# PRACTICAL ELECTRONCS SEPTEMBER 1968 PRICE 2'6

TIRA

# v series start





#### AFX-3U AM/FM STEREO TUNER

AFX-3U AM/FM STEREO TUNER Superby engineered by world famous manufacturer, the Model AFX-3T is an ultra sensi-tive AM/FM stereo multiplex turne using 14 valves and 9 diodes. The extra wide hand-width of the tuner and unique multiplex circuitry ensures the finest possible FM reception with optimuu stereo separation of over 38dB. Stereo signal beacon with special circuitry unaffected by external noise, simplifies FM stereo broadcast selection. 3 gang variable condenser provides highly sensitive reception on both bands. The multiplex circuit is completely free from subcarrier leakage and permits direct tape recording without any best noise interference. An MPX noise filter is also fitted. Brief pecification: 14 valves, 2 Germanium diodes and 2 silicon diodes. Frequency rung: FM = 80-108Mc/s, AM = 532-1,603kc/s. Sensitivity: FM =  $1^{\circ}0\mu/98Mc/s$ ,  $AM = 2\mu/7/100kc/s$ . Output FM/FM Stereo 2V, AM = 3V. Frequency response: FM = 202.0006/s. Distortion less than 1%. Special Circuits: FM Stereo indicator, APV. Noise filter. Output for direct tape recording. Hannee reamel and broshed aloy finish. Canbiet size 14/2 5 0 9/16. For 220/240V a.c. Mains (30 or 60c/s) operation. Complete with operating manual. List Price 55 Gas. LaskV's Price 26 Gas.

COMMUNICATION RECEIVERS

#### Lasky's Price 26 Gns. Carriage and Packing 7/6

K I MODEL 9R-59DE Brief spec.: 4 band re-ceiver covering 550kc/s ceiver covering 550kc/s to 30Mc/s continuous and electrical band spread on 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80

0 0 **O** on 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80 metres. 8 valve plus 7 diode circuit. 4/8 ohn output and phone jack. Special features: NSB-CW 0 ANL 0 Variable BF0 0 N meter 0 Sep. hand spread dial 0 TF frequency 456k/5 0 Audio output 1-5W 0 Variable RF and AF gain controls. For use on 115/2307 a.c. Mains. Beautifully designed control layout fuished in light grey with dark grey case, size 7 15 10in. Weight 19lb. Fully guaranteed, complete with instruc-tion manual and service data.

#### Lasky's Price £39.15.0 Carriage and Packing 12/6

#### MODEL JR-500SE

**MODEL JR-JOUSE** Brief spec. Covers all the annuleur bands in 7 separate ranges between 3.5 and 20.7 Mc/s. Circuit uses 7 valves, 2 transitors and 5 diodes plus 8 crystals; output 8 and 600 ohm and 500 ohm phone jack. Special features: Crystal controlled oscillator 0 Variable BFO VFO  $\oplus$  AVC  $\oplus$  ANL  $\oplus$  8 meter  $\oplus$  888-CW  $\oplus$  8tand-by switch  $\oplus$  8 special double gen dial drive with direct reading down to 1kHz  $\oplus$  Remote control socket for connection to a transmitter. Audio output 1 watt, For use on 115/2500 a.c. Mains. Superb model styling and control layout—finished in dark grey. Cabinet size 7 13 10 in. Weight 181b. Fully guaranteed, complete with instruction minutal and service data.



High quality moving coil headlphones and sensitive dynamic microphone combined in one lightweight unit. For use with tape recorders (provides constant monitor-ing), communications equipment. FA (rowd or trate control), stage direction, language has, etc. Extremely comfortable to wear for long periosis-adjustable foam padded cushions, vinyi covered headband. Headphone imp.  $8\Omega$ , max. imput 100m W. Microphone imp.  $25\Omega$ . Weight 8:802. 'Single cable contains both headphone and microphone leads. List Price 7 Gns.

Lasky's Price 59/6 Post 2/6

GET YOUR LASKY'S CATALOGUE

\*\*\*\*

Branches 207 EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.2 Open all day Saturday paths Joseph Long Topological	Tel.: 01-723 3271
33 TOTTENHAM CT. RO., LONDON, W.1 Open all day 9 a.m 6 p.m. Monday to Saturday	Tel.: 01-636 2605
152/3 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4 Open all day Thursday, early closing 1 p.m. Sature	Tel.: FLEet St. 2833

#### CONSTRUCTORS BARGAINS

Radio



## INCAPSULATED MODULES

LASKY'S SOLID STATE

7 completely new special function circuit modules. Size of each module only  $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$  m. Ready for immediate use-just connect to power source (usually 30 batt.), input and output. Incapsulated modules are shock proof and almost indestructable. Complete with full instructions. Post 1/6 each

allow provide a structure for the structure for use the structure of the structure for the structure structure structure with allow and specific for use with all provides the structure for the structure structure structure for the structure str 29/629/6 29/6 29/6 25/-25/-25/-25/-

#### TEST EQUIPMENT MINIMETER BARGAIN TTC Model C-1000

A really tipy 1,000 CP.V, pocket multi-tester with "big" meter performance. Precision. 2 jewel meter movement. Hand calibrated to  $\pm 3^{+0}_{-0}$  accuracy on full scale of d.c. ranges, 4<sup>+0</sup>\_{-0} on a.c. ranges. 2 jin square meter. SPECIFICA-TIONS a.c./V ranges: 0-10, 50, 250, 10,00V at 1K/0.P.V. a.c./V ranges: 0-10, 50, 250, 100V at 1K/0.P.V. a.c./V ranges: 0-10, 50, 250, 100V at 1K/0.P.V. b.c.current: 0-1-100mA. Resistance: 0-150K/ohms (3,600 ohms centre scale). Decibels: -10 to +221B. Operated on one penlight cell. Two colour buff/green case—size only  $3\frac{1}{3}\times 2\frac{1}{3}\times 1$ in. Click stop range selection switch. Ohms zero adjustment. Complete with test leads, battery and instructions with circuit data. ircuit data



## Lasky's Price 39/6 Post 2/6

ттс Model C-1051 A completely new design 20,000 O.P.V. pocket multimeter with built-in thermal protection circuit and mirror scale. Exceptionally large easy to read meter with D 'Araonval movement. Colour coded scales. Single positive click-in, recessed selection switch for all ranges. Ohms zero adjustment. Range spece, a.c. volts: 0-6-30-300-1,260V at 10K/ohms/V. D.c. volts: 0-3-15-150-300-1/2KV at 20K/ ohms/V. Resistance: 0-60K-6megs. D.c. current: 0-60µA - 300µA. Decibels: - 20dB to +1771B. Hand calibration gives extremely high standard of accuracy on all ranges. Vses one 1½V penight battery. Strong impact resistant plastic cabinet-size only 4f 3j 1jin. Two colour buil/green finish. Complete with test leads and battery. Oris. list price 55.50.



LASKVIS DDICE TEL .....

LASKI S FRICE 75/- Post 2/6	<u> </u>	_
BANEL METERS		-
FAINEL MEIERS	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	1
fully guaranteed with all fixing nuts and wash	ers. Sizes are	
of front panel. Add 1/6 P. on each. (Quotes for	or quantities.)	1
ImA	56/-	1
5mA	er 39/6	1
100mA	58/6	1
Type NK-38A låin sonare	10/-	,
1mA	Type KR-65 31 - 3in	
5mA	5mA	2/
300 V	100mA 8	8/
50μA	300 V	5/
100µA	tmA 8 meter 4	2/
500/LA	100μA · 50	4
Type MK-45A 2in square	Type MK-65A 3in square	91 ·
1mA	1mA 8	3/1
100m A	100miA	1/- 8/(
300 V	300 V S	V.
1mA S meter	ουμΑ	1/1 1/1
100µA	100μΑ	Ņ
300/1A	500µA 42	1
High Fidelity Audio Centres		
42 TOTTENHAM CT. RD. LONDON	VW1 Tel: 01-580 2573	
Quentall day Thansday, early a losing 1	to be Saturday	
110 EDCMADE DOAD LONDON		

118 EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.2 Tel.: 01-723 9789

ALL MAIL ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE TO: 3-15 CAVELL ST., TOWER HAMLETS, LONDON, E.1 Tel.; 01-790 4821



# QUALITY

because only test-selected materials and components are accepted for use in Sinclair designs in order that specifications are fully maintained.

# VERSATILITY

You will find whatever Sinclair design you choose far more adaptable to your requirements as well as permitting a much wider degree of experimentation.

# ECONOMY

low priced hi-fi speaker

It costs about a quarter of what you would expect to pay for a good stereo speaker system when you choose Q.14s. This is because of the considerable research and experimentation into the acoustic properties of special materials carried out into the design of this excellent speaker. It resulted in an instrument so outstandingly

good that experts, reviewers and the public alike were unanimous in their praise for the Q.14 at this year's Audio Fair. The Q.14 is very compact, measuring only 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in square on its face by 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in deep. Its unusual contours permit it to be positioned where no ordinary speaker could be used to advantage. The neat black matt finish with aluminium bar trim keep this speaker pleasantly in

Hear the Q.14 in your own home. If you are not delighted

with it, send it back, and your money, including cost of

return postage to this office will be refunded in full.

conformity with modern design trends.

Buying Sinclair is an excellent investment. Performance and quality are of standards found in far costlier equipment. You save with Sinclair—and everything is guaranteed.



60-16,000 Hz: 8 ohms impedance: loading up to 14 watts; acoustically contoured pressure chamber; brilliant transient response; polarised connections; detachable base.

# £7.19.6



## A fantastic performance curve

This independently made B & K-curve shows results to compare favourably with much dearer speakers. It shows why the Q.14 performs so well. We cannot show transient response here —this is something you must hear for yourself. The quality is startlingly good. Impedance—8 ohms; loading up to 14 watts R.M.S.

# **ORDER COUPON OPPOSITE BRINGS GOODS BY RETURN POST FREE**

SINCLAIR





It applies automatically to everything you buy from Sinclair Radionics and assures complete satisfaction for every customer. "Should you not be completely satisfied with your purchase when you receive it from us, your money will be refunded in full at once and without question." FULL SERVICE FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO ALL SINCLAIR CUSTOMERS.

# The world's smallest radio

For those other constructors who enjoy building their own equipment. the Sinclair Micromatic Kit now comes in a good-looking new presentation pack. It is complete down to a free, generous supply of solder. The moulded polystyrene interior shaped to fit each component enables you to check the contents in an instant, and helps to make building even easier and surer. Today, the Micromatic is better than ever-more powerful, better sounding, for the hi-fi quality magnetic ear-piece assures superb listening. But whether you prefer to build it, or buy your Micromatic ready built-don't be without one. It is the best and the smallest personal radio in the world-and it's British.

#### MICROMATIC SINCLAIR

The Sinclair Micromatic measures only It×It×in and is completely self-contained except for the special magnetic earpiece which switches the set on when plugged in. Slow motion tuning over the medium waveband brings in a choice of stations loudly and with superb selectivity. Available in kit form or ready built. The two Mercury cells, type RM675 give months of life with normal use

PLAYS ANYWHERE FANTASTIC POWER TUNES OVER MEDIUM WAVES Built, tested Complete kit, inc and guaranteed

iece, free solder and Instructions in new back

O 59/6Mailory Mercury Cell RM.675 (2 needed) each 2/9.



**COMBINED 12 WATT HI-FI** AMPLIFIER & PRE-AMP.

The most powerful amplifier for its size you can buy

No constructor's amplifier has ever achieved such success as the Sinclair Z.12. It has fantastic power-to-size ratio, and is easily adaptable to a wide range of applications. The Z.12 will operate from batteries or mains supply unit PZ.4, and give superb stereo reproduction. Thousands rains supply unit P2.-r, and give super over endower movements. Indusands are in use throughout the world—in hi-fi, electronic music instruments, P.A., intercom systems, etc. This true 12 watt amplifier comes to you ready built, tested and guaranteed together with the Z.12 manual which details control circuits enabling you to match the 2.12 to your precise requirements. For complete listening satisfaction, use your Z.12 system with Q.14 loudspeakers.

3in × 14in × 14in ● Class B Ultralinear output, ● 8 Special Transistors. ● 15-50,000Hz ± 1dB. ● Suitable for 3, 5, 8 or 150, speakers. Two 3-ohm speakers may be used in parallel. ● Input-2mV

into  $2k\Omega$ . Output-12 watts R.M.S. continuous sine wave (24W peak). IS watts music power (30W peak). Ready Built. Tested and Guaranteed. Complete with Z12, manual.

-7





CONTROIS. BUILT, TESTED and GUARANTEED £9.19.6

SINCLAIR RADIONICS TED Telephone 22 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE OCA3-52996

ilt, tested and with Z.12 man

IDEAL FOR USE

WITH CAR

BATTERIES

To: SINCLAIR RADIONICS LTD. 22 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE Please send POST FREE

·				
For which	I enclose	cash/cheq	ue/money	order.
NAME			••••••	
ADDRESS				
				P.E.9





# Short of a lead?

With a 3-pin DIN plug on one end and 3.5mm jack on the other? With the Goldring Screened Audio Lead Set, you've got it—instantly—at your finger tips. And 37 other different equipment-to-equipment connections



all left equipment to equipment control to a swell. With cable lengths of 20°, 40°, or 60° according to the combinations you use. All tidily and instantly to hand in a small neat storage box. There's no longer any need to have an unwieldy collection of dozens of different leads... and still be short of the right one! This new Goldring set will give you most of the connections you're ever likely to want-without searching for cables and plugs, without soldering, without waiting, without further expense. The Goldring Audio Lead Set, from your Hi-Fi dealer, **£3.6.0** 

is a real investment at **£3.6.0** \*Goldring are now marketing an extremely useful range of individually packed leads, plugs, sockets and connections for audio enthusiasts.

GOLDRING MANUFACTURING CO. (G.B.) LTD., 486-488 High Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11. Tel: Leytonstone 8343.



# Better than anything you have ever used before

This is the quicker, cheaper, tidier and more efficient way to make a modern flat-board circuit. Unique "Cir-kit" adhesive copper strip and special matrix board enable you to work to professional standards with ease. Soldering is easier too, so are modifications. That is why "Cir-kit" is also widely used in labs., industry and by experimenters. A 5ft. spool,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide.

2/-

INSTANT

CIRCUIT

SYSTEM

"Cir-kit" 0'1in. Matrix Board is available in 3 sizes: 5 x 3≵in., 4/-; 2≵ x 3≵in., 2/6; 2 x 3≵in., 1/9.

"Cir-kit" and other Peak Sound products, i.e. Stereo Amplifier Kit, Mini-Speaker Kit, etc. are obtainable from good high-fidelity stockists. JUST OUT—The authorised "Peak Sound" version of the revolutionary Baxendall foud speaker system. S.A.E. for details. In case of difficulty, please send direct, adding 4d. to value of order to cover cost of postage. TRADE ENQUIRIES INVITED. An exclusive speciality designed and made by

PEAK SOUND (HARROW) LTD. 32 St. Jude's Road, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey Telephone: EGHAM 5316



(MINUS X) ALPHABETICALLY... we can list the names GEOGRAPHICALLY... we can list the countries

All over the world students know that CREI HOME STUDY COURSES are supplying the answer to their need for advanced Technical Education in the field of Electronic Engineering Technology.

### CREI PROGRAMMES ARE AVAILABLE IN:

Electronic Engineering Technology Industrial Electronics for Automation Computer Systems Technology Nuclear Engineering Mathematics for Electronic Engineers Television Engineering Radar & Servo Engineering Citv & Guilds of London Institute : Subject 49 and Advanced Studies Subject No. 300

Write for free brochures to:

#### C.R.E.I. (London) (Dept. P.E.9) WALPOLE HOUSE, 173/176 SLOANE ST., LONDON S.W.1 Telephone: Belgravia 8662

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE WASHINGTON D.C.

Please send me (for my information and entirely without obligation) full details of the educational programmes offered by your institute Send details of the City & Guilds Programme
Address
Electronics Experience
C.R.E.I. (LONDON) (DEPT. P.E.9), WALPOLE HOUSE, 173-176 SLOAME STREET, S.W.1



#### Send S.A.E. for full lists. Other ranges available. Please include postage. Special quotations for quantities. CLEAR PLASTIC METERS

5mA 10mA 50mA 100mA

500m 4

1 amp. 5 amp. 10V d.c. 20V d.c. 50V d.c.

lamn

 500 microamp ....
 49/6

 1 nilliamp .....
 45/ 

 300V a.c.
 45/ 

 VU meter .....
 45/ 

 Post extra
 62/6

VU meter ... 69/6 1 amp. a.c.\* .. 49/6 5 amp. a.c.\* .. 49/6 10 amp. a.c.\* .. 49/6 20 amp. a.c.\* .. 49/6 30 amp. a.c.\* .. 49/6

97/6

49/6

49/6

A0/8 49/6 49/6

49/6

.39/6 .39/6 .39/6

. 39/6 . 39/6 . 39/6

39/6

. 39/6

39/6

39/6

30/6

39/6 39/6 39/6 39/6

.89/6

45

Type MR.85P 41in : 43in fronts

-----

ć	BORROW ET PE & VORTURE
	S-summer-
-	mA W
ł	
-	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

#### Type MR.38P. 1 21/32in square fronts 50µA ...... 37/6 750mA

	ουμA	1/DUMA 20/-	Type MR.85P. 4jin	∶4}in fronts
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	50-0-50μA	1 amp 25/-	50/LA 69/6	15 anm
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100µA 35/-	2 amp 25/~	50-0-50//A	30 anip.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100-0-100µA . 32/6	5 amp 25/-	100µA 59/6	20V d c
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200µA	3V d.c 25/-	100-0-100// 4 59/8	50V d.c
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	500µA37/6	10V d.c 25/-	2000 4 55/-	150V d.e
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	500-0-500µA .25/~	20V d.c 25/~	500 u A 59/6	300V d.c.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1mA	50V d.c 25/~	500.0.500.04 49/8	150V a.c.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1-0-1mA25/-	100V d.c25/-	1mA 49/8	300V a.c.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2mA	150V d.c25/-	1.0.1	S Matar Int
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	5mA25/~	300V d.c 25/~	5m A 49/8	VII meter
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	10mA	500V d.c25/-	10m 4 40/8	lamp a a t
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20mA 25/-	750V d.c 25/-	50m 4 49/8	5 amp. a.c.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	50mA	15V a.c25/-	100m A 49/8	10 amp. a.c. *
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100mA25/-	50V a.c	500m A 49/8	20 amp. a.c.*
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	150mA 25/-	150V a.c 25/-	1 omp 49/8	20 amp. a.c.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200mA 25/~	300V a.c25/-	5 amp 49/8	oo amp. a.c.
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	300mA 25/-	500V a.c 25/-	0 amp	
VU meter	500mA 25/-	S meter 1mA 29/6	Twns MR 650 21in	< 331n fronte
Type MR. 45P.         2 in square fronts         50/0-50/µÅ         20/0         50/0-4         50/0-50/µÅ         20/0         10/0         40.c.           60µ.A		VU meter	50A #5/	50V die
Jpe ma, uz. 2in quare fronts         Dop_A m.         B50 (a)         B	T-no WD 45D Din co	mana frants	50-0-50-4 59/8	150V (Lo
Δ0/LA	Type Mits, wir, all su		100	300V d.c.
300-0.001A         39/6         20/0 vl.c.         27/6         500 JA         45/-         500 vl.c.         27/6         100 A         39/6         500 vl.c.         27/6         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         27/7         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         27/6         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         10A         39/6         500 vl.c.         10A	50 0 50 90/0	10V (I.C	100-0-100// 4 49/8	15V a.c.
1004.0.1	30-0-30μA 39/6	20 V U.C	500 v A 45/-	50V a.c.
100-0-100/LA         23/6         500 V a.c.         27/6         50n A         39/6         300 V a.c.           1mA	100 0 100 1 05	50V d.C	1m A 39/8	150V a.c.
05001A	100-0-100µA .30/-	300 V G.C 27/6	5 n A 39/6	300V a.c.
Inn A	ουμΑ 29/6	10 v a.c	10m A 39/6	500V a.c.
DmA	IIIA	300 V A.C	50m A 39/8	S meter ImA
J011A	20mA	Sineter JIIA 30/-	100m A 39/6	VII meter
3011A	10mA	VU hieter .42/0	500m A 89/6	50m 4 a c *
10π A	10m A 97/6	5 amp a.c.*	1 amp	100m A a c *
300mA	10111A	10 amp. a.c	5 amp 39/6	200m A a c *
1 amp	Jamp 97/8	10 amp. a.c. 57/6	10 amp 39/6	500mA a c *
3 anp.         38/6         5 anp.         38/6         5 anp.         a.c.*           Type MR.52P. 21n square fronts         30 amp.         39/6         10 amp.         a.c.*           50µA	5 amp	20 amp. a.c. 27/6	15 amp	Lann, a.c.*
Type MR.52P.         22 in square fronts         30 amp.	5 amp	1 30 amp. a.e. 21/0	20 amp	5 amp. a.c.*
50μA59/6 100-0-100μA .45/- 50 amp39/6 20 amp. a.c.* 50-0-50μA .49/6 500μA42/6 10V d.c39/6 30 amp. a.c.* 100μA49/6 1mA37/6 20V d.c39/6	Type MR.52P. 21in s	quare fronts	30 amp 39/6	10 amp. a.c.*
50°-0-50μA49/6 500μA42/6 10V d.c39/8 30 amp. a.c.* 100μA49/6 1mA37/6 20V d.c39/8				
100µA	50-0-50µA 49/6	500µA 42/6	10V d.c 39/6	30 amp. a.c.*
	100µA	1mA	20V d.c 39/6	-

#### BAKELITE PANEL METERS

Type MR.65. 31in square fronts

	25μA67/6	500mA 32/6	30V a.c.* 32/6
	50µA45/-	1 amp 32/6	50V a.e.*
and a start of the	50-0-50µA	5 amp 32/6	150V a.c.* 32/6
A	100µA 42/6	15 amp 32/6	300V a.c.* 32/6
·	100-0-100µA .42/6	30 amp 32/6	1 amp. a.c.* 32/6
(a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b	500µA 39/8	50 amp 32/6	5 amp. a.c.*32/6
	1mA 32/6	5V d.c 32/6	10 amp. a.c.* .32/6
6	1.0.1mA	10V d.c 32/6	20 amp. a.c.* .32/6
1	5mA 32/6	20V d.c	30 amp. a.c.* .32/6
	10mA32/6	50V d.c 32/6	50 amp. a.c.* .32/6
iron, all	50mA 32/6	150V d.c 32/6	VU meter
ving coil.	100mA 32/6	300V d.c 32/6	

50 microamp .... 57/6 50-0-50 microamp 55/-100 microamp .... 55/-100-0-100 microamp 52/6 200 microamp .... 52/6

microamp ....

MODEL PE70. Dimensions  $3 \ 17/32 \times 1 \ 11/32$ 23 deep overall. Available as follows:

\* Monine other moving coil.



#### TE-20D RF SIGNAL GENERATOR



Carr. 7/6.

#### TY 75 AUDIO SIGNAL GENERATOR

Sine Wave 20c/s to 200kc/s. Square Wave 20c/s to 30kc/s. High and low impedance output. Output vari-able up to 6 volts. 220/240 volts a.c. Size 510 × 150 × 120mm. Brand new with instructions. 516 Carr. 716 \$16. Carr. 7/6.



