

The AVT729 is an amazing toy and eyecatching light-emitting gadget. Large, high brightness LED with diameter 5 or 10 mm are used in this gadget. A sequence of colorful lights travels round a central light spot. The sequence is randomly selected creating amazing light effects. The sequencer is an ideal toy for enhancing the user's individuality for example, at a disco or school.

## Specifications

- alterable light sequence
- the travelling light spot in basic mode, the hold-on mode in option
- diodes of any colour, shape or size applicable
- power supply: 6-15V DC


## Functional description

The CMOS 4017 (U1) counter is the "heart" of the LED sequencer whose counting cycle is reduced to 8 states by connecting the Q8 output to the RST input. Each counted pulse causes each of the eight subsequent diodes to turn on. Once the circuit has been turned on, the middle D9 diode shines continuously. Pulses for the U1 counter are generated by a typical oscillator with transistors T1 and T2. The speed of the bouncing light is determined by the resistors R6, R7 and capacitors C5, C6. The generator frequency is variable. Basically, the
speed of the bouncing light is determined by the additional sub-low frequency oscillator along with transistors T3 and T4. The alteration in speed of the bouncing light is determined by the resistors R4, R5, R6, and capacitor C4. The signal on collector T 4 is not purely squarewaved and its shape is dependent on the R3/R4 ratio. The "modulation depth" is determined by R4 and R5 to R9 ratio. The values given by the schematic guarantee good operational results without having to use the C4 capacitor.


Figure 1. Schematic diagram

## Assembly and test

The schematic of the LED sequencer is shown in Figure 1, the PCB is shown in Figure 2. The best way to assembly the device is to follow the order of soldering given in the component list. First seven wire jumpers should be soldered in places marked as "Z". Then a single wire jumper should be soldered in place of R11 and finally larger components should follow the others. During assembly a lot of care should be taken to the polarity of the components.

The pin 1 mark in the socket and the IC must correspond to the draft on the PCB. After the circuit has been assembled the components must be checked. After checking the correctness of assembly a 9 V battery or $9-15 \mathrm{~V}$ power supply can be connected. Once properly assembled, the circuit will work instantly.


Figure 2. Components layout

Start off by soldering the printed circuit elements in order from smallest to largest. The unit assembled flawlessly, using the supplied components will operate immediately after switching on the power supply.

## Component list

## Resistors:

Z: ................... $0 \Omega$ (4pcs.) (black)
R11 $0 \Omega$ (black)
R1, R4: ......... 4,7k $\Omega$ (yellow-purple-red-gold)
R2, R3: ......... $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (yellow-purple-orange-gold)
R5:................ $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (brown-black-orange-gold)
R6, R7: ......... $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (yellow-purple-yellow-gold)
R8, R10:....... $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (red-red-orange-gold)
R9:................. 220k $\Omega$ (red-red-yellow-gold)

## Capacitors:

C1-C3:.......... $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ !
C4: $\qquad$ not to be soldered
C5, C6: .........100nF (also marked as 104)

## Semiconductors:

T1-T2: ..........BC558 (BC557)!
T3-T4: ..........BC548 (BC547)!
U1: ................CMOS 4017 IC with 16-pin IC socket
D1-D9:. .........any 5-10mm LED diode!
Others:
6F22 snap-in connector (red wire $\oplus$; black wire $\ominus$ !


While assembling the components marked http://bit.|y/2IwloJs with an exclamation mark attention should be paid to their polarity. Symbols of the components on the PCB as well as photos of assembled sets may come in useful. To access highresolution images, download the PDF file.


Notes


Thank you for purchasing AVT product. Please take your time to read carefully the important information below concering use of this product.

Educational Electronics Kits are intended for educational and demonstration purposes only. They are not intended for use in commercial applications. If they are used in such applications the purchaser assumes all responsibility for ensuring compliance with all local laws. In addition, they cannot be used as a part of life support systems, or systems that for use as or as a part of life support systems, or systems that might create a hazardous situation of any kind.

- Battery or wall-adaptor are safe devices. They do not require special attention unless main voltage is connected to an output e.g. a relay.
- If the kit is used to switch currents greater than 24 V it is necessary to have the installation and performed by a trained professional authorized for such work. The kit may only be used in such application if it was installed in a safe to touch enclosure.
- Never exceed the limits or ratings listed in the 'Specifications' section at the this user guide.
- If the kit is used in schools or educational facilities or similar institutions the operation must be supervised by trained and authorized staff.
- The product itself and all parts thereof (including packing material) are not suitable toys for childern! (choking hazard, risk of electric shock, ...)

Failures in modern electronic component are very rare as $95 \%$ of non-working kits are due to poor soldering or components placed in the wrong location or orientation so please check your work carefully.


