

Push-It (DIP)



| Quantity | Name | Description | Label/Color Code |
|----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 5 | R1-R4, R6 | Resistor 220 Ω | RE RE BK BK BR |
| 1 | R5 | Resistor 1 k Ω | BR BK BK BR BR |
| 1 | R7 | Resistor 10 k Ω | BR BK BK RE BR |
| 7 | S1-S7 | Push Button | |
| 1 | SG1 | Speaker | |
| 1 | JP1 | Pinheader 3x1 | |
| 1 | LED1 | LED 10mm Yellow | |
| 1 | LED2 | LED 10mm Red | |
| 1 | LED3 | LED 10mm Green | |
| 1 | LED4 | LED 10mm Blue | |
| 1 | LED7 | 7-segment display | |
| 2 | C1, C2 | Ceramic Capacitor 100 nF | 104 |
| 2 | C3, C4 | Ceramic Capacitor 22 pF | 22 |
| 1 | IC1 | 74HC 595 | |
| 1 | IC2 | Microcontroller Atmel Atmega 328P-PU | |
| 1 | Q1 | 16MHz Crystal | |
| 1 | POWER | terminal 2-pole | |
| 1 | | IC-Socket 16-pole | |
| 1 | | IC-Socket 28-pole | |
| 1 | | PCB | |
| 1 | | Battery Holder | |
| 4 | | Batteries Mignon (AA) | |

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

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

PCB v1.1 CC BY-SA Thomas Basler

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.

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.

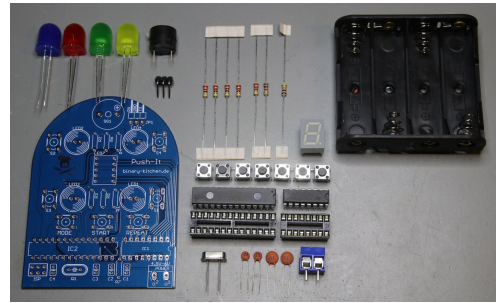
- **packaging:** The packaging is made of environmentally friendly materials and is therefore recyclable. Dispose of packaging materials that are no longer needed accordingly.
- **waste equipment:** Old appliances often still contain valuable materials. Therefore, hand in your old appliance to your retailer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

blinkyparts.com
Egerstr. 9
93057 Regensburg
GERMANY



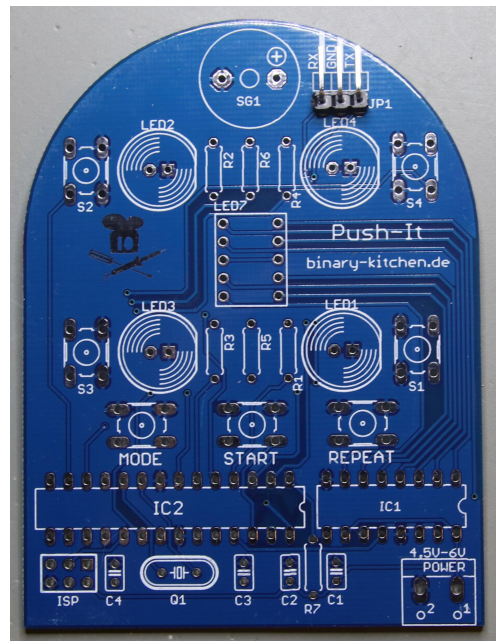
Step 1

- a) Hints:
- b) Resistor size can be determined by color coding
- c) Alignment of the PCB in such a way, that LED designation can be read normally (see picture)
- d) Alignment with resistors does not matter
- e) LEDs have a flat side and a shorter leg. Both indicate the negative side
- f) The orientation of capacitors doesn't matter, because ceramic capacitors are used



