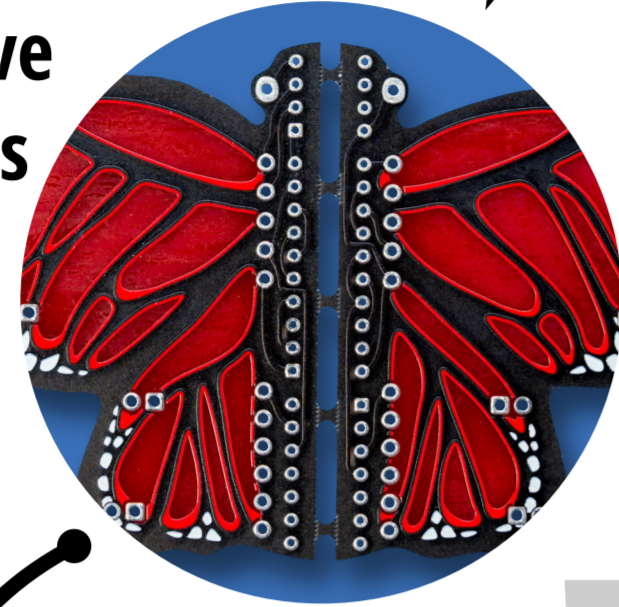
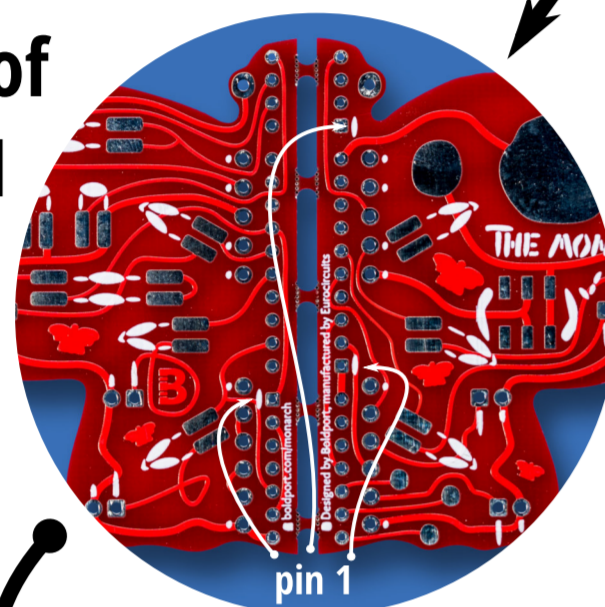


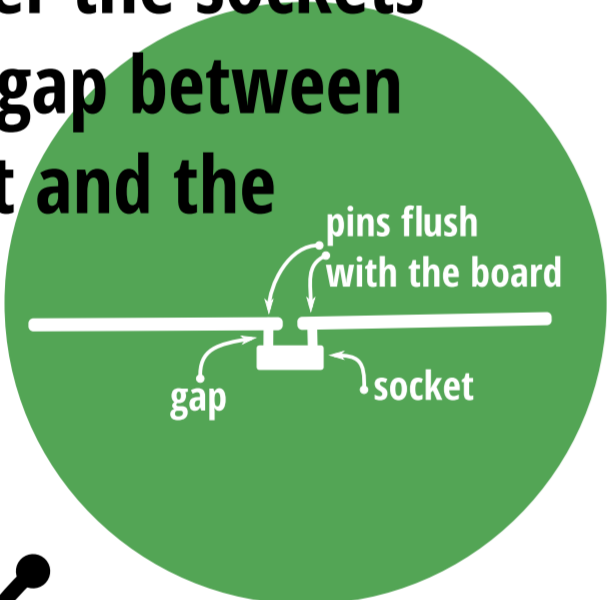
Start
 Break the two halves
 and remove
 excess tabs



