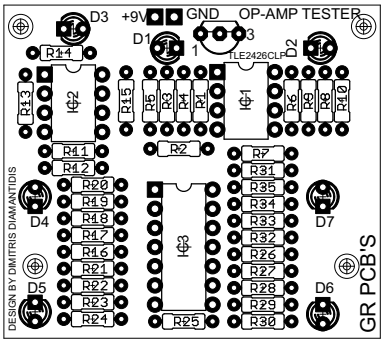

Solder your components to the board starting with low profile components first:
Resistors
DIP Sockets (also advisable to socket your TLE2426 using SIP sockets to avoid heat damage)
LED's (square pad is the cathode usually indicated with a shorter leg and the flat side of the LED dome.)

BOM
R1, R6, R11, R16, R21, R26, R31 = 180K
R2, R7, R12, R17, R22, R27, R32 = 220K
R3, R8, R13, R18, R23, R29, R33 = 2K2
R4, R9, R14, R19, R24, R28, R34 = 15K
R5, R10, R15, R20, R25, R30, R35 = 220R
D1-7 3mm LED

IC SOCKET
2 x 8 pin DIP
1 x 14 pin

Once you have populated your PCB

Apply power to your circuit and test the TLE2426 rail splitter by placing your meter black ground probe on the right hand pin labelled 3 in the PCB image above you should get half the power supply on pin 1 above around 4.5V
then measure the middle pin and you should get minus half the power supply around -4.5V
Be sure to place your TLE2426 in your socket exactly as shown above.
The use of the TLE2426 rail splitter is to ensure a balanced supply voltage and dual power which the majority of common op amps work best with getting as close to ideal op amp operating conditions as possible.
This circuit supplies a low input voltage to each of the op-amp's channels, tries to use the op-amp to amplify it, and if the chip is working properly, the LED(s) illuminate.
IC2 socket and LED indicator D3 is for single op amps
IC1 and LED's D1 and 2 for dual op amps
IC3 and LED's D4, 5, 6, 7 for quad op amps

To test your device make sure you insert it into the correct socket indicated above if the LED's illuminate the op amp is functioning if they do not there is a fault in it's circuitry.

With the dual and quad op amps some LED's may illuminate for example 3 for a quad op amp this tells you that 3 of the circuits internally are functioning and one is not which in turn means you have 3 useable op amp circuits in that particular chip which you can use if you wish.

Op Amps are very cheap so my advice would be to discard it or at the very least label and isolate it from your good one's, if you wish to keep it for emergency use when your stock runs low!

The LED's may also flicker indicating a fault to be sure in this case fully insert it into the socket.

As you know it is very easy to bend pins when inserting op amps into sockets so take great care when locating your op amps into their sockets.

You do not need to fully insert your op amp into the socket if the op amp pins are in contact with the sockets and it's good it will illuminate the LED's almost immediately upon contact. If you want to be absolutely sure insert them fully into the socket.

To minimise shorting op amp pins it is advised to insert it into the socket before applying power