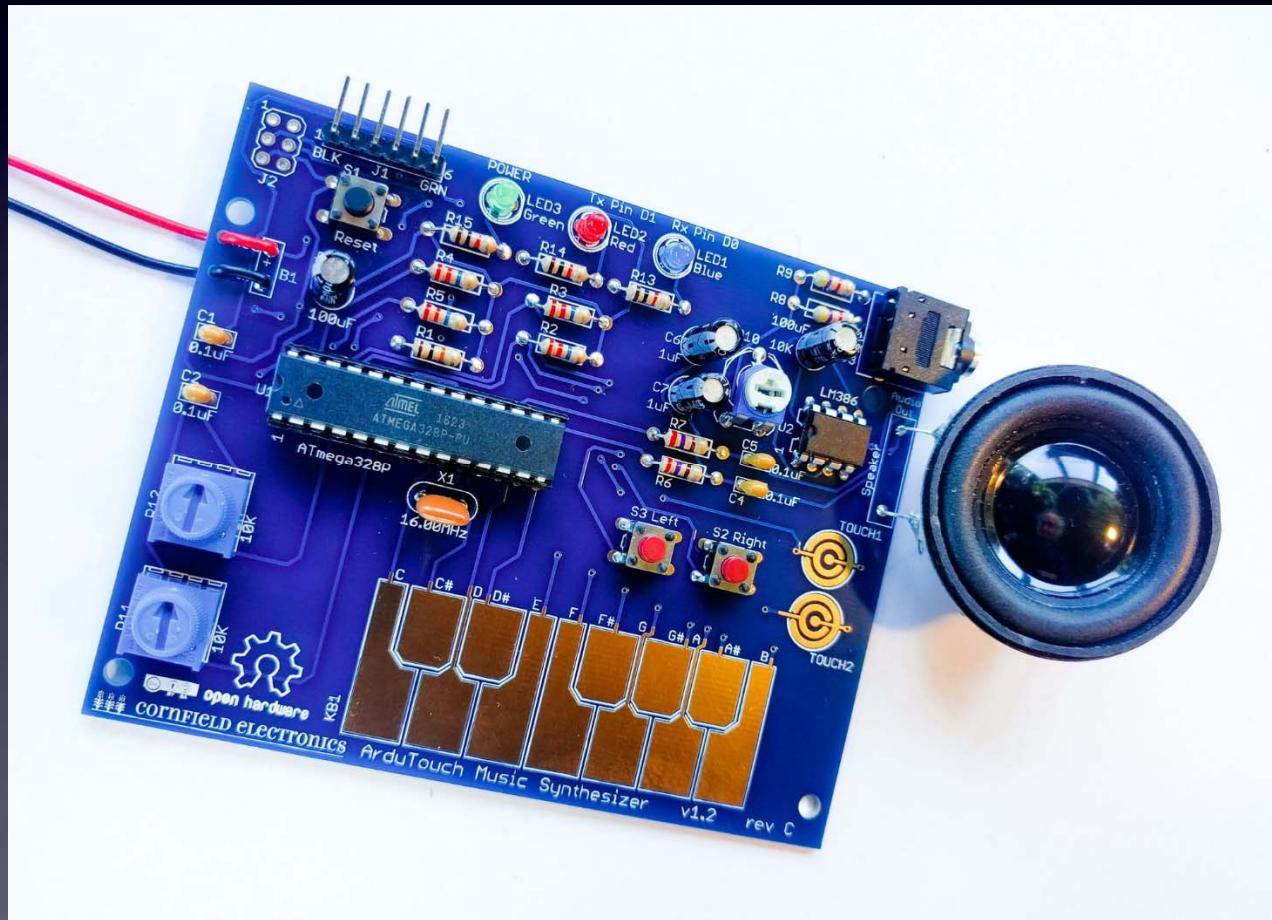


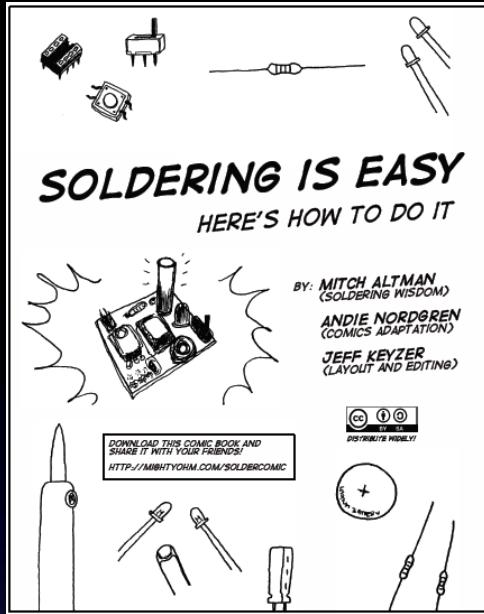
ArduTouch Music Synthesizer

Assembly Instructions



rev C

Learn To Solder



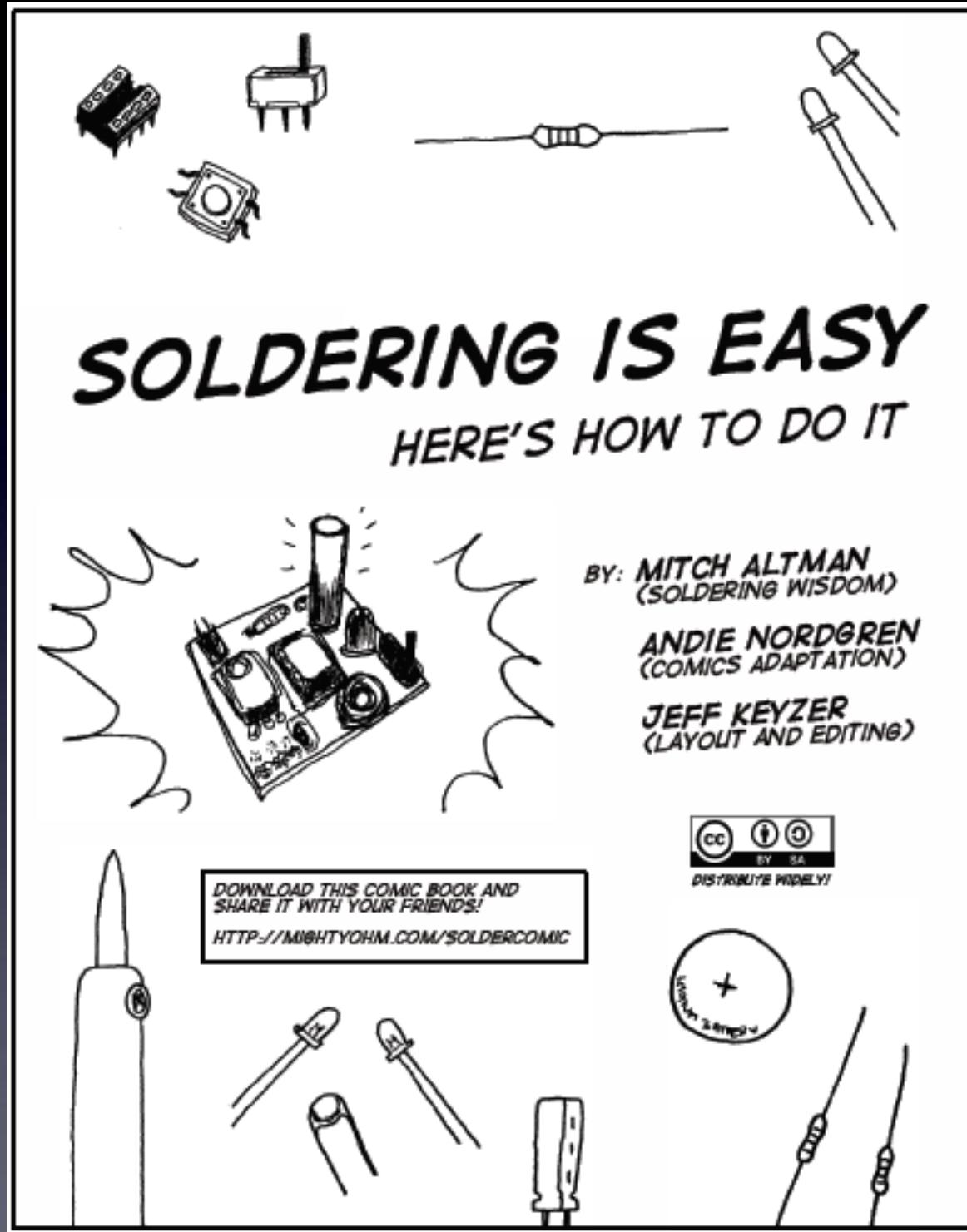
The following photos will show you how to solder.

But feel free to download
the “Soldering Is Easy” comic book
for free!

download for free at:

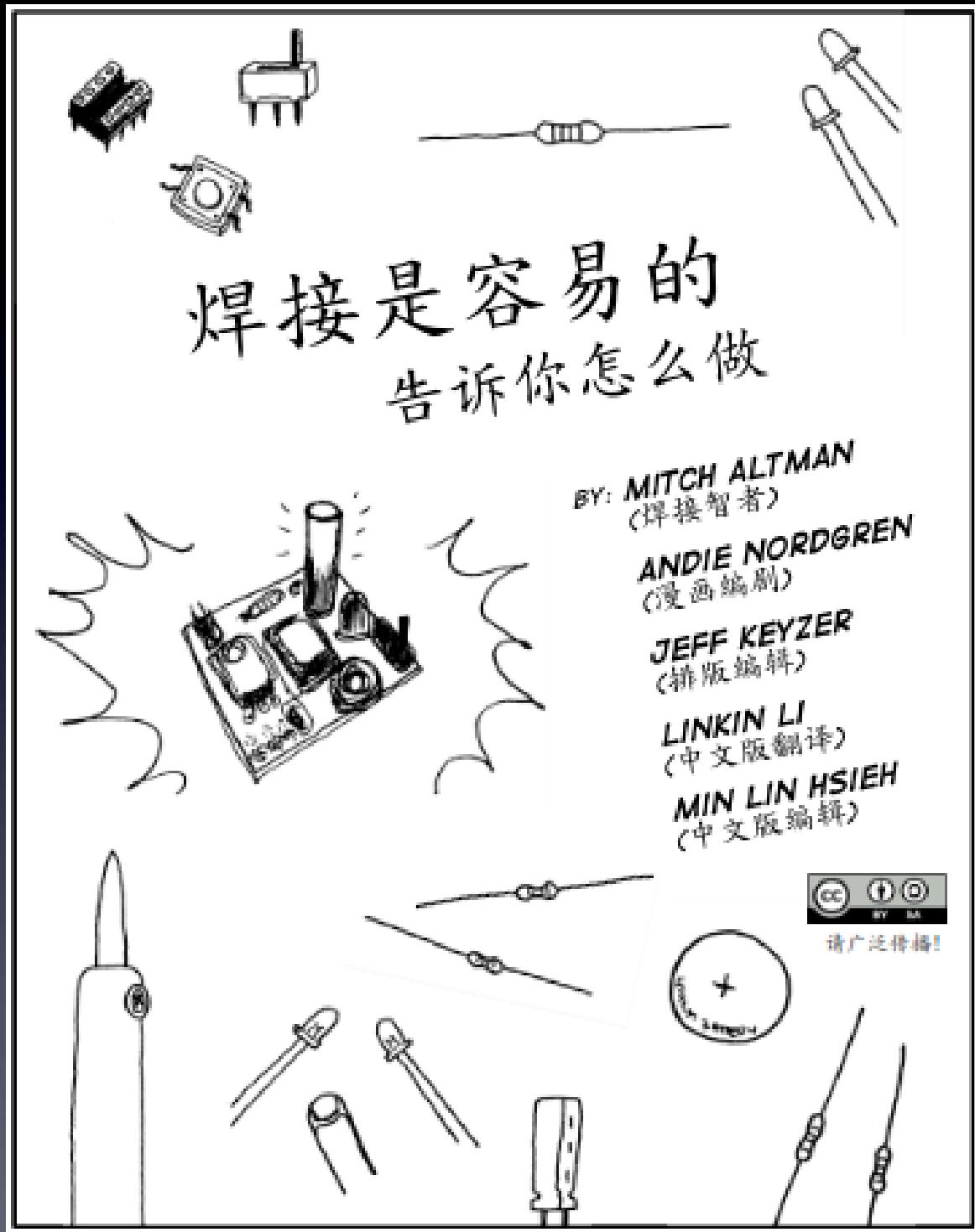
<http://mightyohm.com/soldercomic>

Learn To Solder



download for free at:
<http://mightyohm.com/soldercomic>

Learn To Solder



Download in the language of your choice for free at:
<http://mightyohm.com/soldercomic>

Learn To Solder



Download in the language of your choice for free at:
<http://mightyohm.com/soldercomic>

Learn To Solder

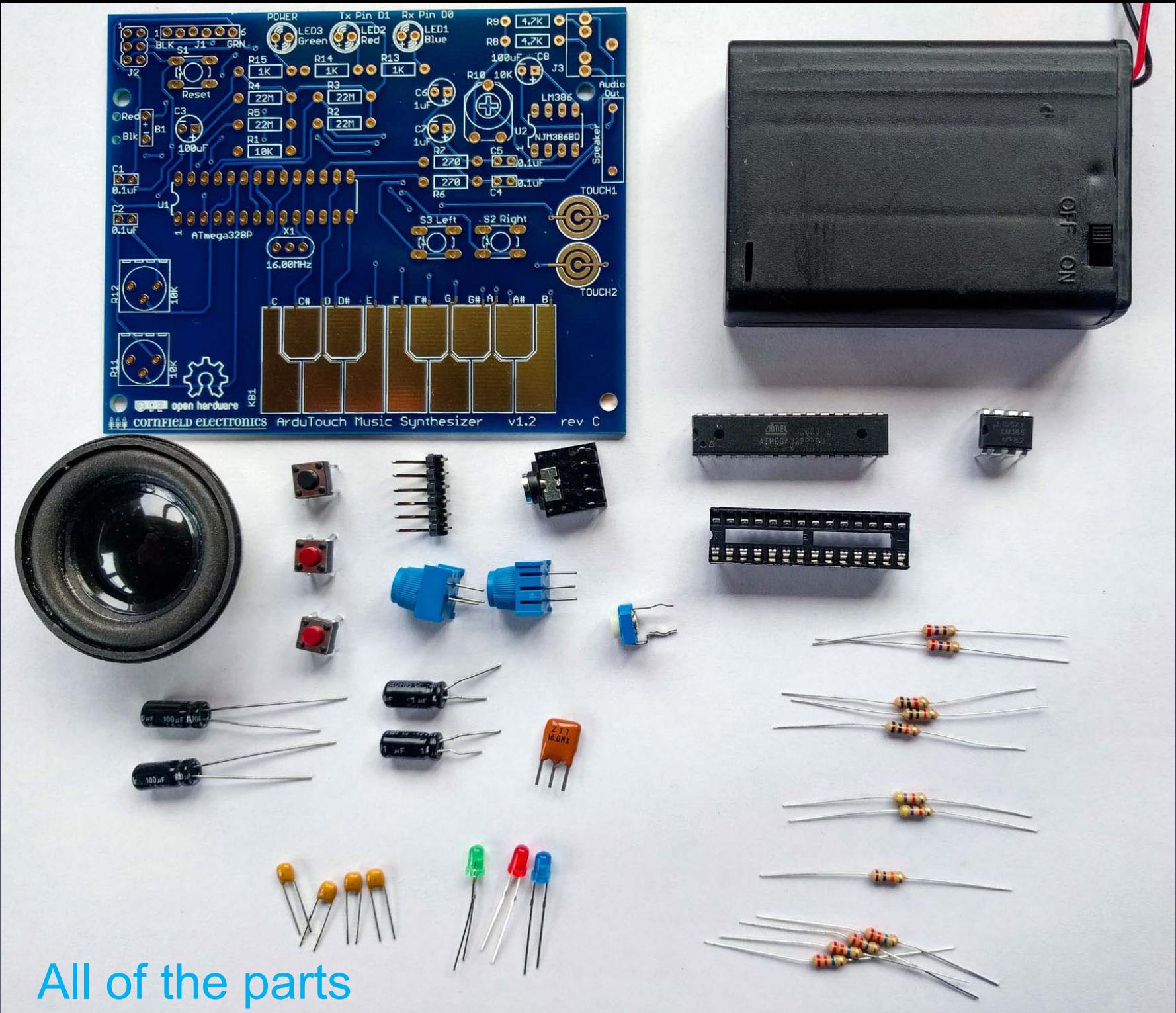


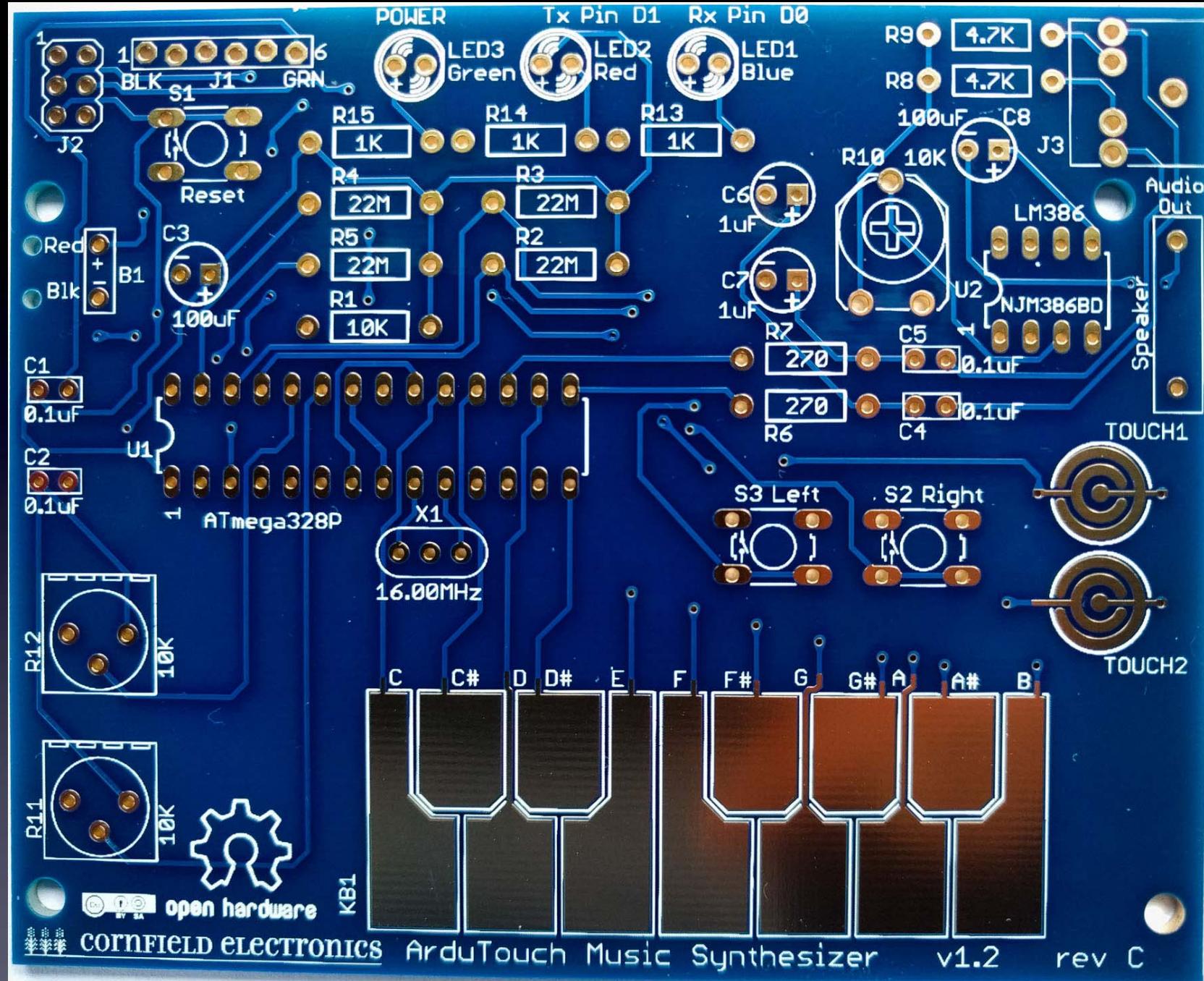
Download in the language of your choice for free at:
<http://mightyohm.com/soldercomic>

Learn To Solder



Download in the language of your choice for free at:
<http://mightyohm.com/soldercomic>



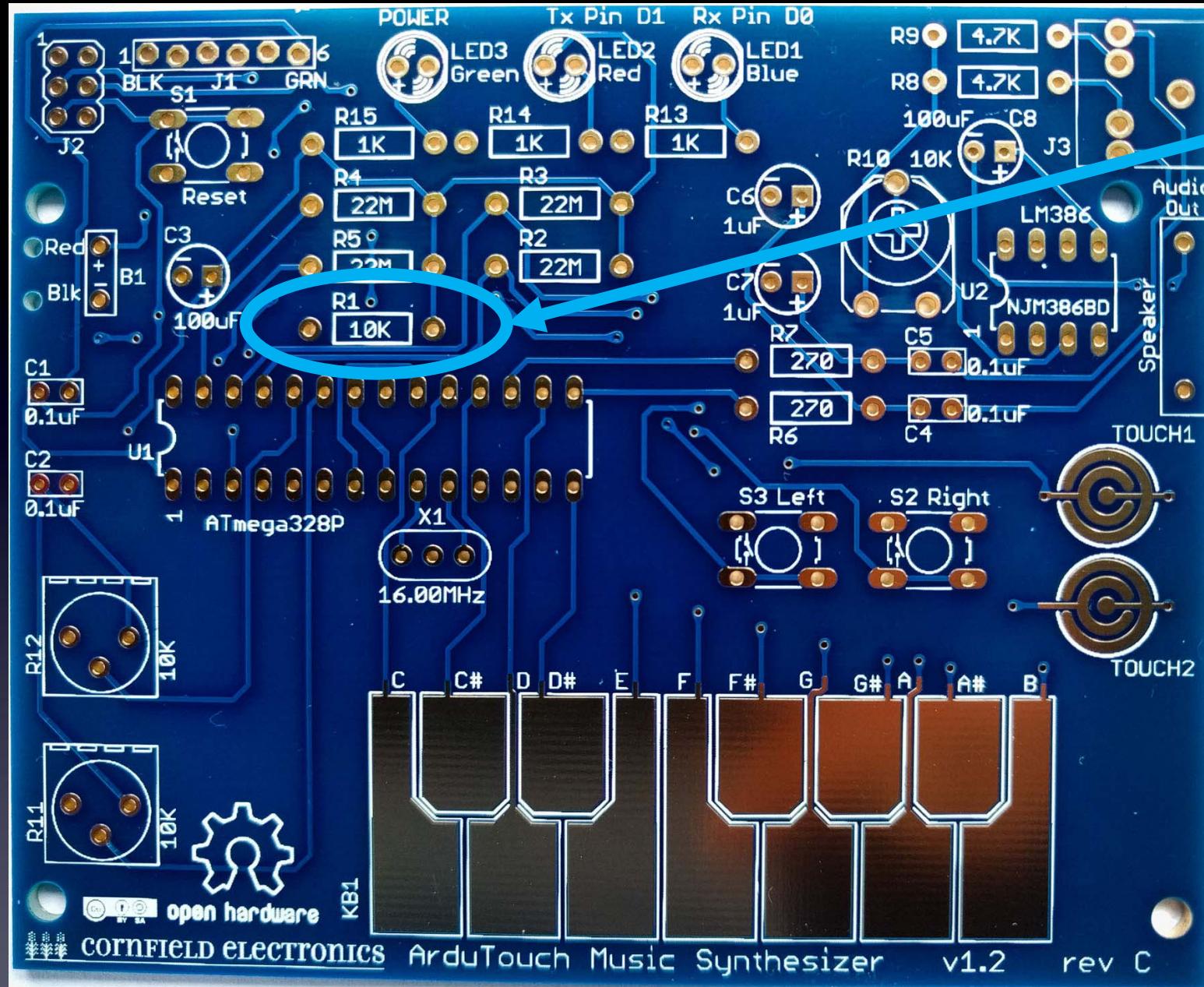




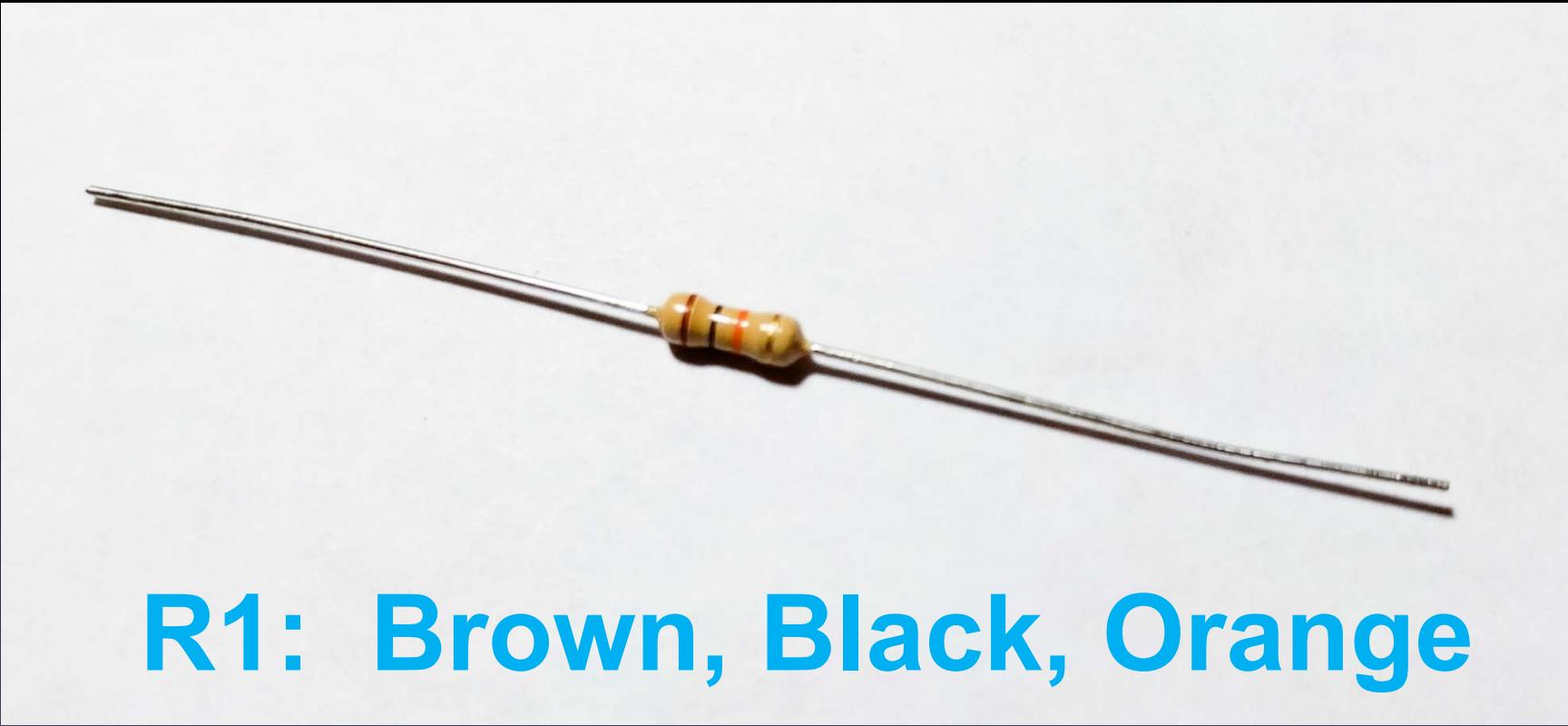
Important:
Use solder **WITH lead (Pb) !!**
Unleaded solder
has very poisonous fumes!