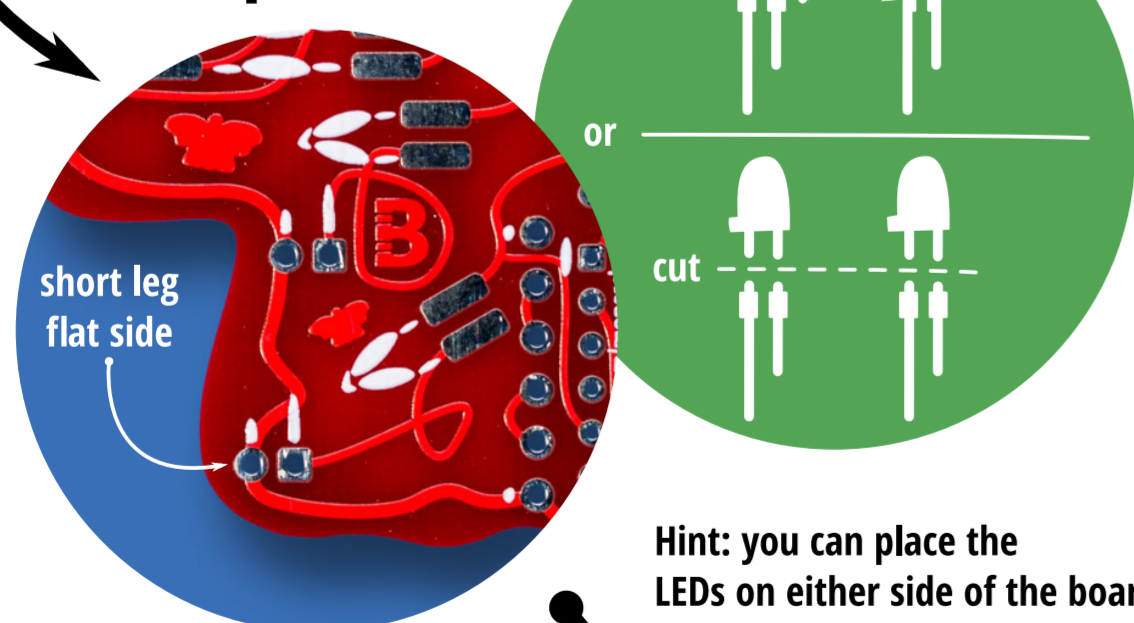
Place the three IC sockets.
 The small lines indicate
 the position of
 pin number 1



