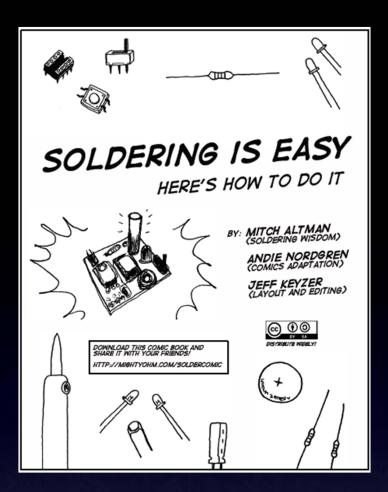


Radafruit &

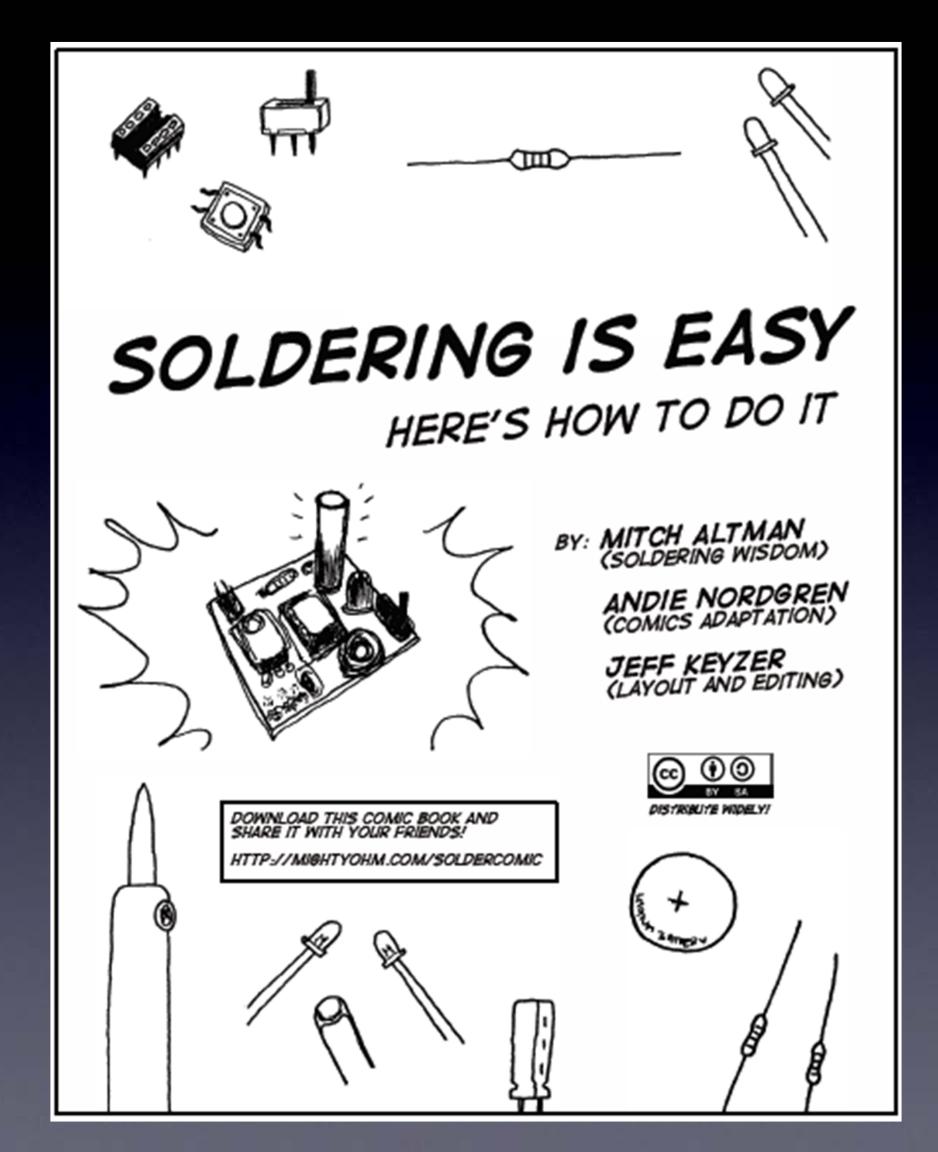


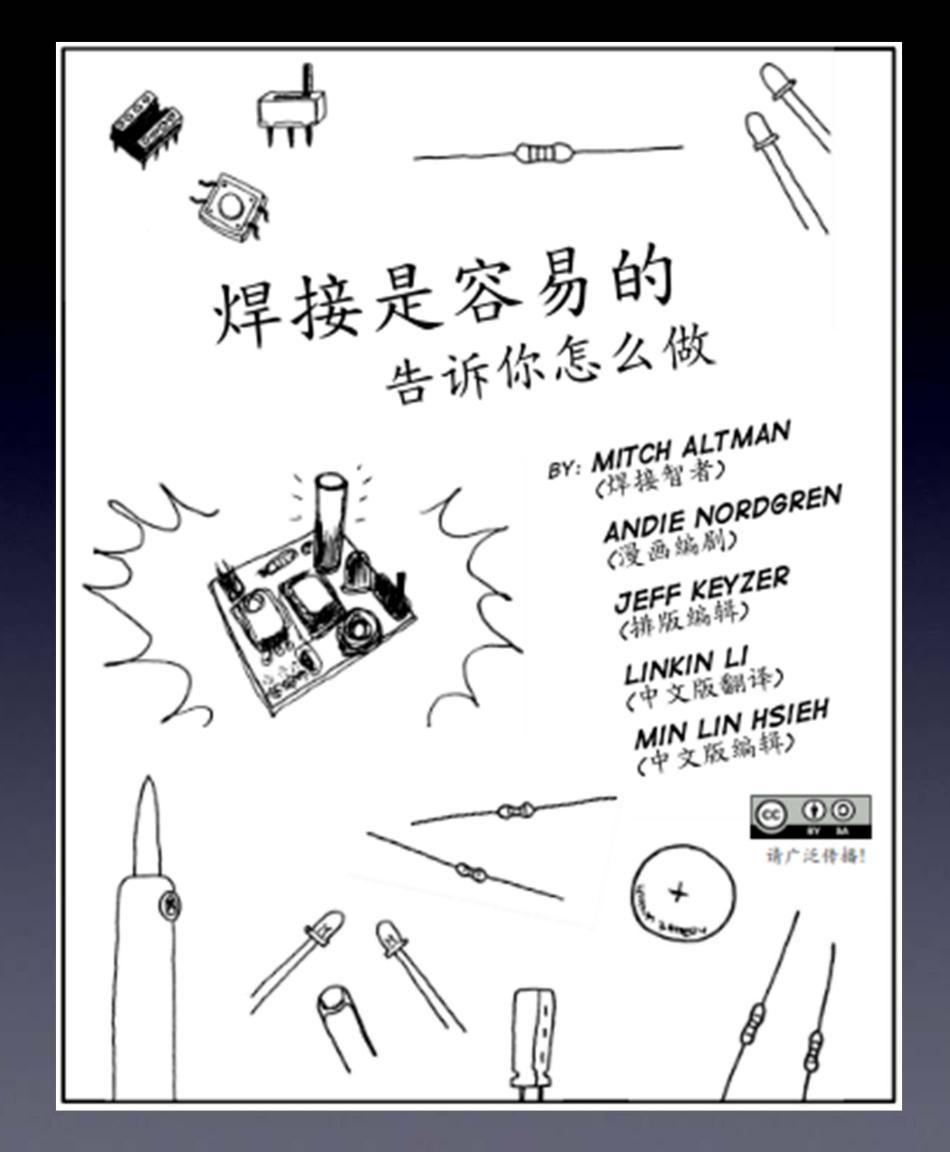
The following photos will show you how to solder.

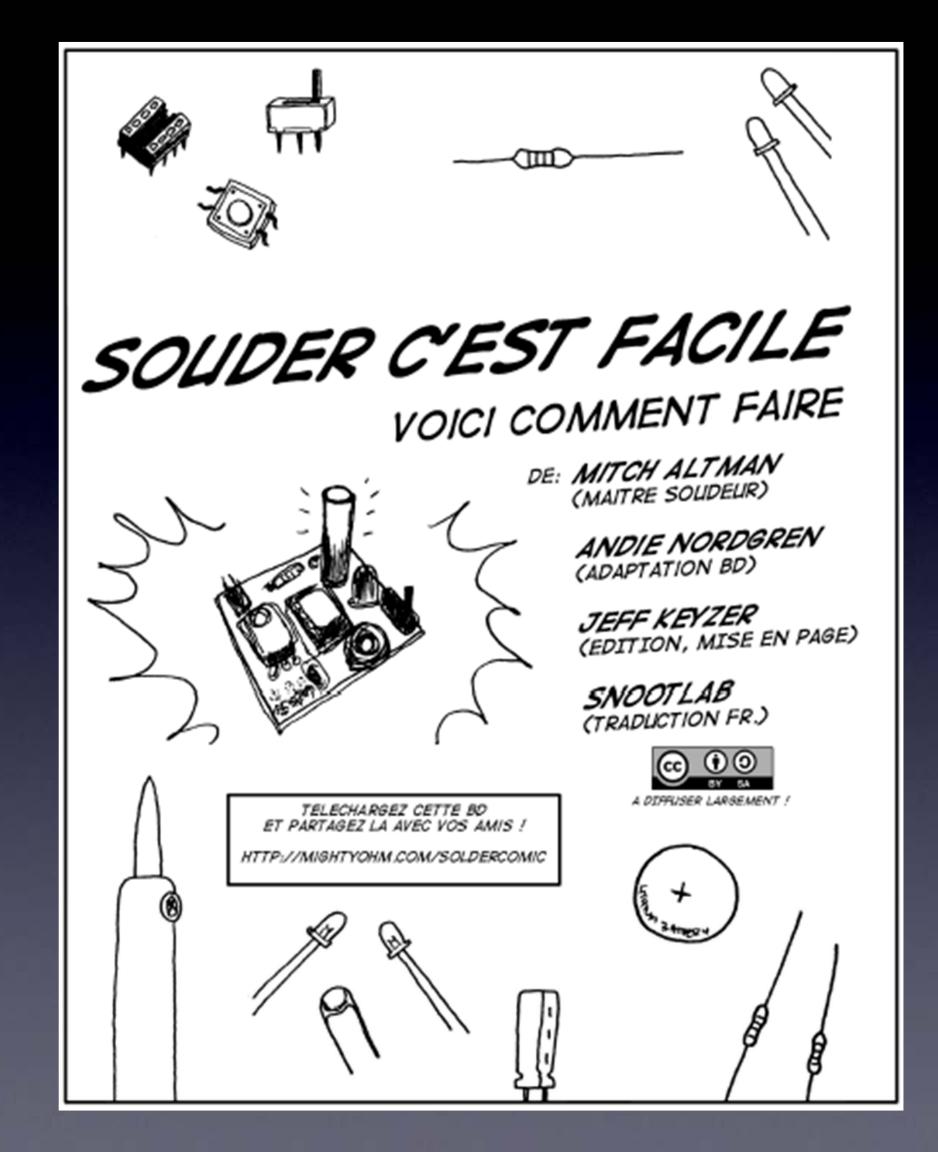
But feel free to download the "Soldering Is Easy" comic book for free!

(In many different languages.)

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



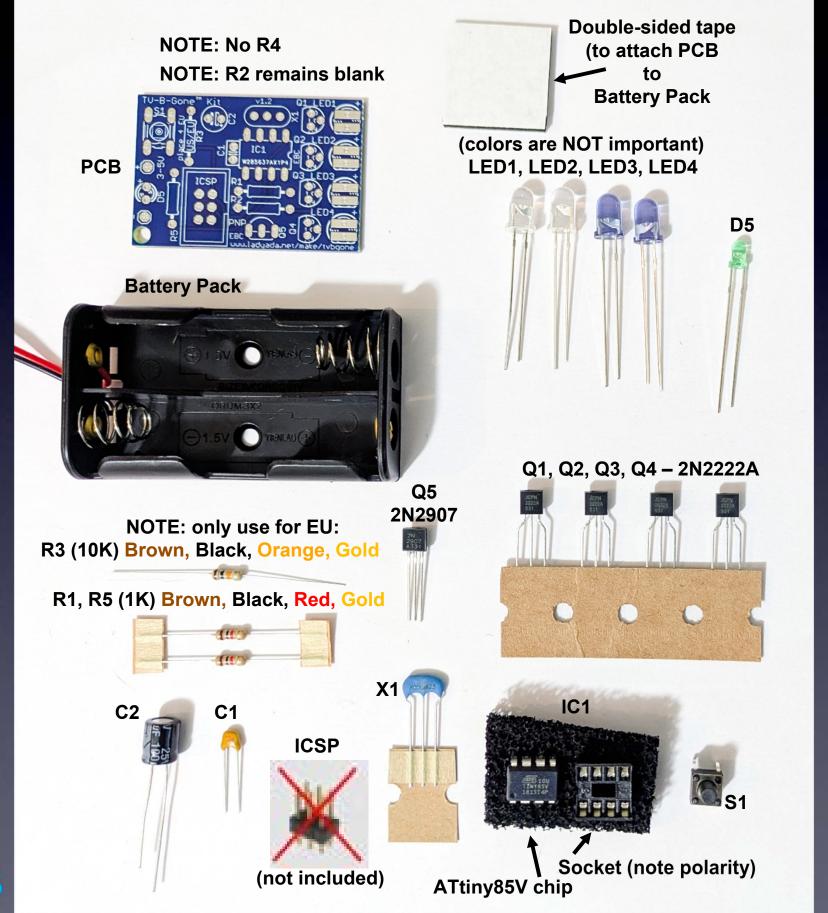




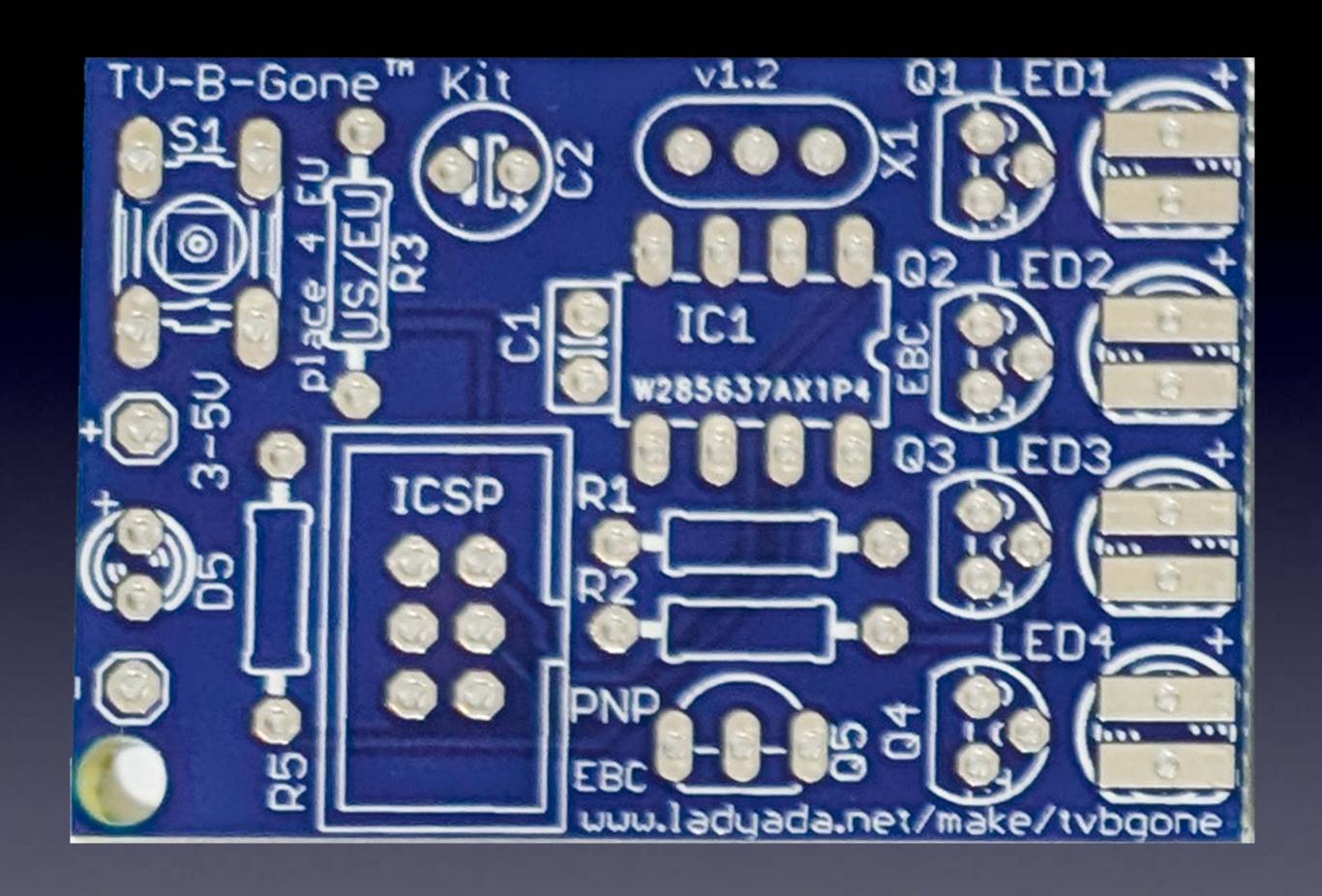




### Parts



All of the parts



The board we'll solder the parts to

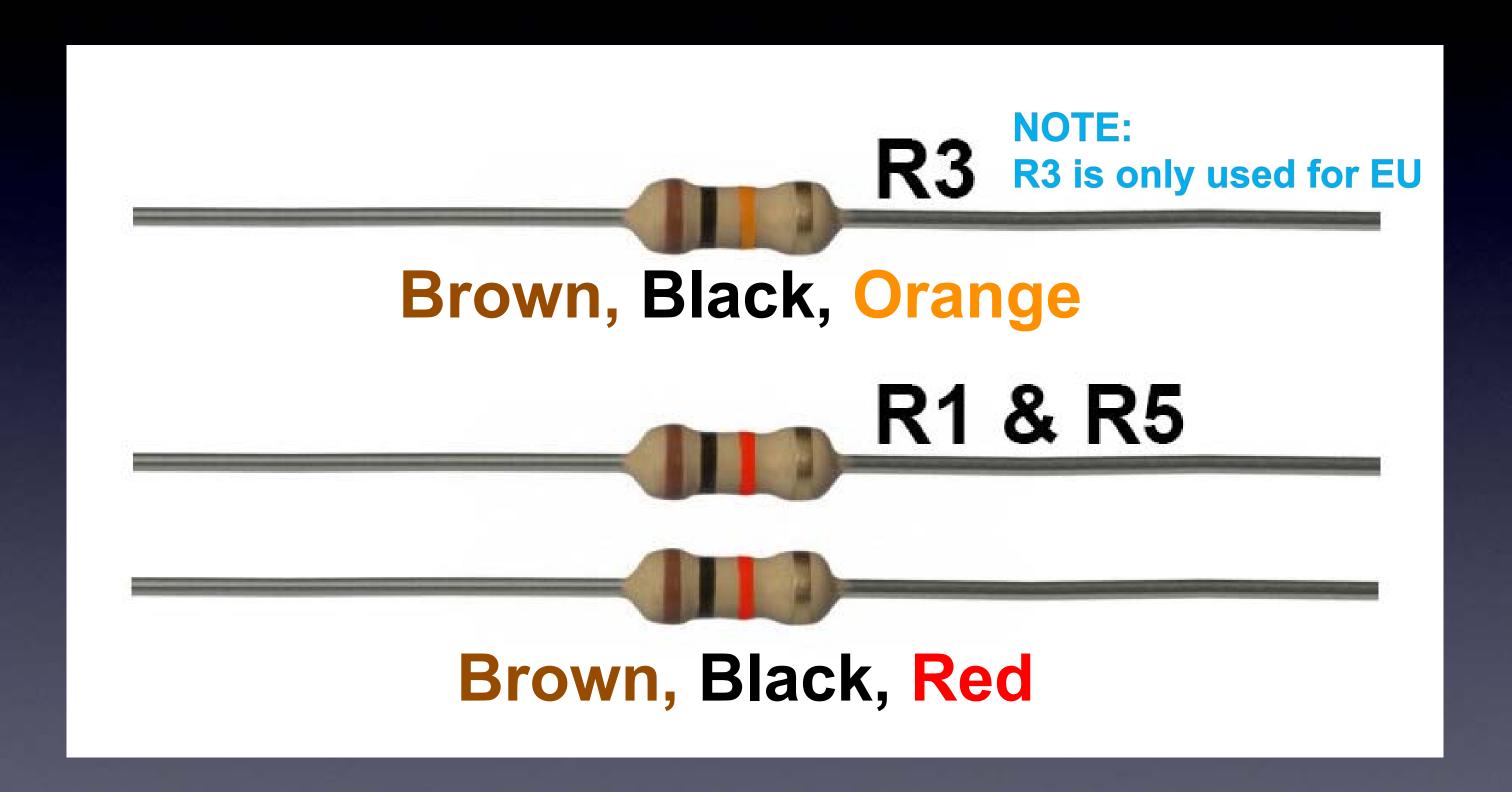


IF YOU USE LEEROLAND SOLOGY. Filly paste in a syringe And Isopropy Alcohol

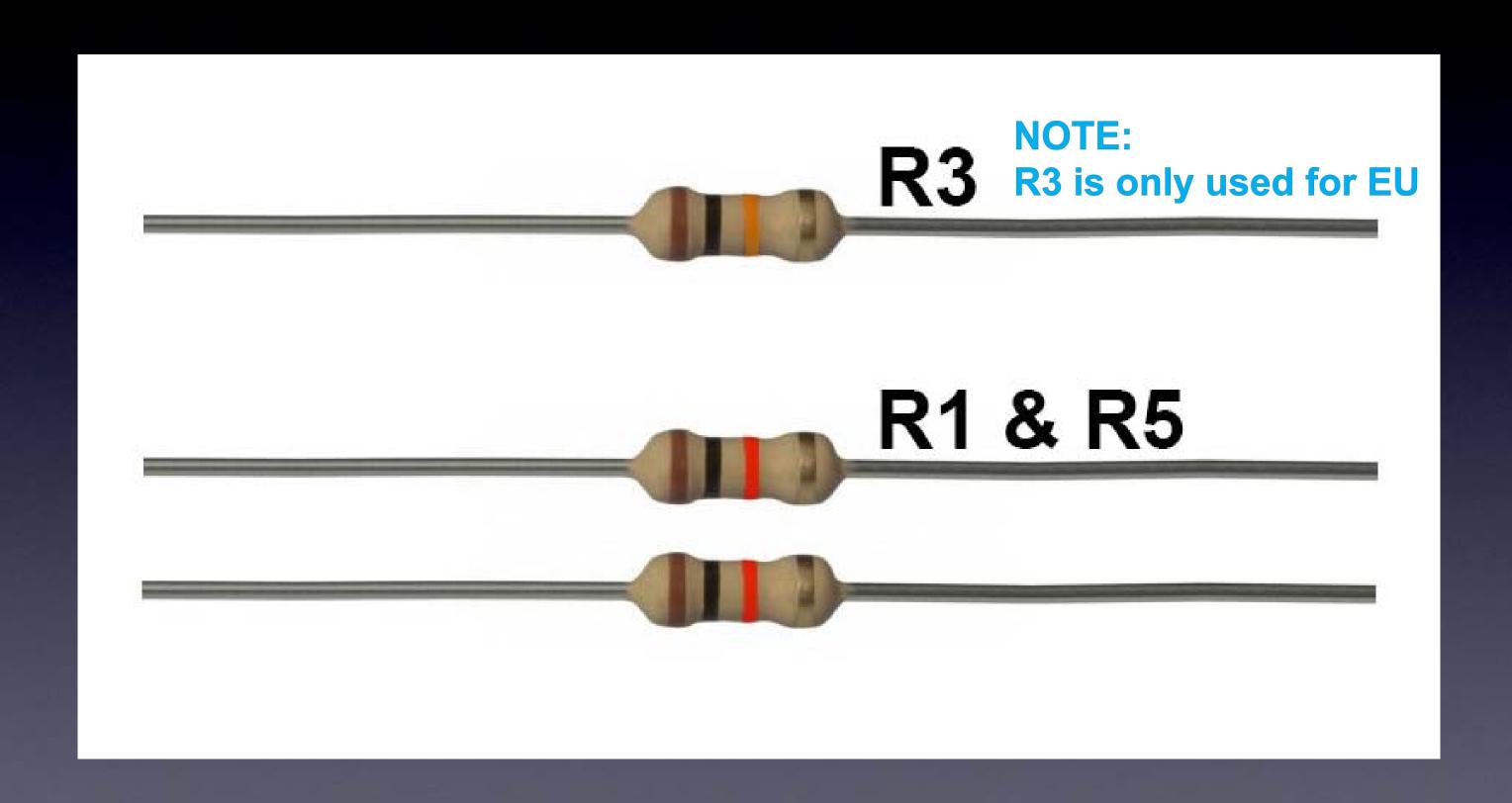
The tools you'll need:

