

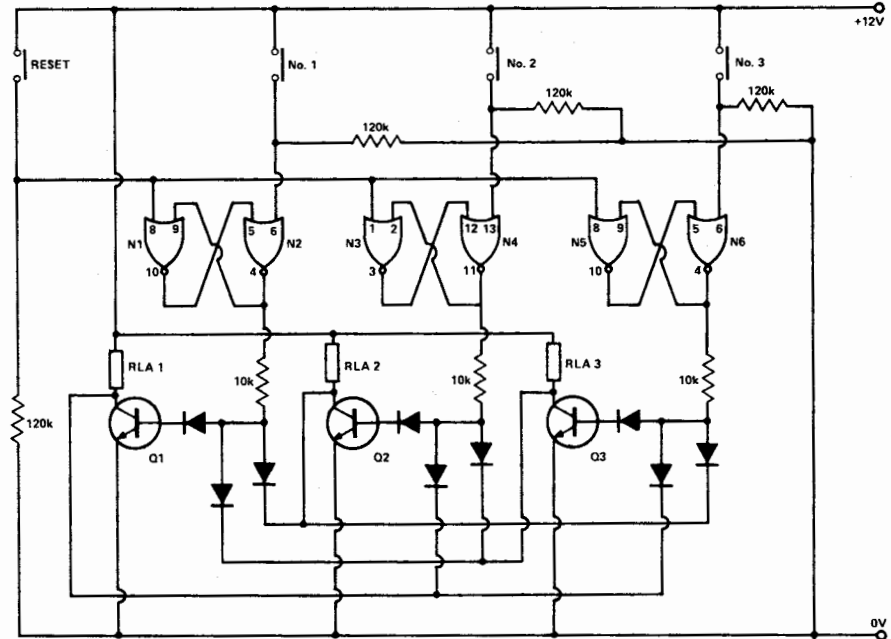
Sequence Switch

B. Willis.

The circuit right was designed to enable three relays to be individually switched by their appropriate buttons but such that only one relay can be energised at any one time. When any one relay has been energised the corresponding collector falls to near zero volts, which is connected to the base of the remaining two transistors; now if another relay is attempted to be energised the base of it's transistor will remain bottomed and keep the relay off. The rest button must be pressed before another relay can be energised. DI ensures that each transistor is kept off until the voltage applied to the base exceeds 0.6 V.

The flip-flops and push buttons can of course be replaced with standard switches if momentary action is not required.

The circuit was used to control three radio transmitters where it was important that two should not be



ALL DIODES 1N4001
 Q1,2,3 BFY51
 N1 - N4 CD4001
 N5, N6 1/2CD4001
 RELAYS 120R OR ABOVE

switched on at the same time. The circuit lends itself to further applications; for example, switching various

inputs into an amplifier where it can replace the self-cancelling selector buttons.