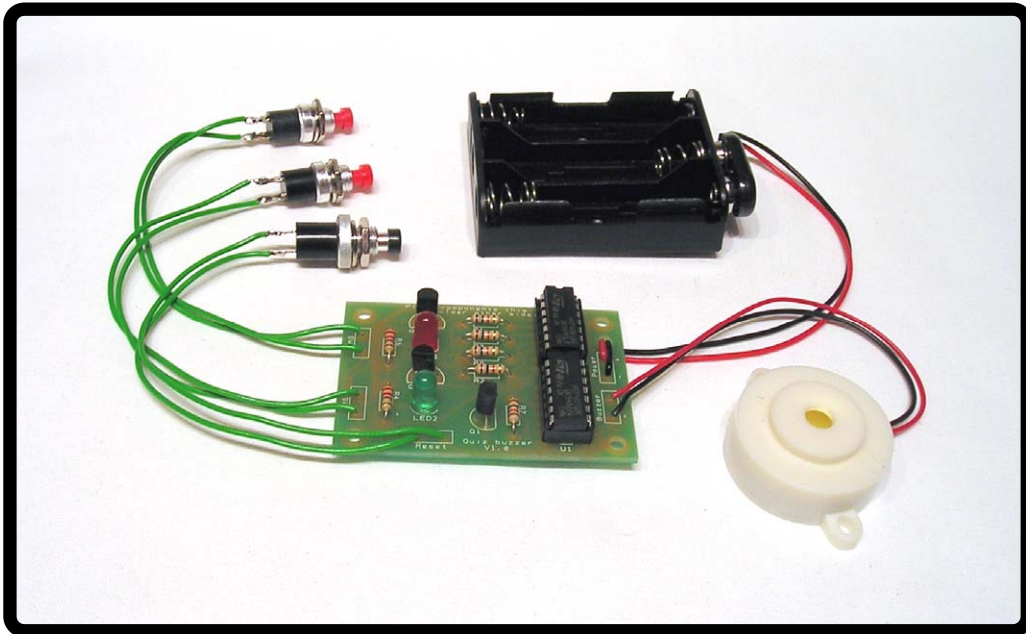




Quiz Buzzer

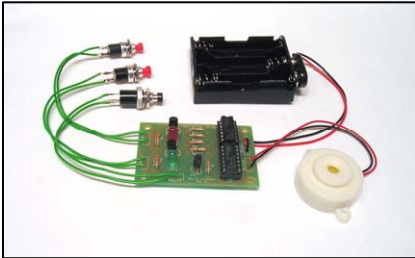


Build Instructions

Issue 1.2



Build Instructions



Before you put any components in the board or pick up the soldering iron, just take a look at the Printed Circuit Board (PCB). The components go in the side with the writing on and the solder goes on the side with the tracks and silver pads.

You will find it easiest to start with the small components and work up to the taller larger ones. If you've not soldered before get your soldering checked after you have done the first few joints.

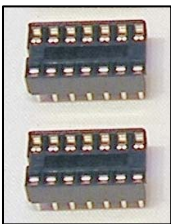
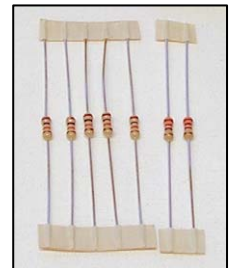
Step 1

Start with the seven resistors (shown right):

R1, R2, R3, R5 and R7 are 10K Ω (brown, black, orange coloured bands)

R4 and R6 are 220 Ω (red, red, brown coloured bands)

The text on the PCB shows where R1, R2, etc go. Make sure that you put the resistors in the right place.

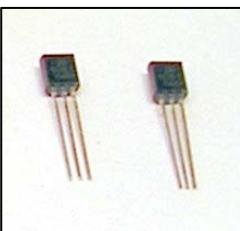
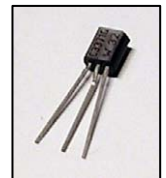


Step 2

Solder the two Integrated Circuit (IC) holders (shown left) in to U1 and U2. When putting them into the board, be sure to get them the right way around. The notch on the IC holders should line up with the notch on the lines marked on the PCB.

