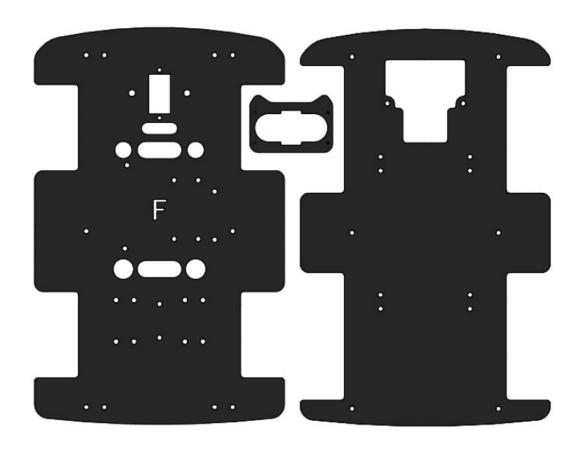
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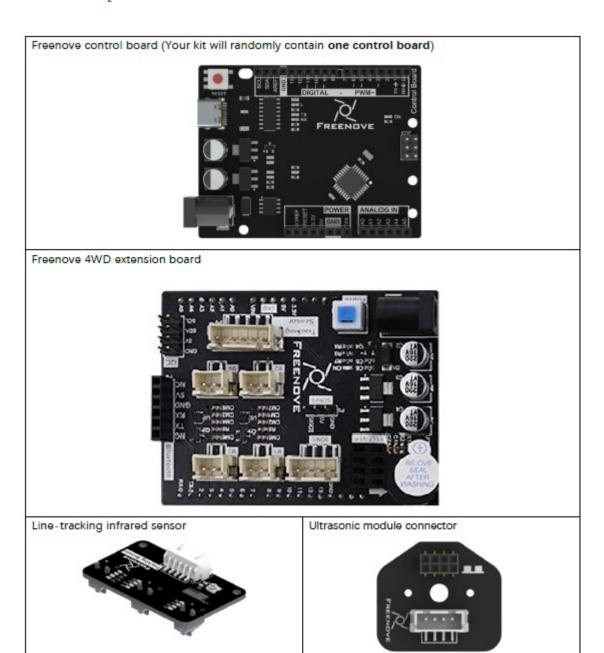
# Acrylic parts



