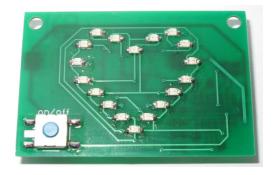
LED HEART - Construction Kit

Contents:

- 1 Circuit board "LED Heart v4.0"
- 1 Battery CR2032
- 1 Battery holder for CR2032 (SMD)
- 20 LEDs red (0805)
 - 1 Push-button (SMD)
 - 1 Microcontroller (programmed, SO8)
 - 5 Resistors 68 Ω (0805)
 - 1 Capacitor 100 nF (0805)



SMD Soldering Advice

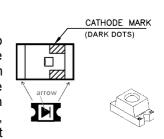
To solder the SMD components, tin only one of the pads, then grab the component with tweezers, re-heat the tinned pad and slide the component in sideways. When the

component is aligned properly, remove the soldering iron, let the solder joint cool and solder the remaining pins (starting with the diagonally opposite pin for ICs). Solder bridges between adjacent pins can be removed with desoldering wick or by heating up the solder joint, then very quickly knocking the board against the table (with the heated solder bridge facing down). For illustrated soldering instructions, see http://talkingelectronics.com/projects/SurfaceMount/SurfaceMount-P1.htm

http://talkingelectronics.com/projects/SurfaceMount/SurfaceMount-P1.html#table2 It is recommended to solder the components in the order listed below.

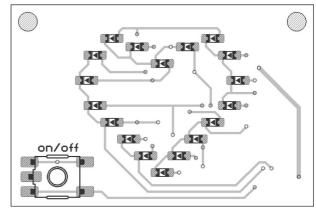
1. LEDs (top side):

The orientation is important for the LEDs. You can see two small green (or dark) dots inside the LED on one side (cathode). Some LEDs also have an arrow on the bottom pointing that way. This side must face in the direction the little arrow on the circuit board is pointing to, as shown in the image to the right. Don't solder too long on the LEDs, they will have reduced brightness if they become too hot during soldering.



2. Resistors (R1~R5, bottom side):

The resistors are the small rectangular components (size 0805, for 0.08" \times 0.05" \approx 2 mm \times 1.25 mm) marked with "680" (68·10° Ω) or "68R0" (68.0 Ω). The orientation doesn't matter.

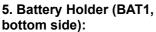


3. Microcontroller (IC1, bottom side):

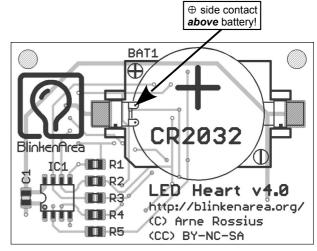
The small round indent in one corner of the controller (indicating pin 1) must match the small circle on the silkscreen on the board.

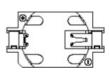
4. Capacitor (C1, bottom side):

The capacitor is the small (size 0805) brown component with no marking. The orientation doesn't matter.



You need a decently sized soldering tip for the battery holder – a long, thin tip for SMD soldering doesn't work very well. If your tip is pointy, hold the *side* of the tip against the battery holder's contact for better heat transfer. Make sure the chamfered corner as well as the \oplus and \ominus marks match the silkscreen outline on the board.





6. Push-button (top side):

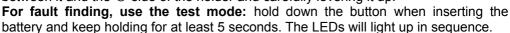
Solder the push-button to the intended location on the board (on the LED side). Orientation is not important if your push-button has only 4 pins, the fifth pad remains unused. 5-pin push-buttons will only fit in one orientation.



7. Turn it on!

Insert the battery (text side facing away from the board) by sliding it sideways under the \oplus side contact and then pushing it down. Press the push-button to switch the LED Heart on.

The battery can be removed by inserting a small, flat screwdriver between it and the Θ side of the holder and carefully levering it up.



- If an LED lights up at the wrong time, it is likely populated the wrong way around. Desolder it by heating the two pads in quick succession until you can push the LED away with the soldering iron's tip (or use 2 irons), remove any remaining solder with desoldering braid and solder the LED again (rotated 180°).
- If every 4th LED or 4 consecutive LEDs are not working, the cause is probably a bad solder joint on a controller pin or resistor.
- ullet If nothing works, check controller pins 1 and 8 (bottom left and top left) and make sure the battery is inserted correctly (\oplus side contact above battery, as shown above).

Questions? Problems? Comments? Ideas? Please contact me.

E-mail: arne@blinkenarea.org

Project webpage: http://wiki.blinkenarea.org/index.php/LedShapesEnglish

