

Light Chaser

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This circuit produces signals for a disco light chaser effect. IC1a and b are connected as a standard CMOS astable. The frequency and hence speed of the travelling lights can be selected by SW1.

The output of the astable is fed to the clock input of the CMOS decade counter IC2. This counter has the

advantage of having a built-in decoder giving a logic 1 at each output in turn. Reliable reset is provided at the count of four by the bistable formed by IC1c and d.

Outputs 1,2,3,4 must be connected via drive circuits which can be simply power transistors for low voltage lamps or triacs for series-connected line operated lamps. The outputs of the driver circuits are connected to the lamps in groups as shown.