Accurate wide range signal gen-erator covering 120kc/s to 500Mc/s on 6 bands. Directly calibrated. Variable RF attenuator, output. Xtai socket for calibra-tion. 220/240V a.c. Size 140 × 215 × 170mm. with 215 < 170mm. Brand new with instructions. £15.



T.M.C. 1000 SERIES KEY SWITCHES Brand New with knobs as follows.



	Model 22. Power Supply 0-15V d.c.	£14.10.0
ļ	Model 30. Audio Generator.	£19.10.0
ł	Model 31. R.F. Signal Generator.	£12.10.0
	Model 32. C.R. Bridge.	£10.10.0
	Model 33. Inductance Bridge.	\$20.0.0
	Model 66, Inductance Bridge.	£18.0.0
ł	Model 61 Power Supply	88 10 0

# AVO CT.38 ELECTRONIC MULTIMETERS CTRONIC MULTIMETERS High quality 97 range instrument which measures a.c. and d.c. Voltage, Current, Resistance and Power output. Ranges d.c. volts 250mV-10,000V. (10megΩ-110megΩ input). D.c. current 10µA 25 amps. Ohms: 0-1,000mgΩ. A.c. volt 100mV-250V (with RF measuring head up to 250MC/s). A.c. current 10µA-25 amps. Power output 55 micro-watis-5 watis. Operation 0/110/200/250V.C. Supplied in perfect condition complete with circuit lead and RF probe 255. Carr. 18/-.

general

oscillos-2c/s=750



## TYPE I3A DOUBLE BEAM OSCILLOSCOPES

D/B



.



and 3 I.F. stages, band-pass filter, noise limiter, crystal controlled B.F.O., calibrator I/F, output, etc. Bullt-in speaker, output for phones. Operation 150/230V ac. Size 194 × 134 × 16in. Weight 1141b. Offered in good working condition. 4252.10.0. Carr. 30/-. With circuit diagrams. Also available B.41 LF. version of above 15kc/s-700kc/s. \$17.10.0 Carr. 30/-.



MARCONI TEST EQUIPMENT EX-MILITARY RECONDITIONED. TF 144G STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATORS, 85kc/s-25 Mc/s, £25, carr. 30/-. TF.885. VIDEO OSCILLATOR. 0.5Mc/s, £45. Carr. 30/-Carr. 30/-, T.F. 195M. BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR 0-40kc/s, 200/250V a.c. 220, carr. 30/-, All aobve offered in excellent condition fully tested and checked. TF. 1100 VALVE VOLTMETER, Brand New, 250. T.F. 1267 TRANSMISSION TEST SET, Brand New, 275.





 AMERICAN TAPE

 First grade quality American tapes.

 Brand new. Disconto n quantities.

 31n. 225ft. L.P. acetate

 31n 600ft. T.P. mylar

 501. 000ft. D.P. nylar

 501. 1,200ft. D.P. nylar

 501. 1,200ft. T.P. mylar

 501. 1,200ft. T.P. mylar

 501. 1,200ft. T.P. mylar

 501. 1,200ft. L.P. acetate

 501. 1,200ft. T.P. mylar

 501. 1,200ft. T.P. mylar

 501. 1,200ft. L.P. mylar

 501. 1,200ft. L.P. mylar

 501. 1,200ft. T.P. mylar

 501. 1,500ft. T.P. mylar

 501.

 TAPE CASSETTES

 C60-60 mins. 12/6, C90-90 mins. 17/6.

 Over £2 post paid.

EVERSHED VIGNOLES SERIES II 500 VOLT MEGGERS. Perfect condition 221, P. & P. 10/-.

LUCAS 20/0/20 AMMETERS. Brand new boxed. Suitable car/motorcycle. 12/6. P. & P. 2/-.

#### AM/FM SIGNAL GENERATORS



Oscillator Test No. 2. A high quality precision instru-ment made for the ment made for the ministry by Airmec. Frequency cover-age 20-80Mc/s. AM/ C.W./FM. Incor-

convolution of the second sec







An extremely high quality oscilloscope with time base of 100/sec. to 20m/sec. Internal Y amplifier. Separate mains power supply 200/250V. Supplied in excel-lent condition with cables, probe, etc., as received from Ministry. **\$8,19,6**, Carriage 30/.

# LELAND MODEL 27 BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATORS 0-20kc/s. Output 5k $\Omega$ or 500 ohms. 200/256V a.c. offered in excellent condition. **\$12.10.0**. Carriage 10/-.







THE COMPLETELY **NEW 1968 ELECTRONIQUES** MANUAL **12 HOBBIES SECTIONS PLUS OVER 12,000 COMPONENTS** AND SPECIAL VOUCHER **OFFERS COULD SAVE YOU** £25 IF YOU BUY THE MANUAL NOW!

GFT

THIS

960

Manual now contains

PAGES



The 1968 Hobbies KNIGHTKITS-

The 1968 Hobbies Manual now contains KNIGHTKITS— a famous American range of electronic easy-to-build kits. HALLICRAFTERS—the Number One name in communication equipment and radios. BOOKS—over 140 titles. AUDIO and HI-FI—a wide, wide range including famous names like Goodman. Sinclair, Sonotone, Acos, Discatron, etc., etc. HOME AND HOBBY— something for every member of the family—microscopes, telescopes, radio controlled equipment, garage door openers, experimental and educational kits, etc. MOTORING—a special section with money-saving engine tuning kits, radios, seat belts, a car vacuum cleaner and many other useful accessories. SHORT WAVE LISTENING—exciting kits and finished equipment for world-wide reception. TEST EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS—a very wide range including multimeters, oscilloscopes, signal generators, soldering irons, cutters, pliers, breadboarding kits, etc., etc. COMPONENTS—over 12,000 items from more than 100 manufacturers. The most comprehensive range available from a single source—now bigger than ever before. AMATEUR RADIO—the best of receivers, transceivers, aerial rotators, aerials, Qoilpax modules and lots more. ELECTRONIQUES PRODUCTS—boxes and assembly systems, transistor and valve Hamband and General Coverage tuners, crystal filter I.F. amplifiers, oscillators and other modules for effortless high performance. And finally SEMICONDUCTORS AND VALVES—a new section of famous SEMICONDUCTORS AND VALVES—a new section of famous brand names like STC, RCA Newmarket and Brimar.

closed is a cheque/postal order for 16/6 (which includes pp) made payable to Electroniques (Prop. STC) Ltd. Ple sh me my 960-page copy of the new 1968 Hobbies Manual ME	the ase
closed is a cneque/postal order for 16/6 (which includes pp) made payable to Electroniques (Prop. STC) Ltd. Ple sh me my 960-page copy of the new 1968 Hobbies Manual ME	the ase
bb made bayable to Electroniques (Prop. STC) Ltd. Ple sh me my 960-page copy of the new 1968 Hobbies Manual ME	ase
ME	•
ME	
ME	
DRESS	
nd this coupon quoting the special limited-period offer	to:
ectroniques (Prop. STC) Ltd., Edinburgh Way, Harlow, Es	sex
	PE 3

electroniques

HIGH SPEED MAGNETIC COUNTERS (4  $\times$  1  $\times$  1in). 4 digit. 12/24/48V (state HIGH SPEED MAGNETIC COUNTERS ( $4 \times 1 \times 1m$ ). 4 upr.  $z_{d/d}$ which  $\beta(6$  each. P. & P. I<sup>J</sup>. COPPER LAMINATE BOARD ( $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3^{1}_{2}$ in). 2/6 each. 5 for 10/-RE-SETTABLE HIGH SPEED COUNTER (3 × 1 × jin). 3 digit. 12/24/48V (state which) 39/8 each

#### BULK COMPONENT OFFERS

BULK COMPONENT OFFRES 100 Capacitors 50pF to 0.5µF. 250 Carbon Resistors 1/4 4W (Transistor types). 250 Carbon Resistors 2/4 4W (Transistor types). 250 Vitreous Resistors (3/6). 25 Vitreous WiW Resistors (3/6). 25 Close Tolerance Caps. (2/6). 25 Close Tolerance Caps. (2/6). 25 Silicon Resistors (0.1% several standard values included). 25 Close Tolerance Caps. (2/6). 25 Silicon Resistors (0.1% Supp. 1000 - 100 ANY ITEM 12/6. ANY 5 ITEMS \$2.10.0.

S.C.Rs. (Thyristors) CRS1/20 5/6; CRS1/40 7/6; CRS3/10 7/6; CRS3/30 8/6; CRS3/40 10/-; CRS3/50 12/6 each.

'3000' TYPE RELAYS (ex. new equip.) 10 for 25/- (our choice) P. & P. 5/-.

VENNER LIGHTWEIGHT ACCUMULATORS (loz 13 . 13 × 1in). 1-5 Ahr 12/6 each. COMPUTER LOGIC BOARDS containing: 14 BCZ11, 2 trimpots, diodes, etc., 20/-

LIGHT DIMMER/SPEED CONTROL MODULES: 200 watt, 35/-; 500 watt, 45/-;

1,000 watt. 60/-RECORD LEVEL METERS (By Smiths), 11 - 1in, 15/- each, P. & P. 2/6.

MINIATURE RELAYS (Loz, 1 1 . lin), 24V 1 c/o, 7/6 each. P. C. CONNECTORS (13 way in-line), 4/8 pair.

LARGE CAPACITY ELECTROLYTICS: 100 + 400μF, 275V; 1,000μF, 50V; 2,500μF, 70V; 3,200μF, 15V; 3,000μF, 15V; 4], each. 4,000μF, 90V; 5,000μF, 25V, 7/6 each. 5,000μF, 50V; 6,300μF, 63V; 10,000μF, 30V; 16,000μF, 15V; 25,000μF, 15V, 10/-

SPEAKER BARGAINS (E.M.I. 13 Sin.) With two Tweeters and . /over, 15 ohm, 65/-; with Dual Cone, 15 ohm, 52/6; Single Cone, 3 or 15 ohm, 45/-, P. & P. 3/-. FANE, 12in, 20waH (Dual Cone), 95/- P. & P. 5/-. TWEETER (E.M.I. 3in), 15 ohm, 12/6. TWEETER (2.3.1. 510), 15 (500), 240. CAR RADIO (3/5 ohn), 7 (51, 15/-; 8 510, 17/6, INVERTER UNIT containing 2 OC28 and 2 LA5 Pot Cores, 15/-, P. & P. 2/6.

PATTRICK & KINNIE 81 PARK LANE. HORNCHURCH, ESSEX ROMford 44473



# The most accurate pocket size CALCULATOR in the world

The 66 inch OTIS KING scales give you extra accuracy. Write today for free booklet, or send 82/6 for this invaluable spiral slide rule on approval with money back guarantee if not satisfied.

CARBIC LTD. (Dept. PE18) 54 Dundonald Road, London, S.W.19



REL BOOKLET ON REQUEST

hasic,	JRS FR	EE FOR TDAYS
electro parti	<b>New Picture-B</b>	<b>00k</b> ' way of learning
has ity		CTRICITY (5 VOLS)
	ASIC ELE	CTRONICS (6vois)
Control Contro	nd it easy to learn with this out- y successful NEW PICTORIAL D—the essential facts are explained mplest language, one at a time, and illustrated by an accurate, cartoon- wing. The books are based on	the latest research into simplified learning techniques. This has proved that the PICTORIAL APPROACH to learning is the quickest and soundest way of gaining mastery over these subjects. TO TRY IT, IS TO PROVE IT
The se except training m technic tricity. WHAT READ	ries will be of ional value in nechanics and cians in Elec- , Radio and Electronics. ERS SAY y to thank you	<b>DOK CO.</b> , 60 HAYES HILL, BROMLEY BR2 7HF HOUT OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE, one of the S FREE TRIAL, I will either return set, carriage paid thin 7 days or send the following amounts. BASIC Cash Price or Down Payment of 15/- followed by 4 of 15/- each. BASIC ELECTRONICS 84/ Cash ent of 15/- followed by 5 fortnightly payments of 15/- piles to UNITED KINGDOM ONLY. Overseat rder, prices as above.
for such enlightening works an terms, easily understood by the	d may I add, in <b>Tick Set required</b> (C	Only one set allowed on free trial)
"I find that the new pictorial method is so easy to un will undoubtedly enjoy reading the following five volur for a wonderful set of books." C. B., London,	derstand, and I nes: thank you	ITY BASIC ELECTRONICS Prices include Postage and Packing.
"Please accept my admiration for producing a long f field of understanding Electronics." S. B. J., Lond "The ensist set of manuals it has been my pleasure to	elt want in the Signature (If under to control of the Signature (Signature (If under to control of the Signature (Signature (Signature to control of the Signature (Signature to control of the Signature to control of the Signat	21 signature required of parent or guardian)
A TECH-PRESS PUBLICATION	P., Taunton BLOCK LETTERS	
POST NOW FOR THIS OFF	ADDRESS	
MARTIN	IS HIGH	-FIDELITY
	PREFERRED FOR DUALITY, ADD-O CONOMY	RELIABILITY, N-ABILITY AND
F.M. TUNER	kits. The system of using pu cated transistorised units wh be interlinked in a variety of enables you to assemble th bination of your choice ar extend it unit by unit un	verfabri- up to date. Most important of all nich can is the power and quality which of ways MARTIN Audiokits give you. Their e com- sturdy construction assures com- pactness without sacrifice to quality til you or efficiency. They offer excellent
E C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	and radio assembly. When ne are produced, they can be a existing equipment very eas the advantage that you can c to use equipment you alread	wunits will give years of unfailing service. dded to That is why people prefer MARTIN ily with — it's simple to instal, good to ontinue listen to, and looks completely y have, professional.
ONLY FROM MARTIN	AMPLIFIER SYSTEM	AS • TUNERS • RECORDERS
MARTIN AUDIOKITS are available for	UNITS INCLUDE: 5-stage input selector	
Mono, and can be doubled up for stereo, or as complete stereo units. 3 ohm and 15 ohm systems are available. There is a special pre-amp for low out- put pick-ups and escutcheon panels to suit the arrangement you choose. The tuner is styled to match.	<ul> <li>Pre-amp/tone controls</li> <li>10 watt amp. (3 ohms)</li> <li>10 watt amp. (15 ohms)</li> <li>Mains power supply</li> <li>F.M. Tuner</li> </ul>	MARTIN ELECTRONICS 154 High Street, Brentford, Middlesex Please send Recordakit/F.M. Tuner/Audiokit Hi-Fi Leaflets. (Strike out items not wanted) Name
Start by sending for leaflets at once	Trade enquiries invited	Address
MARTIN ELECTRONICS LTD	154/5 HIGH STREET, BRENTFORD MIDDLESEX. ISLeworth 1161/2	P.E. 5/68
		·····································

<b>R.</b>	S.	Τ. νΑ	LVE	M	AIL	ORI	DEF	s co	
BLA Spe	cK cia	al 24 l	HALL Hour	, V ^	velli Aail	Ora	) R ler	ם., s. Ser	w.16 vice
AZ31 BY100	9/6 5/6	KT67 45/- KT81(7C5)	UCH42 UCH81	10/6 6/9	12Q7GT 20L1	4/6 2N 17/- 2N	2904 A 2926	12/6 GEX 5/3 GEX	541 15/- 941 3/-
CY30 DAF91	20/- 16/3 4/-	15/- KT81(GEC) 35/-	UCL82 UCL83 UF41	8/- 10/- 10/-	20P4 20P5 25Z4	19/- 2N 18/- 28 6/3 28	3819 002 003	13/- GJ3 20/- GJ5 12/- GJ6	n. 3/6 M. 3/6 M. 3/6
DCC90 DF91	0/9 7/- 3/-	KTW61 10/- KTW62 10/-	UL41 UL84	7/6 9/6 7/-	25Z5GT 25Z6GT 30C15	7/- 28 8/6 28 13/6 28	004 005 006	11/- GJ7 48/- HD2 20/- HG5	n 3/6 967 4/- 002 4/-
DF96 DH77 DK91	6/9 4/6 5/6	MLA 17/6 N78 15/- PC86 11/6	UY41 UY85 VP4B	7/- 6/6 25/-	30C17 30C18 30F5	14/- 28 13/6 28 14/- 28	012 012A 013	50/- JK9 55/- JK1 20/- JK1	A 22/6 0A 15/- 0B 15/-
DK92 DK96 DL66	8/- 7/9 15/-	PC88 11/6 PC97 8/9 PC900 9/6	VR105/30 VR150/30 W81	5/ 5/	30FL1 30FL12 30FL14	16/-28 16/-28 13/6 28	018 108 301	60/- JK1 60/- JK2 12/6 K83	9A 22/6 1A 12/6 5A 5/~
DL92 DL94	4/9 5/9	PCC84 6/3 PCC89 11/-	Z66 Z319	15/-	30L15 30L17	15/3 28 14/- 28	320 702	9/ MAT 15/ MAT	101 8/6 120 7/9
DLS10 DLS16	12/6 30/-	PCF80 7/- PCF86 9/-	Z803U OA2	25/- 15/- 6/3	30P19 30PL1	12/- 45 13/- AC 15/- AC	107	10/- NKT 6/6 NKT	$128 \ 6/-$ $142 \ 8/-$ $211 \ 6/-$
DW4350 DY86	7/6 6/-	PCF801 10/- PCF802 10/- PCF806 13/6	OC3 OZ4	5/6 4/6	30PL13 30PL14 35L6GT	15/- AC 15/- AC 5/9 AC	2127 2128 2176	7/6 NK1 6/6 NK1 7/6 NK1	214 4/- 216 7/6 217 8/-
DY87 E88CC E180F	6/- 12/- 17/6	PCL82 7/9 PCL83 9/3 PCL84 7/9	1B3GT IR5 2D21	8/- 5/6 5/-	35W4 35Z4GT 50C5	4/6 AC 5/6 AC 6/3 AC	Y 17 Y 18 Y 19	7/6 NKT 5/3 NKT 6/6 NKT	$\begin{array}{ccc} 218 & 6/-\\ 221 & 5/6\\ 223 & 6/-\\ \end{array}$
E182CC EABC80	22/6 7/-	PCL85 9/3 PCL86 9/- PENB4 20/-	2E26 3A5 3B28	20/- 7/- 40/-	50CD6G 80 85 A 1	31/- AC 5/- AC	Y20 Y21	5/~ NKT 6/~ NKT	224 4/6 225 3/6
EB91 EBC33	3/-	PEN45DD 12/- PEL200	3C45 4X150A	65/- 95/-	85A2 90AG	7/3 AC 45/- AI	Y28	4/6 NKT 16/- NKT	228 6/- 251 5/-
EBC90 EBF80	4/6 7/-	PL36 10/- PL81 8/-	5U4G 5V4G	4/- 8/-	90C1 90CG	12/- AI 25/- AI	114	6/6 NKT 6/6 NKT	274 5/- 304 8/-
EBF83 EBF89 EBL21	8/3 6/6 11/-	PL82 7/3 PL84 6/9 PL500 15/-	5 Y 3GT 5Z4G 6/30L2	5/6 6/9 13/-	90CV 150B2 150B3	25/~ AF 9/6 AF 8/6 AF	116 117 118	6/- NKT 6/6 NKT 10/- NKT	352 8/- 404 12/6 452 12/6
EBL31 ECC33 ECC40	27/6 15/- 15/-	PX4 14/- PX25 12/6 PY32 9/6	6AK5 6AK6 6AL5	4/6 6/6 3/-	801 803 807	6/- AH 35/- AH 7/- AH	7125 7178 7186	6/3 NKT 12/6 NKT 17/6 NKT	675 6/- 676 5/- 677 5/-
ECC81 ECC82 ECC83	3/9 4/9 6/3	P¥33 9/6 P¥81 6/6 P¥82 6/-	6AM6 6AN8 6AQ4	3/6 10/ 4/-	811 813 866 A	35/- AE 75/- AS 13/6 AS	Y19 220 Z21	22/6 NKT 7/6 NKT 12/6 NKT	678 6/- 713 7/6 777 8/-
ECC85 ECC88	5/- 7/-	PY83 6/6 PY800 10/- PY801 10/-	6AQ5 6AS6 6A87	6/- 6/0	872A 5651	57/6 AS 7/6 AT	Z23 Z10	30/- OA5 30/- OA7	3/- 4/
ECF82 ECH35	7/- 11/-	PZ30 10/- QQV02/6 45/-	6AT6 6AU6	4/6 6/-	5672 5687	7/- BC 10/- BC	107	7/6 OA4 5/~ OA7	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 3/- \\ 7 & 3/- \\ 0 & 2/- \\ 0 & 2/- \\ \end{array} $
ECH42 ECH81 ECH83	5/9 8/6	QQV03/10 30/- QQV03/20	6BA6 6BE6	5/- 5/-	5749 5763	20/- BC 10/- BC 10/- BC	109 Y31 Y33	7/6 OA7 13/6 OA8 7/6 OA8	$     \frac{2}{6}     \frac{2}{6}    $
ECL80 ECL82 ECL83	7/- 7/- 10/3	105/- QQV04/15 105/-	6BH6 6BJ6 6BK4	7/6 9/ 27/6	5842 5963 6057	65/- BC 10/- BC 10/- BC	Y34 Y39 Y40	6/- OA8 24/- OA9 12/- OA2	6 4/- 1 <b>2/6</b> 00 3/3
ECL86 ECLL800 EF9	9/ 30/ 20/-	QQV06/40 90/- QQV5/10	6BN6 6BQ7A 6BR7	7/6 7/- 8/6	6058 6059 6060	10/- BC 18/- BI	Z11 0Y11	5/- 0A2 27/6 0A2	02 4/3 10 7/6 200 11/-
EF37A EF39	7/- 6/-	70/- Q870/20 5/6	6BR8 6BS7	5/6 16/9	6061 6062	12/- BH 14/- BH	Y51 Y52	3/6 OAZ 4/6 OAZ	201 10/- 202 8/6
EF80 EF86	5/- 6/9	Q875/60 20/- Q883/3 7/3	6BW7 6C4	14/- 2/9	6064 6065	7/- BS 9/- BS	Y27 Y28	9/6 OAZ 5/ OAZ	206 8/6 208 6/6
EF91 EF92	5/- 3/6 2/6	Q895/10 4/- Q895/10 5/6 Q8108/45 15/-	6CD6G 6CH6	22/- 5/9	6080 6096	10/- BS 25/- BS 8/- BS	Y51 Y53 Y95A	7/6 OAZ 7/6 OAZ 5/6 OAZ	222 9/6 224   10/- 225 10/-
EF98 EF183 EF184	10/- 6/6 6/6	Q8150/15 8/- Q8150/30 5/- Q8150/36	6CL6 6CW4 6D4	8/6 12/- 15/-	6146 9003	25/- BS 9/- BT  BT	X82 Y88 Y9510	40/- OAZ 19/6 OAZ 0R OAZ	242 4/6 246 4/6 290 9/6
EF804 EFP60 EH90	21/- 10/- 7/6	-/20 Q8150/45 20/-	6DK6 6F23 6F24	9/- 13/6 12/-	IKANSISI 1N21 IN22	3/6 BY 5/- By	1 100 114	40/- OAZ 5/- OC16 5/- OC16	292 9/6 5 20/- 7/6
EL33 EL34	12/6 10/6	QS150/80 20/6 081209 7/3	6F25 6F28 6I50	12/- 11/6	IN429 IN1192 IN2065	12/6 BY 17/6 BY	Z11 Z12	9/6 OC20 12/- OC22	15/- 10/-
EL42 EL81	10/- 10/- 7/9	QV03-12 10/- QV04-7 12/6	6J6 6J7G	3/- 4/9	18113 18131	4/6 BY 4/3 CD	Z18 T1313	15/- OC24 12/6 OC25	11/6 15/- 9/-
EL85 EL85 EL86	4/9 7/6 7/6	QV06-25 7/- QV06-20 25/- R10 15/-	6K8G 6L6G	2/- 3/- 7/6	15420 R 2152 2G210	12/6 CG 4/3 CK 12/6 CR	04 707 SI/05	2/6 OC26 2/6 OC28 7/6 OC29	7/- 12/- 15/-
EL90 EL95 EL360	6/- 5/6 22/-	R17 8/- R18 7/6 R19 7/9	68G7 68J7M	6/- 5/- 7/-	2G309 2G381 2G382	5/- CV 5/- CV 6/- CV	102 103 425	3/6 OC35 3/6 OC36 3/6 OC41	12/6 12/6 6/-
EL821 EL822	20/6 6/- 16/-	RG5/500 80/- 8130 35/- 8130P 35/-	68L7GT 68N7GT 6V6G	4/9 4/6 4/6	2G401 2G402 2G403	5/ CV 6/ CV 10/6 CV	$2226 \\ 2258 \\ 2290$	20/- OC42 25/- OC43 5/- OC44	5/- 9/- 4/-
ELL80 EM34 EM80	20/- 25/- 7/6	SP41 3/6 SP61 3/6 STV280/40	6X4 6X5G 6X5GT	3/6 4/6 6/-	2G414 2G415 2G416	6/- CV 6/- CV 6/6 CV	2919 2848 1789	2/6 OC44 2/6 OC45	M 5/6
EM81 EM84	7/9 7/6	25/- STV280/80	7B6 7B7	11/6	2G417 2N247	6/ CV 9/6 DI	7183	30/- OC46 3/6 OC47	5/6 7/6
EY51 EY81	20/- 7/6 7/-	8U2150 12/6 8U2150A 12/6	7C6 7H7	15/-	2N274 2N410 2N555	3/6 DI 3/6 DI 12/6 EV	7190 226A 799	9/9 OC57 7/6 OC58 5/- OC59	16/ 17/6 18/6
EY83 EY84 EY86	8/6 7/6 7/-	U19 35/0 U24 24/- U25 13/6	787 7¥4 10P13	20/- 8/6 15/6	2N 585 2N 599 2N 696	7/6 GE 12/6 GE 10/- GE	T7 T8 T16	5/- OC70 8/- OC71 7/3 OC72	4/- 3/6 5/-
EZ40 EZ41 EZ80	8/- 10/- 5/6	U26 13/6 U191 13/- U301 16/3	11E3 12AC6 12AD6	42/- 10/- 11/-	2N 697 2N 700 A 2N 1040	12/6 GE 6/6 GE 20/- GF	T20 T88 T102	10/- OC78 5/- OC74 6/- OC74	7/6 6/- 6/-
EZ81 GT1C GZ30	5/6 57/6 10/-	U404 11/9 U801 23/6 UABC80 6/-	12AE6 12AT6 12AT7	9/6 4/6 3/0	2N1132 2N1301 2N1304	19/6 GE 6/6 GE	T114 T115	4/- OC76 9/- OC77	5/- 8/-
GZ32 GZ34	9/6 11/-	UAF42 10/3 UBC41 8/6	12AU7 12AX7	4/9 6/3	2N2062 2N2068	7/6 GE 20/- GE	T571 T872	5/- 0C81 6/- 0C81	5/- 5/- D 3/-
H63 HLA1DD	17/6 18/- 13/6	UBF80 6/9 UBF89 7/3	12BA6 12BE6 12E1	5/9 17/6	2N2147 2N2160 2N2369A	12/6 GE 15/0 GE 4/6 GE	T874 T875 T880	5/- OC81 6/- OC81 9/- OC81	DM 3/- M 5/6 Z 9/-
K T61 KT66	12/6 17/6	UCC85 7/ UCH21 9/6	12K7GT 12K8GT	6/ 8/	2N2398 2N2904	30/- GE 10/- GE	T885 X54	5/- OC82 2/6 OC78	8 6/- 80 2/6
		All valves a Postage	nd transis e 6d. valv	stor e, ti	s brand ransistor	new an 's post	d box free	(ed	
OPEN C.W.C	UPEN DAILY TO CALLERS 9 a.m5.30 p.m. No early closing C.W.O. No C.O.D. Tel. 01-769 0199 & 1649								
SEND S	.A.E.	FOR FREE	IST OF 6	,000	TYPES,	VALVE	S ANI	D TRANS	STORS

