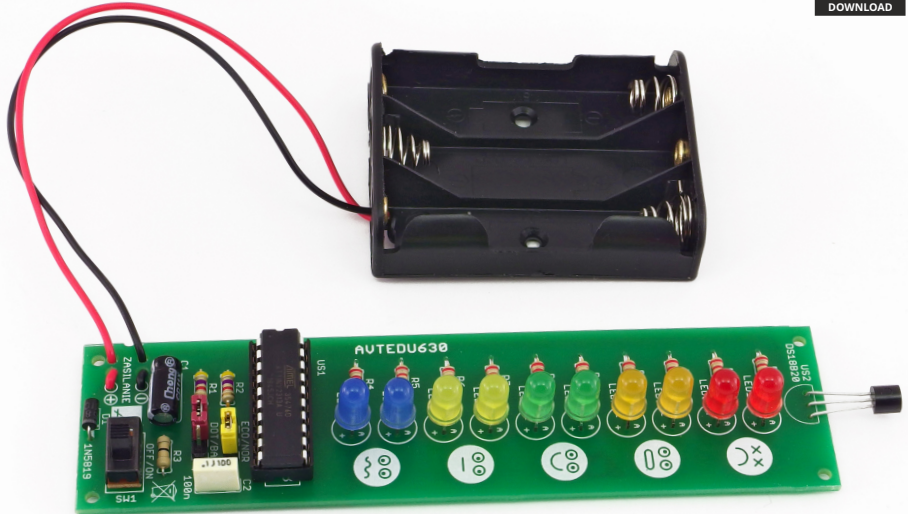


AVT EDU630



Thermometer module that indicates measured temperature with a bar of colored LED diodes and emoticons. The measurement range is 16°C-29°C.

Specifications

- 10 LED diodes signalling measured temperature
- 4 modes of operation
- power supply: 5VDC (3×R6/AA battery not included)

