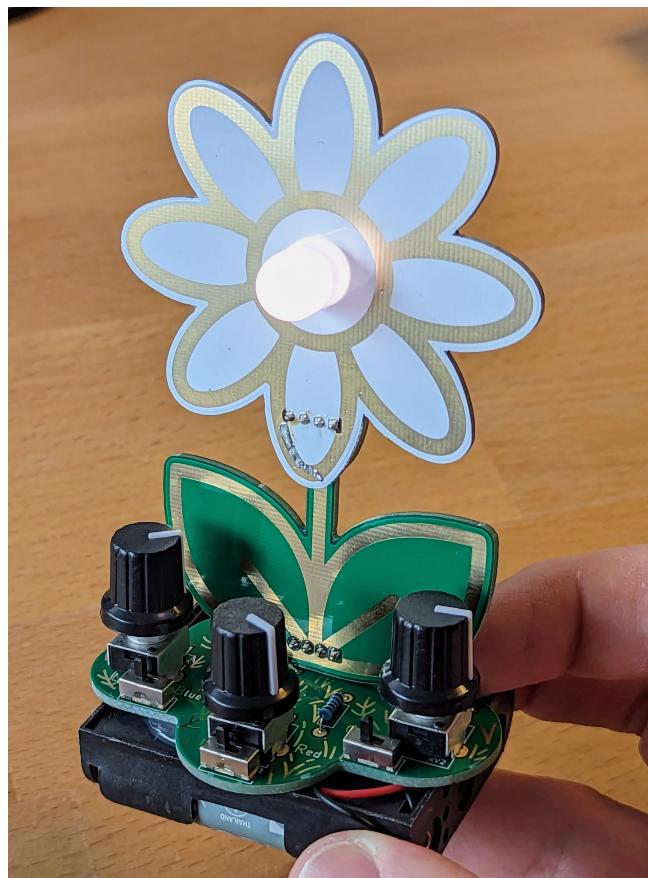


Daisy RGB



Quantity	Description
1	RGB LED 10 mm
1	Pressure switch
3	Slide switch
3	100 Ω resistor
1	Pin header straight (4 pins)
1	Pin header L-shaped (4 pins)
1	Potentiometer 2 k Ω blue
3	Potentiometer 5 k Ω black
3	Caps for potentiometer
1	3xAA battery holder
3	AA rechargeable battery or battery (not included)
3	Printed circuit board (PCB)

Difficulty: ●●○○○ Build-Time: 60 – 90 Minutes

Manual v2.0 CC BY-SA 4.0 Binary Kitchen e.V.

Board v1.3 CC BY-SA 4.0 Timo @ blinkyparts.com

Safety Information

- ATTENTION: Not suitable for children under 3 years, choking hazard due to small parts that may be swallowed.
- We recommend: Supervision of the assembly and soldering process by an adult.
- Keep these operating instructions in a safe place for later use! It contains important information.
- If the battery is empty, replace it only with a new battery with the same values.
- When soldering, the soldering iron, the solder and also the components being soldered become very hot.
- Always wear safety glasses when soldering and assembling the kit.
- Always use a fire proof soldering pad when soldering! This prevents the components from slipping away.
- To keep the soldering iron safe during assembly, always use a suitable soldering stand.
- The kit is designed for battery operation only.
- CAUTION: Never connect the kit to 230 V mains voltage! There is an absolute danger to life!
- Please take the device to appropriately certified disposal companies at the end of its service life. This is good for the environment and ensures correct disposal.
- Subject to changes and errors.

Disposal

This appliance is labelled in accordance with the European Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). The directive provides the legal framework for the take-back and recycling of waste equipment throughout the EU.