Step 3

Solder the transistor (shown right) in to the board where it is labeled Q1. The transistor is a BC547B and will be marked C547B on the body of the device. Make sure the device is the correct way around. The shape of the device should match the outline on the PCB.



Step 4

Solder the two thyristors (shown left) in to the board where it is labeled Q2 and Q3. These are marked with the part number 2N5061. Again make sure the device is the correct way around. The shape of the device should match the outline on the PCB.

Step 5

Solder the two Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs - shown right) in to LED1 and LED2. The red LED should go in LED1 and the green LED in LED2. The LEDs won't work if they don't go in the right way around. If you look carefully one side of the LED has a flat edge, which must line up with the flat edge on the lines on the PCB. You may want to solder them in at a specific height depending upon how you have designed your enclosure (if you are making one). Once you are happy solder them into place.



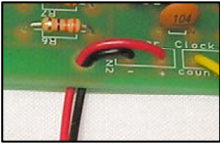
Step 6

The buzzer (shown left) should be soldered into the 'buzzer' terminal. The red wire must go to the '+' terminal and the black wire must go to the '-' terminal.



Step 7

Now you must attach the battery clip (shown left). Start by feeding the leads through the strain relief hole near U2. The wire should be fed in from the rear of the board (see below & left).



The red lead should be soldered to the '+' terminal and the black lead should be soldered to the '-' terminal.

Step 8

Attach the two push to make switches (shown right) these have a **red button**. First cut and strip four short lengths of the wire supplied. Solder one to each of the two terminals on the switches. Then solder the other end of the wires on one of the switches to the PCB where it is marked 'SW1'. It does not matter which way around the two wires go. Then do the same with the wires on the other switch but this time connect them to the PCB where it is marked 'SW2'.

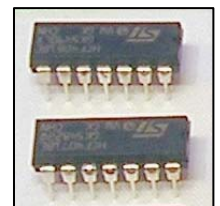


Step 9

Attach the reset switch (shown left), this has a **black button**. First cut and strip two short lengths of the wire supplied. Solder one to each of the two terminals on the switch. Then solder the other end to the PCB where it is marked 'reset'. It does not matter which way around the two wires go.

Step 10

The ICs can now be put into the holder ensuring the notch on the chip lines up with the notch on the holder. IC HCF4071 should go into U1 and IC HCF4081 should go into U2.



Checking Your PCB

Check the following before you insert the batteries:

Check the bottom of the board to ensure that:

- All holes (except the 4 large (3 mm) holes in the corners) are filled with the lead of a component.
- All these leads are soldered.
- Pins next to each other are not soldered together.

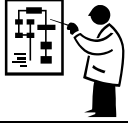
Check the top of the board to ensure that:

- The shape of the transistors and thyristors match the outline on the PCB.
- The notch on IC holders ICs and PCBs all match.
- The flat edge of each of the LEDs matches the outline on the PCB.
- The colour bands on R4 and R6 are red, red and brown.
- The red wire on battery clip goes to Power '+' and the black to power '-'.
- The red wire on buzzer goes to Buzzer '+' and the black to Buzzer '-'.
- The switch with the black button is connected to Reset.