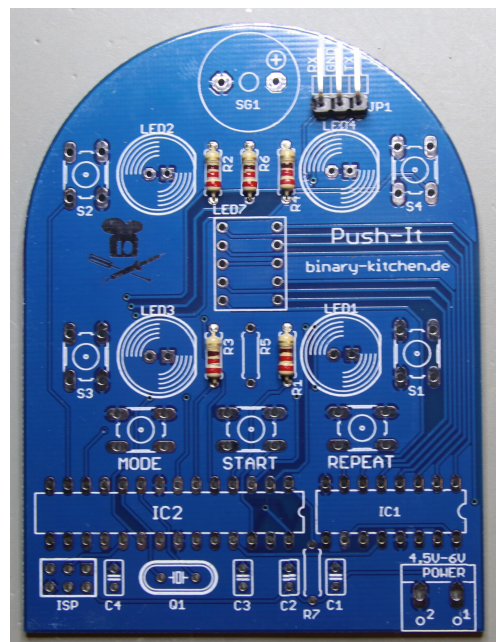
Step 2

- a) Soldering the pin header JP1



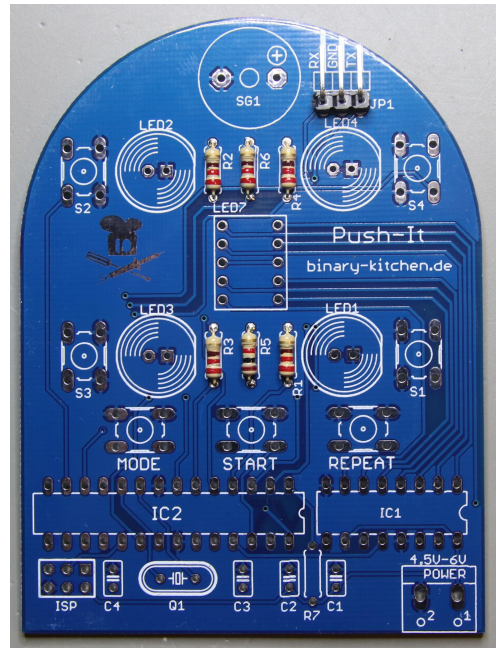
Step 3

- a) Solder resistors R1 - R4 and R6 (220 Ω)
- b) The orientation doesn't matter



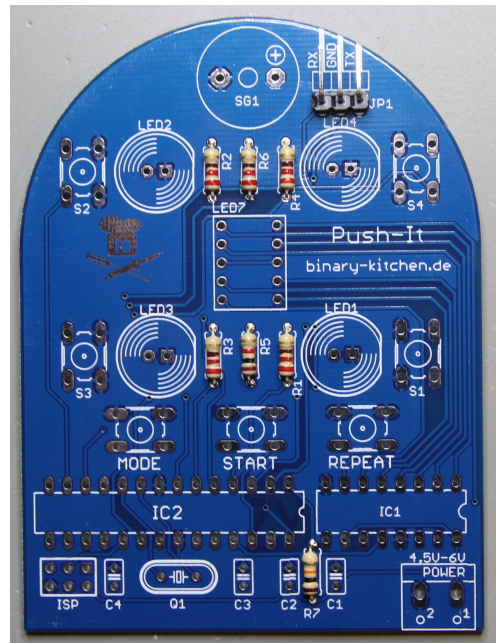
Step 4

- a) Solder resistors R5 (1 k Ω)
- b) orientation does not matter



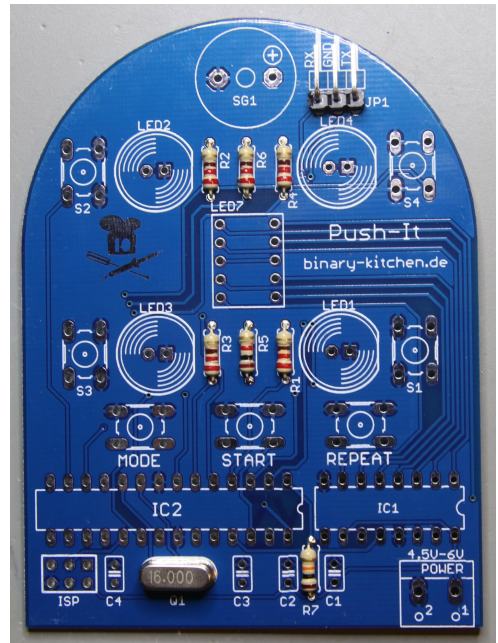
