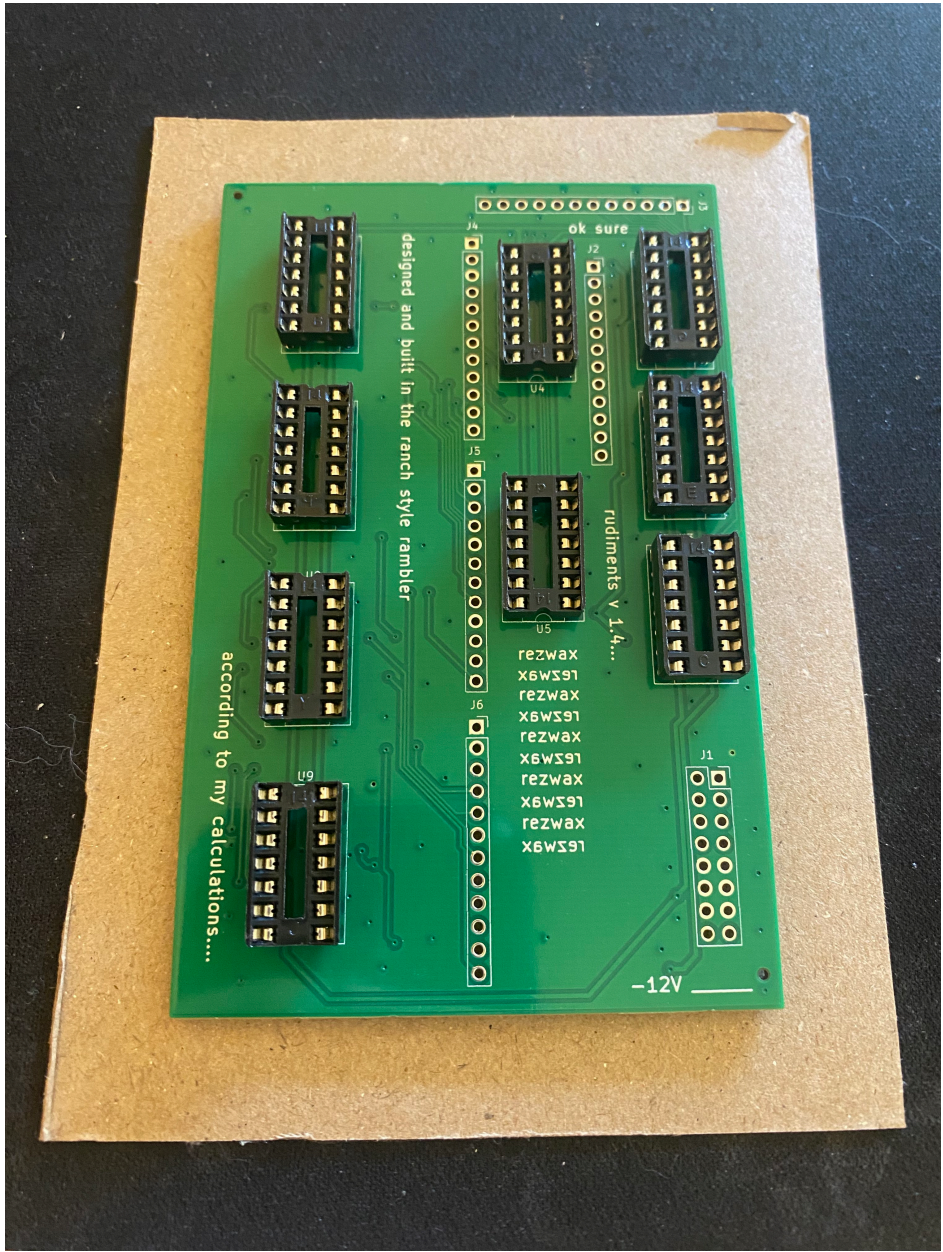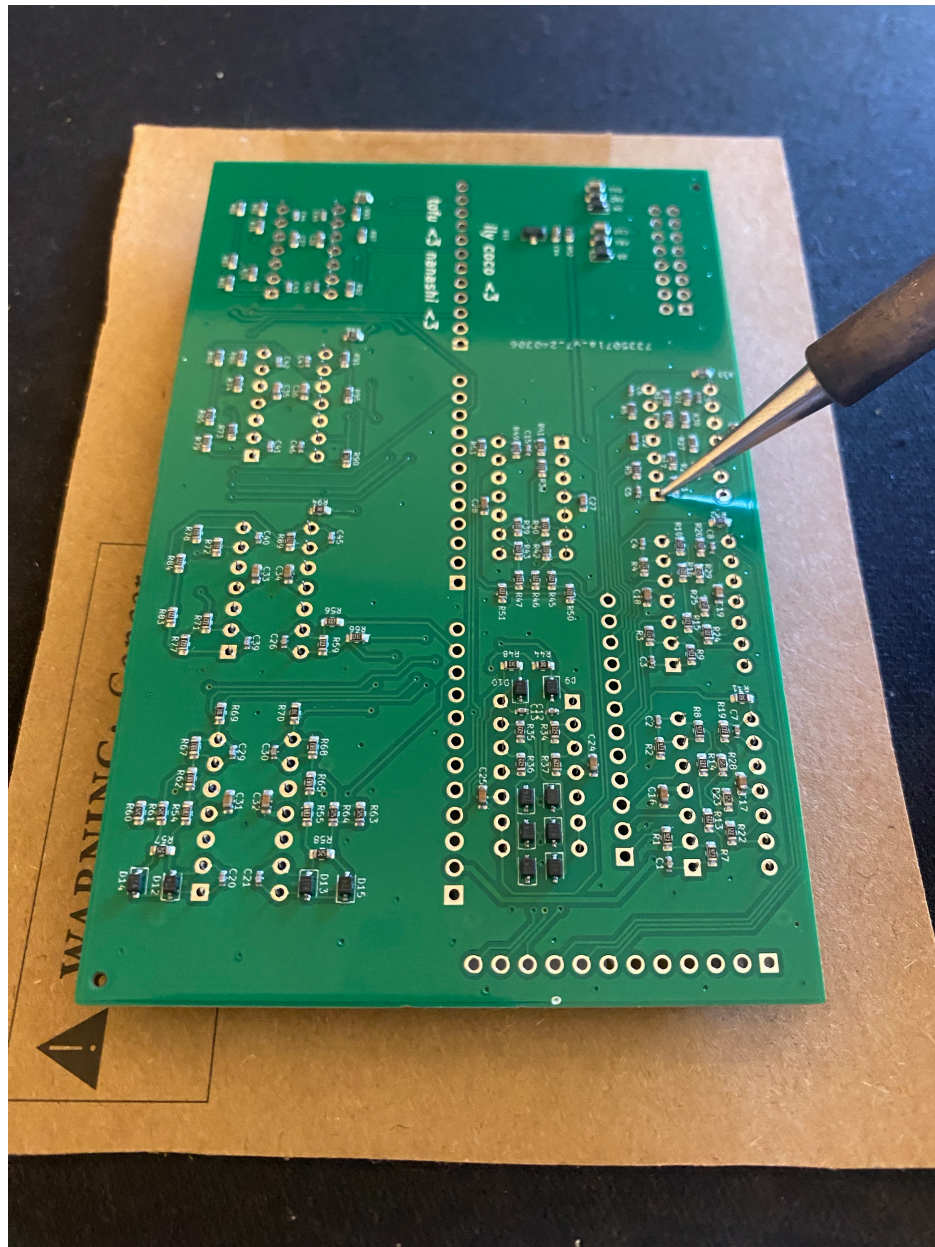Place the IC sockets, but don't put the chips in until you're done! Note the polarity is flipped for the middle two.

I use the cardboard to help flip the board over with the IC sockets placed. Solder away! but be careful of those SMDs! The picture has a pinpoint tip but I actually grew to prefer the T-18 D16 tip, as the ground connections can suck up a lot of heat!

Now do the same for the eurorack power header. You can use a 10 pin, just make sure the bottom 5 holes are used and not the top 3. I had