- soldering Iron (35W or less)
- solder (more details coming)
- soldering iron stand
- cellulose kitchen sponge (not plastic!)
- small wire cutter

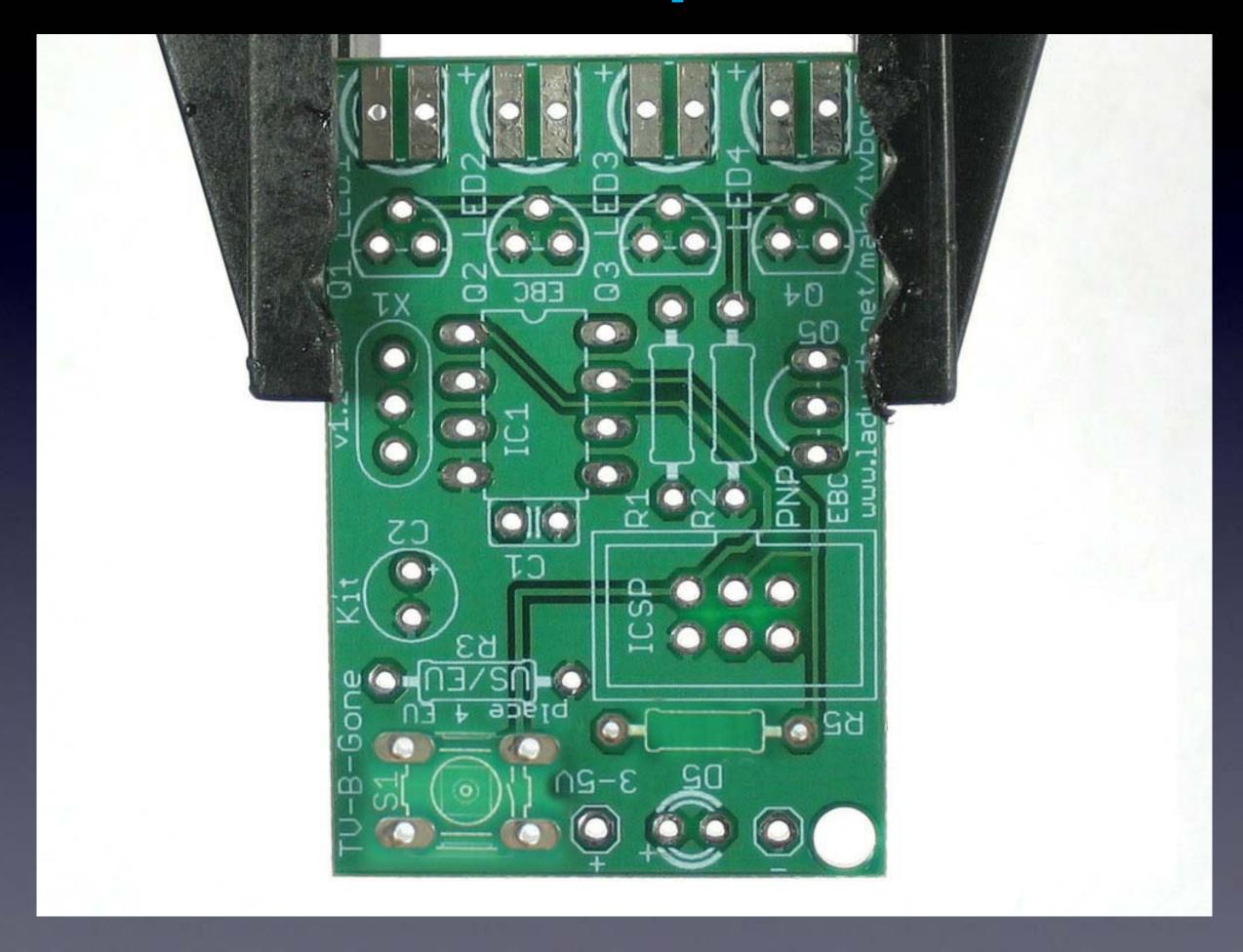
#### 3 Resistors in the kit



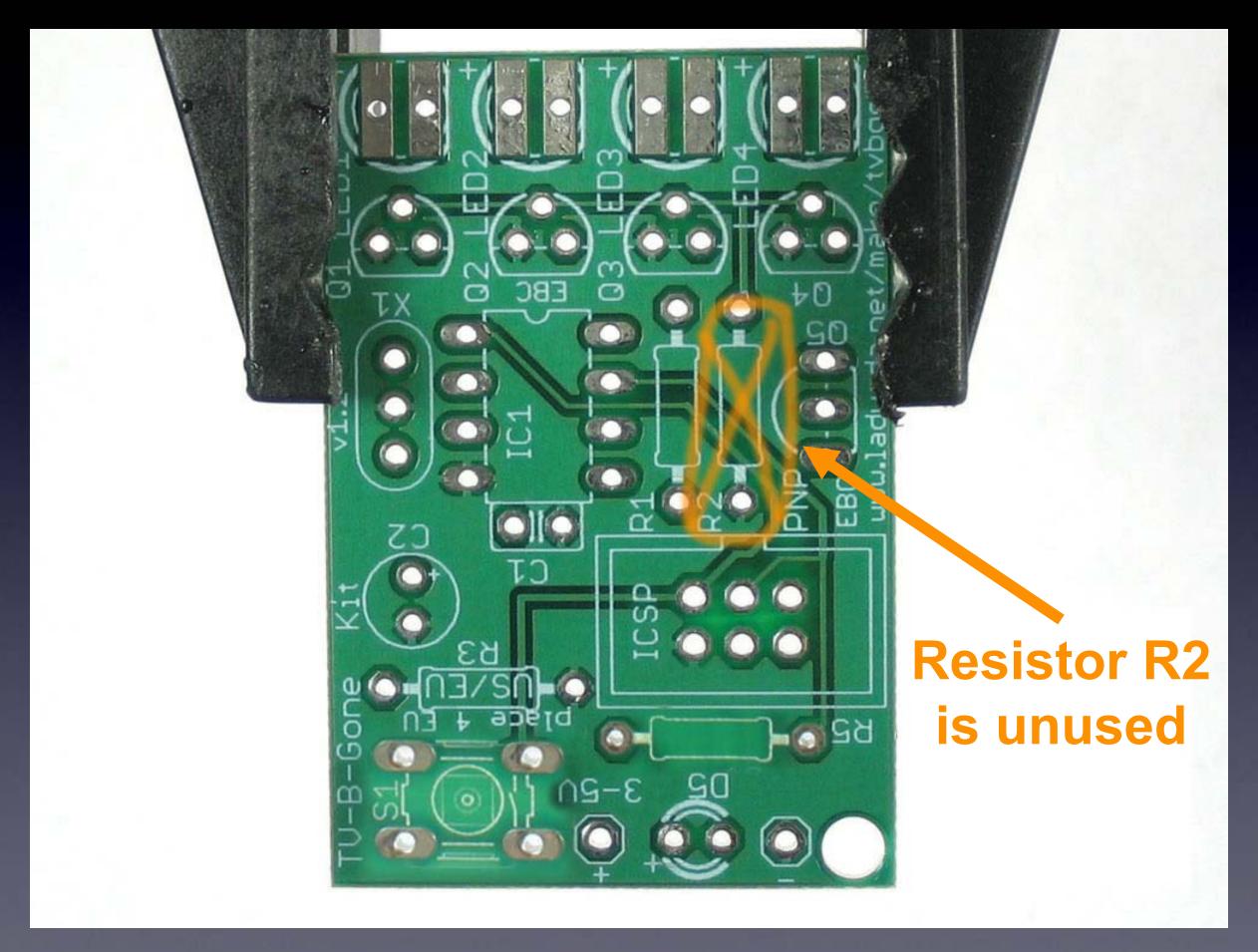
#### Look at the shape of these parts



#### See the same shapes on the PCB



### Do NOT put anything in R2



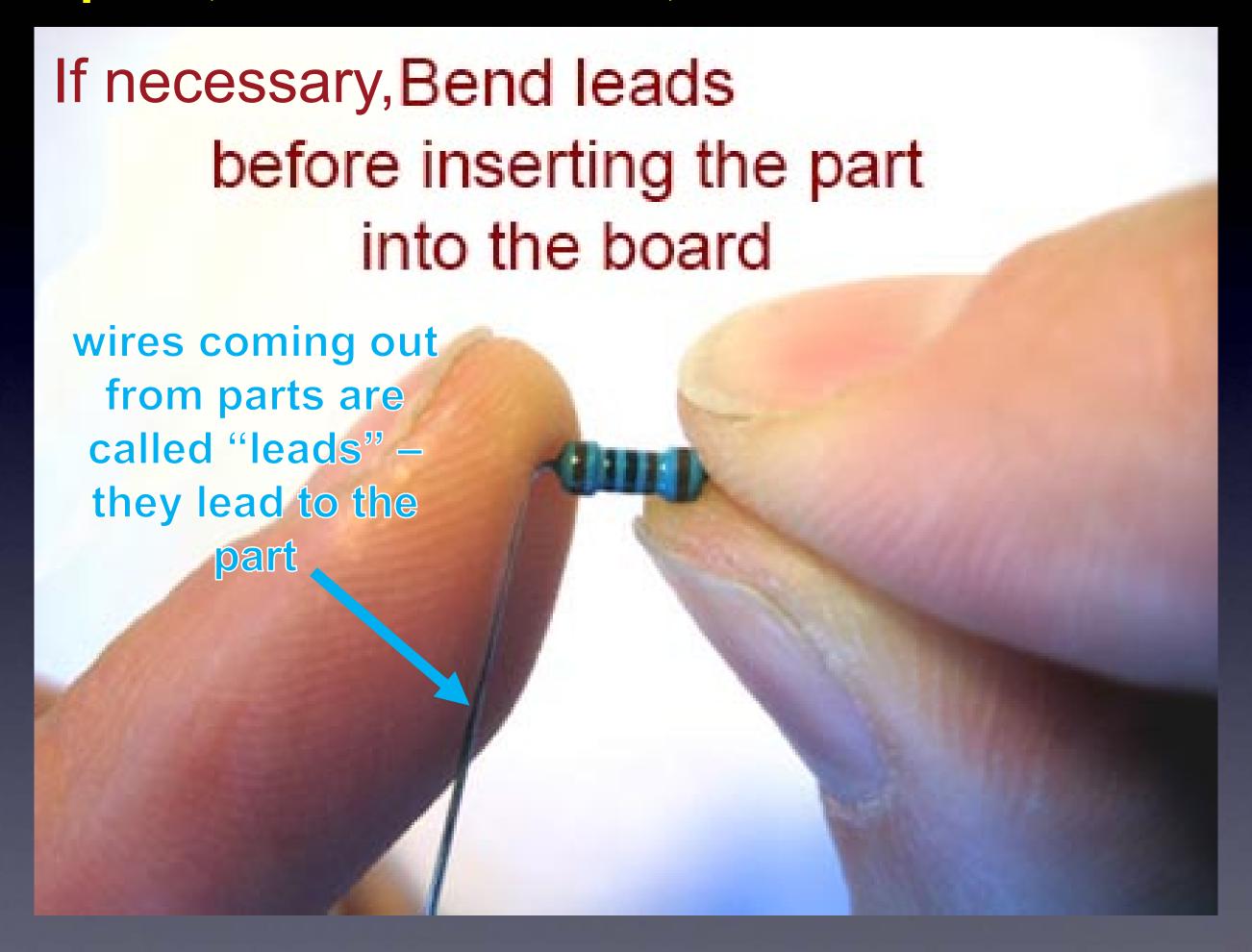
## We will start with Resistors R1 & R5

R1 & R5



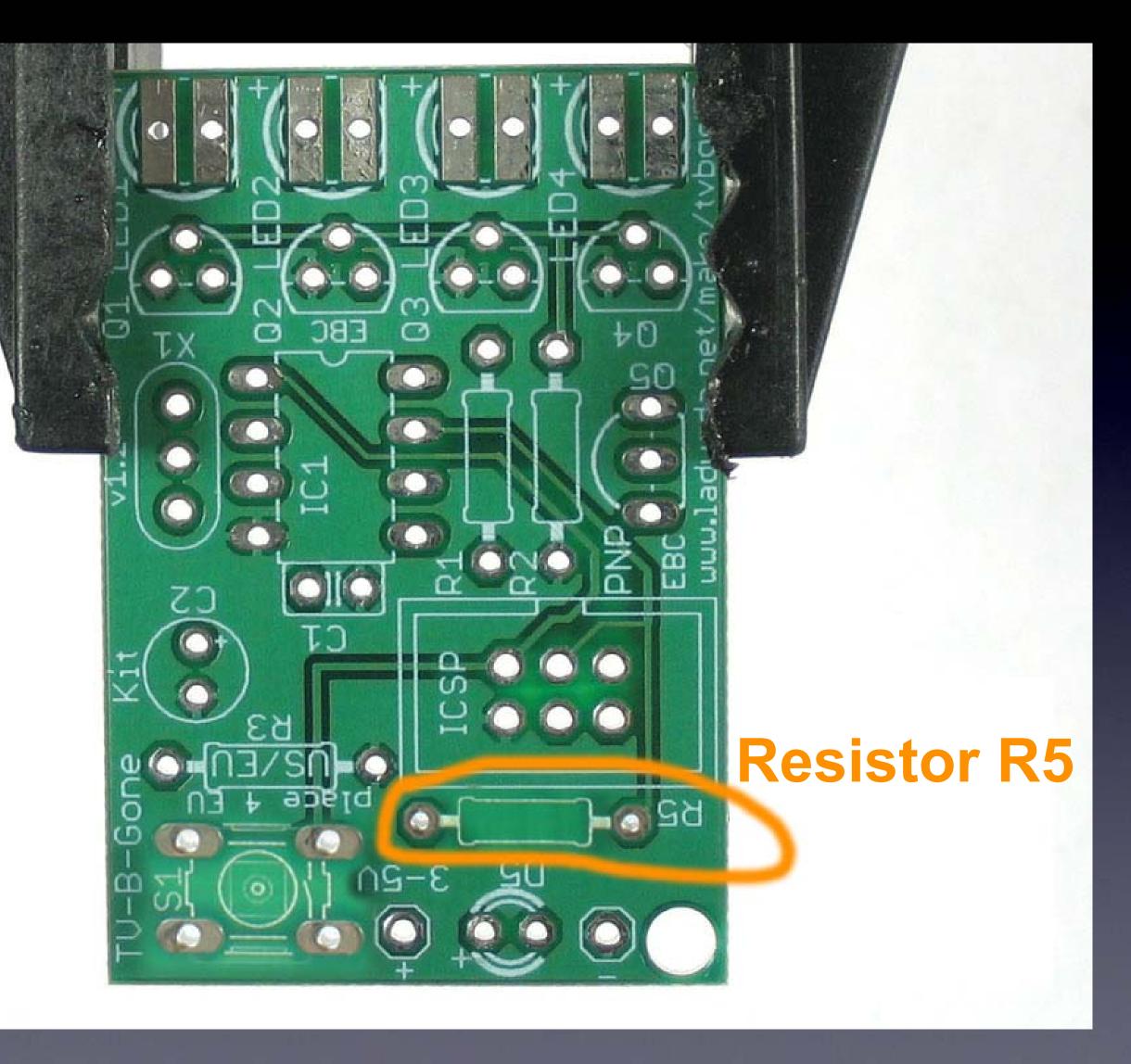
NOTE: Do NOT use the [Brown, Black, Orange] resistor!

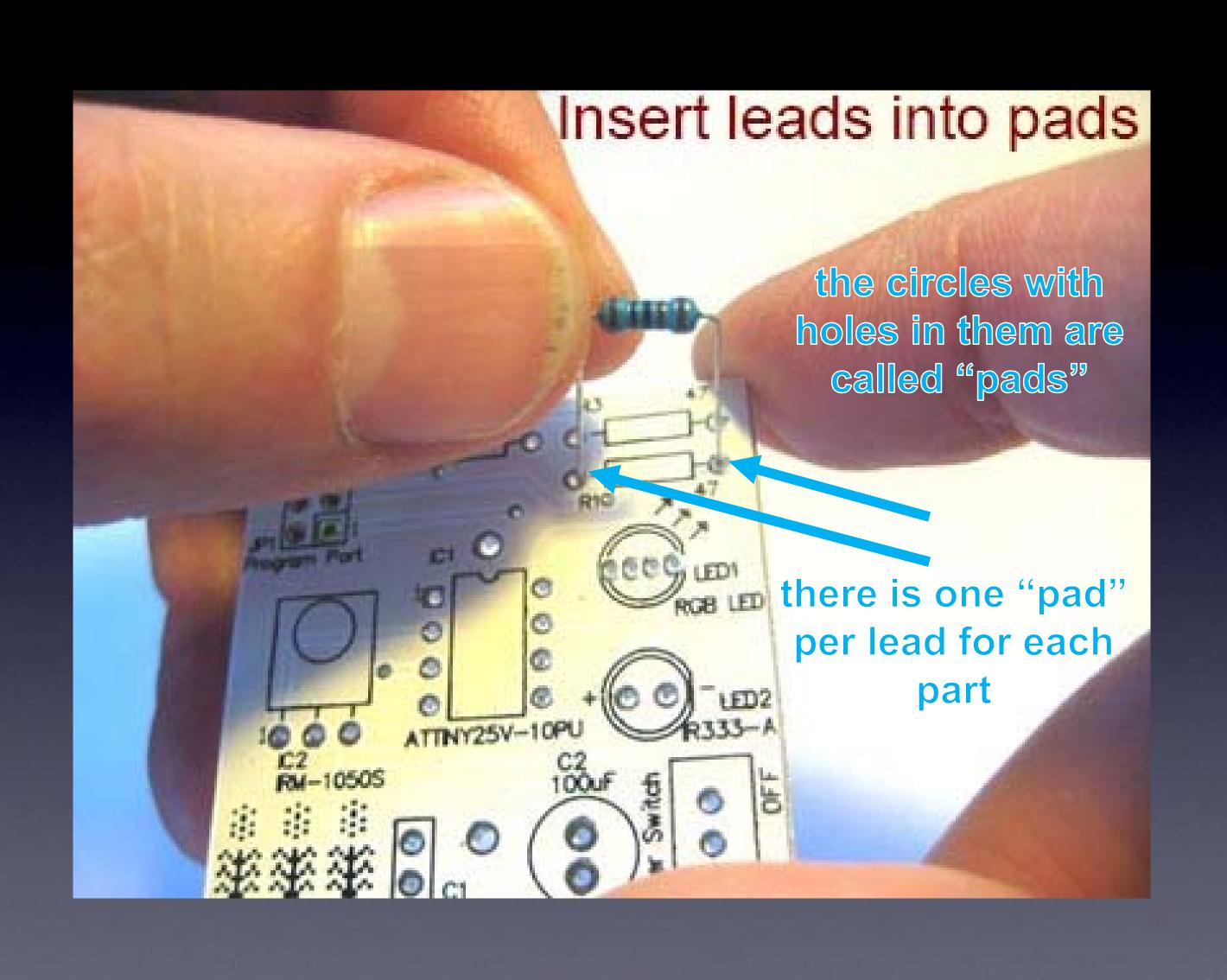
#### Some parts, such as resistors, need their leads bent first

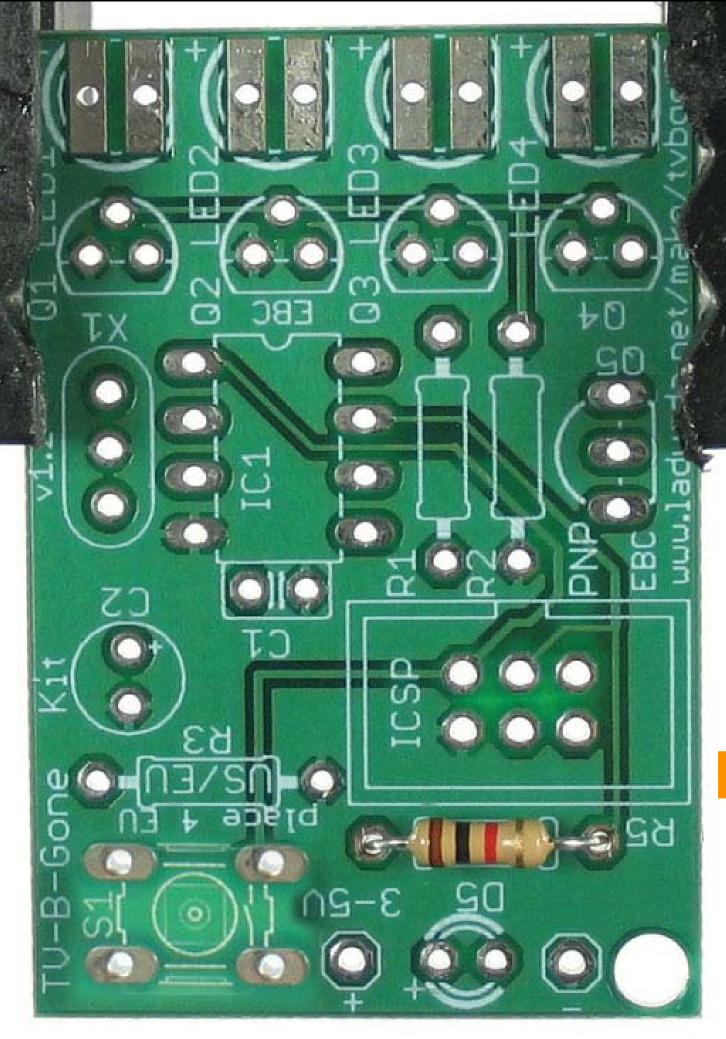




R5 – this is how it will look before inserting it into the board

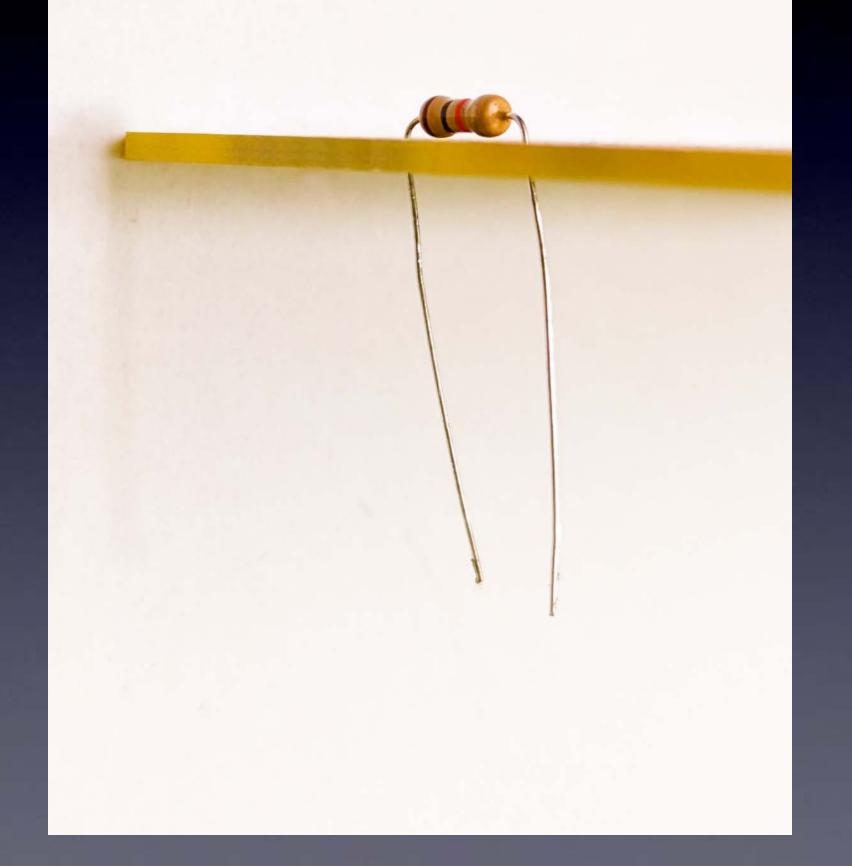






Resistor R5 inserted

### R5: leads inserted into their pads



#### R5: board upside down

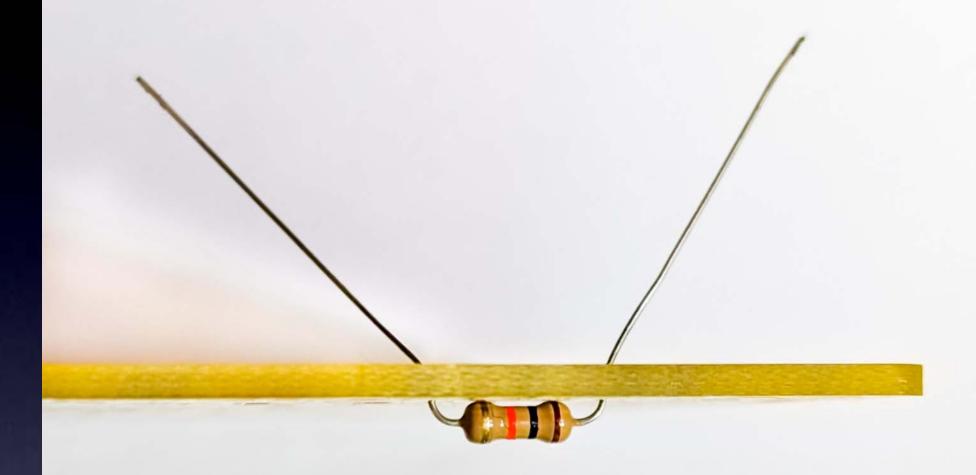


Bend leads half way out

(only half way) like a "V"

so that the part won't fall out while soldering it

#### R5: board upside down



Bend leads half way out

(only half way) like a "V"

Ready to Solder !