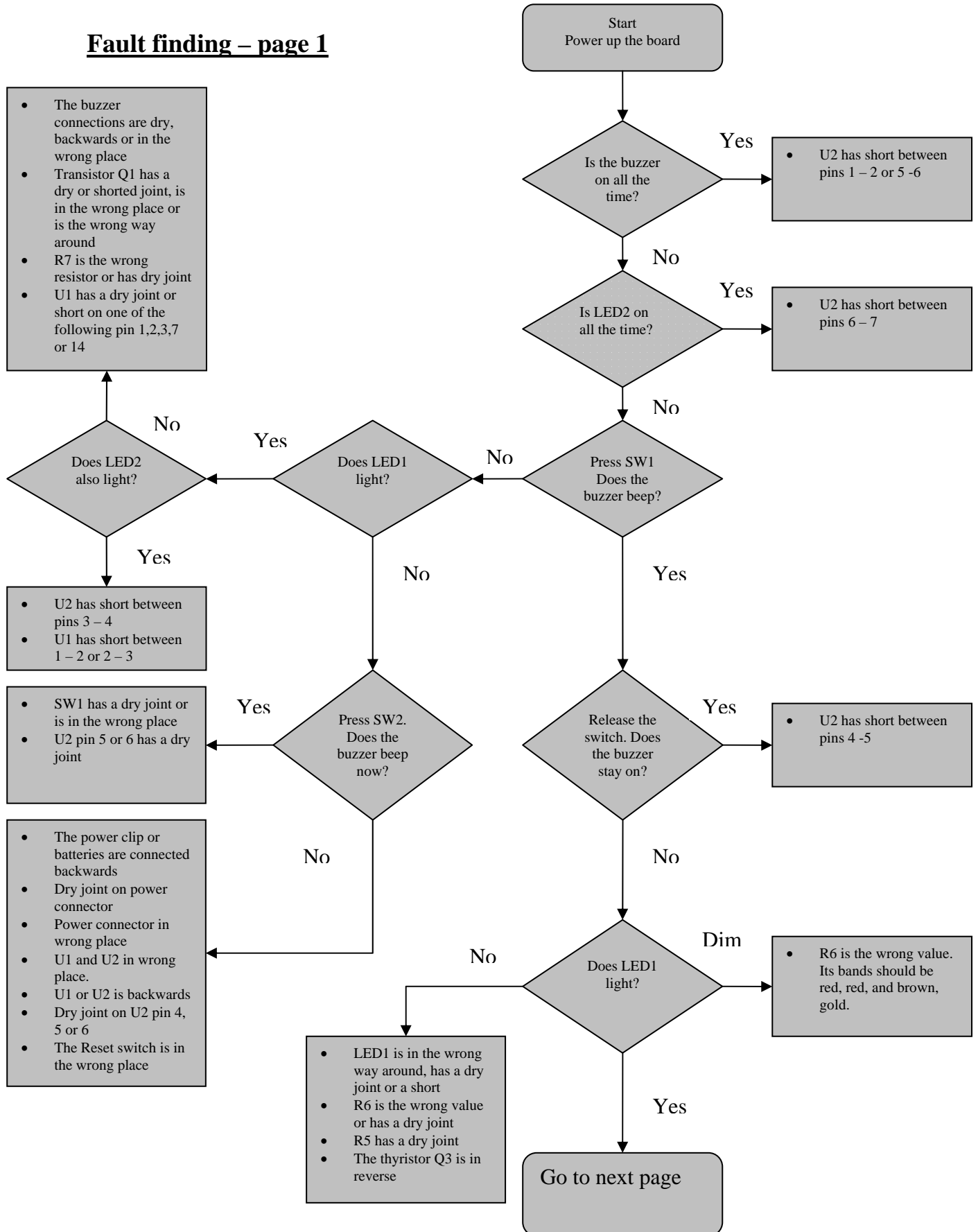
Adding an on / off switch

To add a power switch, don't solder both ends of the battery clip directly into the board, instead:

- Solder one end of the battery clip to the PCB, either black to '-' or red to '+'.
- Solder the other end of the battery clip to the on / off switch.
- Using a piece of wire, solder the remaining terminal on the on / off switch to the remaining power connection on the PCB.