planned to include 5v jumper option, but for now it is only set up for a 10v reference to the offset. Patch with that mindfully, but the opamps usually wont let you get much above 10v anyways. Make sure the red stripe sits towards the bottom of the module when placed in the shrouded header!!!!!!!
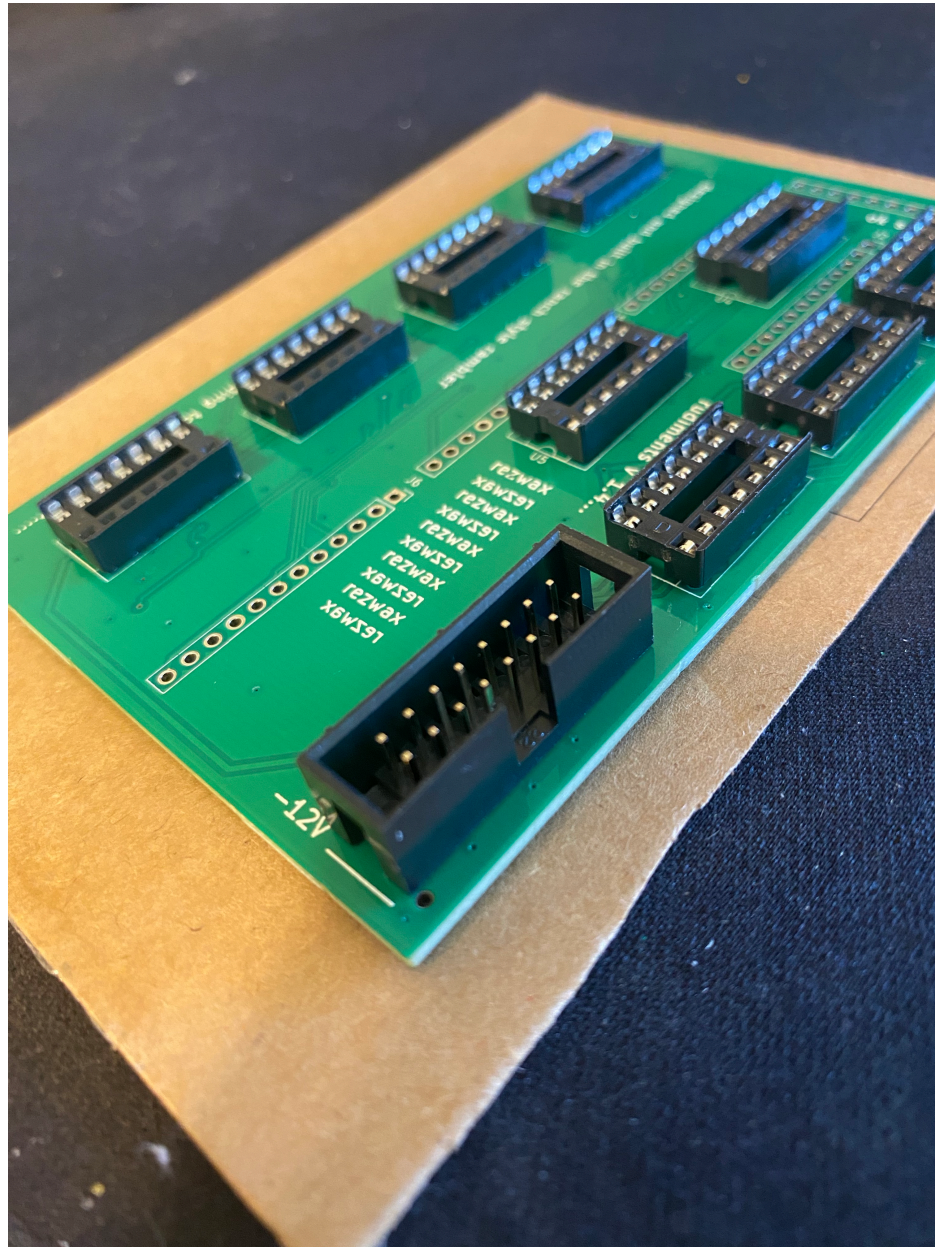
5 Male Female pin headers to attach the two boards! I like to put the plastic base female header on the board with the SMDs, as you wont have to solder anything else on the inside of that board and dont have to worry about melting the plastic header.