## Mechanical parts



## Electronic parts



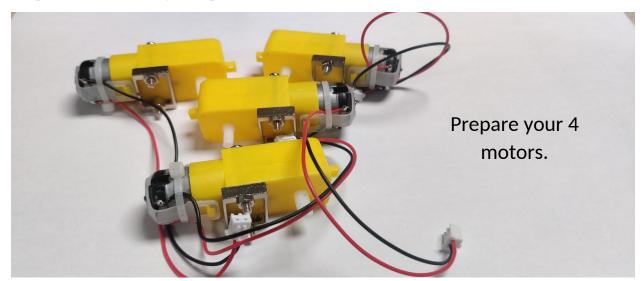


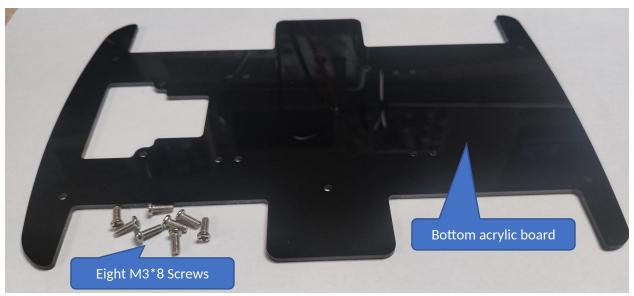


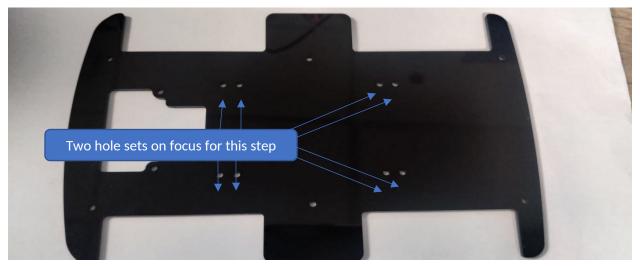
### Tools

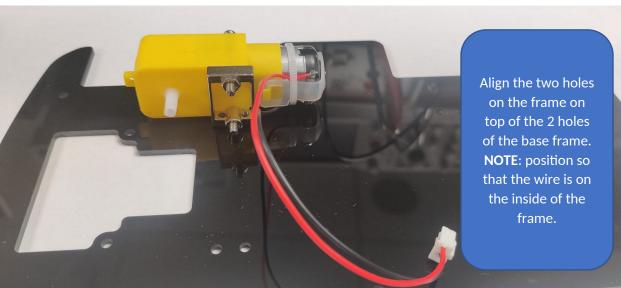


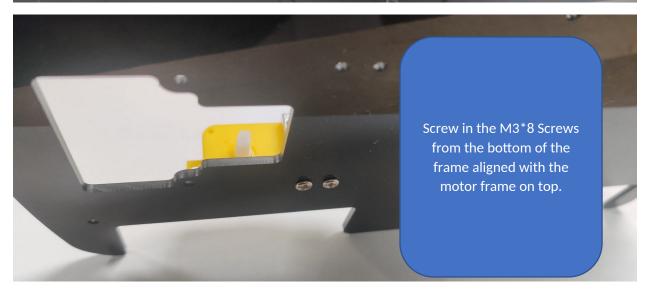
# Assembly

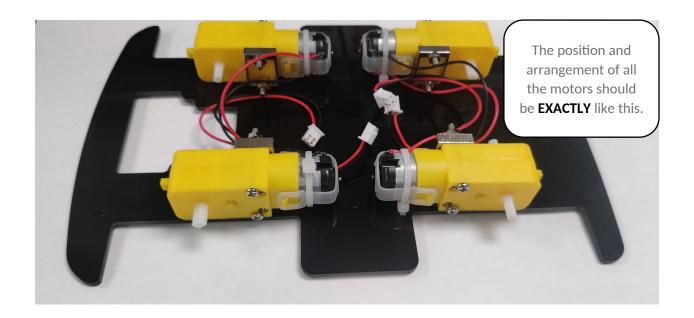


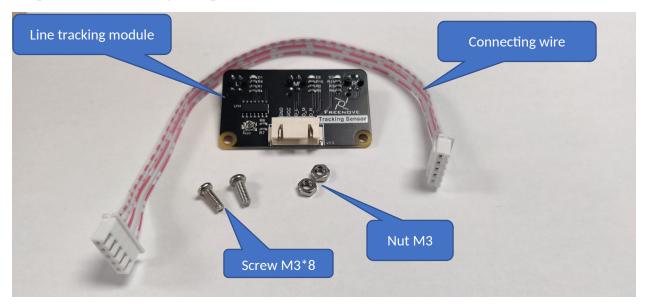