# Look What's New from HEATHKIT



New Solid-State Volt-Ohm Meter . . . IM-16  $\textcircled{0}{0}$  8 a.c. and 8 d.c. ranges from 0.5 volts to 1,500 volts full scale  $\textcircled{0}{0}{0}$  ohm-meter ranges with 10 ohms at centre scale and multipliers of x 1, x 10, x 100, x 10k, x 100k, and x 1 megohm  $\textcircled{0}{0}$  11 megohm input on d.c. ranges, 1 megohm on a.c. ranges  $\textcircled{0}{0}$  Operates on either built-in battery power or 120/240V a.c. 50Hz  $\textcircled{0}{0}$  Circuit-board construction. Kit k/IM-16 £28.8.0. P.P. 6/-.



New Heathkit Solid-State Portable Volt-Ohm Meter ... IT-17 Solid-state circuit has FET

Solid-state circuit has FET input, 4 silicon transistors, and 1 diode  $\bullet$  11 megohm on a.c., 4 d.c., volt ranges, 0-1,000 V, with  $\pm 3\%$  accuracy; 4 a.c. volt ranges, 0-1,000 with  $\pm 5\%$  accuracy. 4 resistance ranges, 10 ohms centre scale  $\times 1$ ,  $\times 100$ ,  $\times 10k$ ,  $\times 1M$ , measures from 0-1 ohm to 1,000 megohms. 4 jin 2000A meter with multicoloured scales. Operates on "C" cell and 8-4V, mercury struction.

cell (not included). Circuit board construction. Kit k/IT-17 £12.12.0. P.P. 4/6.

New Heathkit In-Circuit Transistor Tester...IT-18 Measures d.c. Beta inor-out-of-circuit in 2 to 1,000. Tests diodes inor-out-of-circuit for forward and reverse current to indicate opens or shorts. Measures transistors outof-circuit for ICEO and ICBO leakage on leakage current scale of 0 to 5.000uA.



and ICBO leakage on leakage current scale of 0 to 5,000uA. Identifies NPN or PNP devices, anode and cathode of unmarked diodes; matches transistors of the same type or opposite types. Cannot damage device or circuit even if connected incorrectly. Big 4jin 200uA Meter. 10-turn calibrate control. Kit k/IT-18



# **Build Your Own Heathkit Electronics**

# A kit for every interest — Home Workshop — Hi-Fi — Radio — Test — Amateur

# Latest STEREO TAPE RECORDER, STR-1



Fully portable---own speakers Kit £58. 0, 0 incl. P.T. P.P. 10/6 Ready-to-use £70, 6, 0 incl. P T.

P.P. 10/6 FOR THIS SPECIFICATION ± track stereo or mono record and plavback at 71, 31 and 17 ips. Soundon-sound and sound-with-sound canabilities. Stereo record, stereo playback, mono record and playback

on either channel. 18 transistor circuit for cool, instant and dependwith thumb-wheel zero reset. Stereo microphone and auxiliary inputs and controls, speaker/headphone and external amplifier outputs .... front panel mounted for easy access. Push-button controls for room parter industries for easy access, rule, ballow control to operational modes. Built-in stereo power amplifier giving 4W rms per channel. Two high efficiency  $8^{\prime\prime} \times 5^{\prime\prime}$  speakers. Operates on 230V a.c. sunnly.

Versatile recording facilities. So easy to build-so easy to use.

High-performance CAR RADIO, CR-1



Superb long and medium wave entertainment wherever you drive. Complete your motoring pleasure with this compact outstanding unit.

8 Latest semiconductors (6 transistors, 2 diodes). For 12V positive or 12V negative earth systems. Powerful output (4W). Preassembled and aligned tuning unit. Push-button tone and wave change controls. Positive manual tuning. Easy circuit board assembly. Instant operation, no warm-up time. Tastefully styled to harmonise with any car colour scheme. High quality output stage will operate two loudspeakers if desired. Can be built for a total price.

KIT (less speaker) £12.18.6 incl. P.T. P.P. 4/6 6" × 4" Loudspeaker £1.4.5 extra.

Ready-to-use €19 12.6 (less speaker) P.P. 4/6





Berkeley

The BERKELEY SLIM-LINE SPEAKER SYSTEM, fully finished walnut veneered cabinet for faster construction. Special 12" bass unit and 4" mid/high frequency unit. Range 30-17,000Hz. Size 26" × 17" only 7#" deep. Modern attractive styling. Excellent value.

A wide range of

SPEAKER SYSTEMS

HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM Model

SSU-1. Ducted-port bass reflex cabi-net "in the white". Two speakers.

Vertical/horizontal models with legs, Kit

£12. 14. 6 P.P. 12/- Without legs, Kit £12. 0. 0 incl. P.T. P.P. 7/6

Kit £19. 10. 0. P.P. 13/6 Ready-to-use £24. 0. 0. P.P. 13/6

#### SEE HEATHKIT MODELS at



N	BIRMINGHAM
ham	17-18 St. Martins House
ad	Bull Ring
_	
	DAYSTRON LTD Dark DF A
- 	Gloucester Tol 90451
	Giodeester Tel. 29451
	🗇 Enclosed is £
	Please send model(s)
101	📄 Please send FREE Heathkit Catalogue.
	Name
	(Please Print)
	Address
1 C	City
	Prices and Specifications subject to change without prior notice.

## Latest STEREO AMPLIFIER, TSA-12

 $12 \times 12$  watts output Kit £30. 10. 0 less cabinet P.P.10/6

Cabinot +9 5 0 avtra

Ready-to-use £38 (incl. cab.) P.P 10/6 FOR THIS SPECIFICATION

17 transistors, 6 diode circuit. 11dB, 16 to 50,000Hz at 12W per channel into 8 ohms. Output suitable for 8 or 15 ohm loudspeakers. 3 stereo inputs for Gram, Radio and Aux. Modern low silhouette styling. Attractive aluminium, golden anodised front panel. Handsome assembled and finished walnut veneered cabinet available. Matches Heathkit models TFM-1 and AFM-2 transistor tuners.

Full range power ... over extremely wide frequency range. Special transformerless output circuitry. Adequately heatsinked power transistors for cool operation-long life, 6 position source switch

## Latest Portable Stereo Record Player, SRP-1

Automatic playing of 16, 33, 45 and 78 rpm records. All transistor-cool instant operation. Dual LP/78 stylus. Plays mono or stereo records. Suitcase portability. Detachable speaker en-closure for best stereo effect. Two 8in × 5in special loudspeakers. For 220-250V a.c. mains operation. Overall cabinet size  $15 \frac{1}{10} \times 3\frac{7}{10} \times 10\frac{1}{10}$ 



Compact, economical stereo and mono record playing for the whole Family—plays anything from the Beatles to Bartok. All solid-state circuitry gives room filling volume.

KIT £28.6.0 incl. P.T. P.P. 10/6

Transistor Portables

real leather cases.

saving circuitry.

Slide rule tuning.

Ready-to-use £35.4.0 P.P. 10/6



UXR-2

HOME RADIO (Mitcham) LTD., Dept. PE, 187 London Rd., Mitcham CR4 2YQ, Phone 01-648 3282

# THE ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS CATALOGUE THAT SETS THE STANDARD

Used and acclaimed by:-SCIENTISTS ENGINEERS TECHNICIANS TEACHERS & STUDENTS

This better-thanever edition of the famous Home Radio Catalogue is the result of ten years of most careful selecting, compiling and indexing. Seven shillings and elepance

Of course, no catalogue is ever really finalised. As soon as we have one edition off the press, our researchers get busy finding out what is the latest and best in the world of Radio and Electronics—ready for the next printing.

This edition is without doubt the finest, most comprehensive we have ever produced—it has 256 pages, over 7,000 items listed, over 1,300 illustrations. It really is a *must* for anyone interested in radio and electronics. With each catalogue we supply our unique Bargain List, a Book Mark giving Electronic Abbreviations, an Order Form and an addressed envelope. All this for only 7/6 plus 3/- post and packing. By the way, every catalogue contains 5 vouchers, each worth 1/- when used as directed. Send the attached coupon today, with your cheque or P.O. for 10/6. You'll be glad you did!

Please write your Name and Address in block capitals
Name
Address
Home Radio (Mitcham) Ltd., Dept. PE, 187 London Rd., Mitcham, CR4 2YQ

612

# VOL. 4 No. 9 September 1968 PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS

# **DESIGNING FOR THE FUTURE**

THE future pattern of electronics is assuredly tied up in the word "microelectronics".

No enterprising constructor will wish to stand aside from the mainstream of emerging techniques. Even on the home constructor scale definite economic advantages will soon materialise from the outpourings of the microelectronic plants. The cost of a "one-off" integrated circuit will become less than the equivalent discrete components. Nor is it fanciful to envisage IC's at "give away prices" in due time. (Just recall the dramatic fall in the cost of transistors over the last few years.)

Yet there is a very real problem facing the home constructor: how to select and use IC's to the best advantage. **PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS** has been investigating this subject for some little while, and the outcome of this work is now presented to our readers in the series of constructional designs commencing in this issue. It was realised that something more than the mere fitting of a "black box" into a circuit was required if the problem was to be properly tackled. Therefore an operational amplifier has been selected as our standard building block for this series; this device is highly versatile and gives the constructor the opportunity to try out several different modes of operation by building up external circuitry using ordinary discrete components.

These five projects can be rightly considered as educational aids, since they provide an introduction to system designing and to building ultimately on a larger scale—and this is how we are likely to make the most profitable use of IC's in the future. This is not the sole purpose of the projects however. Each has been carefully designed to serve a useful function, as a permanent unit.

These articles will demonstrate some of the potentialities of IC's in home constructional work; they will also bring out the fact that circuit design will not become a redundant art even when microelectronic devices take over the major role in electronic equipment. F. E. Bennett—*Editor* 

#### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT Next month the price of PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS will be increased to three shillings. This is the first increase in price since the magazine was founded. During recent years we have ourselves borne many increases in production costs that have occurred, but the position has now been reached when we must ask our readers to make some contribution towards these costs if the standard and authority that has been associated with PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS from its foundation is to be maintained. We have made this increase with considerable reluctance

we have made this increase with considerable reluctance but we feel sure our readers will understand the reasons which have made this necessary.

## THIS MONTH

## **CONSTRUCTIONAL** PROJECTS

SWITCHED GAIN AMPLIFIER	618
WHISTLER RECEIVER	625
P.E. ANALOGUE COMPUTER	640
DIGITAL CLOCK	647

## SPECIAL SERIES

EXPERIMENTS WITH SOUND, LIGHT, AND COLOUR-2 635

## **GENERAL FEATURES**

BUILDING AROUND AN	
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	614
MUSICAL PHASE	630
INGENUITY UNLIMITED	633

## **NEWS AND COMMENT**

EDITORIAL	613
U.S. SOUNDS AND MUSIC	622
ELECTRONORAMA	638
BOOK REVIEWS	646
NEWS BRIEFS	660
READOUT	663
MARKET PLACE	665

Our October issue will be published on Friday, September 13

All correspondence intended for the Editor should be addressed to: The Editor, PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS, George Newnes Ltd., Tower House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.2. Advertisement Offices: PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS, George Newnes Ltd., 15/17 Long Acre, London, W.C.2. Phone: 01-836 4363. Telegrams: Newnes London. Subscription Rates including postage for one year, to any part of the world, 42s. © George Newnes Ltd., 1968. Copyright in all drawings, photographs and articles published in PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS is specially reserved throughout the countries signatory to the Berne Convention and the U.S.A. Reproductions or imitations of any of these are therefore expressly forbidden.



- ★ This is an introduction to a series of five constructional projects . . . the first appears in this issue and another will appear in each of the four subsequent issues.
- ★ The whole series has been planned as a practical introduction to integrated circuits for the constructor.
- ★ These projects will demonstrate how an IC operational amplifier can be used for a.c. and d.c. amplification, for signal generation, and for filtering purposes.
- All designs are based on the Plessey SL701C Operational Amplifier.

MANUFACTURERS of integrated circuits aimed initially at satisfying the requirements of the computer industry for digital circuits, because of the high volume market. Their efforts lead to revolutionary changes in electronics. Since the processing techniques and equipment developed for digital circuits will also serve for linear circuit production, IC manufacturers are now aiming at the rest of the electronic equipment industry. The initial cost of developing a linear integrated circuit is rather high—but the potential market is vast.

#### LINEAR CIRCUITS

Linear circuits can amplify, detect, limit, invert, modulate, or phase shift analogue signals in everything from radar systems to television sets or audio equipment. They usually perform a specific function, for example, the Plessey SL500 series, which are wideband amplifiers with 26dB of current gain and a bandwidth of 100MHz. These amplifiers are primarily in demand for use in radar i.f. strips at centre frequencies between 10MHz and 60MHz. At the moment their price prohibits their use in the obvious domestic application, a 10 7MHz i.f. amplifier for an f.m. receiver.



Fig. 1 (a). The basic circuit diagram for an operational amplifier using a pnp transistor for level shifting

However, the average price of a linear integrated circuit is steadily dropping. When the circuit can be sold for less than the cost of the discrete components it replaces, no designer (professional or home constructor) can afford to ignore it! (quite apart from size and weight considerations).



#### **OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER**

The most useful linear circuit (and hence from our point of view the one most likely to become readily available at a reasonable price) is the *operational amplifier*. Amplifiers in this category are general purpose high gain d.c amplifier units, intended for use with external components to define operating conditions and to set gain and frequency response.

Specifications we would like for an operational amplifier include high gain (60dB), high input impedance (100 kilohms), several volts output swing, a differential input, and a single ended output.

A simplified basic diagram of such an amplifier is given in Fig. 1a. Transistors TR1 and TR2 form a long tailed pair differential input stage, transistor TR3 provides extra gain and acts as a level shifting device so that inputs and outputs can both be at a nominal 0V.

Level shifting may be accomplished in other ways, the Plessey SL700 series (for example) using an emitter follower output with a Zener diode, the basic arrangement of Fig. 1b. Both inverting and non-inverting inputs are always available, so that a wide variety of applications are possible. But before we can consider typical applications we must review the basic specifications associated with such an amplifier. These are:

#### (I) Voltage gain

This is the voltage gain of the amplifier itself, before we add external components. Because of production tolerances manufacturers normally specify minimum, typical, and maximum values for important parameters.



Fig. I (b). The basic circuit diagram for an operational amplifier using a Zener diode for level shifting

#### (2) Upper cut off frequency

This is the upper 3dB down point of the amplifier (at the other end it goes down to d.c.) and is important because we obviously like to know what bandwidth we can expect for a given closed loop gain.



#### (3) Output voltage swing

This is the minimum and typical peak to peak swing we can expect at our output, and may not be equal either side of earth potential.

#### (4) Input offset voltage

Since both halves of the differential amplifier at the input are made simultaneously, we would expect to have a reasonably close match between them, and with both the inverting and non-inverting inputs earthed, the output should be at earth potential. However, there must obviously be *some* unbalance in the amplifier, and the offset voltage is the difference in input voltage required to maintain the amplifier output at earth potential. It is typically 1 to 2mV for a single differential input and 5mV for a Darlington pair.

#### (5) Input resistance

This is, as we might expect, the input resistance of each input, and is typically 100 kilohms (Plessey SL700 series or Fairchild  $\mu A$  709).

#### (6) Input offset base current

Just as we had a slight unbalance in input voltages, we also have an unbalance in input current requirements. While the actual input currents to each side may be approximately  $1\mu A$ , there will be a small difference in requirements, so that one side may draw  $1\mu A$  and the other  $1 \cdot 3\mu A$ . This  $0 \cdot 3\mu A$  is the input offset base current.

#### (7) Common mode rejection ratio

The long tailed pair input transistors should respond only to a differential signal applied between them, and should reject signals (such as hum or noise) which appear in phase to both inputs and hence tend to "push up" both inputs simultaneously. This ratio is a measure of the rejection achieved, and may be typically 60dB. This means that a 100mV signal applied simultaneously to both inputs only produces an effective differential input of 0.1mV.

#### TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

It is impossible to give here more than an outline of some applications, to demonstrate the versatility of the operational amplifier. This article is intended as an introduction to several practical articles, and so we must at least cover the principle configurations, even though we may not apply them immediately.

Both gain and d.c. conditions are set by negative feedback from the output to the inverting input, and we can apply our signal to either or both inputs to obtain an inverting, non-inverting, or differential amplifier, as required. The bandwidth is extended (in the case of the SL701) and output impedance reduced as before, but the input impedance is *increased* and depends on the ratio between the open and closed loop gains and on the original input impedance of the amplifier. In practice this high input impedance may be shunted by the bias resistor required for the base of the input transistor.

#### **Differential Amplifier**

The differential mode is shown in Fig. 4. This arrangement can be used where there is hum or noise common to both input lines, and the common mode rejection property of the differential amplifier can be used to advantage to select only the required signal which is balanced about earth.

Gain 
$$G = \frac{R_f}{R_s}$$
 Input impedance =  $2R_s$ 

#### OTHER APPLICATIONS

The applications we have so far shown are directly coupled, and we would have to be careful about offset voltage and drift of operating point with temperature for high gain applications.



The use of negative feedback to give a predictable mid-band gain, and to modify input or output impedances is well known, and we will content ourselves with presenting the formula suited to the application, without proof. These formulae assume that the closed loop gain with feedback is much less than the open loop amplifier gain. If the amplifier open loop gain is 20dB more than the required closed loop gain, then the error in our approximate formulae is about 1dB.

#### **Inverting or Operational Amplifier**

Fig. 2 shows the amplifier used in the inverting configuration.

Gain 
$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{R_f}{R_s}$$
 Input impedance -  $R_s$ 

The amplifier output impedance is reduced by the feedback, and bandwidth may be extended. This arrangement can be used for mixing purposes by connecting additional inputs to the junction of  $R_t$  and  $R_s$ .

#### **Non-inverting Amplifier**

For a non-inverting arrangement the feedback voltage is applied in series with the input, Fig. 3. In this case:

Gain 
$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_s}$$

For a.c. use the input or output can be capacitively coupled (or  $R_s$  can be a.c. coupled to earth in the noninverting configuration) to avoid giving the amplifier a high d.c. gain, so that the risk of the output level being altered by amplifier drift is greatly reduced.

We can, if we wish, use frequency selective negative feedback, so that the operational amplifier can be used for active filters or tone control, as well as for trigger circuits, integration, oscillation, and so on.

#### THE "CHOICE" OF AN AMPLIFIER

The majority of integrated circuit manufacturers have always included one or more operational amplifiers in their professional range, but on the whole the need for an inexpensive device suitable for the retail market has been ignored. About twelve months ago, however, Plessey introduced a number of inexpensive amplifiers one of them being an operational amplifier, the SL701C. This device is readily available, in small or large quantities, directly from the manufacturer.