Now solder the sockets
 leaving a gap between
 the socket and the
 board

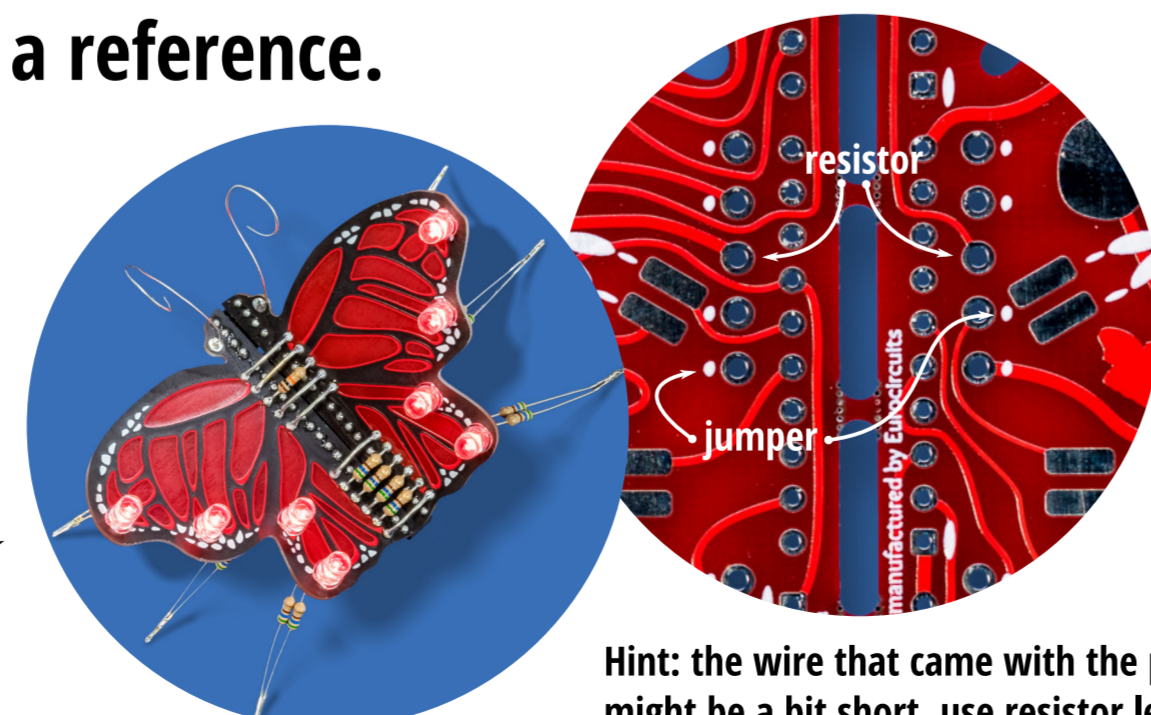


Prepare the LEDs



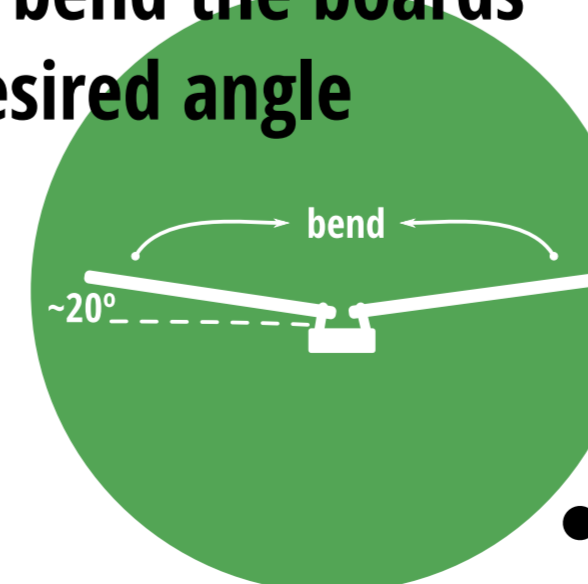
Hint: you can place the
 LEDs on either side of the board

**Prepare the components using this image
 as a reference.**



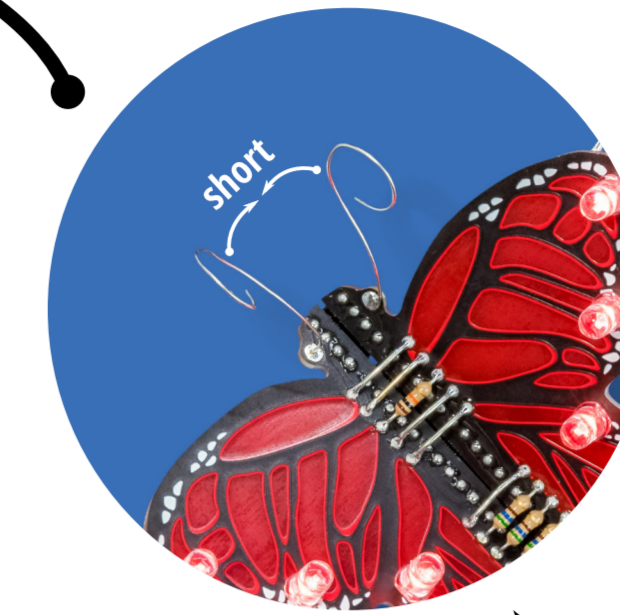
Hint: the wire that came with the project
 might be a bit short, use resistor leg clippings
 for some of the jumpers instead to leave
 plenty for the antennae

**Gently bend the boards
 to a desired angle**

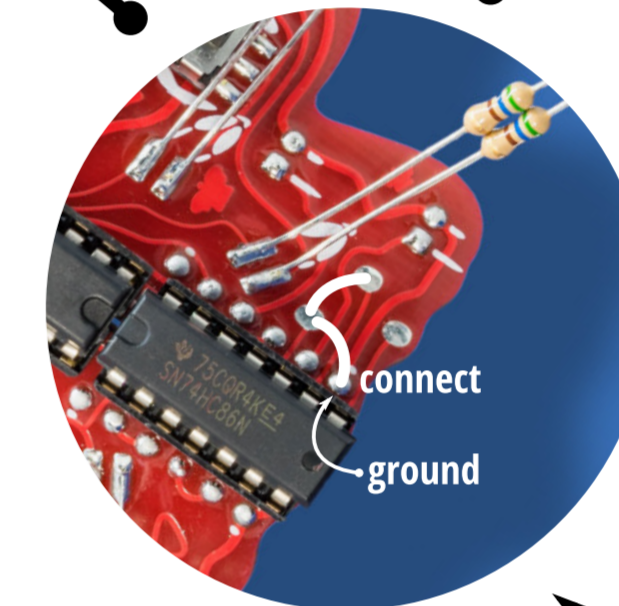


**While keeping the angle,
 solder the resistors and
 wire jumpers.**

Yay!

