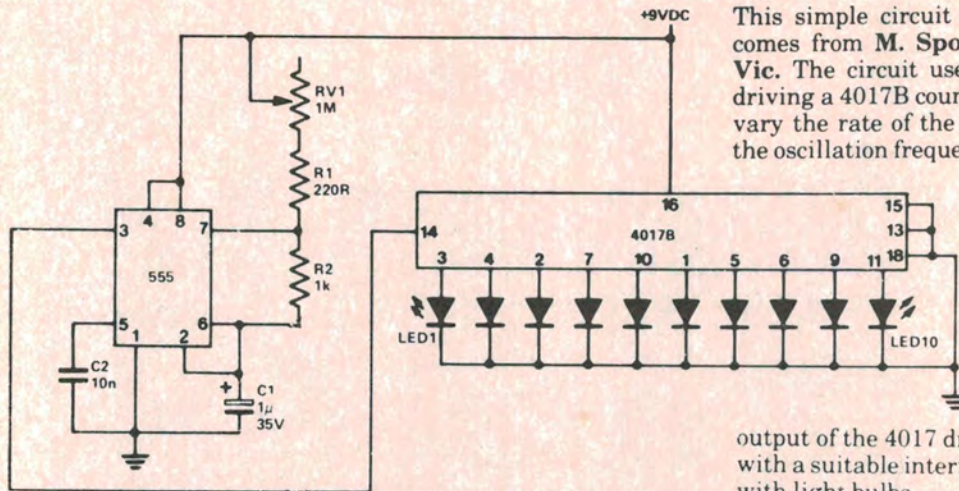


# Ideas for Experimenters

(Corrected circuit, from Dec. '80 ETI, p.80.)



## LED chaser

This simple circuit for a LED chaser comes from M. Spokes of Glen Iris, Vic. The circuit uses a 555 oscillator driving a 4017B counter. RV1 is used to vary the rate of the chaser by varying the oscillation frequency of the 555. The

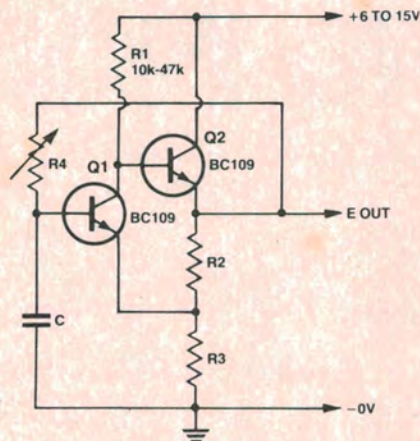
output of the 4017 drives ten LEDs, but with a suitable interface it could be used with light bulbs.

## Simple square wave generator

This circuit employs a non-inverting amplifier using two transistors with an RC network in the positive feedback path between the output and the input.

Benjamin Simons of Beecroft, NSW submitted the circuit and explains that it works as follows: when power is first applied, C is not charged and Q1 is not conducting. Q2 is thus hard on and its emitter will be at a potential near Vcc. Capacitor C will charge via R4 until Q1 begins to conduct. This will cause Q2 to cease conducting, and as the action is regenerative, cutoff will be very rapid. The voltage on the emitter of Q2 will then fall to a voltage determined by the ratio of R1 to R3 and C will discharge through R4 until Q1 cuts off and the whole cycle repeats itself.

The transition time is extremely rapid and the rising and falling edges of the square wave produced have very short durations. The circuit will work with many common small signal transistors and pulse repetition rates beyond 500 kHz can be obtained. The output has very nearly an equal mark-



to-space ratio over a wide frequency range. This can be trimmed if required by adjusting the ratio of R2/R3, or by placing a small value 'trimming' resistor in series with the base of Q1. Top frequency will be influenced by the input capacitance of Q1 and circuit strays.

## Copying pc board designs

Bill Materna of Kilkenny S.A. found an easier way of copying a circuit board design that "... is as old as kindergarten games".

Simply hold the design over the prepared piece of blank board and with a compass or sharp scribe make pin pricks through the drawn component holes on to the board. Then it is a simple matter of joining up the marks with a resist pen.

## Any ideas ?

Have you had a bright idea lately, or discovered an interesting circuit modification? We are always looking for items for these pages so naturally, we'd like to hear from you.

We pay between \$5 and \$10 per item — depending on how much work we have to do on it before we publish it.

The sort of items we are seeking, and the ones which other readers would like to see, are novel applications of existing devices, new ways of tackling old problems, hints and tips.