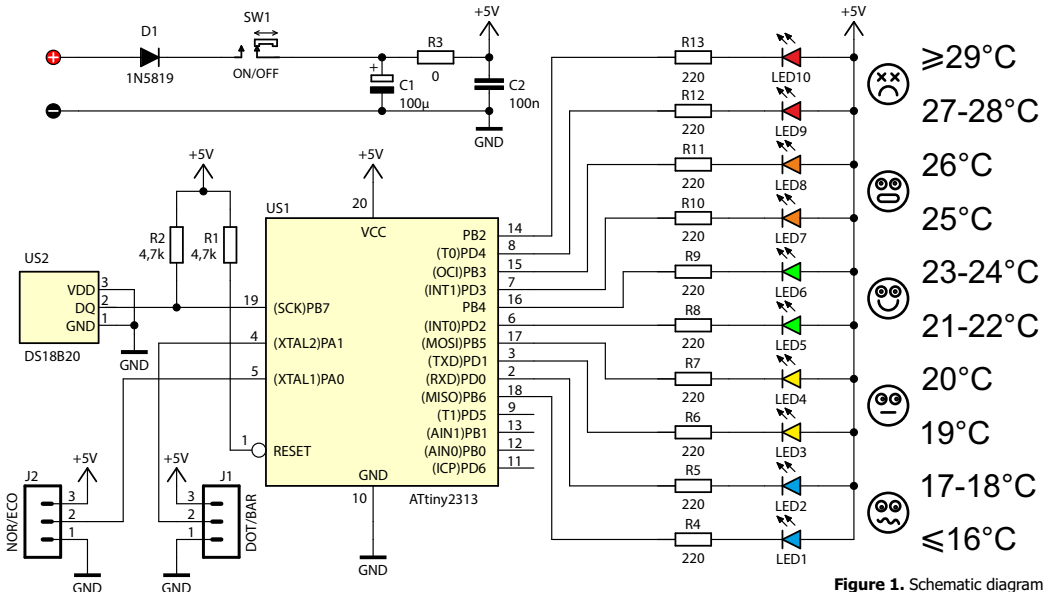


Figure 1. Schematic diagram

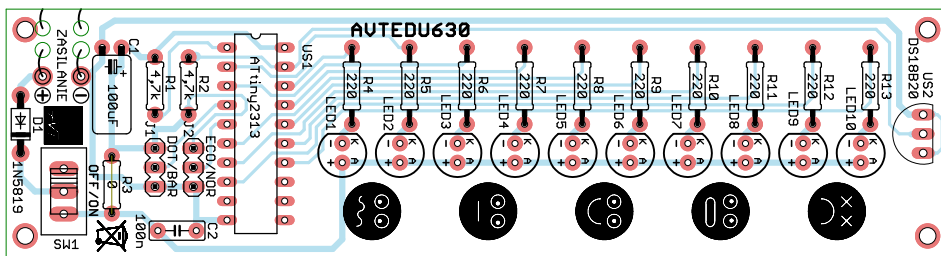


Figure 2. Position of the elements on the circuit board

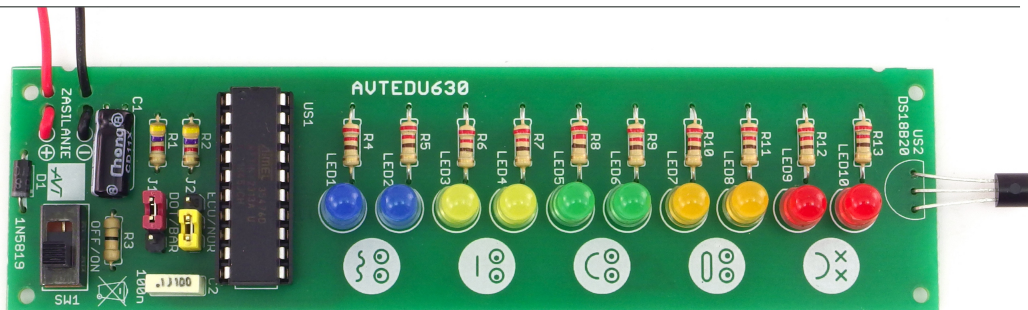
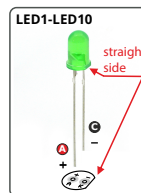
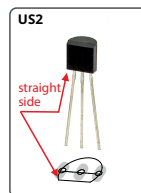
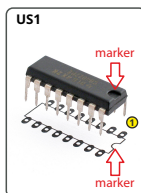
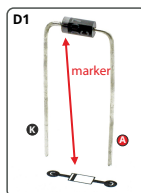


Photo 1. View of the assembled circuit board (Click to view)

Suggested order of assembly:

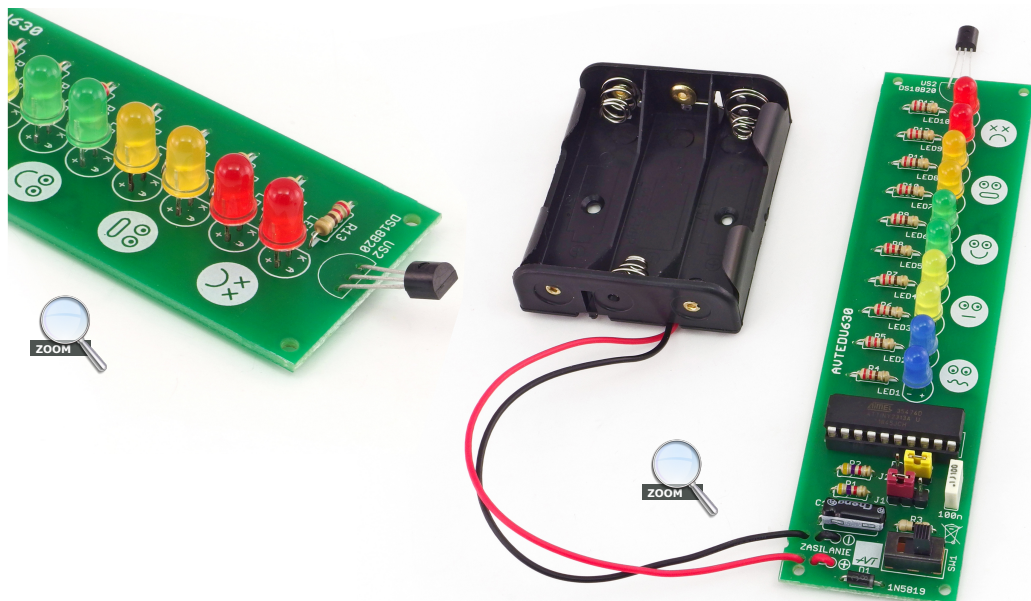
- R1, R2:.....resistor 4,7kΩ (yellow-violet-red-gold)
 R3:resistor 0Ω (black)
 R4-R13:.....resistor 220Ω (red-red-brown-gold)
 D1:.....1N5819 diode !
 C1:.....capacitor 100μF ! (mounted on its side)
 C2:.....capacitor 100nF (can be marked as 104)
 U1:integrated circuit ATTINY2313 + IC socket !
 U2:integrated circuit DS18B20 !
 LED1, LED2:.....5mm blue LED diode !
 LED3, LED4:.....5mm yellow LED diode !
 LED5, LED6:.....5mm green LED diode !
 LED7, LED8:.....5mm orange LED diode !
 LED9, LED10:.....5mm redLED diode !
 J1, J2:goldpin 1×3 + JUMPER
 SW1:switch
 battery connector: red-positive , black-negative ⊖

ECO	diodes pulsing
J2	
NOR	continuous LED light
DOT	single diode light
J1	
BAR	sweeping the LED "line" - down when temperature drops - up when temperature rises

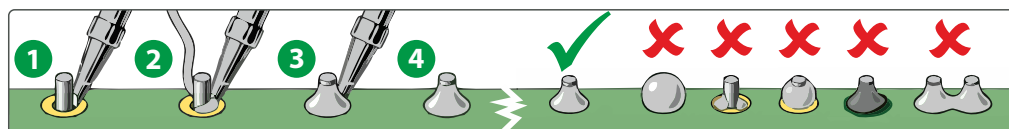


Begin by soldering the elements onto the circuit board in order from smallest to largest. When assembling the elements marked with "!" pay attention to their polarity and placing of the notch.

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.

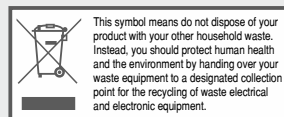
The cleanliness of the soldered surfaces, right amount of flux in the solder, adequately high temperature (320-360°C), and sufficient amount of solder are necessary to complete a correct bonding.

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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