off both ends of the 3 wire pieces.

## Step 25



- Secure a wire and pre-tin both of its ends. Repeat for the remaining two wires.

## Step 26



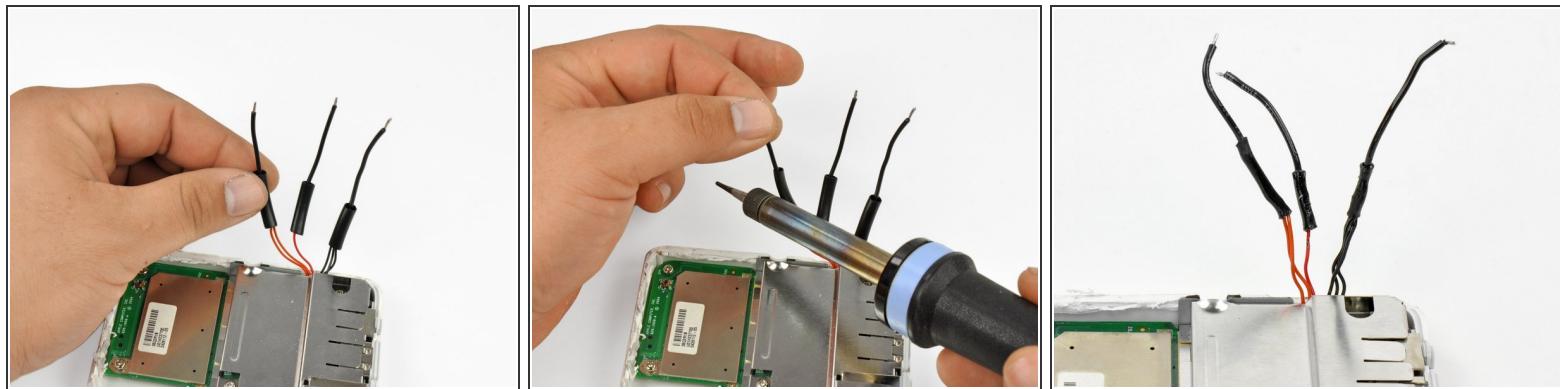
- Align the pre-tinned section of the cut wire with one of the lower case power wires. Melt the two pre-tinned sections together length-wise. Repeat for the remaining two wire sets.

## Step 27



- Cut the included heat shrink tubing into 3 equal length pieces.

## Step 28

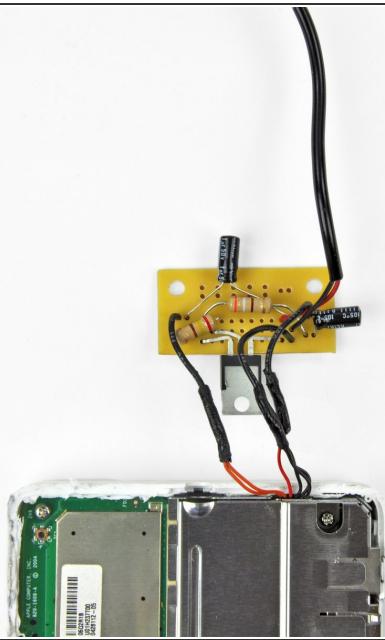


- Slip a piece of shrink tubing over each of the exposed solder joints.
- Use the soldering iron to apply a little heat evenly around each of the shrink tubing pieces until they are secured to the wire.

**⚠** Do not hold the soldering iron to the shrink tubing pieces for more than a few seconds at a time. You may accidentally de-solder the wires or even break the shrink tubing.

**i** We recommend using the side of the soldering iron when applying heat to the shrink tubing. The sides are cooler than the tips, and using the sides will also prevent solder from getting on the shrink tubing or vice-versa.

## Step 29



- Insert and solder the wires from the AirPort board into the appropriate holes of the PCB.
- The red-wired lead goes to the 5 V out hole from step 8.
- The orange-wired lead goes to the 3.3 V out hole from step 8.
- The black-wired lead goes to the ground out hole from step 8.

**i** After soldering these wires is the perfect time to give your new power supply a quick test. Plug in the power supply and see if the LED on the lower case half turns on. If it does, your power supply is working. If it doesn't, quickly unplug the power supply and recheck all your connections.

**i** You can test output using a multimeter and checking the voltage at the red (5 V) and orange (3.3 V) wire solder joints and using the black wire solder joint as ground. Variations of no more than .3 V is acceptable.

## Step 30



- Secure the PCB to the upper case half using the original 5.38 mm #1 Phillips screw and the included washer.  
**⚠** Do not over-tighten the screw or you will break the screw hole.
- Be sure to orient the PCB so that the voltage regulator points towards where the grey power inlet used to be.
- Peel the white back off the thermal pad, being careful not to accidentally peel the thermal pad off of the heat sink.
- Set the heat sink onto the voltage regulator so that their lower left corners, as oriented in the third picture, are aligned. Press the heat sink firmly onto the voltage regulator to ensure that it will stick.