The Plessey SL700 series are intended for use as operational amplifiers or instrumentation amplifiers, and are available in 8 lead TO5 cans or in flat packs. Some versions do not have a level shifting Zener diode, and so their output is not about earth, but is about a point 5.5V above earth. In order to obtain a symmetrical output voltage swing about earth with these versions (desirable from the biasing point of view) we would have to add an external Zener diode. The versions available are:

Table I; El	ECTRICAL CHA	RACTERIST	ICS OF SL7	DIC INTEGR	ATED CIRC	UIT
Supply voltage $\pm 1$	12V					
Characteristic		Minli	num T	ypical I	Maximum	Units
Upper cut-off frequ	ency (3dB)	250		500		kHz
Output resistance 180° phase shift free	luency	20		35	영향 <del>철도</del> 이번 같이 있다. 1997년 <del>- 1</del> 997년 - 1997년	MHz
Input resistance Positive supply curr	ent	· · · · · · ·		100 12	ا مود ۲۰۰۱ <del>میک</del> رد. مراجع	mA
Negative supply cul Output voltage swi	rent	× ×	.0	9 86		mA V
Input offset voltage	(untrimmed)				20 3	mV "A
Input offset base cu	rrent	rainer Angeler Angeler (1999)			18	μA
Supply line rejectio	n	میں در اور اور میں در اور اور		70		dB

Type No.	Encapsulation	Remarks
SL701B, C	TO5 8 pin	Output about earth
SL702B, C	TO5 8 pin	Output about + 5·5V
SL751B, C	Flat pack	Both outputs

The "C" version is the industrial version with slightly relaxed specifications on some parameters, even though typical parameters remain unchanged. For our application the B or C versions would suffice, and we have chosen the SL701C. This device is used throughout in the five practical designs we are publishing.

#### DETAILS OF THE SL70IC

The specifications given in Table 1 were taken from

manufacturer's data for the SL701C. The pin connections and equivalent piece-part circuit is also shown in Fig. 5.

This amplifier uses a Darlington compound pair in a long tailed pair configuration at the input (TR1-TR4). The transistors are inherently well matched since they are made simultaneously in a single chip of silicon. An auxiliary balancing circuit is included in the h.t.+ supply to the 3.8 kilohm resistors R1, R2 to help make the balanced input less sensitive to supply voltage, changes, and to enhance the inherent excellent common mode rejection of the long tailed pair.

Output is taken via an emitter follower TR8 and Zener diode D1 (in our case, for the SL701). Pins 4 and 6 are used for frequency stabilisation, though pin 4 can also be used as an output in some special applications.



Fig. 5. The piece-part circuit diagram for the SL701 B or C

**THERE** are often times when the constructor or experimenter needs an amplifier which can just be plugged in for extra gain; to increase the sensitivity of a 'scope, to check a power amplifier in the absence of a suitable preamplifier, or to boost the output of a radio tuner, for example. The amplifier to be described is intended for such temporary test purposes, and gives switched fixed gains of 20, 30, 40 or 50dB.

#### **CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**

The circuit of our complete switched gain general purpose amplifier is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a non-inverting a.c. amplifier.

Both input and output are direct coupled, but the feedback resistor to earth has been a.c. coupled, so that the l.f. cut off is about 10Hz. In our case the d.c. offset at the output varied between about +0.5V for the 50dB gain position and -0.3V for the 20dB gain position.

In a fixed gain amplifier this offset could have been minimised by using equal source resistors for each input, and then "trimming" the values slightly, but it was anticipated that the external circuits used with the amplifier will have coupling capacitors so connected that they are correctly polarised. It is worth noting in this connection that tantalum capacitors can safely withstand up to 10 per cent of their normal rating as a reverse voltage. Where the nominal voltage across the capacitor is zero, we can ignore the possibility of a slight reverse bias. An alternative is to use a nonpolarised electrolytic or use two ordinary electrolytics connected "back to back" (which comes to the same thing).

The input comes into the integrated circuit IC1 on pin 7 (the non-inverting input) and the input impedance can be switch selected (S1) as 100 kilohms or approximately 600 ohms, as required. When used at maximum gain the input impedance is slightly less than 100 kilohm (about 80 kilohm) due to the reduced amount of negative feedback (which increases the 100 kilohm input impedance of the integrated circuit so that it does not load the external 100 kilohm bias resistor).

#### FEEDBACK RESISTOR

The feedback resistor (R4–R7) from pin 2 to pin 5 sets the gain and d.c. conditions, and sections are shorted out by the switch S2 to provide the different gains required. It is important to use the form of connection shown rather than to switch individual resistors, since with our configuration even if the switch goes open circuit there still remains a d.c. path to set up the proper bias.

#### OUTPUT ARRANGEMENTS

The 2.2 kilohm resistor (R9) in series with the output has been included for two reasons. Firstly, to prevent damage to the amplifier should the output be short circuited; secondly, to prevent possible instability should the amplifier be fed into a large capacitive load. We must remember that if the amplifier is used with a long screened lead on the output, the bandwidth may be reduced. A 100pF load (in conjunction with the 2.2 kilohm resistor) would produce an extra roll-off at 6dB/octave from 700kHz, and could reduce our overall bandwidth on the low gain settings.

The current output capacity can be increased if required by *decreasing* the 5.6 kilohm resistor R8 to the negative rail and removing the 2.2 kilohm resistor R9 and feeding directly into the load. The manufacturer's data gives the maximum negative swing as a function of load resistance and the resistor from output to the negative rail; the maximum output current from the amplifier must not exceed 20mA.

#### FREQUENCY RESPONSE AND FEEDBACK STABILISATION

We have assumed that the amplifier has the constant 180 degree phase shift from input to output that we





#### Table I. PERFORMANCE OF THE SWITCHED GAIN GENERAL PURPOSE AMPLIFIER

switched

amblifier

Nominal gains of	20 30 40 50dB
Input impedance	(10) (32) (100) (320) times 100k $\Omega$
Output impedance	60002 switch selected 2·2kΩ
Maximum output	7V p.p. (open circuit load)
Bandwidth	20dB gain IMHz
	50dB gain 0.1MHz
Noise referred to input	100kΩ source 200m∨ peak to peak
	600 $\Omega$ source 24mV peak to peak

require for negative feedback. Unfortunately any practical amplifier will have additional reactive elements which reduce gain and increase phase shift above a certain frequency (250kHz in our case for the SL700 series).

At 20MHz or so we have an extra 180 degree phase shift and an open loop gain for the amplifier of 20dB. If we now add our resistive potential divider from output back to input to set the mid band gain we may get positive feedback at 20MHz (180 degree normal phase shift plus an extra 180 degree to make 360 degree) which will cause oscillation. Obviously the amount of feedback will decide if the circuit oscillates.

For the case quoted, if the feedback network had an attenuation of less than 20dB, the loop gain (amplifier forward gain minus feedback path attenuation) will be greater than unity when the total loop phase shift is 360 degrees, and the circuit will oscillate. If the feedback network has an attenuation greater than 20dB the loop gain will be less than unity (when the total loop phase shift is 360 degrees) and the circuit cannot oscillate.

The greater the loop gain the more possibility there is of the circuit oscillating. If we take our two extreme cases:

(1) Closed loop gain 50dB. Open loop gain typically 70dB. Loop gain 70-50 = 20dB.

We have to ensure that this 20dB of loop gain is less than unity when the extra loop phase shift is 180 degrees.

(2) Closed loop gain 20dB. Open loop gain 70dB. Loop gain 70 - 20 = 50 dB.

In this case we again have to ensure that the loop gain is less than unity when the extra loop phase shift is 180 degrees, but this is a much more difficult case since we have to control the loop characteristics from 50dB to 0dB rather than 20dB to 0dB as in the previous case.

There are several ways in which stability can be determined, and the circuit modified if necessary, but these are really beyond our introduction here, the theory rapidly becomes formidable! Fortunately, manufacturers normally give gain and phase characteristics and make suggestions as regards stabilisation for various closed loop gains.

#### PRACTICAL POINTERS

The complete amplifier can be checked for stability by observing the response to a square wave input for ringing or overshoots. Since the amplifier has an open loop unity gain point of well over 10MHz, there are several points to be considered. These are:

1. Use the stabilising components recommended by manufacturer or designer (physically close to the amplifier).





IC1 is available direct from the makers: The Plessey Co. Ltd., Components Group, Cheney Manor, Swindon, Wiltshire. Price: 18s.



Fig. 3. Layout of the amplifier board



Fig. 2. General view of the completed unit. Note that the switched attenuator, which occupies the r.h. half of the box, is a separate and optional circuit that can be fitted

COMPONENTS . . .

	AMPLIFIER	
Resistors		
RI 680Ω	R4 10kΩ	R7 220kΩ
R2 100kΩ	R5 22kΩ	R8 5.6kΩ
R3 IkΩ	R6 68kΩ	R9 2·2kΩ
All ±10%, <b>∔</b> W c	arbon	
Capacitors		
*CI 22µF tantal	um 20V C5	1,000pF ceramic
C2 1,000 pF cer	amic C6	I0μF elect. 20V
C3 33pF ceram	ic 10% C7	10µF elect. 20V
C4 4.7pF	* See	text
Miscellaneous		
ICI Linear int	egrated circuit	(d.c. couple d
amplifier	-Plessey SL7010	C) see note
SI Single pole, c	on/off toggle swit	ch
S2 Single pole, 4	l-way rotary swit	ch
SKI, 2 Coaxial s	ocket (2 off)	
Die-cast box 4	l≩in × 3≩in × liı	n (Electroniques
46R.043A, but	see text)	
Perforated s.r.b.p	. 4½in × áin appi	rox.
Inree insulated	teed-through te	rminals
22 s.w.g. plastic c	overed wire	
A	TTENUATOR	
Resistors	BIC 2760	<b>D11 0100</b>
	RIG 2.7K12	RZZ 82012
R11 0052	NI/ 2/012	K23 1.9K12
		R24 82012
R12 10KΩ R13 5·6kΩ	R18 2·7κΩ R19 1·5kΩ	R24 820Ω R25 560Ω
R12 10kΩ2 R13 5·6kΩ R14 150Ω	R18 2·7κΩ R19 1·5kΩ R20 680Ω	R24 82012 R25 560Ω All ±10%, ‡W
R12 10KΩ R13 5·6kΩ R14 150Ω R15 5·6kΩ	R18 2·7κΩ R19 Ι·5kΩ R20 680Ω R21 Ι·5kΩ	R24 820Ω R25 560Ω All ±10%, ‡W
R12 $10 K\Omega$ R13         5·6kΩ           R14         150Ω           R15         5·6kΩ           Miscellaneous $0$	R18 2·7κΩ R19 1·5kΩ R20 680Ω R21 1·5kΩ	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R24} & \text{82002} \\ \text{R25} & \text{560}\Omega \\ \text{All } \pm 10\%, \frac{1}{4}W \end{array}$
R12 10kΩ R13 5·6kΩ R14 150Ω R15 5·6kΩ Miscellaneous S3-7 2 pole, 2 v	R18 2.7KΩ R19 1.5kΩ R20 680Ω R21 1.5kΩ vay slide switch (	R24 82002 R25 560Ω All ±10%, ‡W
R13 5.6kΩ R14 150Ω R15 5.6kΩ Miscellaneous S3-7 2 pole, 2 v S8 Single pole, c	R19 2-7KΩ R19 1-5kΩ R20 680Ω R21 1-5kΩ vay slide switch ( on/off toggle switch	R24 82012 R25 560Ω All $\pm$ 10%, $\pm$ W 5 off) ch



Fig. 4. Circuit diagram for the switched attenuator

- 2. Use at least 1,000pF ceramic decoupling capacitors from each supply rail to earth *right at the amplifier terminals*.
- 3. Avoid capacitive or inductive loads if possible (no wirewound resistors!)
- 4. Ensure that d.c. or l.f. amplifiers have a properly restricted bandwidth, add a capacitor from the compensation point to ground or use another similar procedure if the design does not require the full bandwidth of the amplifier.
- 5. Use a reasonable layout with short leads.
- 6. Return the input and output to ground with separate leads. This is particularly important in high current amplifiers where the integrated circuit may be feeding an output stage to increase power handling capacity.
- 7. In cases of desperation a 56 ohm resistor can be added inside the feedback loop directly at the amplifier terminals in series with the output load and feedback network.

In fairness, the precautions of 1-6 are reasonable for a high gain wide band amplifier, and precaution 7 is sometimes used to prevent an emitter follower oscillating at a high frequency when feeding a capacitive load. We have never had any difficulties in using integrated circuits, provided loop stability requirements are met. Our 2-2 kilohm resistor in series with the output was added as a precaution against a short circuited output, rather than for stability reasons.

#### CONSTRUCTION

The form of construction is shown by the photographs and diagrams Figs. 2 and 3. Some difficulty may be experienced in finding a 4-pole switch shallow enough to fit in the specified box. If necessary, the next larger size of Electroniques box could be used as this is deeper. The amplifier can then be spread over a wider piece of Lectroboard while retaining the same basic layout. Three feed-through terminals are fitted to the top side of the box. These terminals are used for h.t. supply connections.

After inserting the pins in the board (spacing them out to accommodate the size of resistors used) we would suggest the following assembly order:

- 1. Add h.t. and earth wires on the back of the board.
- 2. Add the 1,000pF ceramic capacitors.
- 3. Add resistors and the electrolytic capacitor.
- 4. Add integrated circuit.
- 5. Add leads off board to switch, h.t., earth, input and output.
- 6. Place amplifier board in slot in box and solder remaining leads.

Since the circuit has a high rejection of hum on the h.t. lines, there is no point in providing excessive smoothing on these lines, especially if the unit is run off batteries or a supply already well smoothed. Nominal capacitors of  $10\mu$ F or so may be used, unless feedback along the h.t. lines from other units is suspected.

The amplifier board could have been spread out slightly and mounted flat in the bottom half of the box, but we proposed to use this half for a 600 ohm calibrated attenuator, suitable for gain or frequency response measurements.

The calibrated attenuator (to be described next) is entirely separate from the amplifier and its inclusion is optional. It does of course enhance the value of the unit as an item of test gear.

#### CALIBRATED ATTENUATOR

An unbalanced  $\pi$  arrangement, shown in Fig. 4 is employed as a switched attenuator. This gives 0 to 31dB in 1dB steps.

To provide the correct attenuation the last stage has to feed into 600 ohms. For the case where the following stage has a high input impedance, the attenuator can be terminated by a switched-in load. Preferred resistor values are used, since the resulting error is small. The attenuator has been tested against a commercial one at 1kHz and found to be accurate.

Assembly of the components is straightforward as can be seen from the photograph and diagram Fig. 2. A busbar of 18 s.w.g. tinned copper wire runs between sockets SK3 and SK4 and provides anchorage for the resistors.

Miniature toggle switches were used in the original model. However, two-pole, two-way slide switches are less expensive and more readily obtainable.

Next month: A Pre-amplifier for a Ceramic P/U Cartridge based on the same IC



A LTHOUGH Chicago is over six hundred miles from the nearest sea coast, it is one of the biggest cities and sea ports in the U.S.A. Yet each year the city "turns on" with the National Association of Music Manufacturers Convention. A town, once torn apart by booming equalisers, is rended anew by the distorted exuberance of today's music making equipment.

Over three hundred manufacturers of musical instruments of all kinds, from huge all-solid state church organs, to junior's recorder, display their products for nationwide dealer appreciation. This is the hard-sell

#### TEACH YOURSELF

New methods of instruction and equipment are available for those actually wishing to teach themselves to read and play music. The most sophisticated and costly of these is a teaching machine with programmed audio and optical instruction, which the student works out on piano or organ. The student has full control over the machine, and in fact would also have access to an instructor. It is claimed that the system will develop a standard of performance in 39 weeks, which would otherwise take five years to attain.



## IMPRESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES

of the manufacturers' year, when dealer and buyer assess the money making potential of next year's equipment.

Sales of guitars, classical and electrical, are down from their all time high of two years ago, but still exceed one million a year. New technical innovations may keep them there. Nylon stringed classical guitars are now fitted with pick-ups so that their amplified sound can compete in volume with other power dependent instruments. At least one manufacturer claims that special plastic bodies, coupled with the traditional Sitka spruce sound-board, improve the performance.

#### PAINFUL POWER

The latest electric guitar amplifiers are brutaldesigned to put out sound until it HURTS. Equipment names include "The Bass Exterminator", "The Killer", and "Big Henry". The Killer is claimed to be "the only amplifier in the world with the thrilling effect of stereo vibrato at 300 watts peak music power. Stereo vibrato is said to be the result of two alternating vibratos heard from two precisely balanced speakers driven by two sound systems. Each pitch change is identified in opposing channels, one going sharp, one going flat, creating magnificent panoramic diffusion of swinging sound all-round".

Some can addle the mind with over six hundred watts peak music power output from their all silicon semiconductor circuitry.

Significantly the handouts only quote peak power and loudspeaker diameters. It is left to the shell-shocked hearing of audience and performer to judge the quality.

The amplifier and effects circuitry on most equipment is packaged in a unit separate from the speaker cabinet, on which it rides piggyback. Finish varies from "laboratory instrument" to "space-age contemporary", splashed with gaudy colours, like Martian camouflage.

Psychedelic lights provide visual reinforcement to the sound, the different coloured lights being flashed on and off by frequency discriminating circuitry operating from the music. Another system, designed for home use and for the individual who wants to see if he *can* learn before purchasing an instrument, is designed around a very basic two-manual electronic organ. The upper manual covers two octaves and the lower, one and a half, with a special system of lights to indicate chords. If an organ is already in the home, then it can be fitted with a simple adaptor.

Tuition is by text and diagrams, using a book, and instruction and demonstration on a tape, which can be used with any domestic tape recorder. The student compares his own playing with the taped material, through headphones. Instruction and exercises are programmed so successfully that it is possible to play a simple tune and accompaniment after one lesson.

A new instrument, the "electro-piano", has made possible the music laboratory on the same lines as the already familiar language laboratory. This instrument has a key and hammer system similar to that on the conventional piano, but the sound is derived from shorter strings by amplifying signals from an electromechanical pick-up.

The piano has no sounding board, and is almost silent. Thus, while several pianos can be played in one room, each player can hear his performance on a headset without interfering with the others. For group instruction a number of electro-pianos are connected to a control consol on the teacher's instrument. This enables the teacher to listen in to any student's playing and to communicate with any one or group of students, or to demonstrate on his own instrument to them.

Such instruction systems may well further increase the popularity of keyboard instruments. It may be that the latest version of one of the oldest of these will make the next generation's music.

One of the oldest musical instrument manufacturers in America, the D. H. Baldwin Co., demonstrated a harpsichord fitted with pick-ups so that its sounds could be amplified and processed in the way previously used for guitars. The sounds are wild, and may well echo to the end of the seventies.



# a new 4-way method of mastering **ELECTRONICS** by doing — and — seeing . . .



<b>FREE</b> POSTNOW for	To: BRITISH NATIONAL RADIO SCHOOL, REA send your free Brochure, without obligation, to:	ADING, BERKS. Please we do not employ representatives
BROCHURE	NAME	BLOCK CAPS
or write if you prefer not to cut page	ADDRESS	PLEASE PE 8

PORTABLE CABINET As illus-
trated. To fit standard, 69/6
RCS AMPLIFIER 3 WATT. Beady made and tested with
UCL82 triode pentode valve
speaker. 59/0 SUPERIOR
AMPLIFIER. Built and tested
Better sound !
Transformer. 3 watt ECL82 triade pentade valve
Volume and tone controls 5/6 each item
Loudspeaker. 87/0 SINGLE PLAYERS MONO   AUTOCHANGERS MONO
Staar (6 volt) £2.19.6 BSR Superslim £6.19.6 EMI Junior £2.19.6 Garrard 1000 £6.19.6
Garrard SRP22 £8.19.6 BSR Transcription UA70 Garrard SP25 £11.19.6 Stereo/Mono £12.19.6
Philips AG1016         £10.19.6         Garrard Stereo/Mono           Garrard LAB80         £24.19.6         Model 3000         £10.19.6
Garrard 401 £29.19.6 Garrard AT60 £12.19.6 All fitted LP/78 stylij and nickup crystal complete.
GARRARD TEAKWOOD BASE WB.1. Ready 651
GARRARD PERSPEX COVER SPC.1 for WB.1 EACH
PICK-UP ARM Complete with ACOS LP-78 Turnover
GP67 and Stylii 25/-; GP67 15/-; Stereo 35/
1: 3in. 6/6; ACOS 1; 3in. 8/6. BM3, 1" dia. 9/6
MOVING COIL MIKE with Remote Control Switch 19/6
TRANSISTOR
AMPLIFIER
Many uses, Intercoms, Baby Alarms, Guitar
Practice, Telephone or Record Player Amplifier.
ONE WATT OUTPUT Wooden cabinet 12×9:
4in. Rexine covered two tone grey. Four transis-
tors, 7 4in. speaker. Volume control. Jack
socket. Uses PP9 battery. OUR PRICE 79/6 Fost 5/6. Worth double
BATTERY RECORD DECKS
2 speed model 33 1/3 and 45 r.p.m. 9v. operated. Complete with pick-up fitted crystal cartridge. Plays 7, 10, 12in.
above transistor amplifiers. OUR PRICE 59/6 POST
THE ABOVE AMPLIFIER AND DECK POST FREE IF
PORCHASED TOGETHER
MAINS TRANSFORMERS 5/- each
350-0-350 80 mA. 6.3 v. 3.5 a. 6.3 v. 1 a, or 5 v. 2 a. 35/- 300-0-300 v. 120 mA. 6.3 v. 4 a CT 6 3 v. 2 a. 45/-
MINIATURE 200 v. 20 mA., 6.3 v. 1 a. 12/6 MIDGET 220 v. 45 mA., 6.3 v. 2 a. 17/6
HEATER TRANS. 6.3 v. 12 a., 8/6; 6.3 v. 4 a 12/6 Ditto tapped sec. 1.4 v. 2. 3. 4.5. 6.3 v. 13 amp
GENERAL PURPOSE LOW VOLTAGE. Outputs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 24 and 30 v, at 2 a
1 amp., 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36, 40, 48, 60, 35/- AUTO TRANSFORMERS 0-115-230 v. Input/Output.
60w. 18/6; 150w. 30/-; 500w. 92/6; 1000w. 175/
VEROBOARD 0-15 MATRIX 2; 5in, 3/8, 2; 3}in, 5/2, 3} 33in, 3/8.
PINS 36 per packet 3/4. FACE CUTTERS 7/6.
wide 9d. per lin.; 5iu. wide 1/- per lin. (up to 17in.).
<b>BLANK ALUMINIUM CHASSIS.</b> 18 s.w.g. $24$ in, sides, (7 × 4in., 5/6; 9 × 7in., 6/6; 11 × 3in., 6/6; 11 × 7in. 7/6; 21 × 21 × 21 × 21 × 21 × 21 × 21 × 21
13 $\times$ 910., 9/6; 14 $\times$ 11in., 12/6; 15 $\times$ 14in., 15/ ALUMINIUM PANELS 18 s.w.g. 12 $\times$ 12in. 6/6; 14 $\times$ 9in.
OMAY CHASSIS CUTTED
Complete: a die, a punch, an Allen screw and key
in, 16/- $\frac{1}{10}$ , 17/6 $\frac{1}{10}$ , 19/6 $\frac{1}{10}$ , 24/- $\frac{2}{30}$ in, 44/3 $\frac{1}{10}$ , 16/- $\frac{1}{10}$ , 19/6 $\frac{1}{10}$ , 20/6 $\frac{1}{10}$ , 29/- $\frac{2}{10}$ in, 57/3
10. 10/9 1 (10. 19/6 1) in. 21/6 2in. 39/- 1in. sq. 36/6
5" reel, 900' with LP strobe markings, also cine light
acuector-mirror for synchronisation. 14/- each.
Reuter Tape Heads for Collaro models 2 track 21/- pair.
UNIVERSALIATE CASSETTES Type 060. OUR PRICE 14/
BULK TAPE
ERASER AND
HEAD
DEMAGNETISER
200/250 v. A.C. Leaflet S.A.E. Post 2/6 UU/" RETURN OF POST DESPATCH Minimum
<b>RADIO COMPONENT</b>
Written guarantee with every purchase. (Export:

BARGAIN STEREO PARCEL E.A.B. STEREO PLAYER CABINET suitable for B.S.R. Player Decks with 4 + 4 STEREO AMPLIFIER and TWO	BAKER	
63in. LOUDSPEAKERS £13.19.6. Post 10/6		
NEW TUBULAR ELECTROLYTICS   CAN TYPES 2/350V 2/3   100/25V 2/- 8/600V 9/6		
4/850V . 2/3 250/25V . 2/6 16/600V . 12/6		
8/450V $2/3$   $500/25V$ $4/-$   $16+16/500V$ 7/6 14/450V $2/-$   $9+9/450V$ 2/6   $20+29/050V$ 2/6	(Co. States	
32/450V $3/9$ 8+16/450V 3/9 50+50/350V 7/-		
25/25V 1/9 16+16/450V 4/3 60+100/350V 11/6		
SUB-MIN. ELECTROLYTICS 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 16, 25, 30, 50, 100.		
250mF 15V 2/-; 500, 1000mF 12V 3/6; 2000mF 25V 7/		
CERAMIC. 500V 1pF to 0.01mF, 9d. Discs 1/ PAPER THRULARS		
350V-0 1 9d, 0 5 2/6; 1mF 3/-; 2mF 150V 3/	A CONTRACTOR	
500V-0.001 to 0.05 9d; 0.1 1/-; 0.25 1/6; 0.5 8/ 1.000V-0.001, 0.0022, 0.0047, 0.01, 0.02, 1/6; 0.047, 0.1, 2/6	A	
SILVER MICA. Close tolerance 1%. 5-500pF 1/-: 560-2,200pF	6.0	
2/-; 2,700-5,600pF 3/6; 6,800pF-0.01, mfd 6/-; each TWIN GANG "0-0" 208pF 176pF, 10/6, 365pF, minis-		
ture 10/-; 500pF standard with trimmers, 9/6; 500pF	LOUDSPEAKER CA	
midget less trimmers, 7/6; 500pF slow motion, standard 9/-; small 3-gang 500pF 18/9. Single "0" 365pF 7/6. Twin 10/-	BAKER " GROUP S	
SHORT WAVE. Single 10pF, 25pF, 50pF, 75pF, 100pF,	'Group 25'	
160pF, 5/6 each. Can be ganged. Couplers 9d each. TUNING, Solid dielectric, 100pF, 300pF, 500pF, 5/- each.	25 watt 6gns. 35	
TRIMMERS. Compression ceramic 30, 50, 70pF, 1/-;	EMI Cone Tweeter	
100pF, 130pF, 1/3; 250pF, 1/6; 600pF, 750pF, 1/9.	Quality Horn Tweeter	
250V RECTIFIERS. Selenium } wave 100mA 5/-; BY100 10/	LOUDSPEAKERS P.1 15/6 each : Sin 22/6 : 6	
Full wave 75mA 10/-: 150mA 19/6: TV rects. from 10/	3 or 15 ohm 35/-; 10	
RESISTORS. Preferred values, 10 ohms to 10 meg.	Cone 13: Sin, 3 or 1 SPECIAL OFFER' 6	
$\frac{1}{2}$ w., $\frac{1}{2}$ w., 1 w., 20% 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ w. 8d.; 2 w. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ w. 10% 6d. HIGH STABILITY $\lambda$ w 19/ 10 obms to 10 meg 9/-	15/6 EACH	
Ditto 5%. Preferred values 10 ohms to 22 meg., 9d.	SPRAKED FRET To	
5 watt 0.5 to 8.2 ohm 3 w. $\int 2/-10 watt$ WIPE-WOIND PERIFORM	10/- it.; 26in. wid	
15 watt f 10 ohms to 6,800 ohms 2/-	EXPANDED METAL	
10K, 15K, 20K, 25K, 68K, 10W, 3/-	ALL PURI	
6 or 12v. outputs. 11 amp. 8/9; 2a., 11/3; 4a., 17/6.	H.R. HEADPHONES	
CHARGER TRANSFORMERS, P. & P. 5/-, Input 200/250v.	LOW RESISTANCE	
tor o or 124., 12 amps., 17/0, 2 amps., 21/-; 4 amps., 30/-	DE LUXE PADDED	
WIRE-WOUND 3-WATT WIRE-WOUND 4-WATT POTS T.V. Type Values STANDARD SIZE POTS		
10 ohms to 30 K., 4/6 LONG SPINDLE 7/6	MINFTT	
Carbon 30 K to 2 meg. / -   50 OHMS to 100 K., / -		
VALVE HOLDERS, MOULDED 9d.; CERAMIC 1/- EACH.	AMPLIFI	
NEW MULLARD TRANSISTORS 6/- each	For Hi-Fi Record Play	
OC71, OC72, OC81, OC44, OC45, OC171, OC170, AF117.	A,c. Mains Transform	
TT45. Push Pull Drive, 9:1 CT, 6/-, TT46 Output, CT8:1 6/-	Two stage negative	
TT49. Interstage, '20:1, 6/-; TT52 Output 3 ohms, 4 5:1, 6/	matching. Bargain (	
TRANSISTOR MAINS POWER PACK. FAMOUS MAKE.	wired and tested.	
FULLY SMOOTHED. FULL WAVE CIRCUIT 49/6		
TRANSFORMER ONLY Size 21 11 V 13 in 9 molt 10/8		
	ALL LAG	
	ALL EAC	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores with car aerial coil 12/6 Driver Trans. LFDT4	ALL EAC SUPPLIE BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet.	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores with car aerial coil	ALL EAC <u>SUPPLIE</u> BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims. Joins for editin	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores	ALL EAC SUPPLIE BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial (Spare Cores	ALL EAC SUPPLIE BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musiceal highlights a	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores	ALL <u>SUPPLIE</u> BARGAIN AM T Transistor Super-let. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN marieal highlights a mix Microphone, rec	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS       RA2W 6 in. Perrite Aerial Spare Cores       with car aerial coil     12/6       Driver Trans, LFDT4     9/6       060. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCA1     9/6       1.F. P50/2CC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCA1     9/6       3rd I.P. P50/3CC     6/-       Weyrad Booklet     2/-       Telescopic Chrome Aerials 6in. extends to 28in. 5/       VOLUME CONTROLS     800hm Coax 8d. yd.	ALL <u>SUPPLIE</u> BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXX trims, joins for edition BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, rece separate controls into	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS       RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores       6d.       with car aerial coil     12/6       Driver Trans. LFDT4     9/6       0sc. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       0sc. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       0sc. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       1F. P50/2CC 470 kc/s     5/7       J.B. Tuning Gang     10/6       3fd LP. P50/2CC ArO kc/s     5/7       J.B. Tuning Gang     10/6       3fd LP. P50/2CC ArO kc/s     5/7       J.B. Tuning Gang     10/6       Sfd LP. P50/2CC ArO kc/s     5/7       J.B. Tuning Gang     10/6       Sfd LP. P50/2CC ArO kc/s     5/7       VoluME CONTROLS     800hm Coax 8d. yd.       Long spindles.     Nidget Size       SEMI-AIR SPACED     5/7	ALL <u>SUPPLIE</u> <u>SUPPLIE</u> BARGAIN AM T Transistor <u>Superhet</u> . BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN munical highlights a min Microphone, reco separate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrates	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS       RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores       6d.       with car aerial coil     12/6       Driver Trans. LFDT4     9/6       0sc. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       Telescopic Chrome Aerials 6in. extends to 23in. 5/       VOLUME (ONIROLS     800hm Coax 8d. yd.       Long spindler.     Midget Size       SEMI-AIR SPACED     10/6 3/       LIN. L/S 3/     D.P. 5/-       40 yd. 20/-:     60 yd. 30/	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXK trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, reor separate controls into BARGAIN TRANSI Conductors Calibrated 100 Mc/s: MW 130-0	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS       RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores     6d.       with car aerial coil     12/6       Driver Trans, LFDT4     9/6       0sc. P50/18C     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       0sc. P50/18C     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       0sc. P50/18C     6/-       VoluME CONTROLS     800 hm Coax 8d. yd.       Long spindler.     Midget Size       5 K. ohms to 2 Mer, LOG or LIN. L/S 3/-     5/-       STEREO L/S 10/6, DP. 14/6     PRINGE LOW LOSS       SK. S.P. Edge type, 5/-     16de 1852 lines yd.       1/6     1/6	BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, reco separate controls into BARGAIN TRANSI conductors Calibrate 108 Mc/s: MW 190- 2000 metrys. Size 2:	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS       RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores     6d.       with car aerial coil     12/6       Driver Trans, LFDT4     9/6       0sc. P50/146     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       0sc. P50/146     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       0sc. P50/146     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       1P. P50/202 470 kc/s     5/7       J.B. Tuning Gang     10/6       3rd LP. P50/302     -       VoluME CONTROLS     800nhm Coax 8d. yd.       Long spindler, Midget Size     SEMI-AIR SPACED       5 K. ohms to 2 Mer, LOG or     40 yd. 20/-: 60 yd. 30/       STEREO L/S 10/6, D.P. 14/6     FRINGE LOW LOSS       5 K. S.P. Edge type, 5/     Ideal 685 lines     yd.       COAZIAL PLUG 1/3, PANEL SOCKETE 1/3     LINE SOCK	BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXX trims, ions for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, rece separate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrates 106 Mc/s; MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN 3 WATT Puth. Duil Bardshuit	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS       RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores     6d.       with car aerial coil     12/6       Driver Trans. LFDT4     9/6       0sc. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       0sc. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Booklet     2/2       Telescopic Chrome Aerials 6in. extends to 23in. 5/       VOLUME CONTROLS     SEMI-AIR SPACED       St. ohns to 2 Mer. LOG or     40 yd. 20/-: 60 yd. 30/       STREEO L.5 10/6, D.P. 5/     14/6       STREEO L.5 10/6, D.P. 14/6     FRINGE LOW LOSS       SK. S.P. Edge type, 5/     1del 625 lines yd.       COAXIAL PLUG 1/3, PAWEL SOCKETS 1/3. LINE SOCK-ETS 1/3. LINE SOCK-E	ALL SUPPLIE: SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN muxical highlights a mix Microphone, rece separate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s; MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 23 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS       RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores     6d.       with car aerial coil     12/6       Driver Trans. LFDT4     9/6       0sc. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       1.F. P50/2CC 470 kc/s     5/7       J.B. Tuning Gang     10/6       3rd LP. P50/3CC     6/-       Wolt Midet     Sime Coax Bookiet       Long spindlet.     Midget Size       SEMI-AIR SPACED     SEMI-AIR SPACED       LIN. L/S     3/-, D.P. 5/-       40 yd. 20/-: 60 yd. 30/       STREED L/S 10/6, D.P. 14/6       SK. S.P. Edge type, 5/       Ideal 625 lines       yd. SockETS 1/3, LINE SOCKETS yd.       BALANCED TWIN FFEDERS 1/- yd. 80 or 300 ohms.       CAR AERIAL PLUGE 1/3; LINE SOCKETS 1/3; LINE SOCKETS 2/-	ALL SUPPLIE SUPPLIE BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN munical highlights a mix Microphone, rec separate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductor Calibrate 106 Mc/s: MW 190- 2000 metrys, Size 23 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS       RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores     6d.       with car aerial coil     12/6       Driver Trans. LFDT4     9/6       0sc. P50/1AC     5/4       Printed Circuit, PCAL     9/6       Sc. Ohns to 2 Meg. LOG or 5 K. Ohns to 2 Meg. LOG or 5 K. S.P. Edge type, 5/-1       STEREO L/S 10/6, D.P. 14/6     PRINGE LOW LOSS       SK. S.P. Edge type, 5/-1     1/6       COARIAL PLUG 1/3. PANEL SOCKETS 1/3. LINE SOCKETS 2/- 1/6       CALANED TWIN FEEDERS 1/- 3/6 or 300 or 000 ons. CAR AREIAL PLUGS 1/6. SOCKETS 1/3. LINE SOCKETS 2/- 1/6       CAR AREIAL PLUGS 1/6. SOCKETS 1/3. LINE SOCKETS 2/- 1/6       CAR AREIAL PLUGS 1/6. SOCKETS 1/3. LINE SOCKETS 2/- 1/6	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, reco separate controls into BARGAIN TRANSI conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/i: MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 2: BARGAIN 3 WATT Puts-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE * RADKI High Fridelity Speaker	
Number of the state of the	ALL EXPERIENCE AND A CONTRACT AND A	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores	ALL SUPPLIE: SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXX trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE LUXX trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s: MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s: MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 405-PAGE EAGLE ★ RADIC High Fidelity Speaket Transistor Superhet Mullard Audio Ampli Redio Valve Gnide. B	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores	ALL SUPPLIE SUPPLIE BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN munical highlights a mir Microphone, rec separate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 108 Mc/s; MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 23 BARGAIN 3 WATT Puth-Pull Beady buil 40-PAGE EAGLE Transistor Saperhet Transistor Saperhet Ballard Audio Ampil Beadio Vare Guide. B	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores	ALL <u>SUPPLE</u> SUPPLE BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, reco reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSI Conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/is: MW 190- 2000 metrys. Size 2: BARGAIN 3 WATT Putb-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE * RADIG High Fidelity Speaker Transistor Superhet C Mulard Audo Ampi Radio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Indio Ampi Shortware Transistor	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores	ALL SUPPLY SUPPLY BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, rece separate controls into BARGAIN 3 WATT Posh-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE * RADIK High Fidelity Spatch Baldio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Indio Transistor Superhet G Malarda Auto Ampli Baldio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Indio Transistor Communic	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrie Aerial Spare Cores	BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXX trims, joins for edition BARGAIN DE LUXX trims, joins for edition BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 108 Mc/s: MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE Transistor Superhet Mallard Audio Ampli Radio Vaire Guide. BP Practicel Readj Intid Transistor Commundi International Radio S	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrie Aerial Spare Cores 64         Gatoman Spare Cores 64         with car aerial coil 12/6         Drive Trans. LFDT4 9/6         Gatoman Spare Cores 64         with car aerial coil 12/6         Drive Trans. LFDT4 9/6         Gatoman Spare Cores 64         Wolk Colspan="2">Spare Cores 64         Spare Cores 64         VolUME CONIROLS         South Coast 84         VolUME CONIROLS         Spare Core 64         Spare Core 64         VolUME CONIROLS         Spare Core 64         Spare Core 64         VolUME CONIROLS         Spare Core 64         Spare Core 64 <td colspane"<="" th=""><th>ALL EAC SUPPLIE: SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE CHAN musical highlights a mir Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s; MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE ★ RADK High Fidelity Speaket Transistor Superhet C Mallard Audio Ampli Radio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Insid Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi</th></td>	<th>ALL EAC SUPPLIE: SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE CHAN musical highlights a mir Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s; MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE ★ RADK High Fidelity Speaket Transistor Superhet C Mallard Audio Ampli Radio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Insid Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi</th>	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE CHAN musical highlights a mir Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s; MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE ★ RADK High Fidelity Speaket Transistor Superhet C Mallard Audio Ampli Radio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Insid Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS         RAZW 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 60.         gate Cores 61.         with car aerial coil 12/6         Driver Trans. LFDT4 9/6         Gos. P50/1362         Sol Cores 51         JET Training Gaug 10/6         gate Cores 10/6         Sol Core 10/6         Sol Core 10/6         VOLUME CONTROLS         Sol Core 10/6         Sol Midet Size 5         SEMI-AIR SPACED         SEMI-AIR SPACED </th <th>ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, reco reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSI Conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/i: MW 190-4 2000 metres. Size 2: BARGAIN 3 WATT Pusb-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE ★ RADIK High Fidelity Speaker Transistor Superhet C Mulard Aulo Ampi Radio Valve Guide. B Practical Radio Indio Ambortave Transistor Transistor Communic International Badio S Modern Transistor Communic Manage Superse Superse Contents Wireless World Radi At a Lance rative equine</th>	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXE trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, reco reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSI Conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/i: MW 190-4 2000 metres. Size 2: BARGAIN 3 WATT Pusb-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE ★ RADIK High Fidelity Speaker Transistor Superhet C Mulard Aulo Ampi Radio Valve Guide. B Practical Radio Indio Ambortave Transistor Transistor Communic International Badio S Modern Transistor Communic Manage Superse Superse Contents Wireless World Radi At a Lance rative equine	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores	ALL EXECUTED AND A CONTRACT AND A CO	
WEYRAD P50 — TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrie Aerial Spare Cores	ALL SUPPLY SUPPLY BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXK trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights anix Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN 4 CHAN Musical highlights anix Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN 4 CHAN BARGAIN 4 CHAN HIGH Fidelity Speaker Transistor Superhet Mallard Audio Ampi Badio Valvee Guide, B Fractical Radio Intid Transistor Commundi International Radio 8 Modern Transistor Com Bobotrase Chan Biotryave Transistor Audio Bob Minister Com Bob Minister Com A galace valve and A galace valve a	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 6d. with car aerial coil 12(6) Driver Trans. LFDT4 9(6) Goc. P50/1AC	ALL EAS SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXX trims, joins for edition BARGAIN TE LUXX trims, joins for edition BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 108 Mc/s: MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 108 Mc/s: MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 108 Mc/s: MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate Transistor Superhet Transistor Superhet Transistor Superhet Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Ci Sub-Miniature Transitor Transistor Commundi At a glance valve equitation SANGAMO 3 in Various calibrations	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS         RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 60         Gos P50/1.42         None Cores 100         Signe Cores 200         Transme Gamme Cores 200         Signe Core 200         Signe Core 200         Signe Core 200         Signe Core 200	ALL EXECUTE AND A CONSTRUCT AND A CONSTRUCT AND A CHARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for edition BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for edition BARGAIN A CHAR musical highlights a mir Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s; MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE ★ RADIC High Fidelity Speaker transistor Superhet C Modern Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi International Radio S Modern Transistor Commundi At a glance valve equive SANGAMO 3 in Various calibrations 1 Milliam ; 50-0-50 M POCAKET	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS         RAZW 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 60         with car aerial coil 12/6         Drive Trans. LFDT4 9/6         Osc. P50/102         Osc. P50/102         Ar Art Booket Circuit, PCA1 9/6         Osc. P50/102         Start Cores         Get Cores         Start Cores         Osc. P50/102         Start Booket Circuit, PCA1 9/6         Start Booket 10/2         ACK SOCKETS 11/2         Start Booket 10/2	ALL EXECUTED AND A CONTRACT AND A CO	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Perrite Aerial Spare Cores 6d. with car aerial coil 12(6) Driver Trans. LFDT4 9(6) Goc. P50/1AC	ALL SUPPLY SUPPLY BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXK frims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSIE conductors Calibrate 106 Mo(z; MW 190-1 2000 metrys. Size 22 BARGAIN 3 WATT Push-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE * RADIC High Fidelity Speaker Transistor Superhet Mullard Audio Ampl Radio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Intel Transistor Audio Amp Badio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Intel Transistor Audio Amp Boirtware Transistor Sub-Ministure Trans Stortware Transistor Internsistor Ci Sub-Ministure Transistor Nireless World Red At a glance valve eq Valves, Transistors, SANGAMO 3 in Various calibrations 1 Milliam; 50-0-500 WOTM 0-2-500V, D.C. 20.000	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 6d. with car aerial coil 12(6) Driver Trans. LFDT4 9(6) Goe. P50/1AC	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXX trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE LUXX trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 M(c/s; MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate ADD A CHAN BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate ADD A CHAN BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate Transistor Superhet Transistor Superhet Transistor Commundu International Radio End Andorn Transistor Ci Sub-Ministure Transitor Transistor Commundu International Radio S Modem Transistor Ci Sub-Ministure Transitor Transistor Commundu International Radio S Modem Transistor Commundu Nireless World Radio AL a glance raive equ Valves, Transistor, SANGAMO 3 in Various esilbrations 1 Milliam; 50-0-50 MOVING 0-1,000 A.C./D.C. SUPERIOR MOVING 0-2,000 to 6 mee, SC	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 6d. with car aerial coil 12(6) Driver Trans. LFDT4 9(6) Gos. P50/1AC	ALL EXC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXX trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE LUXX trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s: MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s: MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate ANDIANA Transistor Calibrate ARDIA High Fidelity Speaker Transistor Superhet Transistor Superhet CMIIard Audio Ampi Radio Valve Guide. B Practical Radio Insid Transistor Commundi International Badio S Modern Transistor Transistor Commundi Niternational Badio S Modern Transistor SANGAMO 3 in Various calibrations 1 Milliam; 500-65 MOVING 0-2,5000 A.C./D.C. SUPERIOR MOVING 0-2,0000 A.C./D.C. SUPERIOR MOVING 0-2,0000 A.C./D.C. BRAND NEW	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RAZW 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 6d. with car aerial coil 12/6 Driver Trans. LFDT4 9/6 Osc. P50/1AC	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, reco reparate controls into BARGAIN 3 WATT Pusb-Pull Ready buil AAGAIN 3 WATT Pusb-Pull Ready buil AAGAIN 3 WATT Pusb-Pull Ready buil AAGAIN 3 WATT Pusb-Pull Ready buil Ado-PAGE EAGLE * RADK High Picelity Speater Transistor Superhet C Mich Picelity Speater * RADK High Picelity Speater Salo Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Indio Ampi Radio Valve Guide, B Practical Radio Indio Angener Transistor Communic International Radio S Modern Transistor Communic International Radio S Modern Transistor Communic Internationes Valves Guide, B Practical Radio Indio Sub-Miniature Trans Wireless World Radi At a glance valve equ Valves, Transistors, J SUPERIOR MOVING 0-1,000 A.C./D.C. SUPERIOR MOVING Ohma 0 to 6 mer, 50	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Perrite Aerial Spare Cores 6d. With car aerial coil 12(6) Driver Trans. LFDT4 9(6) OG. P50/1AC	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXK trims, joins for editin BARGAIN AC HAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, rece reparate controls into BARGAIN TEANSI Conductors Calibrater conductors Calibrater ANAGAIN TEANSI High Fidelity Speaker Transistor Reading Among Bactoris reading Among Shortware Transistor Transistor Communic International Badio Son Nodern Transistors, SANGAMO 3 in Various Calibrations Modern Transistors, SUPERIOR MOVING 0-2,000 A.C./D.C. BRAND NEW EXTENSION LCC Cream plastic cabin	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 6d. with car aerial coil 12(6) Driver Trans. LFDT4 9(6) Goe. P50/1AC	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXK trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE LUXK trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s; MW 190-1 2000 metrys. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 106 Mc/s; MW 190-1 2000 metrys. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate Transistor Superhet Transistor Superhet Transistor Superhet Transistor Addo Ampl Radio Valve Guide. B Practical Radio Indé Transistor Commundi Infernational Radio S Bob-Ministure Transitor Transistor Commundi Infernational Radio Indé Transistor Commundi Infernational Radio S Bob-Ministure Transitor Transistor Commundi Niveless World Radio SANGAMO 3 inf Valves, Transistor, J. SANGAMO 3 inf Valves, MovING 0-1,000 A.C./D.C. SUPERIOR MOVING 0-2,5007 D.C. 20,000. DRAND NEW	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 6d. with car aerial coil 12(6) Driver Trans. LFDT4 9(6) Goe. P50/1AC	ALL EAS SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TE LUXR trims, joins for editin BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 108 Mc/s: MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate 108 Mc/s: MW 190-1 2000 metres. Size 22 BARGAIN TRANSII conductors Calibrate Transistor Superhet Transistor Superhet Transistor Superhet Transistor Commundi International Radio End Transistor Commundi International Radio End Shortwave Transistor Transistor Commundi International Radio Sind Shortwave Transistor Sub-Miniature Transi SANGAMO 3 in Various calibrations 1 Milliam; 500-500 M POCKET MOVING 0-1,000 A.C./D.C. SUPERIOR MOVING 0-2,0000. D.C. 20,0000 Ohma 0 to 6 meg. 53 BRAND NEW EXTENSION LC Cream plastic cabin adaptors. For any r recorder. E0, 3 to 15 Size: 71' 55' ''	
WEYRAD P50 - TRANSISTOR COILS RA2W 6 in. Ferrite Aerial Spare Cores 6/2 with car aerial coil 12/6 Driver Trans. LFDT4 9/6 Osc. P50/1AC	ALL EAC SUPPLIE: BARGAIN AM T Transistor Superhet. BARGAIN DE LUXR trims, joins for edition BARGAIN JE LUXR trims, joins for edition BARGAIN 4 CHAN musical highlights a mix Microphone, reco reparate controls into Read out of the second to M(i): MW 190- 2000 metres. Size 23 BARGAIN 3 WATT Pusb-Pull Ready buil 40-PAGE EAGLE * RADIO High Fichily Speaker Transistor Superhet C Micla Fichily Second Radio Valve Guide. B Practical Radio Indio Radio Valve Guide. B Practical Radio Indio Sub-Ministure Transitor Communic International Badio S Modern Transistor Communic Sub-Ministure Transistor Communic International Badio S Modern Transistor Communic Sub-Ministure Transistor Communic Sub-Ministure Transistor Communic Sub-Ministure Transistor Communic Sub-Ministure Transistor Communic Sub-Ministure Transistor Communic International Badio S Modern Transistor Communic International Badio	



MAJOR E8

30-14,500 c.p.s., latest double cone, woofer and

tweeter cone together with a special BAKER magnet estembly having

a flux density of 14,000

By S.T. ANDREWS

This equipment was designed to allow reception and investigation of very low frequency (v.l.f.) radio emissions. Since the radio waves concerned are in the audio frequency range a "receiver" for them will need no detector and will consist simply of a high-gain audio amplifier connected to a conventional aerial.