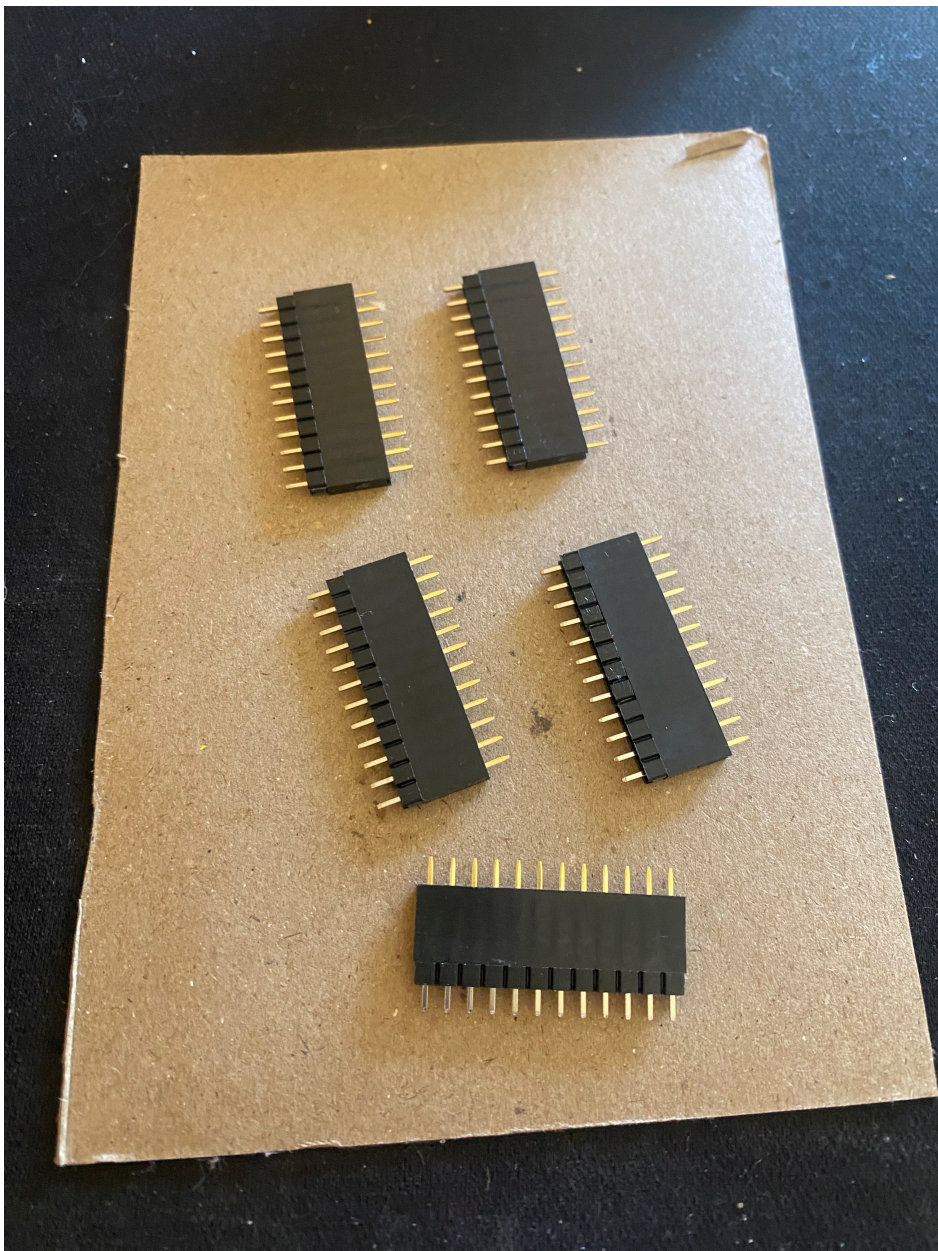
This part is a little annoying, but you have to kind of balance these upright and slide the interface board into place on top. I usually start with the top horizontal header and try to angle it down onto the vertical bottom 4.