The tools you'll need:

- soldering Iron (35W or less)
- solder (60/40 Sn/Pb, rosin core, 0.031" diameter or less)
- soldering iron stand
- cellulose kitchen sponge (*not plastic!*)
- *small* wire cutter



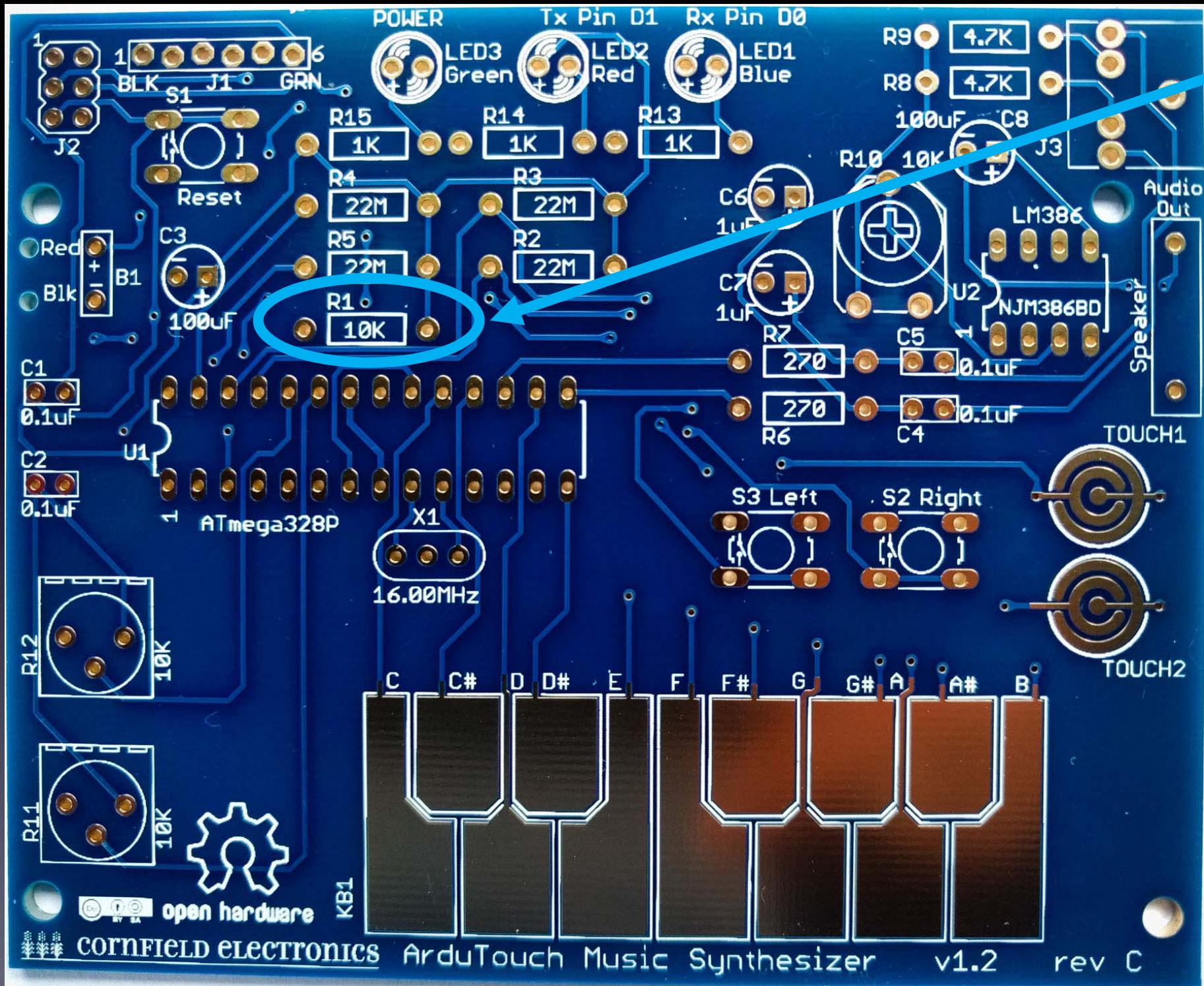
R1 – this is where it goes



R1: Brown, Black, Orange

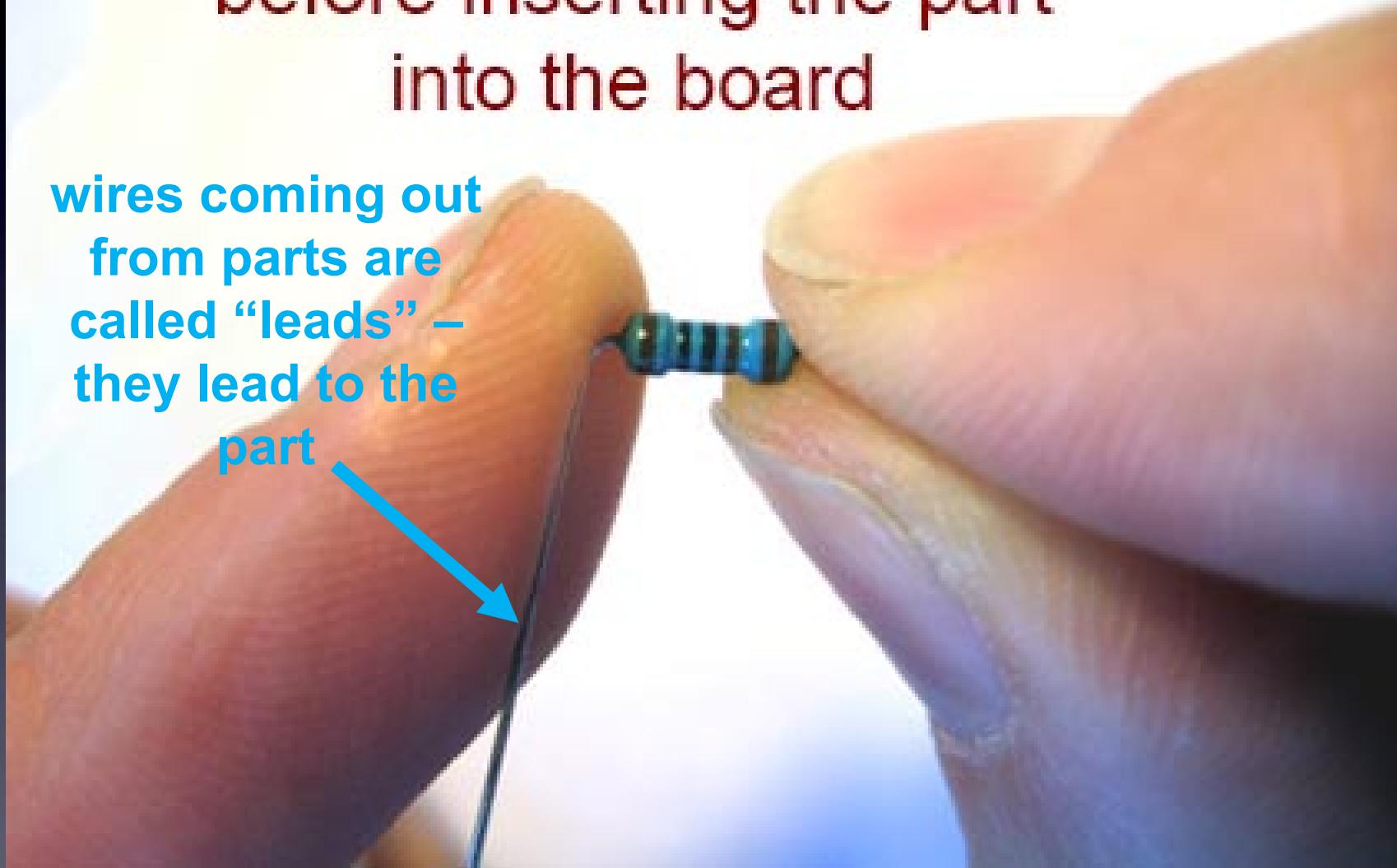
(not Brown, Black, Red)

R1



Bend leads
before inserting the part
into the board

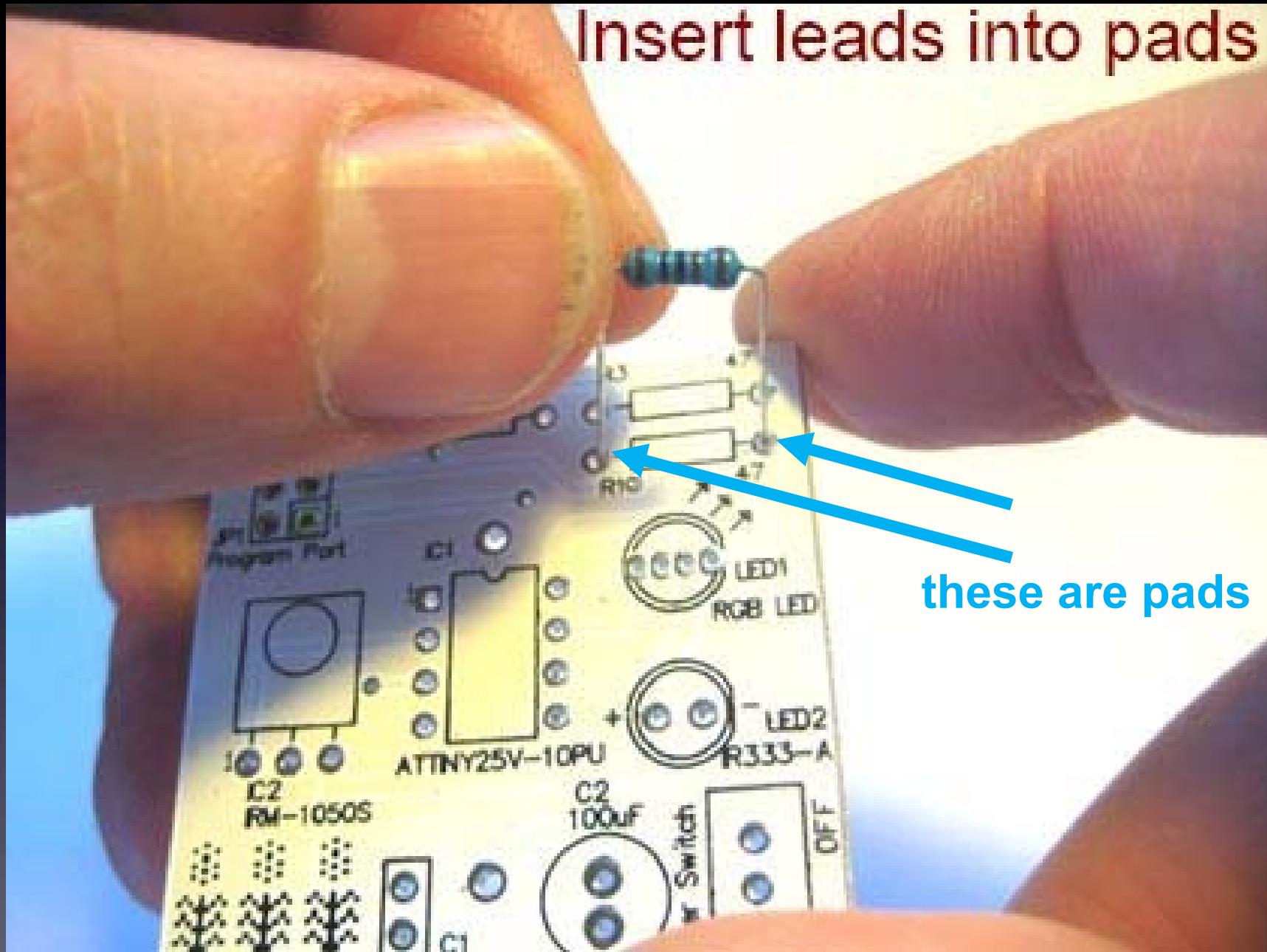
wires coming out
from parts are
called “leads” –
they lead to the
part

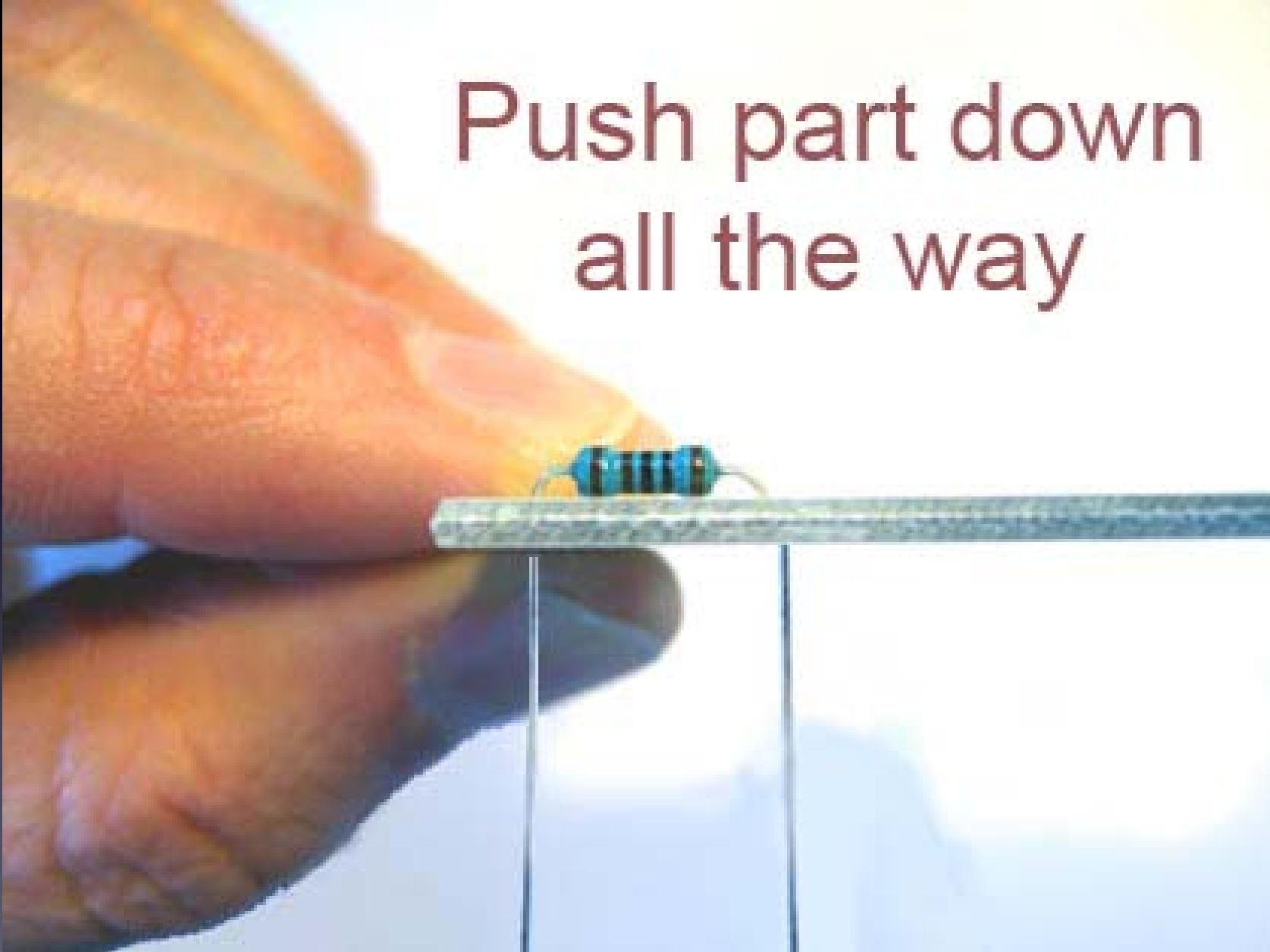




**R1 – this is how it will look before
inserting it into the board**

Insert leads into pads

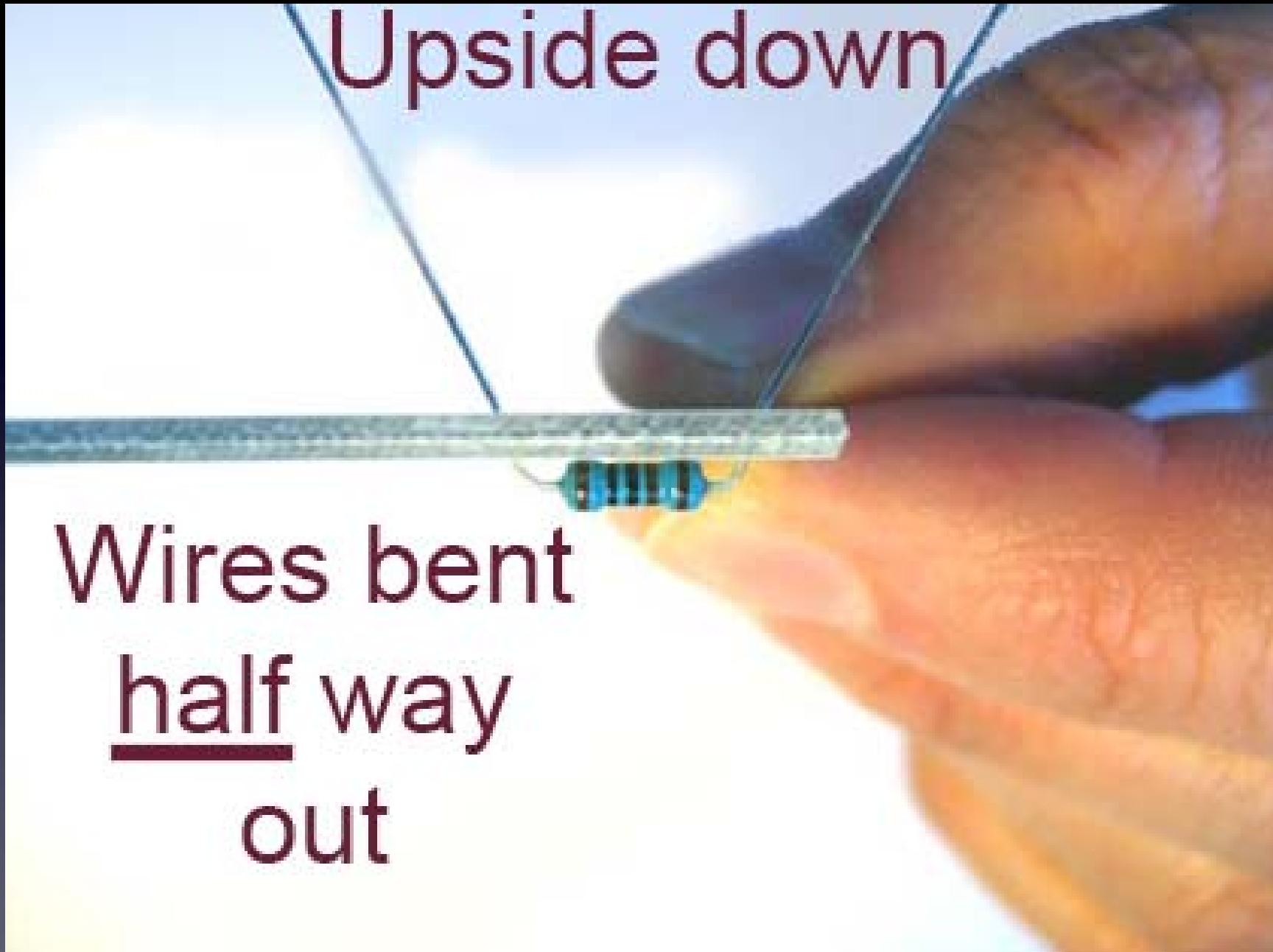


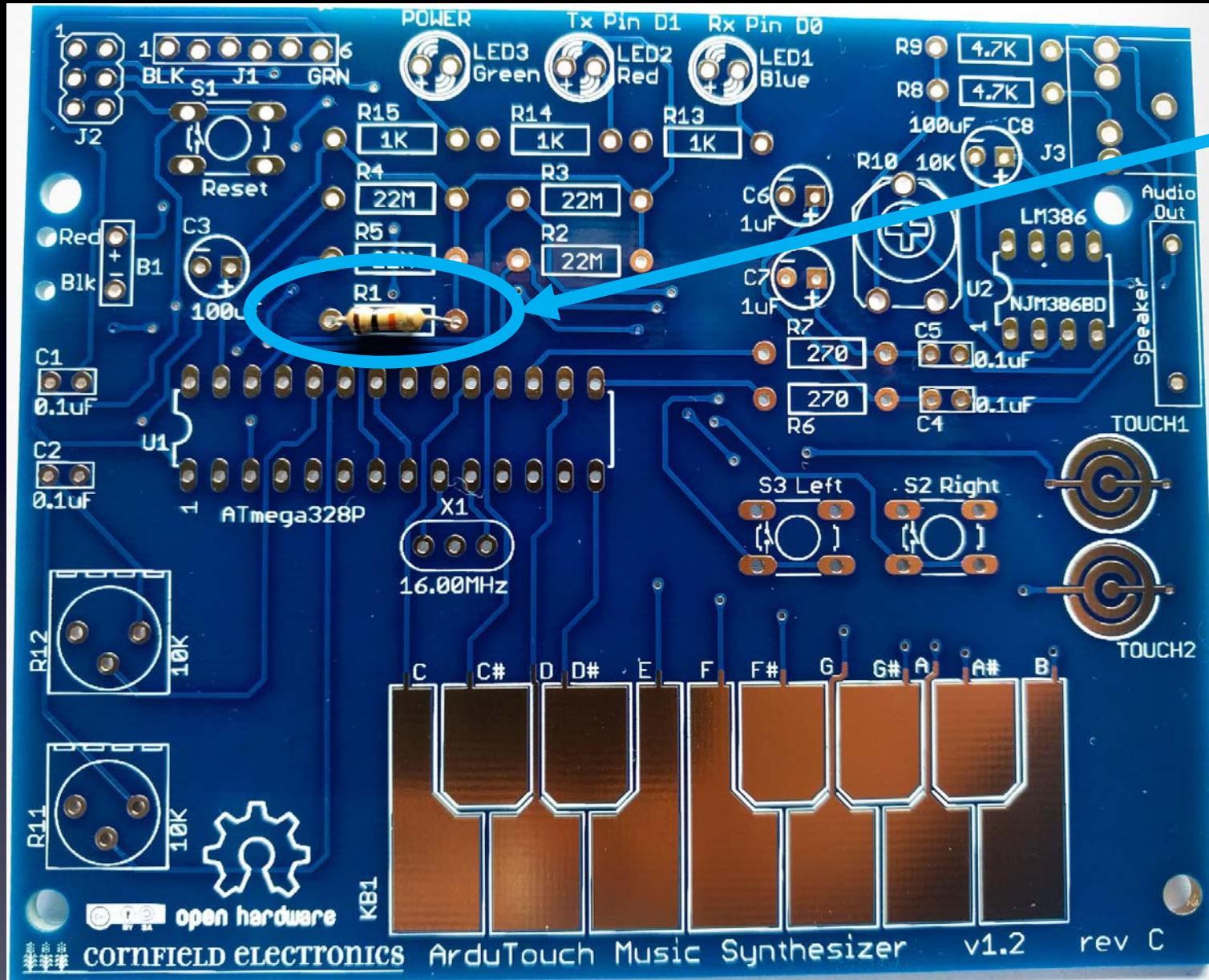


Push part down
all the way

Upside down

Wires bent
half way
out





R1 – inserted into the board

How to hold a soldering iron

(Like a pencil – held from underneath)



Important

The perfect kind of
solder for electronics:

60/40 rosin core,
0.031" diameter (or smaller)

Important:

Use solder WITH lead (Pb) !!
Unleaded solder
has very poisonous fumes!

3 Safety Tips...

Safety Tip #1:

Hot !!

(When you touch the tip,
you *will* let go quickly every time!)

Safety Tip #2:

Lead (Pb) is toxic

But it easily washes off your hands with
soap and water

Safety Tip #3:

(coming soon)

2 secrets
to good soldering...

Secret #1:

Clean the tip!

(before every solder connection)

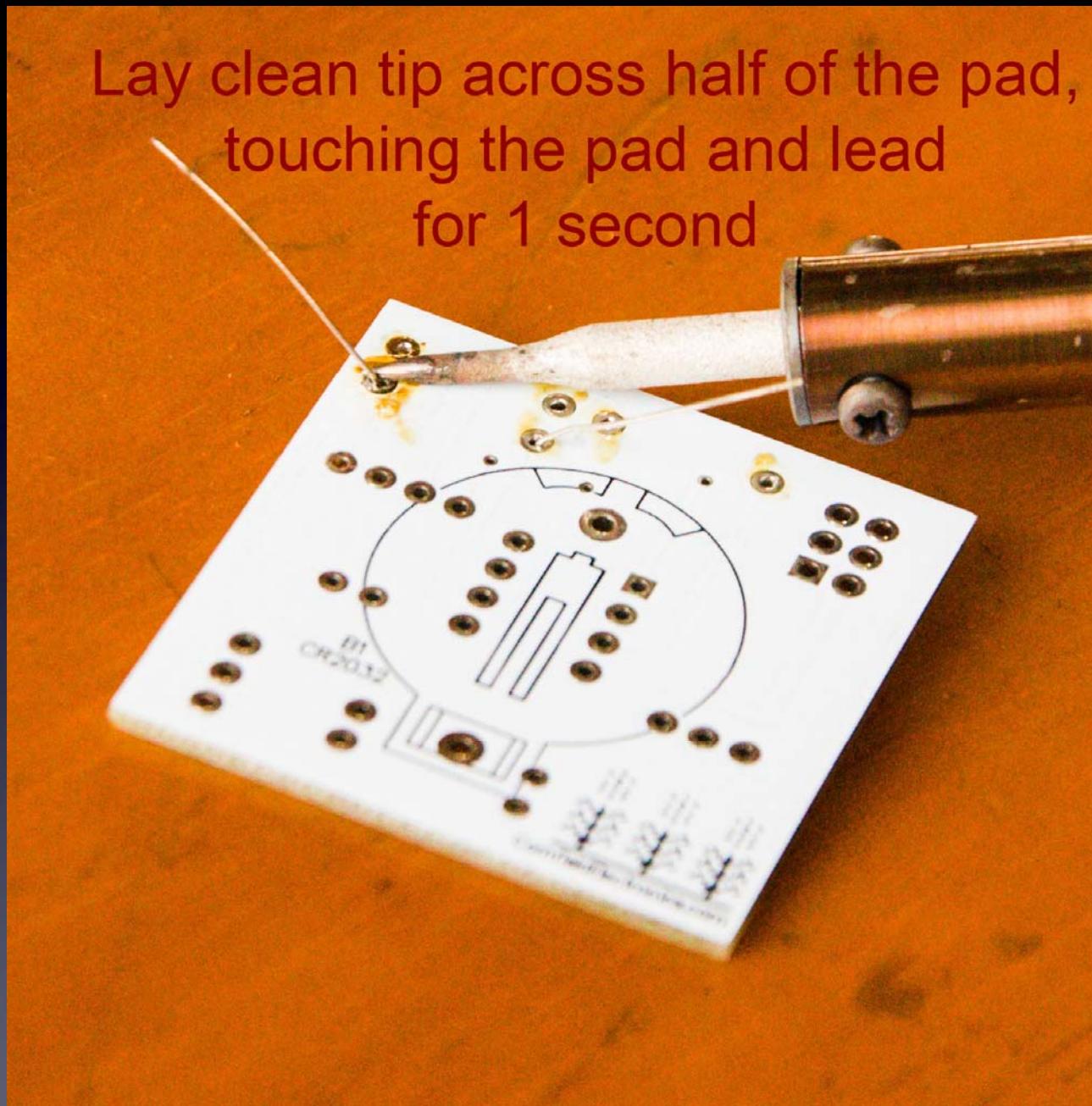
Bang (lightly) 3 times,

Swipe, Rotate, Swipe:

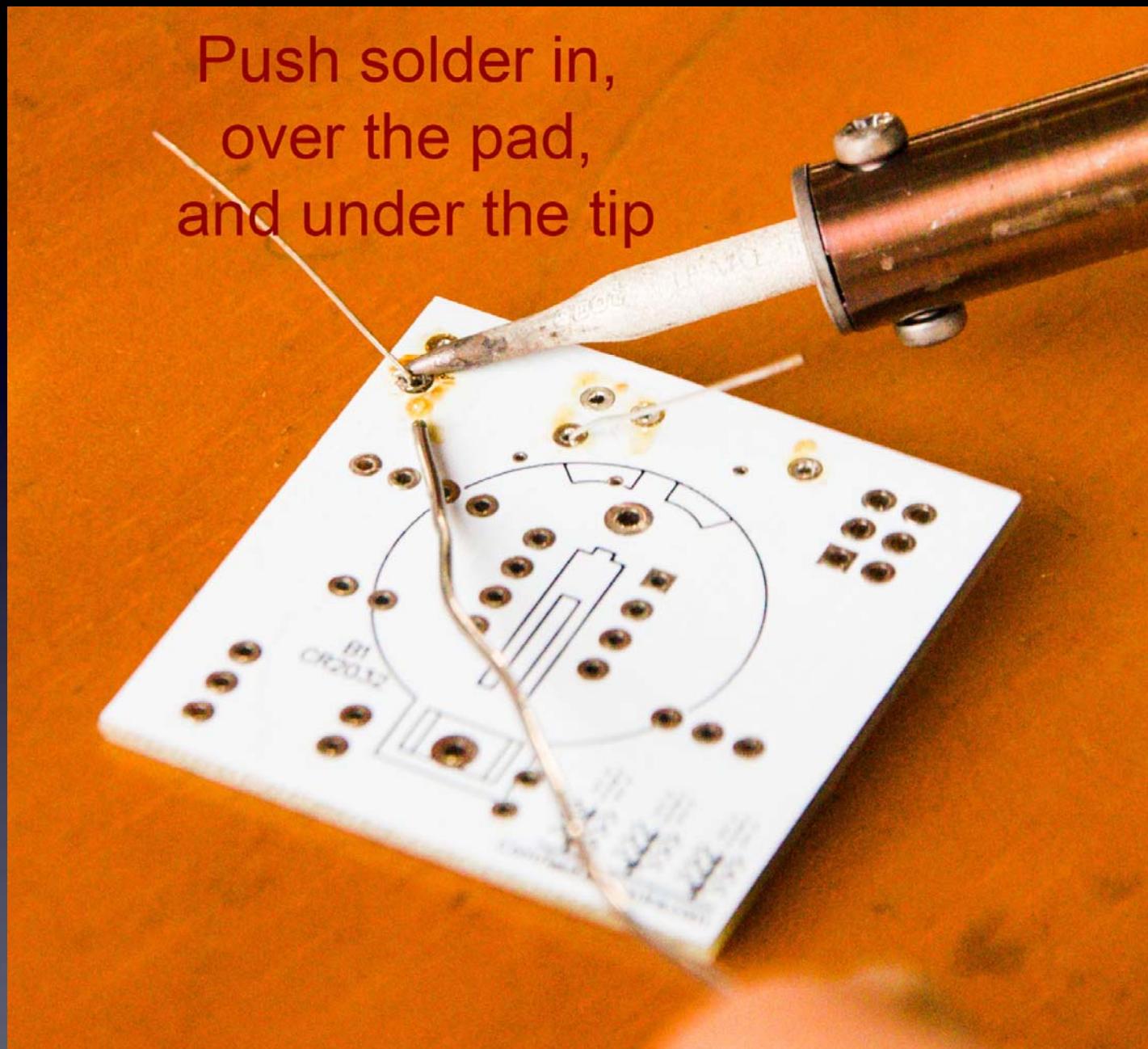
Keep the tip shiny silver!

