

LIGHT ACTIVATED XENON TUBE FLASHER
CODE 166 **LEVEL 2**

This circuit is the flashing light circuit. Whenever there is light, the circuit will work, and if there isn't light, the circuit will not work.

Technical specifications:

- power supply: 220-240VAC.
- adjustable sensitivity of detect light with potentiometer.
- There is the switch start point for test the circuit.
- PCB dimensions : 2.01 x 3.08 inches.

How to works:

The AC line 220-volt is then bridge rectified by D1 to D4 which converts the AC input voltage into a DC level. This voltage is fed to R1 and D5, and charged to C1. The voltage from C1 will be charged C2 through R2 and supply to NEON lamp. When there is light into LDR, the internal resistance of LDR is low (normally, if there isn't light into LDR, the internal resistance of LDR is high), causing has the voltage at the gate of SCR1 through R5. The on/off action of SCR1, caused by the pulsating signal applied to it, creates a rising and collapsing field in the primary winding of T1. That causes a pulsating signal, of opposite polarity, to be induced in T1's secondary winding. The pulsating DC output at the secondary winding of T1 is trigger to the xenon tube. The xenon tube will flashing.

PCB assembly:

Shown in Figure 3 is the assembled PCB. Starting with the lowest height components first, taking care not to short any tracks or touch the edge connector with solder. Some tracks run under components, and care should be taken not to short out these tracks. If the pins will not enter the holes with ease, use a small drill to slightly enlarge the opening. All components with axial leads should be carefully bent to fit the position on the PCB and then soldered into place. Make sure that the electrolytic capacitors are inserted the correct way around. Some components are particularly sensitive to heat (ie: Transistors, IC's, diodes etc.) extra care must be taken to only apply the iron for as little time as possible, using a pair of pliers to grip the leads will help conduct heat away. Trim components leads with wire cutters to prevent excess lengths causing a short circuit. Now check that you really did mount them all the right way round!

Testing:

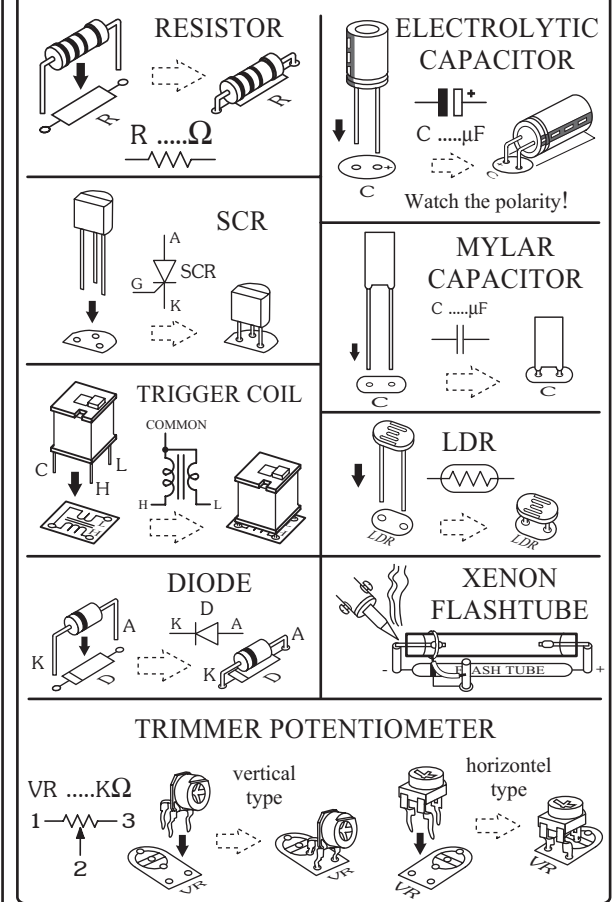
Adjust the VR1 at middle and cover the LDR with an

opaque store. Don't light into LDR. Connect the AC line 220V into "220V" point. After the neon is light on. When remove an opaque store from LDR, the xenon tube will be flashing and the neon is light off. And then cover the LDR with an opaque store, the circuit will not work and the neon is light on.

Application:

If you want increase to the light-flash. Can be adjusted by altering the value of capacitor C1 to 100µF/350V and altering the value of 2KΩ 5W to 1KΩ 10W. For ST point is used to connect the switch. When you don't want to use LDR and adjusted to VR1 max. counter-clockwise.

Figure 1. Installing the components



Troubleshooting:

The most problem like the fault soldering. Check all the soldering joint suspicious. If you discover the short track or the short soldering joint, re-solder at that point and check other the soldering joint. Check the position of all component on the PCB. 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.

