

The Toymakers @ tymkrs.com Questions? Please contact us: feedback@tymkrs.com

DATASHEET



TTL8 Module

The TTL8 kit allows you to control 8 end devices/components via serial-to-parallel shift register.

- Kit Type: SMT kit with minimal throughhole soldering
- Function: Drives 8 end devices via use of serial-to-parallel shift register
- Uses 3 pins, Vcc, and GND on the MCU to send serial data to the shift register
- The module is daisy-chainable and extra power rails are available to supplement extra power needs.



KIT CONTENTS

Contents of the TTL8 Module Kit:

- TTL printed circuit board (16.61 x 29.31 x 1.60mm) reflowed for you already
- 2 1x5 male headers
- 1 1x8 male header
- 1 1x2 male header

Electrical Components:

Reference	Quantity	Туре	Value
D1 – D8 (optional)	8	LED, 0805, Vf = 1.8V, 20mA	Hyper red LED
(optional)	1	Resistor Array, 1206	240 ohm
	1	Shift Register, 16-TSSOP	74HC595

75HC595 Shift Register Maximal Operating Conditions

Datasheet: http://www.nxp.com/documents/data_sheet/74HC_HCT595.pdf

Parameter	Maximal Ratings	Unit
Supply Voltage	-0.5 - +7.0	V
Operating Temperature	-40 to +125	°C
Output Current (Qn)	+/- 35 per pin	mA
Supply Current	70	mA

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Ratings	Unit
Supply Voltage	3.3 – 5.0	V
Ambient Temperature	25	°C

Tools and material required for assembly (not included with the kit):

- Soldering iron
- Solder

User provided items required for intended function:

• End device (such as LEDs, triggers, motors, etc)

Additional physical/electrical specifications:

- Printed Circuit Board size: 0.65 x 1.15 x 0.063" (16.61 x 29.31 x 1.60mm)
- PCB thickness: 0.063" (1.60 mm), not including any components
- PCB thickness: 0.433" (11.0 mm), max height with headers.
- Headers are breadboard friendly.

Use Instructions



- **Method of use:** Control of the TTL8 by the microcontroller of choice requires at minimum Clock, Latch, Serial, and GND. Power and GND can come from the microcontroller or by way of the supplemental power header.
- **Requirements:** GND of the microcontroller should be connected to GND of the NPN8 module. The voltage between the microcontroller and the TTL8 must also be the same. Ie. If your microcontroller runs off of 3.3V, your board needs to be powered with 3.3V. This is due to the comparator in the shift register which determines what a 1 and what a 0 is.
- **Daisy-chaining**: Multiple TTL8s can be connected to each other. The Port Out of one TTL8 can be connected to the Port In of another TTL8. The microcontroller would still send the serial data to all chained TTL8s.
- For high current needs, please go to the NPN8.

Additional Picture:



TTL8 Module connected to the Propeller MCU

Example Code

```
File: TTL8 Demo 1.spin
Version: 1.0
Copyright (c) 2013 Tymkrs
See end of file for terms of use.
'This code shows the binary value of what you type out on a keyboard in LEDs
Author: Whisker
CON
   _clkmode = xtal1 + pll16x
    xinfreq = 5 000 000
   \overline{CLS} = 16
CR = 13
  Clock = 2 'Set the MCU pins that will control the NPN8 module
  Latch = 1
  Serial = 0
OBJ
   keys: "Keyboard"
   debug: "FullDuplexSerial"
PUB KeyboardDisplay | Index
   keys.start(26,27)
   'debug.start(31,30,0,57600)
   dira[Latch]
                                         := 1 'set MCU pins as outputs
                                         := 1
   dira[Clock]
   dira[Serial]
                                         := 1
   waitcnt(clkfreq + cnt)
   'debug.str(string(CLS, "Type characters on", CR, "the PS/2 keyboard:", CR, CR))
   repeat
      if keys.gotKey 'This monitors the keyboard to see what key you have pressed
         dirb := keys.getKey
         debug.tx(keys.gotKey)
      repeat Index from 0 to 7
          'Set the state of LED Serial Pin for this LED to the value stored in its slot of
the SwitchState array
         outa[Serial] := dirb[Index]
         'Pull the LED Clock Pin high then low to write this LED's state into the 595's
register
         outa[Clock] := 1
         outa[Clock] := 0
         'Pull the LED Latch Pin high then low to apply the contents of the 595's register
to the 595's output pins (LEDs)
      outa[Latch] := 1
      outa[Latch] := 0
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