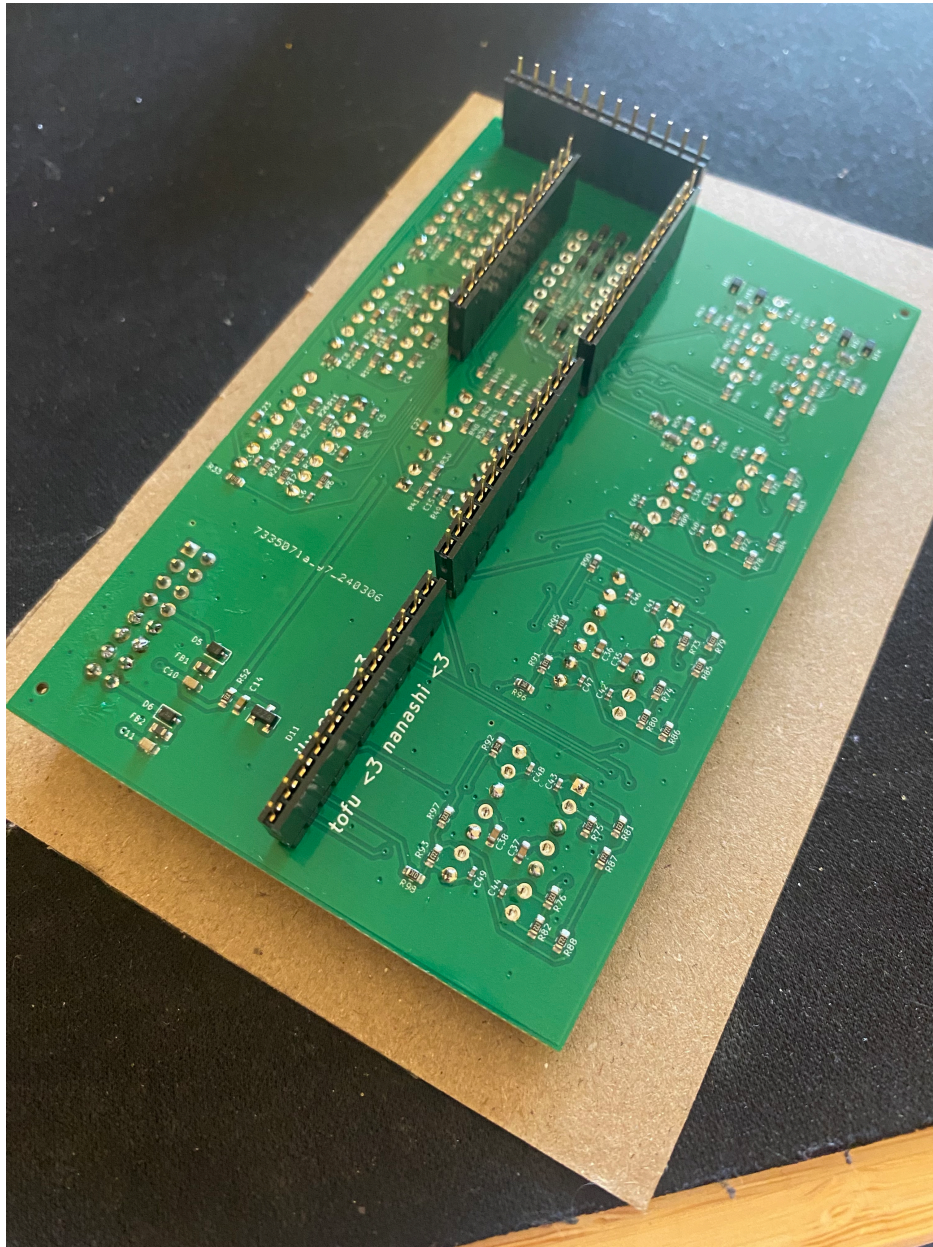
Now that they are together, hold your sandwich tight!
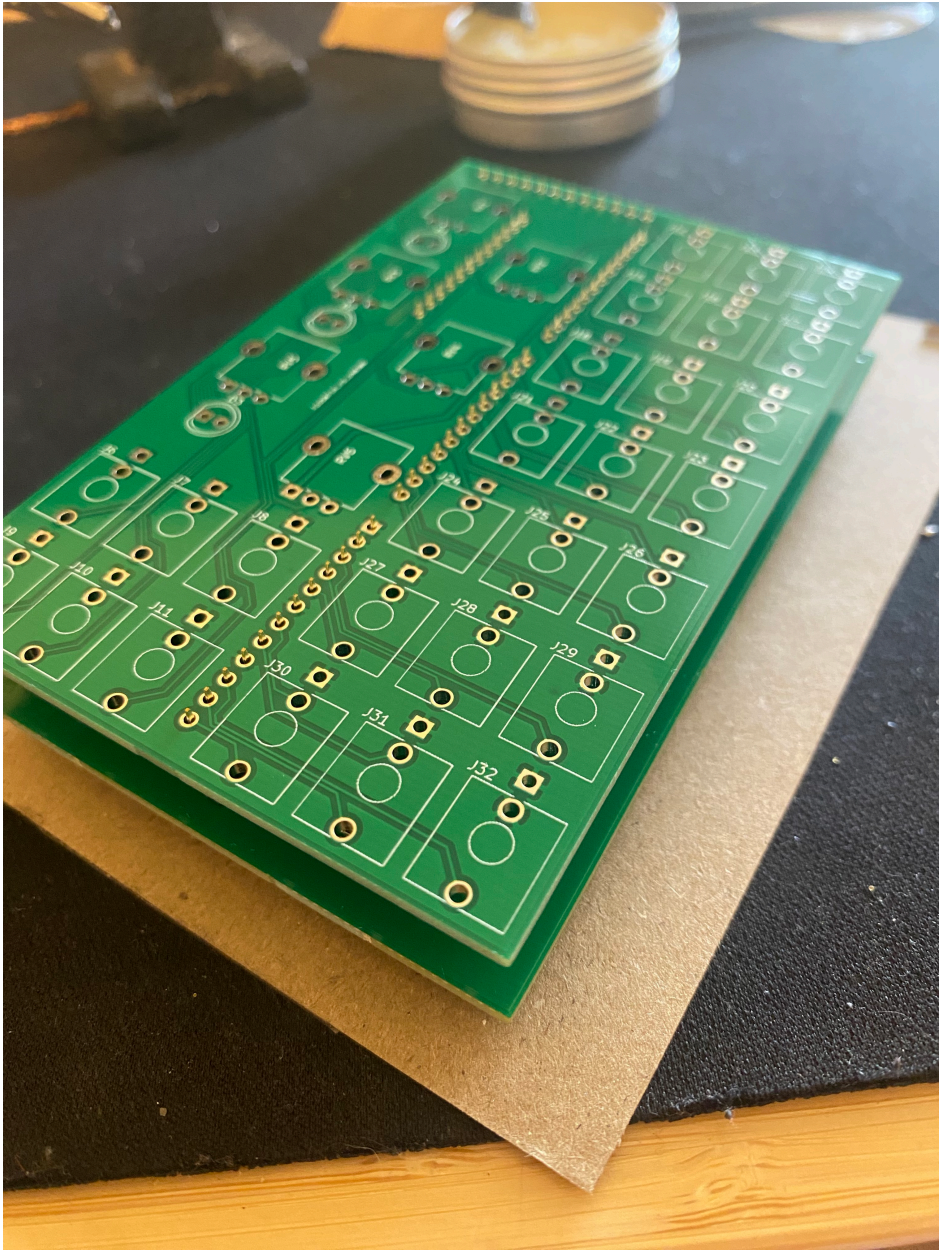
I usually try to solder the ground pins on both sides so that I wont have to worry about it falling apart if I move it. But it is a delicate balancing act! The ground pins are only in the middle row as depicted to the left.
