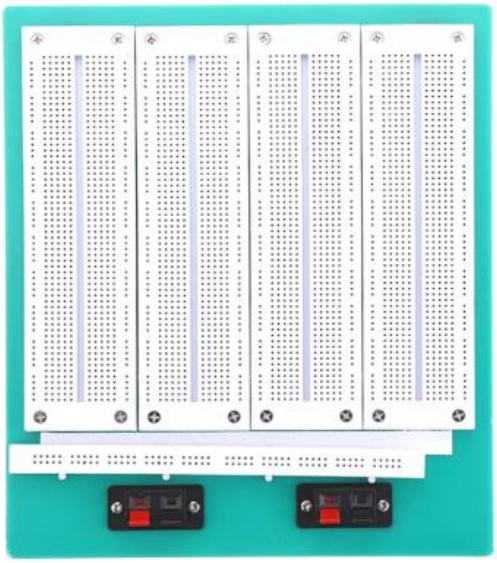
Data Specs

4-In-1 Full Size 2800 Tie Point Solderless Breadboard

This advanced 4-In-1 breadboard offers you the ability to construct complex circuits without the need for soldering. That makes it an ideal choice when you need to build a prototype circuit to test a set-up or troubleshoot components. The board features 2,800 connection points spread over alphanumeric grids. Wide prototyping area of (200x240)mm. Switches can be implemented and changed easily and circuits can be built over multiple grids. At the end of each grid is a power rail, which can be quickly connected to the press hold terminal connector at the top of the board for power supply.



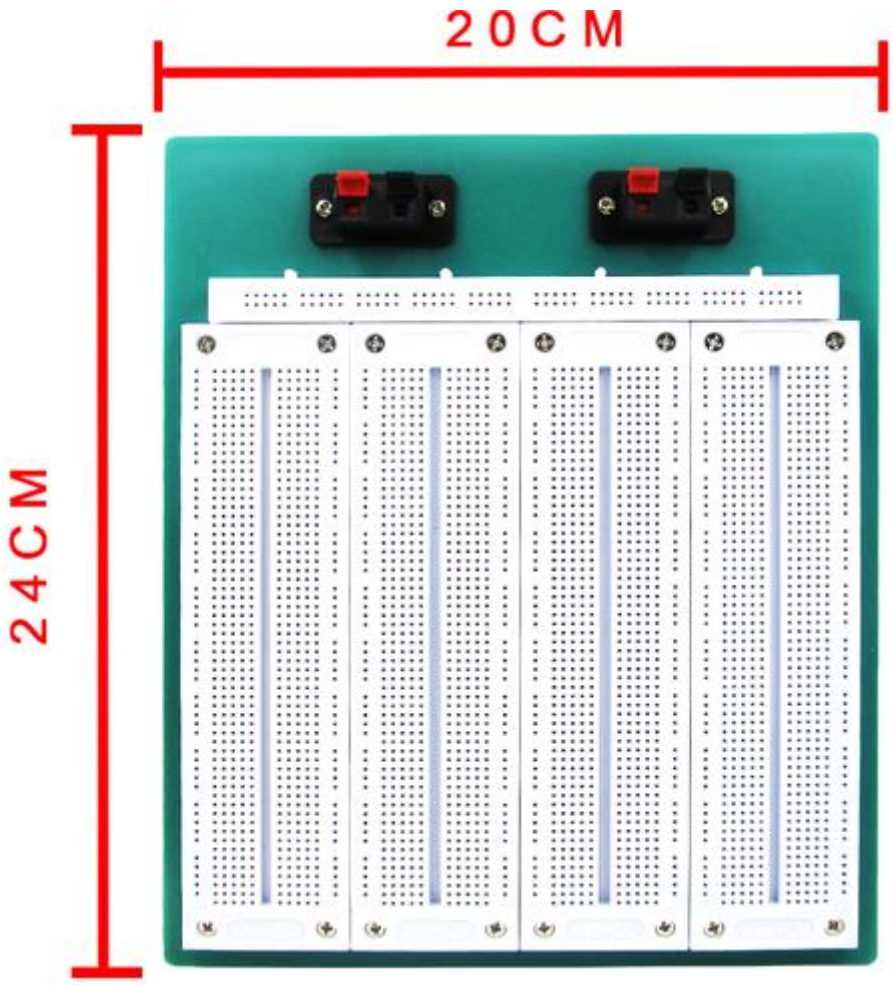
SKU: CON1328

Brief Data:

- Model No: SYB500.
- Practical board for experimental set ups and prototyping.
- 700x4=2800 Tie Points for components placement.
- 600 Tie Points for power rail.
- 2x Press Tight Connector for Power Supply.
- Mechanical Dimensions WxLxH: (238 x 198 x 11) mm.
- Weight: 460-grams.

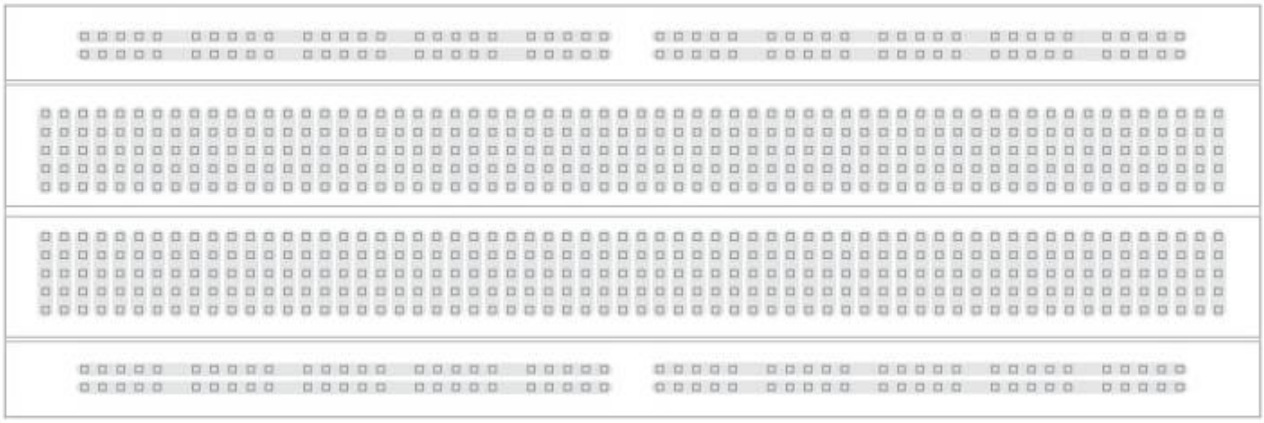
Mechanical Dimension:

Unit: cm.

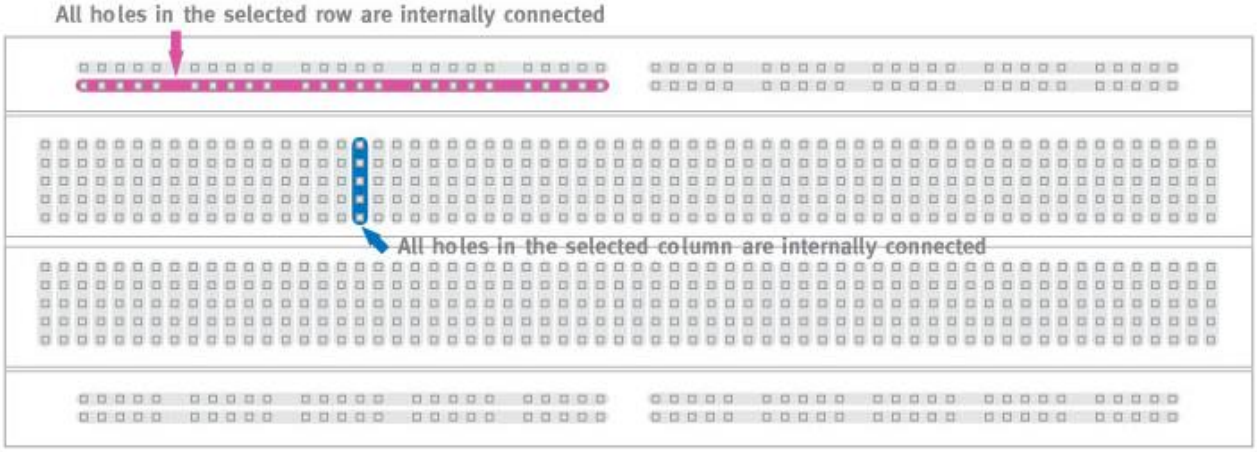


Connecting Diagram:

