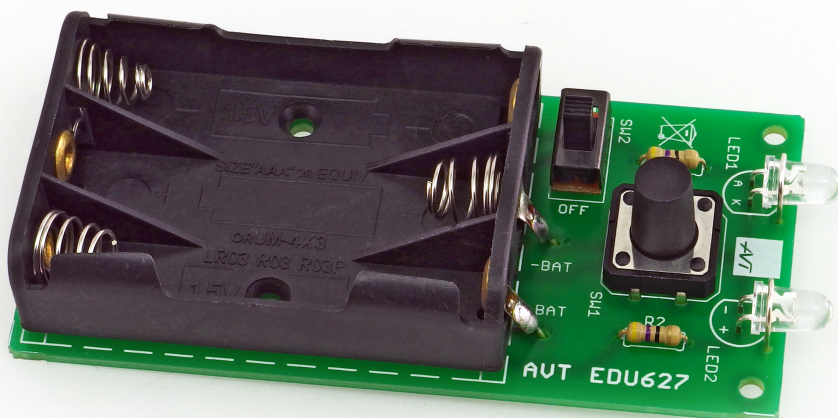


AVT EDU627



Building kit for simple, two diode, LED flashlight. Besides the basic functionality of the assembled flashlight, the kit is also a great way to learn the craft of soldering.

Flashlight uses three AAA (R03) batteries as a power supply. Thanks to the button and the switch used in the device, you can either flash the light, or keep it turned on. Circuit board measures 40 x 83mm, so the whole flashlight is small and snugly fits in the palm.

Specifications

- two, high brightness, white LED diodes
- continuous or alternate action
- power consumption 50mA
- circuit board dimensions: 40x83mm
- power supply (3 × R3/AAA battery -batteries not included)

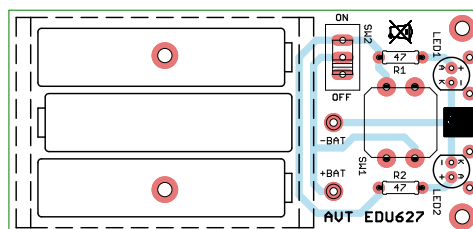
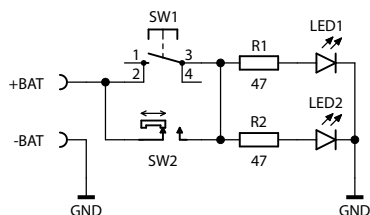


Figure 1. Schematic diagram

Figure 2. Position of the elements on the printed circuit board

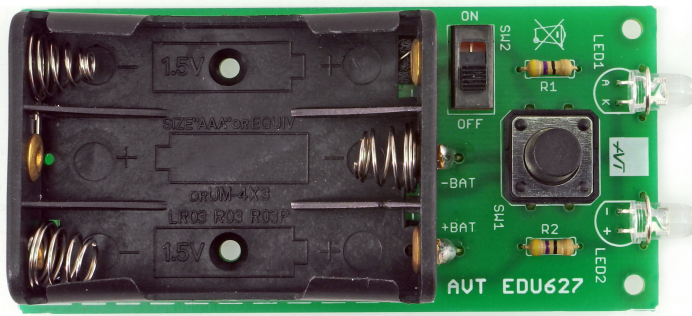


Photo 1: Position of the elements on the printed circuit board

Suggested order of assembly:

R1, R2:.....47 Ω (yellow-violet-black-gold)
 LED1, LED2:.....5mm white LED diode !
 SW1:.....button
 SW2:.....switch
 battery socket

