

QUASAR ELECTRONICS KIT No. 1115

COURTESY LIGHT DELAY

General Description

This is a very useful and cleverly designed circuit for the car. As you know as soon as the door of the car closes the courtesy light is turned automatically off. It is of course possible in most cars to turn it on again by activating the special switch if it is necessary to have some light but in some cars there isn't such a switch and even if there were it is much easier to have the light stay on for a while till everybody has made himself comfortable in the car and then turn itself off automatically.

The circuit is very simple as it uses a CMOS IC and two transistors only and the delay time is adjustable to give you enough time to fasten your seat belts, put the key in the lock and see that everything is OK before you start the car.

Technical Specifications – Characteristics

Working voltage: 12 V DC

Current: 500 mA

How it Works

The RC network formed by the trimmer P1 the resistor R6 and the capacitor C2 is the part of the circuit that controls the delay time. As soon as the capacitor is discharged through the resistors, the input of the IC at pin 9 is forced to change state and this in turn changes the logical state of the output of the inverter (pin 10). The other inverter which is connected in series with the first is also driven and its output (pin 12) is used to drive the remaining four inverters in the IC which are connected in parallel to increase their current handling capacity. The out put of the four inverters is used to drive the output transistor which in turn controls the courtesy light bulb directly.

Construction

First of all let us consider a few basics in building electronic circuits on a printed circuit board. The board is made of a thin insulating material clad with a thin layer of conductive copper that is shaped in such a way as to form the necessary conductors between the various components of the circuit. The use of a properly designed printed circuit board is very desirable as it speeds construction up considerably and reduces the possibility of making errors. Quasar Electronics Kit boards also come pre-drilled and with the outline of the components and their identification printed on the component side to make construction easier. To protect the board during storage from oxidation and assure it gets to you in perfect condition the copper is tinned during manufacturing and covered with a special varnish that protects it from getting oxidised and makes soldering easier.

Soldering the components to the board is the only way to build your circuit and from the way you do it depends greatly your success or failure. This work is not very difficult and if you stick to a few rules you should have no problems. The soldering iron that you use must be light and its power should not exceed the 25 Watts. The tip should be fine and must be kept clean at all times. For this purpose come very handy specially made sponges that are kept wet and from time to time you can wipe the hot tip on them to remove all the residues that tend to accumulate on it.

DO NOT file or sandpaper a dirty or worn out tip. If the tip cannot be cleaned, replace it. There are many different types of solder in the market and you should choose a good quality one that contains the necessary flux in its core, to assure a perfect joint every time.

DO NOT use soldering flux apart from that which is already included in your solder. Too much flux can cause many problems and is one of the main causes of circuit malfunction. If nevertheless you have to use extra flux, as it is the case when you have to tin copper wires, clean it very thoroughly after you finish your work.

In order to solder a component correctly you should do the following:

- ?? Clean the component leads with a small piece of emery paper.
- ?? Bend them at the correct distance from the component's body and insert the component in its place on the board.
- ?? You may find sometimes a component with heavier gauge leads than usual, that are too thick to enter in the holes of the p.c. board. In this case use a mini drill to enlarge the holes slightly. Do not make the holes too large as this is going to make soldering difficult afterwards.
- ?? Take the hot iron and place its tip on the component lead while holding the end of the solder wire at the point where the lead emerges from the board. The iron tip must touch the lead slightly above the p.c. board.
- ?? When the solder starts to melt and flow, wait till it covers evenly the area around the hole and the flux boils and gets out from underneath the solder. The whole operation should not take more than 5 seconds. Remove the iron and leave the solder to cool naturally without blowing on it or moving the component. If everything was done properly the surface of the joint must have a bright metallic finish and its edges should be smoothly ended on the component lead and the board track. If the solder looks dull, cracked, or has the shape of a blob then you have made a dry joint and you should remove the solder (with a pump, or a solder wick) and redo it.
- ?? Take care not to overheat the tracks as it is very easy to lift them from the board and break them.
- ?? When you are soldering a sensitive component it is good practice to hold the lead from the component side of the board with a pair of long-nose pliers to divert any heat that could possibly damage the component.
- ?? Make sure that you do not use more solder than it is necessary as you are running the risk of short-circuiting adjacent tracks on the board, especially if they are very close together.