# How to hold a soldering iron

(Like a pencil – held from underneath)



### The best kind of solder for DIY electronics:

(Sn - Tin / Pb - Lead)

160/A0 is also 90000 63/37 rosin core,

0.031" (0.8mm) diameter (or smaller)

Note:

Most

Lead-Free solder has poisonous fumes!

## A good kind of solder for DIY electronics:

This is the only good searching)



Kester
K100LD Rosin
(not "No Clean")

0.031" diameter (0.8mm)

## A good kind of solder for DIY electronics:

This is the only good searching)



Kester K100LD Rosin Solder

0.031" diameter (0.8mm)

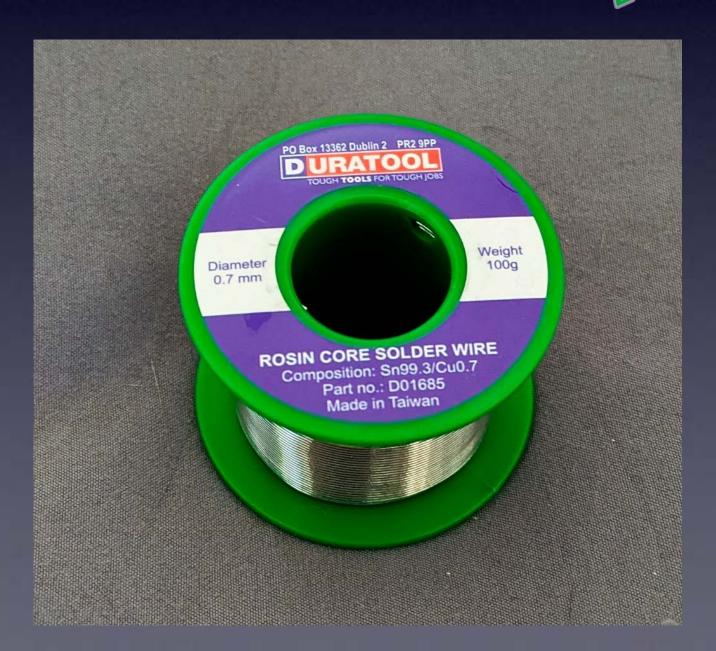
#### Note:



If you use Lead-Free solder
it is helpful
to also have
flux paste in a syringe
And Isopropyl Alcohol

# Another good kind of solder for DIY electronics:

This is another good Lead-Free solder I have found!



Duratool D01685 Rosin

0.7mm diameter

(as good as the Kester K100LD Rosin)

### 3 Safety Tips...

### Safety Tip #1:

Hot!!

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

### Safety Tip #2:

# Soldering chemicals are toxic

But they easily wash off your hands with soap and water

### Safety Tip #3:

(coming soon)

# 2 secrets to good soldering...

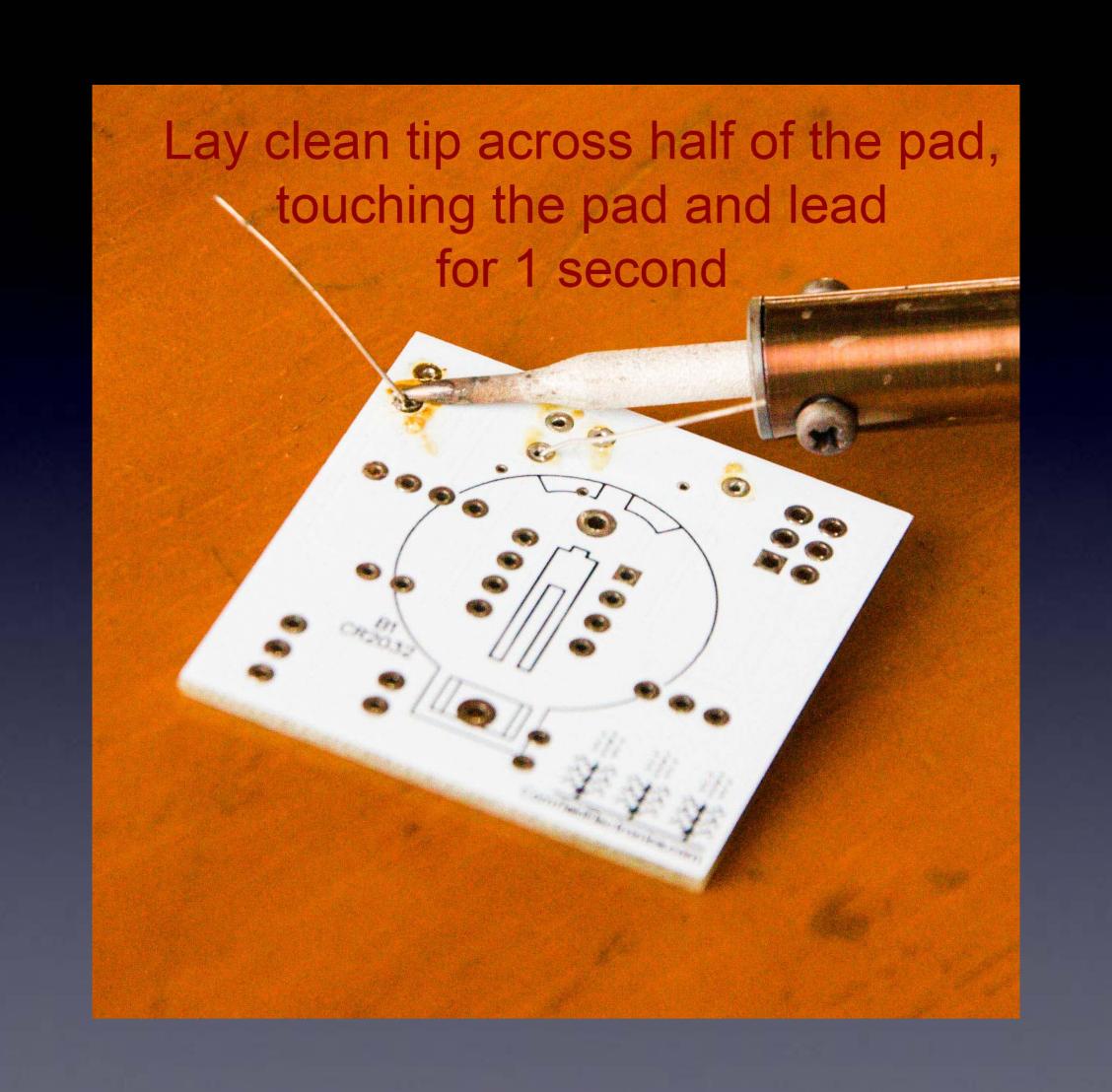
### Secret #1:

### Clean the tip!

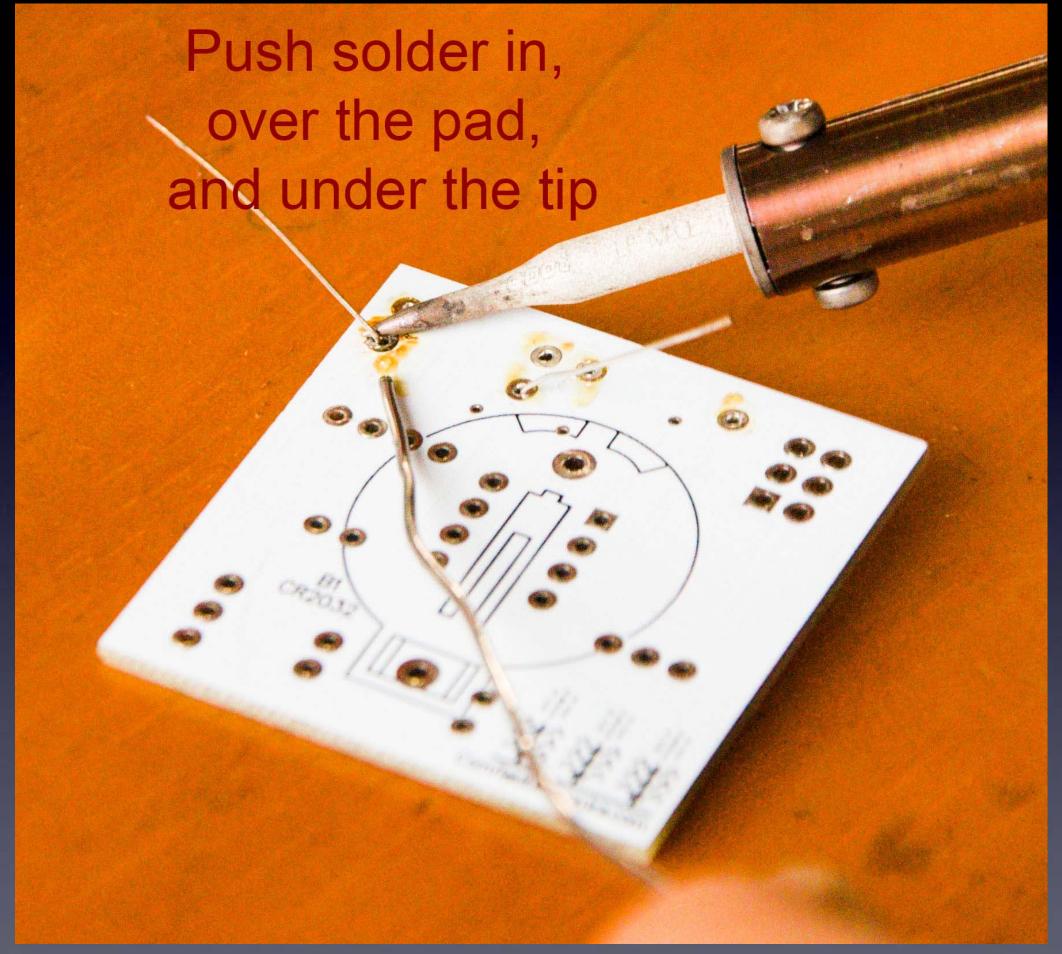
(before every solder connection)

Bang (lightly) 3 times, Swipe, Rotate, Swipe (on the sponge):

Keep the tip shiny silver!

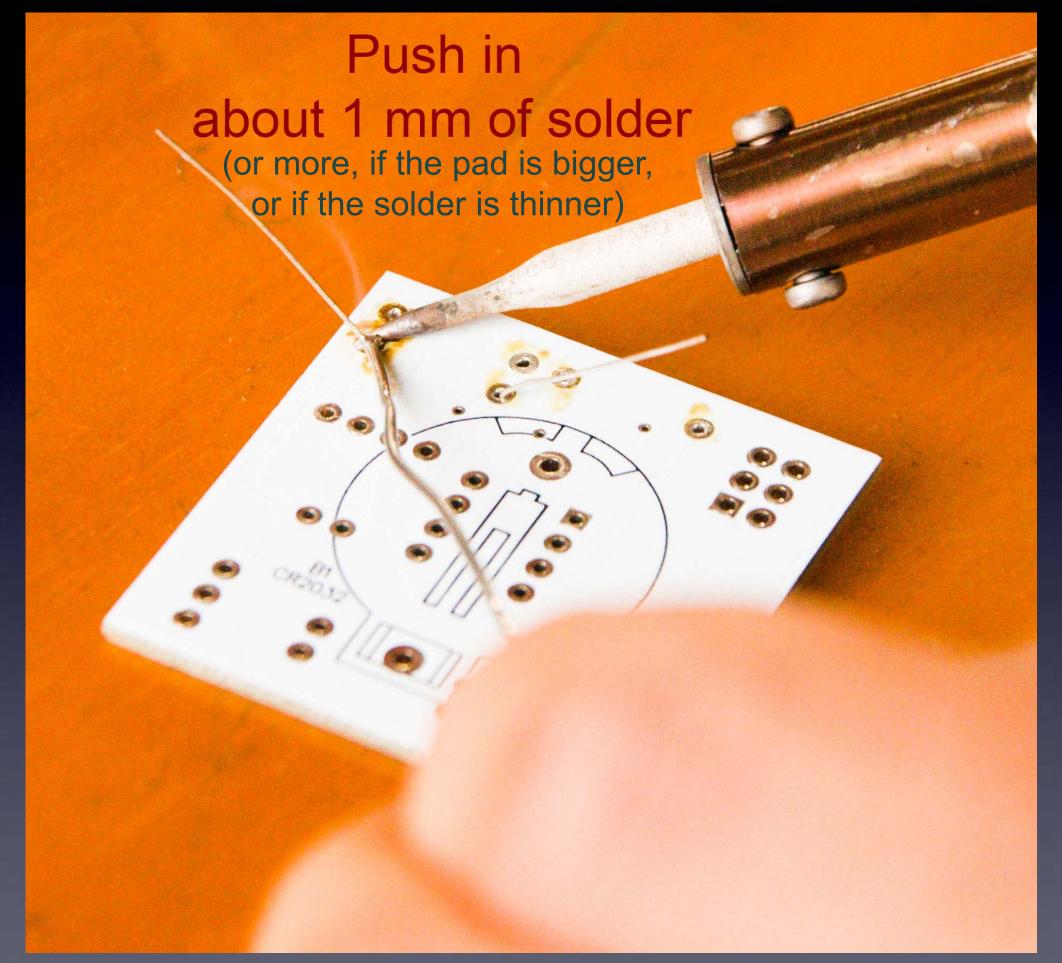


Do this quickly (slowly doesn't work well) – solder in & out in about 1 second

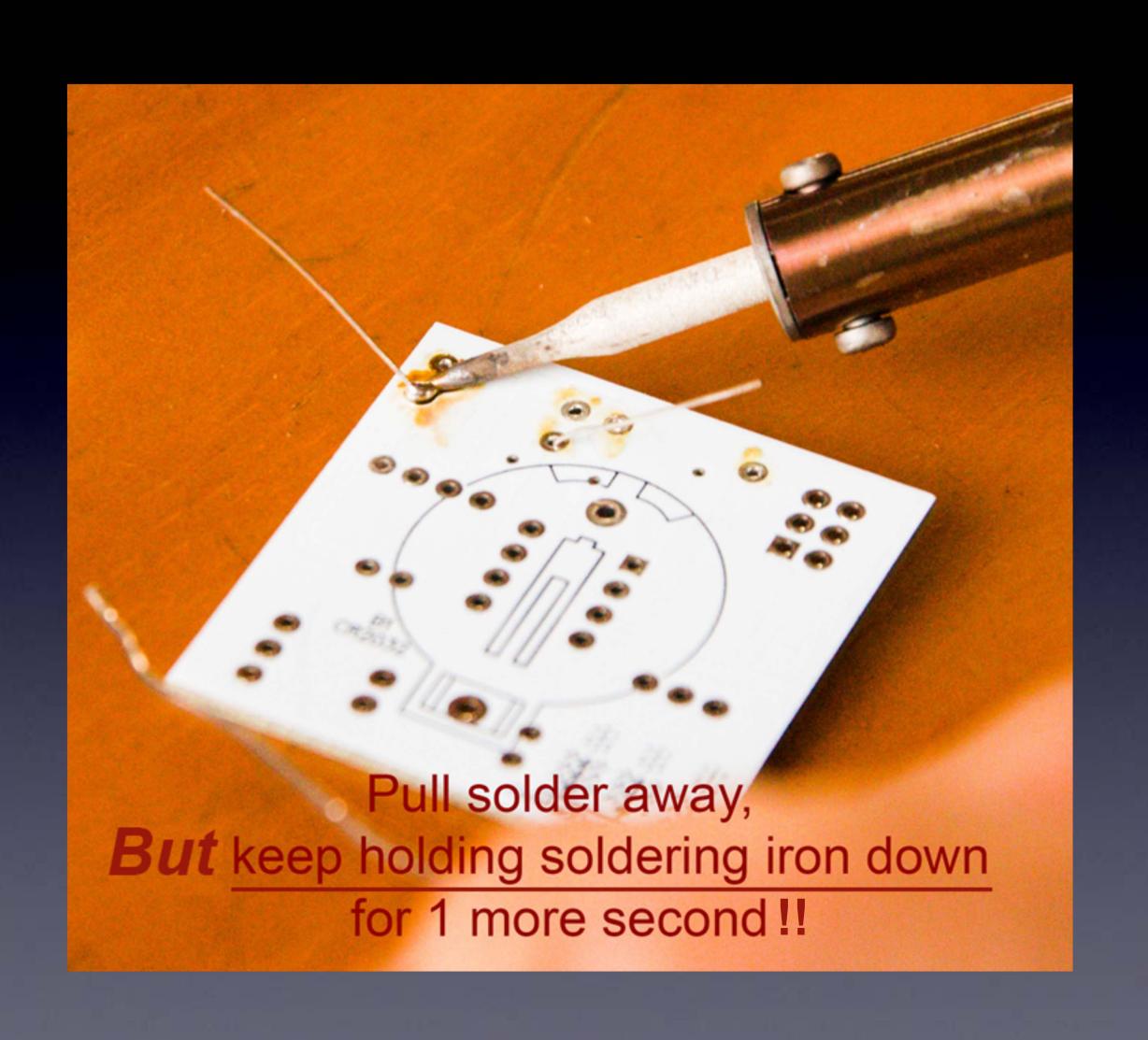


Make sure solder melts on the <u>underside</u> of the soldering iron tip (not the side or top of the soldering iron tip)!

Do this quickly (slowly doesn't work well) – solder in & out in about 1 second

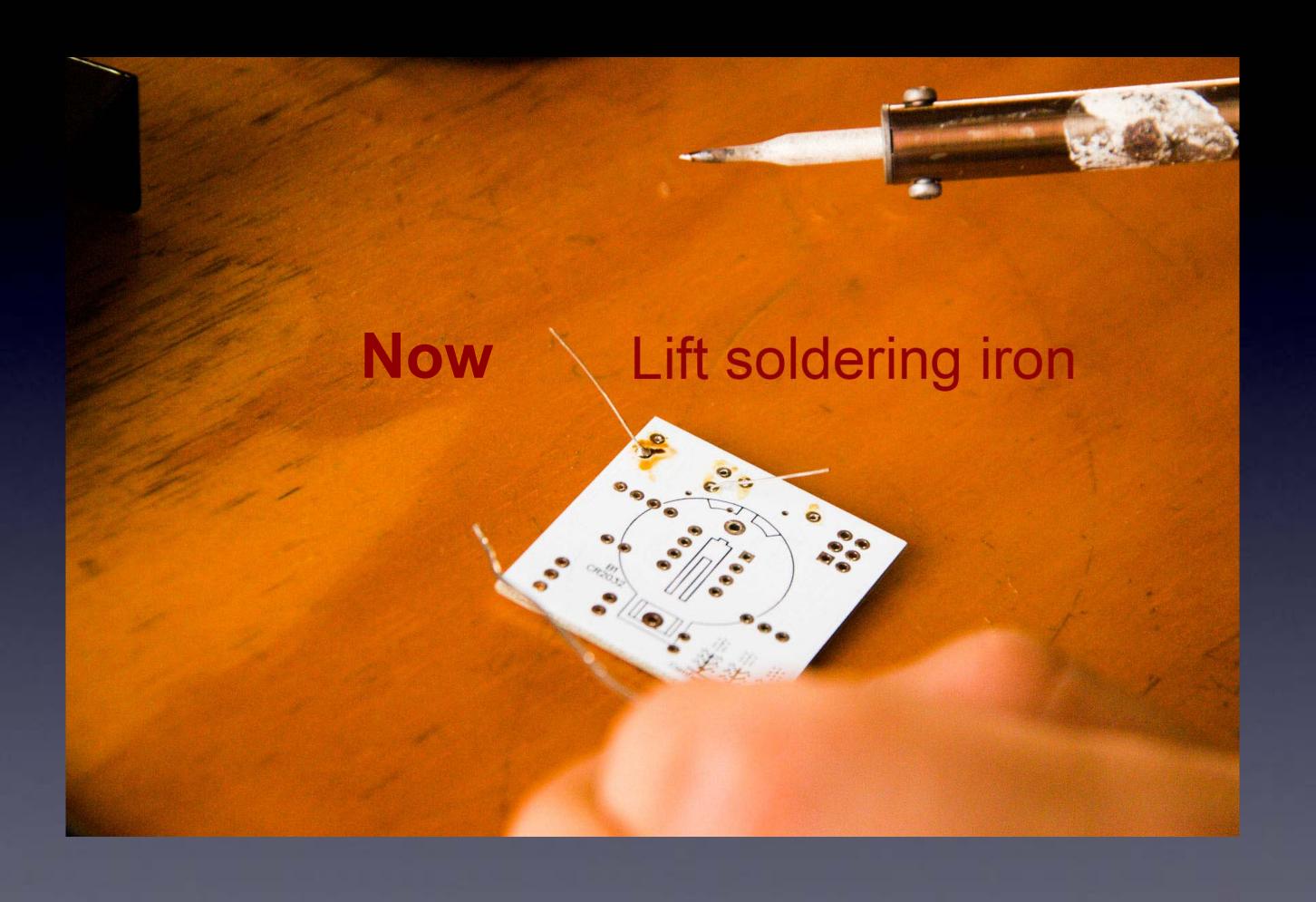


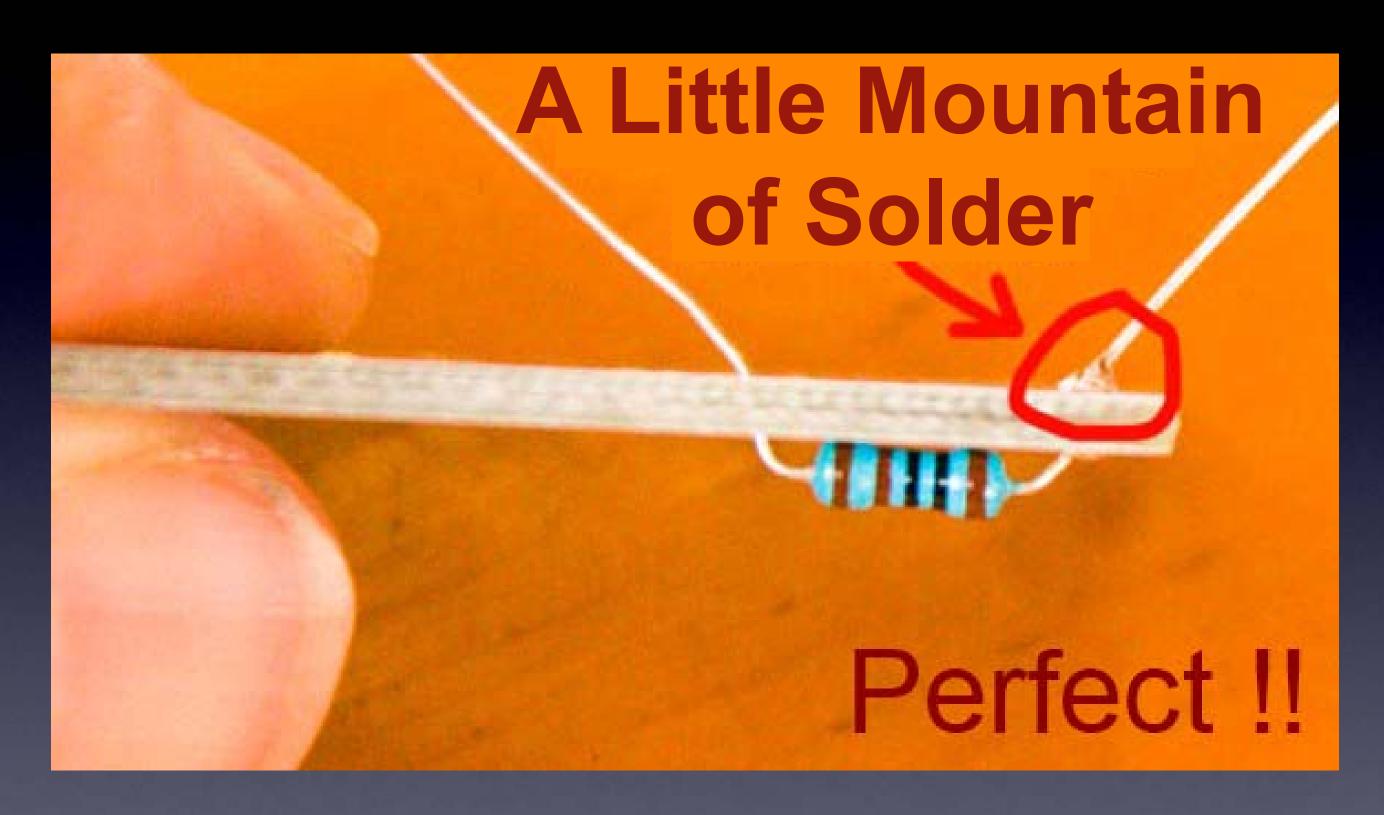
Make sure solder melts on the <u>underside</u> of the soldering iron tip (not the side or top of the soldering iron tip)!