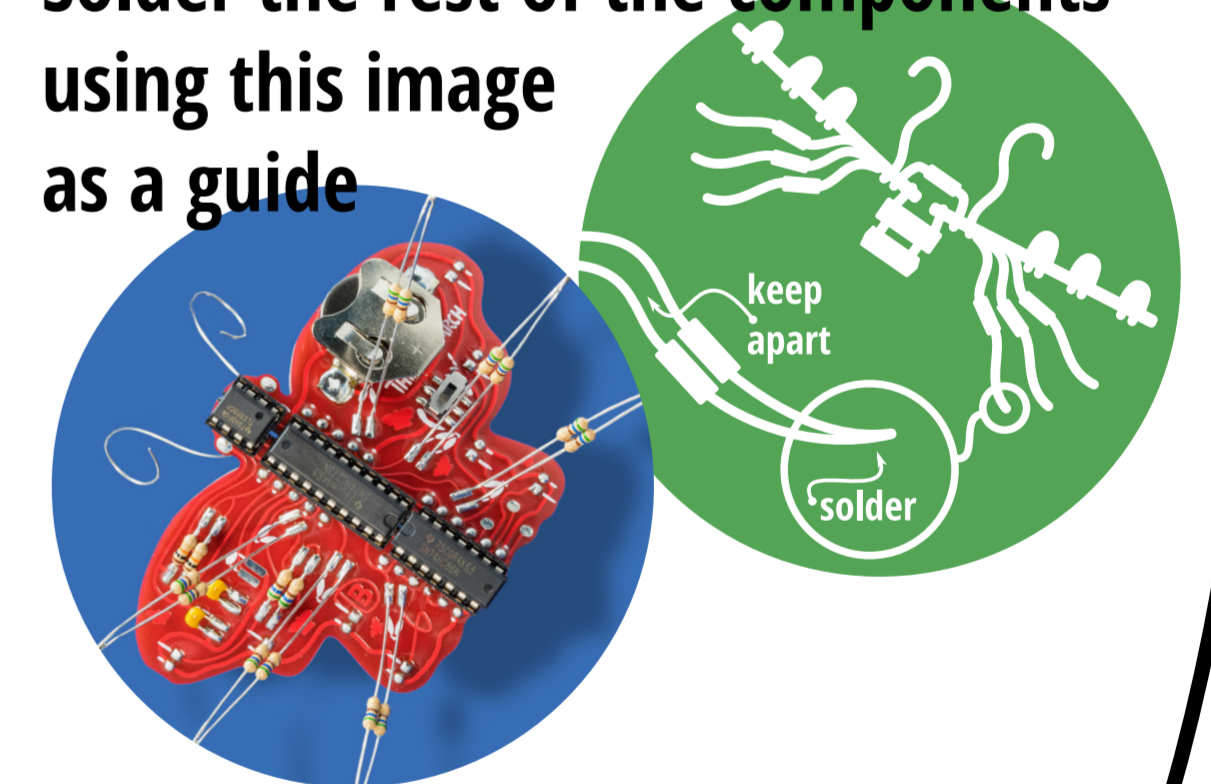


**Insert battery, turn
 switch on and touch
 the antennae together
 to activate the circuit!**



We left one XOR gate's inputs 'floating',
 unconnected, so that it could be used by
 you to try different LFSR arrangements.
 Leaving inputs floating is bad practice since
 it could lead to higher power consumption --
 in the order of milliamps in this case -- under
 some conditions. So even if the circuit will
 work without a fix, we strongly recommend
 using a short wire to connect the XOR's inputs
 to ground as shown.

**Solder the rest of the components
 using this image
 as a guide**



Did you notice that sometimes no LEDs
 are on when you switch the power on?
 Memory elements such as flip-flops have
 an undetermined on-state, so sometimes
 it happens that all of them start 'off'.

The problem is that an LFSR doesn't work
 when all registers are 'off' and a reset to
 a determined state on power-on was too
 much for this project.

What to do? Just try again until at least
 one LED is on when you turn the switch.