Knock solder off the tip

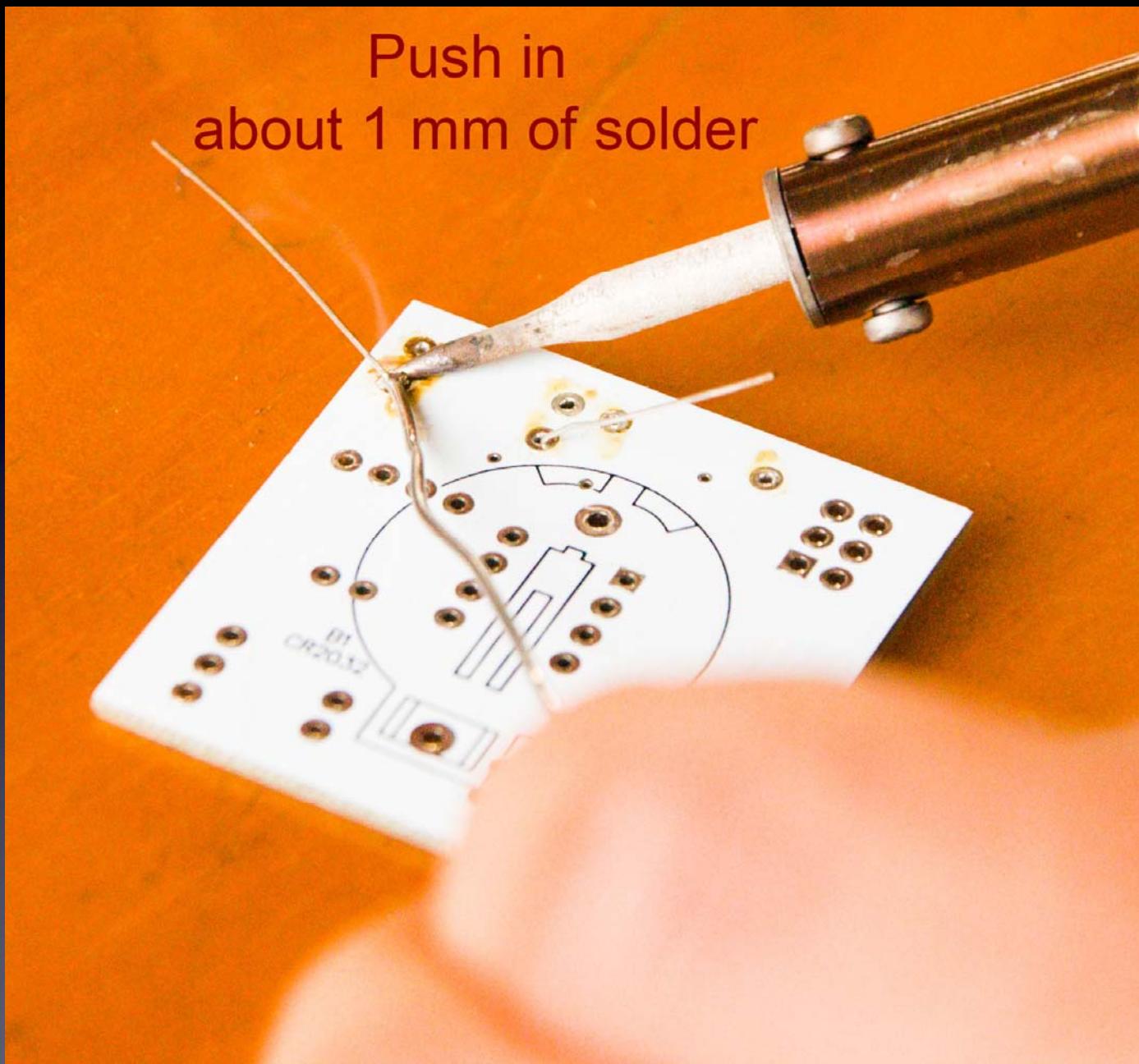
Lay clean tip across half of the pad,
touching the pad and lead
for 1 second



Push solder in,
over the pad,
and under the tip



Push in
about 1 mm of solder



Make sure solder melts on the underside of the soldering iron
(not the side or top of the soldering iron tip)!



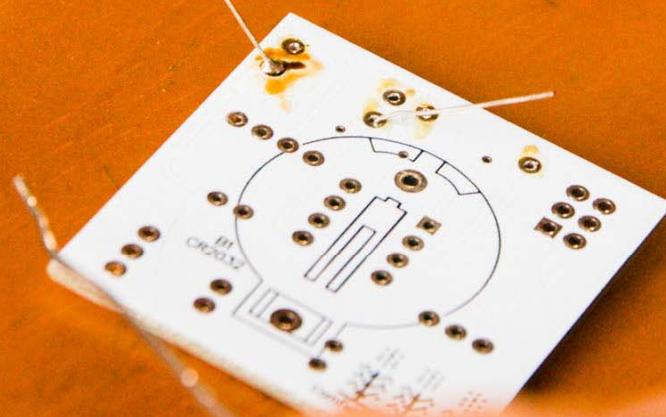
Pull solder away,
But keep holding soldering iron down
for 1 more second

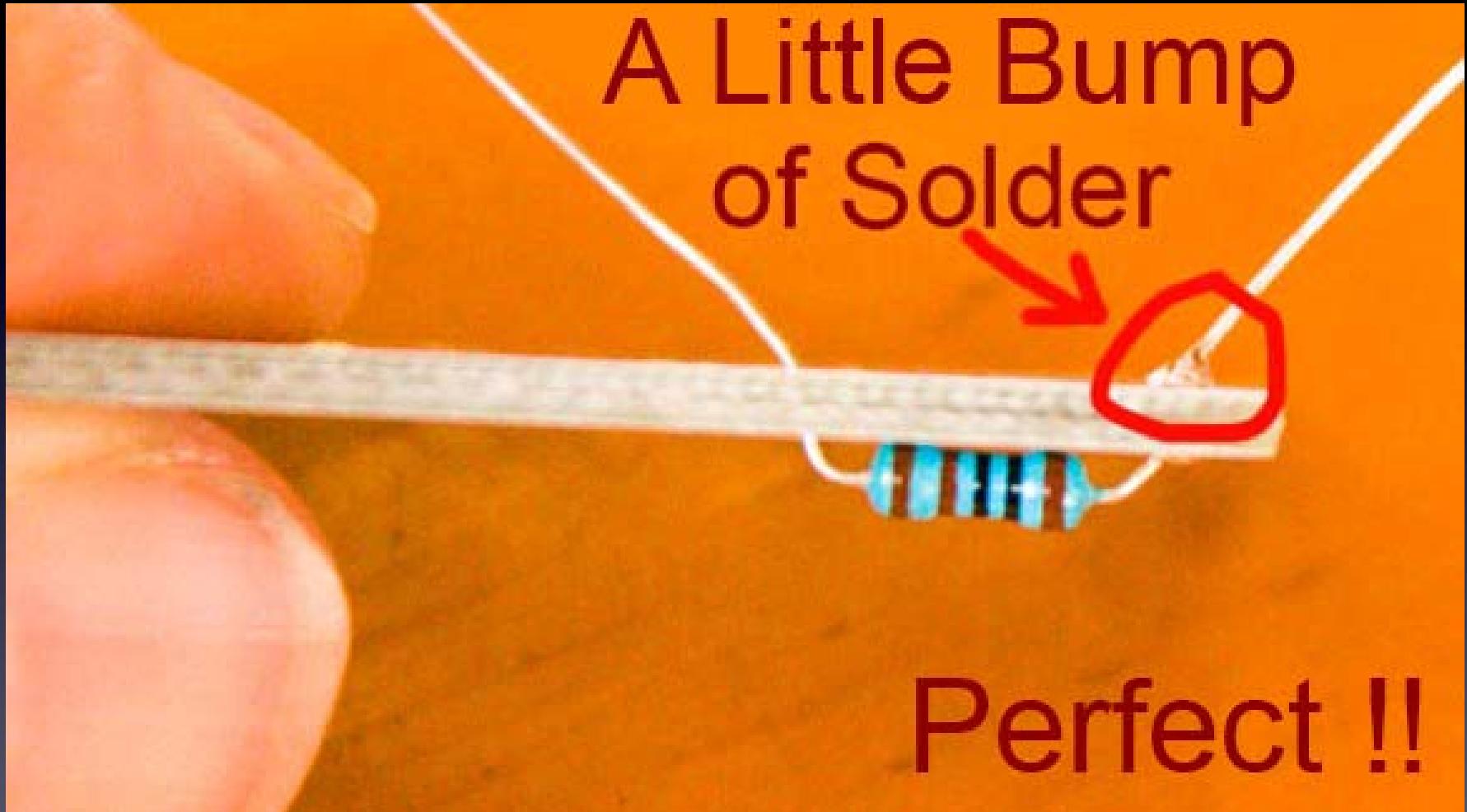
Secret #2:

Keep hot tip down
1 second
for solder to flow !!

Now

Lift soldering iron



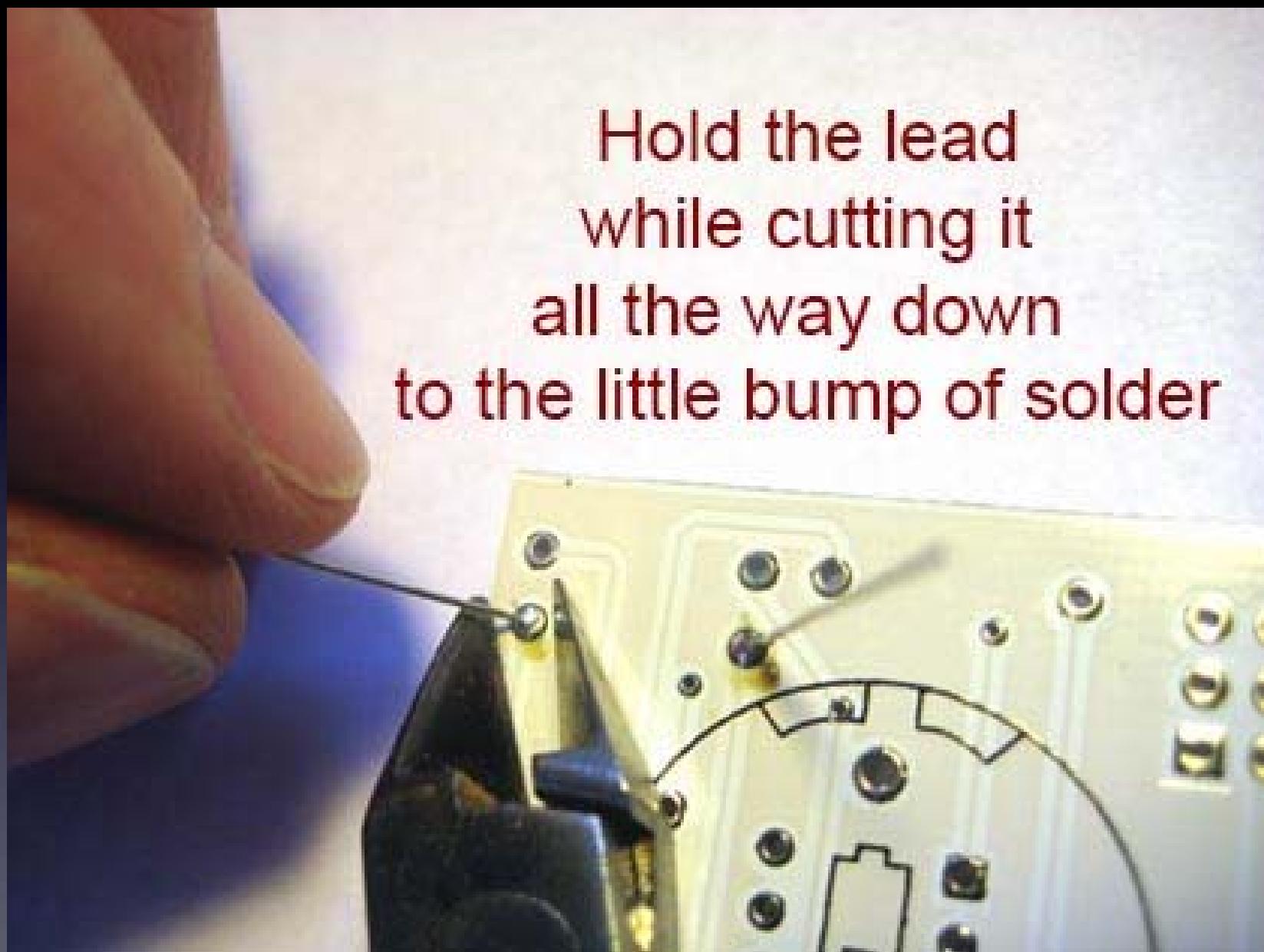


A Little Bump
of Solder

Perfect !!

If you can see any of the pad, or the hole, you need more solder – so, just do all the steps again to make it perfect.

Hold the lead
while cutting it
all the way down
to the little bump of solder

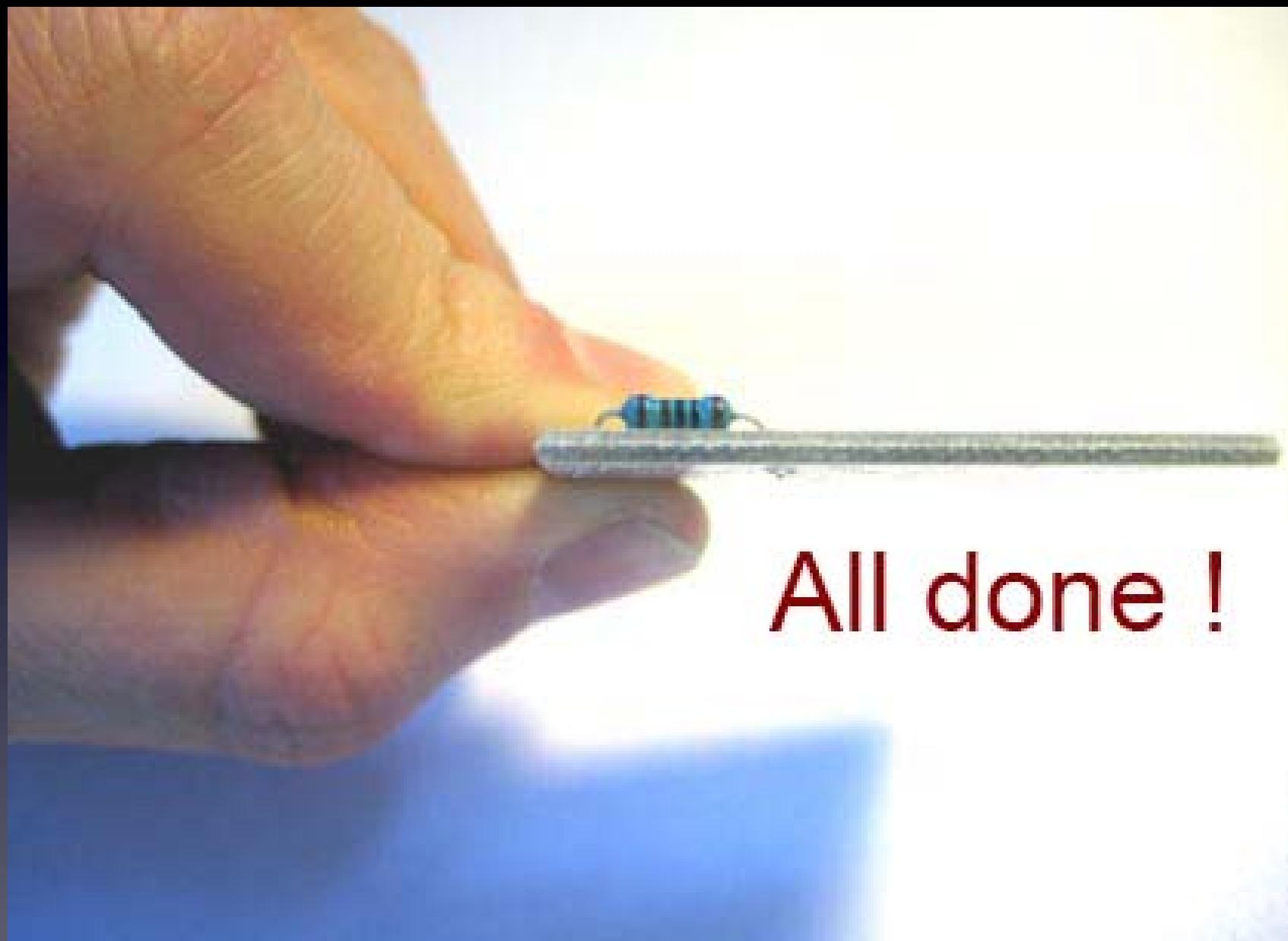


Cutting with the tip of the wire cutter gives you more control

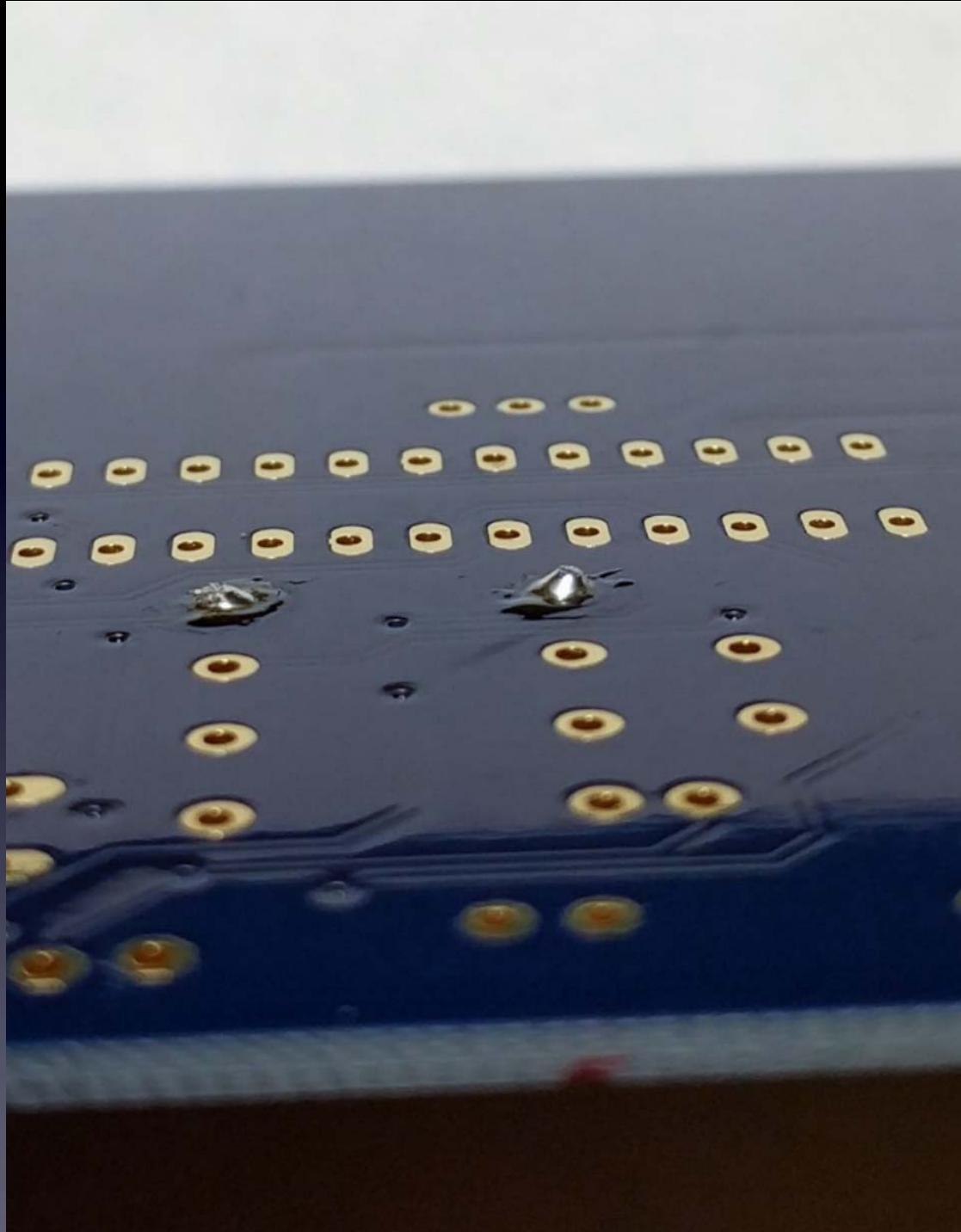
Safety Tip #3:

Hold or cover the lead !

(or it will fly into your eye!)



No wire sticking out



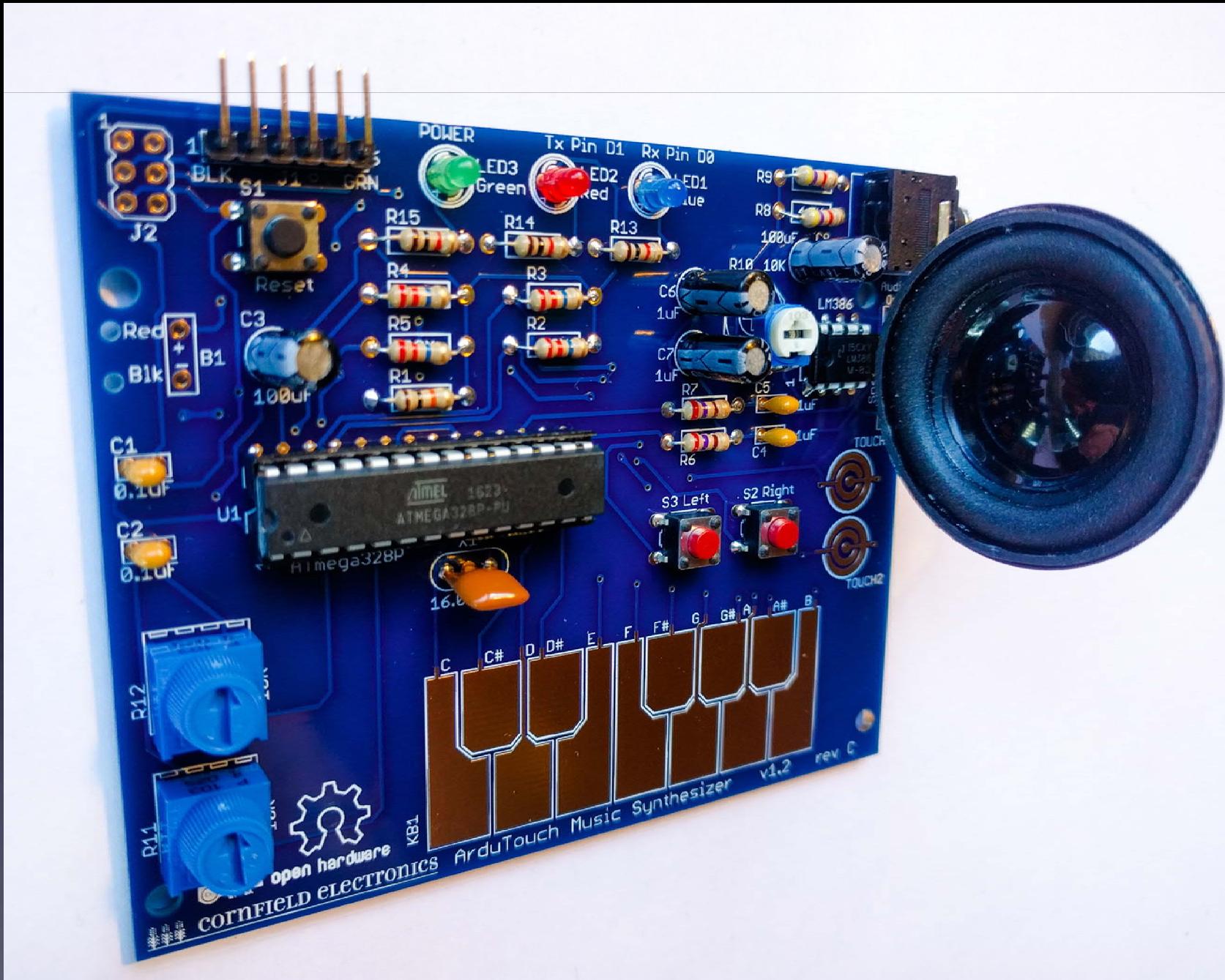
R1 soldered to the board

Notice that:

- each connection is a small bump (not flat)
- you cannot see any pad (it's totally covered with solder)
- you cannot see the hole (it's totally covered with solder)

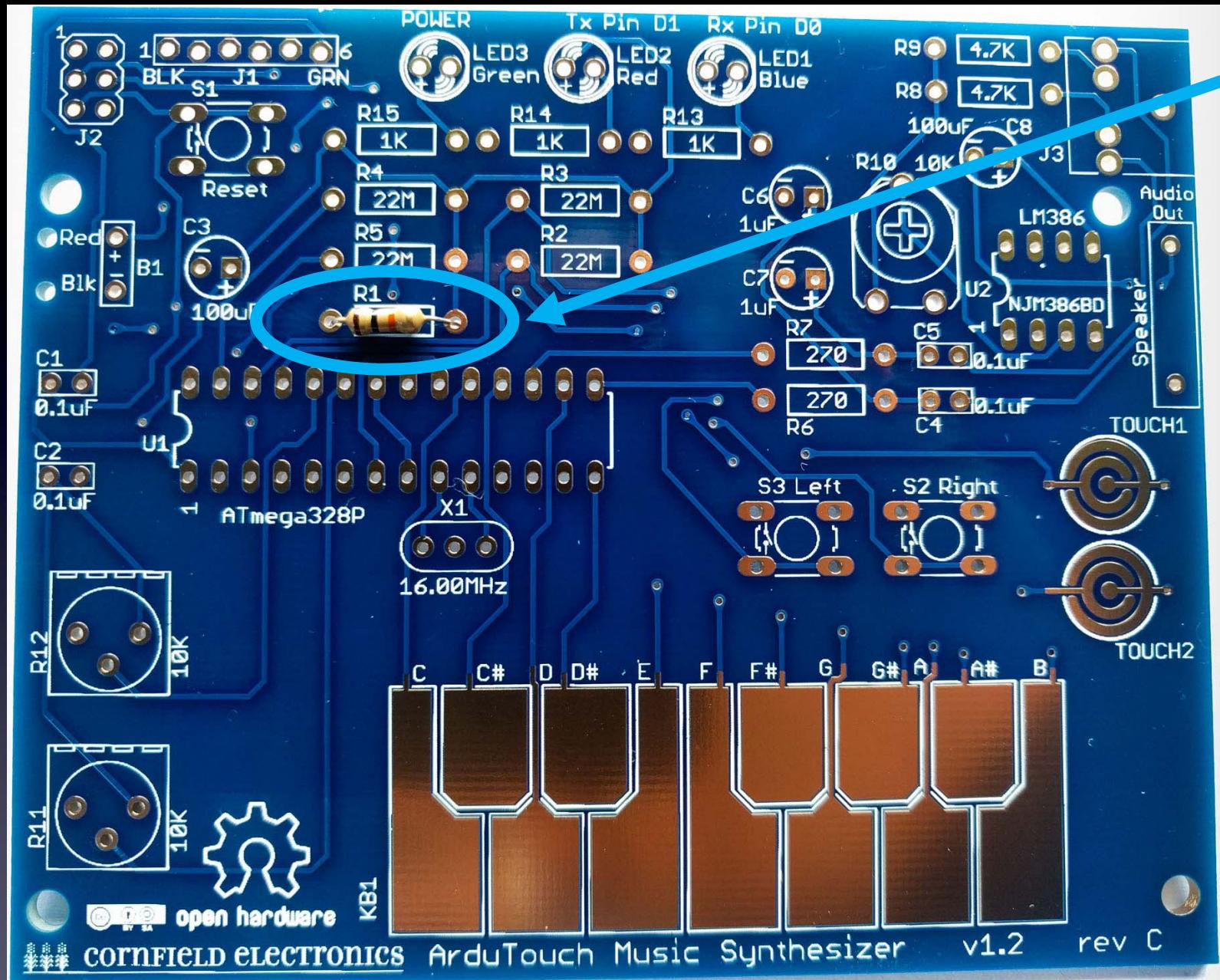
One part at a time

Till all the parts are soldered



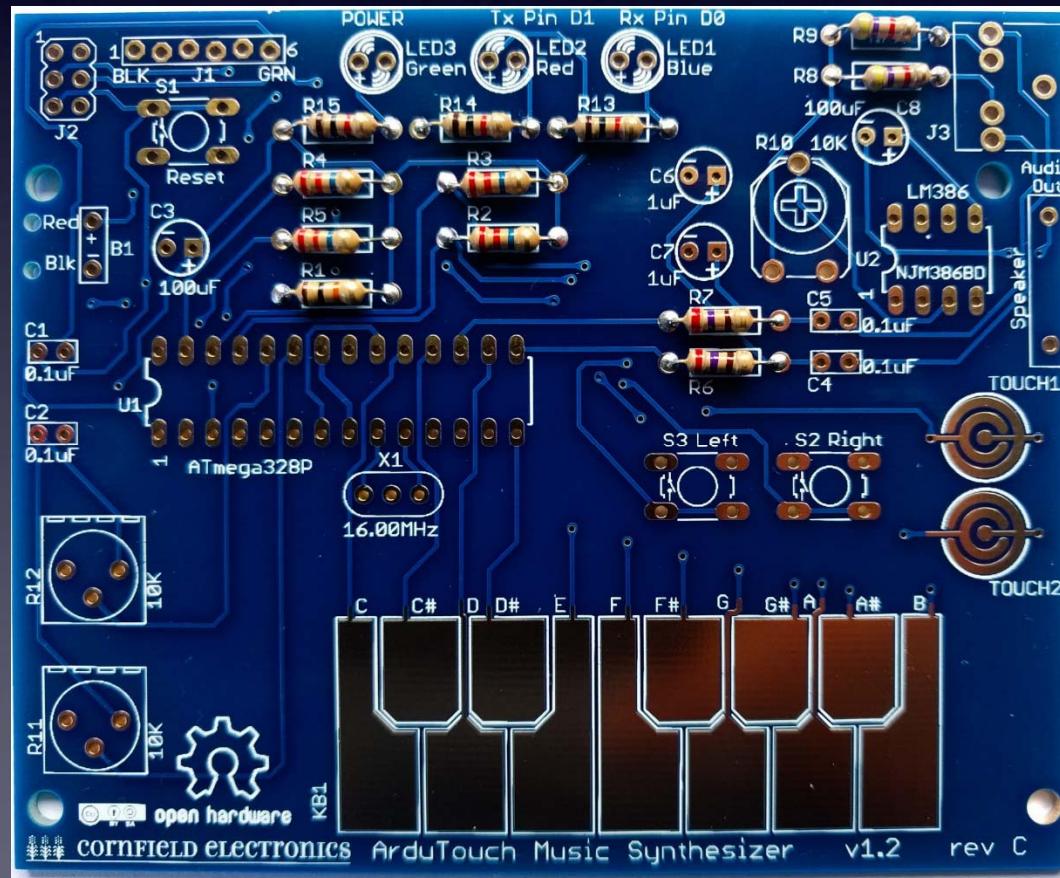
And it will look like this when you're done.