Step 5

- a) Solder resistor R7 (10 k Ω)
- b) orientation does not matter



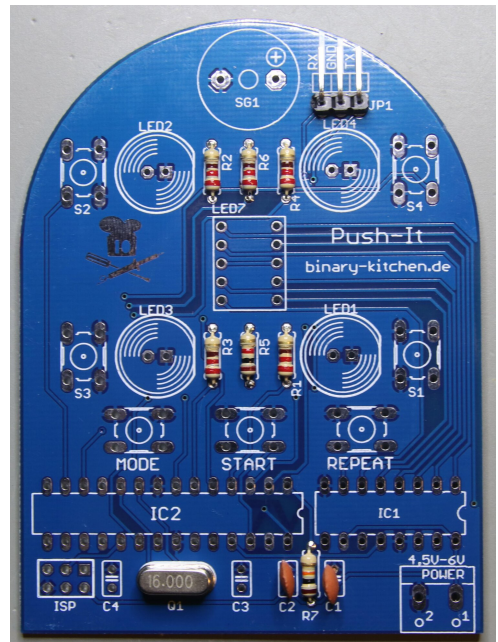
Step 6

- a) Solder crystal Q1
- b) orientation doesn't matter



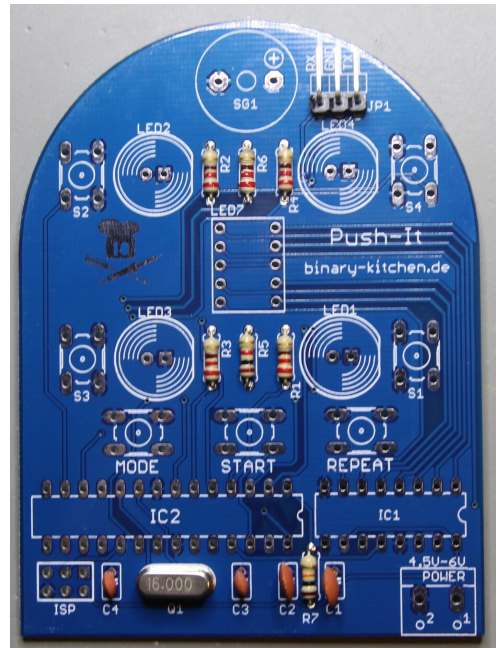
Step 7

- a) Solder capacitors C1 and C2 (104)
- b) orientation doesn't matter



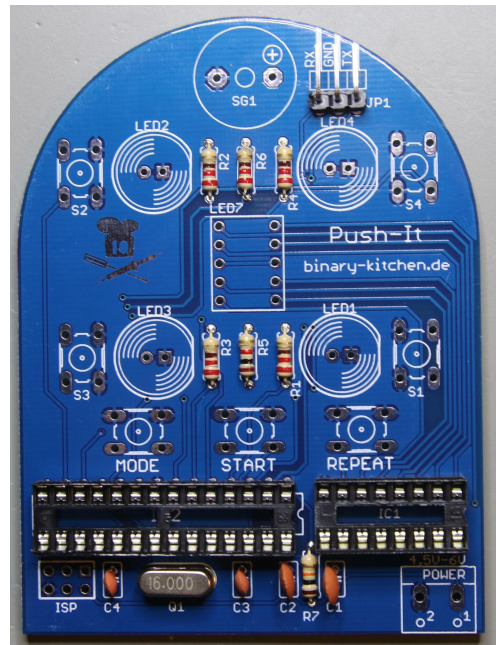
Step 8

- a) Solder capacitors C3 and C4 (22)
