



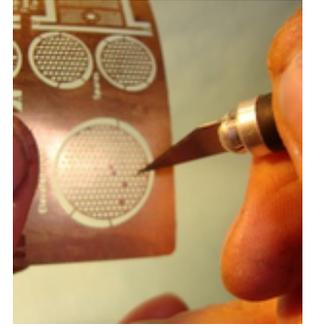
Part No. 96

The parts from Moebius Models' 18" Jupiter II kit that this fedoratron.com kit is designed to replace or enhance.



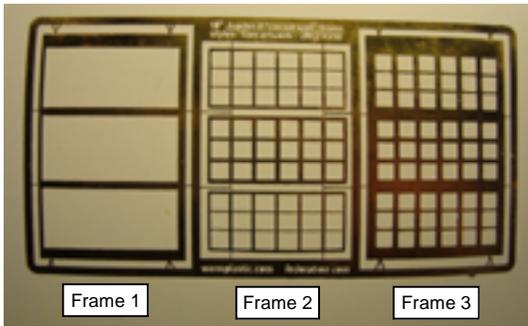
Part No. 49 (back view)

A note about your brass kit: we try for perfection but small mistakes happen. The brass can be discolored or a small opening can be blocked. There might also be a small amount of flash. The discoloring will be covered by a good layer of primer. The holes can be opened by the gentle application of a fresh #11 X-Acto blade. The blocked holes and the flash will be very thin and easily trimmed or sanded. The surface can be cleaned by the gentle application of lacquer thinner with a Q-tip or a fine brush

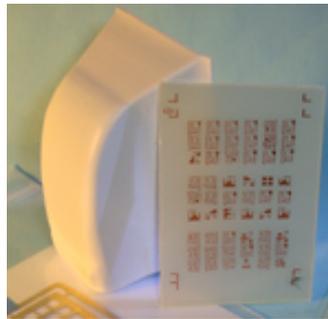


You assemble this kit at your own risk. Please take reasonable care.

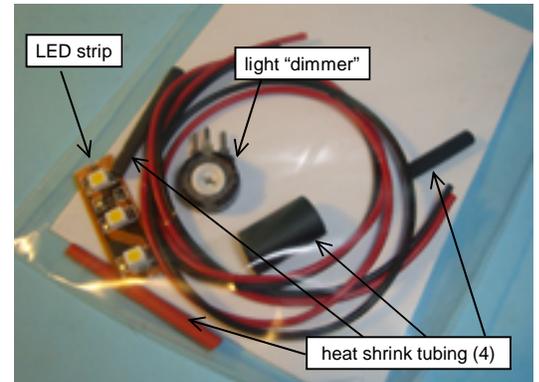
Your fedoratron.com "Circuit Wall" Enhancement/Replacement Kit includes:



A set of etched brass frames that allow you to choose the look of your *Jupiter II*'s circuit wall.



A vac-formed light box and a replacement circuit wall that is made of circuit board material.



A simple "warm white" LED Strip lighting kit.

Working With Etched Brass Parts (It's easier than you think.)

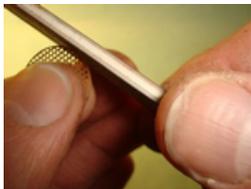
General: Brass this thin — .003" — can be cut like paper and it can also be crumpled. You have several bends before it snaps, just like a paperclip. Try not to drop any pieces to the floor. As a precaution, tape loose parts down with low-tack tape applied to a corner.



[parts shown here are from fedoratron's "Freeze Tube Walls, Floors and Elevator Floor" kit]

Cutting: Cut parts out with a pair of fine-point flush nippers, small scissors, or even a good nail clipper. If you use a rounded or chisel hobby blade (like X-Acto #22 or #18 blades which fit in their larger #2 handle) you must work against something hard and unyielding like a thick piece of glass, a polished flat stone or a piece of metal. Take care. The cut metal is quite sharp.

USE EYE PROTECTION.

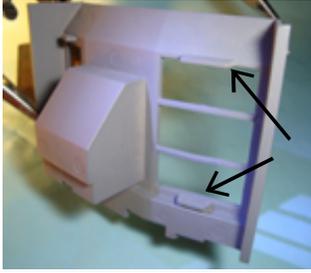


Sanding: You can sand gently with fine grit sanding sticks or sand paper. Very gently!

Painting: Tape down some low-tack tape, sticky side up, on your work surface. Affix a part of the brass piece you're painting to the sticky side of the low-tack tape. Affixing only a part of the brass piece will allow you to gently peel off the piece when you're done priming or painting. Prime both sides then paint one side. Use automotive primers which are designed to dry in 15 minutes.

Gluing: It is best to use Micro-Scale's Kristal Klear or Plaid's Mod Podge. Both dry clear. Normally, brass-to-brass or brass-to-plastic gluing is done with gap-filling cyanoacrylic "super glues." But cyano can "fog" clear plastics.

Troubleshooting: In the awful event that your brass gets a kink or a bend, roll it between the aluminum handle of a hobby knife and something very flat and hard.