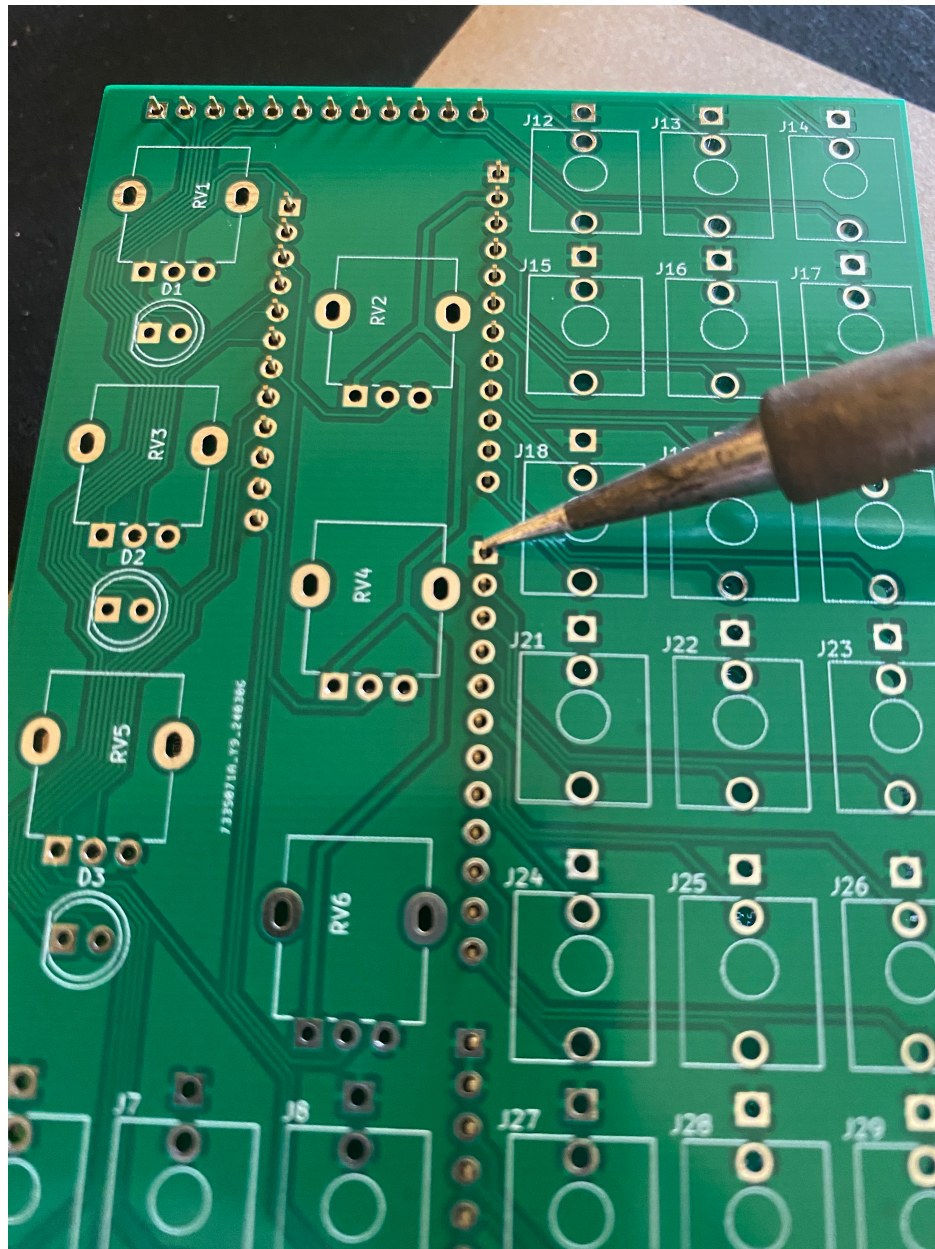
Be careful of the IC socket casings! This is why I avoid placing the ICs until the end. Ground pins in the middle strip again for reference.