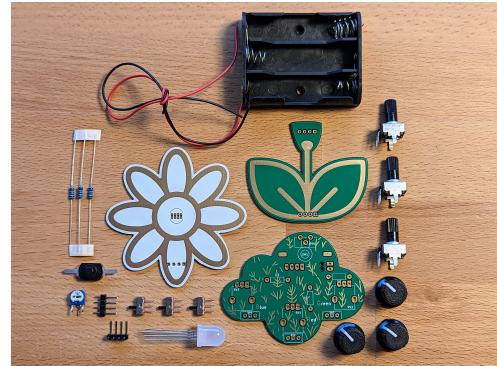
- **packaging:** The packaging is made of environmentally friendly materials and is therefore recyclable. Dispose of packaging materials that are no longer needed accordingly.
- **waste equipment:** Old appliances often still contain valuable materials. Therefore, hand in your old appliance to your retailer or a recycling centre for reuse. Please ask your retailer or your local authority for the current disposal routes.

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GERMANY



Step 1

- a) Check your components
- b) The batteries are not included. You can buy them online or in larger electronics shops
- c) Rechargeable batteries are excellent and good for the environment.
- d) Tip: When soldering the components, solder only one leg at a time. Then you can warm up the soldered joint again and correct the position.
- e) Attention: All parts on the grass PCB are pushed, from the side from which the golden blades of grass can be seen.
- f) Caution: Always wear protective goggles. If you cut wires, they can fly around uncontrolled.



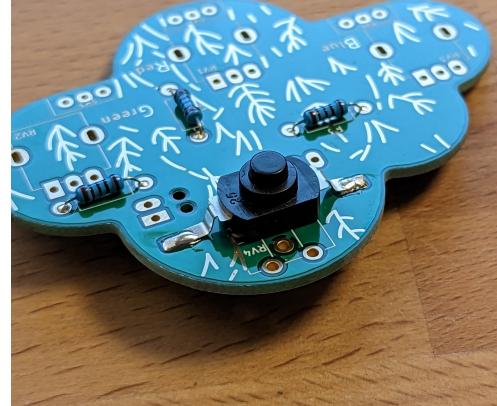
Step 2

- a) First solder resistors R1-R3
- b) Resistors have no direction and the values of R1-R3 are identical. It doesn't matter at which position you solder them
- c) Cut off the excess wires.



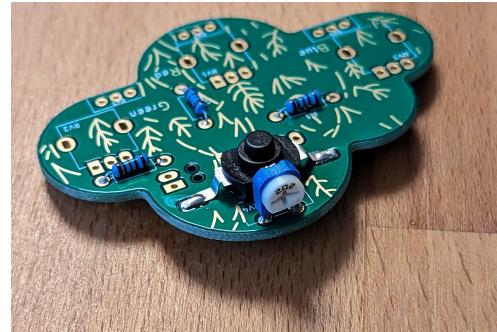
Step 3

- a) Solder the switch SW1. You have to bend the solder flags downwards, so that the solder flags touch the PCB.
- b) First apply solder to one pad only, put the solder aside. Then heat the spot again and slide the switch onto it from the side.



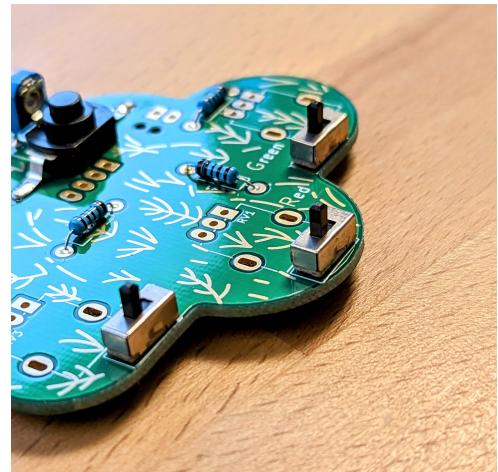
Step 4

- a) Solder on the potentiometer RV4.



Step 5

- a) Solder the switches SW2-SW4.
- b) The tip, to solder only one leg is very helpful here.
- c) Then cut off the excess wire legs.



Step 6

- a) Solder the potentiometers RV1-RV3.
- b) Attention: Take special care, that you insert the components from the right side.
- c) Cut off the excess wires.



Step 7

- a) Now take the flower and solder on the RGB-LED.
- b) One pin is longer than all the others. This one has to go into the hole with the rectangular solder pad (not rounded corners).
- c) Make sure, that there are no solder bridges, don't use too much solder.



