

In this circuit a red and green LED is switched on and off alternatively by making use of the principle of a transistor flip-flop.

### **Tools Required**

1) Small side cutter 2) Small flat screwdriver 3) Small sharp nose pliers

## **Components Required**

Electronic Workstation	JH656 X 1
15cm Red connecting wire	X 1
15cm Black connecting wire	X 1
3cm Yellow connecting wire	X 2
5cm Orange connecting wire	X 2
1kΩ Resistor 1/4 Watt 5%	
(brown, black, red, gold)	DB056 X 2
22kΩ Resistor 1/4 Watt 5%	
(red, red, orange, gold)	DB072 X 2
47uF 16V Electrolytic Capacitor	HB185 X 2
BC337 Transistor	FB167 X 2
5mm Red LED	HB077 X 1
5mm Green LED	HB078 X 1

## **Before you start (General Information)**

Remove the paper strip of the resistors and diodes by cutting it away. If you just pull it of some of the glue will remain this will prevent it from making electric contact.

You will need to identify each component by observing the following characteristics.

#### Resistors



Do not have any polarity you can insert any terminal in to any

# **Transistor Flip-Flop**

respective hole.

# **LED (Light Emitting Diode)**



LED's do have polarity and must be placed the correct way round into the circuit its polarity is indicated by a long and short terminal. The short terminal is the cathode (-) and the long terminal is the anode (+). If the legs are cut use the flat side as a indication of the cathode.

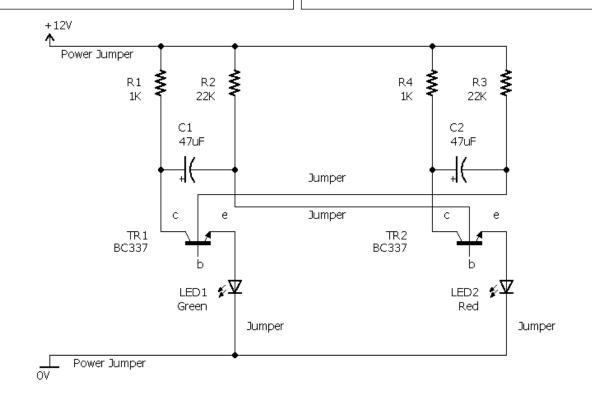
#### **Electrolytic Capacitor**

Identify the Electrolytic Capacitor by reading its value of 46uF 16V on it and also observe the negative terminal indicated by a white strip.

#### **BC337 Transistor**



The transistor is a three terminal component, Emitter (e),
Base (b), Collector (c).



Transistor Flip-Flop Configuration		
15cm Red connecting wire	(+6V) - B1	
15cm Black connecting wire	(-6V) - M1	
1kΩ Resistor 1/4 Watt 5%	B17 - C17	
(brown, black, red, gold)		
22kΩ Resistor 1/4 Watt 5%	B20 - C20	
(red, red, orange, gold)		
1kΩ Resistor 1/4 Watt 5%	B23 - C23	
(brown, black, red, gold)		
22kΩ Resistor 1/4 Watt 5%	B26 - C26	
(red, red, orange, gold)		
47μF 16V Electrolytic Capacitor		
positive (+)	D17	
negative (-)	D20	
47μF 16V Electrolytic Capacitor		
positive (+)	D23	
negative (-)	D25	
BC337 Transistor		
Collector	E17	
Base	E18	
Emitter	E19	
Important! The flat side of the transistors must face toward		
you.		
BC337 Transistor		
Collector	E23	
Base	E24	
Emitter	E25	
Important! The flat side of the transistors must face toward		
you.		
5mm Green LED		
Anode (+)	G19	
Cathode (-) flat side	H19	
5mm Red LED		
Anode (+)	G25	
Cathode (-) flat side	H25	
3cm Yellow connecting wire	L19 - M19	
3cm Yellow connecting wire	L25 - M25	

5cm Orange connecting wire	F18 - F26
5cm Orange connecting wire	F20 - F24

# **Transistor Flip-Flop Explained**

When the 12Volt power supply is connected to the circuit one of the transistors will switch on, for example, TR1. This will cause LED1 to glows. While TR1 is switched on, TR2 and LED2 will be switched off. Capacitor C1 will start discharging through resistor R2 and capacitor C2 will start charging through resistor R4. When capacitor C1 is discharged then transistor TR2 will switch on (through resistor R2) and LED2 will glow. This will cause transistor TR1 to switch off and LED1 will also go off. Capacitor C2 will now discharge through resistor R3 while capacitor C1 starts charging through resistor R1. The charge and discharge process of C1 and C2 will now repeat in cycle.

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