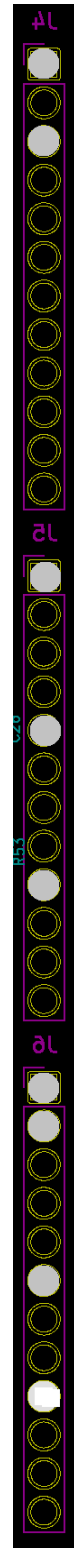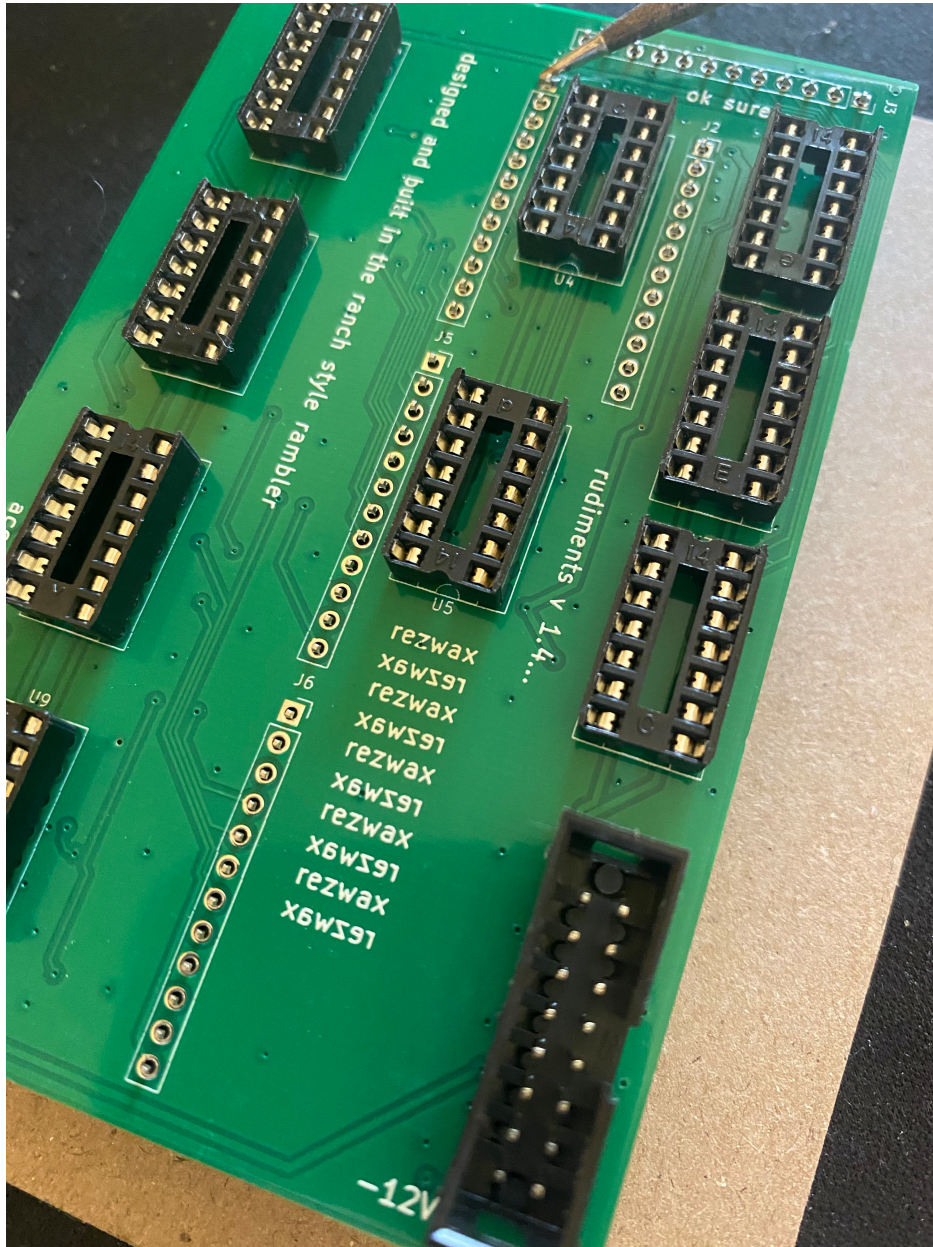
Now separate your boards, and get ready for placing all those dang jacks and pots. I actually find the opposite of this image to be the better male/female configuration, as soldering all those jacks and pots with metal pins to avoid instead of the plastic header is much less strenuous.