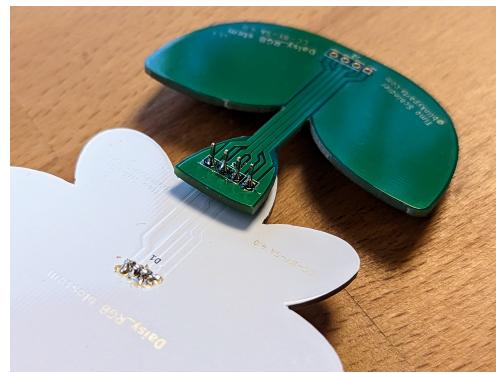
Step 8

- a) Solder the straight pin headers to the flower
- b) Put the short side through the flower from the back and solder the legs from the front



Step 9

- a) Solder the flower stem to the long side of the pin header from the back
- b) Again, make sure, that the labelling of the flower and also the labelling of the flower stem is on the back.



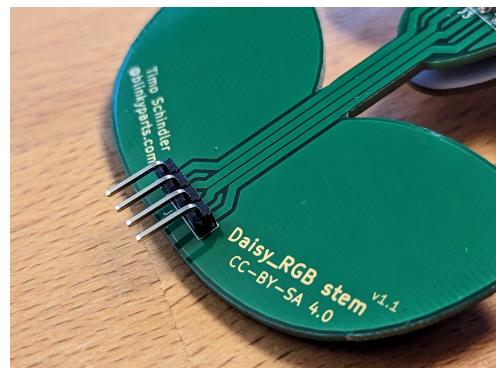
Step 10

- a) Solder the straight pin headers to the flower
- b) Push the short side through the flower from the back and solder the legs from the front.



Step 11

- a) Solder the L-shaped pin header onto the flower stem. Put the pin header through the stem from the back and solder it from the front side.
- b) Again, make sure, that the pin header is not soldered crooked.



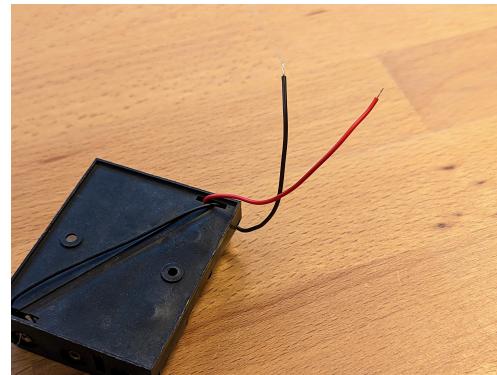
Step 12

- a) Solder the flower stem onto the free holes on the grass board. The large potentiometers should be in front of the stem (see photo).



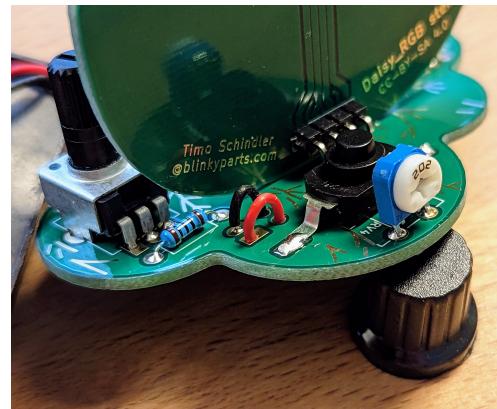
Step 13

- Shorten the cables of the battery holder to about 5cm.
- Take a small piece of insulation off the wire ends and put some solder on it.



Step 14

- Put the wires from the bottom into the holes at the solder pads marked BT1 and (+)
- make sure, that the red wire is soldered at the place with the (+)
- solder both wires.
- Glue the motherboard to the battery holder with hot glue.
- Put the caps on the potentiometers.



Step 15

- You are done! With the push button on the back you can switch on your flower.
- With the big potentiometers you can set the colours blue, red and green. The small switches by the potentiometers can turn the colours completely on or off.
- The small blue potentiometer on the back adjusts the overall brightness. Caution: If you turn it up too much, individual colours will be switched off.