Let's start!



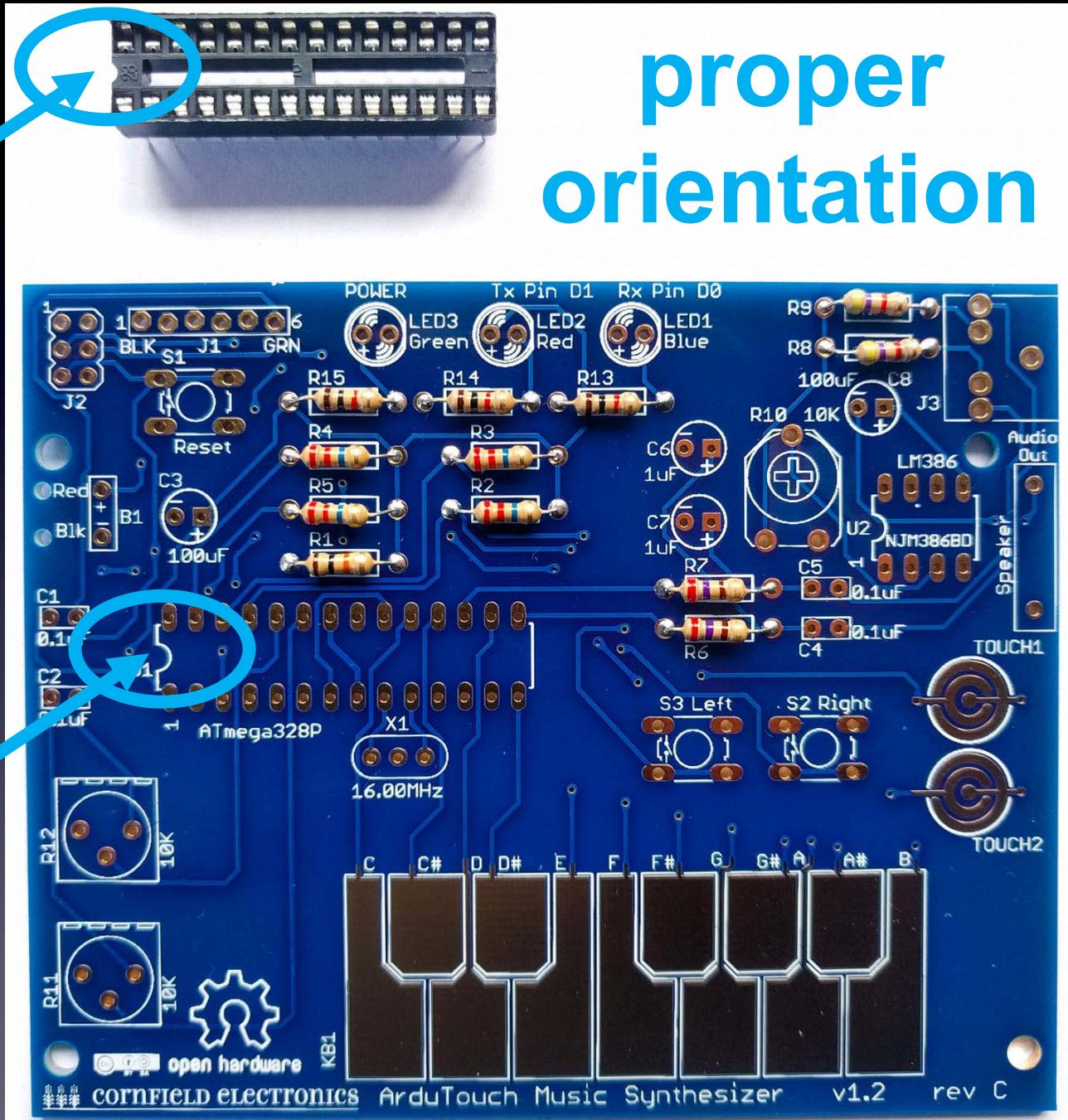
If you haven't done so already, solder R1: brown, black, orange

R1:		10K: Brown, Black, Orange
R2, R3, R4, R5:		22M: Red, Red, Blue
R6, R7:		270: Red, Violet, Brown
R8, R9:		4.7K: Yellow, Violet, Red
R13, R14, R15:		1K: Brown, Black, Red

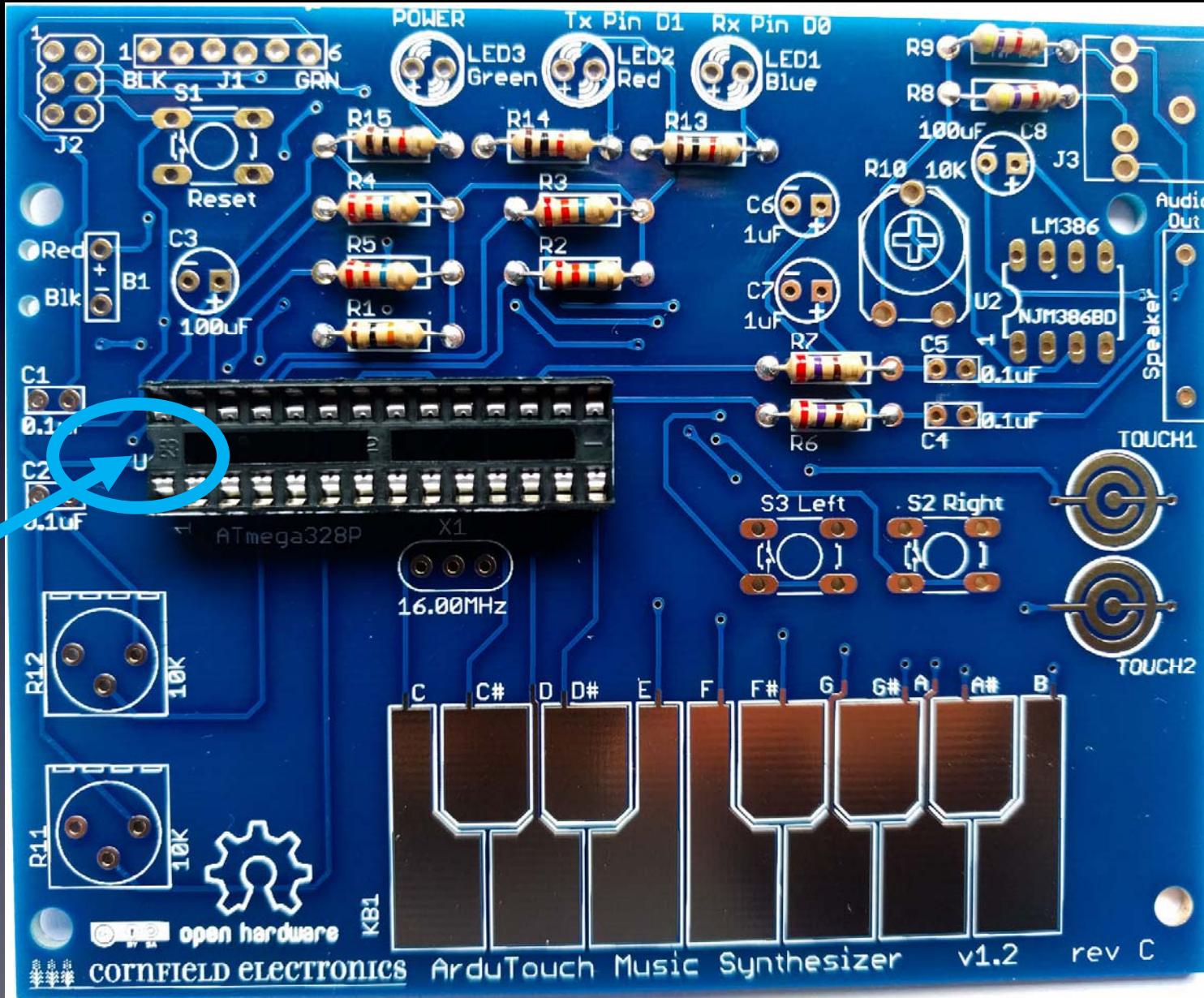


U1: microcontroller socket

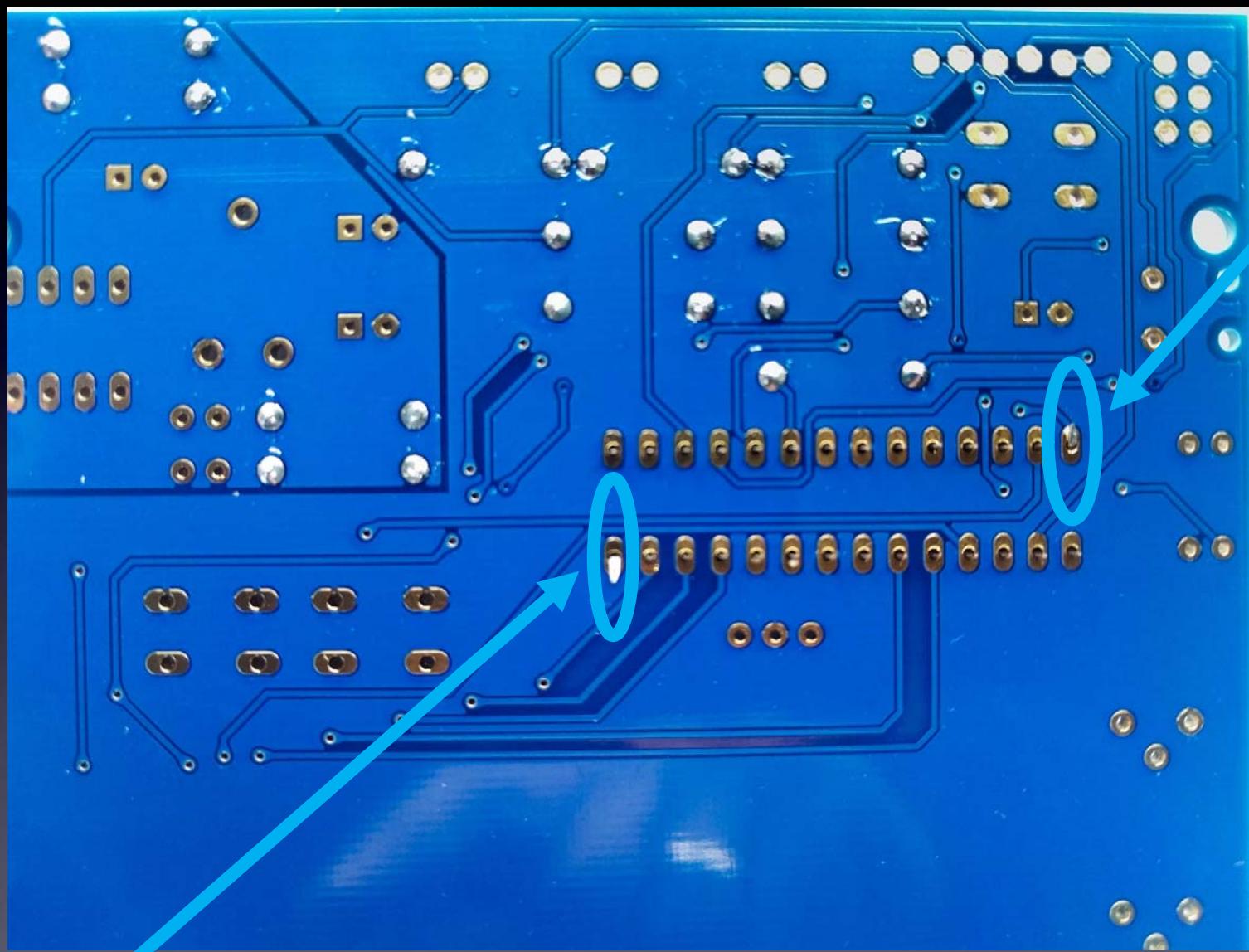
proper orientation



U1: microcontroller socket: inserted correctly

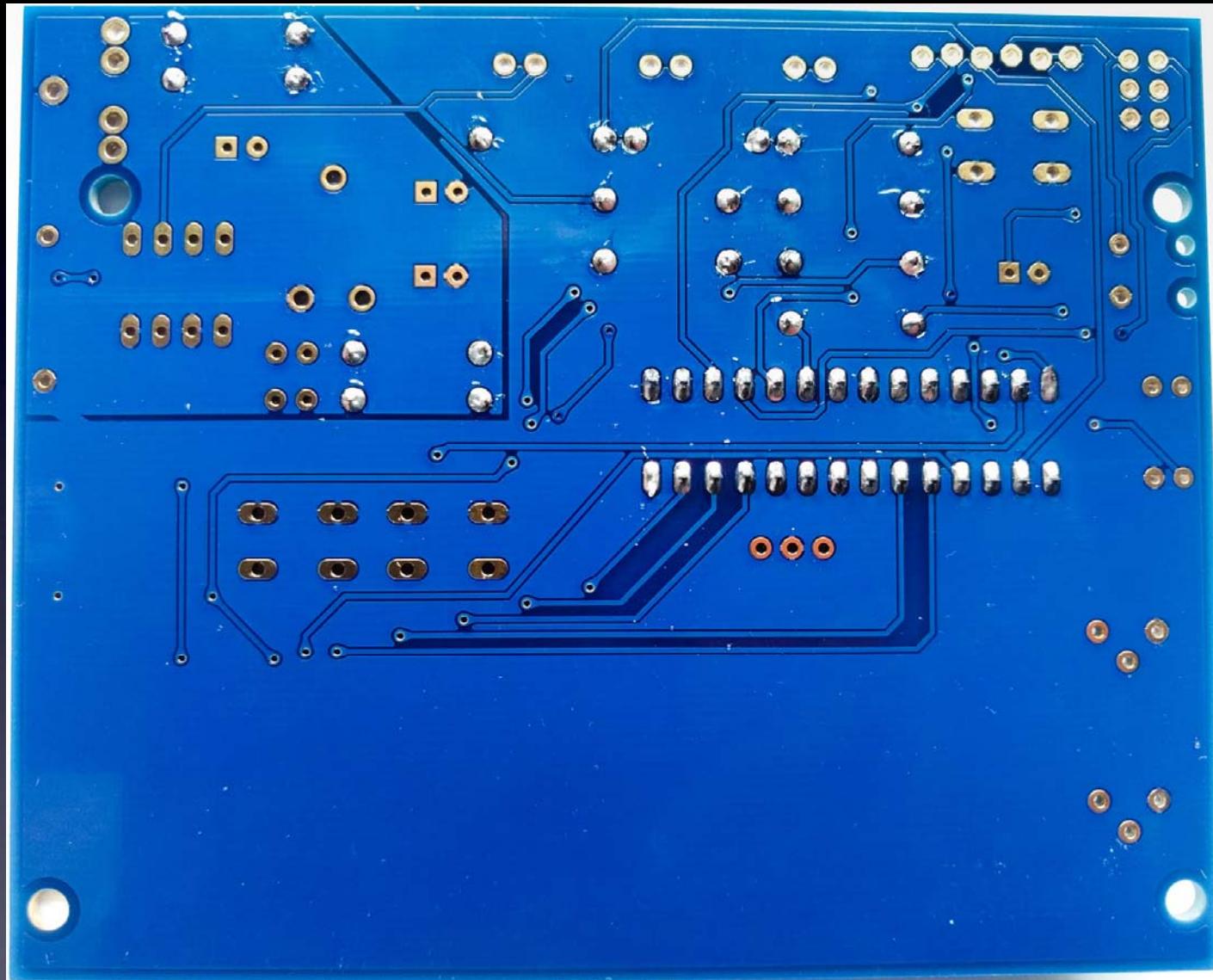


U1: microcontroller socket

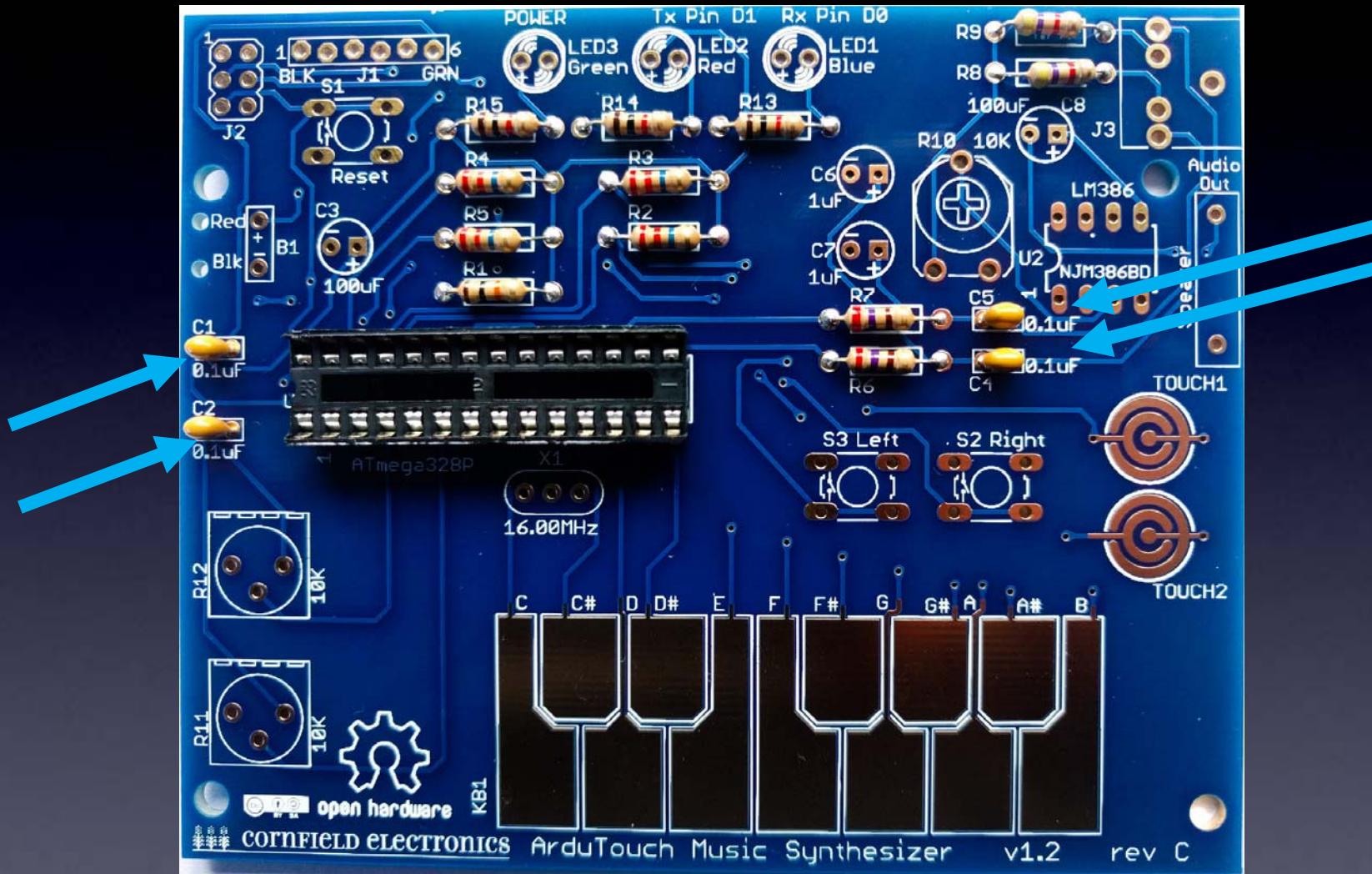


bend pins down on two corners,
and solder all 28 leads to the board

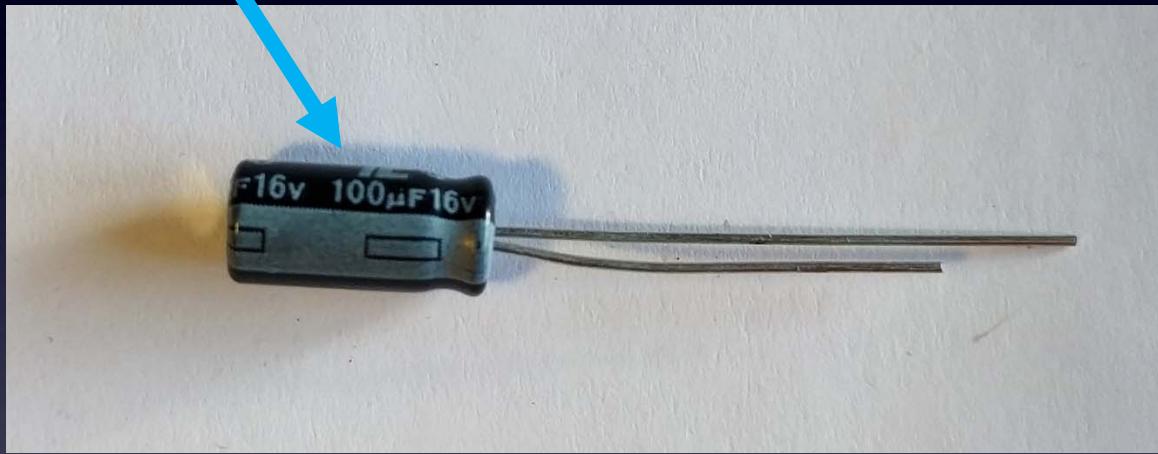
U1: microcontroller socket



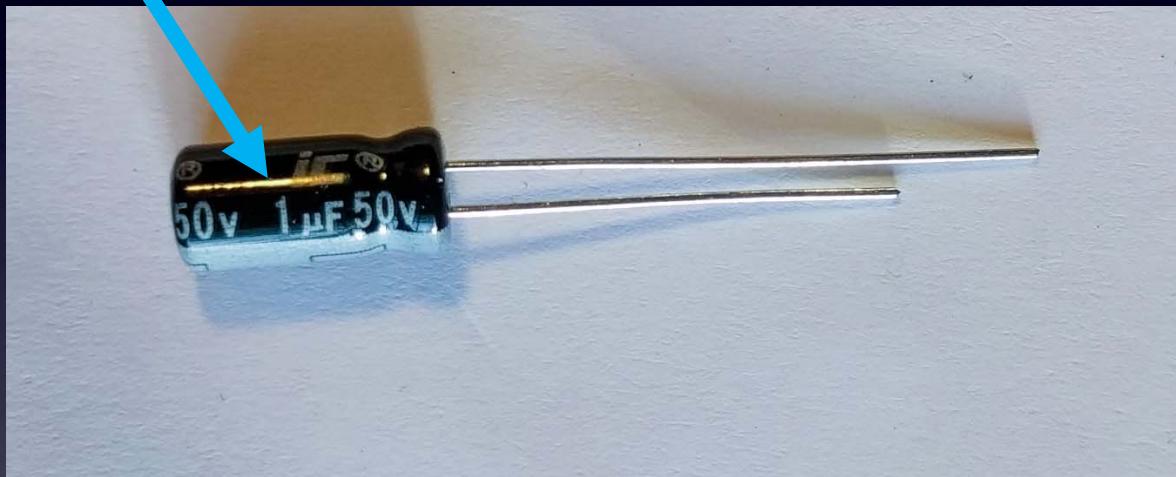
All 28 leads soldered to the board:
→ Notice that each has a little bump of solder (not flat). ←



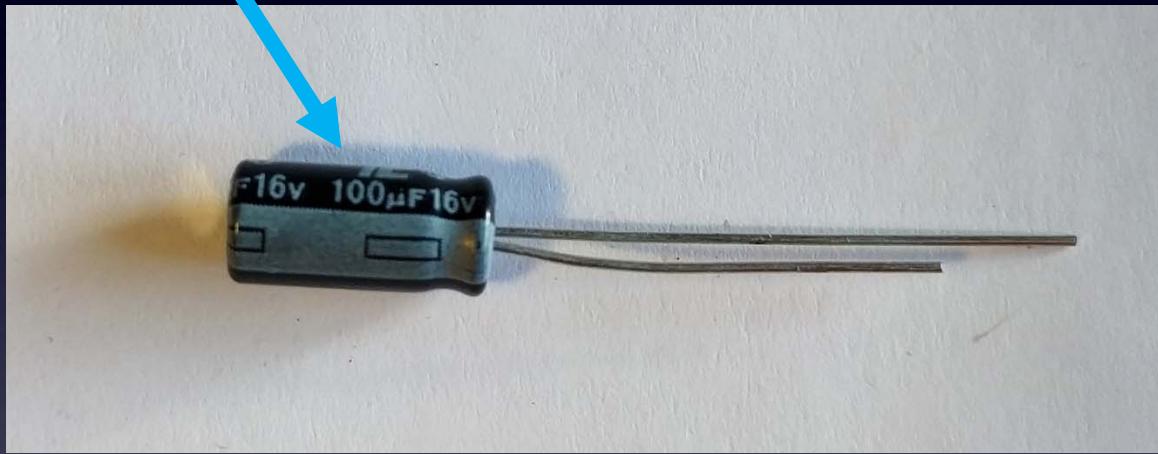
C1, C2, C4, C5



C3, C8: 100uF



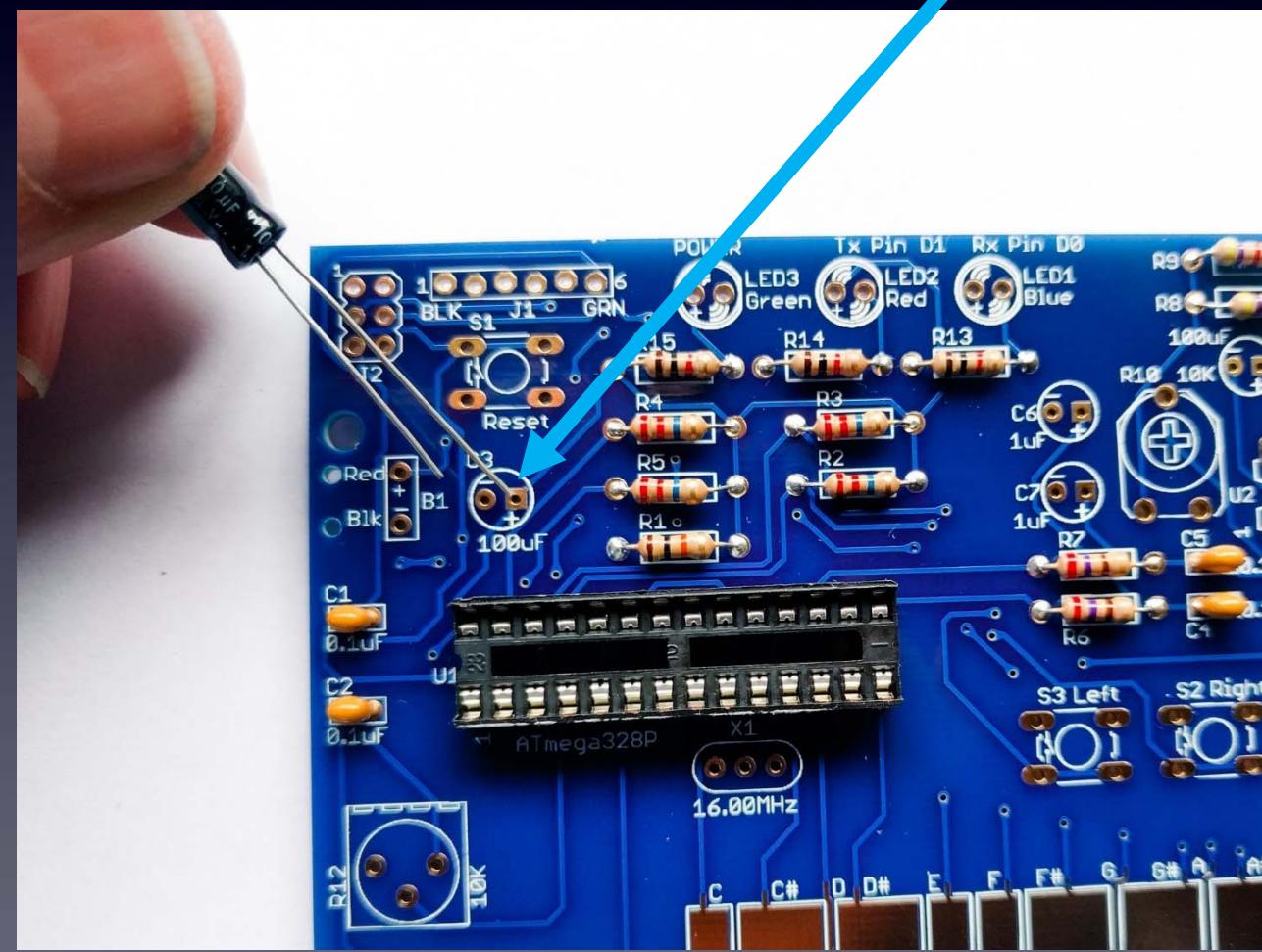
Different than C3, C8 !
C6, C7: 1uF

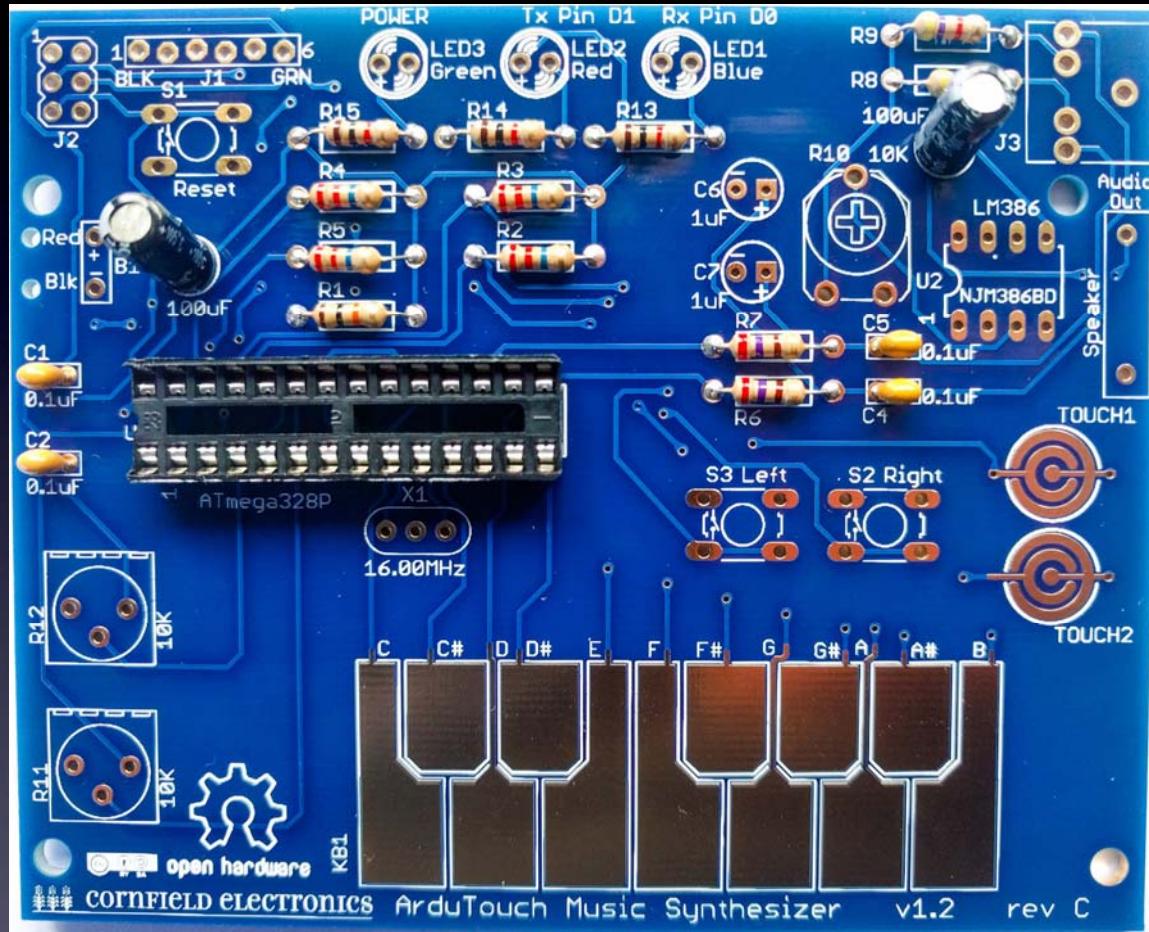


C3, C8: 100uF

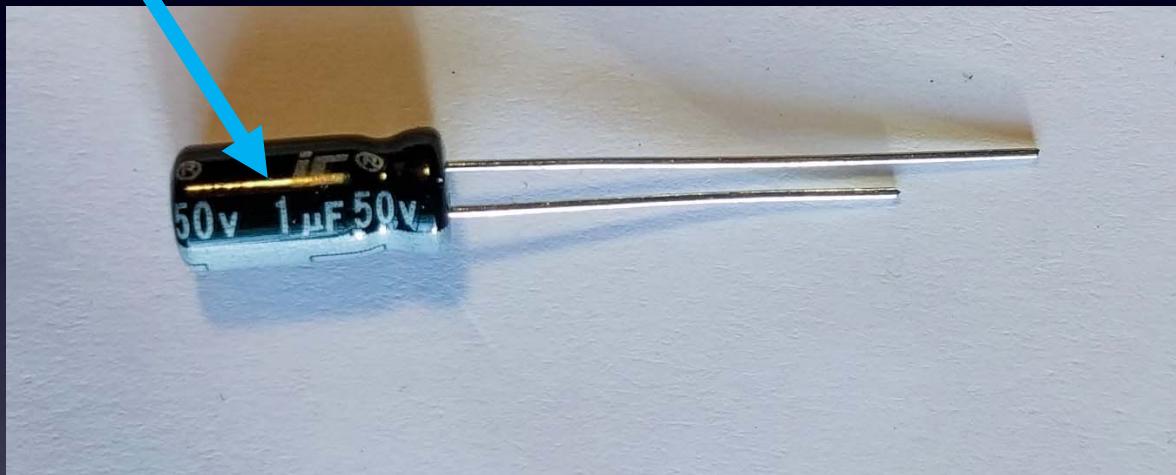
C3, C8:
Long Lead “+”

Use 100uF !!