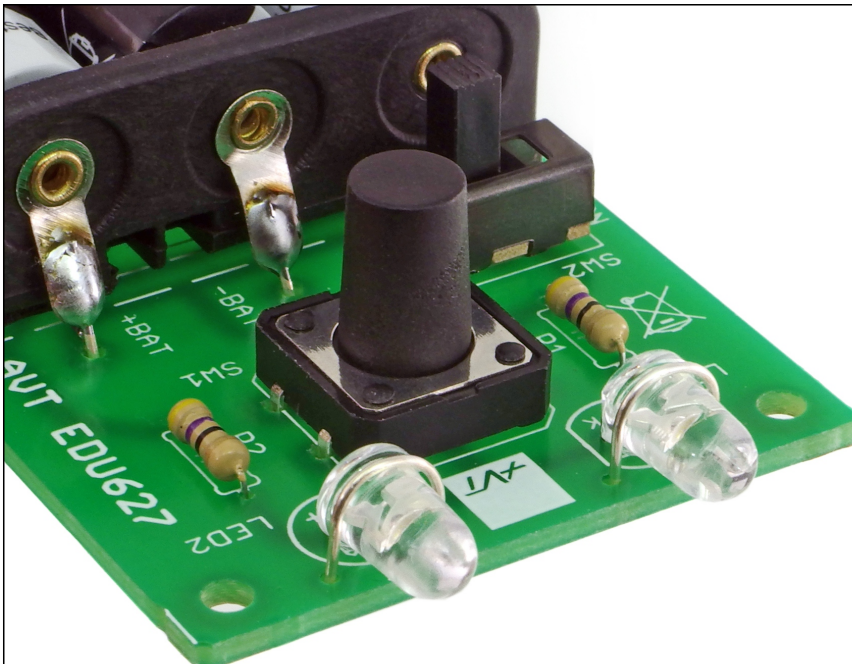
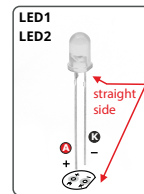


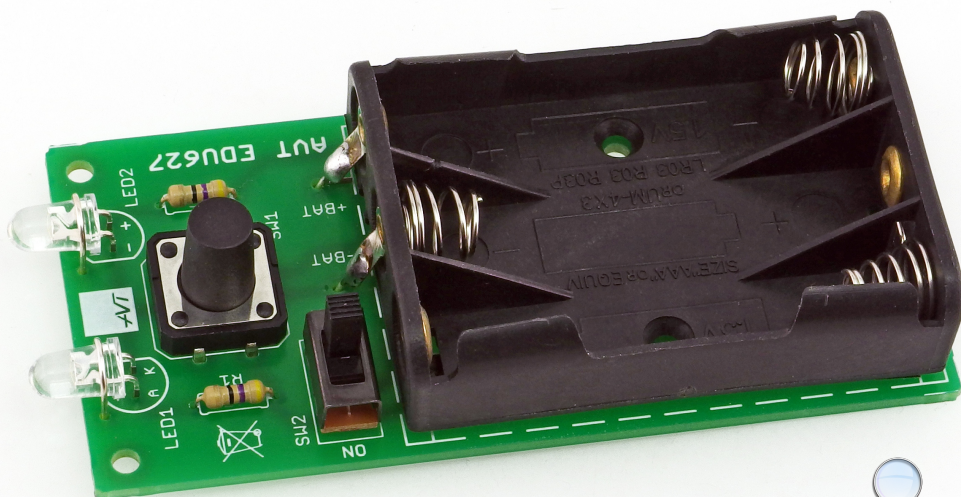
Photo 2: LED diodes positioning (click to download the picture)



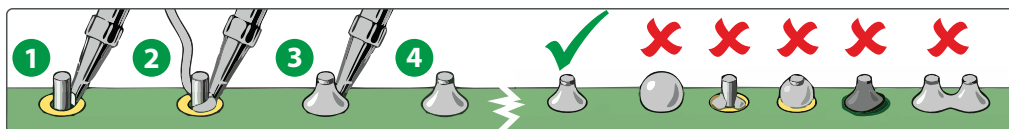
Begin by soldering the elements onto the circuit board in order from smallest to largest.

When assembling the elements marked with "I" pay attention to their polarity and placing of the notch.

You may find the frames with symbols of these elements on the circuit board, as well as photos of the assembled kit helpful.



Assembly instructions



1 Touch the tip of the soldering iron to the end of the element near the soldering field

2 Next, apply tin solder


3 After the cone forms, remove tin solder first, and then the soldering iron

4 The whole process should take approx. 2-3 seconds.

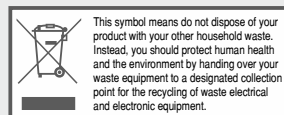
The cleanliness of the soldered surfaces, right amount of flux in the solder, adequately high temperature (320-360°C), and sufficient amount of solder are necessary to complete a correct bonding.

Too much tin solder can result in forming a ball instead of a cone or joining of two adjacent soldering points.

Inadequate temperature, amount of tin solder or impurities can lead to so called "cold solder joints, i.e. solder and the flux can't moisten the two surfaces and the resulting solder point is fragile and in time will oxidize, break, and stop working.

 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.

- 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.



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