### Secret #2:

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

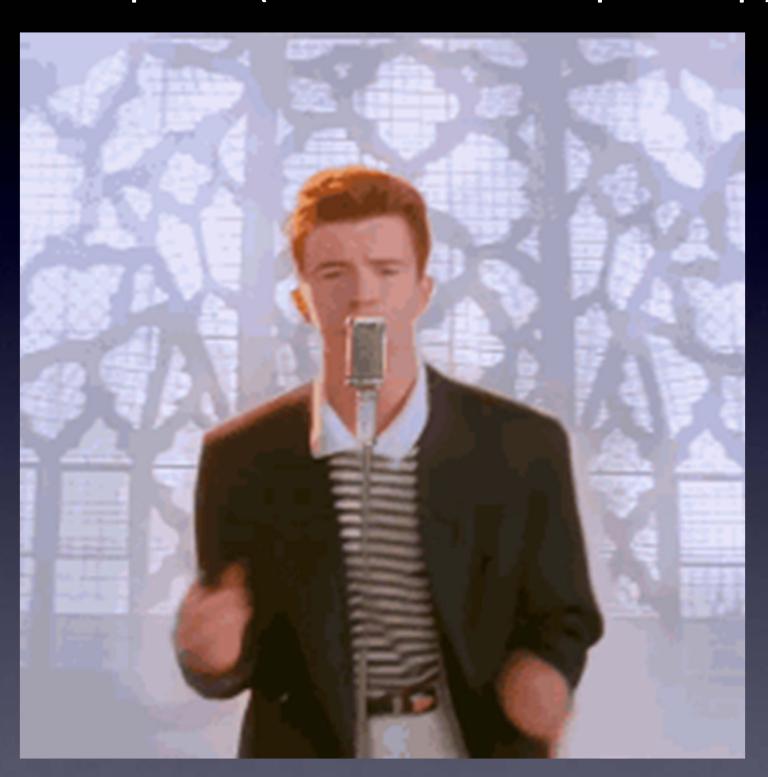




If you can see any of the pad, or the hole, you need more solder – so, just do all the steps again to make it perfect.

is just as important as the preceding steps!

# The Rhythm! and speed (about 1 second per step)



and speed (about 1 second per step)

## Clean the tip



and speed (about 1 second per step)



## Tip Down

and speed (about 1 second per step)



## Solder In

# The Rhythm! and speed (about 1 second per step)



## Solder Out

and speed (about 1 second per step)



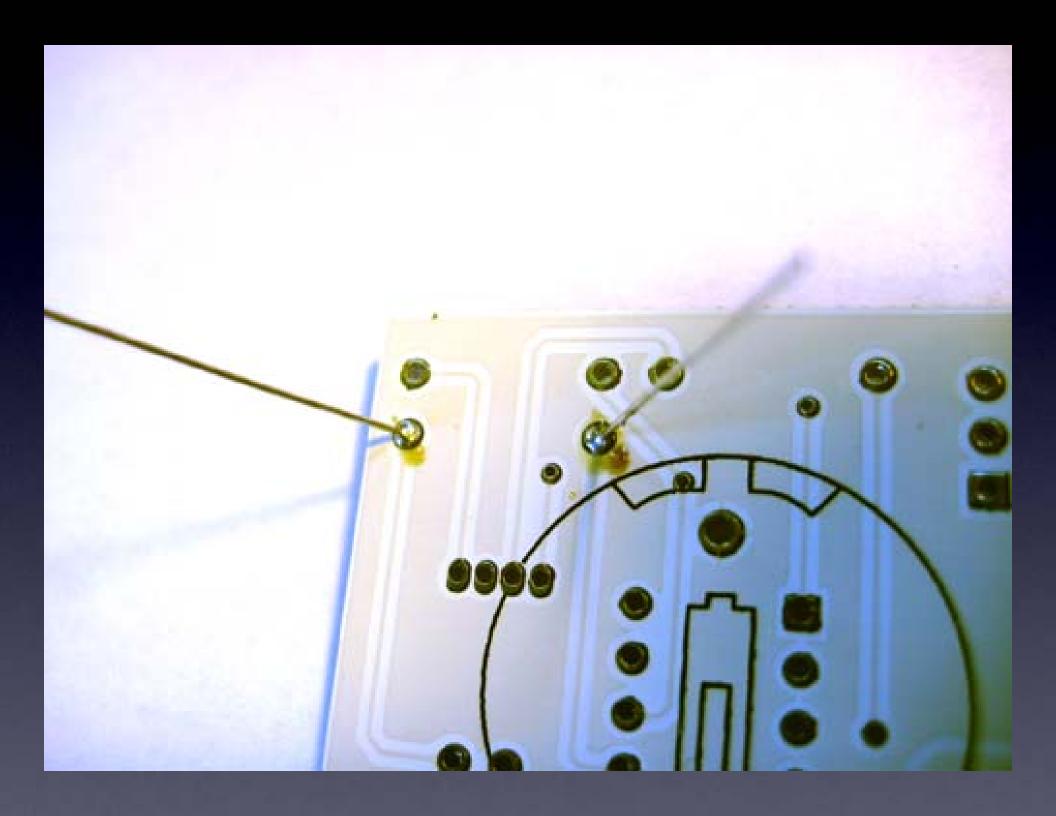


# The Rhythm! and speed (about 1 second per step)



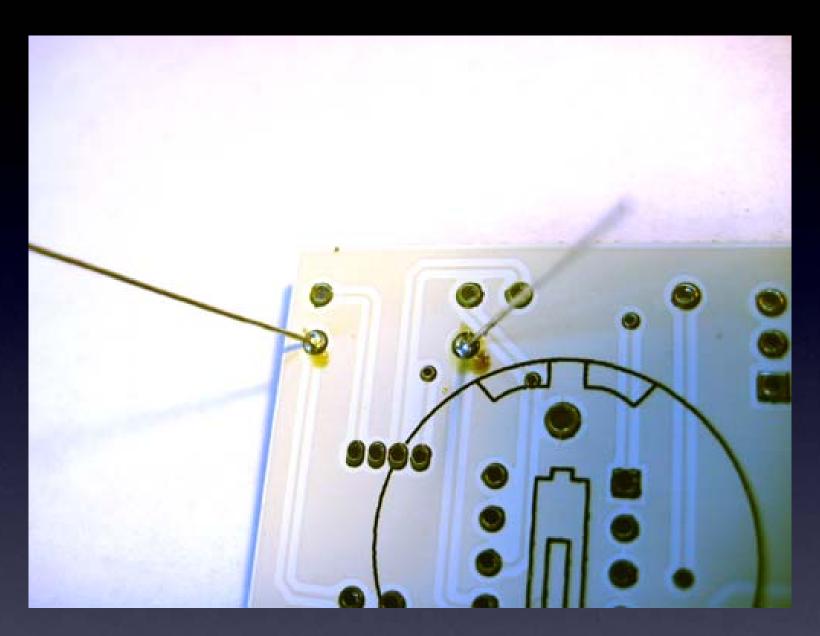


# If you are using solder WITH lead (Pb), you can now Solder all of the leads of the part to the board



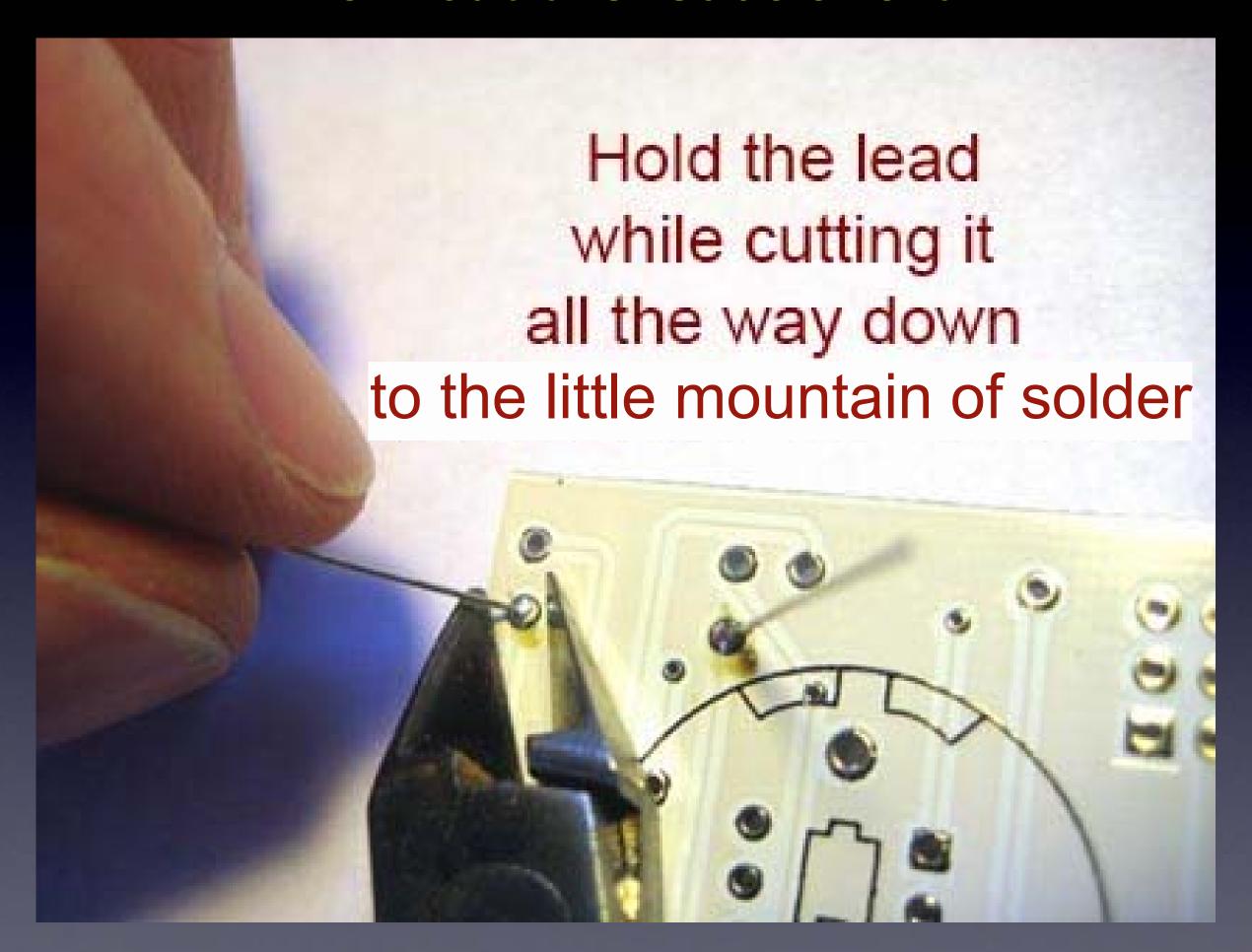
For this part, there are two leads
Here you can see two good solder connections

#### Two good solder connections



- Little mountains (not flat)
- Pads totally covered in solder
- Can't see the hole
- No connections to other pads

#### Now cut the leads short



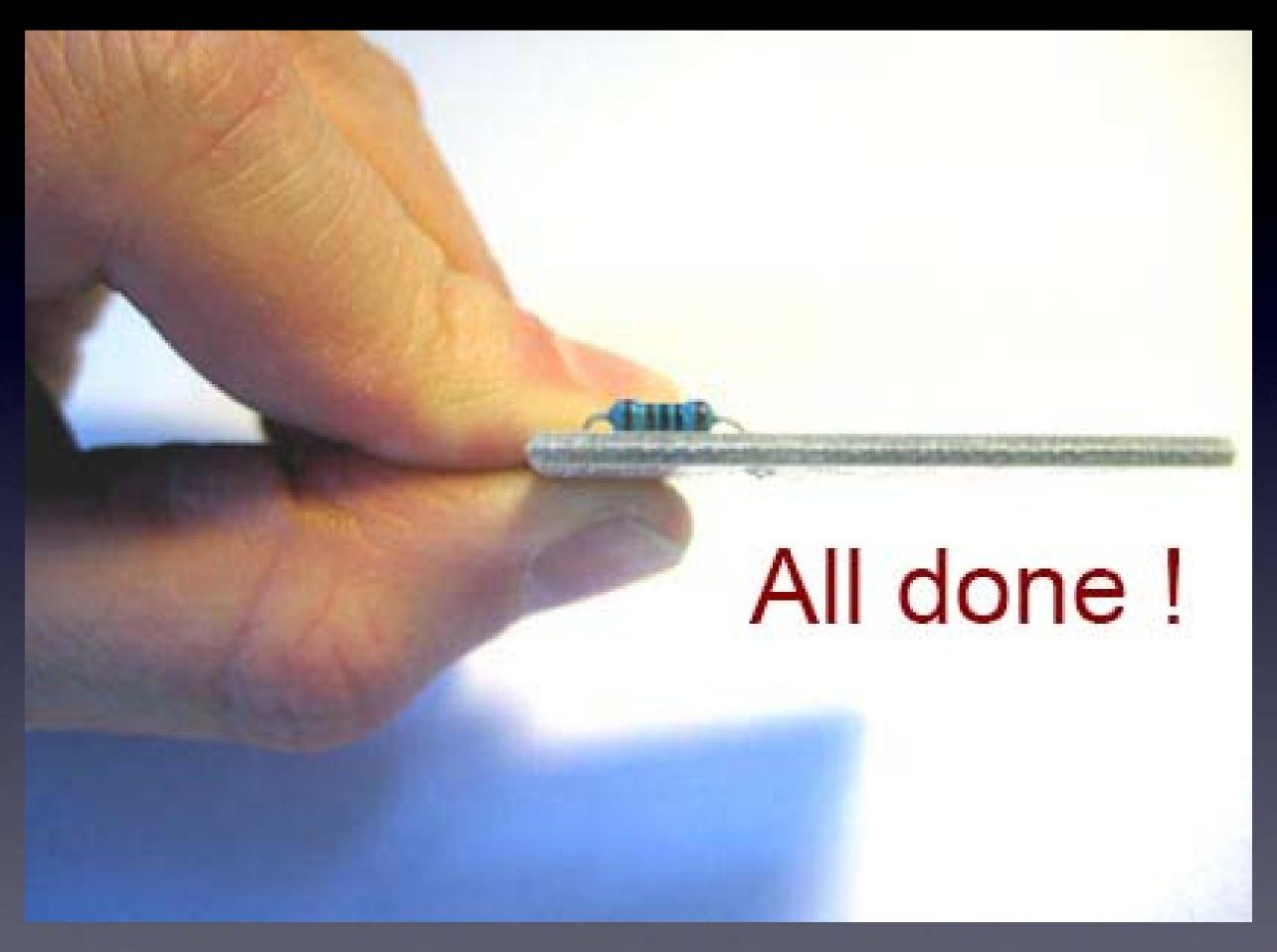
Cutting with the tip of the wire cutter gives you more control

## Safety Tip #3:

### Hold or cover the lead!

#### (or it will fly into your eye!)

(They like doing that – so please hold or cover the lead when you cut.)



No wires sticking out



# A closer look at good solder connections

#### Notice that:

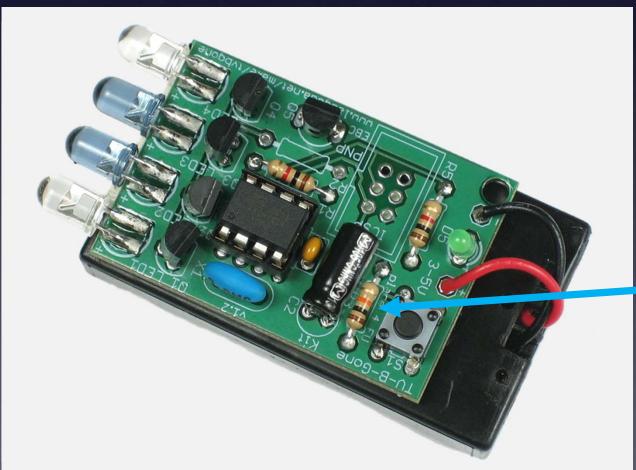
- Each connection
   is a small mountain
   (not flat)
- You cannot see any pad
   (they're totally covered
   with solder)
- You cannot see the holes (they're totally covered with solder)
- No connections to other pads

## One part at a time

## Till all the parts are soldered



NA (R3 not soldered)

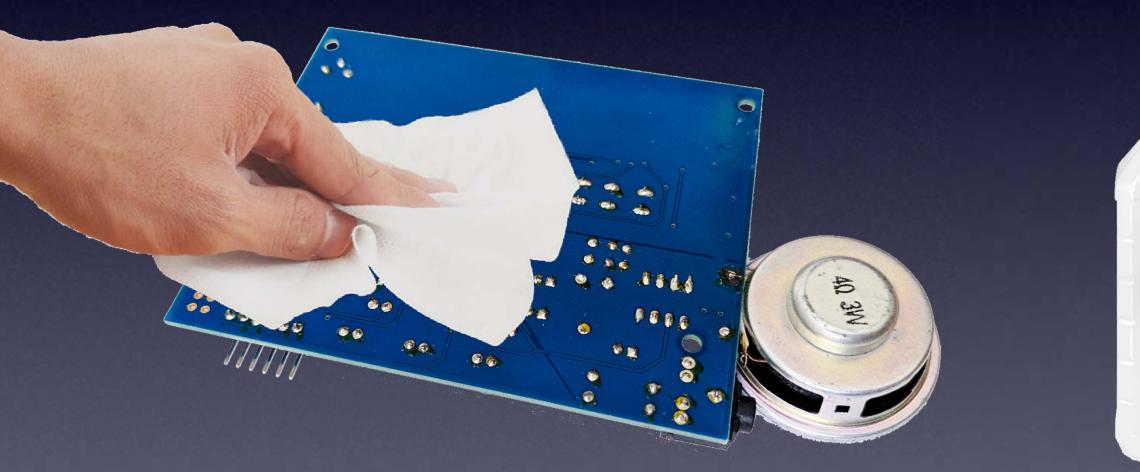


EU (R3 soldered in)

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

#### If you used any flux paste for re-working problems







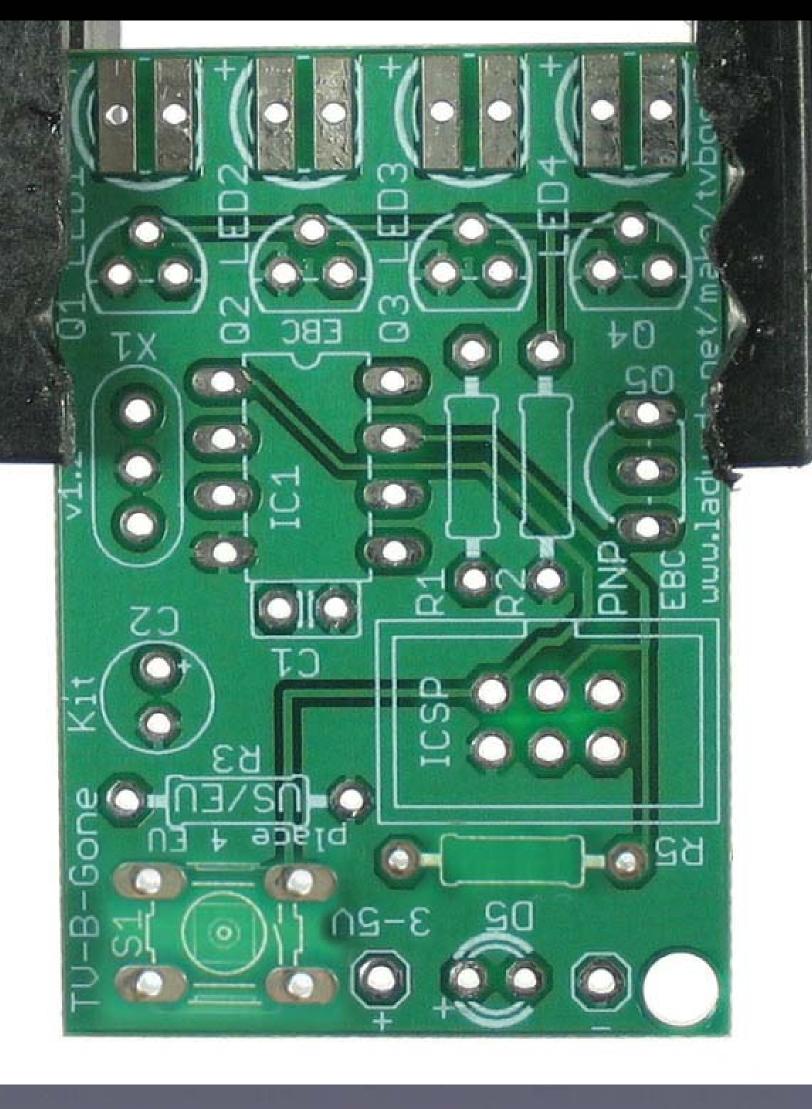
You can clean it with a cloth wet with Isopropyl Alcohol