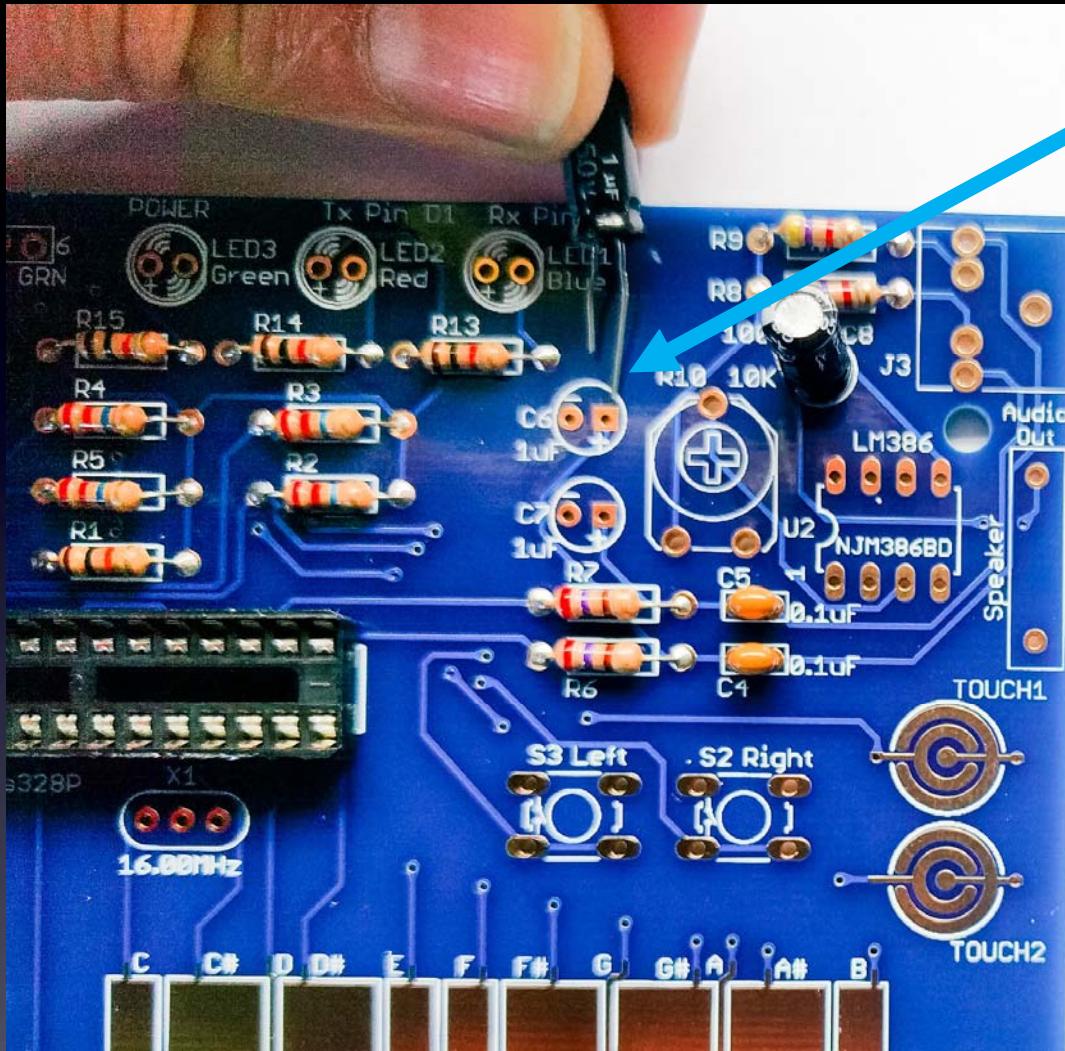




C3, C8: 100uF – soldered to board

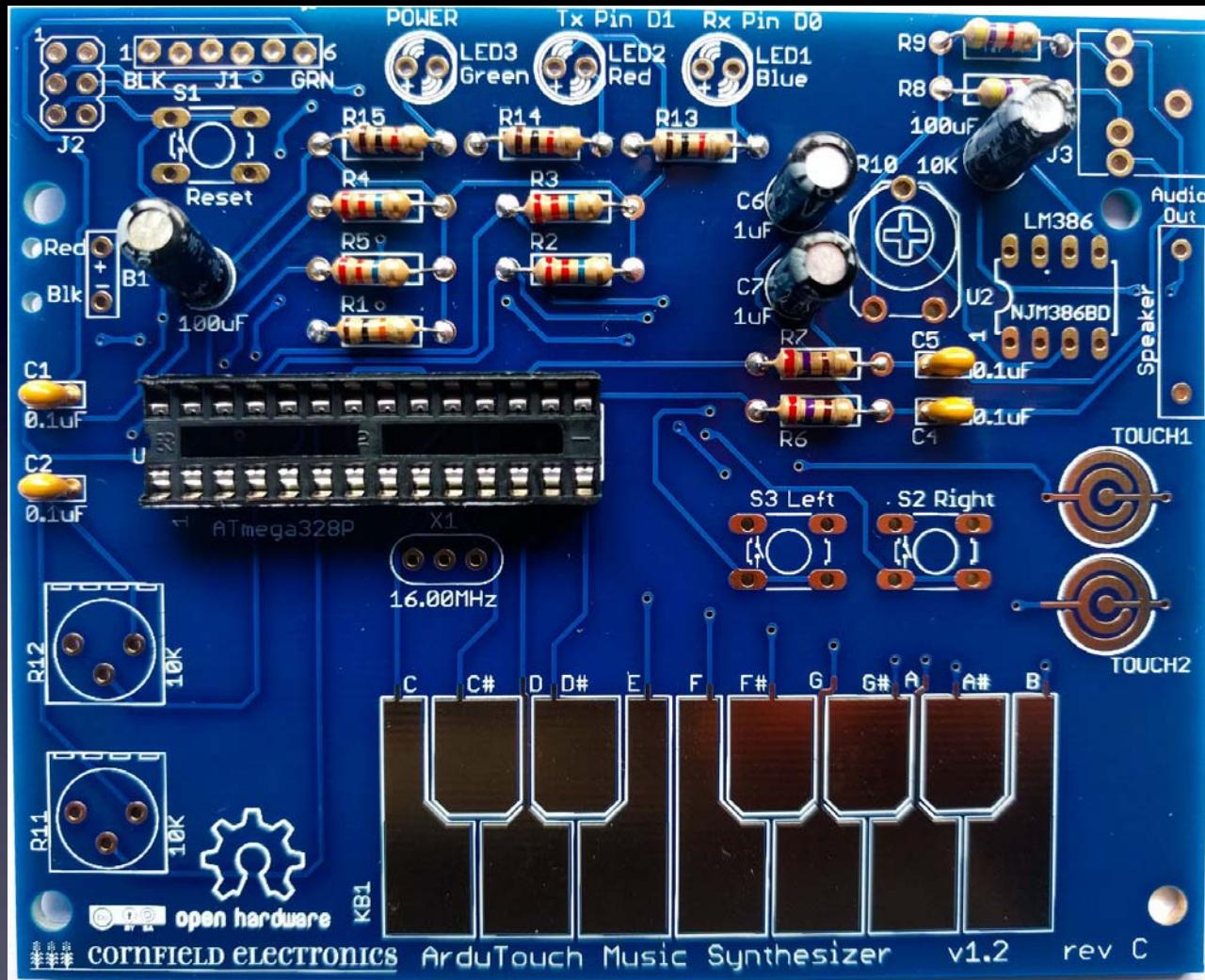


C6, C7: 1uF



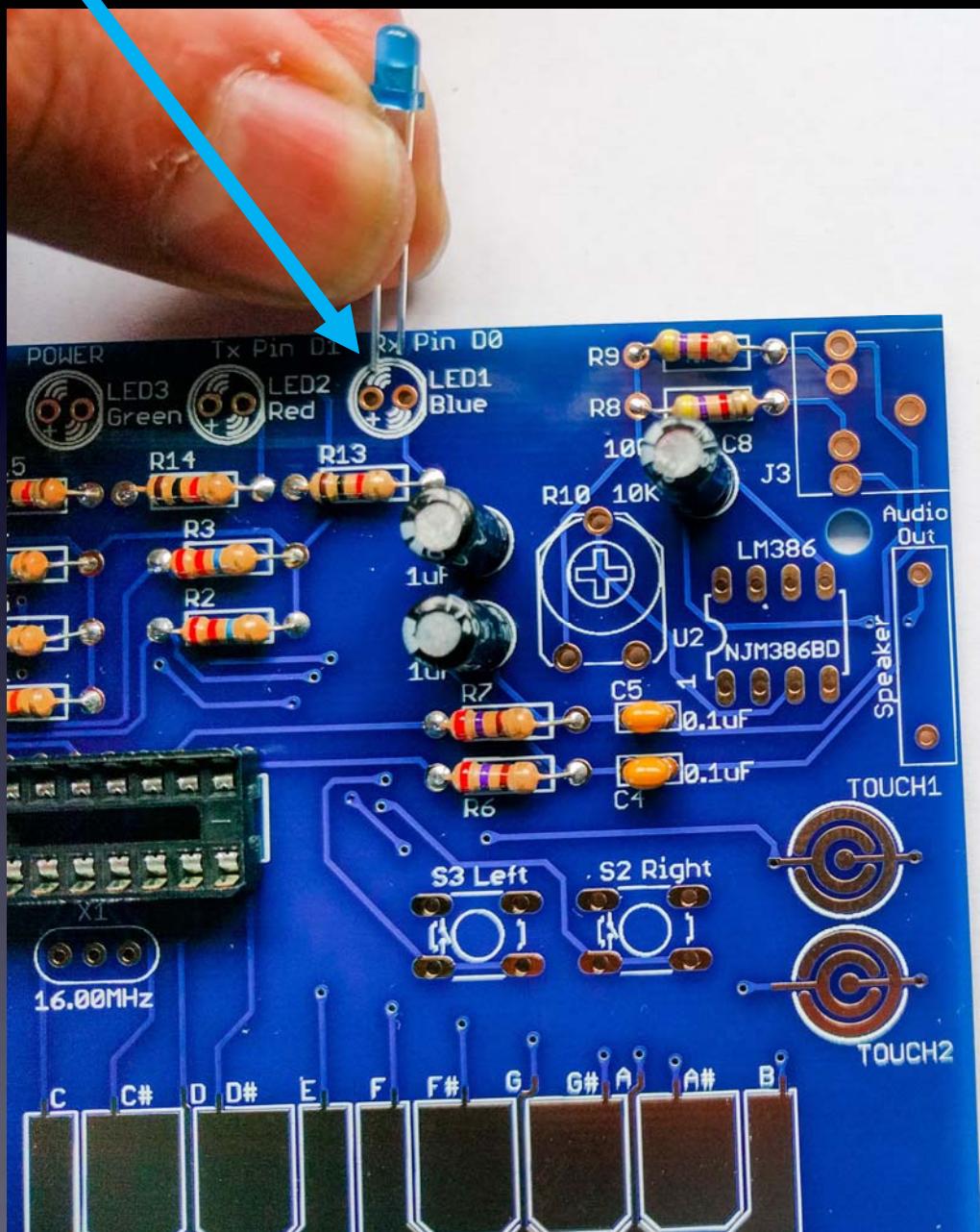
C6, C7:
Long Lead “+”

Use 1uF !!



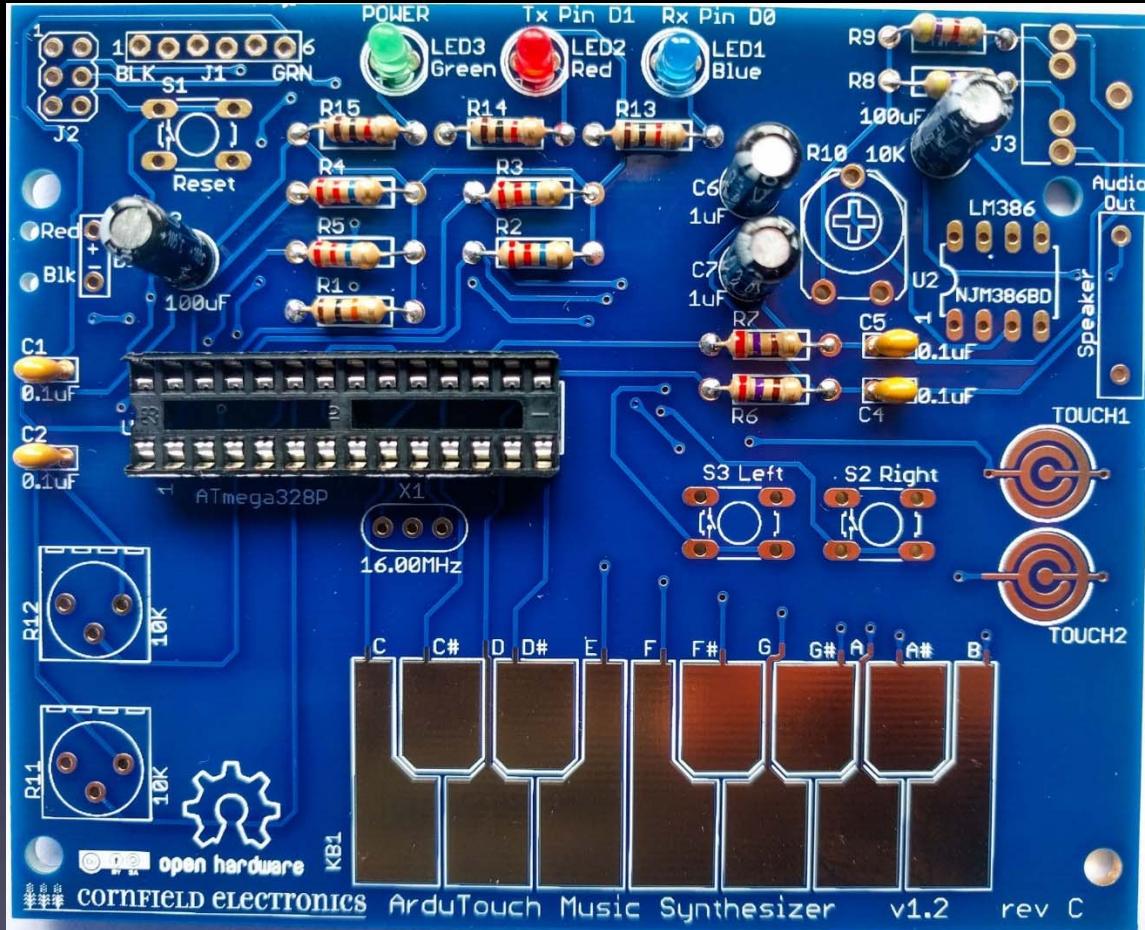
C6, C7: 1uF – soldered to board

LED1, LED2, LED3: Long Lead “+”



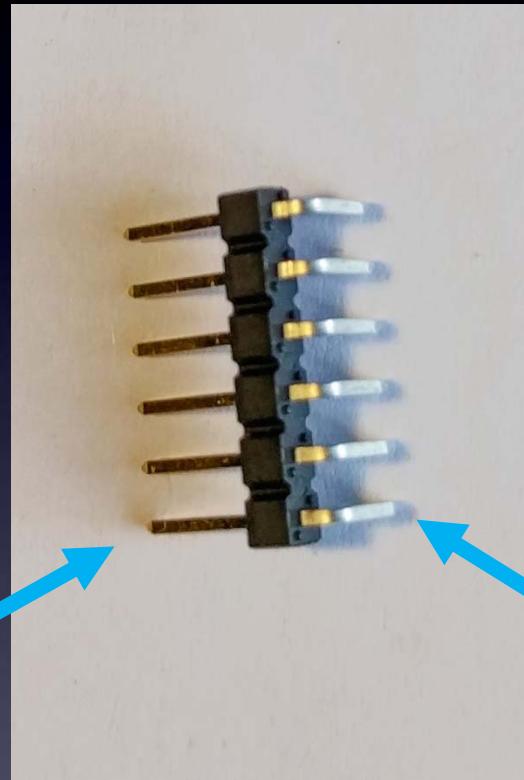
Save
these leads

We'll use them for the speaker



LED1, LED2, LED3

Green, Red, Blue – soldered to board



long leads

short leads

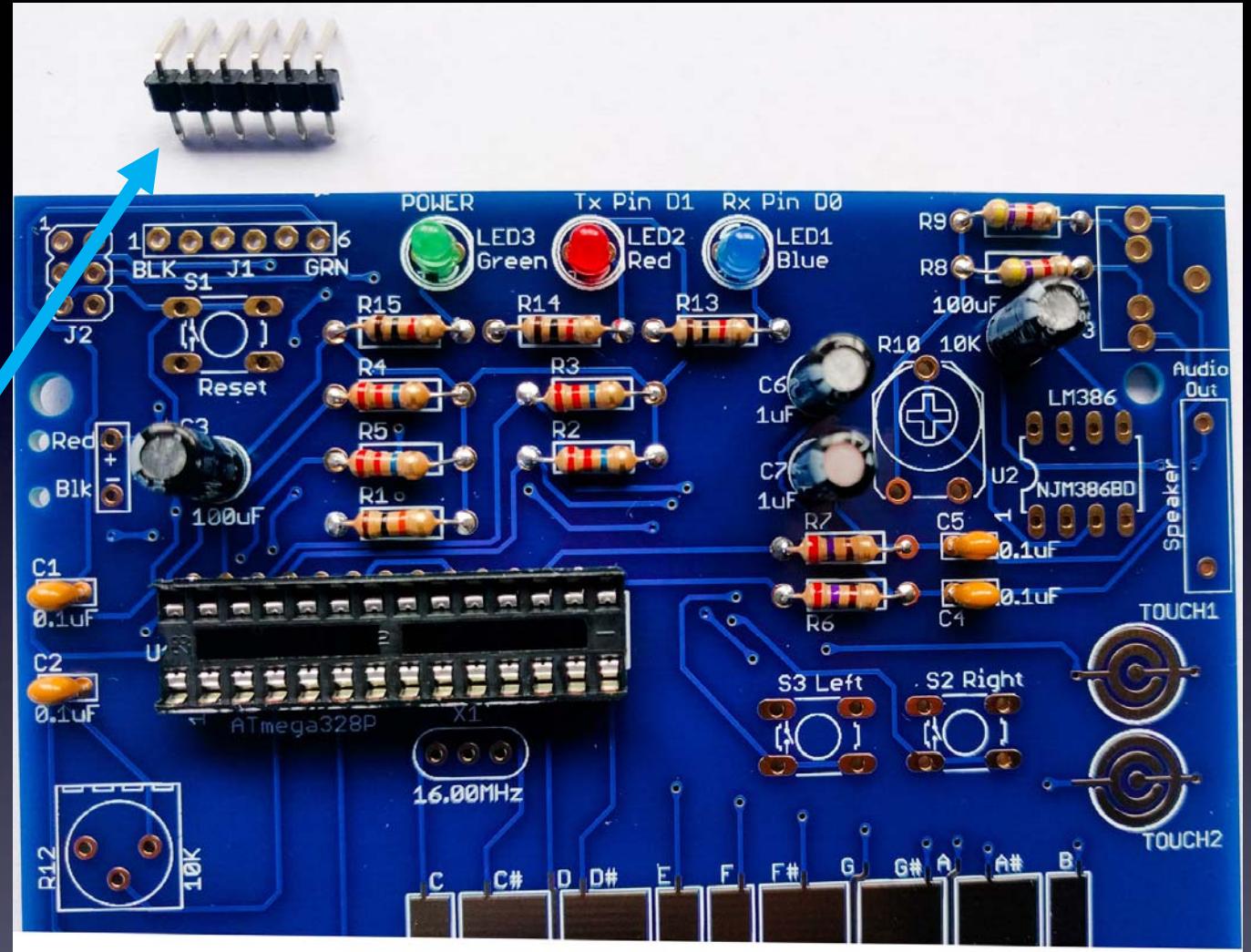
J1

Short leads into board

J1

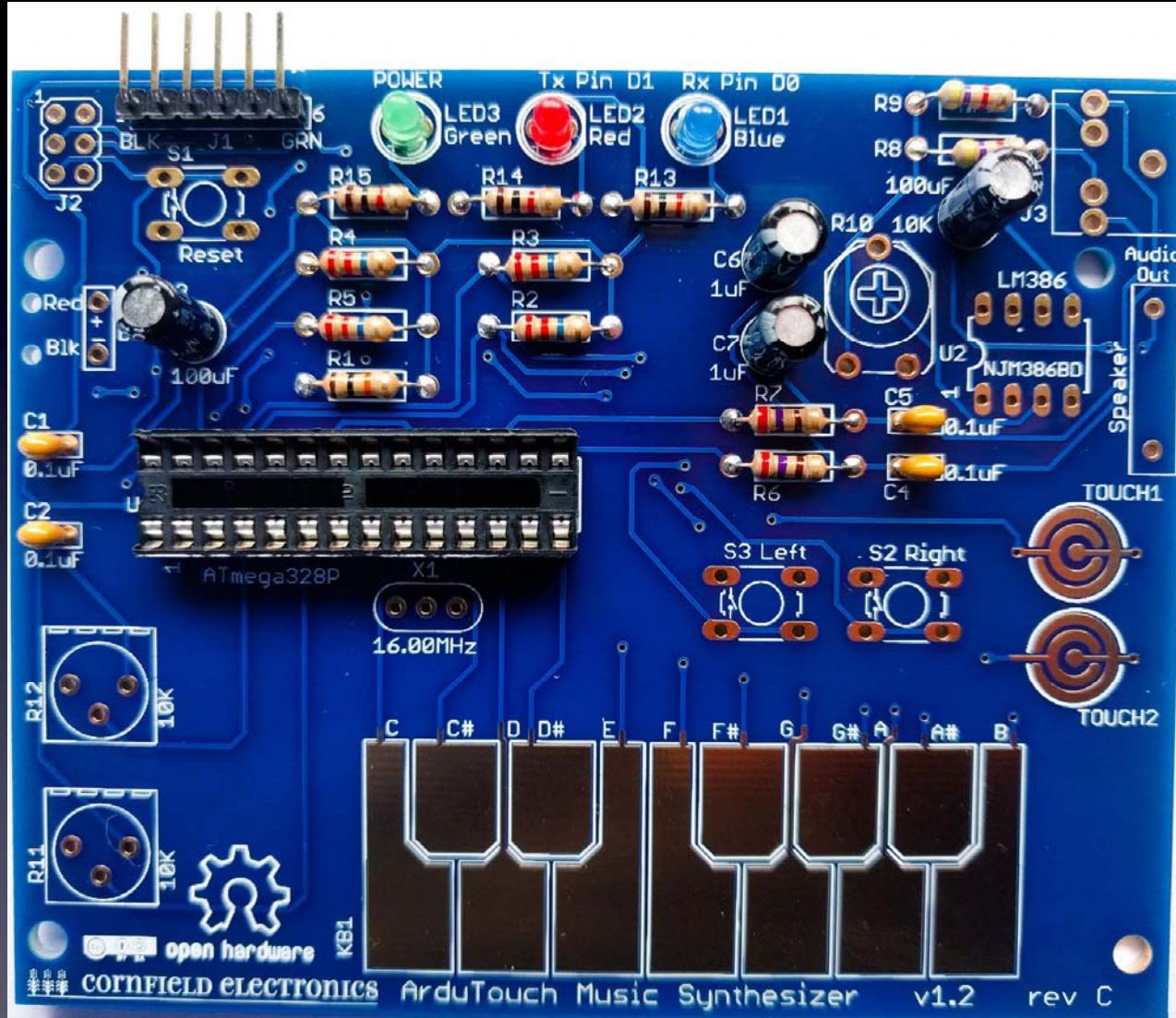
short leads
go into the board

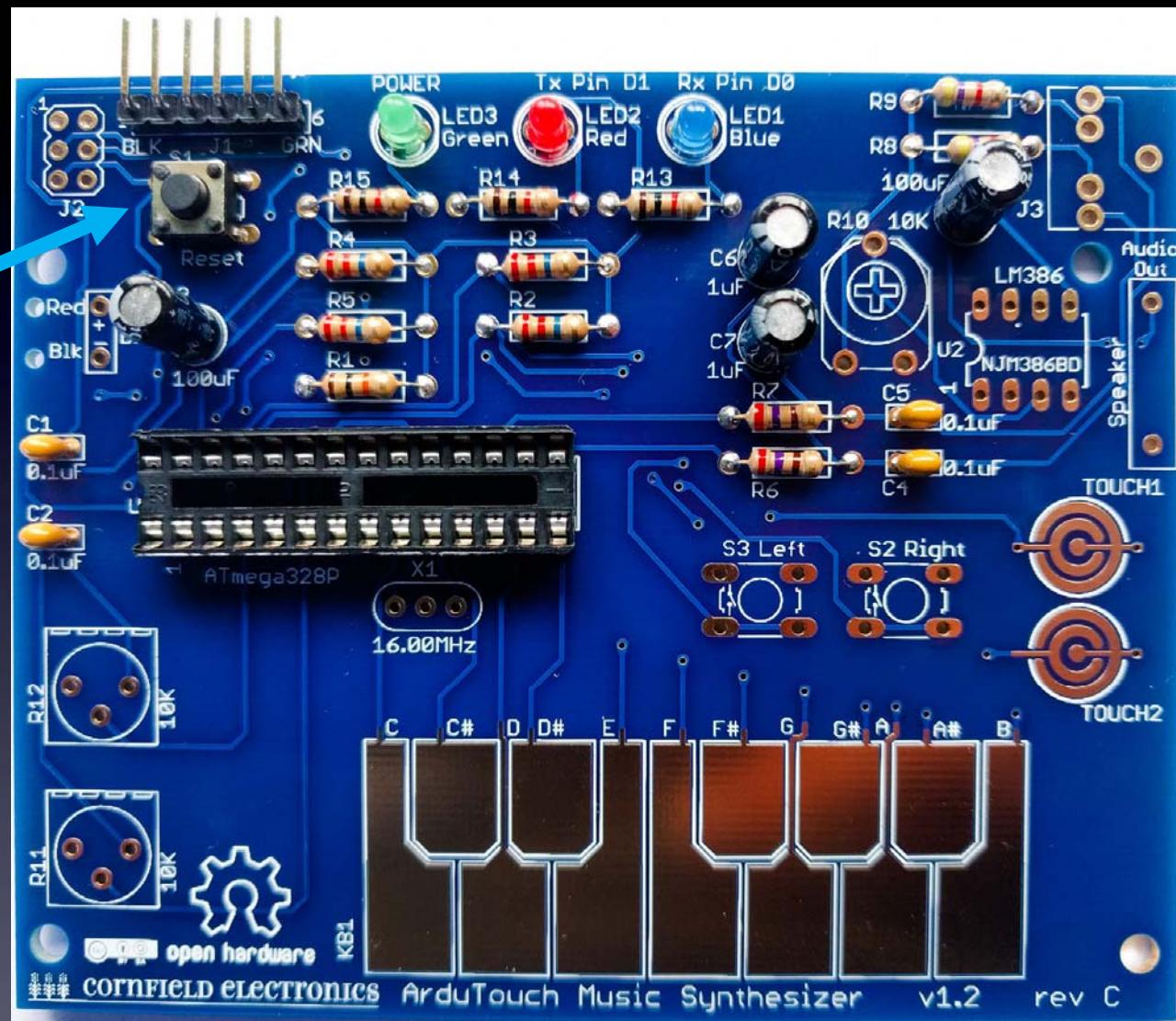
→ long leads sticking out from
board



(if it falls out, solder one lead on the top of the board, then turn over the board and solder the other 5 leads)