- b) orientation doesn't matter



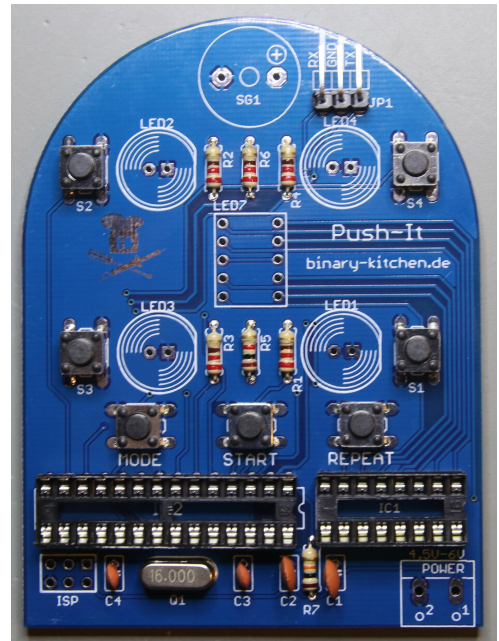
Step 9

- a) Solder IC1 socket as well as IC2 socket with the nose to the right onto the PCB



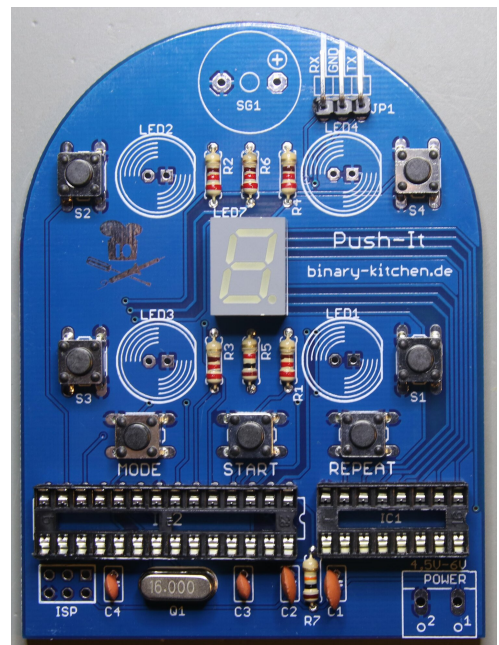
Step 10

- Solder switches S1 to S4 as well as MODE, START and REPEAT
- Hint: Legs have different distances. Nothing has to be bent. Switch fits exactly