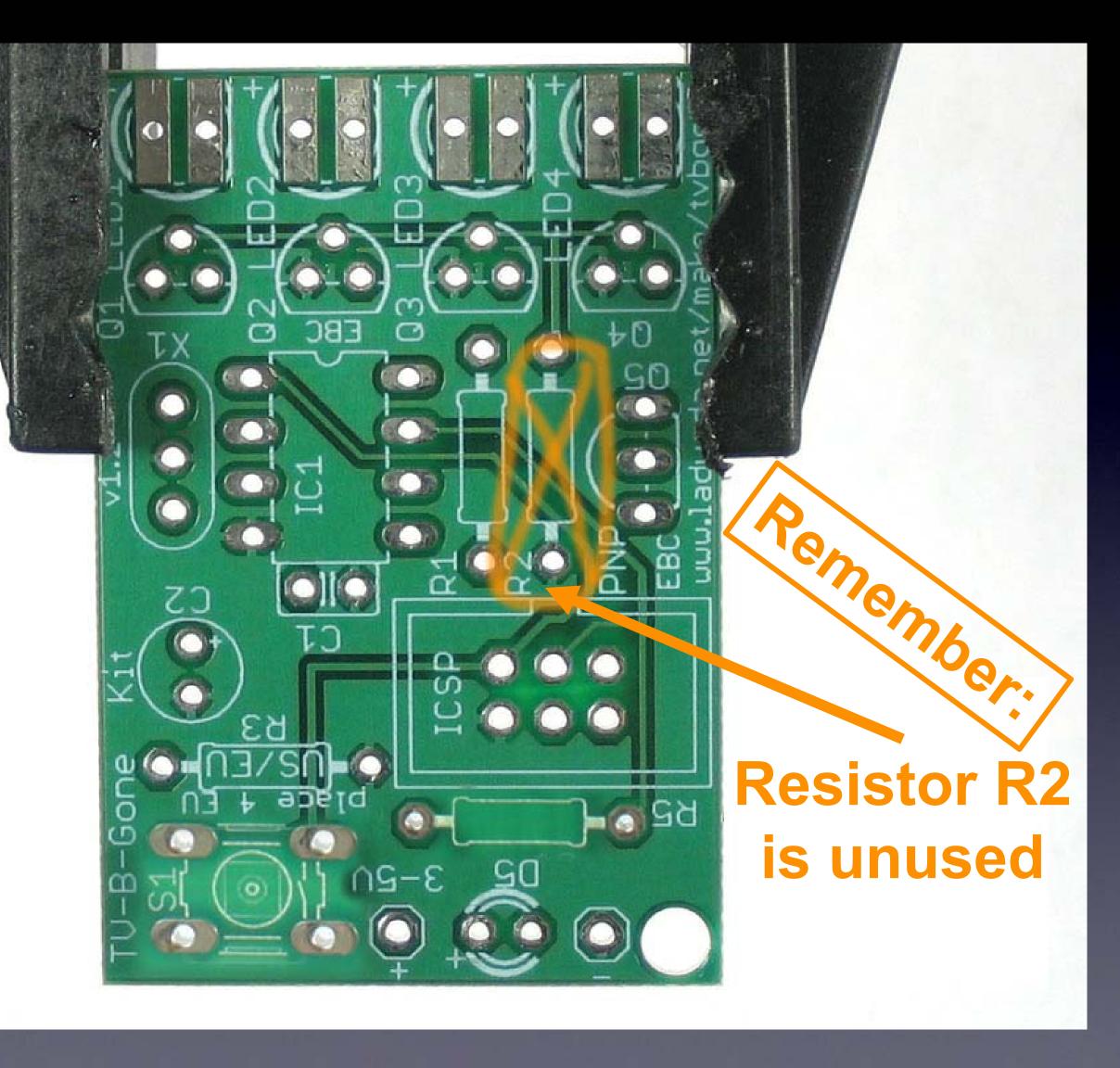
## Then test with batteries,

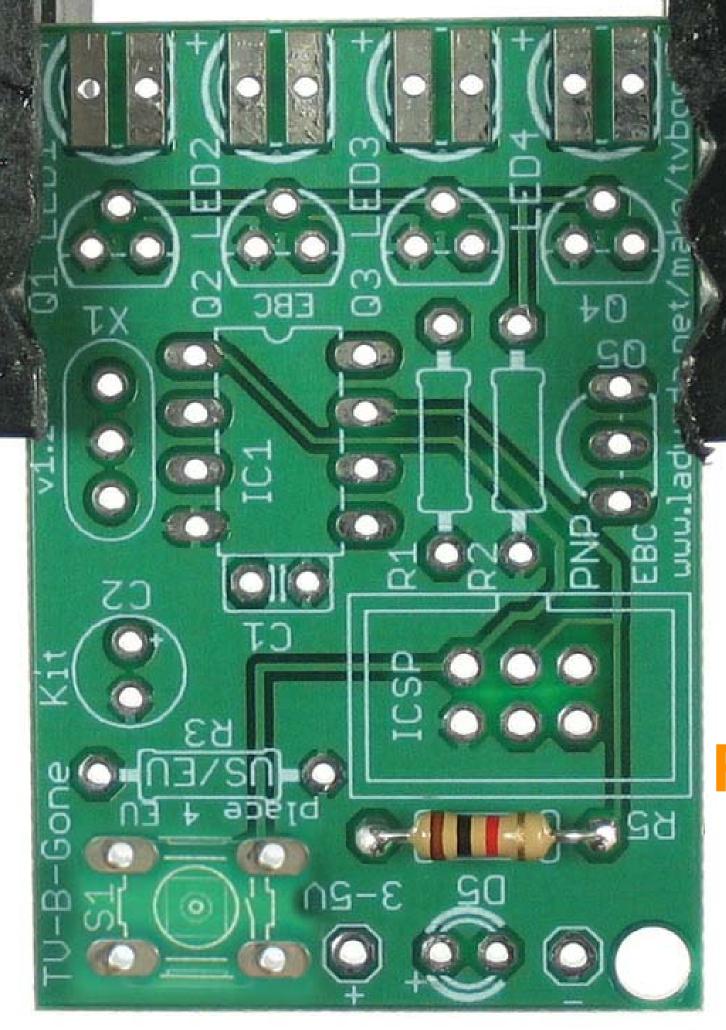
### And it works!

(Or you start debugging.)

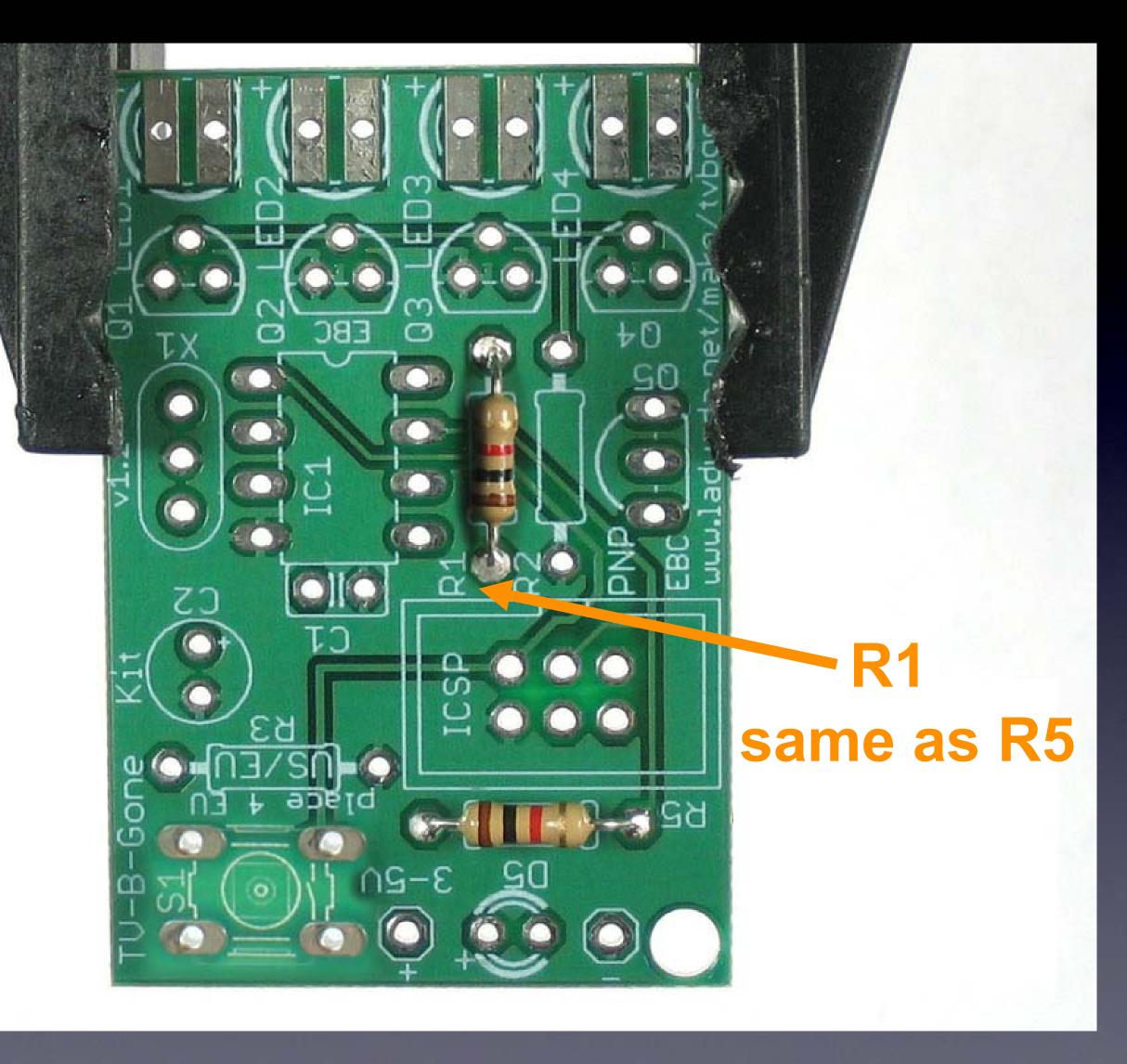
## Let's start!







**Resistor R5** 



# Resistor R3 is ONLY for Europe

R3

10K Ohm: Brown, Black, Orange

NOTE: Do NOT use the [Brown, Black, Red] resistor!

# Resistor R3 is ONLY for Europe

R3

10K Ohm: Brown, Black, Orange

#### For Europe:

use R3

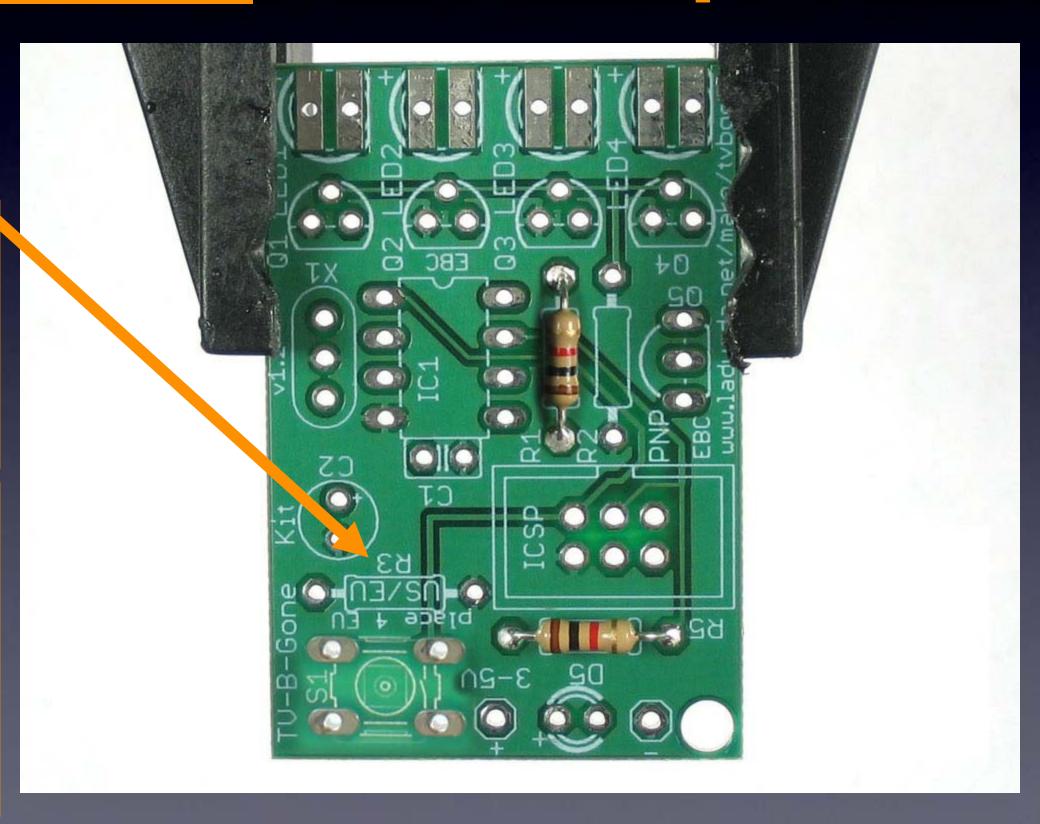
(also for Middle-East, Australia, and Afrika)

For North

America:

no R3

(also for Asia and South America)