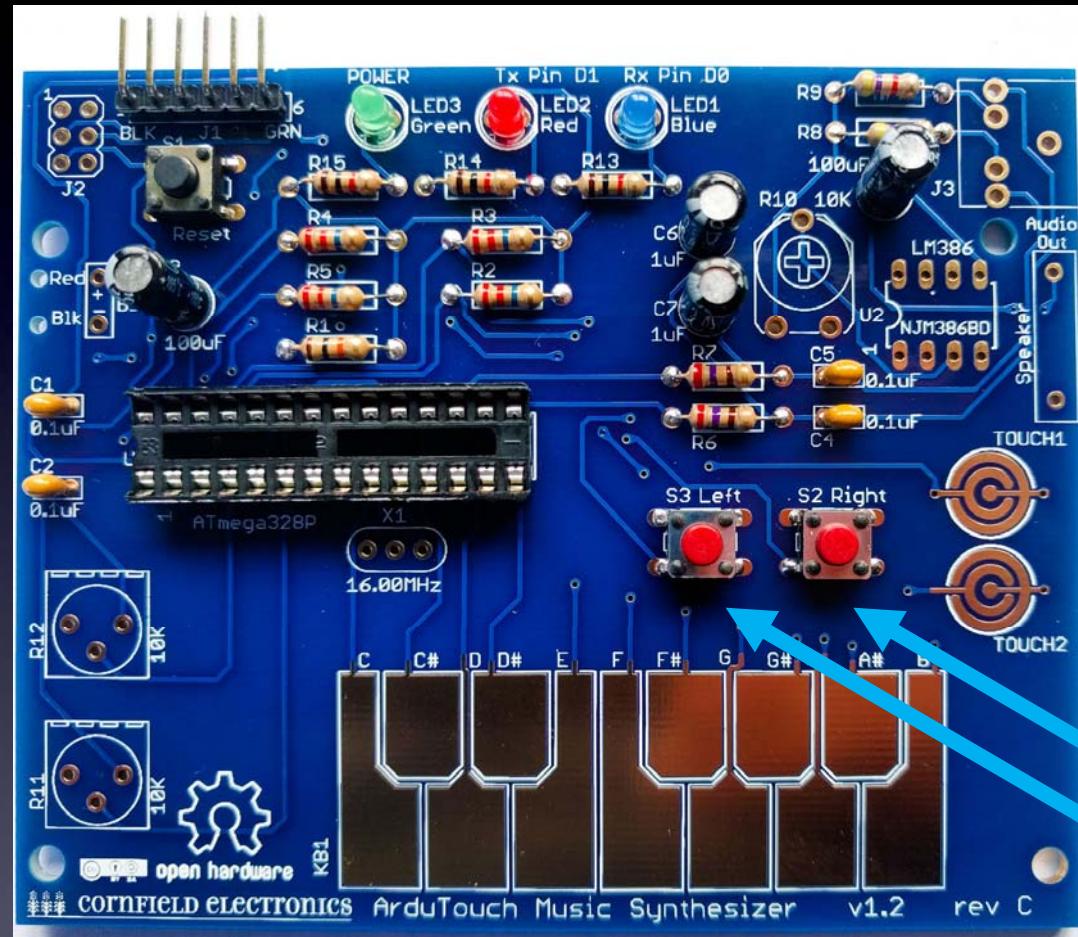
J1

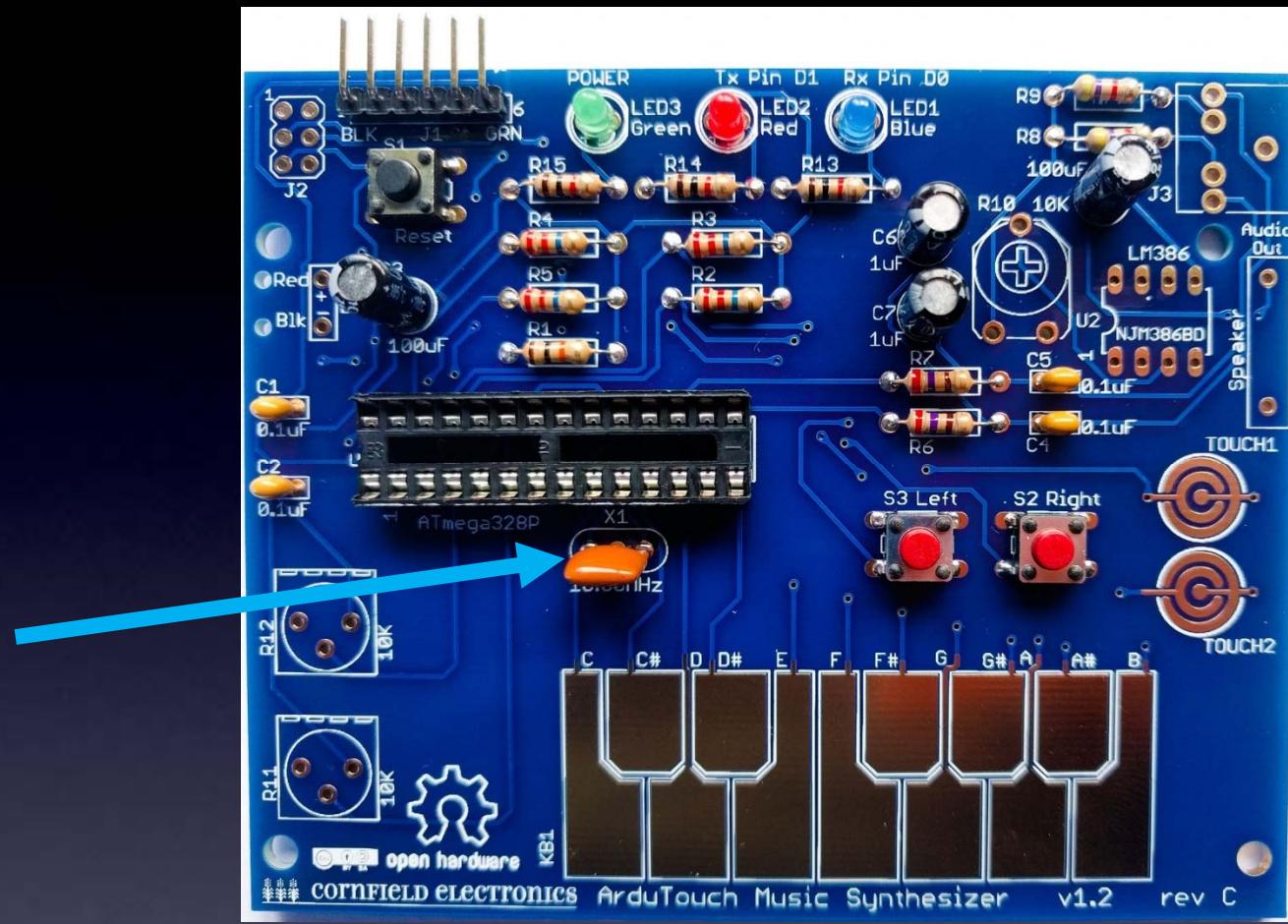




S1: black Reset button

S2, S3: Red buttons



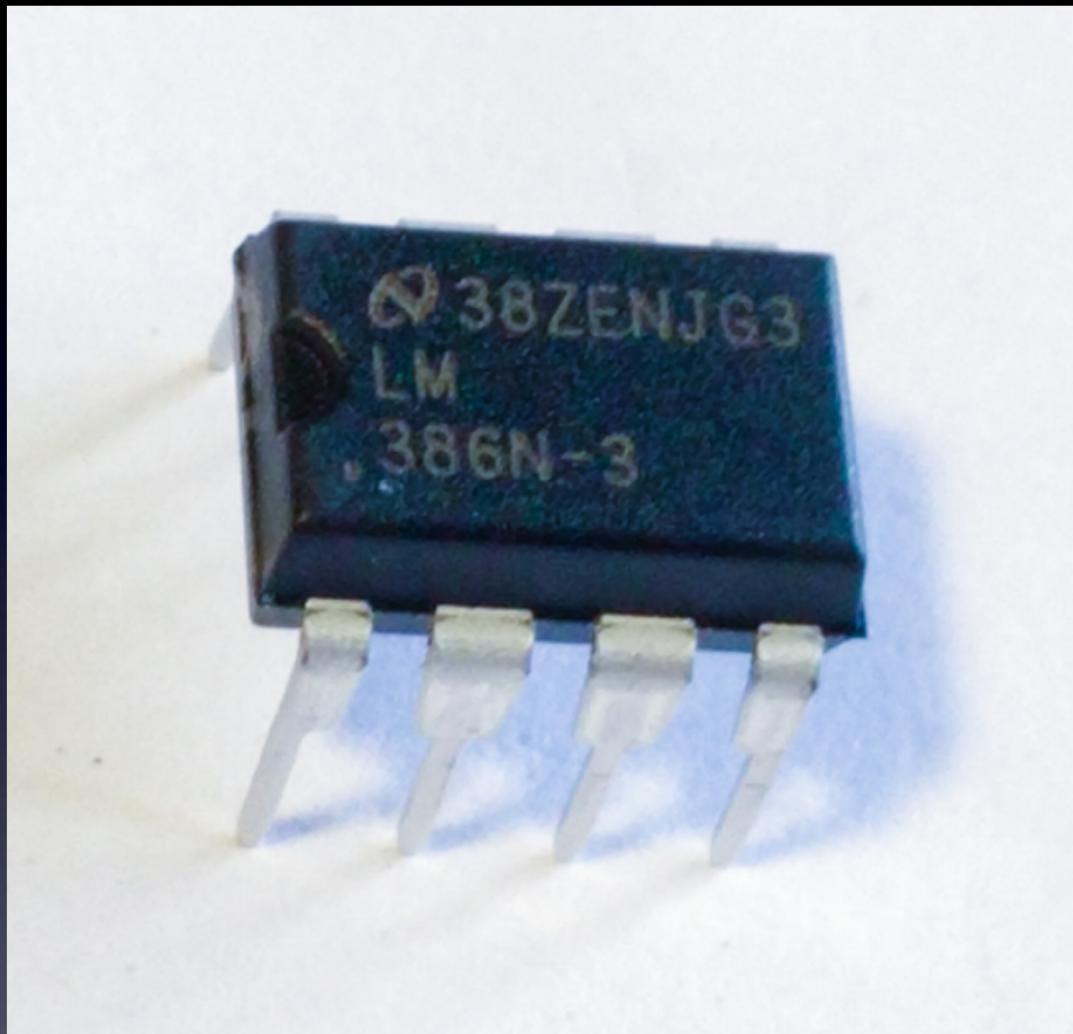


X1

The orientation of X1 does not matter.

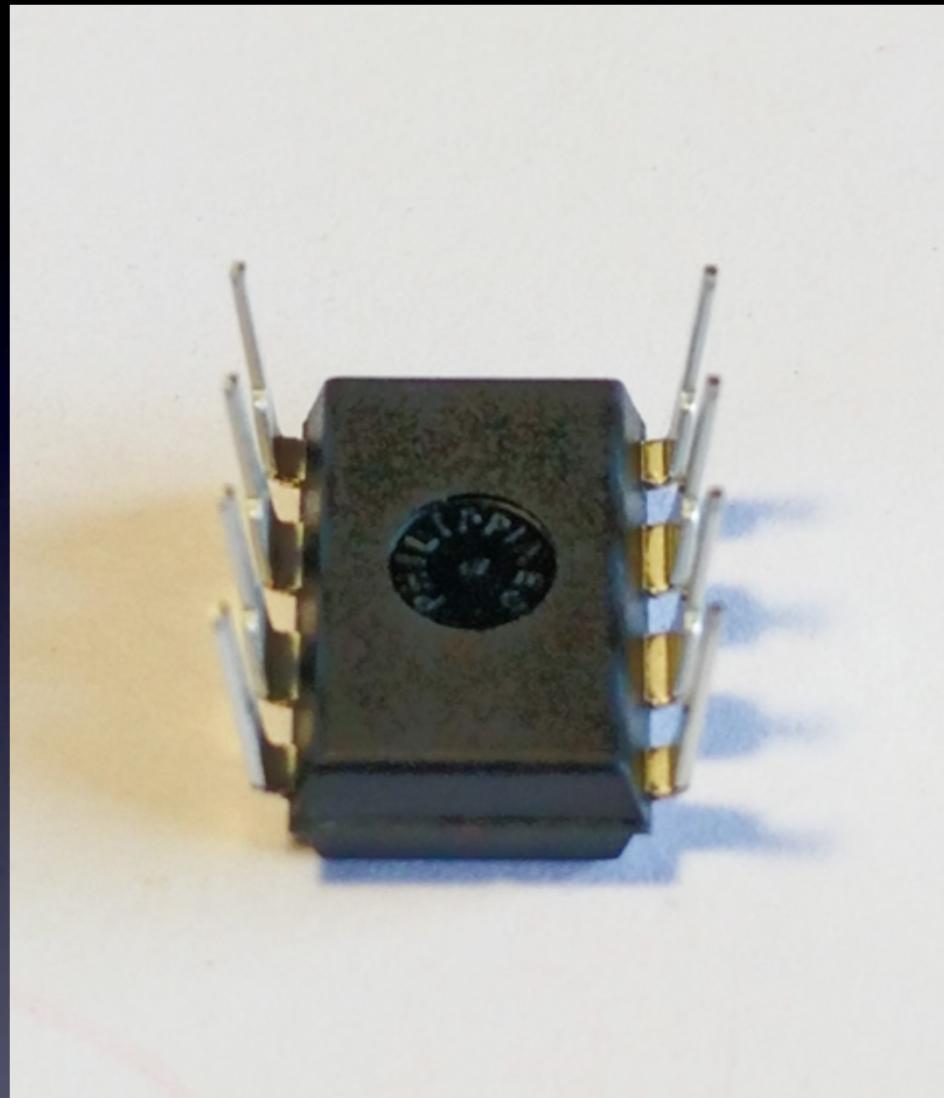
(Note: X1 may be yellow or blue)

U2



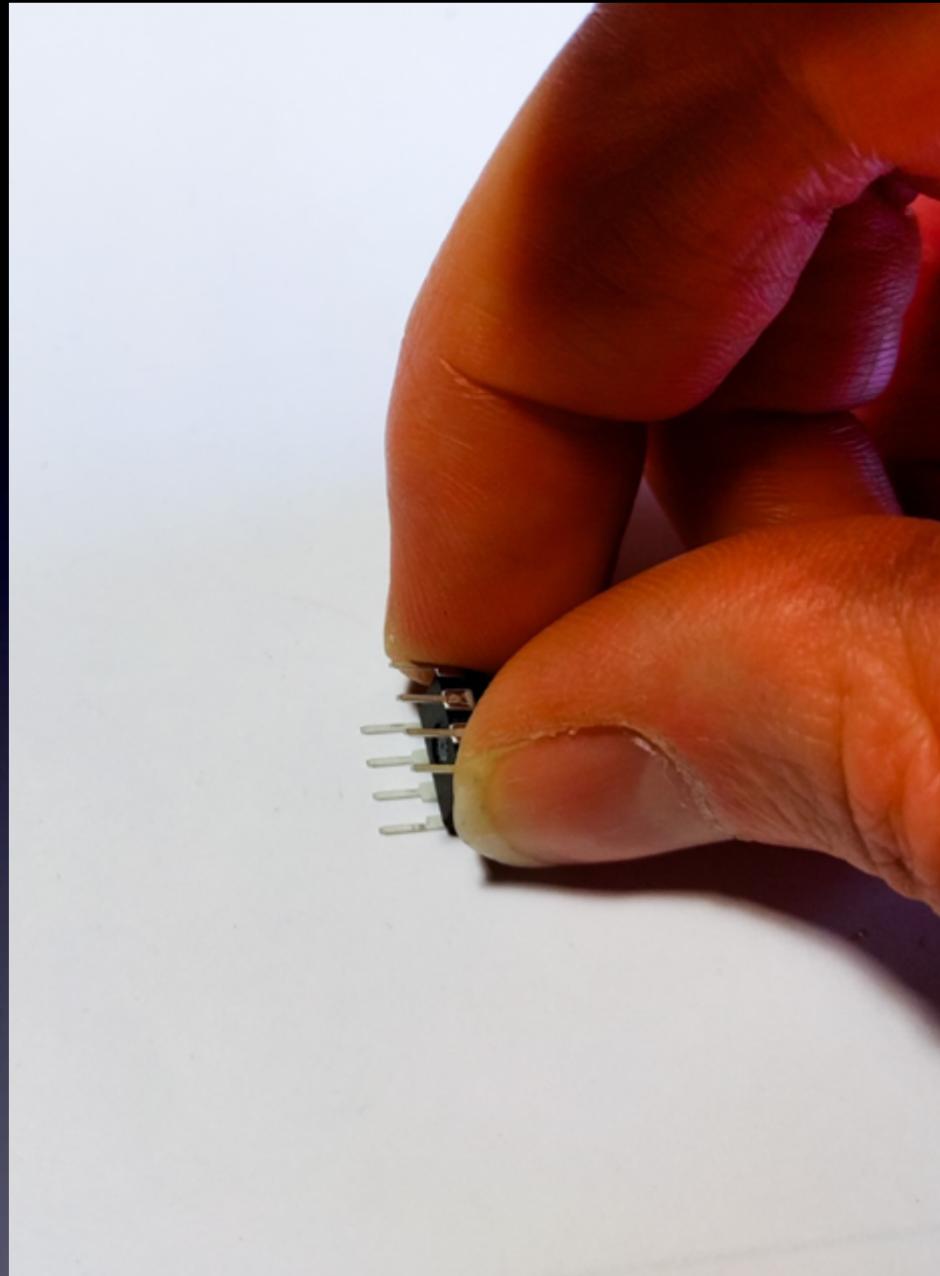
**Note: this chip may be marked differently,
but “386” will be printed on it somewhere.**