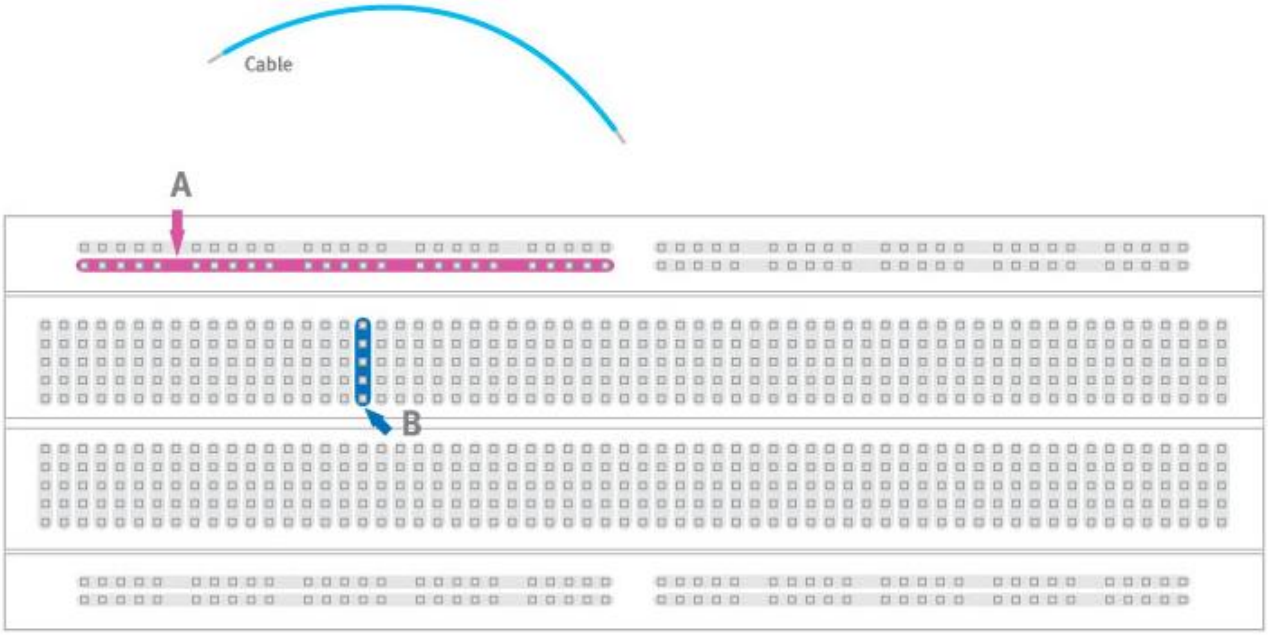
The breadboard has strips of metal underneath the board and connect the holes on the top of the board. The metal strips are laid out as shown below. Note that the top and bottom rows of holes are connected horizontally and split in the middle while the remaining holes are connected vertically.