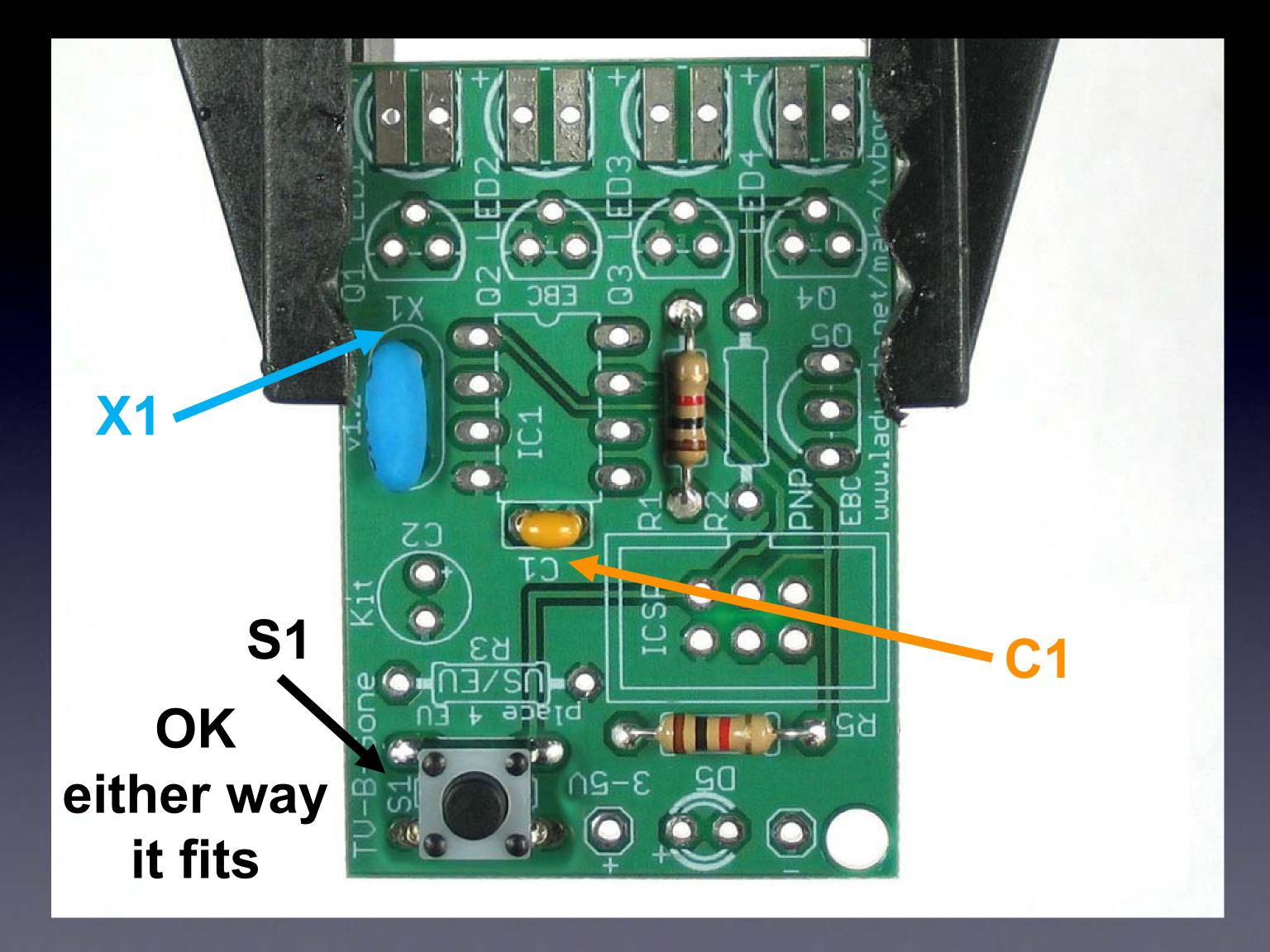


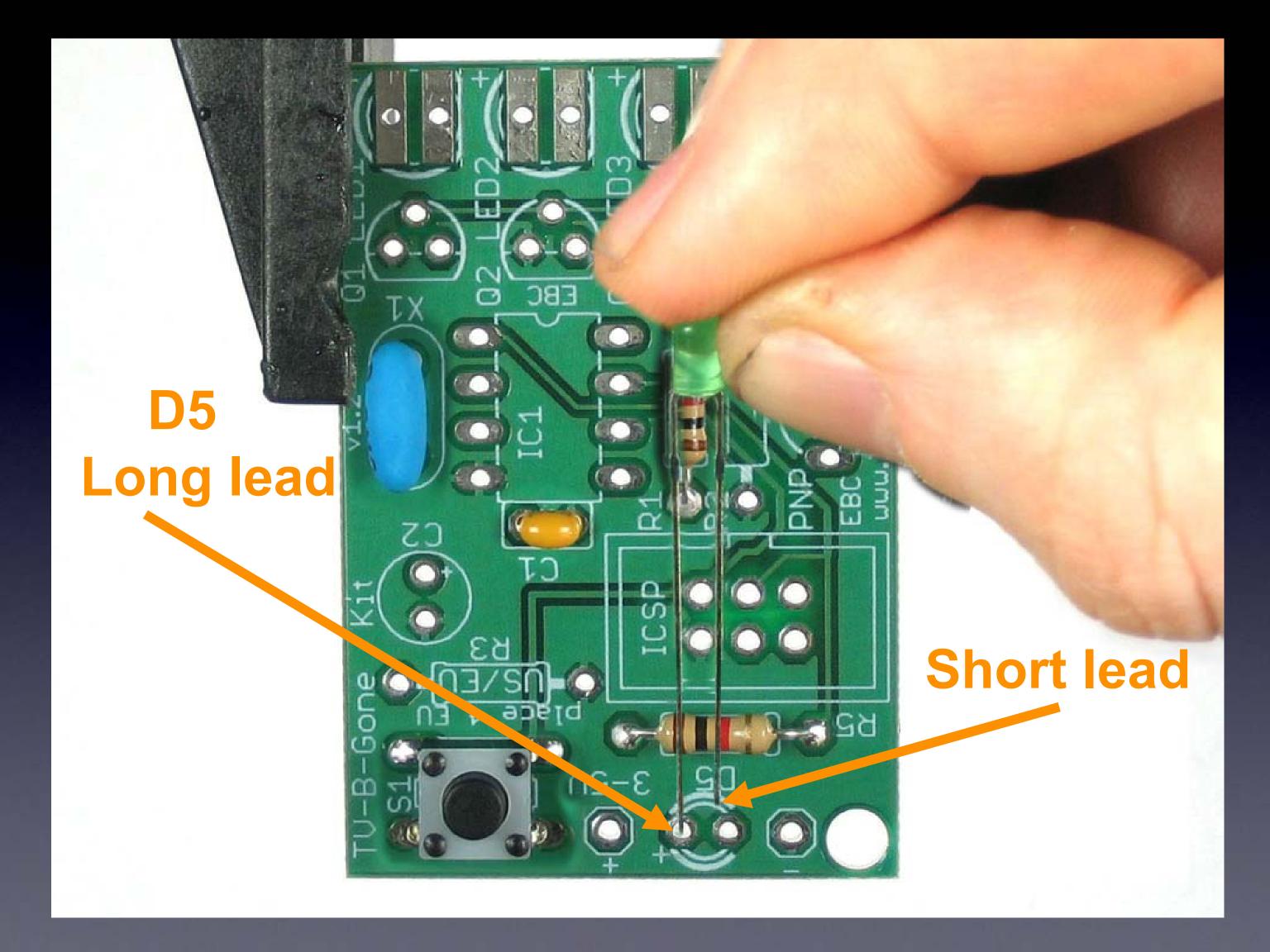
EBC 3-20

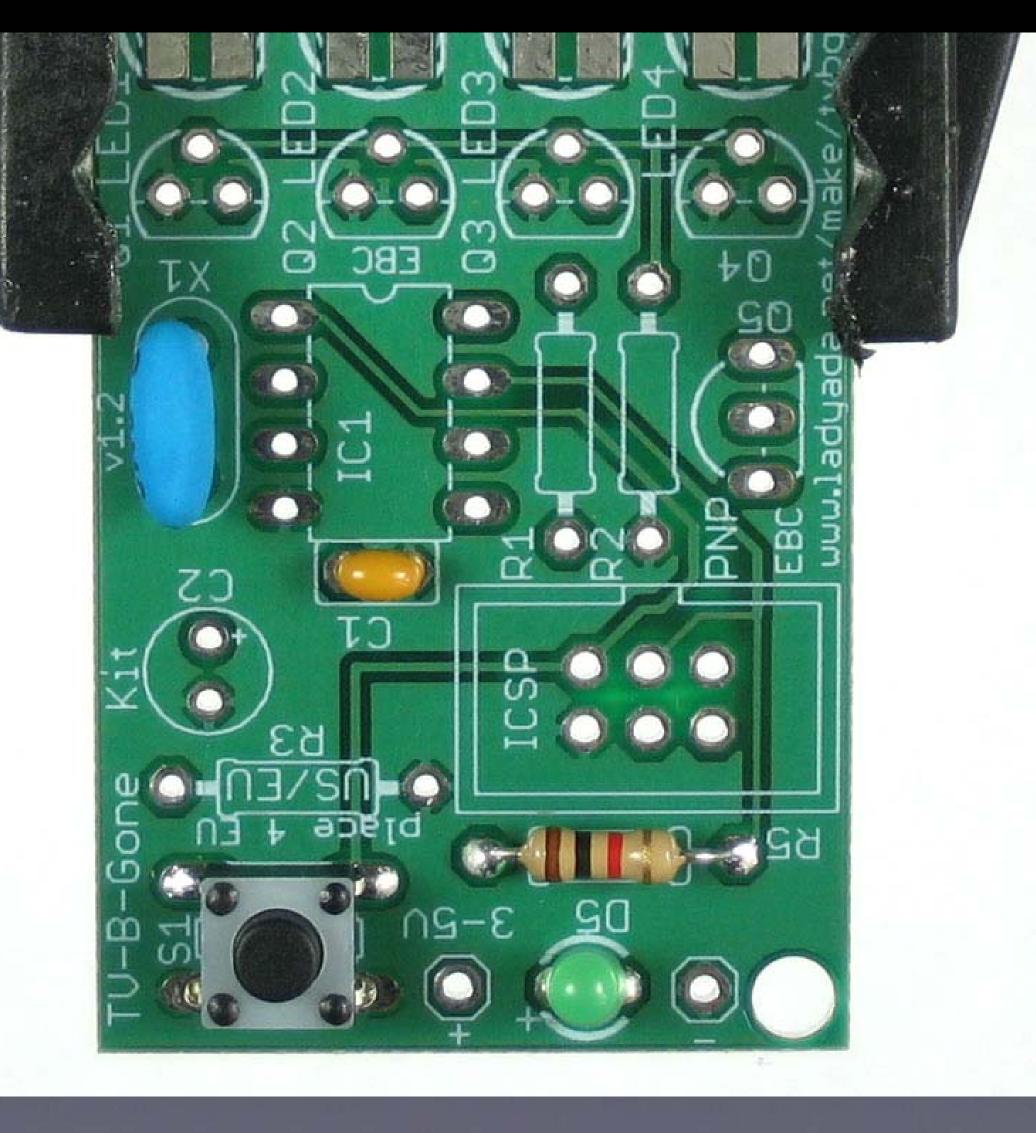
**R3** 

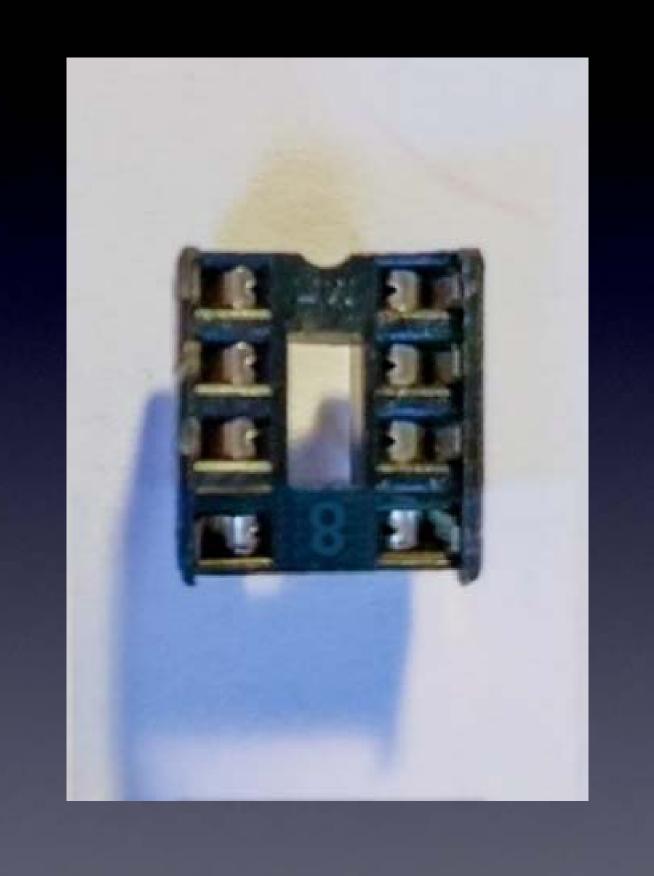
ONLY for Europe

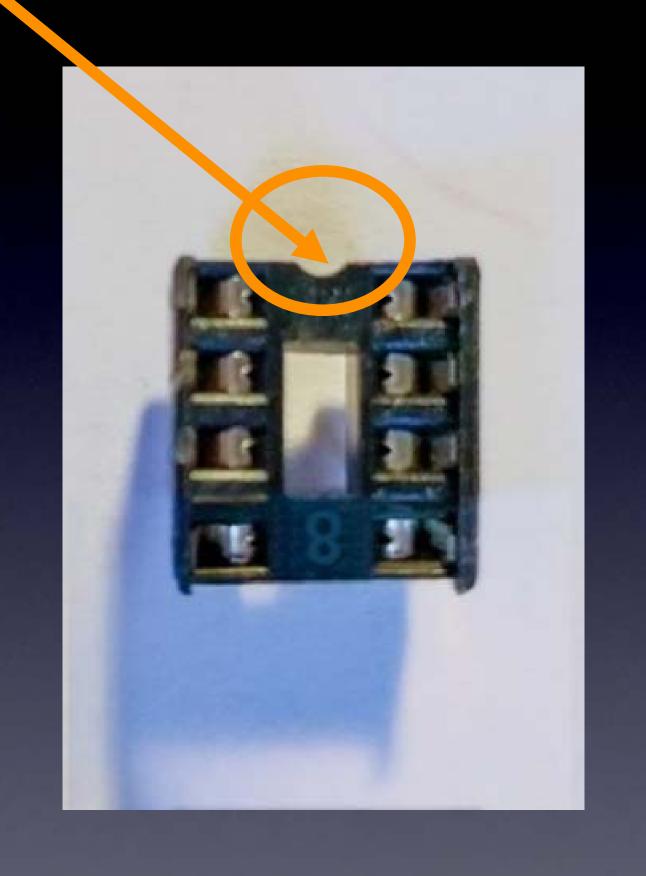
For NA don't solder in R3

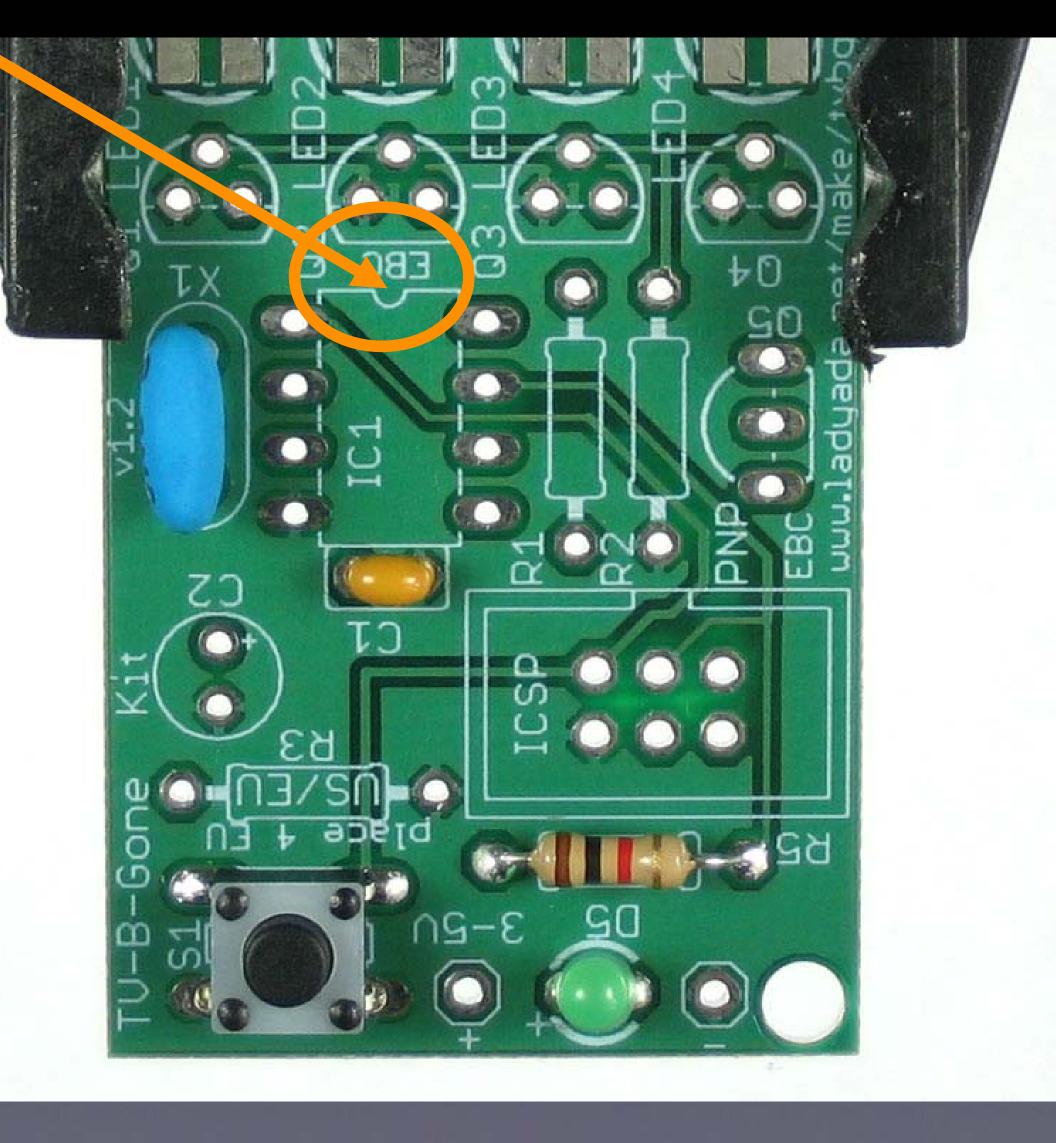


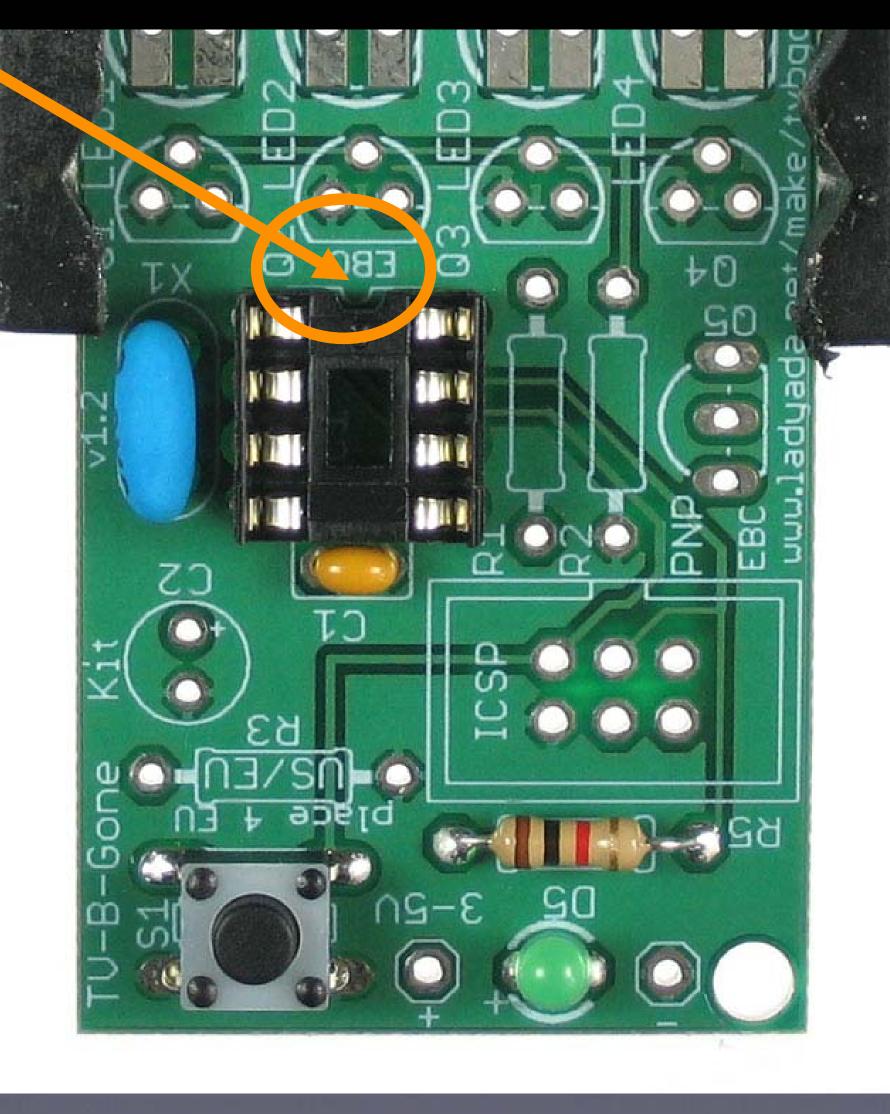




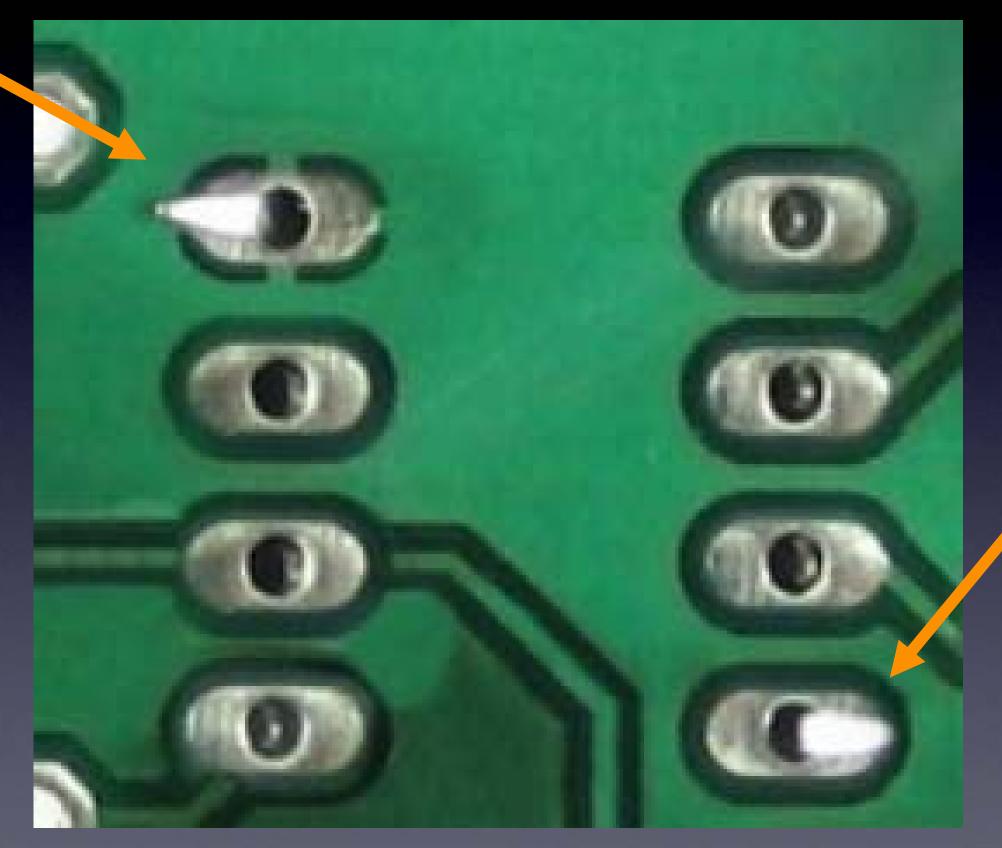








## Bend pins on 2 opposite corners

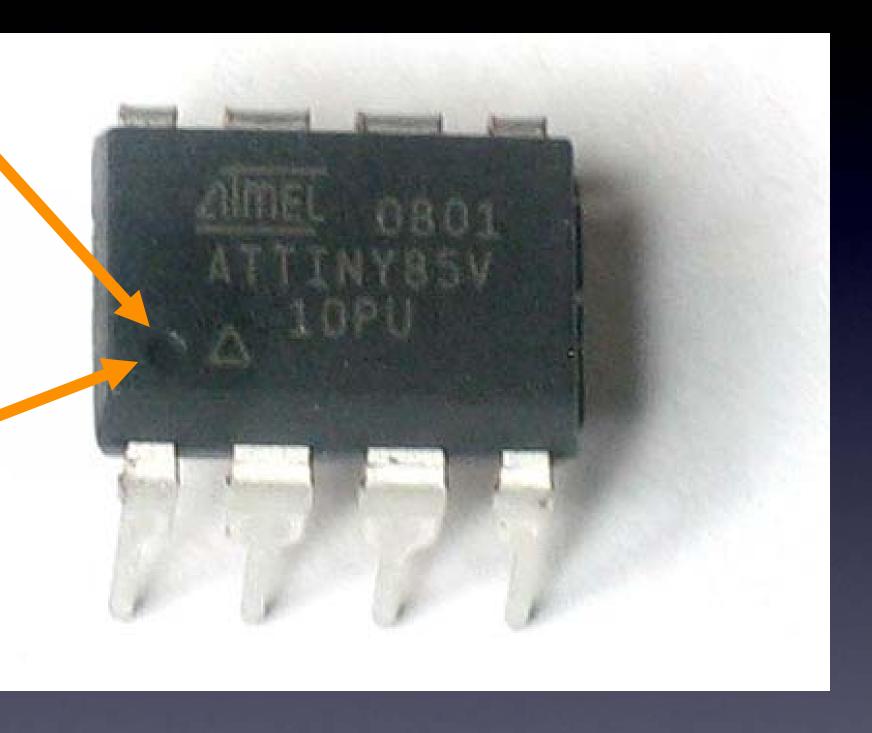


so socket won't fall out while soldering

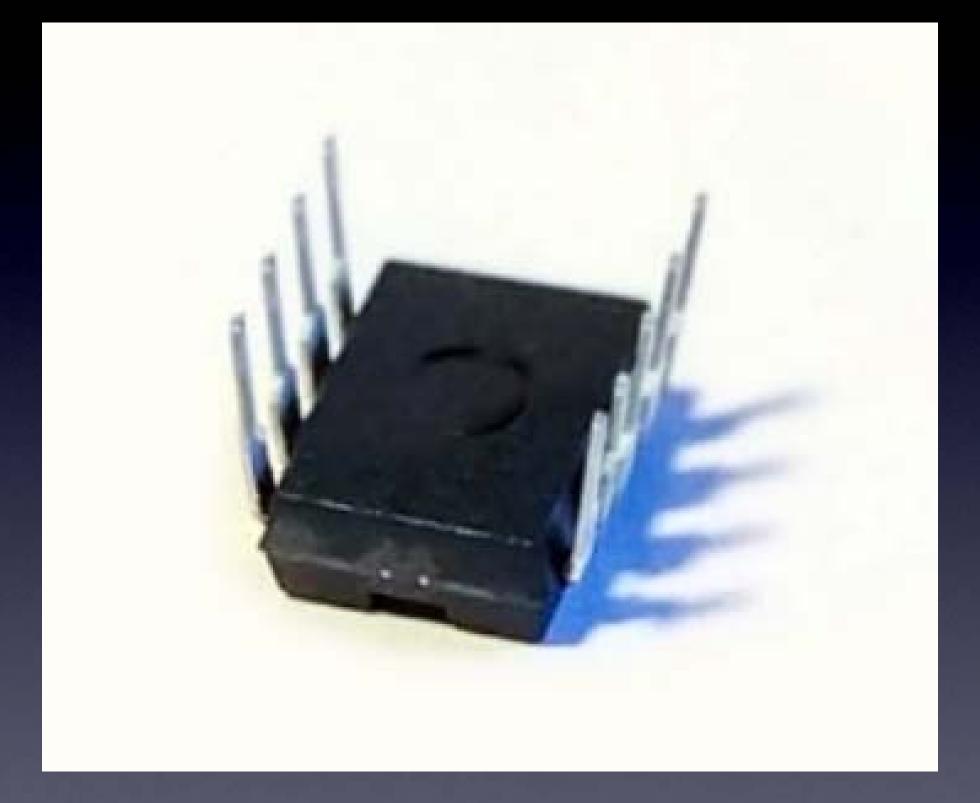
Pin 1

IC1

Indented black dot

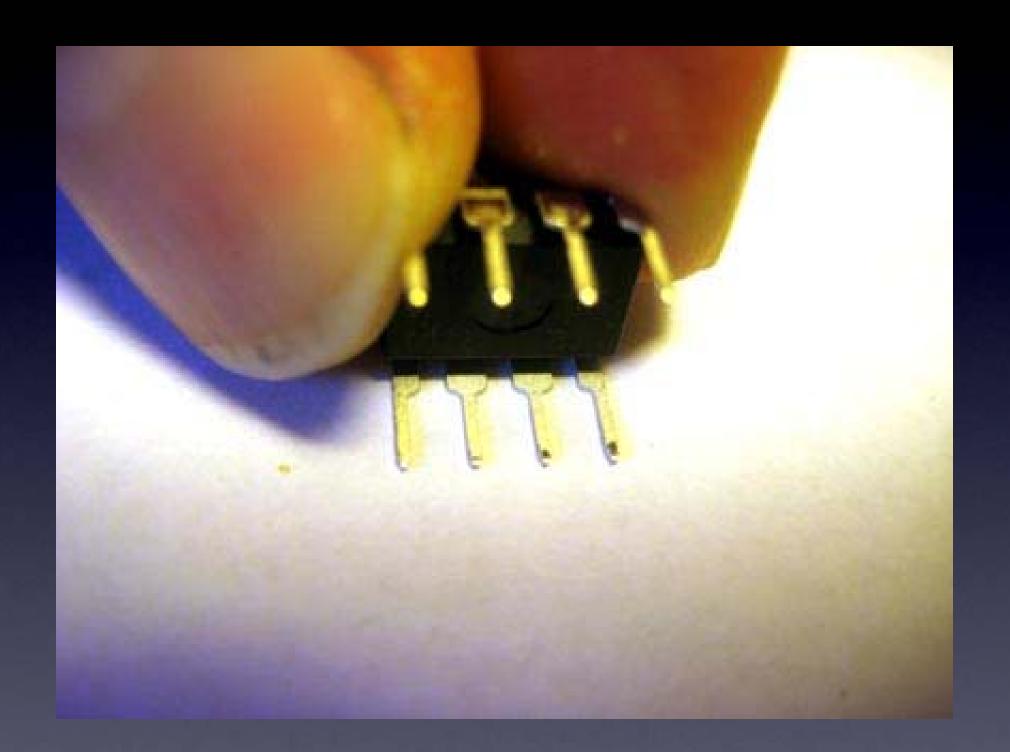


IC1



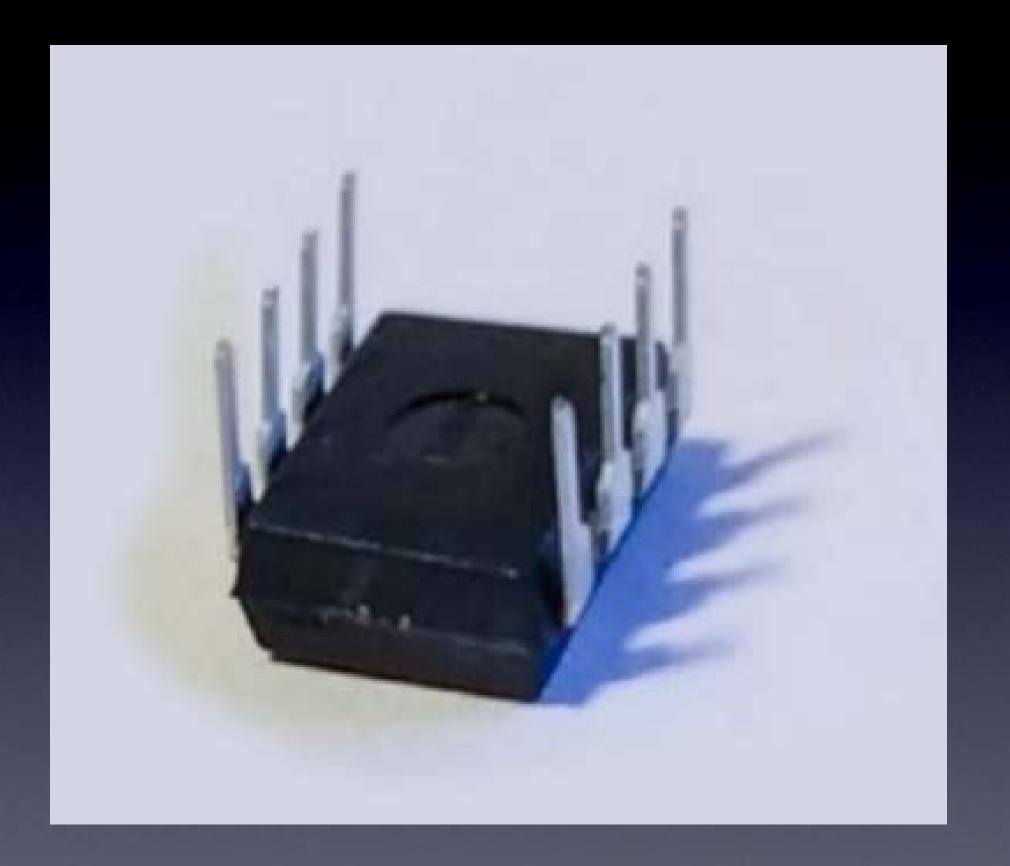
When chips are new, their pins are bent out.

