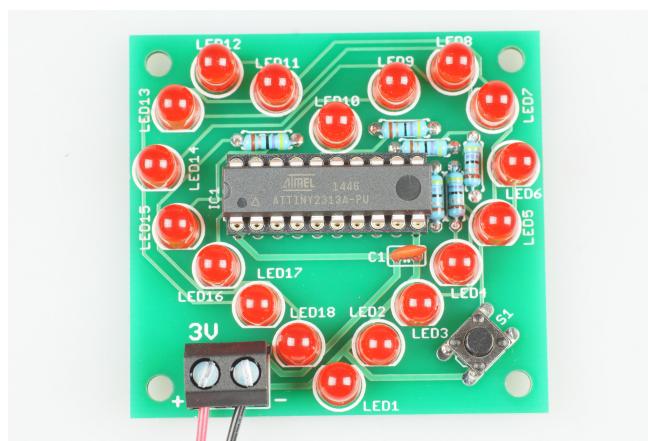


# Heart (DIP)



Quantity	Name	Description	Labelling/Colour code
1	C1	Ceramic capacitor 100 nF	104
1	IC1	Microcontroller Atmel ATTiny 2313A	
18	LED1-LED18	LED 5 mm	
6	R1-R6	resistor 47 Ω	YE VI BK GO BR
1	S1	push-button	
1	X1	Terminal 2-pole	
1	IC socket 20-pole		
1	Battery holder		
2	Battery Mignon (AA)		
1	Printed circuit board		

Difficulty: ●●○○○ Build Time: 1-2 hours

Description v3.0 CC BY-SA 4.0 Binary Kitchen e.V.  
 Platine v2.2 CC BY-NC-SA Arne Rossius

Farblegende: SI = silber; GO = gold; BK = schwarz; BR = braun; RE = rot; OR = orange; YE = gelb; GR = grün; BL = blau;  
 VI = violett; GR = grau; WH = weiß

## Safety Information

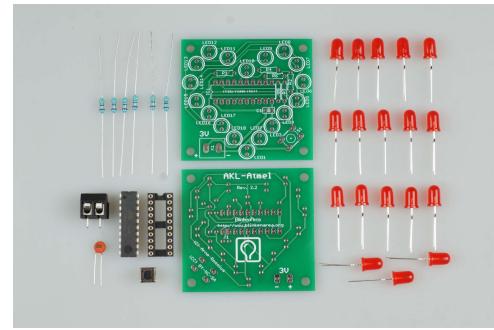
- ATTENTION: Not suitable for children under 3 years, choking hazard due to small parts that may be swallowed.
- We recommend: Supervision of the assembly and soldering process by an adult.
- Keep these operating instructions in a safe place for later use! It contains important information.
- If the 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.



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## Step 1

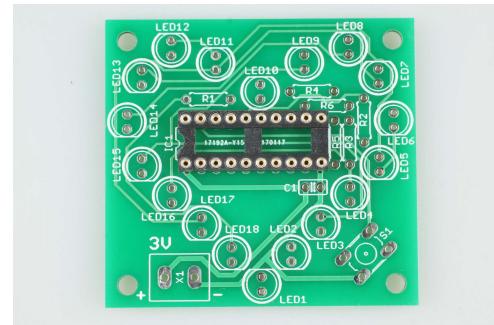
- a) Hints:
- b) Resistor size can be determined via colour coding
- c) Orientation of the PCB so, that LED designation can be read normally (see picture)
- d) Orientation of resistors does not matter
- e) LEDs have a flat side and a shorter leg. Both indicate the negative side



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## Step 2

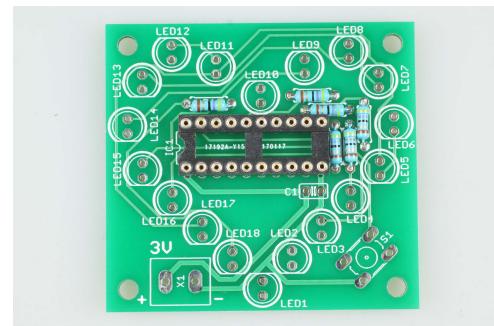
- a) Solder IC1 socket with the nose to the left on the PCB



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## Step 3

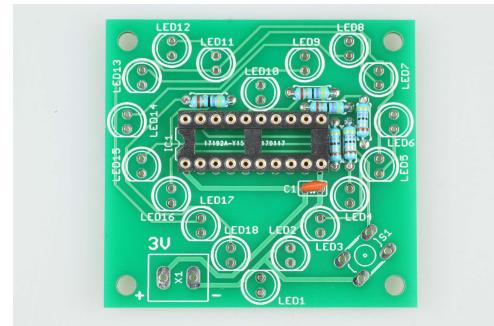
- a) Solder resistors [YE VI BK GO BR]
- b) orientation doesn't matter



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## Step 4

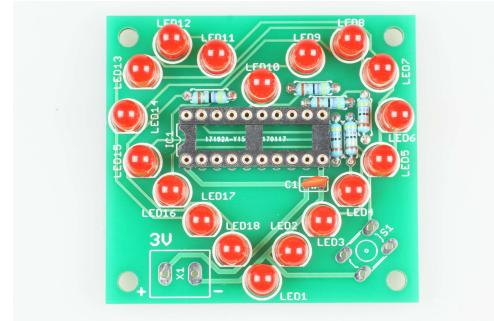
- a) Solder capacitor [104]
- b) orientation does not matter



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## Step 5

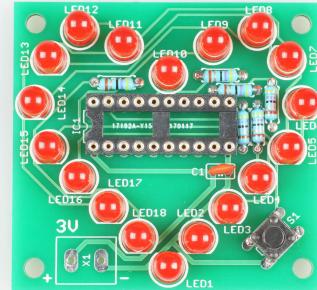
- a) Solder LED1 to LED18
- b) Attention! Direction of LEDs is important. The Direction changes on the board
- c) LEDs have a flat side and a shorter leg. Both indicate the negative side
- d) On the PCB, the negative side is indicated by a flattening.



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## Step 6

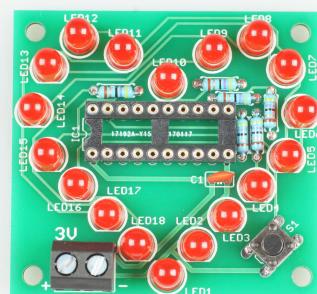
- Solder switch S1
- Hint: Legs have different distances. Nothing has to be bent. Switch fits exactly.



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## Step 7

- Solder the Power connector X1 with opening downwards
- The cables can also be soldered directly to the board.



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## Step 8

- Insert IC1 into the socket with the nose to the left
- Hint: The legs of the IC must be bent slightly, to fit into the socket
- Remove any insulation from the tips of the battery connection cables and tin them
- Screw on the battery (+ red, - black)
- Insert the batteries
- Done!