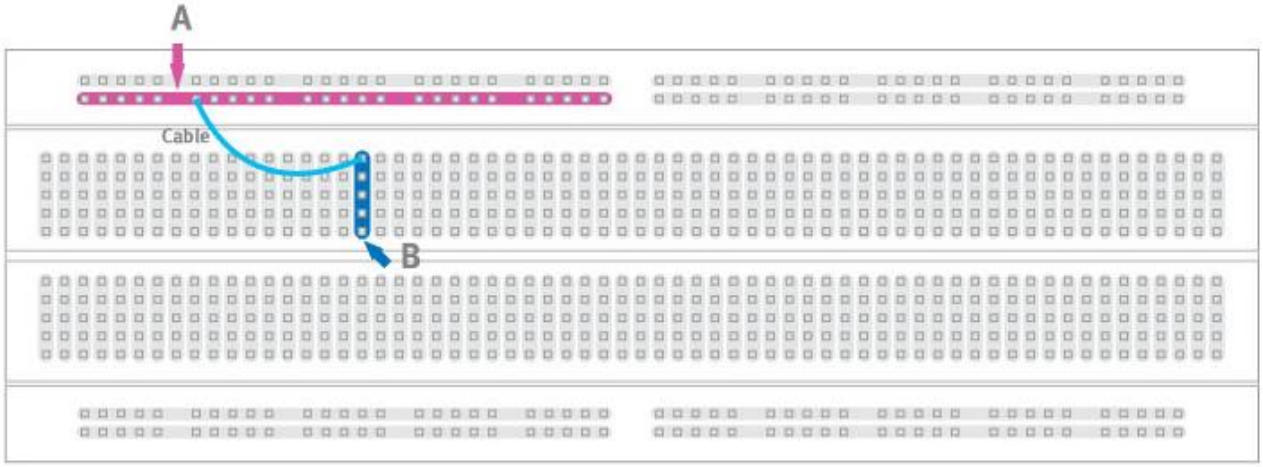
Note how all holes in the selected row are connected together, so the holes in the selected column. The set of connected holes can be called a node:



To interconnect the selected row (node A) and column (node B) a cable going from any hole in the row to any hole in the column is needed:



Now the selected column (node B) and row (node A) are interconnected:



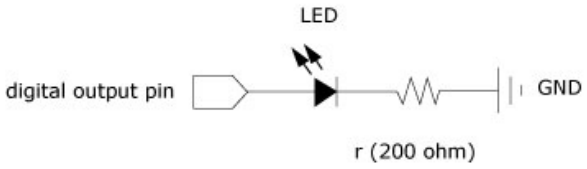
From electronic diagrams to actual circuit connections:

A circuit diagram makes use of standardized symbols that represent electrical components or devices. It is easier to draw these symbols than drawing the actual pictures of the components. The actual components might change appearance as the electronics industry revises them or renders them obsolete. The diagrams describe the way in which the components are connected together electrically. There are drawn lines that represent wires or conductors between the appropriate connection points on the symbols; no particular type of wire or physical distance between components is implied; two components might be separated by a few inches or centimeters or a meter or feet.

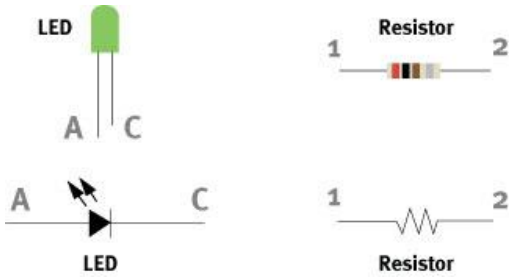
The following tutorial translates from a circuit diagram to actually connecting components on a breadboard. Note that the circuit diagrams are the universal way of representing circuits; books, on-line resources, and materials use them to communicate the circuit connections. They are very useful compared with pictorial diagrams of the connections. The circuit diagrams presented in the Wiring website will work with any other type of microcontroller.

Materials: breadboard, LED, 200-450 Ohm resistor, jumper cables and a Wiring board