Due to the high gain involved, this equipment is highly susceptible to mains hum pick-up and to internal parasitic oscillations. To avoid the former difficulty the apparatus will generally have to be battery-operated and used in open country far from houses with mains wiring; the second difficulty can only be overcome by building the various sections as complete self-contained units connected only by the signal leads. Obviously, transistorised equipment is very well suited to this role.

#### **OUTLINE OF THE RECEIVER**

The block diagram of this equipment for v.l.f. reception is shown in Fig. 1. In the equipment to be described three separate "boxes" are used: (a) preamplifier, (b) intermediate amplifier (two, in fact, one as a standby), (c) audio monitor and S-meter, also a separate board to hold the test oscillator.

This represents a fairly comprehensive system and the S-meter and/or test oscillator can be omitted if not required. Each box is a watertight steel unit with clipon lid, giving a reasonably weather-proof set-up. The total weight, excluding meter and headphones, is 4-5lb, most of which is due to the boxes. Thus the whole system is easily portable and, due to the use of the different boxes for different stages, quite stable. Although several batteries are required, the consumption from each is very small.



Fig. 1. Block diagram of the whistler receiver

#### PRE-AMPLIFIER



Fig. 2. Pre-amplifier circuit diagram



SKI (via filter) C R3 0 c R2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 o 2 3 4 5 9 10 12 6 7 8 Ħ 13 14 15 Ch rssis BY1+ve



Fig. 4. R.F. filter circuit diagram

# COMPONENTS . . .

#### PRE-AMPLIFIER

esist	ors				
RI	2·2MΩ	R4	lkΩ	R6	47kΩ
R2	4·7kΩ	R5	I0kΩ	R7	lkΩ
R3	lkΩ				
All	±10%, ±W	carbon			

Potentiometer

VRI 2kΩ linear

#### Capacitors

ĊI	30μF	C3	30µF	
C2	80μF	C4	80µF	
All	elect. 15V			

Transistors

	TRI	OC71	TR2	OC71	TR3	OCI7
--	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------

Miscellaneous

SK1–SK2 Chassis mounting coaxial socket (2 off) SI Single pole, on/off toggle switch BY1 9V layer type battery, PP4 or similar

#### FILTER

 $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Resistors} \\ \text{R33} \quad 47 k \Omega \\ \text{R34} \quad 15 k \Omega \end{array} \right\} \ \text{I0\%, } \frac{1}{2} \text{W carbon}$ 

#### Capacitor

C20 500pF silvered mica

Inductor

LI 10 millihenry r.f. choke (Repanco CH4)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR ALL UNITS

Coaxial plugs and screened lead for interconnections. Battery connectors. Veroboard. Metal cases.





#### **PRE-AMPLIFIER**

The pre-amplifier is the input stage and is fed directly from the aerial. A high input impedance is required here; this could be obtained by using an f.e.t., but in this particular unit a super-alpha pair is used instead.

The circuit diagram of the pre-amplifier is given in Fig. 2 and the Veroboard layout in Fig. 3. This circuit has an input impedance, measured at 400Hz, of 3.2 megohm and a voltage gain slightly over 1,000.

Although this and the subsequent stages have a very good linearity response, the gain is so high that some radio break-through may occur due to the very slight non-linearity. A filter, which will remove much of the unwanted r.f. signal, is shown in Fig. 4. This, if desired, would be inserted between the aerial and the pre-amplifier input. The performance of the transistors in this stage is the limiting factor in the whole system, since low-noise operation is essential. In the prototype pre-amplifier two OC71's were used, this particular pair having a rather lower noise level than average Other types of transistor may be used in this position, the main criterion being quiet operation.

#### INTERMEDIATE AMPLIFIER

The pre-amplifier will usually provide enough signal to feed the headphone monitor direct, but if an S-meter is to be used then some intermediate stage of amplification is needed. The intermediate amplifier used here is a conventional two-stage R-C coupled unit. The circuit is given in Fig. 5 and a suitable layout in Fig. 6. The voltage gain is around 150 and the amplifier takes 7mA from a 9V battery.



#### AUDIO MONITOR, S-METER AND TEST OSCILLATOR



Fig. 7. Audio monitor circuit diagram











_								
۶Ų	MP	U	$\mathbf{M}$	5 1	J	•	•	

AUDIO MONITOR

<b>Lesist</b>	ors				
R15	4·7kΩ	R17	l0kΩ	R19	ŀ0kΩ
R16	2·7kΩ	R18	lkΩ		•
	-10%. +V	V carbor			

Potentiometers

VR3 25kΩ linear VR4 10kΩ linear Capacitors

CI0 1µF CI1 50µF elect. 15V CI2 50µF elect. 15V

#### Transistor

TR4 007

#### **Miscellaneous**

SK5 Chassis mounting coaxial socket

JK1 Standard jack socket (fully insulated)

S3 Single pole, on/off toggle switch

BY3 9V layer type battery, PP4 or similar High impedance headphones

#### S-METER

Resist	ors				
R20	4·7kΩ	R23	4·7kΩ	R26	6-8kΩ
R21	22kΩ	R24	l0kΩ	R27	l0kΩ
R22	lkΩ	R25	lkΩ	R28	4.7kΩ
All =	±10%, <u>‡</u> V	<pre>/ carbor</pre>	1		

**Potentiometers** VR5 IOk Ωlog VR6 25kΩ linear

Capacitors

25µF CI5 50µF CI6 50µF C13 50µF C14 All elect. 15V

Transistors TR7 OC70 TR8 OC7I TR9 0C81

Miscellaneous

SK6 Chassis mounting coaxial socket MI Volt meter, 2.5V f.s.d.

#### TEST OSCILLATOR

Resiste	ors		
R29	4·7kΩ	R31	l8kΩ
R30	l8kΩ	R32	4·7kΩ
All 🗄	<u>-</u> 10%, <del>1</del>	W carbon	•

Capacitors

CI7  $0.1\mu$ F plastic CI9  $0.1\mu$ F plastic CI8 0.1µF plastic

Transistors

TRIO OC7I TRII OC71

Miscellaneous

S4 Single pole, on/off toggle switch BY4 9V layer type battery, PP4 or similar



Fig. 9. Audio monitor and S-meter circuit board

#### AUDIO MONITOR

The audio monitor consists of a single-transistor stage designed to drive a set of high-impedance headphones. The circuit is given in Fig. 7. The monitor is built on the same piece of Veroboard as the S-meter and it will be seen included in the layout diagram Fig. 9. The tone control, comprising C10 and VR4, is an optional extra and provides a degree of treble cut.

There is no reason why a larger a.f. amplifier should not be fitted, for example one to drive a loudspeaker, and this would be connected to the monitor input instead of the headphone monitor.



Fig. 11. Test oscillator circuit board layout. Note: no breaks in the copper strips required

#### S-METER

The function of the S-meter is to measure the strength of the incoming signal. The circuit is given in Fig. 8 and the components are numbered sequentially to those of the monitor. TR7 is a voltage amplifier which feeds a "detector", TR8. The output at TR8 collector consists of the input signal approximately integrated with respect to time, and this signal is applied to TR9. This last transistor forms one arm of a d.c. bridge which is initially balanced by the set-zero control VR6.

A meter was not actually built into the prototype, but sockets were provided so that an external meter could be plugged in when required. A meter with an f.s.d. of 2.5 volts is needed for this circuit.

The overall layout of the monitor and the S-meter is given in Fig. 9.

#### TEST OSCILLATOR

The requirement here is for a simple a.f. oscillator which can provide a signal for testing the various stages. A standard multivibrator is most easily used and a simple version, together with a layout, is given in Fig. 10 and Fig. 11.

This oscillator runs at about 300Hz and was originally incorporated in the same box as the monitor and S-meter. Stray pick-up, however, would make it preferable to use a separate box and power supply for this item.

#### **OVERALL CONSTRUCTION**

This equipment is most likely to be used out of doors and so a weather-proof construction is required. In the



Prototype layout of audio monitor, S-meter and test oscillator in the same case. Note: in practice it was found necessary to mount the test oscillator in a separate box to avoid stray pick-up

prototype the various circuit boards were screwed to short strips of wood which were then fixed inside steel boxes with lids which clipped shut. (The actual boxes used were ex-W.D. ones which once contained sets of spares for the "No. 19" set.) All controls and input/ output sockets are mounted on the sides of the boxes and each unit has its own power supply. Details of these components and the wiring arrangements are shown in the various photographs.

#### SETTING UP

The method of use for this apparatus is selfexplanatory. The units are connected as in Fig. 1 to form a complete receiver and, assuming that each individual stage is working correctly, little trouble should be encountered. A good earth connection is essential, this being applied to the pre-amplifier only. Due to the very high gain involved a certain amount of instability may occur, but this can be reduced by careful positioning of the units with respect to each other.

Some general notes concerning v.l.f. reception including details of suitable aerials were included in last month's article V.L.F. Phenomena.



L ATEST addition to the pop-record producer's acoustic box of tricks is a "psychedelic" effect that was once regarded as a major nuisance in long-distance medium frequency broadcasting.

Phase, skying, or selective fading—according to context occurs when a programme travels over two paths having slightly different delay times. The result is a weird quality of reproduction caused by the addition and cancellation of certain audio frequencies and the production of new ones.

This article investigates the theory of the phase effect and describes one professionally used means of achieving it. Suggestions are given for all-electronic phasing devices.

THE essence of the musical phase effect is to play two recordings of the same piece of music almost, but not quite, in step. The method formerly used by commercial radio disc jockeys—and now by record companies—is to play two copies of the soundtrack out of step and to mix the outputs at equal level. The characteristic "whoosh", accompanied by cancellation of some audio frequencies and re-inforcement of others, rises to an infinite frequency as the two recordings move exactly in step, and falls down in pitch as the recordings move apart—finally degenerating into a simple echo.

#### WHY DOES PHASE OCCUR?

The cause of the "whoosh" and frequency cancellation effect can be illustrated by a pulse waveform A (Fig. 1a).

The waveform is produced by (for example) differentiation of a square wave of frequency f (time period t). Suppose that another pulse waveform B, is available at a frequency of  $f + f_2$ , very slightly different in frequency from A (Fig. 1b).

If A and B are observed on a double beam oscilloscope (refer to left-hand column of Fig. 2) and the common timebase of the 'scope is synchronised to lock A in a stationary trace, then B will move very slowly relative to A. The speed of movement will depend on  $f_2$ , the frequency difference, which should be about one quarter of a hertz for f of about 100 to 200Hz.

Now suppose we mix A and B and display their resultant waveforms on a further, single-trace, oscillo-scope (right-hand column of Fig. 2) and listen to the mixed waveforms with an amplifier and loudspeaker.

As the pulses close up, the time period  $t_w$  (t whoosh) reduces—and this will be heard in the loudspeaker as a

rising "white noise" or "whoosh" effect. (It is possible to observe this effect without special equipment: the Loran navigation network audible on the amateur 160m band after dark can be heard to "phase" in this manner as the multiple radiating stations vary their pulse rates.)

#### **APPLICATION TO MUSIC**

Any "harsh" music--with particular apologies to the pop world!—is rich in peaky waveforms and lends itself to the production of phase on the same theoretical basis as the pulse trains A and B. What is needed is some



Fig. Ib. Waveform B, slightly different in frequency



rig. 2. waveforms A and B observed with oscilloscopes. The interval tw diminishes as the phase difference decreases, and the ear interprets this as a rising "whoosh" frequency means of splitting the original signal into two versions, one of which can be electronically delayed, or (by recording) made to advance and retard relative to the other.

#### "PURE" PHASE PRODUCTION

Two record players or tape decks mixed through a common amplifier, and of course playing the same recording, can be used to produce phase. A further recorder can be used to make a permanent "phased" recording—or alternatively the following method can be applied using one four-track recorder, a record player and a mixer/amplifier.

Step 1: Record the disc on to track one of the recorder (Fig. 3).

Step 2: Record disc again on track three (Fig. 4) and monitor the taped disc on track one (assuming the recorder will allow this) and at the same time monitor the record player output through the same amplifier, with equally mixed levels. Achieve phase by keeping recordings closely in step and cause "overtaking" by carefully slowing the machine which is ahead.



Fig. 3. Step one in creating pure phase



Fig. 4. Pure phase-step two. The direct output of the record player is mixed with the pre-recorded track one version and monitored while recording again on track three. Tracks are subsequently replayed together

Starting the recordings in coincidence requires some practice. It is easier to stop the tape (track one monitor) just after the beginning of the recording and then start the disc and keep the tape stationary until it is possible to start running the two in sync.

If you aim at producing an echo and then slow the faster of the two sources (finger on centre of disc or tape spool!), the echo time will decrease and you will achieve phase.

If both track one and track two final recordings are at approximately the same speed, the permanent phase recording can be reproduced at any time by parallel track playback. Fig. 5 shows an alternative method of playback which gives an impression of movement between two loudspeakers.

Another tape recorder approach is possible. Consider the two tape loop mechanisms with erase, record and playback heads arranged as shown in Fig. 6. If the distance in tape transport between record and playback heads is the same in each case, and the tape speeds are exactly the same, then whatever is recorded on the tape loops 1 and 2 at the record heads will appear at some time later at the playback heads exactly in step. However, if one tape loop speed is fixed and the other is slightly variable (but with its speed centred



Fig. 5. Another way of replaying the phased recording derived from the method given in Fig. 4, which gives an impression of movement between the loudspeakers



Fig. 6. Phase production with separate recorders held slightly out of sync.



Fig. 7. Basic "Pradge" uses a variable monostable to create delayed pulses





Fig. 9. Compound "Pradge". A number of monostables, similarly connected, are necessary







upon that of the fixed speed loop) then whatever is recorded at the record heads can be made to reappear in step (tape speeds the same); with echo (tape 2 slower than tape 1); or a head (tape 2 faster than tape 1).

Clearly if the speed of tape 2 is continuously variable, then the recording will phase as one loop draws ahead of the other. Phasing will of course occur only while the speed is being changed—which to avoid wow must not be too rapid—and will cease when the second loop has stabilised at its new speed.

#### ALL ELECTRONIC PHASE

The most marked feature of phase, the high frequency "whoosh", can be simulated electronically. The great advantage of a successful electronic system is that it can be used in a live performance without any need for recording. One possible system will now be described. This has been called Pradge—from the pulse re-insertive audio distortion generating equipment employed.

The musical waveform applied to "Pradge" is differentiated to extract a pulse train which is then amplified sufficiently to trigger a monostable of variable time constant. The output from the monostable is differentiated and mixed with the direct music fed to the loudspeaker (see Fig. 7).

Hence for every pulse on the musical waveform large enough to trigger the monostable, a second pulse is produced after a time determined by the setting of the monostable time constant t. The time interval between the pulses gives rise to a whoosh frequency  $f_{w}$ . which can be made to vary with the alteration of a single control on the monostable. Thus the system generates whoosh by pulse re-insertion, the frequency being variable. With continuous waveform inputs, the circuit given in Fig. 8 provides a good "swish" as the pitch control is varied, but on music it lacks the pleasing effect of pure phase (dual disc or tape) methods. Although extra pulses can be produced they are insufficient in number, chiefly because the circuit contains only one storage element---the monostableand thus only one pulse may be stored at any moment. It is nevertheless felt that the circuit is worthy of further attention.

#### COMPOUND PRADGE

To overcome the problem of storing many pulses at the same instant, a compound Pradge system is proposed. Several monostables are used, with AND gates directing incoming pulses to the sections which are not storing signals, and are thus able to accept them at any instant.

'The diagram (Fig. 9) shows the general arrangement, where the monostable outputs are taken from both collectors to obtain both direct and indirect outputs for the AND gates, which may be passive (diode) or active (transistor) elements.

The monostable outputs are added and differentiated to obtain a rapid sequence of pulses, each bearing a definite phase relationship to the original audio waveform peak that triggered a device, the time delay being dependent on the time constant of the storing device.

For the sake of completeness, a simple CR phase shift circuit is shown in Fig. 10. It consists of an antiphase-fed circuit which provides variable delay using the time constant of C and VR. It will provide a delay of 0.25Hz at 10kHz with C=1,500pF and R=10 kilohms. In practice several stages would probably be necessary to achieve audible phasing.

It is hoped to publish a more simple method of achieving the phase effect in the near future.



A selection of readers' suggested circuits. It should be emphasised that these designs have not been proven by us. They will at any rate stimulate further thought.

This is YOUR page and any idea published will be awarded payment according to its merit.

#### AN ELECTRONIC STORM

A RECENT series of articles on electronic sound effects has given me the idea of constructing an electronic storm, which, once switched on rages indefinitely without any further help from the operator.

The equipment operates from the familiar White Noise Generator (January 1968). The output from the generator is passed to two electronic active filters. The output of one of the filters is fed to a diode demodulator and a two stage v.l.f. amplifier. The signal from this amplifier is fed to a transistor which modifies the transfer characteristic of the second filter. The output is taken from this second filter.

The output consists of two random signals. The wind itself is pink noise (i.e. a narrow band of white noise) whose bandwidth and amplitude are varied by the v.l.f. to produce a sound like a natural storm. Switches are provided to change from moaning gales to a violent storm with slashing rain. The sound of a steady downpour is available as an additional bonus from the v.l.f. side of the apparatus.

The circuit is given in Fig. 1 and a block diagram in Fig. 2.

The apparatus was built on a tagboard; layout should not be critical. However, unless a very low impedance power supply is used, it may be necessary to decouple the v.l.f. amplifier to prevent oscillation at these low frequencies which would ruin the whole effect.

The choke used in the first filter was included to give the filter higher gain and to make it more stable at high Q factors. It was a surplus item removed from a R1155B receiver filter.

It is considered best to test the equipment as it is being built. First construct the noise generator and its emitter follower. Connect the output, via a suitable capacitor, to an audio amplifier and ensure that there is a noise output.

Next build the first electronic filter, and connect its output, via the capacitor, to the amplifier. It should be



Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the storm generator. The first OA81 (left) is selected for high noise output. Alternatively a cheap general purpose diode would do if it is noisy



# Fig. 2. Block diagram showing how the demodulated v.l.f. component of filtered white noise is used to vary the characteristic of an electronic filter

possible to adjust the VR1 to give an oscillation. If not, try disconnecting it. If oscillation then takes place use a high value resistor. If oscillation still does not occur, try an emitter bypass arrangement as in the second filter. If that won't do it the 100 kilohm resistor may be changed to  $33k\Omega$ . If none of these changes succeed, check the circuit and remedy the faulty wiring or component! The circuit should be oscillating at a high audio frequency, about that of the television line whistle on 405 line transmissions. Now reduce the gain of the circuit with VR1 and hear the sound of falling rain as oscillation just ceases. Some coils may require capacitors across them to achieve the desired effect, others may have too large an inductance, and the only cure is to rewind or replace them !

Next the demodulator and the v.l.f. amplifier may be built, as far as VR2. These are difficult to check without a high impedance voltmeter or oscilloscope, but if they are working, these instruments are not required for this experiment. If a high impedance voltmeter or d.c. oscilloscope is connected to the collector of the output transistor, a random varying voltage should be observed. It might be possible to hear a rumbling sound in the amplifier, if it is connected to the output.

Next, construct the rest of the circuit, but leave the  $200\mu$ F capacitor connected to the first emitter of the filter with one end disconnected. When the filter is completed, it may be tested as before. With the switches on, deeper pink noise should be obtained.

The operation will be completed by the connection of the  $200\mu$ F capacitor to TR5 emitter. With the 2 megohm resistor set at 1 megohm, the output of the filter should represent a violent storm. If not, it may be that a large resistance should be connected across the  $200\mu$ F. I would suggest 330 kilohms for a start.

It should be noted that the setting of VR1 is critical for correct operation.

VR3 and VR4 are a mixing network for the final output. VR4 controls the wind, and VR3 the steady downpour outputs respectively.

J. C. de Rivaz, B.Sc. Barnet.

#### For Future Reference

An index for volume three (January 1967) to December 1967) is now available price is 6d inclusive of postage.

Orders for copies of the Index only should be addressed to the Post Sales Department, George Newnes Ltd., Tower House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.2.


AND



# PART 2-A CATHODE RAY TUBE COLOUR PATTERN DISPLAY



THE first article of this series gave brief details of the employment of a cathode ray tube display with a colour scanner capable of producing moving patterns in colour from audio frequency signals, such signals being derived from music or sine/square-wave generators. A display of this kind can be produced from an old television receiver, providing that the cathode ray tube and the e.h.t. supply circuits are both in working order. Some familiarity with TV receiver circuitry is, of course, essential. This experimental project should certainly not be undertaken by the novice.

## FIRST STAGE—POWER SUPPLIES

Having acquired a redundant TV receiver (suitable models are frequently available for  $\pounds 10^{\circ}$  or less), modification is then carried out on the following lines.

The first stage is to strip out all unrequired valves and components, i.e. the r.f., i.f., video and frame oscillator circuitry. The line scan oscillator and its amplifier, which will most likely be part of the e.h.t. circuit, must be left in and supplied with the necessary h.t. from an external power supply so that the e.h.t. supply can be made to operate again.

