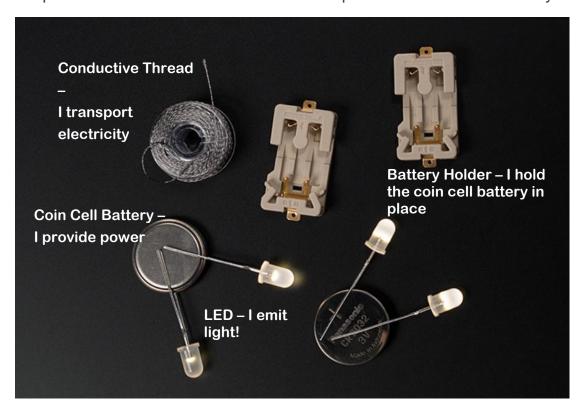
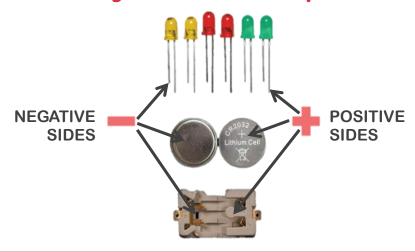
## **Electronic Components**

A quick reference for all the electrical components used in this activity



## **Polarity of the Components**











## **Troubleshooting**

A quick reference for troubleshooting misbehaving circuits!

SYMPTOMS	CAUSES	SEWN CIRCUITS
The LEDs are not lighting up.	Polarity Problems	Has the battery been inserted correctly? (The top side has a "+" symbol marked)      (Top)      (Bottom)
		Is the battery holder connected the right way? (The side with three plastic prongs is the positive terminal and the side with just metal prongs is the negative terminal).
		<ul> <li>Are the LEDs oriented the right way? Longer, or larger circular legs, are positive and the shorter, or smaller circular legs, are negative.</li> </ul>
	Circuit Overload Problems	<ul> <li>Are there too many LED's? If there are more than 6 lights per battery they may be dim or non-functioning.</li> <li>Is the circuit too long? A circuit should be no more than 36".</li> </ul>
	Short Circuit Issues	<ul> <li>Do the positive and negative thread trails touch each other? If so, remove the stitches from one of the trails and re-stitch so that they do not touch.</li> <li>Trim the ends of knots. Long tails could touch each other.</li> </ul>
	Connection Issues	<ul> <li>Is every component sewn securely? They should fit tightly to the fabric or foam. If not, reinforce with more stitches.</li> <li>Are the knots securing the battery holder and components secure? If not, reinforce with more stitches and tie another knot.</li> <li>Are the stitches intact and pulled tight? If not, re-stitch.</li> </ul>
The needle does not go through the battery terminals	Attachment Issues	<ul> <li>It may be easier to push the thread manually through the battery holder's leads, or to use a needle threader.</li> <li>Some needles are too big for the battery holder. Try a smaller needle.</li> </ul>