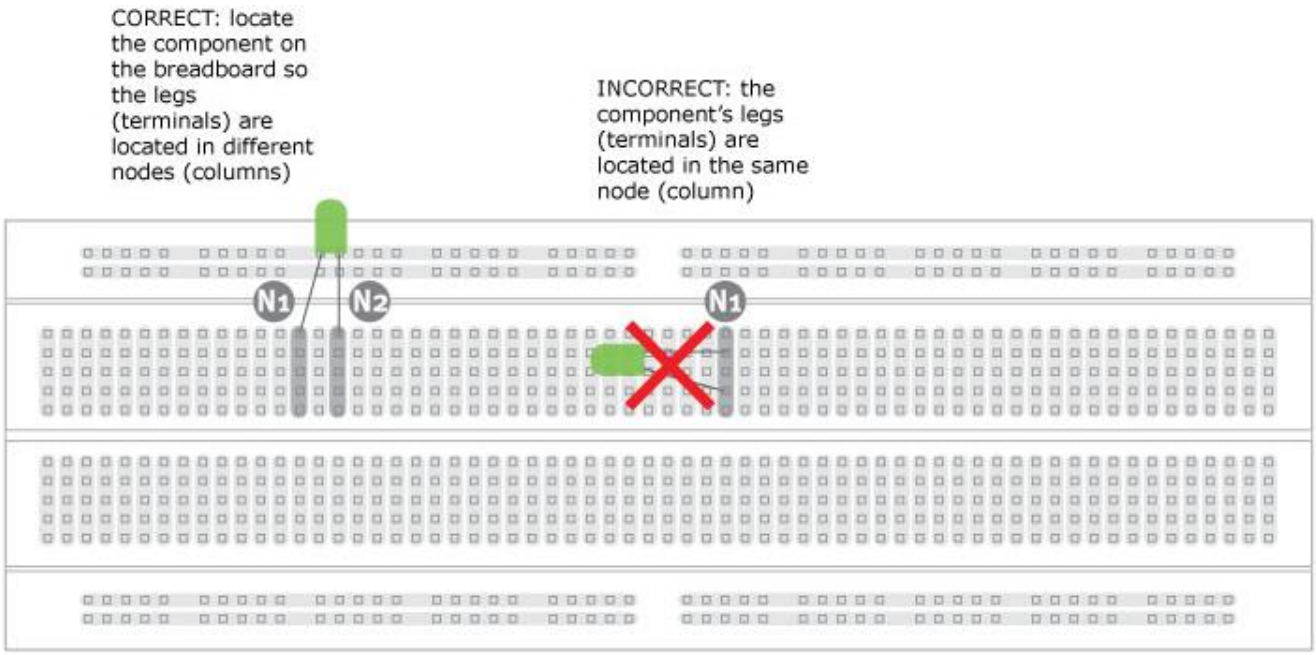
The following electronic diagram shows how to connect an LED to a microcontroller:



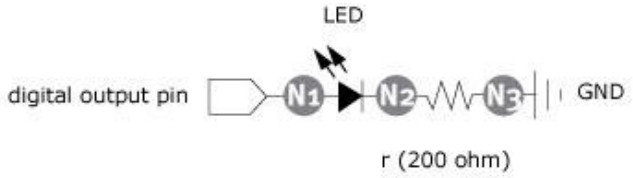
The next step would be to identify the components and their terminals:

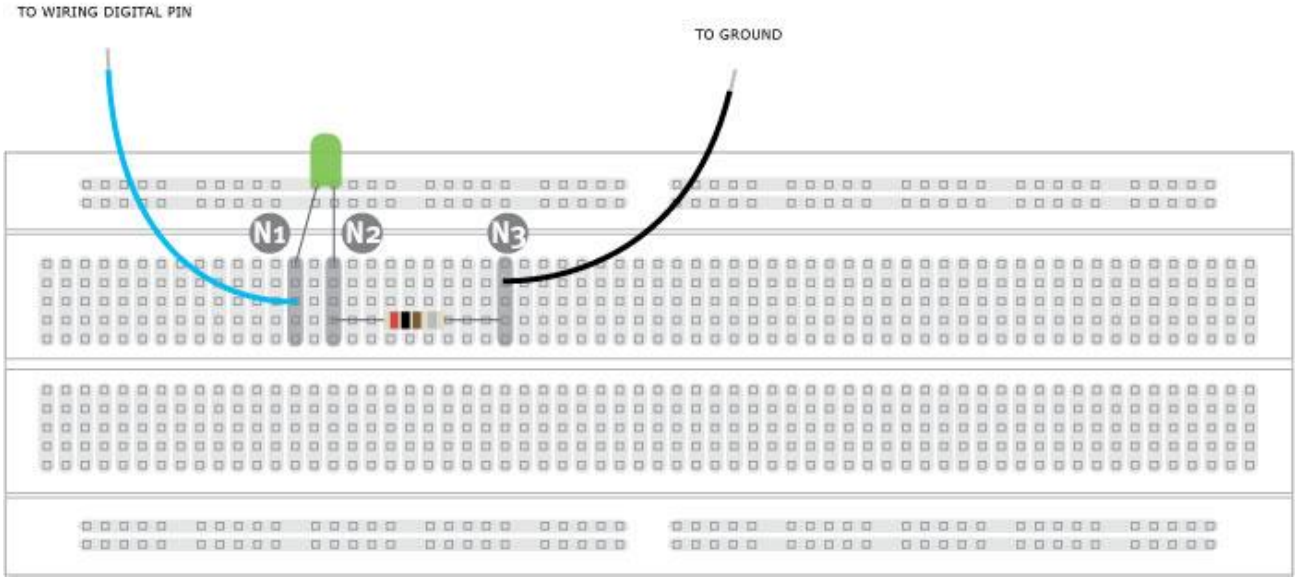


Next, identify the connection nodes between components, connections between different components are formed by putting their legs (or terminals) in a common node:

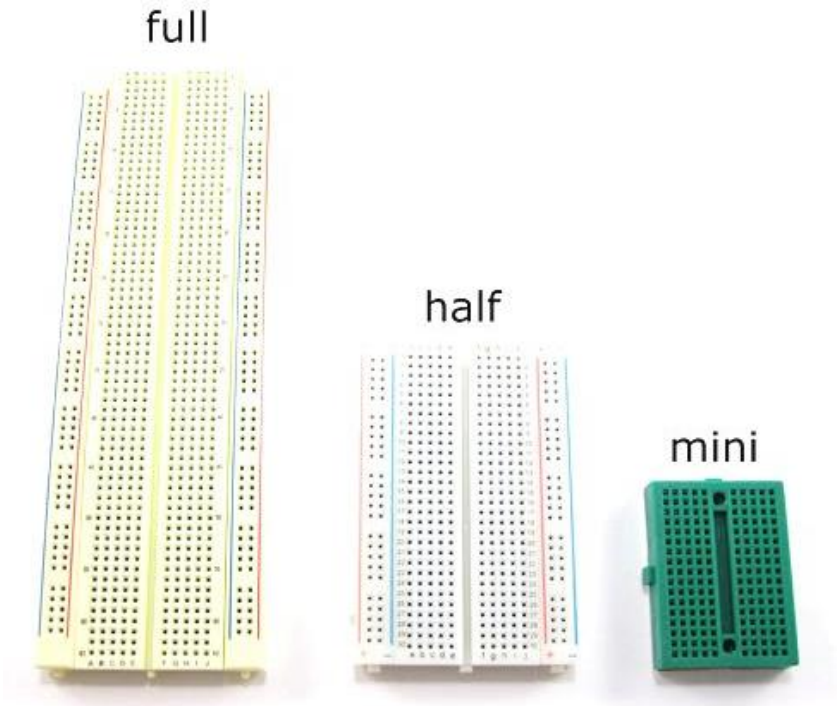


Note the difference between the correct and incorrect connections. In the correct version the two legs are on different columns (nodes), in the incorrect version the two legs are connected to the same column (node) which is equivalent to solder or tie together the two legs of the LED.





The LED has two legs, from the second diagram the leg marked as A is connected to a digital I/O pin (Node N1), the leg marked C is connected to the leg marked 1 on the resistor (Node N2) and the leg marked 2 on the resistor is connected to GROUND (Node N3). The LED is a polarized device, which means it matters the way it is connected, the resistor is not polarized so pins can be inverted with no effect on the circuit's behavior. To learn more about a specific component try to find its datasheet. Search on the Web using the component's reference number to become familiar with its functions, terminals and specs.



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