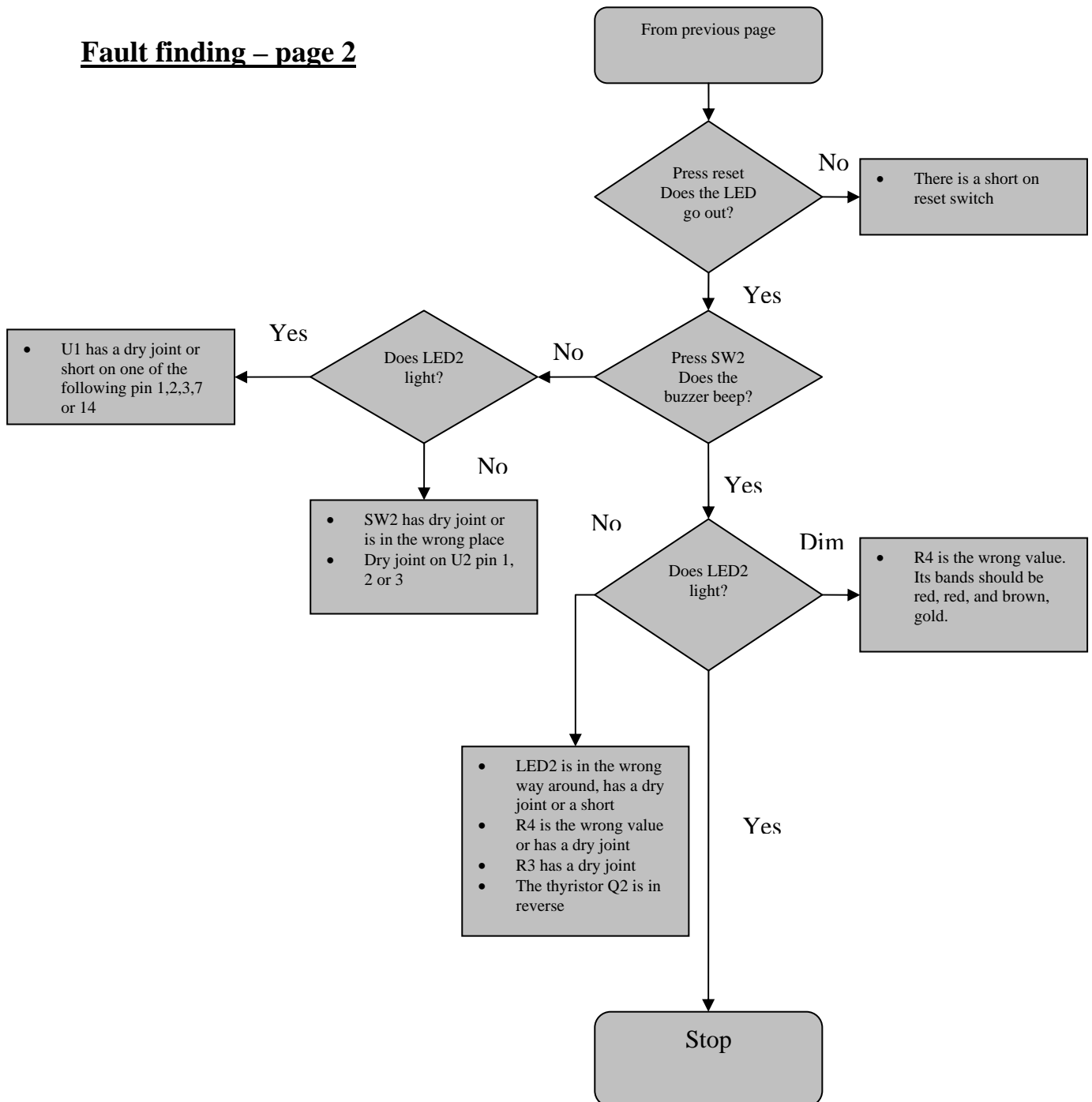


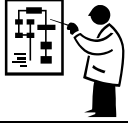
Fault finding – page 1



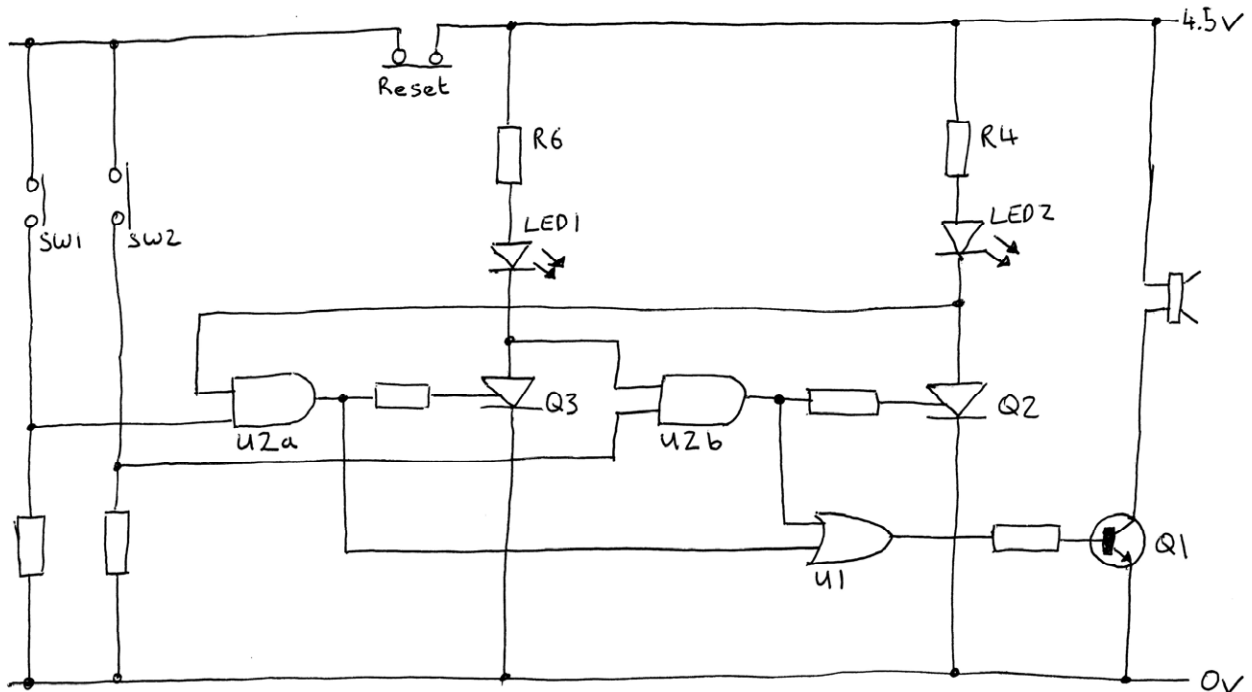


Fault finding – page 2





How the quiz buzzer works



The quiz buzzer is based around two types of logic gates. There are two AND gates and one OR gate. Let's first examine gate U2a. One input of the AND gate is connected to the push to make switch SW1 on the left of the circuit. These are the switches used by the quiz contestants.

The input on the AND gate which this switch is connected to is normally in a 'low' state (when the button is not pressed). By pressing the button the input to the AND gate is connected to V+ taking it 'high'. The other input to AND gate U2a (that not connected to the switch) is held 'high' when the circuit is reset. Therefore by taking the switch input 'high' both inputs to the AND gate will be 'high' and therefore the output will go 'high'. This causes the gate of thyristor Q3 to go high. This turns it on allowing electricity to flow through it turning on LED1. As a result of this the anode of the thyristor will be at a 'low' voltage. This thyristor stays latched even if the switch is released. As the anode of the thyristor is connected to an input of U2b it means that the output of that AND gate can not go high until the circuit is reset. The Other switch works in the same way with AND gate U2b.

The circuit is reset by putting the thyristors into a non-latched state, this happens when the push to break switch is pressed and the voltage across the thyristors is removed.

When either the output of gate U2a OR U2b is 'high' the output of U1 (OR gate) will be 'high'. This causes the transistor Q1 to turn and the buzzer to sound.