IC1



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

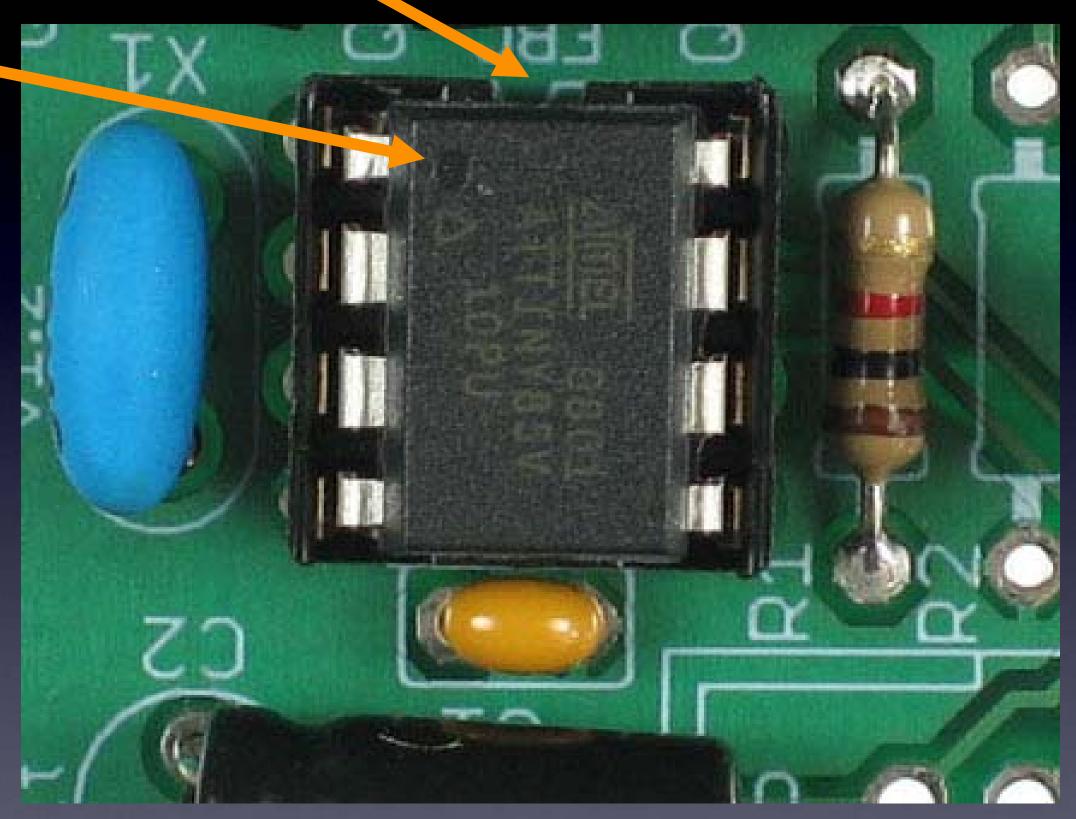
IC1



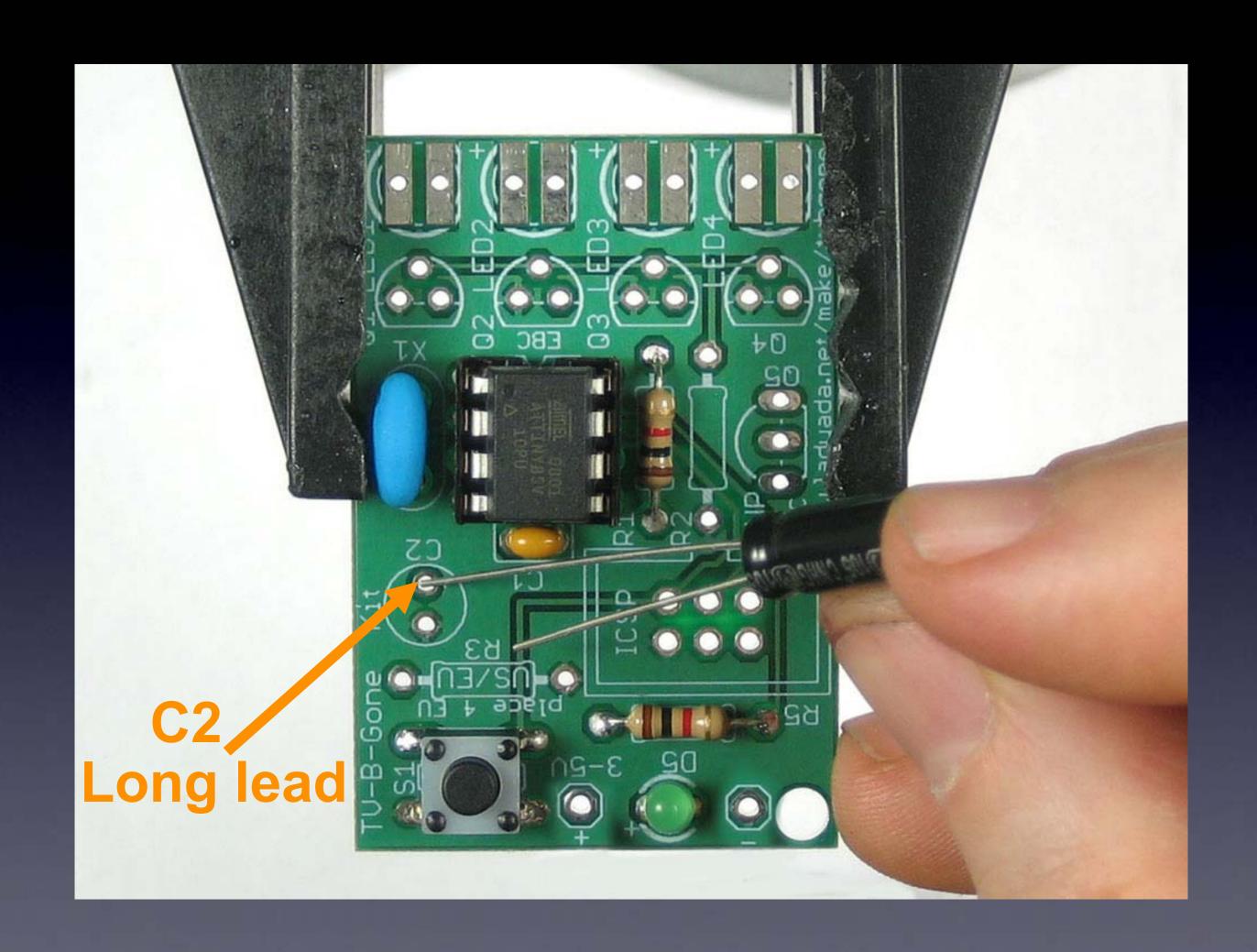
Gently bend leads so they're straight and parallel

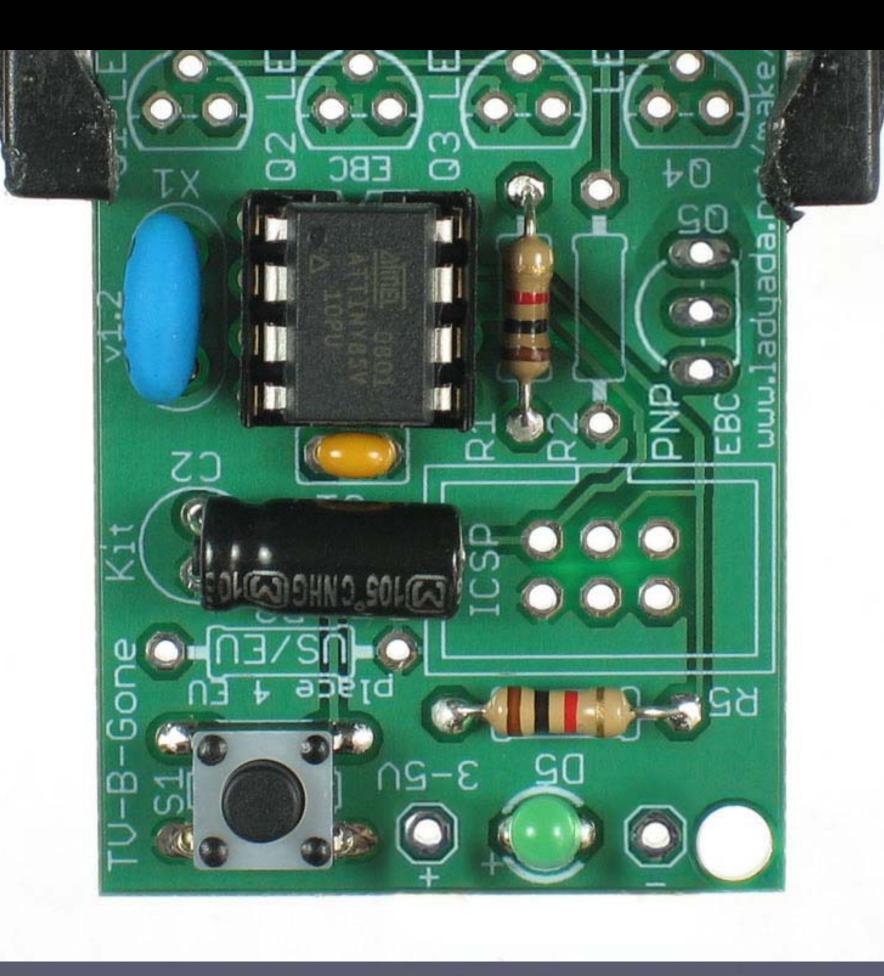
EBC **Indented** 90 3-20 black dot

Make sure all 8 pins are in place, and push it into its socket.



Proper orientation



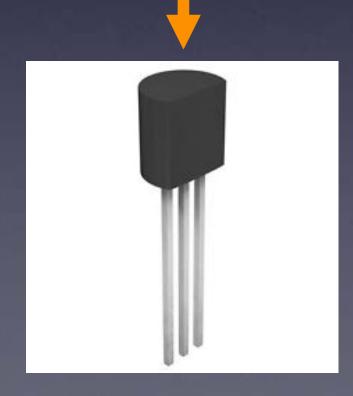


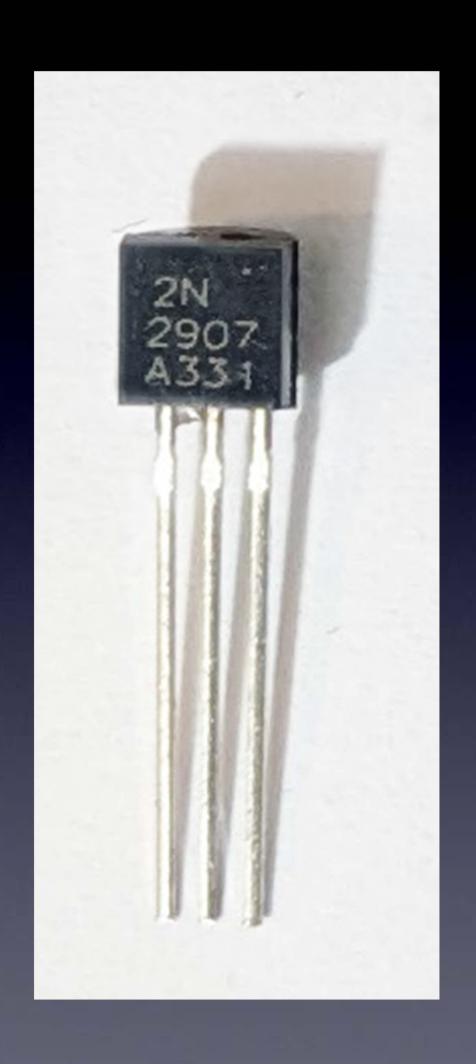
**Q5** 

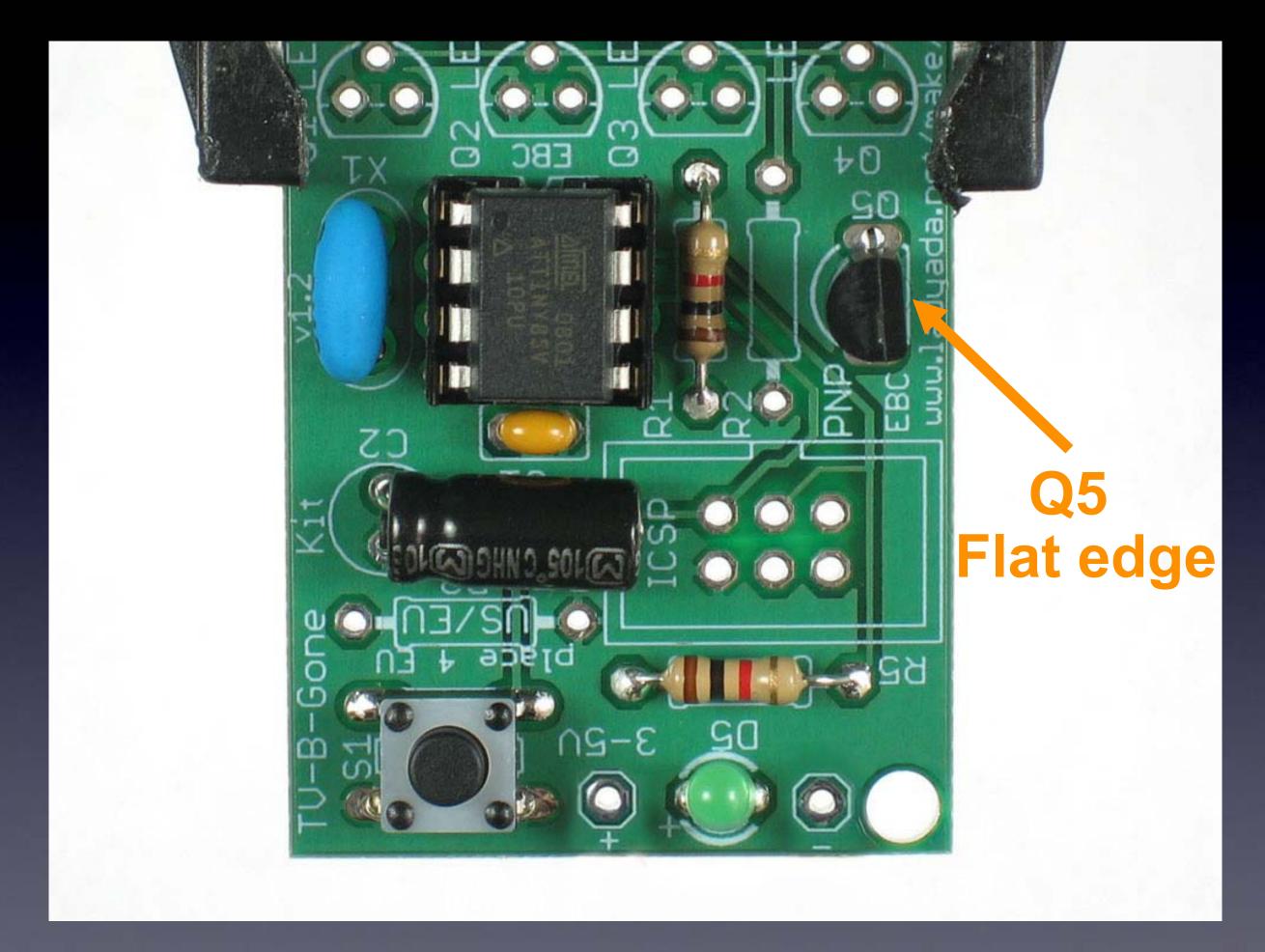
2N2907

(the one that is not taped to others)

Look at this shape:





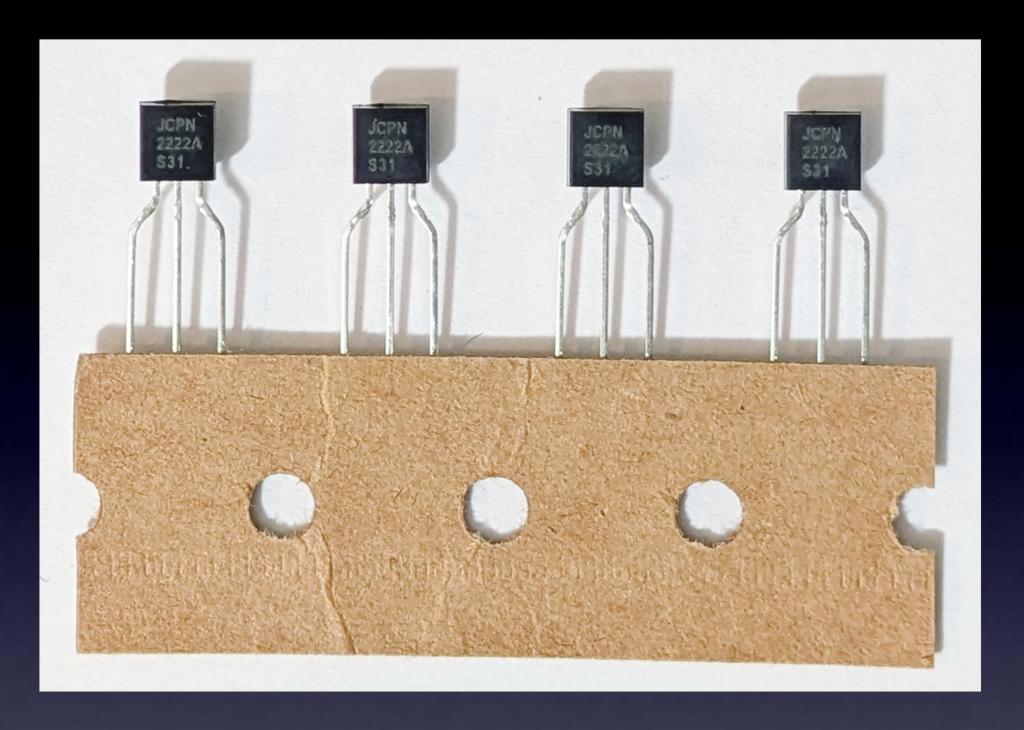


DO NOT push transistors all the way into the board

### DO NOT push transistors all the way into the board

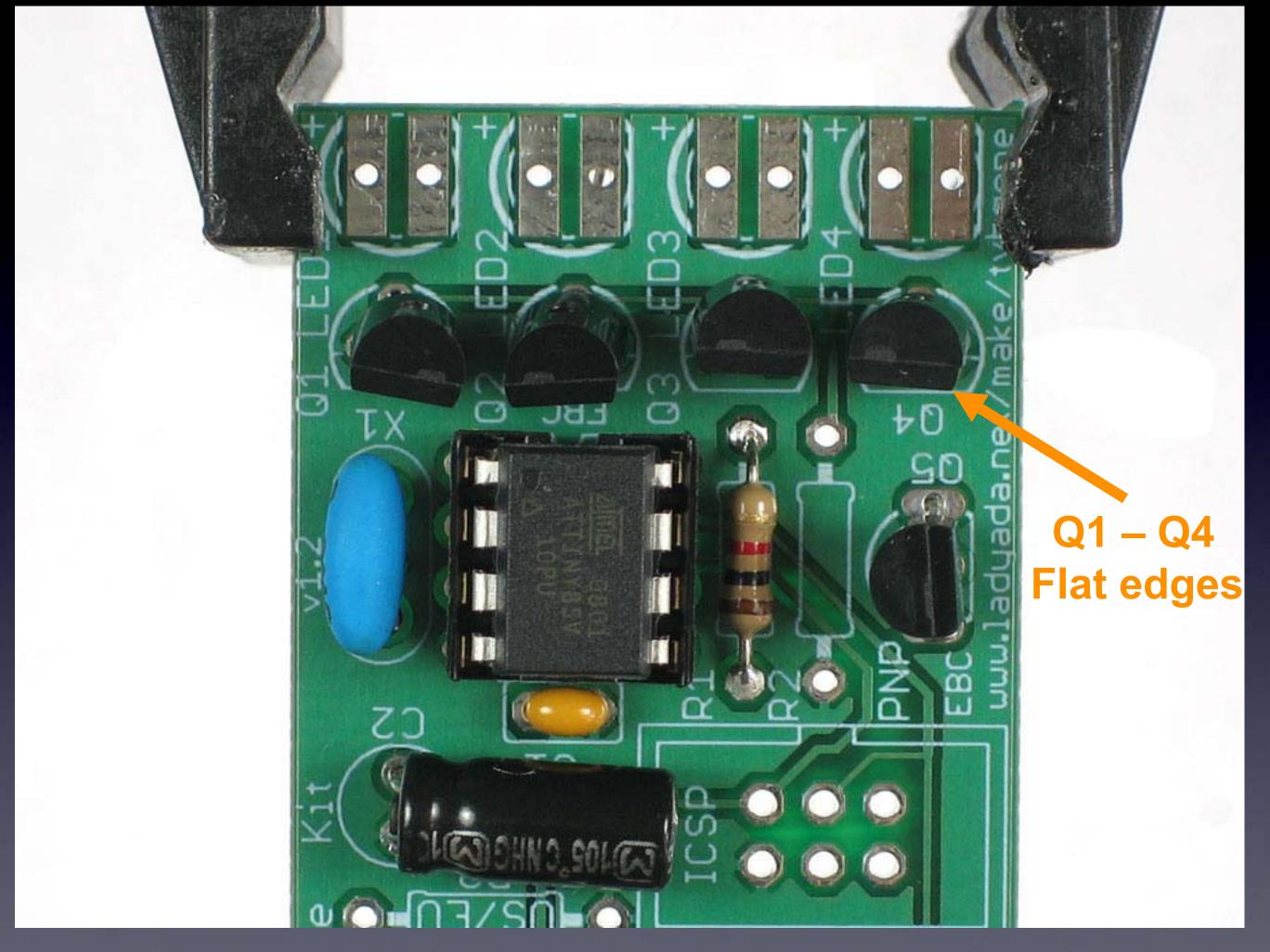


Only push till it is a little hard to push more



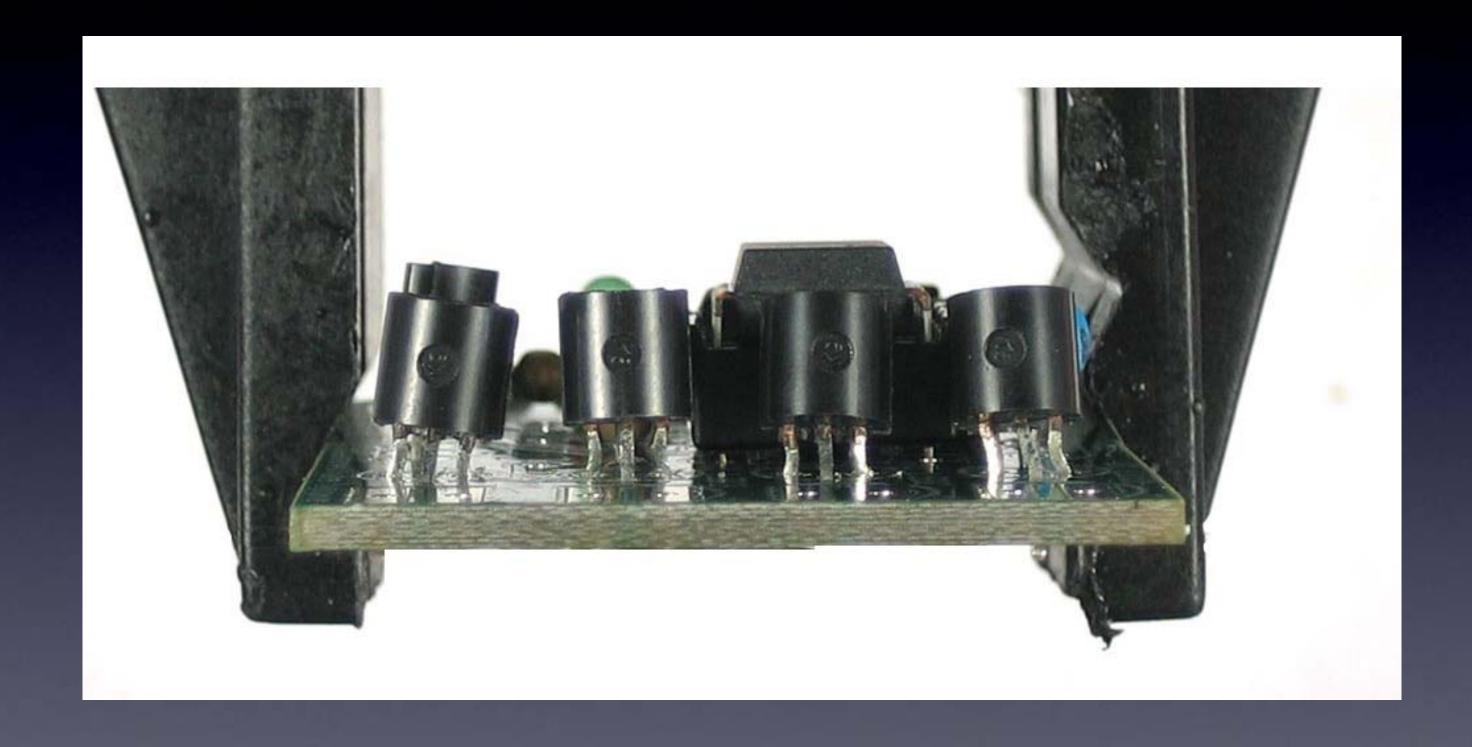
Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 2N2222

(taped together)

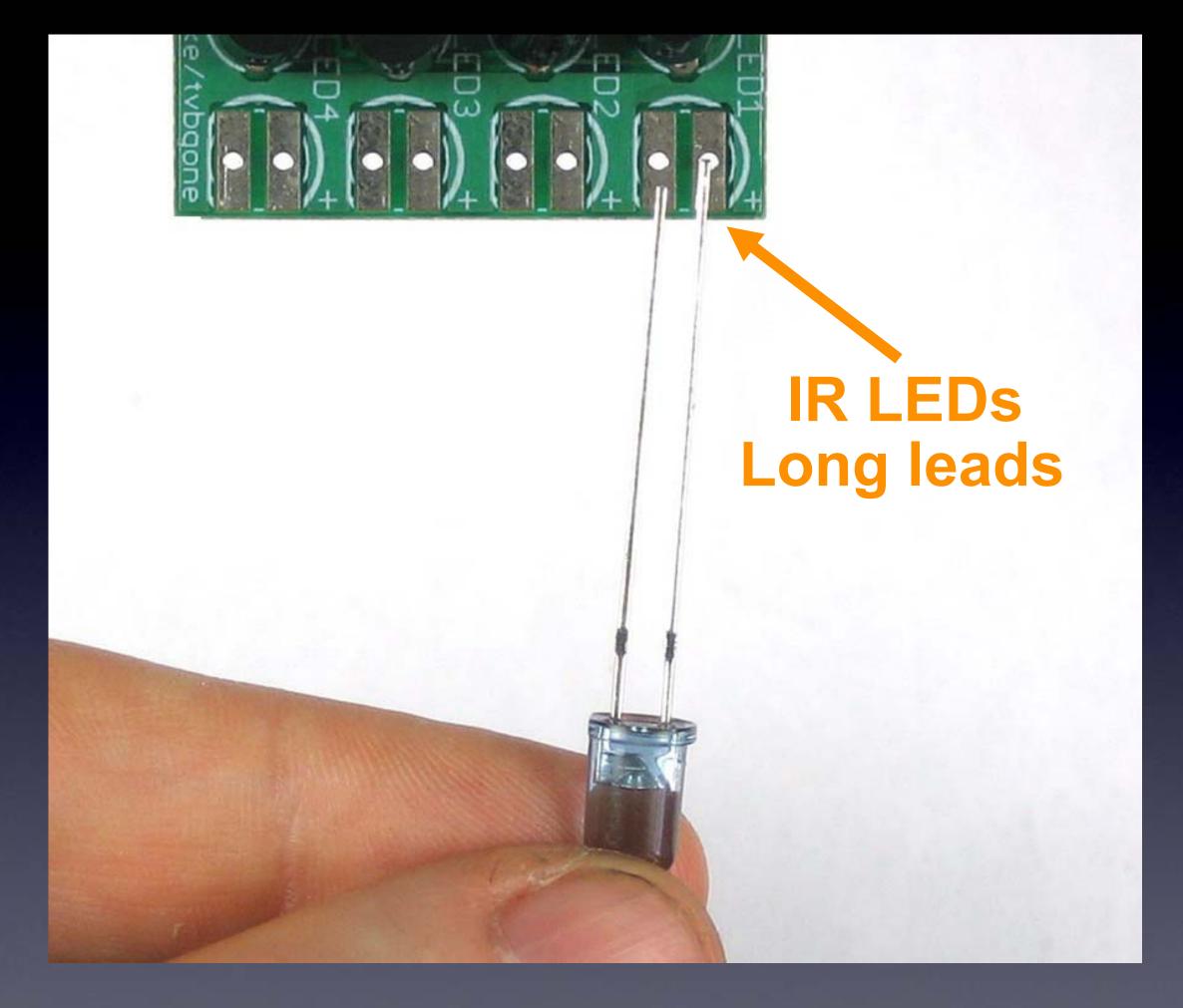


DO NOT push transistors all the way into the board

### DO NOT push transistors all the way into the board



Only push till it is a little hard to push more

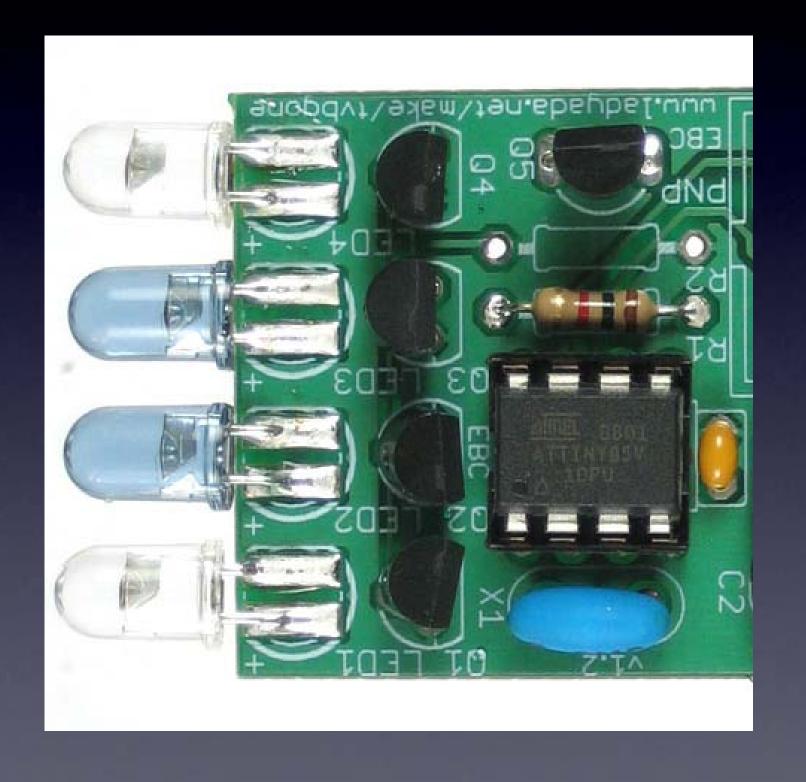


DO NOT solder these yet!