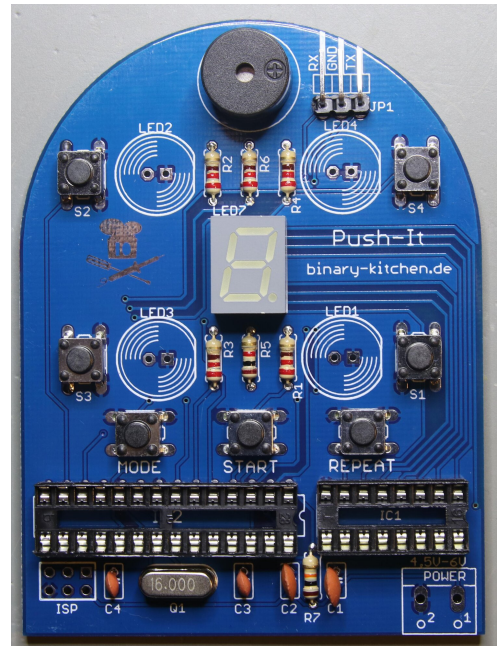
Step 11

- solder 7-segment display LED7
- The dot must be in the lower right corner



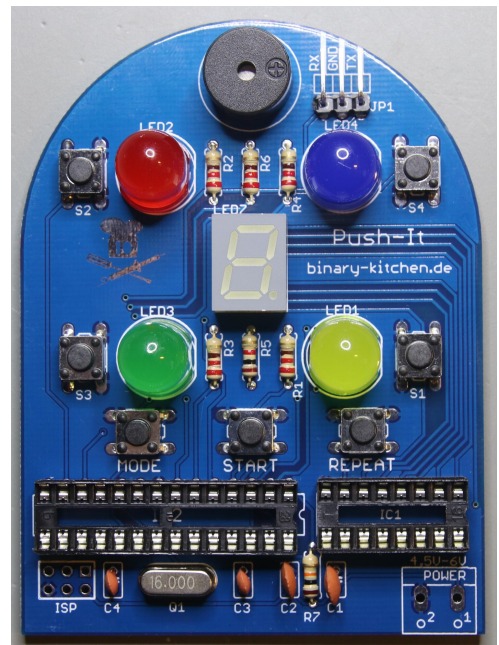
Step 12

- Solder loudspeaker SG1
- Attention! Alignment is important
- The printed plus sign must be in line with the PCB
- Remove the protective sticker if present



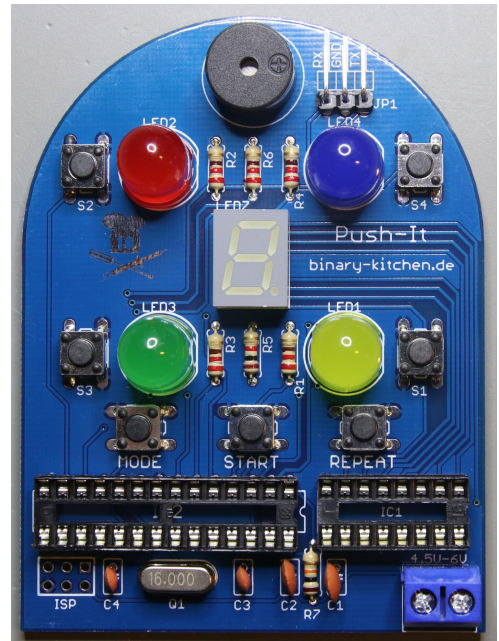
Step 13

- Solder LED1 to LED4. Note colors according to picture
- Attention! Alignment is important
- LEDs have a longer and a shorter leg. The shorter leg indicates the negative side
- On the PCB the negative side is represented by a flat area on the circle of the LED.



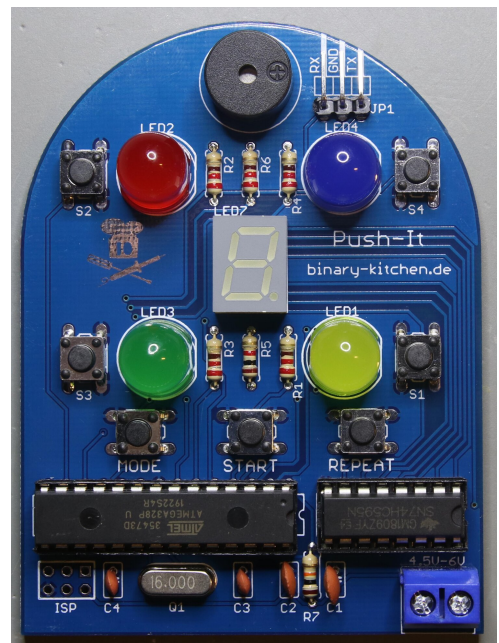
Step 14

- a) Solder POWER connector with the opening downwards



Step 15

- a) Insert IC1 and IC2 with the nose to the right into the socket
- b) Tip: The legs of the ICs must be bent slightly, to fit into the socket
- c) Possibly remove and tin the insulation at the tips of the connecting cables of the battery
- d) Screw on the battery (+ red, - black)



Step 16

- a) Fix the battery compartment with double-sided tape to the back-side of the board
- b) Cover the two ICs with some tape (protection against touch and moisture while playing)
- c) Insert the batteries
- d) Done!