## Step 31



- Put the case halves together. Be careful not to pinch the 3 power leads, and be sure to route the power supply cable out of the opening in such a way that it won't put tension on any of the PCB components.

## Step 32



- There are likely large burrs (shredded plastic bits) on the edges of your case from cutting it open. For ease of joining the case halves, it is recommended that you smooth the edges by de-burring them. A dremel tool with a sanding bit, a sanding block, or a knife will work for this process.

## Step 33



- Pour a small amount of the plastic beads that were included with the kit into a heat- and stick-resistant container.
- Use a heat gun to heat the plastic beads until they turn transparent.

***i*** Most hair dryers are also capable of melting the beads. If neither a hair drier of sufficient power nor a heat gun are available to you, you can also try boiling them and straining them out of the boiling water.

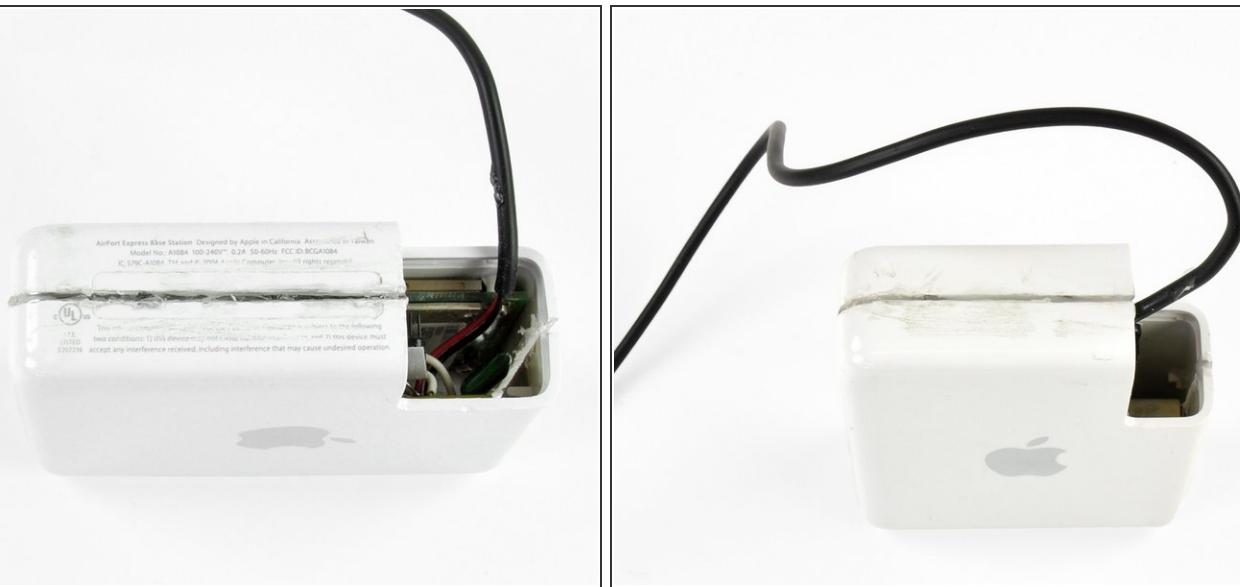
***i*** When using a heat gun or hair dryer, be sure to turn the heat to high but leave the fan on low, or you will blow the beads out of the container!

## Step 34



- Give the plastic beads a few seconds to cool, then remove them and mash them together until they form one piece.
- ⚠ The plastic beads should be fairly warm still, but their container will likely be extremely hot. Use care when removing and handling the beads.
- Stretch the glob of plastic into a thin strip that will fill one of the gaps between the case halves.
- Press the plastic into the crevices and smooth it out with your finger.
- ⓘ If the plastic becomes too hard to work with, you can re-apply heat to loosen the plastic.
- ⚠ Be cautious if you reheat the plastic while it's in the case. Allow cooling periods between reheating so you don't accidentally de-solder any components.

## Step 35



- When you are satisfied with the smoothness and fill of the crevice, allow the case and plastic to cool for approx 10-15 minutes. The plastic filler will become a milky white color when it is fully solidified.
- Repeat steps 29 through 35 for all of the crevices created from cutting the case.
  - *It is highly recommended that you leave the old power inlet hole unsealed to allow some cooling for your new power supply.*

## Step 36



- Allow the case to cool for at least an hour when you have finished sealing it. This will prevent you from starting the AirPort Express while components are too hot.
- *i* Try to operate your AirPort Express in an open and/or well ventilated location. Initial failure can result from over-heating, and over-heating can still cause your new power supply, or any of the other components, to fail.