Because you plan on back lighting the circuit wall we recommend that you remove these tabs on part 49. If you don't the tabs will be back lit and visible from the front. Try a light start with a #11 blade against a small cutting guide, then use the back of the tip of a broken blade. Many light strokes will eventually cut through. Or use a slow pace with a small razor saw. Either way: Patience.

Trim the vac-formed light box. There are a series of surface lines and rough and smooth spots that act as cutting guides. Use small scissors to trim. You can trim the way it's shown at right or you can trim to your set up.

Apply primer to the outside to light-block the interior



Refer to the frame numbers on page 1 or remember that we're talking, from left to right, about frame 1, frame 2 and frame 3

The Circuit Wall

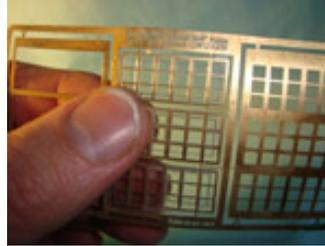
Option 1:

To use part 96 (and *not* replace it with fedoratron's included circuit wall), **trim, prime, and paint frames 1 and 2.**

Frame 1, the frame with the large openings, will hide the tab slots on part 96 when it's back lit.

1 Attach frame 2 to part 96

(Shown here untrimmed, unpainted)



2 Attach frame 1 on top of frame 2.

(Shown here untrimmed, unpainted)



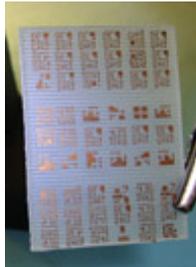
Option 2:

To replace part 96, **trim, prime, and paint frame 3.**

Trim the circuit board with heavy duty scissors or a 12" paper cutter. It can be sanded, but wear a mask.

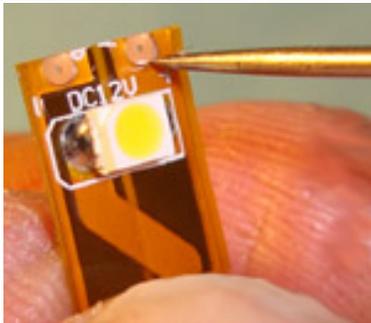
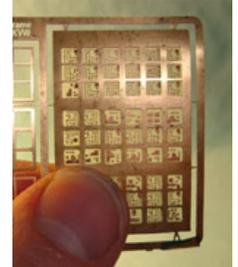
Note which way is up because when you trim, you'll trim off the "up" mark.

The circuit wall, shown here trimmed

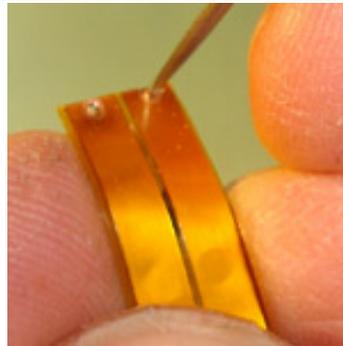


Attach frame 3 on top the circuit board

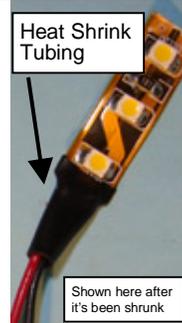
(Shown here untrimmed, unpainted)



Use a needle to start a small hole in the center of the little circles of copper



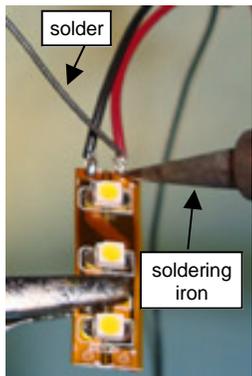
Reverse the strip, gently enlarge the hole.



Slip largest diameter heat shrink tubing around the 2 wires.

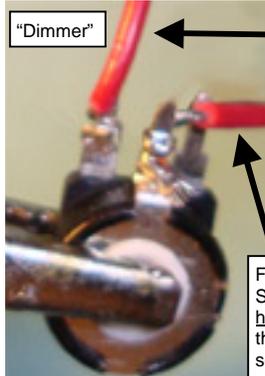


Don't secure the heat shrink tubing yet! Strip and twist the wires to fit through the holes you've made. Red for Positive (+)



solder

soldering iron

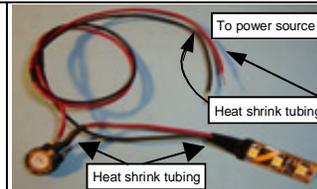


"Dimmer"

To power source.

Only two of the three legs are used. Only the leg from the LED light strip is protected with the heat shrink tubing.

From LED light strip. Slip the shorter black heat shrink tubing to this wire before soldering.



To power source

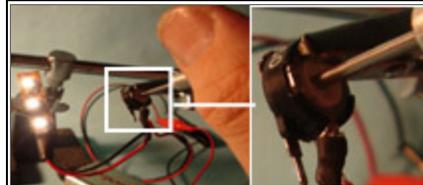
Heat shrink tubing

Heat shrink tubing

To shrink the tubing, use a heat gun or hold the soldering iron close to the tubing



LED in position. Attach with glue. Use a piece of styrene to level



Adjust brightness with a small screwdriver



Solder wires to components.

Use a fine tip soldering iron and an alligator "Helping Hands" clip stand.