U2



**When chips are new,
their pins are bent out.**

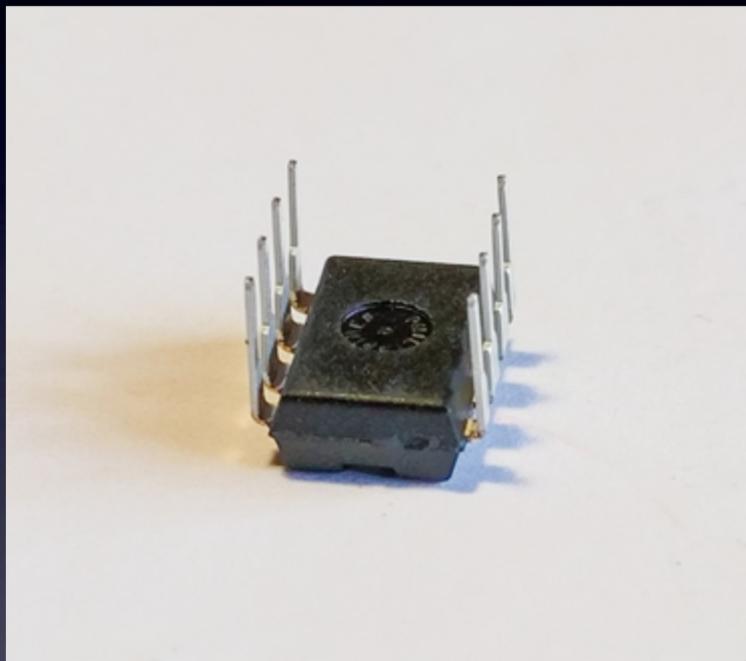
U2

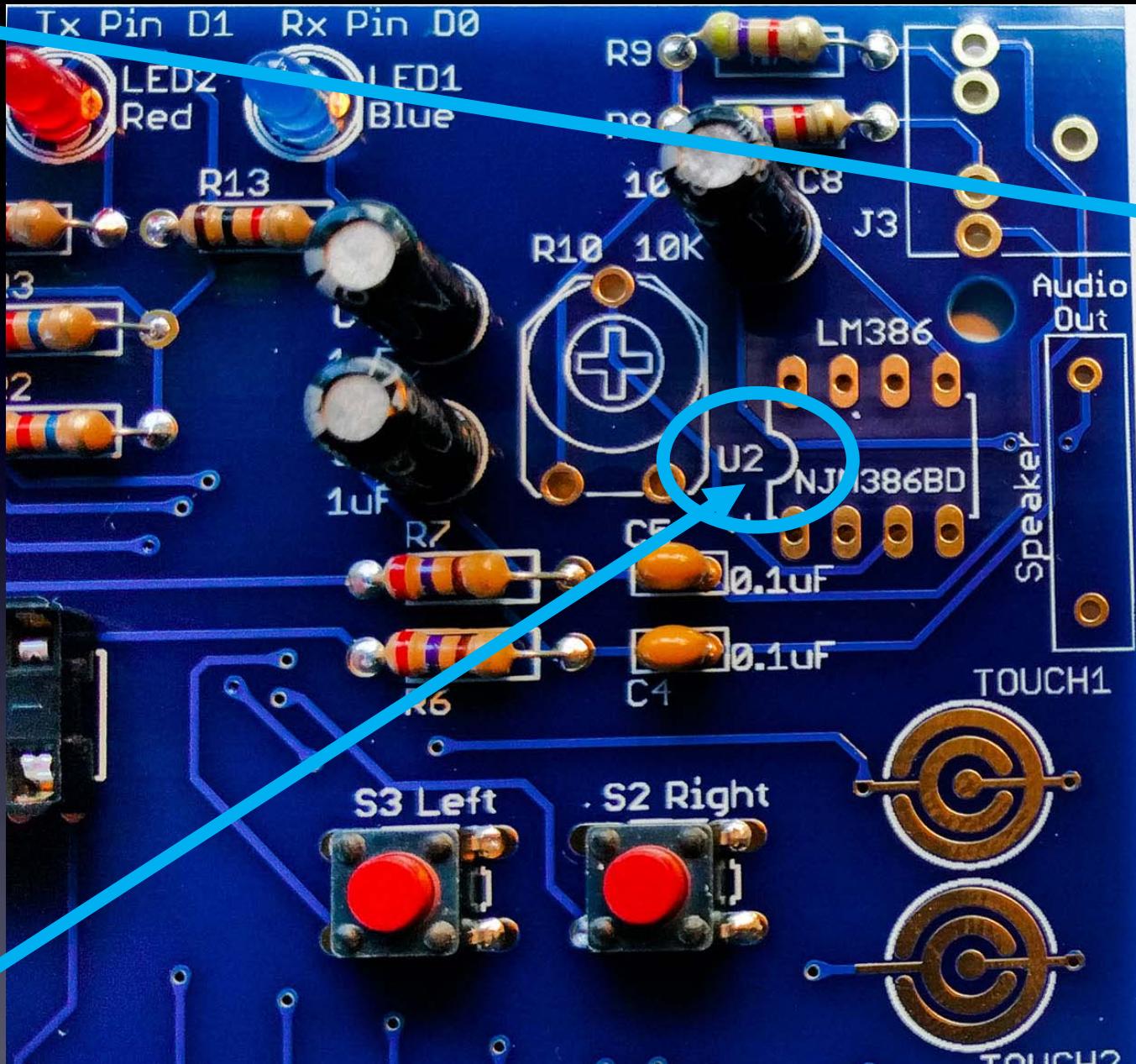


**We need the pins bent straight and parallel.
Use your work table to (gently) bend the leads.**

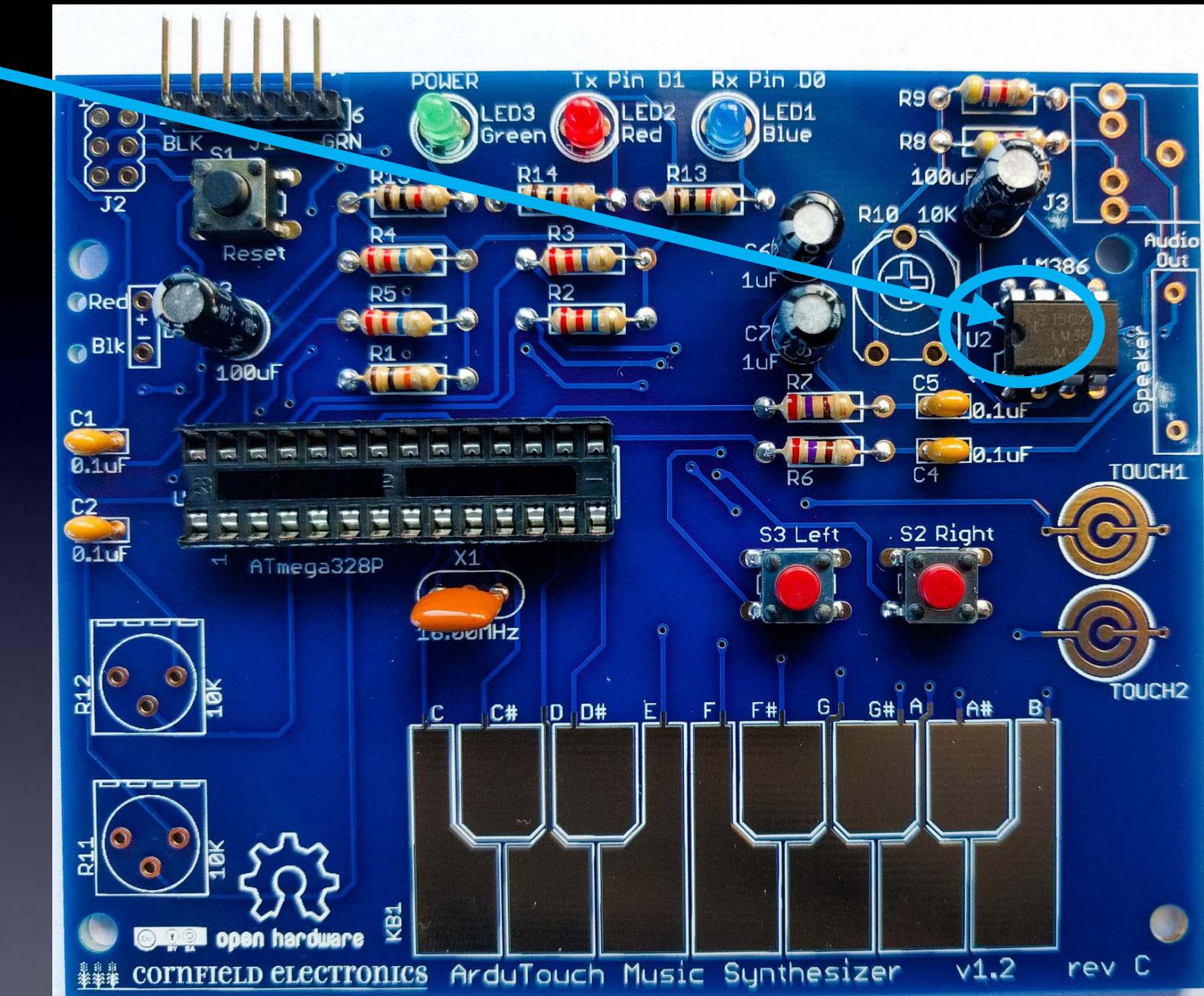
U2

Gently
bend leads
so they're straight
and parallel



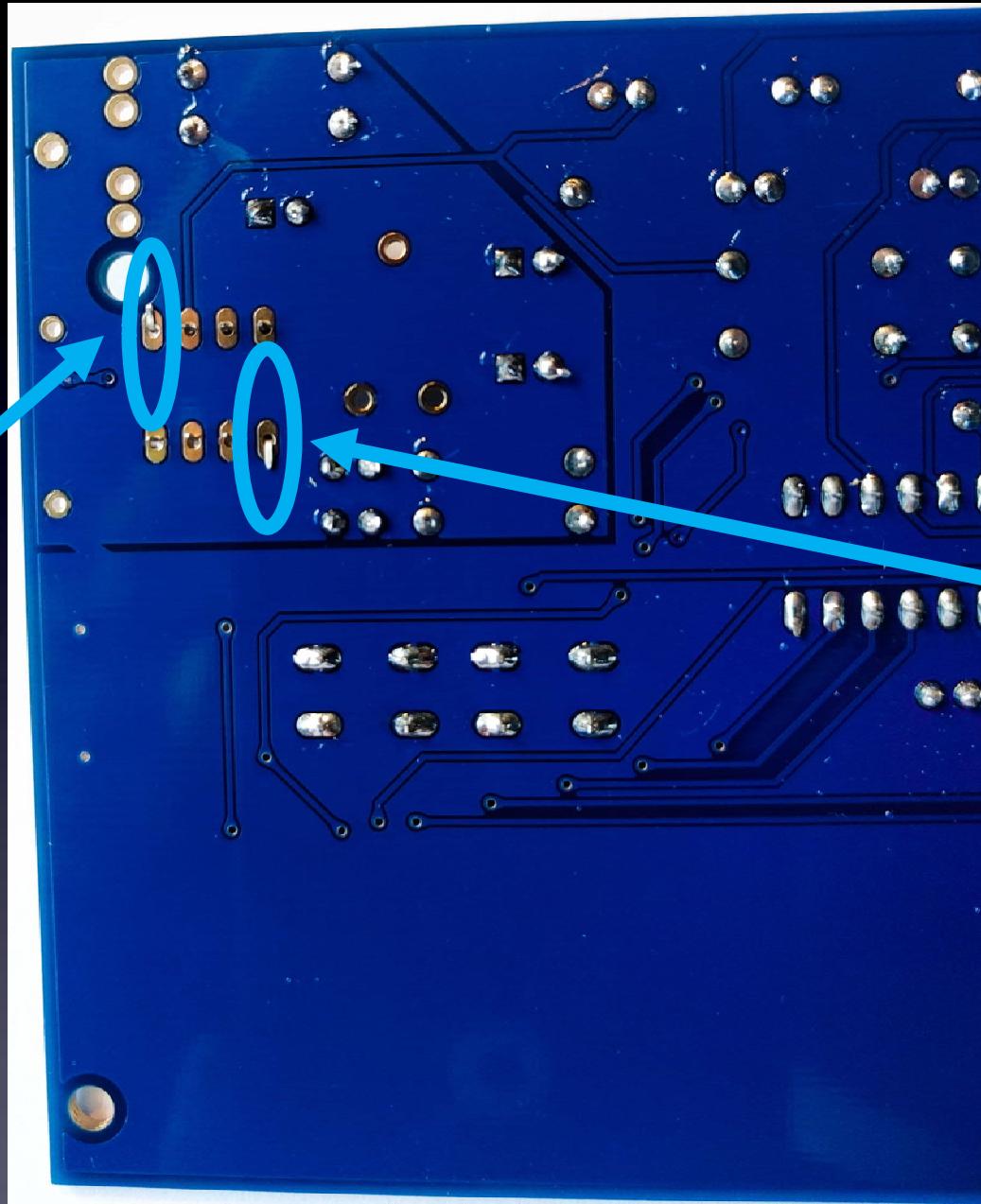


proper orientation

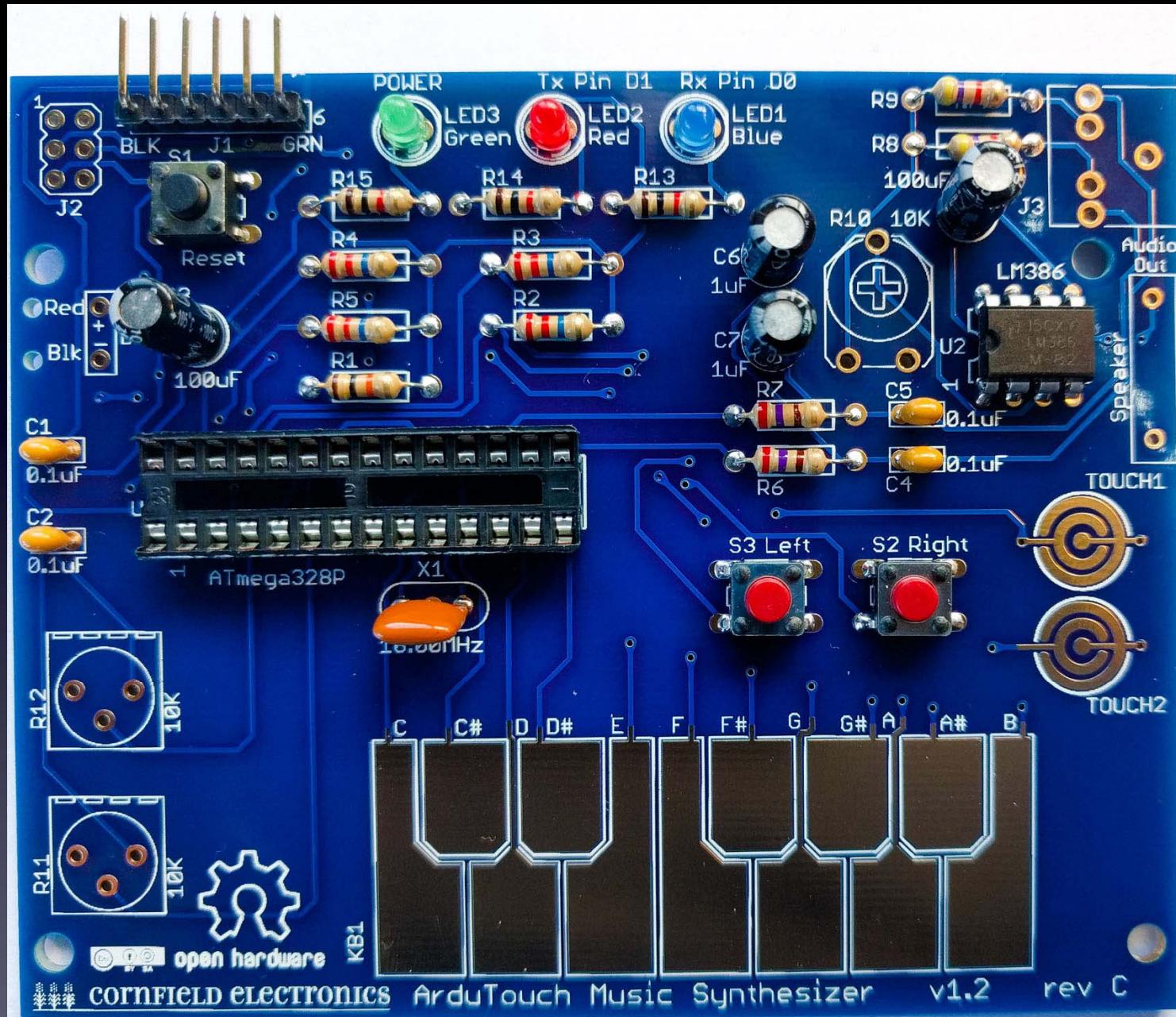


U2: inserted correctly

U2

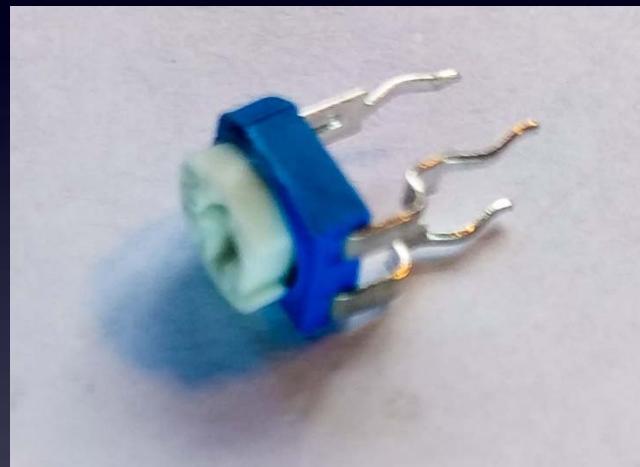


bend pins down on two corners,
and solder all 8 leads to the board



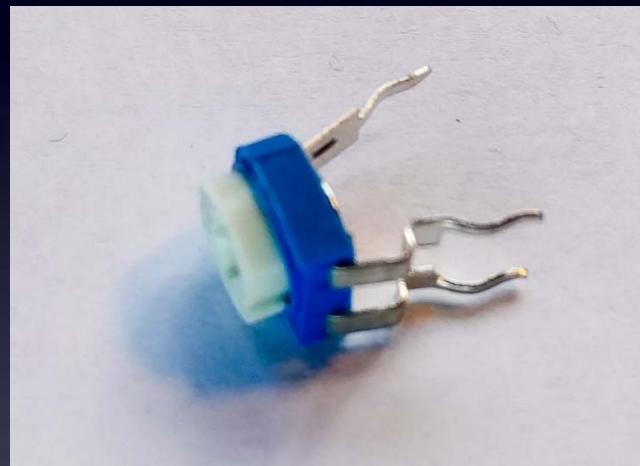
U2 – soldered to board

R10: volume control



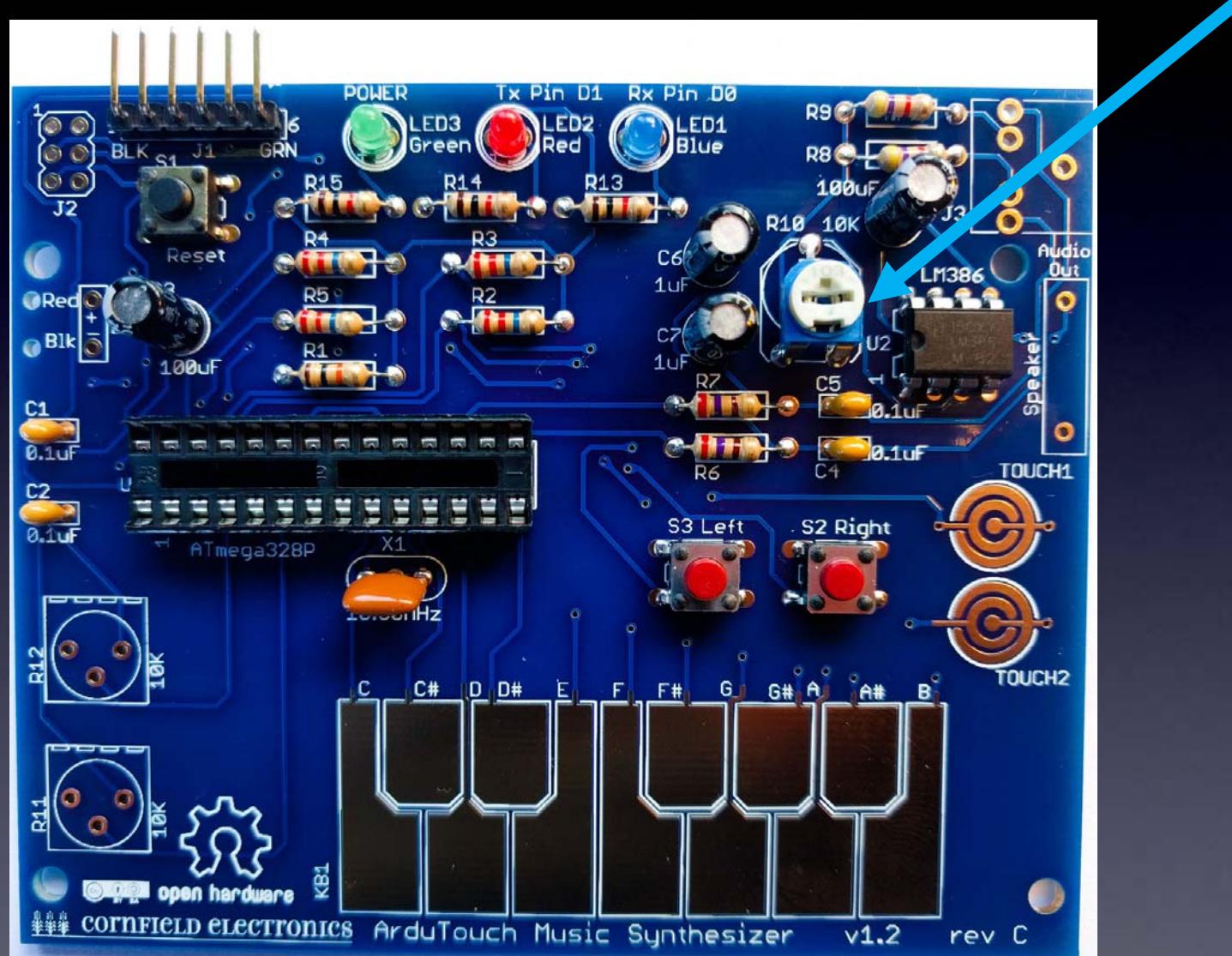
When new, the pins point straight down.

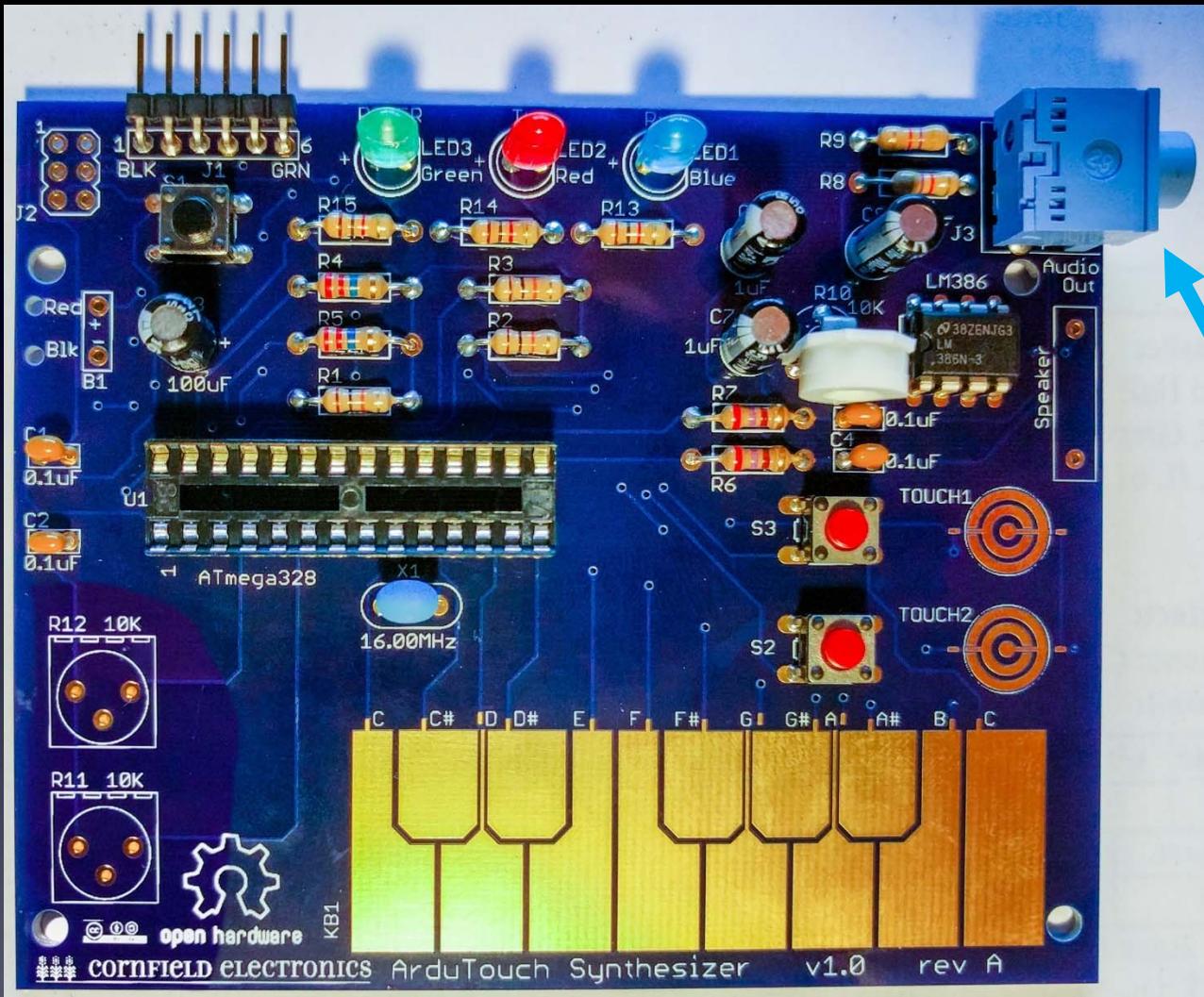
R10: volume control



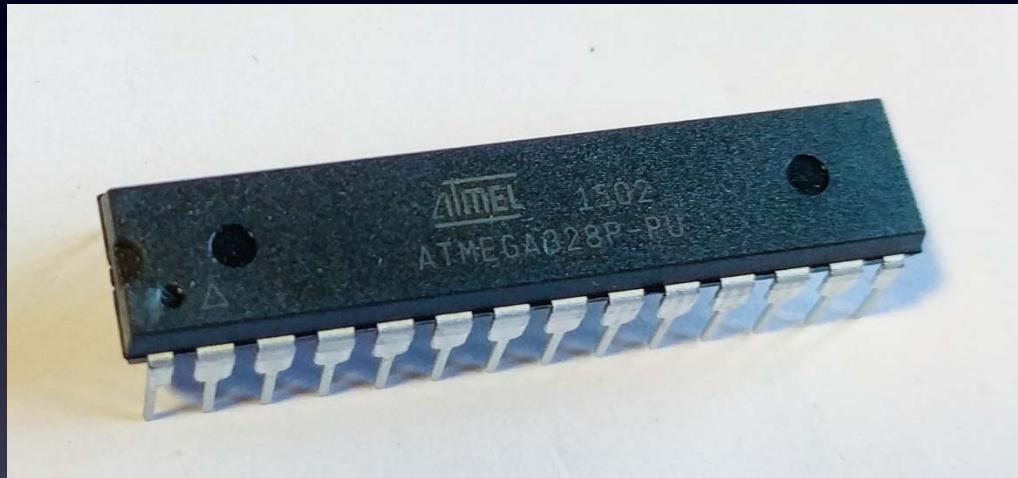
We need to bend them out a little to fit into the board.

R10: volume control





J3: headphone / output jack



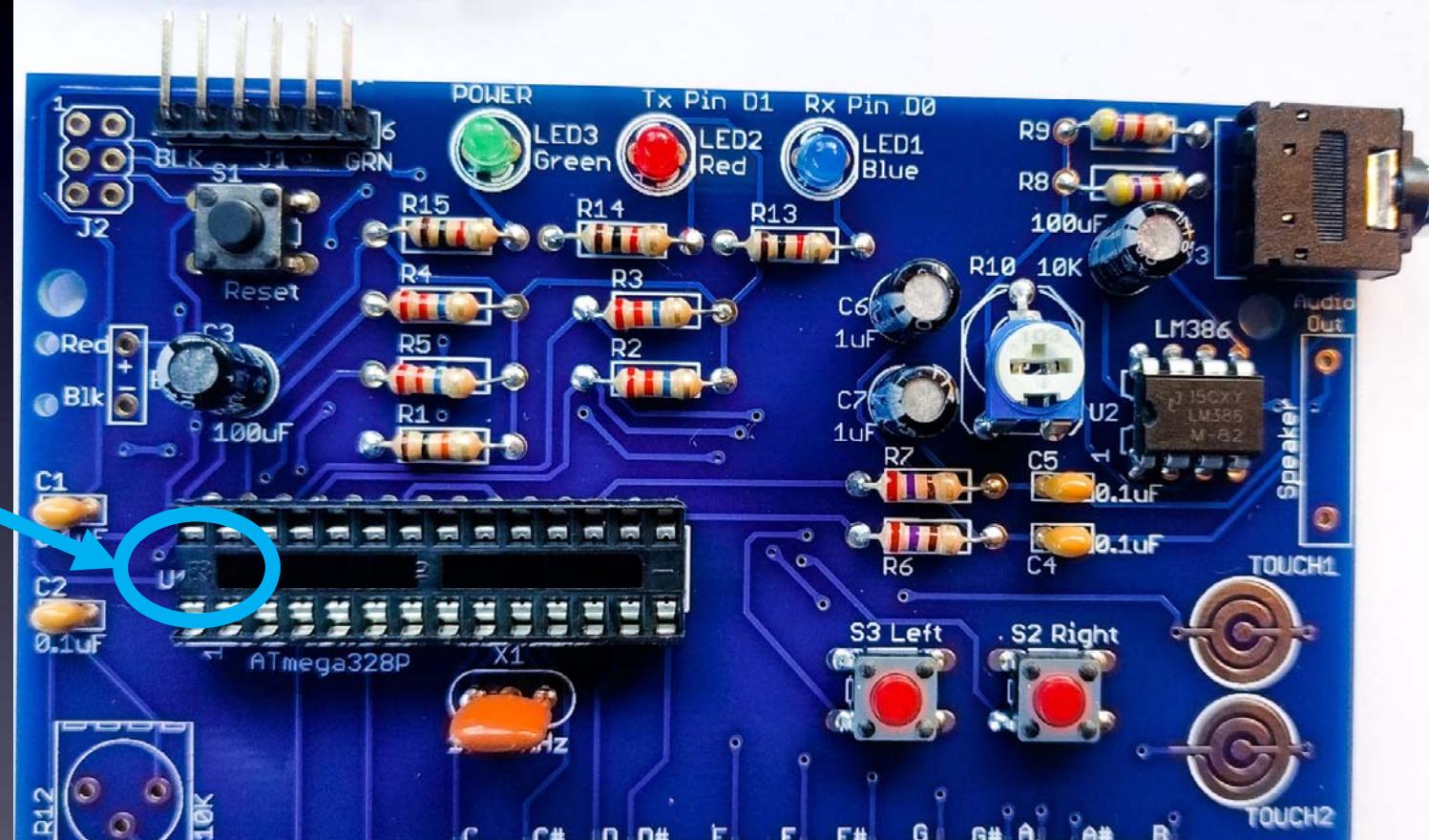
U1: microcontroller



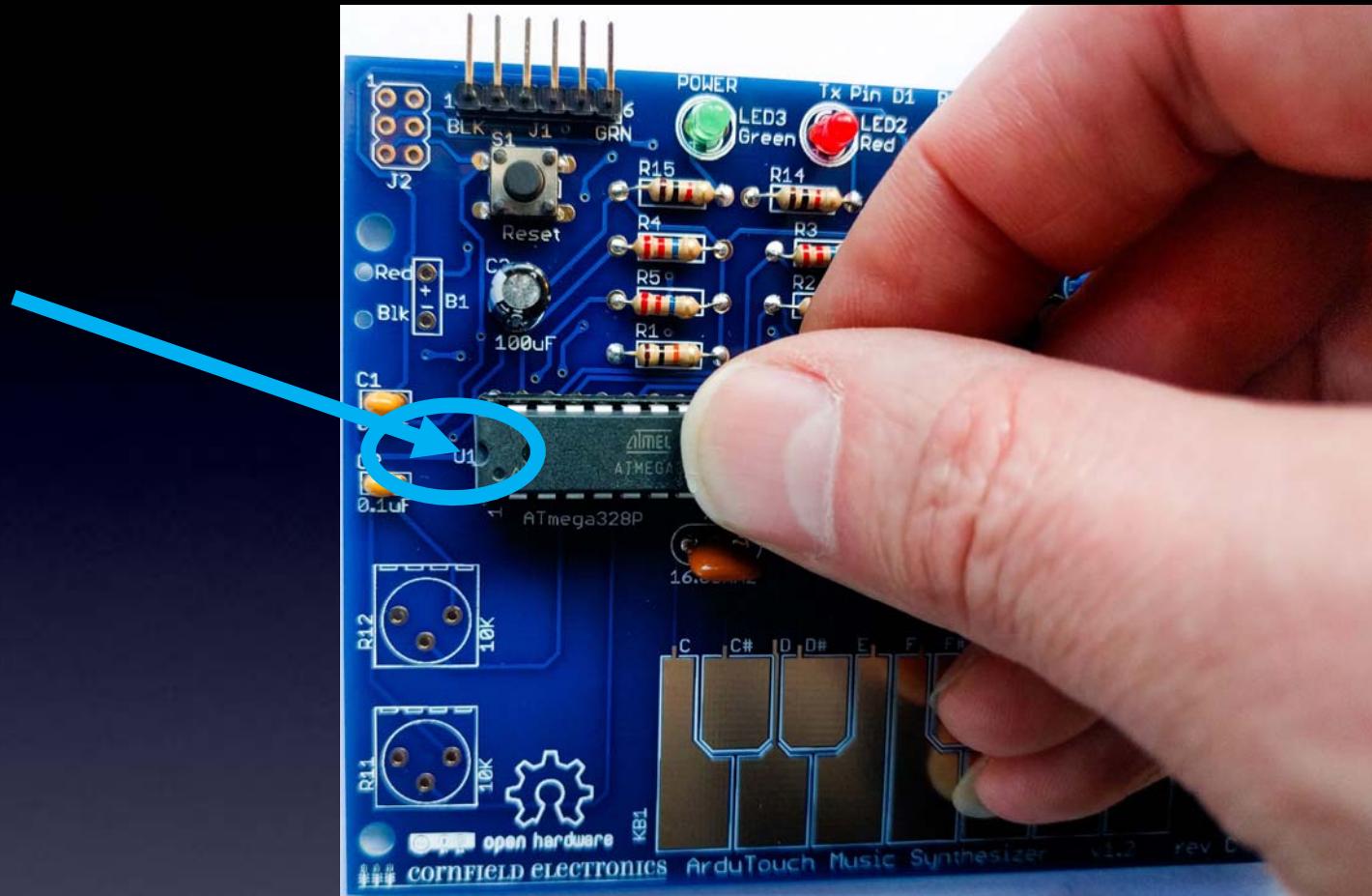
U1: microcontroller

the kit comes with these pins already bent straight and parallel

proper
orientation



U1: microcontroller



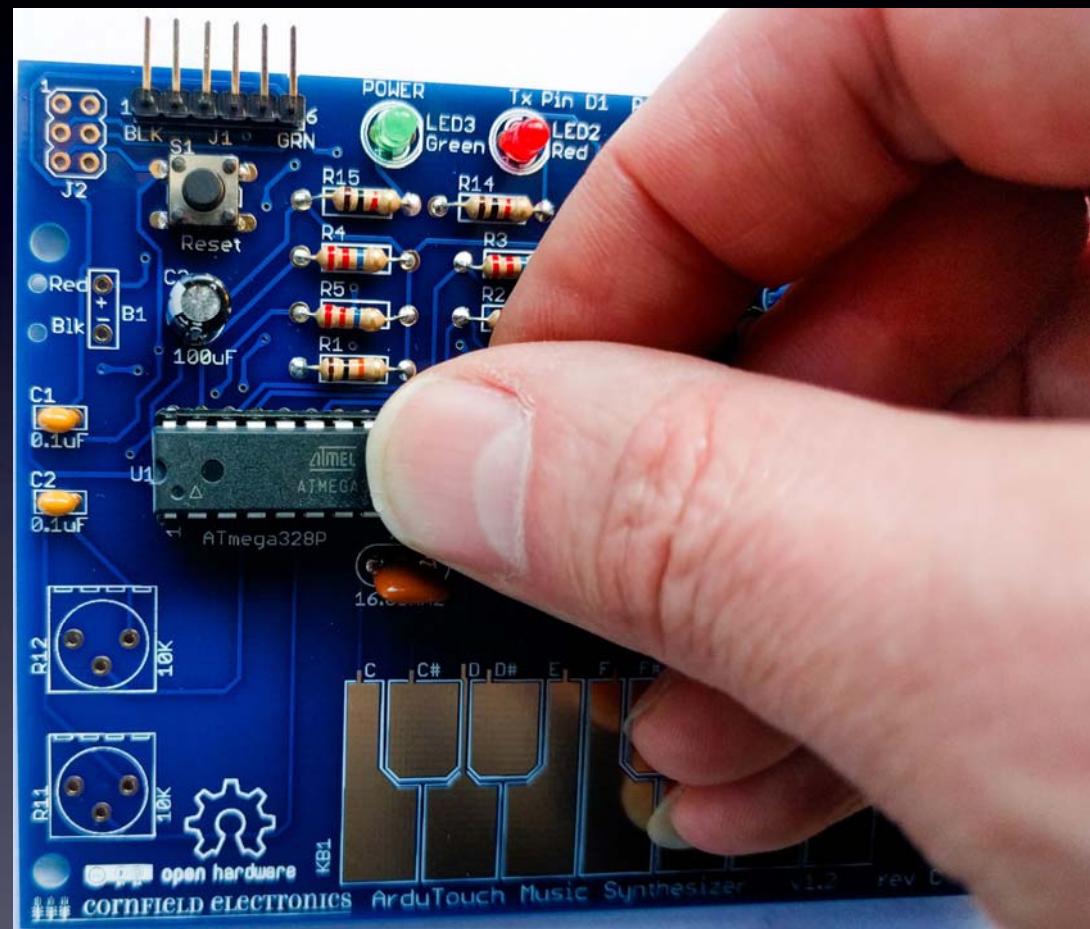
U1: microcontroller

make sure each pins rests in its hole in the socket
→ with the proper orientation

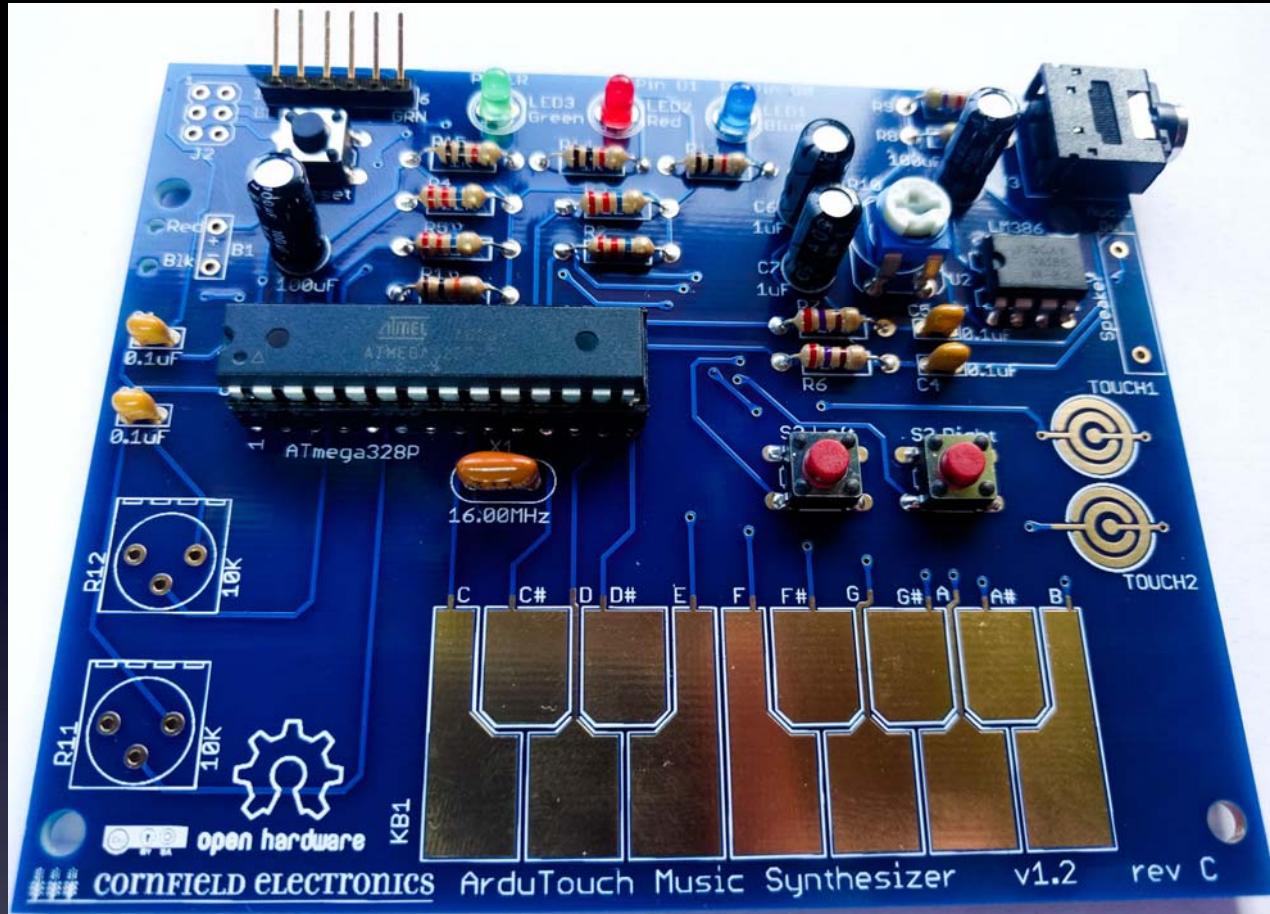
Use two thumbs to push microcontroller into the socket

**Make sure all 28 pins
are in place,
and push it into its socket.**

(This is actually way easier with 2 thumbs.)