Most TV sets employ the a.c./d.c. system of heater and h.t. supply derived directly from the mains. This must be done away with, particularly in view of the experimental nature of this project. On no account should the new heater and h.t. supplies be taken direct from the mains. Such practice would not only be dangerous but could also prove to be lethal.

The heater voltage for the remaining line scan oscillator, its amplifier, and the e.h.t. valves may well prove to be different for each valve left in circuit although the common heater current will most likely be 0.3A. A low voltage a.c. supply from a transformer must therefore be provided. The voltage required will depend upon whether the heaters can be left in series at 0.3A, or parallel wired if each valve has the same heater voltage. The new h.t. supply must be capable of supplying 300–350V at 120mA since it will be providing power for the tube e.h.t. circuit as well as the new circuits. It must of course employ a mains transformer, rectifier, and smoothing circuit in the usual way.

## BRILLIANCE CONTROL

The second stage is to get the e.h.t. supply and the tube working. The tube brilliance control circuit will probably have to be modified accordingly, and here it may be easier to rewire the brilliance control circuitry and employ variable cathode bias. Other tube potentials should be adjusted according to the make and type of tube.

The TV set shown in the photographs was originally a Ferguson type 306T with a Mullard MW43/64 flat faced tube designed to operate with a maximum of 14kV e.h.t. It required a grid bias of approximately -60V to produce cut off, i.e. brilliance reduced to zero.

On completion of this second stage the tube should now display a bright spot at the centre when the brilliance control is turned up. Do not run in this condition for more than is necessary as the beam intensity may be sufficient to burn a hole in the tube fluorescent coating. If an ion trap is fitted to the tube it must be properly positioned before brilliance can be obtained.

By using variable cathode bias for brilliance control the grid can be directly returned to earth via a 470 kilohm resistor. The pulsing voltage can then be applied directly to the grid via series resistances as will be shown later.



Fig. 2.1. The colour scanner assembly (see text and also Fig. 2.2)

## **DEFLECTOR COILS**

The deflector coils may be found connected in parallel to preserve symmetrical deflection. They should be left wired this way ready for connection to the output transformers of the new deflection amplifiers. However, as a check on proper deflection of the tube trace, a low a.c. voltage, say 2V to 3V, could be connected to each coil in turn.

The display is now ready for the assembly, wiring, and connecting up of the new circuits which comprise two pulse generators, two deflector coil amplifiers, and input and phase shift circuitry.

The existing focusing arrangement is not altered or disturbed in any way.

# THE COLOUR SCANNER

First, however, the colour scanner must be assembled and a suitable d.c. motor mounted under the tube.

The arrangement used in the writer's experimental display is shown in the photograph. The motor is a 12V d.c. type taking a current of 0.5A and runs at

The stripped down TV set ready for the assembly and wiring of the new circuits. The partly assembled new heater and h.t. supply can be seen on the right



Fig. 2.2. Details of the colour scanner hub and method of securing the inner edges of the colour segments

approximately 10 revolutions per second. This motor was mounted as shown beneath the tube with the shaft extended via a flexible coupler to the scanner hub.

This hub was made from a metal tape spool (Ferrograph type). The centre section of the spool was removed leaving the two spoked faces which were bolted together and provided with a boss and spindle to couple up to the drive motor. Fig. 2.1 shows the general assembly of the scanner which has an overall diameter of 28in. The diameter will be larger if the c.r.t. is greater than 12in vertically across the face.

The colour material for the scanner is *Cinemoid* which is available from Strand Electric and Engineering Limited, 250 Kennington Lane, London, S.E.11. Pieces  $12in \times 12in \cos t 2s$  9d each and are available in a great variety of colours. A piece of  $12in \times 12in$  will just allow for one segment of the scanner shown in

This shows the d.c. motor mounted beneath the c.r.t. This motor should be controlled by a variable series resistor if necessary so that the scanner will turn at 6 to 10 revolutions per second. Any 12 to 24 volt motor with sufficient power and a nominal speed of 600 r.p.m. will suffice





The completed cathode ray tube colour pattern display

Fig. 2.1. The Strand Electric reference for these pieces is No. 61 which ensures getting the  $12in \times 12in$  sheets.

## **ARRANGEMENT OF COLOURS**

For optimum colour effect the segments should be coloured as shown in Fig. 2.1. The two segments marked light blue and dark blue (6 and 7) were found to give a contrast of blues but one or the other could be replaced with a deep red or green to obtain a similar effect.

The colour segments are cut to cover an arc of just over 51 degrees *plus half an inch for overlapping* as shown in Fig. 2.2. The inner edges also overlap the inside of the hub faces as in Fig. 2.2 and 6B.A. nuts and screws secure the two hub faces and the inner edges of the colour segments as shown in the same diagram. The long overlaps, i.e. from inner to outer diameter are glued with Evostick—the only adhesive found to glue *Cinemoid* successfully.

When rotating at between six and ten times per second the scanner, which may appear too flexible whilst stationary, remains quite stable and flat. Care should be taken, however, to see that the motor drive and scanner hub run true and that the scanner is perfectly round at the outer edge.

# **CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS**

Details and circuits for the pulse generators and deflection amplifiers, etc. will be dealt with in next month's article.



Fig. 2.3. Circuit of the power supply used by the writer which may serve as a guide to a general arrangement for obtaining the scanner motor voltage, h.t. and heater voltage for new circuitry and any necessary series heater voltage

The power supply circuit used for the display built by the writer may be of interest and is given in Fig. 2.3. The voltage for any series heater circuits remaining in use, i.e. line oscillator and e.h.t., circuit will of course depend on the number of valves and their respective heater voltages. The motor voltage and current will also depend on that required, but a d.c. motor capable of turning the colour scanner will most likely take around 0.5 amp at 12 volts or so.

The block diagram Fig. 2.4 shows the different circuits associated with the c.r. colour pattern display. These are fairly simple circuit arrangements and can be assembled on small chassis bolted to the existing TV chassis as will be shown next month.





# MAMMOTH MICRO PLANT

CLAIMED to be the largest European manufacturer of integrated circuits, Marconi-Elliott Microelectronics Ltd. has recently been formed by English Electric. This new company has a modern production plant with a production capacity of over five million microcircuits per year.

The new factory at Witham, Essex, total area 96,000 sq ft, was officially opened by the Minister of Technology, Rt Hon Anthony Wedgwood Benn MP on July 5. This significant development puts Britain in a strong position to combat international competition in European markets.

An operator controlling a semi-automatic encapsulation machine at the new Marconi-Elliott Microelectronics plant at Witham, Essex.

The process, in which semiconductors are put into cans and sealed in an atmosphere of dry nitrogen, is carried out in a cabinet into which nitrogen gas is fed at above atmospheric pressure and continuously monitored in humidity and temperature. The operator works through two portholes with rubber glove extensions attached.

The gleaming white external appearance of the new factory is indicative of the clinical atmosphere within. Scrupulously clean working areas are essential in semiconductor production. At Witham the air cleanliness is controlled to very precise limits and temperature never varies more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$ °C and humidity is kept within  $\pm 10$  per cent of 45 per cent. Nylon coats or overalls are compulsory throughout this carefully regulated environment.

Certain processes require even higher standards of clean air than provided in the main areas: operators in, for example, the mask making sections operate equipment in

> A major feature of the service offered to customers is a comprehensive applications engineering facility, able to design integrated circuits for specific purposes.

> The photograph shows an applications engineer working on a "breadboard" layout for a customer application.







A steam generator, connected to a quartz tube, used in the oxidisation process carried out on silicon slices when they are in a diffusion furnace

A general view of the main 6,000 sq ft assembly area. The front row of girls in the photograph are testing circuits before they are assembled into their final packages

laminar flow "boxes" providing Class 100 clean air conditions.

The factory is like a giant three layer sandwich, with production and development areas occupying a central floor. This floor is serviced by gas, water, electricity, etc., from below through a complex network of pipes, and from above by a giant rabbit warren of air conditioning ducts. Other services installed include an effluent treatment plant, a demineralised water treatment plant, vacuum cleaning plant and an auxiliary electrical supply to protect the banks of diffusion furnaces. Production and development staff gain access through changing rooms.

Production at present is concentrated on bipolar microcircuits, with MOST production being carried out in a smaller area. This relationship is expected to change radically by the 1970s with metal oxide silicon transistor (MOST) circuits accounting for a much higher percentage. Of major importance for the future is the research work being undertaken, especially in connection with large scale integration for linear and digital circuits; automated production techniques for interconnecting these circuits are being explored.

# GOOD (COMPUTERISED) HOUSEKEEPING AT THE B.B.C.....

or how to stretch that licence revenue to the limit

HOUSEKEEPING can be a great problem especially if you are responsible for supplying all the BBC's transmitting stations with essential parts. This is the problem of the BBC's Central Valve Store. Some transmitting valves can cost  $\pounds$ 3,000 each. No prudent "housewife" would want to hold too many of these items in stock.

Expansion of BBC television in monochrome and colour, the duplication of BBC-1 on u.h.f. and the modernisation of the shortwave stations, have greatly increased the range of valves, semiconductors, cathode ray tubes, camera tubes, and similar devices now in use. Some 4,000 different types are now held in store.

So now an ICT 1909 general purpose computer (see photo) has been called in to compile inventories of valve stocks, and to indicate when new supplies should be ordered from manufacturers. Factors taken in account in the computer programme are stock in hand, stock on order, shortages, requests for special schemes, forecasted demand, minimum order quantity.

The advantage of computerised housekeeping is that no capital is tied up in excess stocks, and that so far as possible no interruption of services will occur due to shortages of replacement parts. Store space is also reduced to the minimum—effecting further economies.





# ANALOGUE PEAC COMPUTER By D.BOLLEN

This month's article deals with UNIT "D"—the multiplier, which is the final piece of PEAC equipment. After a technical description, details of the construction and setting up are given.

The servo driven potentiometer has been widely employed in the past for multiplication of one variable voltage by another, but its frequency response, in most cases, is seldom better than 0-5Hz. Modern analogue computers now tend to use all solid-state multiplier circuits, which have a frequency response extending into the kHz region, but they are both complex and expensive. Taking the quarter-square multiplier as an example, it needs five operational amplifiers and two diode function generators to produce an accurate product voltage from two inputs. It follows, therefore, that analogue multiplier circuit design can be expected to present considerable difficulties when cost is an important consideration.

# UNIT "D"-THE MULTIPLIER

Working on the premise that even a multiplier of restricted performance can make a worthwhile contribution to an analogue computer which lacks such a facility, an accuracy of  $\pm 2.5$  per cent and a frequency response of 50Hz under the most favourable conditions was considered to be an acceptable specification for the UNIT "D" multiplier. Although 0-50Hz seems rather limited by ordinary electronic standards, in the context of "parallel" computer circuit operation it represents a useful compute time which compares favourably with the servo multiplier.

UNIT "D" contains three distinct circuits, two operational amplifiers and a bistable reed relay driver. One of the amplifiers is identical to those used with UNIT "A", and is available as a multi-purpose operational amplifier when the multiplier is not in service.

# TIME DIVISION

With the time division multiplier, a square wave is modulated in such a way that the mark/space ratio is proportional to one input voltage, while the amplitude of the waveform is proportional to another input voltage. The mean value of the resulting waveform is then proportional to the product of the two input voltages.

Looking at Fig. 9.1, which sets out the simplified multiplier circuit with associated waveforms, a voltage  $E_2$  is compared with a fixed voltage  $E_3$  at the input of the integrating amplifier. A bistable relay is arranged to switch §1 and §2 when the integrator output reaches a pre-determined value, conveniently about two thirds of the maximum available amplifier output swing. If the sign of  $E_3$  at the S1 contacts is correct, the feedback will be positive, and a self-sustained oscillation at a frequency determined mainly by  $E_2$  and  $C_f$  will result. When  $E_2 = 0$  the output from the integrator will consist of a sawtooth or symmetrical ramp waveform, with identical rising and falling slopes, which is generated by  $E_3$ .

Assume now that a voltage  $E_2$  is applied; this will be added to, or subtracted from  $E_3$ , depending on the position of the SI switch. The ramp waveform is therefore modified to an asymmetric form where the rising and falling slopes become dependent on the level and sign of  $E_2$ .

Waveform (a) in Fig. 9.1 depicts the asymmetric ramp for  $+E_2$  and  $-E_2$ , while waveform (b) shows the square wave generated by the switch, of mark/space dependent on the magnitude of  $E_2$ . As S2 is synchronised with S1, so the input resistor R1 will be alternately switched to the inverting and non-inverting inputs of the product amplifier, and will remain at each contact for a time dependent on the frequency and mark/space of the switching waveform.

The amplitude of the product amplifier output is



Fig. 9.1. Time division multiplier with associated waveforms

# COMPONENTS

# UNIT "D" FRONT PANEL AND BOX Potentiometers

- VR25 100Ω wirewound
- VR26 50Ω wirewound
- (both panel mounting type)

## Switches

- SII 3 pole, 4 way rotary SI2 Double-pole slide switch (c/o contacts)

# Sockets

2 red, 2 blue, 1 black, 2 yellow, 3 white, I green, and 6 miniature sockets

## Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Material for front panel and box. Hardboard, 2 off  $12\frac{2}{8}$ in  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ in, 2 off  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in  $\times$   $3\frac{3}{16}$ in. White plastic laminate, 2 off  $12\frac{2}{8}$ in  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ in, 2 off  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ in, 1 off 12in  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{6}$ in. Softwood, 25in  $\times$   $\frac{1}{2}$ in  $\times$   $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Knob, one Radiospares  $1\frac{1}{8}$ in type PK with pointer.

#### UNIT "D" BISTABLE RELAY AND PRODUCT AMPLIFIER D ...!...

(esiste	ors		
RI	lkΩ	*R14	10kΩ 1%
R2	4·3kΩ	R15	lkΩ <sup>™</sup>
R3	4·3kΩ	R16	<b>820</b> Ω
R4	4·3kΩ	R17	820Ω
R5	lkΩ	R18	lkΩ
R6	100Ω	R19	8·2kΩ
*R7	llkΩ l°	R20	22kΩ
R8	lOkΩ	R21	22kΩ
R9	27kΩ	R22	8·2kΩ
R10	2·2kΩ	*R23	200Ω 2°
RII	100Ω	*R24	lkΩ 2%
*R12	10kΩ 1%	*R25	1.2kΩ 1%
*R13	9·1kΩ 1%	*R26	<b>300</b> Ω 1%

(All  $10\% \frac{1}{2}$  watt carbon composition except \* = IW metal oxide)

# Potentiometers

VRI 100k $\Omega$  vertical skeleton pre-set VR2 220 $\Omega$  miniature horizontal pre-set

Capacitors

ĊL

- 1μF polyester 250V d.c. 0·25μF polyester 250V d.c. C2
- C3 IµF elect. 15V
- 8µF elect. 15V C4
- C5 100µF elect. 15V

- Transistors TRI, TR2 2N2926 (orange) or 2N3904 (2 off) TR3 2N3906 TR4 2N3904 TR5, TR6 ACY28 or AC126 (2 off)

# Diodes

- DI-D4 OA202 (4 off)
- Choke

LI 5H (Radiospares "Midget" type)

**Reed** coils

RLA, RLB Miniature triple 12V Osmor type MTI2V (2 off)

**Reed** switches RLAI, RLA2 Hamlin MRG2 20-40AT (4 off) RLBI, RLB2

Miscellaneous

S.R.B.P., 1 off  $3in \times 3\frac{1}{4}in$ , 1 off  $3in \times 4\frac{1}{4}in$ . Small turret tags. Baseboard 12 in  $\times 4in$ s.r.b.p. or plastic laminate



Fig. 9.2. Multiplier circuit, comprising product amplifier panel and bistable relay panel

wholly dependent on  $E_1$ , but whatever the value of  $E_1$  it will be divided by  $10/E_2$  (time division), which is the same thing as  $(E_1 \times E_2)/10$ , assuming of course that appropriate values for R1-R3,  $R_f$  and  $E_3$  are chosen.

Waveforms (c) shows what happens to different signs of  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ , in terms of the square wave. If now the mean voltage level of the output from the product amplifier is extracted by a suitable filter (see waveform (d)) it can be seen that four quadrant multiplication has been achieved. When  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are both positive, or both negative, the product voltage will be positive, but when  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are of opposite sign, the product becomes negative.

The multiplier circuit will now be described.



Fig. 9.3. Dimensions and engraving details for UNIT "D" front panel

## **UNIT "D" MULTIPLIER CIRCUIT**

As the operational amplifier circuit has already been given in connection with UNIT "A", it appears in symbolised form only in the multiplier circuit of Fig. 9.2, with VR26 as the front panel balance control, and a fixed value of input resistor R12 provided internally for use with the multiplier. As the feedback capacitor  $C_{\rm f}$  only affects the integrator waveform frequency, without altering other multiplier characteristics, it is useful to leave it as a plug-in component, so that the multiplier carrier frequency can be adjusted easily.

The output from the integrator, which it will be remembered from Fig. 9.1 carries information as to the magnitude and sign of input  $E_2$ , is fed via S11B to a diode resistor network composed of D1, D2, R15-R18, and VR2, the purpose of which is to allow the following bistable relay driver to be switched at precisely determined voltage levels. VR2 establishes the working point of the diode resistor network.

A conventional cross-coupled multivibrator is utilised as a relay driver, with reed coils RLA and RLB forming the respective collector loads of TR5 and TR6. D3 and D4 are used to ensure a "cleaner" switching action at high repetition rates, and the bistable circuit will function satisfactorily at frequencies in excess of 100Hz without undue relay contact bounce. The reference voltage, which was shown as  $\pm E_3$  in Fig. 9.1, is extracted from a resistor network R23-R26 and VR25 in Fig. 9.2. VR25 allows positive and negative values of  $E_3$  to be made equal.  $E_3$  voltages are then fed, via RLA2 and RLB2 switches, and resistor R13, back to the summing junction of the integrator, thus completing the closed-loop to maintain oscillation.

## SIGN CHANGE

The square wave switching cycle is presented to the input of the product amplifier by RLA1 and RLB1, with R14 acting as the input resistor. Changeover switch S12 is included to allow the sign of the multiplier output voltage to be changed to suit a particular problem set-up.

A product amplifier open-loop gain of about 1,000, which is the gain of the Fig. 9.2 circuit, is quite satisfactory for good accuracy when working with a fixed, closed-loop gain close to unity. Long-tailed pair TR1 and TR2 provide inverting and non-inverting inputs, while TR3 is the output transistor, and TR4 forms a constant current load for TR3, in place of a fixed resistor, thus enabling larger loads to be driven without excessive dissipation. VR1 serves to zero the amplifier output. The ratio of resistors R7 and R14 gives a product amplifier gain (closed-loop) of 1·1, while R13/R12 yields an equivalent gain for the integrating amplifier of 0·91. The lower value of gain for the integrator enables  $E_2$  to equal  $E_3$  without stopping the integration cycle, and yet the overall gain of the multiplier is still unity because  $1\cdot 1 \times 0.91 = 1$ .

# **FILTER CIRCUIT**

The purpose of the filter circuit L1, C2-C5, R6, and S11A, is to remove the square wave carrier without distorting the product waveform when input voltages are time varying. Bearing in mind that computer waveforms are extremely diverse, it is almost impossible to achieve near perfect results with one filter circuit, especially when the carrier frequency is not far removed from input frequencies. To allow compromise, therefore, the cut-off frequency of the Fig. 9.2 filter can be set by switch S11A to suit the circumstances of a particular problem set-up.

The three switch positions, 1Hz, 10Hz, and 50Hz, represent approximately the roll-off points given by the filter, and the bandwidth handled by the multiplier. In the 1Hz position the filter will virtually eliminate carrier ripple when input voltages are of very low frequency, but the 50Hz setting is used with fast integrator waveform inputs, where ripple may be less objectionable.

## CONSTRUCTION OF UNIT "D" FRONT PANEL AND BOX

Details of the UNIT "D" front panel and box appear in Fig. 9.3 and Fig. 9.4. Note that the operational amplifier (OA4) socket positions and panel markings





Fig. 9.4. Construction of the box for UNIT "D"

are the same as for UNIT "A" operational amplifiers. S11, VR25, VR26, and all sockets may be mounted after the front panel has been marked and drilled.

# INTERNAL LAYOUT OF THE MULTIPLIER

The internal layout and interconnecting wiring of the multiplier are shown in Fig. 9.5. Operational amplifier, bistable relay driver, and product amplifier circuit panels are bolted with stand-off spacers to a  $12in \times 4in$  s.r.b.p. or plastics laminate baseboard, which rests on the wooden bearers at the base of the UNIT "D" box.

Component placement positions for the bistable relay circuit panel, and the product amplifier panel, also appear in Fig. 9.5, together with a rear view of the front panel assembly. The operational amplifier (OA4) is made up in accordance with instructions given in the May issue of PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS (pages 209-210).

# BISTABLE RELAY CIRCUIT CONSTRUCTION

Drill the bistable relay circuit panel according to Fig. 9.6, and insert turret tags. Then mount all components and complete underside wiring, leaving the reed switches RLA1, RLA2, RLB1, and RLB2 until



last. A triple reed coil is specified for the Fig. 9.2 circuit, to allow the addition of an extra pair of reed switches if the multiplier is to be enlarged to cater for three input voltages; this modification will, of course, also involve the construction of another product amplifier.

# PRODUCT AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT CONSTRUCTION

Drilling details and underside wiring of the product amplifier panel appear in Fig. 9.7. Accurate matching of input transistors TR1 and TR2 may not be necessary with this low gain circuit. A 2N2926 transistor should not be employed in the TR4 position, in place of the 2N3904, as its maximum  $V_{ee}$  will be exceeded.

After inserting turret tags, mount resistors and transistors first, then follow with L1, and capacitors C2-C5. C1 is soldered into position last of all, across the amplifier input turret tags, as shown in Fig. 9.5.

# FINAL ASSEMBLY AND SETTING UP OF UNIT "D"

Mount the three circuit panels on the baseboard and complete all interconnecting wiring between the circuit panels and the front panel, including S12 which can be left floating for the time being. The resulting assembly can be set-up and tested out of its box.

Connect red, green, and blue flexible wires from the bistable relay panel to the UNIT "A" power supply solder tags, or alternatively to TL1, TL2, and TL3 with stackable plugs.

Place S11 in the "off" position and zero-set the operational amplifier (OA4) following instructions given earlier for UNIT "A" amplifiers, after allowing the usual warm-up period. When adjusting the VR26 balance control connect M/SK2 to any earth socket with a patching lead. Next, attach a sensitive d.c. voltmeter (0-1V) to M/SK3 and zero-set the multiplier output by adjustment of VR1 on the product amplifier circuit panel.







Fig. 9.6 (far left). Top and underside views of bistable relay panel

Fig. 9.7 (left). Top and underside views of product amplifier circuit panel

Insert a  $0.25\mu$ F capacitor into OA4/SK11 and SK12, and switch S11 to 10Hz. A "buzz" from the relays should now be heard, which may or may not sound erratid. Transfer the d.c. voltmeter to OA4 output while the relays are still working and adjust VR2 on the bistable relay panel for zero volts; this should produce an even note from the relays. Return the voltmeter lead to the multiplier output M/SK3 and this time zeroset with VR25.

Apply an input of +5V to M/SK2; the relay "buzz" will drop in frequency, but no output should be observed at M/SK3. Transfer the +5V patching lead to M/SK1 and again no output should be seen. Finally, apply +5V to both inputs, M/SK1 and SK2, to produce a multiplier output of  $5^2/10$  or 2.5V.