- ?? When you finish your work cut off the excess of the component leads and clean the board thoroughly with a suitable solvent to remove all the flux residues that still remain on it.

As you can see from the diagram the circuit is very simple.

Start the construction from the least heat sensitive parts which are the pins and the IC socket. Solder in their places the resistors and continue with the capacitors. The capacitors are electrolytic and they should be soldered with their poles connected correctly as they will be damaged otherwise.

Finally solder the transistors and the diode in their places on the p.c. board and insert the IC in its socket again taking care not to insert it the wrong way round and not to bend any pins during insertion. The IC is of the CMOS type and should be handled with great care as it can be damaged very easily by static discharges and you shouldn't touch its pins with your hands.

If everything looks all right make the following connections.

Pin 1 with the chassis of the car, pin 2 positive pole of the battery.

Cut the wire that comes from the door switch to the courtesy light and connect its two ends to the pins 3 and 4 as it is shown in the diagram. (Pin 4 towards the switch and pin 3 towards the lamp.)

Close the door of the car and time the delay between the moment the door closes and the lamp switch off. If you wish to change this interval, adjust the trimmer P1 accordingly.

Adjustments

This kit does not need any adjustments, if you follow the building instructions.

Warning

Quasar Electronics kits are sold as stand alone training kits. If they are used as part of a larger assembly and any damage is caused, our company bears no responsibility.

While using electrical parts, handle power supply and equipment with great care, following safety standards as described by international specs and regulations.

If it does not work

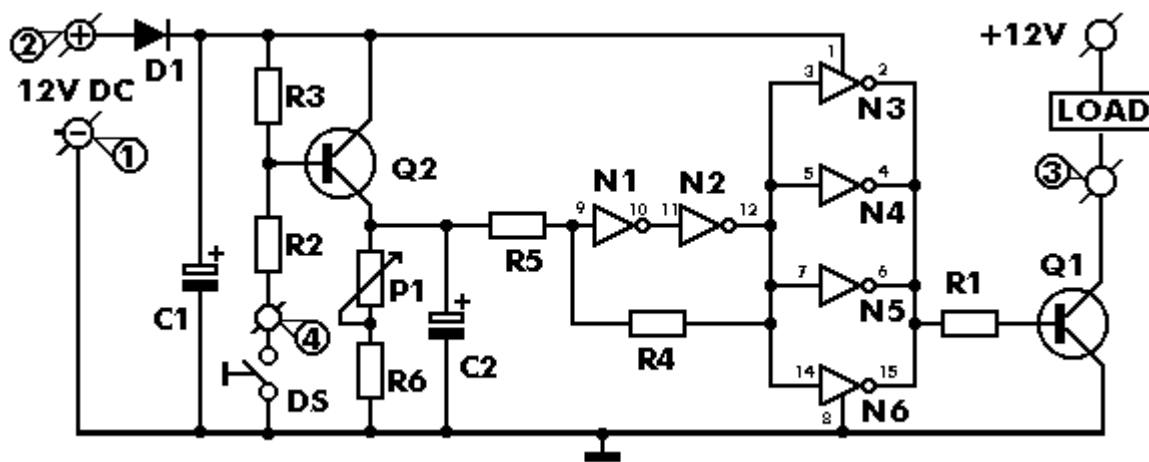
Check your work for possible dry joints, bridges across adjacent tracks or soldering flux residues that usually cause problems.

Check again all the external connections to and from the circuit to see if there is a mistake there.

- See that there are no components missing or inserted in the wrong places.
- Make sure that all the polarised components have been soldered the right way round. - Make sure the supply has the correct voltage and is connected the right way round to your circuit.
- Check your project for faulty or damaged components.

If everything checks out and your project still fails to work, please contact us for information on our Get-You-Going service.

Electronic Diagram



Parts List

All components including printed circuit board, assembly instructions including schematics and detailed parts list are supplied when you purchase the kit.

Ordering

For pricing info and online ordering please visit:

<http://www.quasarelectronics.com/1115.htm>

For further info please contact us by e-mail:

[mailto: sales@QuasarElectronics.com](mailto:sales@QuasarElectronics.com)

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