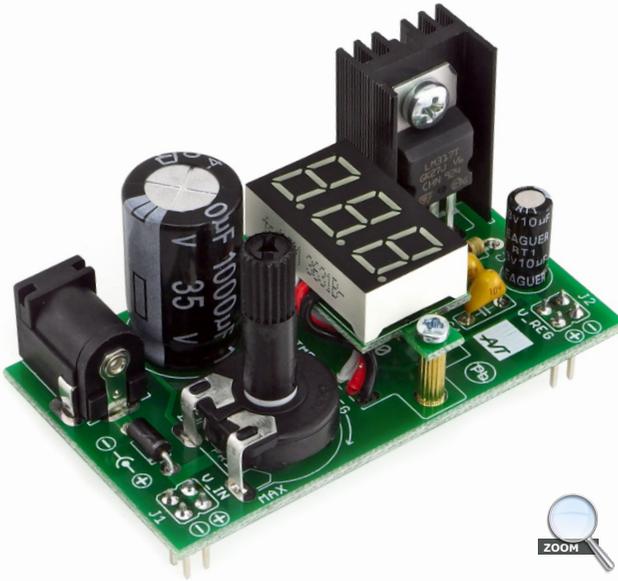




AVT 1990



Universal power supply to fit SD12NW prototype boards and others with an internal pin lead spacing of approximately 49mm. It provides for stepless adjustment of the output voltage via a potentiometer. The power supply, together with the prototyping board, allows quick creation of projects without soldering.

Specifications

- output voltage stepless adjustment
- integrated voltmeter
- load capacity: up to 0.5A
- integrated reverse polarity protection
- ability to obtain two independent voltages on the contact board
- supply voltage: 12÷24 VDC
- board size: 35×62 mm

Circuit description

The diagram is shown in Figure 1. The actual voltage stabiliser is the US1 integrated circuit. It is the well-known LM317 chip. It works here in its basic application layout and therefore does not require a detailed description of the operating principle. A significant advantage of the stabiliser used is that the output is short-circuit-proof to earth and thermally protected against overheating. These safeguards will guarantee long and trouble-free operation in any electronic technician's workshop. The output voltage of the power supply is adjustable with potentiometer PR1 over a very wide range. Not to complicate the circuit, an adjustment potentiometer was used in the

form of a single potentiometer with a convenient adjustment shaft. The power supply circuit can be used at voltages up to 24 V and currents up to 500 mA. The voltmeter used is a universal module for measuring voltages in the range 0V - 99.9 V and is powered by 3 V - 30 V, in this case the input voltage of the power supply.

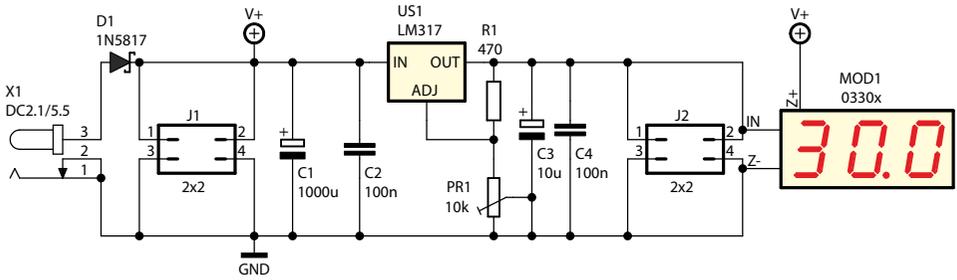


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the contact board power supply

Mounting and start-up

Printed circuit design is shown in Figure 2. Power supply board size is 35 x 62 mm. Typical printed circuit mounting that requires no further explanation. The board is double-sided mainly due to the goldpin mounting of the J1 and J2 connectors on the soldered side. If they were only soldered on the underside of the board, after several insertions and removals of the power supply from the contact board, the solder points would be torn out which would damage the board. By soldering through two layers and metallizing in between, the power supply board will be much more resistant to damage. The stabiliser radiator is also soldered to the board, which will avoid bending the chip feet. The power supply board is designed to work with SD-12NW contact boards, but it is important to know that different versions of prototype boards are commercially available with different supply rail spacing.

The MOD1 voltmeter will either have wires attached to it or it will have no wires, depending on the version. In this case, add three sections of e.g., silver or kynar. To secure it to the module board, fasten it with M2 screws to two sleeves with an internal thread on one side and an external thread on the other, as in the model in the photos. The spacer sleeves with external threads, mounted on the board, can be additionally soldered - they are made of brass, which is easily soldered. To make it easier to determine the polarity of the J1, J2 and X1 connectors, the descriptive layer includes + and - symbols, as well as a symbol for the internal structure of the DC connector.

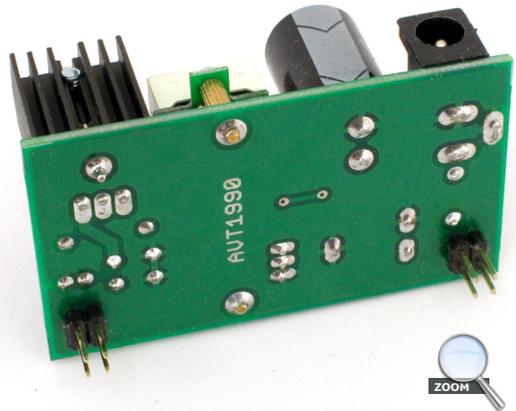
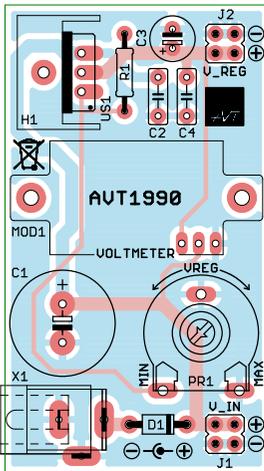


Figure 2. Contact board power supply mounting diagram

List of elements

Resistors:

- R1:470 Ω
- PR1:10 k Ω + adjustment shaft

Capacitors:

- C1:1000 μF !
- C2, C4:100 μF (can be labelled 104)
- C3:10 μF !

Semiconductors:

- D1:1N5817 ! or similar
- US1:LM317 !

Other:

- X1: DC 2.1/5.5 socket
 - J1, J2:goldpin 2x2
 - MOD1: voltmeter module 0330x (any colour)
 - H1:radiator DY-CN
- Mounting elements



Begin assembly by soldering the components onto the board in order of size from smallest to largest. When mounting components marked with an exclamation mark, pay attention to their polarity. Photographs of the assembled kit may be helpful. To access high-resolution images, download the PDF.



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