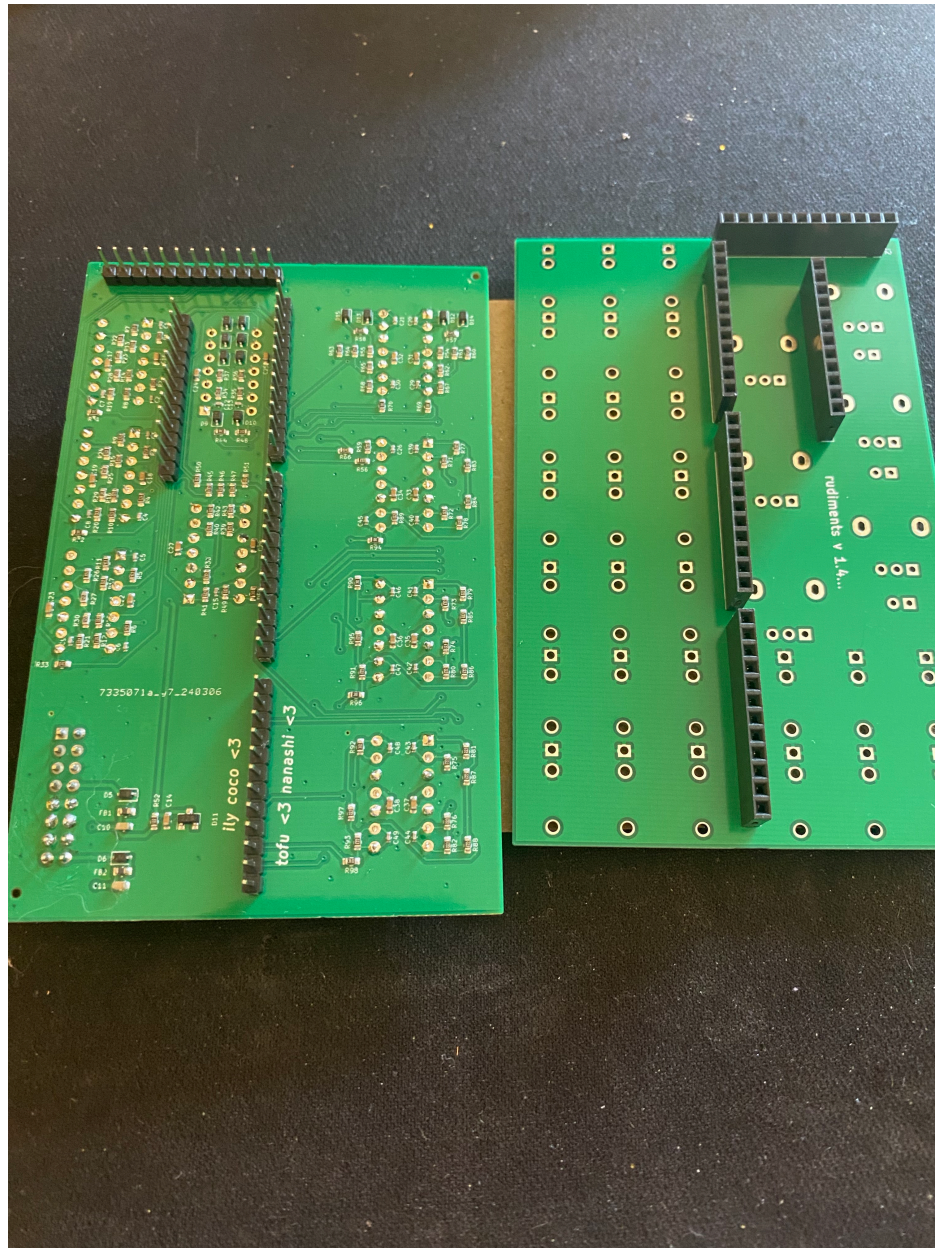
Place and solder those jacks and LEDs, if youre using my LEDs the cathode (flat side of the circle on the PCB) is marked green. Because the Red is "brighter" than the Green at the same voltage, I found that placing the green directly under the window and the red just outside of the window produced the most even results. Plus it kind of creates a movement that I find pleasing, instead of the two colors coming from the same location.
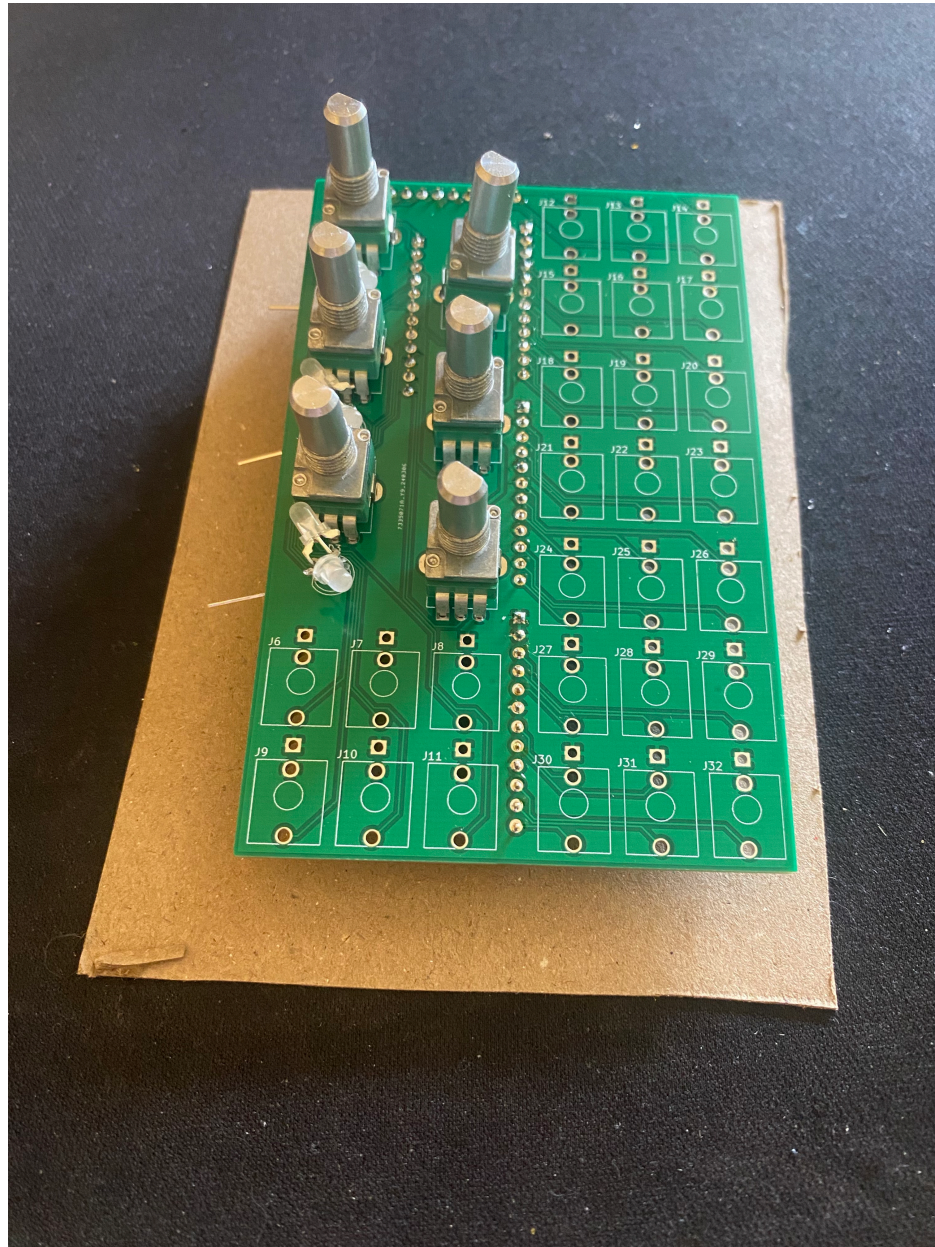
Now that the pots are solidly in place, place all of the jacks. I use washers underneath to get the faceplate a little more flush with the jacks. Feel free not too, or go crazy and do washers on both sides.