Throw switch S12 to change output polarity and experiment with inputs of differing sign. If all is well, the product voltage should retain its value of 2.5 for any sign combination of input voltages and S12.



## RADIOISOTOPE EXPERIMENTS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

By J. B. Dance, M.Sc., B.Sc. Published by Pergamon Press Ltd. 200 pages, 7½in × 5in. Price 27s 6d

THIS concisely written book fulfils a long-felt need for a synoptical guide to the properties of radioactive materials, simple experiments therewith, and an outline of their applications. This subject is now so topical that modern school teaching cannot ignore it. Mr Dance writes in a clear style which is delightful to read and easy to understand, assuming only elementary general knowledge of physics, chemistry and very simple mathematics. All further concepts are adequately explained within the text.

The first two chapters deal briefly with fundamentals of atomic structure and nuclear radiation, including units and measuring equipment. Further chapters are devoted to the problems of biological hazards from nuclear radiations and tolerance limits, as well as general methods of experimental procedure. Four chapters describe numerous safe experiments for practical teaching. Appendices present data tables, a list of suppliers and the legislation controlling the use of radioactive materials.

All experiments are described in sufficient detail to permit immediate practical implementation and copious suggestions are included for further work. The experiments are designed to make use of existing materials and facilities in any school chemistry laboratory, calling for only inexpensive auxiliaries and simple electronic equipment restricted to G.M. tube detectors (Geiger counters). Nevertheless, the range of experiments covers all important basic principles in a well rounded-off survey. No experiments with a gamma ray spectrometer are described, on account of the prohibitive price of this instrument in commercial forms. (This financial barrier has now been broken For best accuracy it is advisable to go over all adjustments again to obtain optimum settings, and also verify that the multiplier will handle a full range of input voltages.

Due to the fact that the power supply may be working close to its maximum current limit, there could be some fall-off in multiplier accuracy because of switching transients, this can be checked by employing the extra current facility, S1 in Fig. 3.1. The optional -12V relay power supply should obviate the difficulty if it occurs.

To use the operational amplifier (OA4) on its own, merely switch S11 to the "off" position and patch the amplifier sockets in the normal way.

Next month: The final article in the PEAC series. This will complete the operational details of UNIT "D", and will give some examples of special circuits to represent mechanical phenomena, and some general notes.

down by the STRACE spectrometer design published in this magazine.)

Natural rainfall is a most rewarding subject for radiochemical study by school groups and societies, as Mr Dance points out in some very brief notes, giving rather insufficient information to reveal the scope of such projects. This is no just criticism, because such information has nowhere yet been available and Mr. Dance has not set out to tread new paths, but rather to present a fine collection of well-tried experimental recipes aimed to illustrate basic principles which he has described equally well.

M.L.M.

## BEGINNERS GUIDE TO TRANSISTORS By J. A. Reddihough Published by the Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd.

160 pages,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in  $\times$  5in. Price 15s

This addition to the Newnes' series of Beginners Guides packs a great deal of information into few pages.

The tenor of the text is essentially practical with an absolute minimum of mathematics. Analyses of commonly encountered circuits, both domestic and pulse, is managed in concentrated and readily assimilable bites of a few paragraphs.

From an opening chapter outlining the physics of conduction in semiconductor materials, the reader is instructed briefly in manufacturing techniques and types of transistor. A chapter on basic transistor circuits and characteristics leads on to a whole host of representative circuits found in a.f., r.f., and pulse equipment. These include amplifiers, both single and compound, and a.m. and f.m. radio receivers. A u.h.f. tuner is examined in a section on television transistor circuitry and intergrated circuits have a short chapter to themselves.

The pulse circuit family is well represented in a general chapter on electronic circuits. This also embraces operational amplifiers and sinewave generators.

The final chapter outlines general fault finding procedures and there are some useful guidelines provided both for diagnoses of faulty stages and transistor check outs with an ohmmeter.

# BUCHTAL CLOCK By G.HOLLOWAY

This article describes the construction of a crystal clock with simple digital display. It was first designed to operate in a car with a 12 volt system. Although it may be thought to be fairly expensive for the duty required, the circuitry is given for the guidance of readers who are interested in frequency division principles.

As a pure exercise, it is probably worth considering the relative merits of a.c. and d.c. powered systems and readout briefly before going into the clock circuitry more closely.

# **DESIGN** CONSIDERATIONS

Let us suppose a pure electronic readout is required using numerical display tubes. A 200 to 350 volt supply at 10mA would be required. If this method is run from the nominal 12V d.c. supply, the output must remain reasonably steady for supply fluctuations between 9 and 16V at a consumption of about 7 watts. To this must be added the consumption (and cost) of four ring counters using high voltage transistors or thyristors. The net result would be a display unit taking much more power than the basic clock.

It could be argued that, since we would require 250V d.c., why not run the equipment from an a.c. 250V mains supply, using the 50Hz mains frequency as a fairly constant frequency supply source instead of the crystal. Some of the divider stages could therefore be eliminated. As the power consumption is not now a critical factor, two more number tubes may be driven to display seconds, but two more ring counters would be required.

It can be inferred that if a number tube display is required, complete with long-term count-down, then considerably more current would be required.

The system described in this article overcomes power consumption problems by using a pulsed Ledex switching unit with direct dial readout. Consequently, a mains supply is not necessary and the circuitry is simplified. It is not restricted to being a "one only" clock; the basic electronic frequency dividing unit can be used as a master to operate any number of slave display units, provided sufficient power is available. In the case of a car, the tube h.t. supply could be switched on only when the ignition switch is operated. In the home, slave units could be strategically placed and driven from the central timing unit. This could be powered by a small motor cycle

This could be powered by a small motor cycle battery which is on constant charge via a mains power unit. In the event of mains failure the clock would be able to keep running for up to four days solely from the charged battery.

The prototype described here was designed for operation in a car, but it had to withstand variations in supply voltage and temperature. Divider stability depends on the quality of its capacitors; these values sometimes depend on temperature, which may govern the accuracy of the clock.

In practice the prototype clock has maintained excellent operations with variation from 9 volts to approximately 16 volts, and temperatures from  $-10^{\circ}$ C to  $+50^{\circ}$ C. The current consumption is 40mA continuous with short pulses of up to 1.3A when the Ledex switches on the display sub-assembly are pulsed into rotation. Averaged out over a long period, the consumption of the clock is far less than that of a parking light.





# OPERATION

The basis of any clock is a time standard. There are two highly stable portable frequency standards: a tuning fork and a quartz crystal oscillator. In this unit the crystal oscillator was chosen, both for simplicity of tuning and operation, as the element of the clock. Fig. 1 shows the block diagram of the complete system.

The signal source is the crystal oscillator which produces a 10kHz sine wave. This is then squared by an overdriven amplifier which functions as a peak clipper. A train of six divider stages serves to reduce this output frequency by an overall ratio of 600,000 to 1. These stages consist basically of staircase generators, which are sometimes referred to as pump circuits.

The output frequency from the final divider is routed through a power amplifier circuit, then on to the "minutes" display Ledex solenoid. By specific wiring of the contact arrangement on the wafers of this switch, every tenth "minute" pulse is passed through "pulse unit 1" to provide a tens of minutes display on Ledex 2. Every sixth one of these is passed through "pulse unit 2" to provide the hours display.

## **CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR**

If a crystal is used as the basic element of a clock, one of the simplest circuits to employ to provide a frequency standard is the transistor version of the Pierce circuit.



This has one unique advantage in that it contains no tuned element except for the crystal which is contained in the feedback path, from collector to base, of TR1, see Fig. 2.

The trimmer VC1 provides frequency adjustment in the final setting up of the unit. Decoupling and additional line volt stabilisation is achieved with the capacitor C3 and Zener diode D1, the latter maintaining approximately 3 volts to keep the crystal drive voltage down to a suitable level.



# INCREASE YOUR KNOWLEDGE



MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGES

# MANY COURSES TO CHOOSE FROM incl.

RADIO AND TV ENGINEERING SERVICING, TRANSISTOR AND PRINTED CIRCUIT SERVICING, CLOSED CIRCUIT TV, ELECTRONICS, NUMERICAL CONTROL ELECTRONICS, TELEMETRY TECHNIQUES, SERVOMECHANISMS, PRINCIPLES OF AUTOMATION, COMPUTERS, etc.

# ALSO EXAMINATION COURSES FOR

Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers C. & G. Telecommunication Technicians' Certs. C. & G. Electronic Servicing R.T.E.B. Radio/TV Servicing Certificate P.M.G. Certificates in Radiotelegraphy Radio Amateurs' Examination

## BUILD YOUR OWN RADIO AND INSTRUMENTS

With an ICS Practical Radio and Electronics Course you gain a sound knowledge of circuits and applications as you build your own 5-valve Superhet Receiver, Transistor Portable, and high-grade test instruments, incl. professional-type valve volt meter (shown below). Everything simply explained. All components and tools supplied. For illustrated brochure, post coupon below.



# THERE IS AN ICS COURSE FOR YOU

Whether you need a basic grounding, tuition to complete your technical qualifications, or further specialized knowledge, ICS can help you with a course individually adapted to your requirements.

There is a place for you among the fully-trained men. They are the highly paid men—the men of the future. If you want to get to the top, or to succeed in your own business, put your technical training in our experienced hands.

ICS Courses are written in clear, simple and direct language, fully illustrated and specially edited to facilitate individual home study. You will learn in the comfort of your own home—at your own speed. The unique ICS teaching method embodies the teacher in the text; it combines expert practical experience with clearly explained theoretical training. Let ICS help you to develop your ambitions and ensure a successful future. Invest in your own capabilities.

# FILL IN AND POST THIS COUPON TODAY

You will receive the FREE ICS Prospectus listing the examinations and ICS technical courses in radio, television and electronics. PLUS details of over 150 specialised subjects.



TR2 is an overdriven amplifier which clips the sine wave resulting in approximate square waves, at the crystal frequency, to drive the subsequent cascaded divider units

# FREQUENCY DIVIDERS

There are six frequency dividers: five giving divide by ten and one divide by six. Fig. 3 shows the basic circuit used in all these stages.

The input from the overdriven amplifier is fed to the base of TR1 which is a buffer emitter follower. This provides the necessary low source impedance to drive the transistor pump circuit, which provides an intrinsically linear staircase output across C2. With a positive

going pulse appearing across R1, C2 commences to charge through diode D1 at a time constant equal to the product of the sum of the emitter follower output impedance and diode resistance, and C1 plus C2.

C2 is larger in value than C1 so that the voltage change across C2 on the pulse is small in comparison with the input voltage. In the interval of the pulse, C2 charges. After the first pulse, D1 becomes reverse biased and the voltage on C2 remains stored. On the leading edge of the next square wave the operation occurs again. Thus a staircase waveform, as shown in Fig. 3. appears at C2, the height of each step being equal to the initial charge voltage.

To linearise the waveform TR2 acts as a bootstrap



### Potentiometer

VRI Ik $\Omega$  carbon skeleton preset

### Capacitors

CI and C2 See Table I

DI and D2 OA202 (2 off)

### **Miscellaneous**

Veroboard 23 holes  $\times$  12 holes, 3.5 in  $\times$  1.875 in (copper strips run lengthways) Plug-in card holder and socket (12 ways) for above

# STABILISER AND POWER AMPLIFIER



amplifier holding the positive end of C1 at a voltage slightly below that on C2 so that each input pulse adds an equal amount to the voltage already on C2.

Staircase frequency dividers have been found unsuitable for many circuits requiring stable division, because the division ratio is inversely proportional to the input voltage. In this circuit the effect of input voltage variation is greatly reduced.

The height of the input pulse is proportional to the d.c. supply and so is the trigger level, as they are both derived from the same supply. If the supply voltage varies, so will the height of each individual step, also the trigger level. These changes tend to balance out. Just to make sure of stability, the supply is fixed at 7.5 volts.

## **VOLTAGE COMPARATOR**

When the staircase voltage reaches a certain level, TR3 will be forward biased when the voltage at the emitter just exceeds the base voltage set by VR1. VR1 sets the trigger level and the number of steps that build up before TR3 is switched on. Conduction in this transistor forward biases TR4 which in turn biases TR3 even further. This cumulative action discharges C2 and reduces the voltage on the wiper of VR1 to zero. This turns TR5 off producing a positive output pulse at the collector. With C2 discharged, the trigger reverts to its normal stage and the staircase sequence starts again.

Reference to Table 1 shows the capacitors to be used in the pump circuit of the six dividers. It will be seen also that R2 is only included in the final divider stage, otherwise D2 is connected directly to TR3 emitter. Poor divider stability can be put down to a leaky capacitor; it is particularly important to use the best possible capacitors for the C1 and C2 positions.

## **POWER AMPLIFIER**

"Minute" pulses from the sixth divider are fed to the cascaded triple transistor switch (Fig. 4) which is in effect a buffer and current amplifier to boost the low level output of the final divider. Sufficient current is then available to drive the "minutes" display switch solenoid.

On the same panel the supply voltage (12V) is fed to the power amplifier and to the voltage stabiliser TR1 (via fuse FS2) to provide 7.5V for the dividers, oscillator, and pulse unit multivibrator.

# DISPLAY OPERATION

The Ledex switches have twelve positions, but the first "minutes" Ledex has only to indicate up to ten digits; that is 0 to 9 inclusive as shown in Fig. 5. It is arranged that when the 9 is displayed, and the next pulse occurs, the motoring contacts of the commutating switch, integral to the "minutes" Ledex, are placed in series with its coil for the next two positions. This carries S1a over these positions to 0.

Whilst this is happening, S1b switch wiper, which is mechanically coupled to S1a, passes a pulse back to "pulse unit 1" by way of R1, which in turn feeds a longer pulse to the tens of minutes Ledex. It is necessary for the tens of minute stage to display 6 digits (0 to 5 inclusive). This can be accommodated twice in one revolution.



# Budding technician?

# In just 15 months, the Army could set you up for life!

Think it over. In just 15 months, you could have completed an Army course in electronics. You'd have trained with the most modern equipment and now you'd be handling it as though it was second nature. You'd be earning nearly £14 a week—with all your food and accommodation thrown in. And you'd be looking forward—in about eight months time to promotion to corporal and the pay rise that goes with it. It's a great life all right. And if you're between 17-23 it's wide open to you. Get the facts by filling in the coupon or calling at your local Army Careers Information Office (address from any Post Office).





One year's guarantee. Money refunded if not satisfied. Send for details. A. B. PARKER, Folding Machine Works, Upper George St., Heckmondwike, Yorks, Heckmondwike 3997

# COMPONENTS . . .

# CONTROL CHASSIS

Plug-in card circuit components and crystal are listed sebarately. Refer also to chassis drawings next month for metalwork details.

## Chassis

71 in  $\times$  51 in  $\times$  1 in 18 s.w.g. aluminium

## Front Panel

 $5in \times 4in$  18 s.w.g. aluminium

### Panel Supports tin angle aluminium 5in long (2 off)

# Switches

S3, 4, 5 Sub-miniature push-to-make, release to break panel mounting

S6 Single pole, on-off toggle switch

### FUERC

FSI 250mA Miniature cartridge and fuseholder FS2

## Miscellaneous

B7G valve holder for crystal Spring retainer for crystal Flexible one way p.v.c. wire 6B.A. nuts and bolts in grommets

# DISPLAY UNIT

# COMPONENTS

RICAL DISPLAY CHASSIS NU

# Resistors

RI, R2 8.2kΩ 10%, ±W carbon

### Switches

- SI 2-bank, single-pole, 12-way wafers
- S2 I-bank, double-pole, 6-way wafers; both are mounted on Ledex mechanisms; three solenoid mechanisms required. SI must have motoring contacts attached to mechanism (see text)

# Lamps LPI, LP2

# Chassis

S.R.B.P. or similar  $\frac{1}{6}$  in thick  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\times 3\frac{3}{4}$  in Angle aluminium  $\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\times 6\frac{3}{4}$  in long (2 off)

- Sheet aluminium  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\times$  3 in  $\times$  18 s.w.g. (front panel)

## Miscellaneous

2B.A. and 6B.A. nuts and bolts Indicator dials 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in dia. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in thick aluminium or any strong material capable of being tapped 6B.A. Terminal screw block, 8-ways

8-way Jones plug and socket for cable fixing

Perspex sheet for windows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\times 2$  in  $\times \frac{3}{16}$  in









Rear view of the display unit showing the Ledex switch solenoids.



A switch wafer on this Ledex is arranged so that when 5 is displayed and the next pulse arrives, two contacts close sending a pulse via R2 to "pulse unit 2", driving the hours Ledex. It is arranged such that these contacts close twice per revolution of the tens of minutes Ledex.

Illumination of the perspex windows is arranged by continuous edge lighting which is described later.

# LEDEX PULSE UNITS

The first two transistors of each pulse unit functions as an emitter-coupled monostable multivibrator (Fig. 6), the pulse width output of which is given by the period  $0.7C_3R_4$  seconds, which is approximately half a second. TR3 and TR4 are similar to the power amplifier both in design and function since the compound pair acts as a switch to supply power to both the solenoids of Ledex 2 and Ledex 3 at the display unit.

One of the main problems encountered during the development of this clock was the triggering of the pulse

# S.B.—Superb Bargains Every Month

#### The greatest High Fidelity Bargains offered ever

STEREO AMPLIFIER. 13½ gns. only. Retail value 27 gns. A Fully Transistorized High Fidelity Stereo Amplifier complete in free standing case. Switched input facilities. Socket (1) tape or crystal P.V. (2) radio tuner. (3) ceramic P.U.-mike. Controls: Volume, Bass, Treble, Balance, Input Selector Switch, Stereo/Mono Switch. Facia plate rigid perspex with black/silver background and matching knobs.

Output 6 watts per channel (R.M.S.) 12 watts Mono. Free response to 3dB, 20-20,000c/s bass boost approx. 10-12dB. Treble out 2-16dB approx. Negative feedback-18dB over main amp.

12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 6/-.

• BARGAIN—High Fidelity Stereo Amplifier. Our Price 7 gns. only. Retail value 16 gns. Complete in free standing case. Ideal for crystal or ceramic P.U., Tape, Radio, Tuher. Fully integrated. Rigid perspex facia plate black/silver matching knobs. Output 4 watts per channel R.M.S. 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 5/6.

BARGAIN.—High Fidelity Mono Amplifier. Our price 7 gns. only. Retail value 14 gns. Providing excellent results at all output levels and complete in free standing case. Frequency response: 30-20,000c/s.— 2dB. Sensitivity: SmV (max.). Harmonic distortion: 0.5% at 1,000c/s. Output: 3-B-15 ohms. Input: Mike, Gram, Radio, Tuner, Tape Recorder. Input selector: facia rigid perspex black/silver with matching knobs. Output 6 watts R.M.S. (certified). 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 5/6.

BARGAIN-CHANGER DECKS AT LOWEST PRICES EVER Ga

			7 EGI FRICEG	
Garrard	1,000-1,025	£6.5.0	P./P. 7/6	
	2,000-2,025	£6.15.0	P./P. 7/6	
	3,000-3,500	£8.19.6	P./P. 7/6	
	AT/60 Mk II	£12.10.0	P./P. 8/6	
	SP25 Mk. II	£10.15.0	P./P. 8/6	
	LAB80 Mk. II	£23.10.0	P./P. 10/6	
	SRP22	£4.10.0	P /P 5/6	
8.S.R.	UA/25	£6.5.0	P /P 7/6	
it all the	above Beer	الماريمة بالبابات	and Case and a	

Plinths to suit all the abo facture, £2.5.0. P./P. 5/-. bove. Beautifully styled and first grade manu-

BARGAIN—A superb Mains Tuner. Our price 6 gns. only. Retail value 12 gns. A.M. superhet transistor unit with own ferrite aerial. Simply add to any of our amplifiers for outstanding results. 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 5/6.

**BARGAIN**—F.M. Mains Operated Tuner. **Our price 8 gns. only** 16 gns. value. 6 transistor 5/M horizontal dial, 2 l.F. stages, coupled double tuned discriminator terminating in l.F. Ample output for all amplifiers.

# 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 5/6.

• BARGAIN-L.W.-A.M.-F.M., Mains Operated Tuner. Our price Is gns. only. Retail value 30 gns. Fully transistorised. Output 5mV--exceptional sensitivity and selectivity on all bands. L.W. 180-360RC/S, A.M. 600-1,400kc/s, F.M. 88 108Mc/s. This unit is complete with aerials, three-band horizontal dial.

12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 6/6.

**BARGAIN**—Record Player Amplifiers, **47/6 only**. EL84 output, two controls, flying panel, a.c. mains operated. 230–240V. Now inc. chassis, fully built and tested. 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 2/6.

 BARGAIN-Record Player Amplifier Unit. 52/6 only. Complete BARGAIN—Record Player Amplifier Unit. 52/0 only. Complete with valves (UCL 82) output. Fully built and tested, mounted on board with Sin round speaker. Knobs supplied, all leads attached ready for instant connection to your turntable. 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 3/6.

BARGAIN-Record Player Cabinets. Our price 52/6 ●BARGAIN—Record Player Cabinets. Our price >4/0 only. Retail value 4 gns. Strongly built wooden frame, two-tone gilt fittings, carrying handle, suitable for any amplifier, ample space for speaker. Matching Garrard or B.S.R. cut out board supplied free of charge.

• BARGAIN—Speakers—Standard, 5in round, 7 8in round, all 3 ohms. Our price 15/-, P./P. 2/6. 4in elliptical.

BARGAIN-Speakers, Hi-fi-E.M.I. 8 5in elliptical, 12,000 lines gauss, Alcomay magnet, rating 5 watts, 3 or 15 ohms. Sold elsewhere at 50/-, Our price 27/6.

BARGAIN—Speakers, Hi-fi—E.M.I. 13 ... 8in elliptical, 13,000 lines gauss, Alcomay magnet, rating 10 watts, 3 or 15 ohms. Sold elsewhere at £4.0.0, Our price 47/6. Brand new, 12 months' unconditional guarantee, P./P. free.

BARGAIN- Speakers, HI-Fi-The Baker Selhurst De-Luxe Stalwart, 12in round, 15 watt rating, 12,000 lines gauss, 3 or 15 ohms, response 45-13,000c/s. Bass resonance 40-50c/s, solid aluminium chassis. Our price £4.19.6. Brand new, 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 6/6.

• BARGAIN Speakers, Hi-Fi-The Baker Selhurst Guitar Group 25, 12in round, 25 watt rating, 12,000 lines gauss, 15 ohms, response 30-10,000c/s, solid aluminium chassis, heavy duty cone. Our price £4.19.6.

Brand new, 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 6/6. Cartridges—All Bargain Prices

Sonotone—9TA/H.C. Sapphire (Stereo)	) £2.0.0
Sonotone-9TA/H.C. Diamond (Stereo	) £2.5.0
Sonotone 2T/Ceramic H/C (Mono)	£1.2.0
Acos GP91/3 (Mono)	£1.0.0
E.R. S.M.B. Crystal (Mono)	£1.0.0
E.R. S.M.B. Ceramic (Mono)	£1.0.0
E.R. S.M.B.X. Ceramic (Stereo)	£1.5.0
Т.С.8. Н. (Моло)	£1.0.0
T.C.8. M. (Mono)	£1.0.0
C.I. Stereo	67 2 0

All cartridges are supplied with fixing brackets and screws at no extra cost. P./P. on all above 2/6.

Cost. P./P. on all above 2/0.
 BARGAIN— "Phillips" Intercom System. Our price 59/6 only. