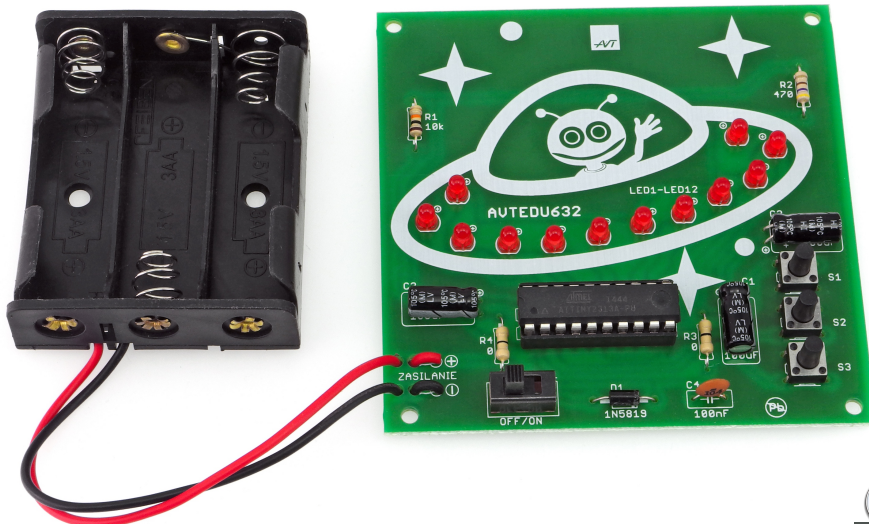


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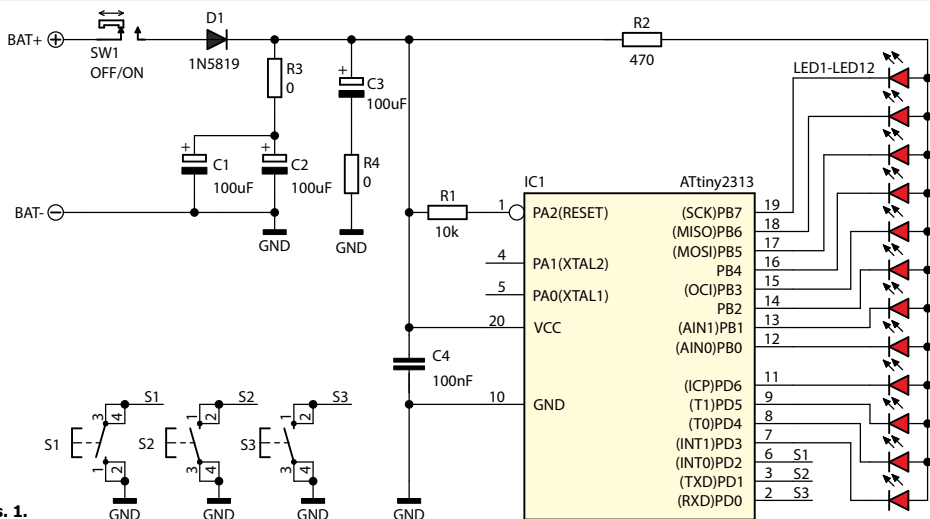
AVT EDU632



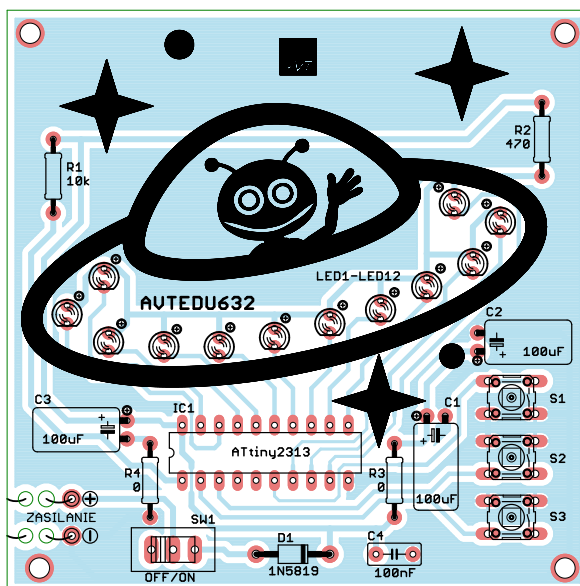
The LED Flying saucer can create seven light effects that can be customized thanks three switches: S1 to switch to the next effect, S2 to change the speed, and S3 helps regulate the light effect dimming (or light streak length).

## Specifications

- 7 light effects
- 3-switch control
- speed and light streak regulation
- circuit board dimensions: 80×80mm
- power supply: 4,5VDC [3×AA] - batteries not included



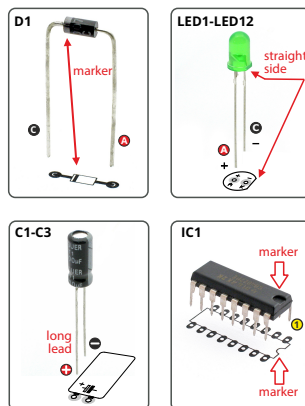
Rys. 1.



**Figure 2.** Position of the elements on the printed circuit board

## Suggested order of assembly:

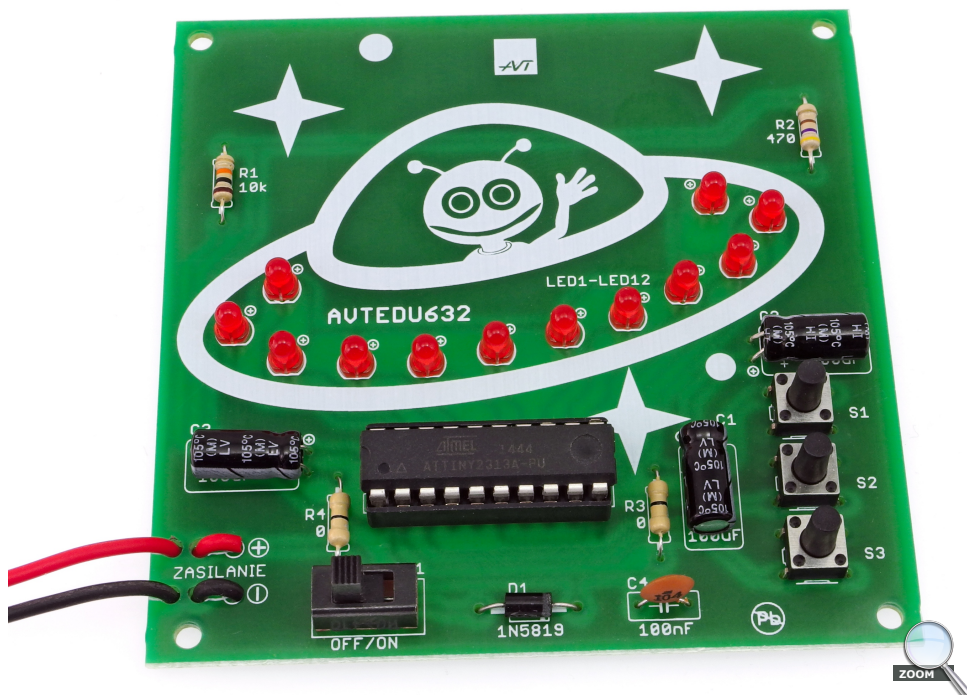
R1: .....10kΩ (brown-black-orange-gold)  
 R2: .....470Ω (yellow-violet-brown-gold)  
 R3, R4: .....0Ω (black)  
 D1: .....1N5819 !  
 LED1-LED12: .....3mm red LED diode  
 C1-C3: .....100uF !  
 C4: .....100nF (can be marked 104)  
 IC1: .....ATtiny2313 + IC socket!  
 S1-S3: .....microswitch  
 SW1: .....switch  
 battery connector: red-positive , black-negative ⊖



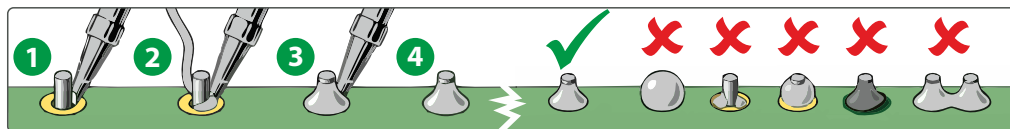
Begin by soldering the elements onto the circuit board in order from smallest to largest.

When assembling the elements marked with "!" pay attention to their polarity and placing of the notch.

You may find the frames with symbols of these elements on the circuit board, as well as photos of the assembled kit helpful.



## Assembly instructions



- 1 Touch the tip of the soldering iron to the end of the element near the soldering field
- 2 Next, apply tin solder
- 3 After the cone forms, remove tin solder first, and then the soldering iron
- 4 The whole process should take approx. 2-3 seconds.

The cleanliness of the soldered surfaces, right amount of flux in the solder, adequately high temperature (320-360°C), and sufficient amount of solder are necessary to complete a correct bonding.

Too much tin solder can result in forming a ball instead of a cone or joining of two adjacent soldering points.

Inadequate temperature, amount of tin solder or impurities can lead to so called "cold solder joints, i.e. solder and the flux can't moisten the two surfaces and the resulting solder point is fragile and in time will oxidize, break, and stop working.



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