Place the panel and screw the pots in place to make anbother sandwich and keep the jacks in place while soldering. If youre using helping hands place a thin cardboard buffer around the part of the faceplate to prevent any unsightly claw tooth marks.

You might have to finnagle my wonky LEDs to be touching the front panel and in position, but DO SO CAREFULLY. I have broken traces from scratching the panel with needlenose pliers. It should be green on top directly below the window, and red below just outside of the window.
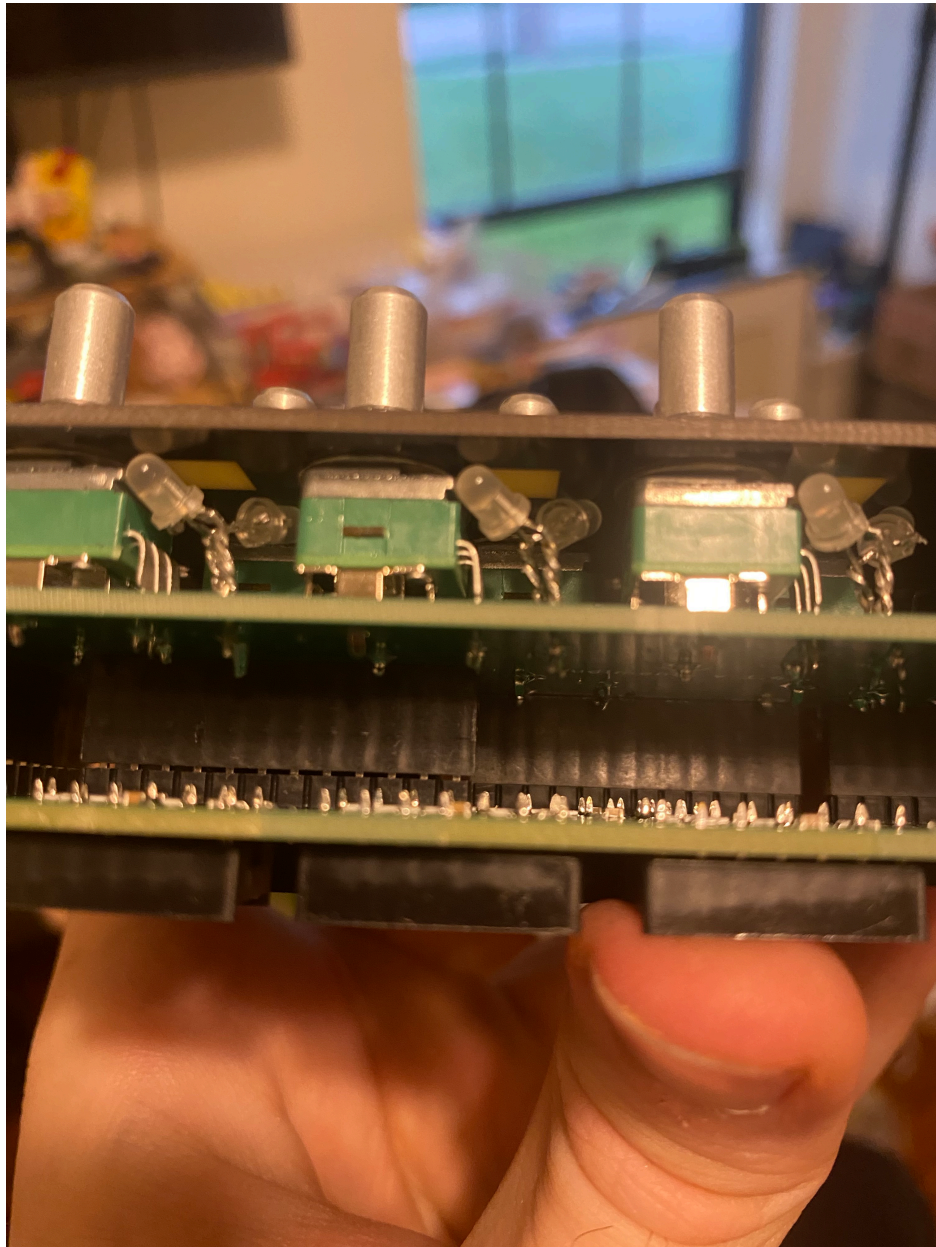
Now place your ICs (note the middle two are reverse polarity) and rejoin the two boards, your module should be ready to go! Happy Patching!