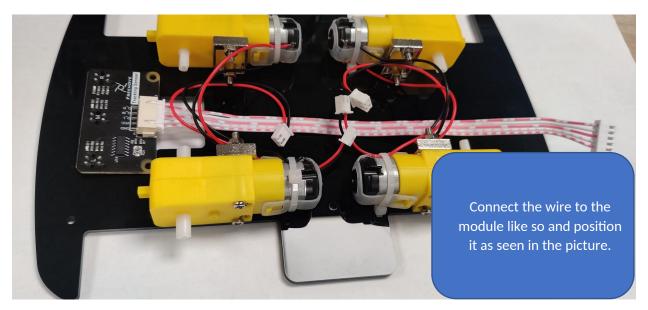


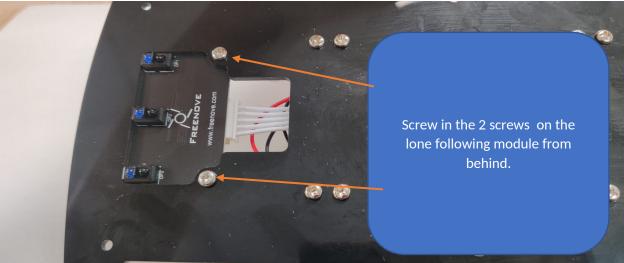


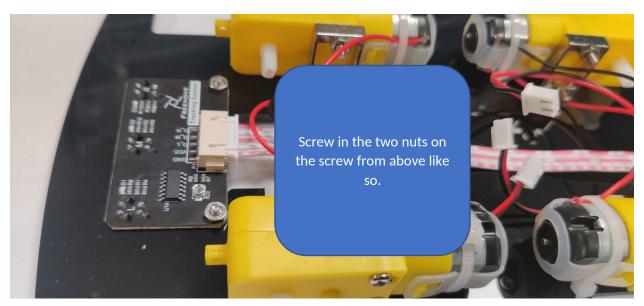


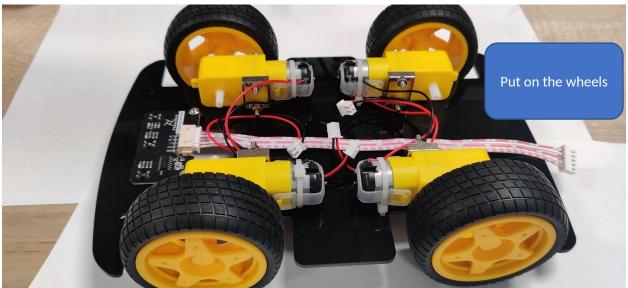


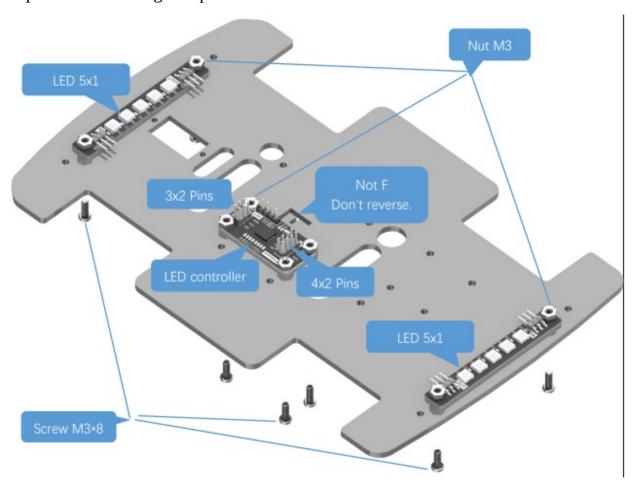




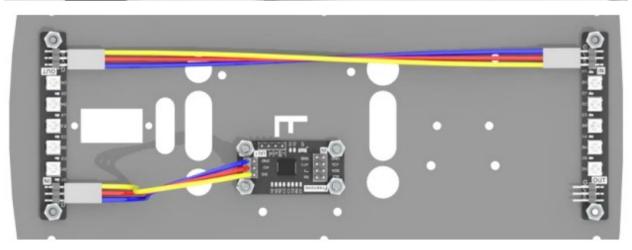


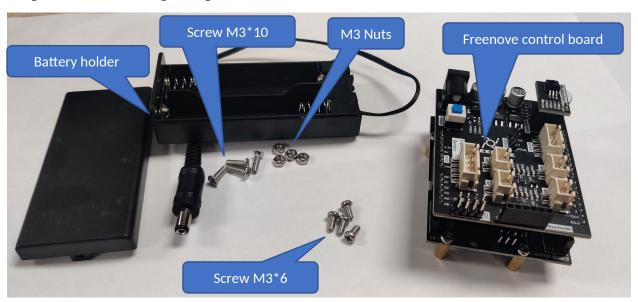


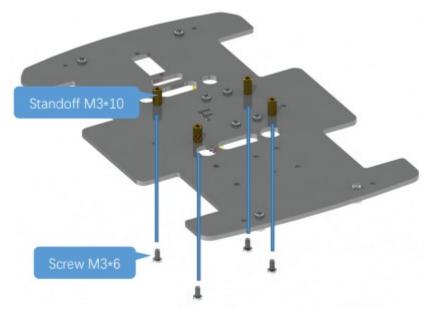


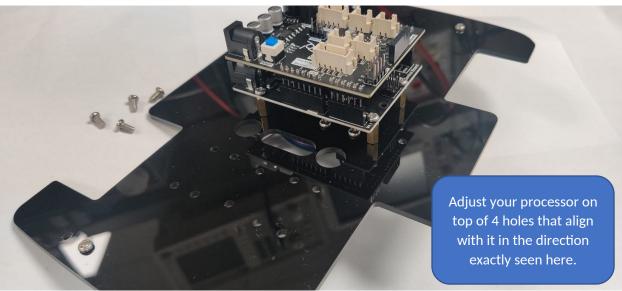




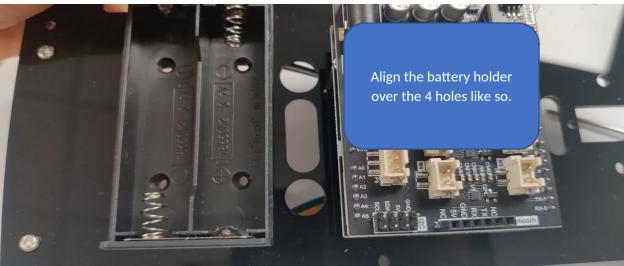




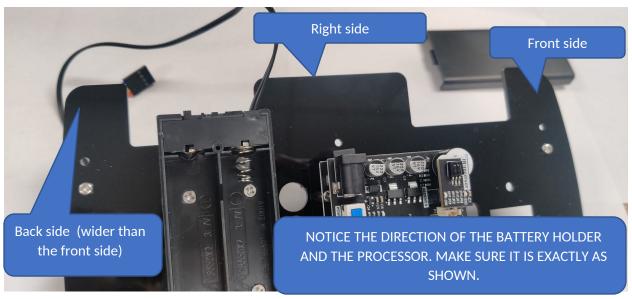


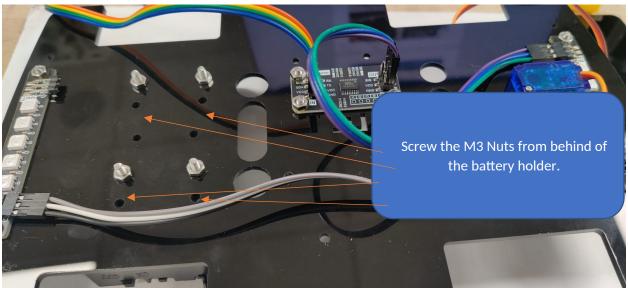


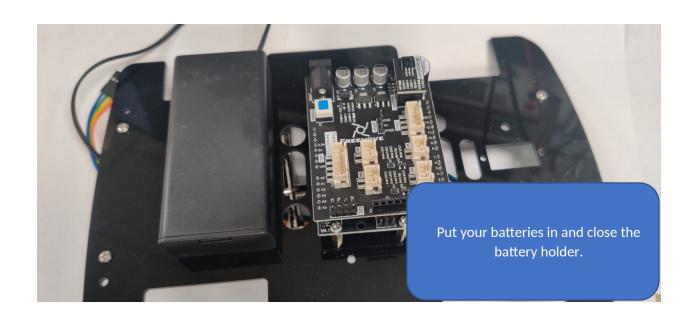






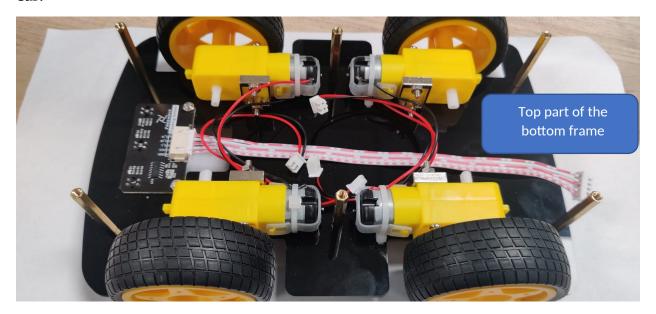




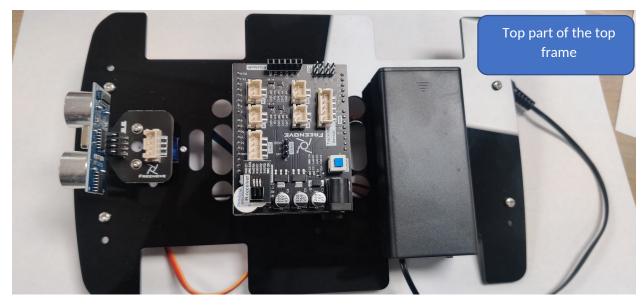


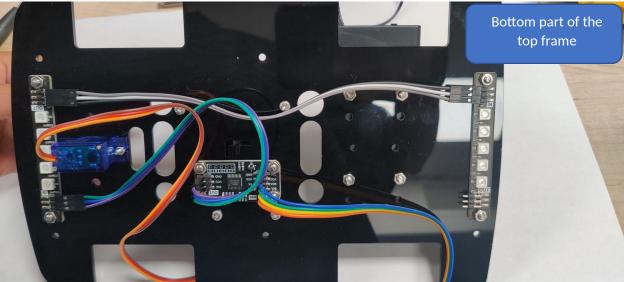


Now you should have the following progress on the top and bottom frames of the car:

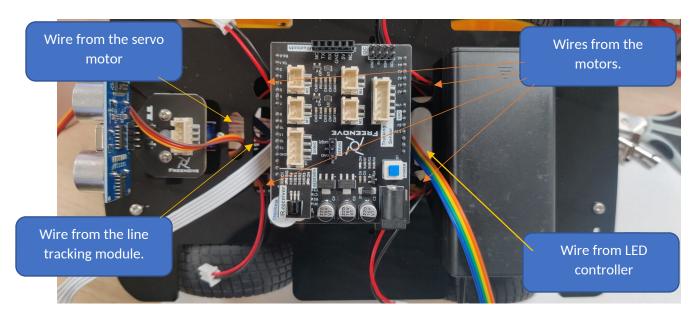




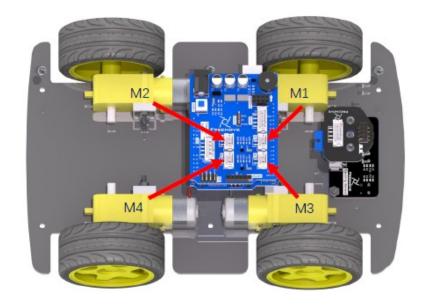


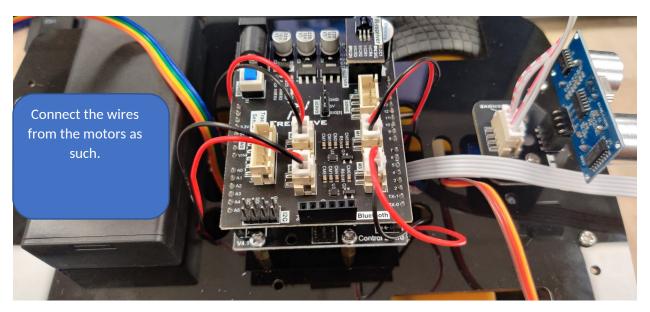


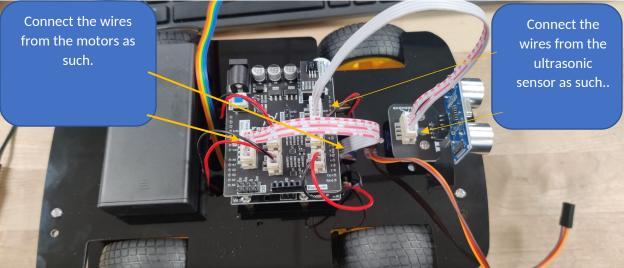
Now arrange the wires and pass them through the holes on the frame. Make it so that the wires are not stretched. The best way to arrange them is:



Connect the motor wire to the interface of the board. As below.



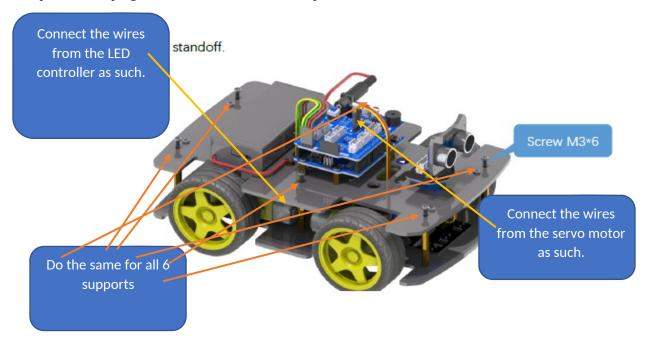




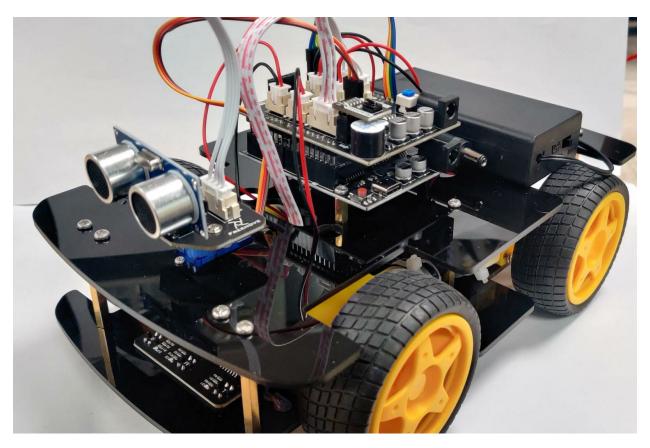
If you look at the writing at the metal pins from the LED CONTROLLER to the microprocessor:

- The 'SCL' on the LED controller is connected to the 'SDA' of the microcontroller.
- The 'SDA' on the LED controller is connected to the 'SCL' of the microcontroller.
- The 'VCC' on the LED controller is connected to the '5V' of the microcontroller.
- The 'GND' on the LED controller is connected to the 'GND' of the microcontroller.

The positions to plug in the wires are shown in the picture below.



Then you are done with your robotic car. Your finished product should look as the picture below.



To start programming you need to connect the following wires:

