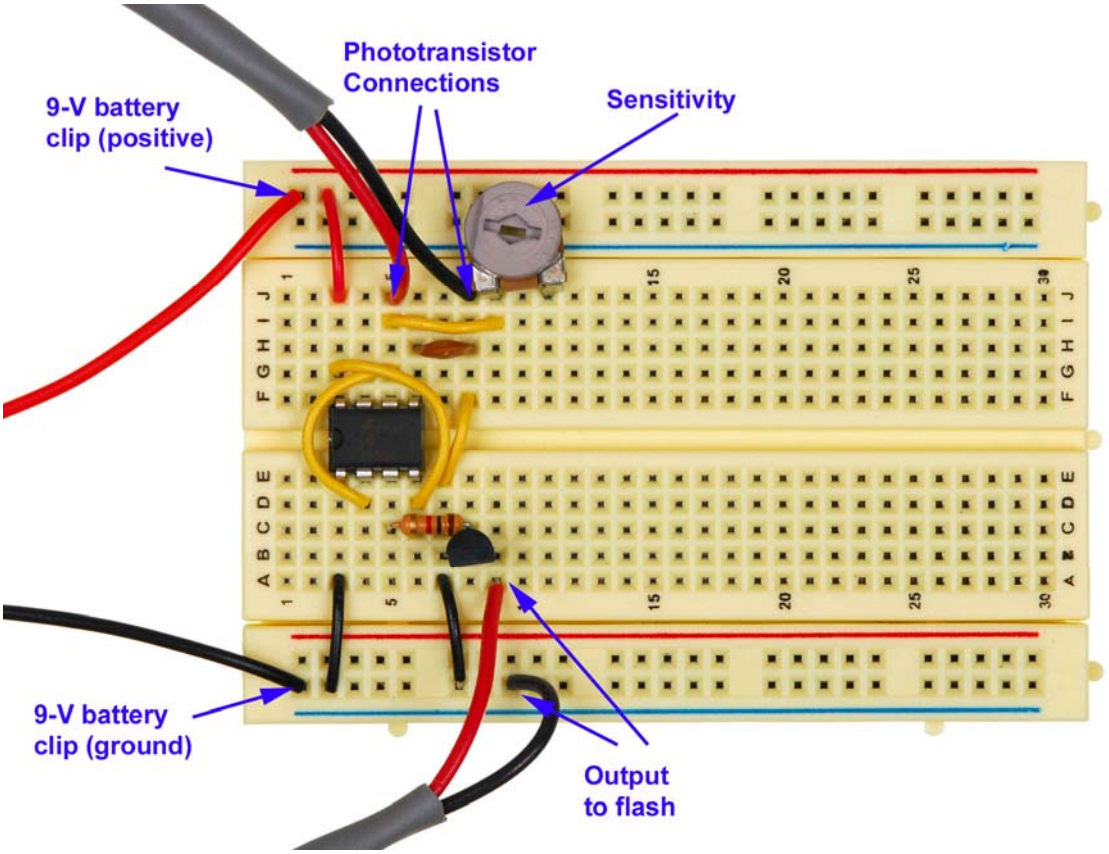
Instructions for Using the Assembled Light-Activated Trigger (LAT- A)



Supplied components

Circuit board with light-activated trigger
Phototransistor cable
3-foot, 2-conductor output cable

Battery cable connection

The entire column of holes on the bottom along the blue line is negative (ground). Likewise, the entire column along the red line on the top is +9 V. These two columns are where the red and black cables from the battery clip are connected.

Connecting the phototransistor cable

The phototransistor cable has 2 wires: red and black. The phototransistor has already been soldered onto one end of the cable. The other end is connected to your circuit as shown to the right in case you need to reconnect the cable:

Wire	Location
Red	5J
Black	8J

Connecting the output cable

The output cable has 2 wires: red and black. Make the following connections: red wire to 9A and black wire to the ground (-) row.

Connect the other end of the output cable to the PC cord from your flash unit. See the following link for illustrated instructions on splicing the output cable to a PC cord or Flash-to-PC adapter: http://hiviz.com/kits/instructions/instructions.htm#other.

Powering the unit

The circuit runs on a 9-V battery. Connect the wires from the battery clip to the +9 V and ground columns. Disconnect the battery when the circuit is not in use. You may also choose to use a 9-V AC/DC adapter to power the unit. Any AC/DC adapter that provides up to an ampere of direct current at 9 V should do. Here's an example: http://hiviz.com/kits/ACDC_adapter.htm.

Adjusting the sensitivity of the phototransistor

With a 9-V battery connected to the battery clip and your flash unit connected to the breadboard, you can now test your circuit. Turn the 100-kΩ potentiometer to about its midway position. Place the phototransistor as far from the flash as possible and shaded from it. Shine a flashlight, laser pointer, or other bright light source at the phototransistor to activate the trigger. If your flash unit doesn't discharge, try adjusting the sensitivity. Turn the 100-kΩ potentiometer clockwise to increase sensitivity.

Replacing components

Due to the nature of an open circuit on a breadboard, components may become dislodged and need to be reseated. Complete instructions for component placement can be found at the link below.

http://hiviz.com/kits/instructions/lat- manual2.htm