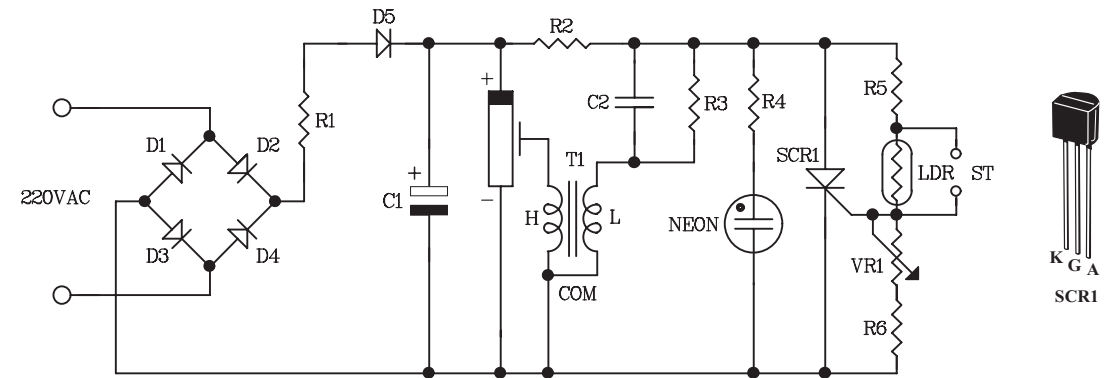


Figure 2. The light activated xenon tube flasher circuit

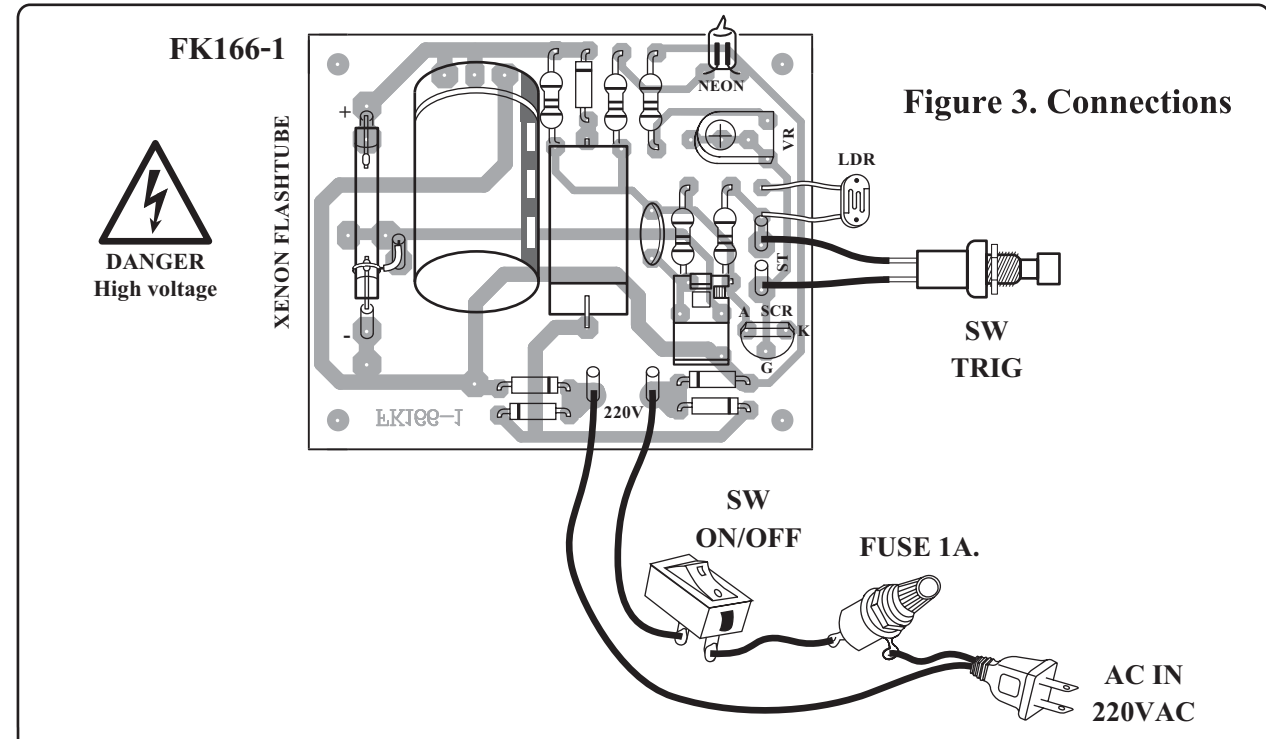
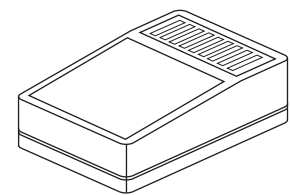


Figure 3. Connections



NOTE:
FUTURE BOX FB23 is suitable for this kit.

NEW KIT SET **NEW**

CODE FK	DESCRIPTION	POWER
161	FEELING FLASHER 14 LED	9-12VDC
162	SATURN'S RING FLASHER 31 LED	9-12VDC
163	UNIVERSAL FLASHER 10 LED	9VDC
164	XENON TUBE FLASHER (STRAIGHT TYPE)	220VAC
165	SOUND ACTIVATED XENON FLASHER (STRAIGHT TYPE)	220VAC
166	LIGHT ACTIVATED XENON FLASHER (STRAIGHT TYPE)	220VAC