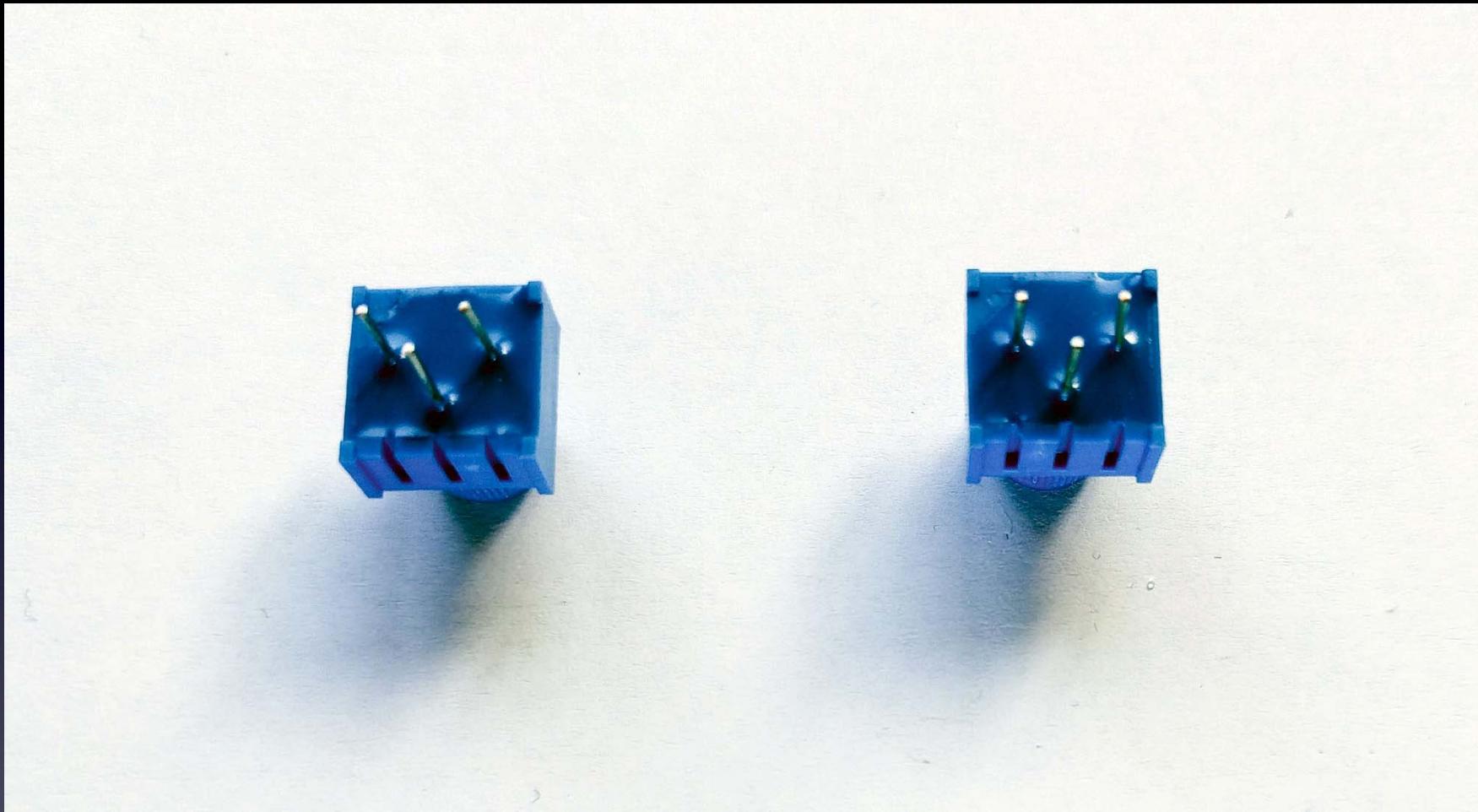
U1: microcontroller



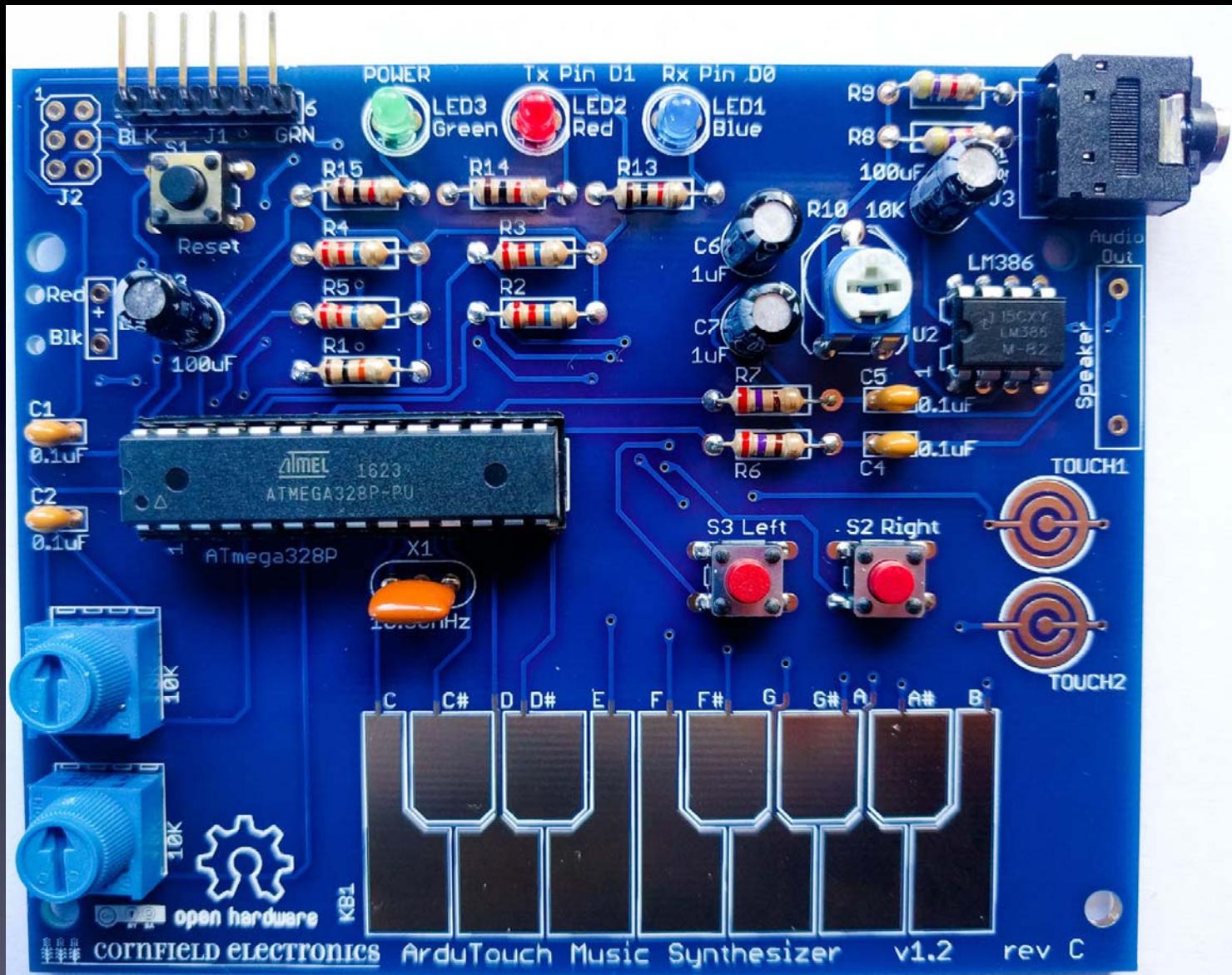
U1: microcontroller

Inspect all pins, and be sure each went into its hole in the socket – not bent.

If any pins are bent, (gently) pry out chip, straighten pins, and insert again.



R11 & R12: potentiometers

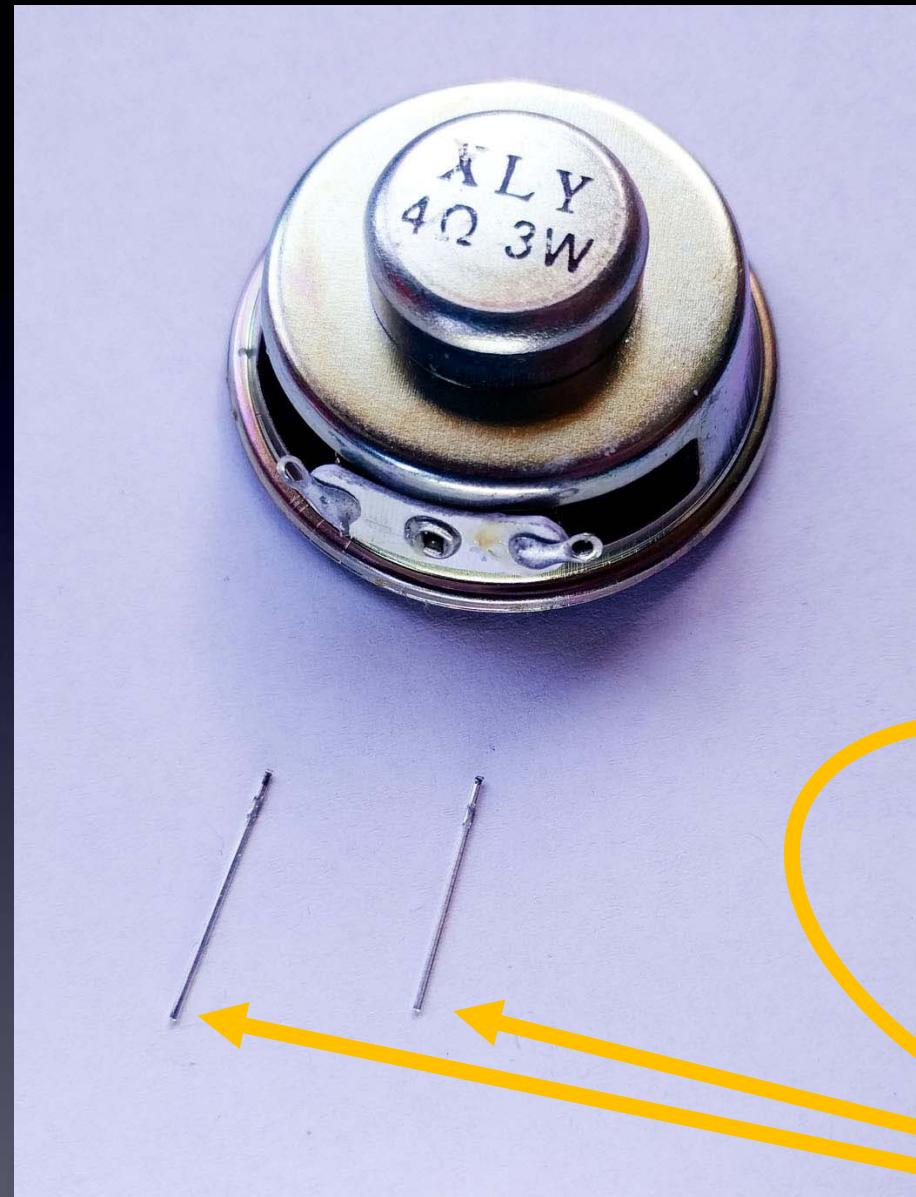


R11 & R12: potentiometers



Speaker

We'll add leads
to the speaker



Speaker

from the LEDs

**Tin one side
of each lead**

(i.e., cover with
thin film of melted solder)

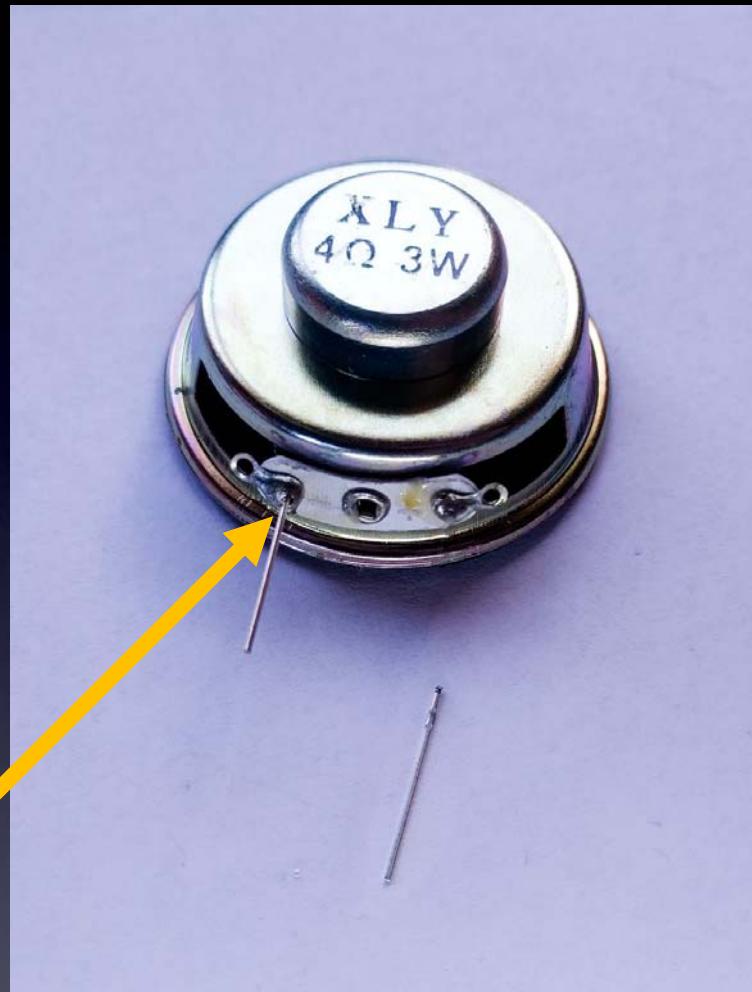


Speaker

**Solder one lead
to speaker**

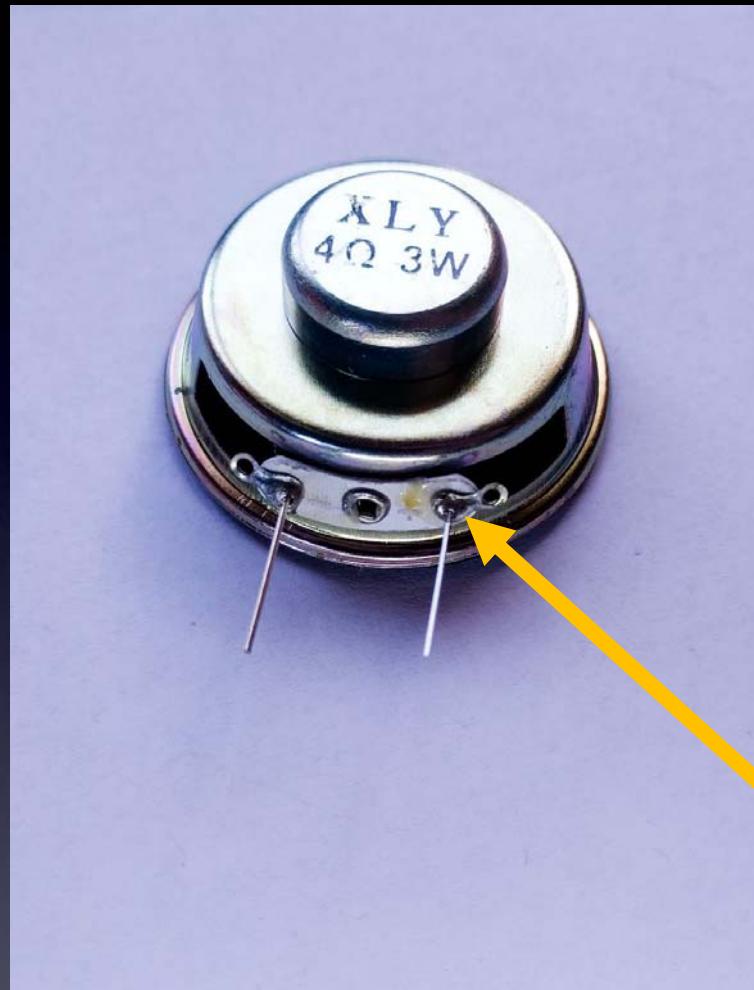


**Notice the
correct place
to solder the wire**



Speaker

**Solder next lead
to speaker**



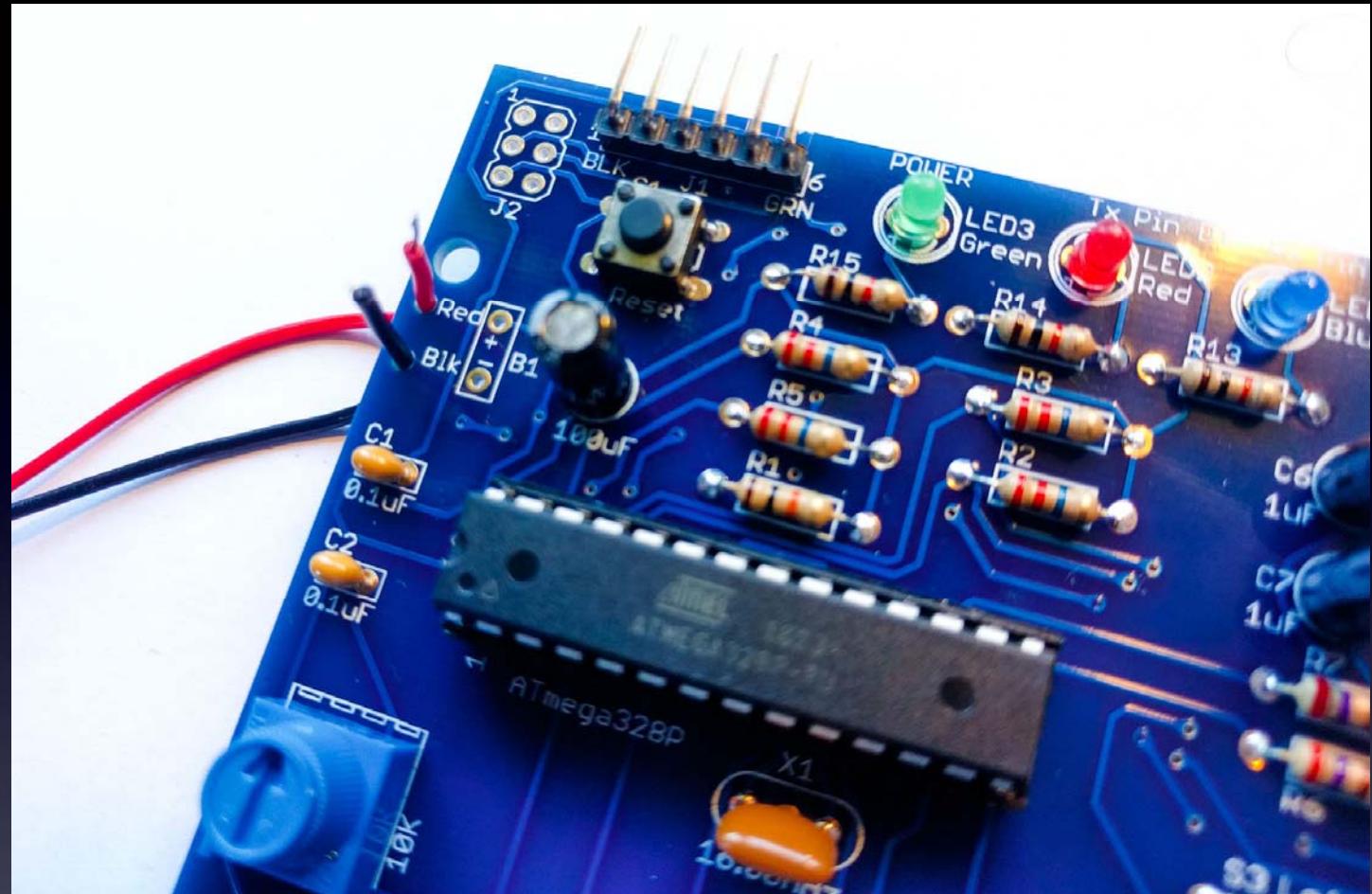
Speaker

**Notice the
correct place
to solder the wire**

**Insert
speaker into board
and solder
both leads to board.**



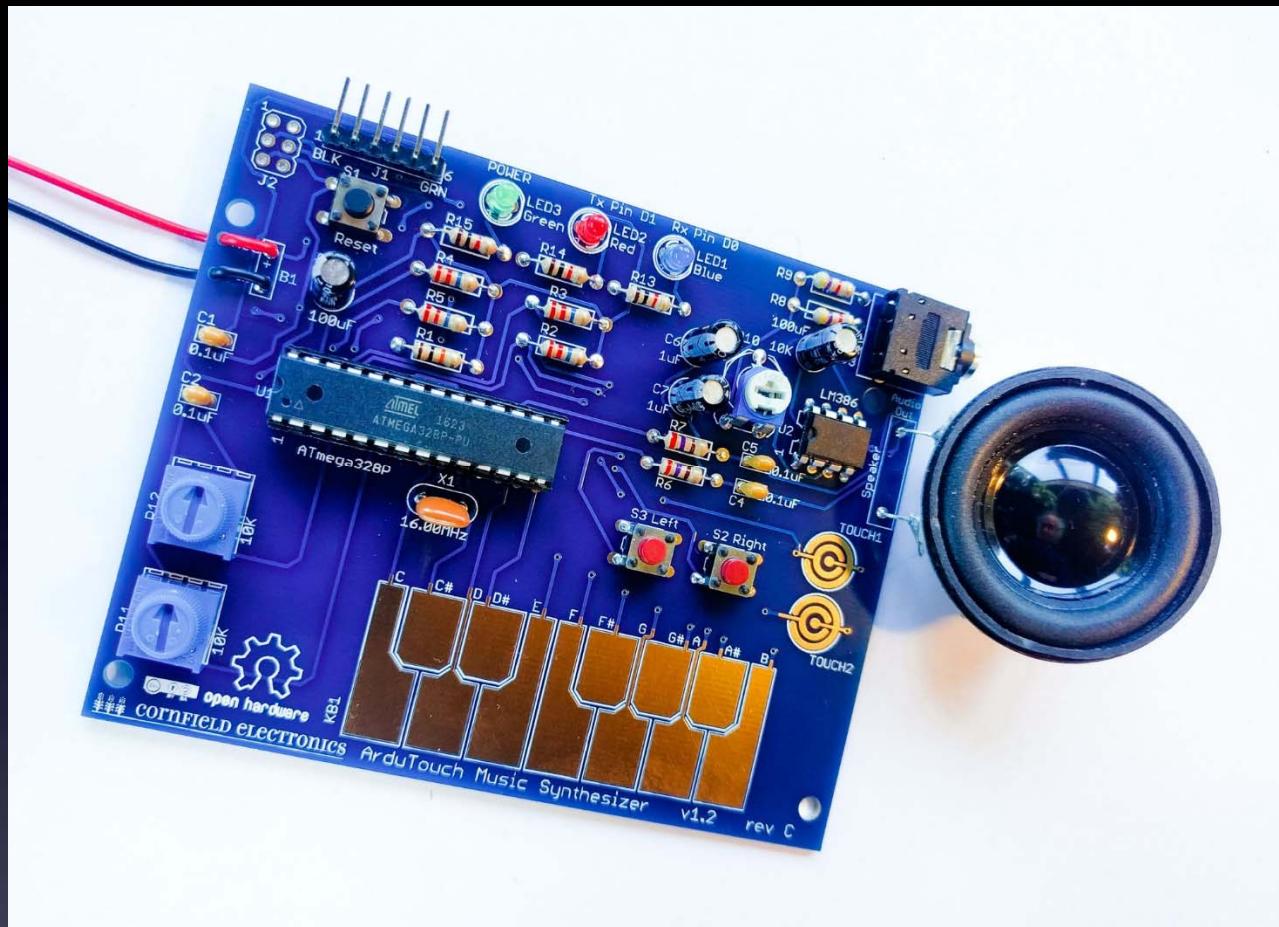
Speaker



**Push battery pack
leads through holes.**

**Make sure Red and Black go
through their correct holes!**

Battery pack

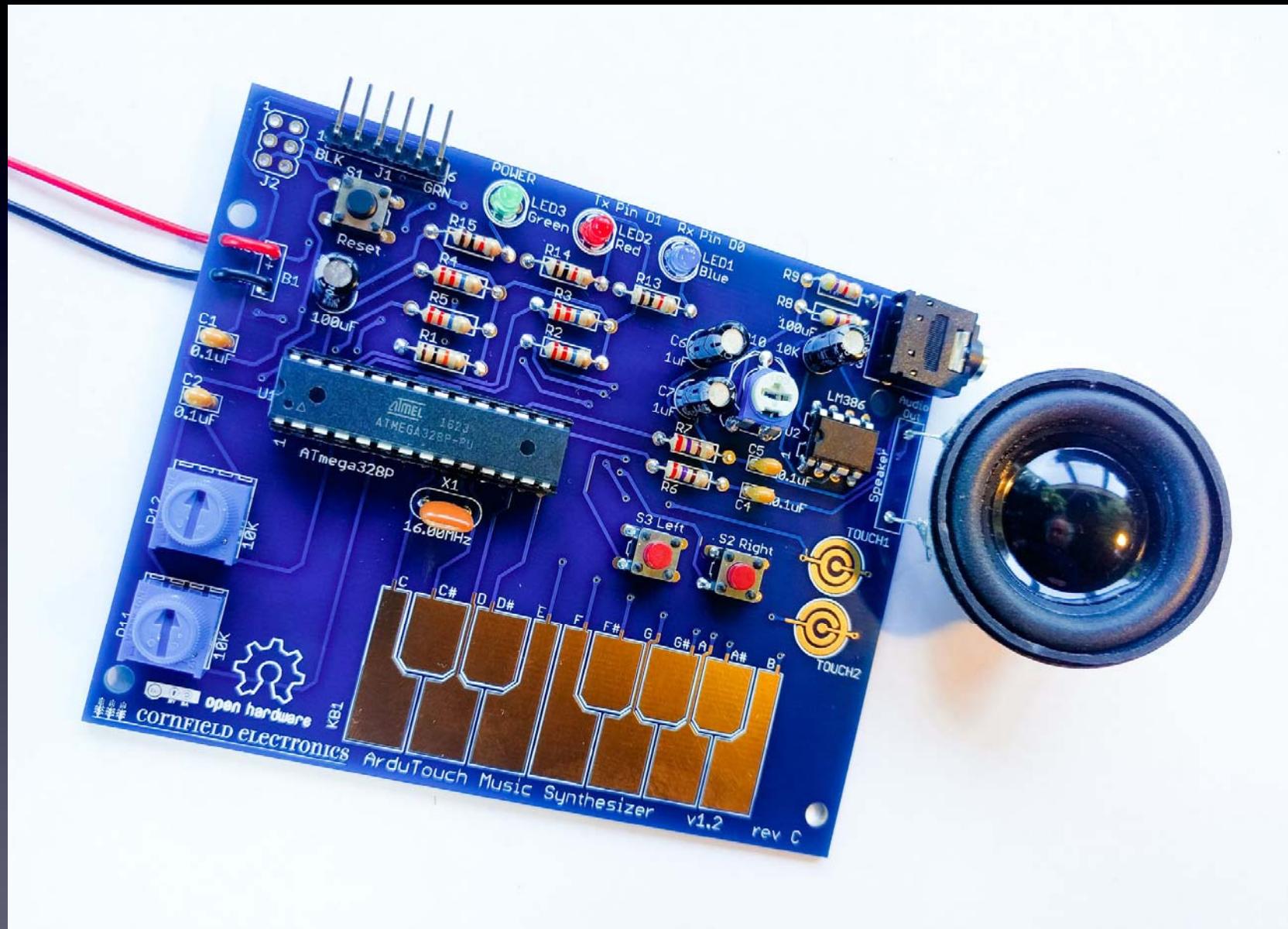


Loop one lead into its pad,
and solder.

Then loop the other lead into its pad,
and solder.

Battery pack

Done!



Let's make noise!