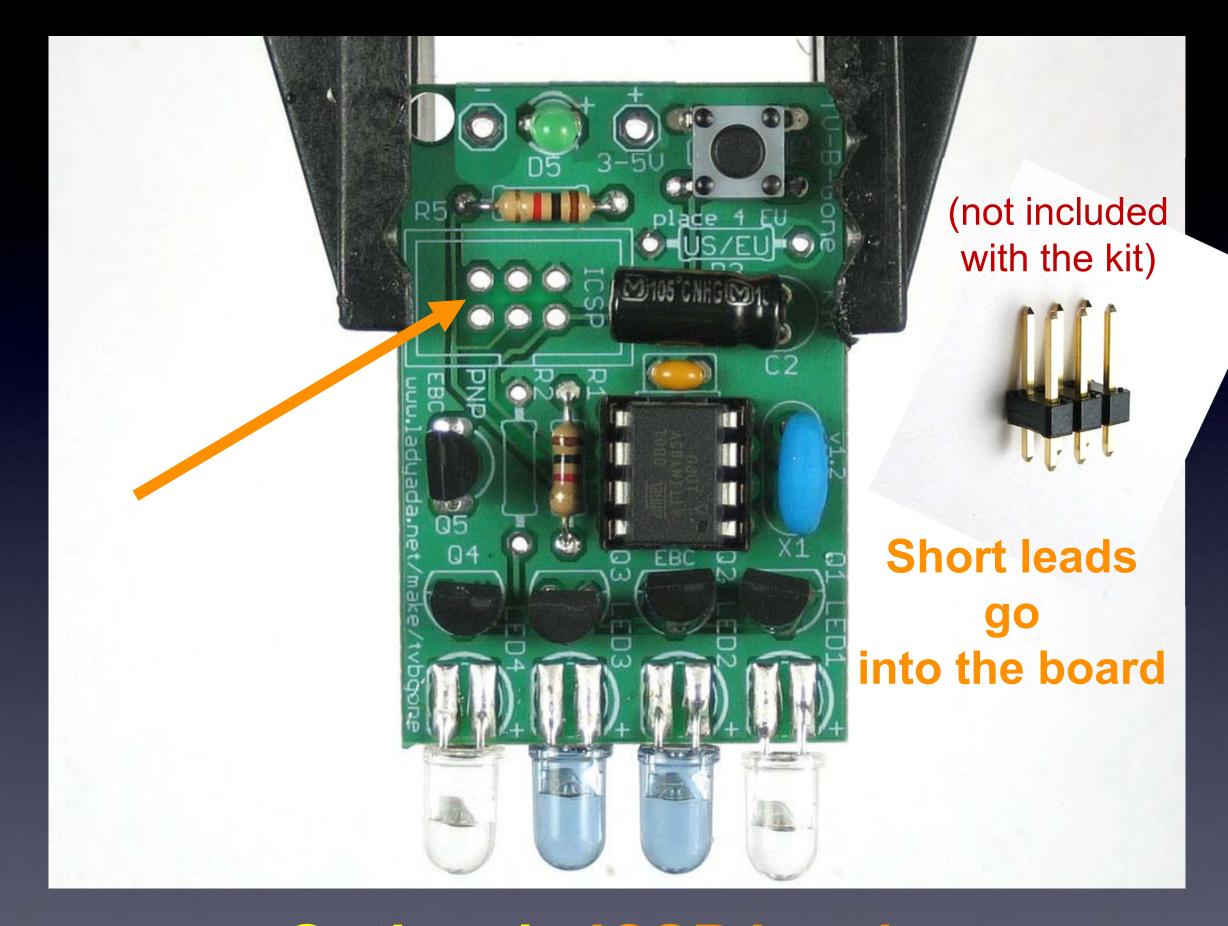
#### You may want to bend the IR LEDs over, like this:



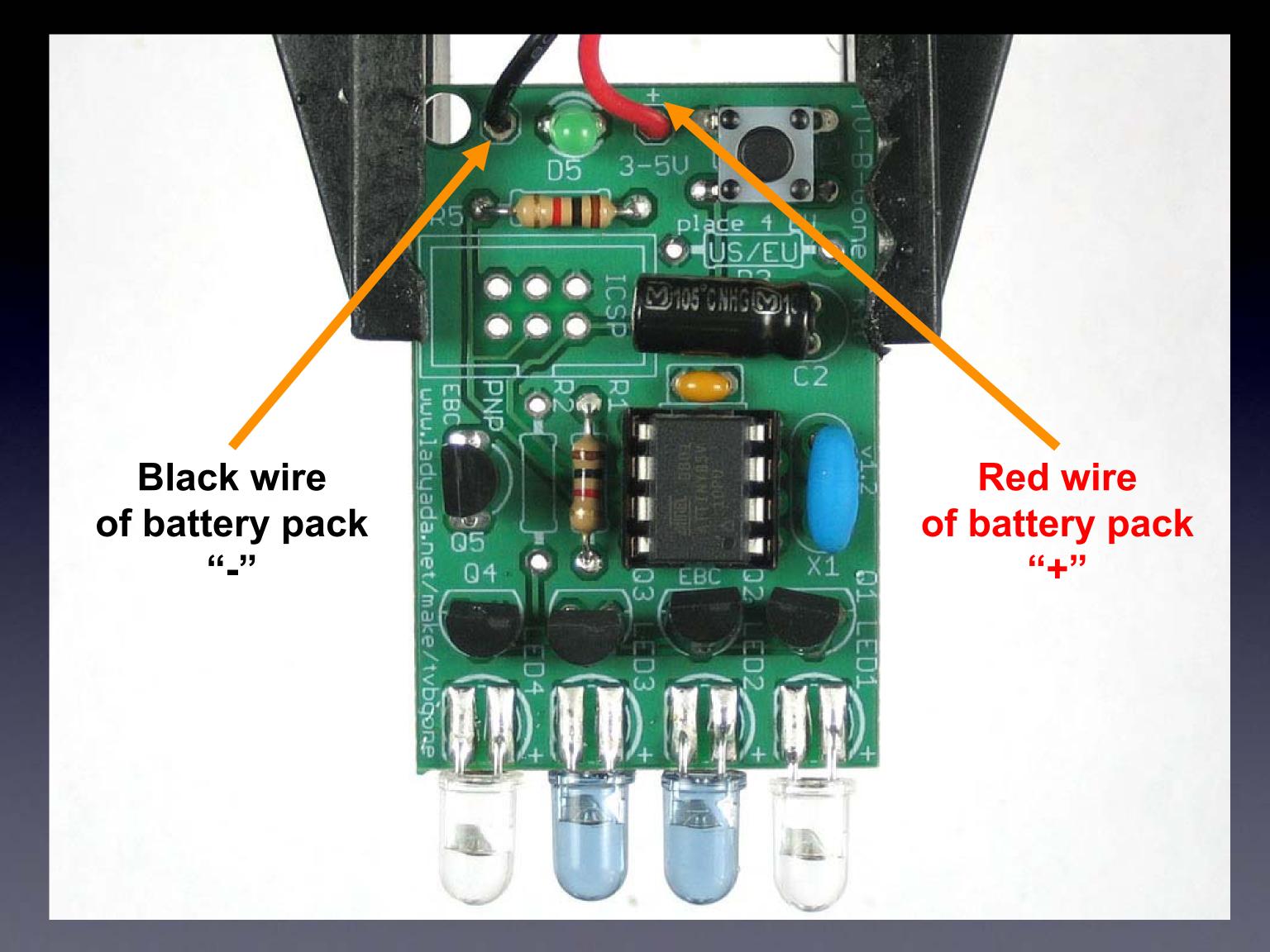
The color of these LEDs is unimportant



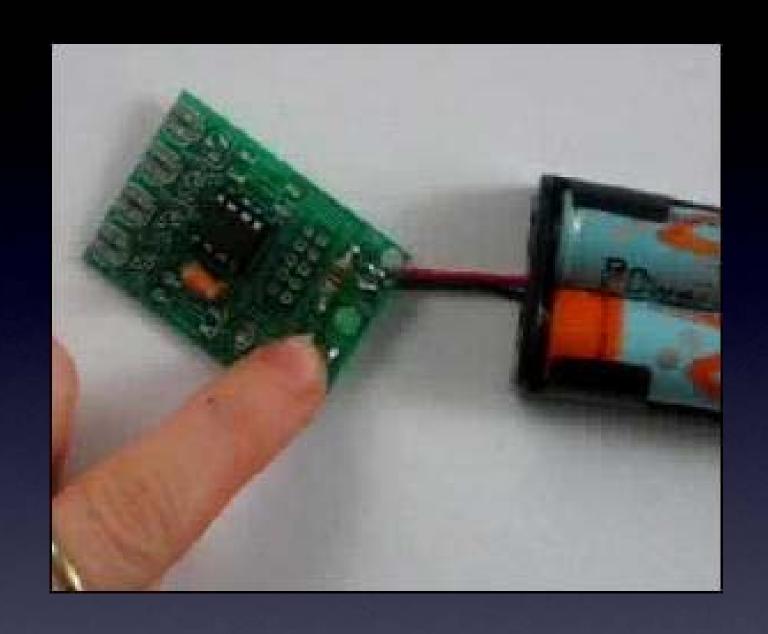
(The ordering of these LEDs is unimportant)



Optional: ICSP header (for re-programming the microcontroller)



## Test 1



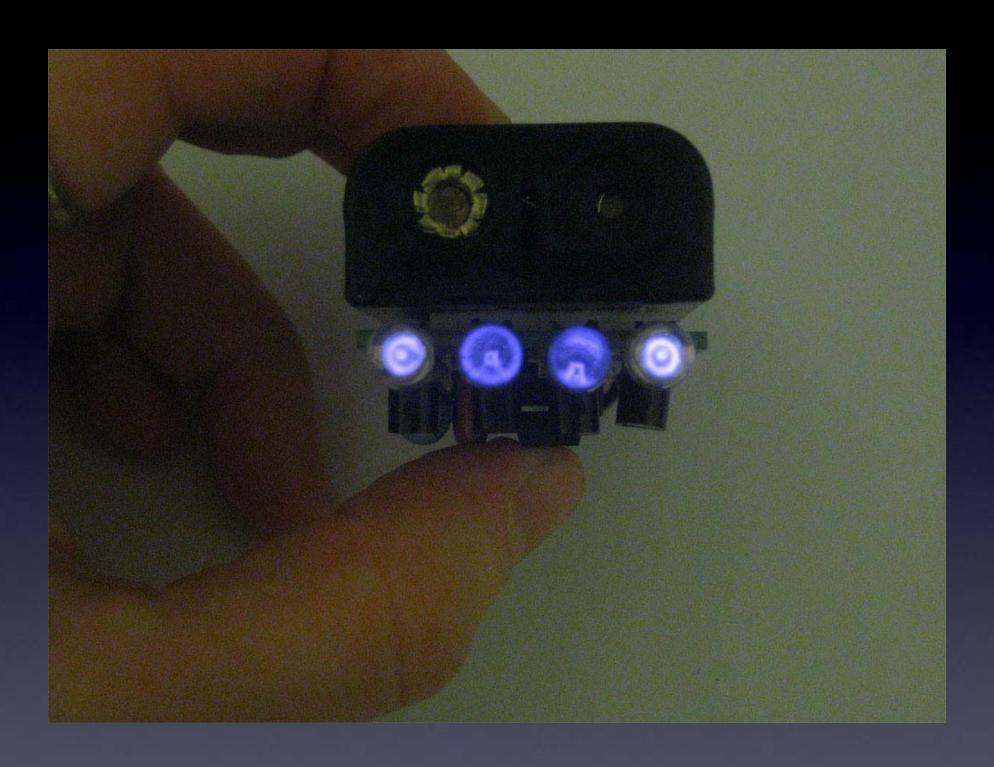
# IMPORTANT: Use Alkaline AA batteries

other kinds of AA batteries will not work

# Green LED blinks after inserting batteries

(and continues blinking for about 1 minute)

## Test 2

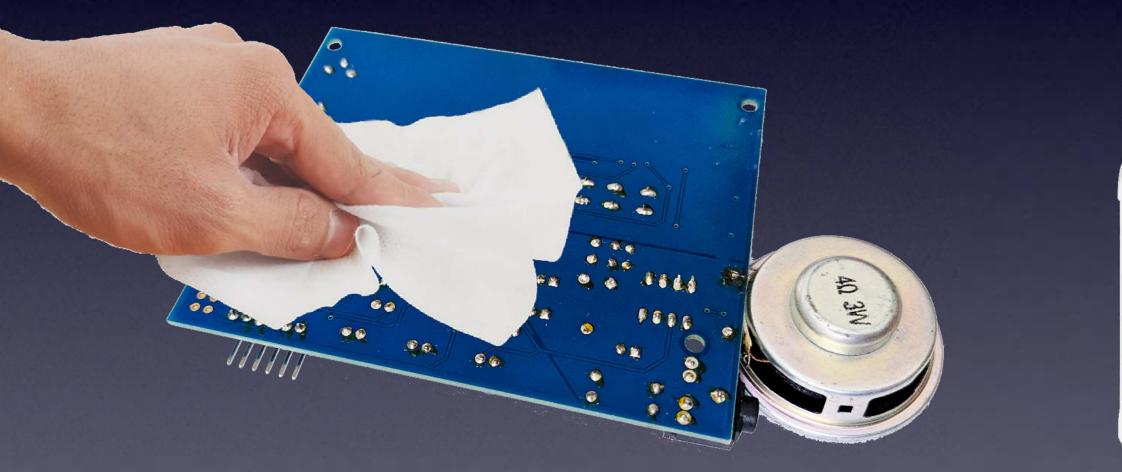


## All IR LEDs blink

(using your phone's front-facing camera)

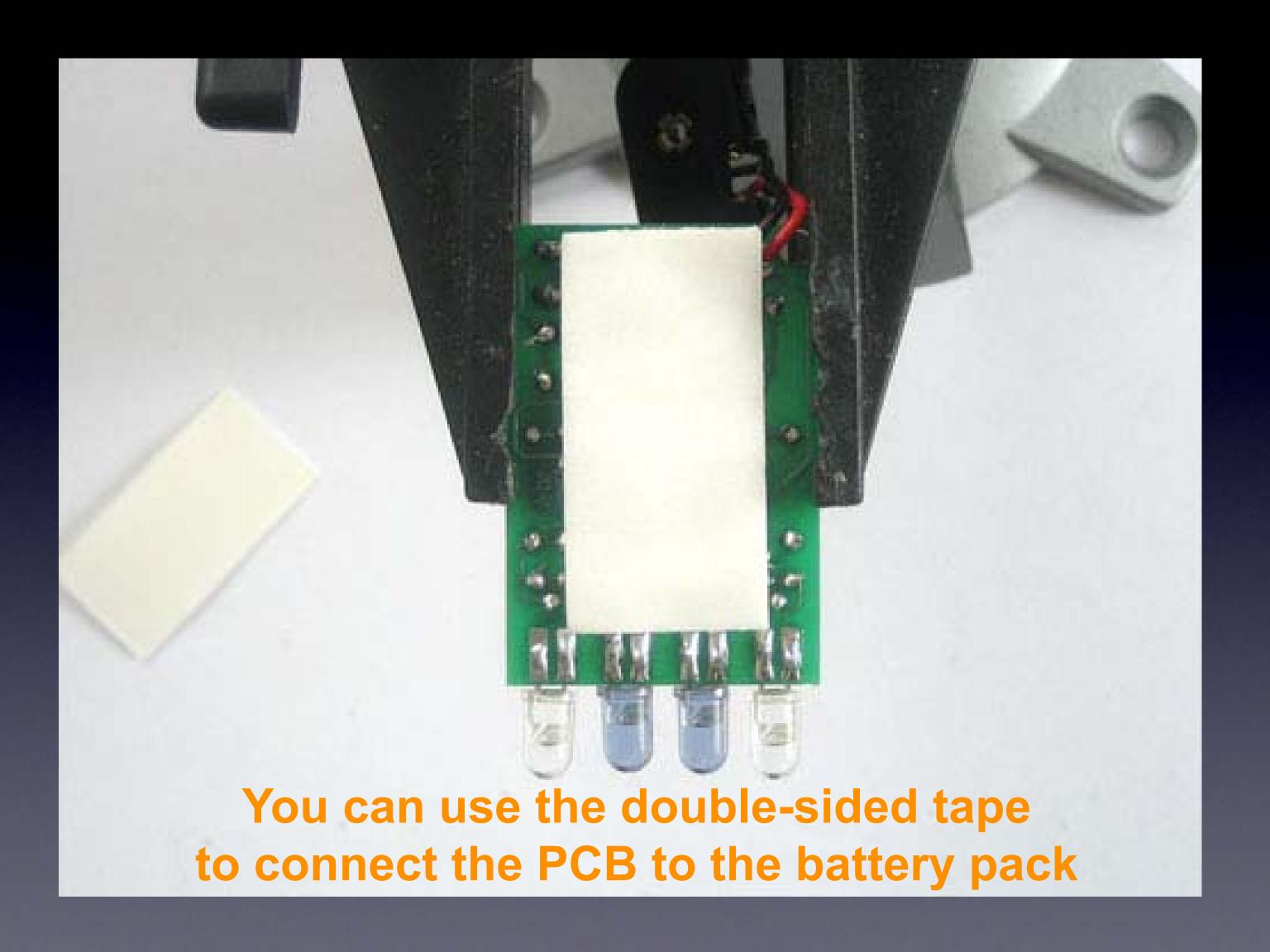
#### If you used any flux paste for re-working problems



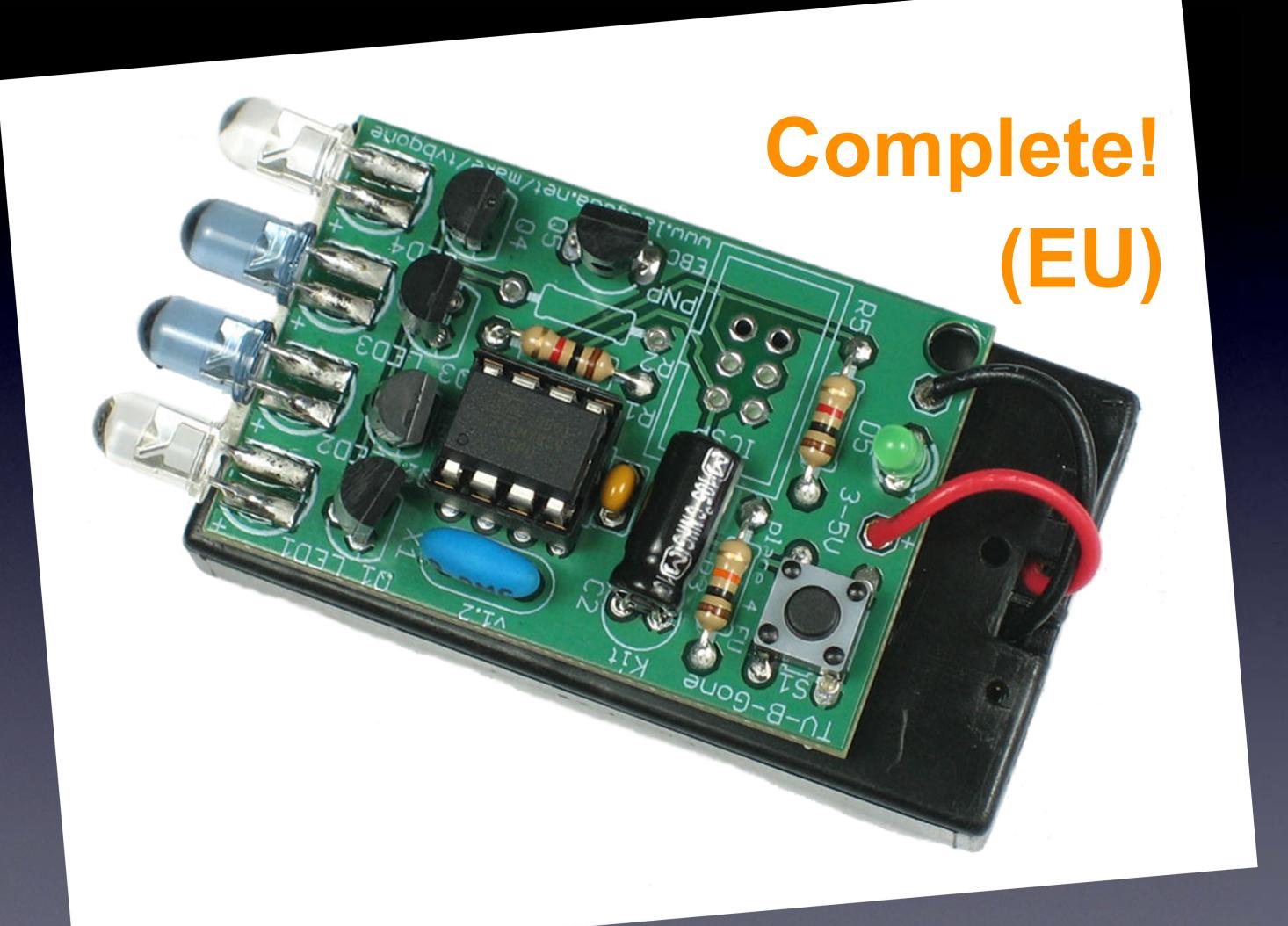




You can clean it with a cloth wet with Isopropyl Alcohol









Turn off TVs!!



Make the world a better place

# Please Remember:

to
Wash your hands
after soldering

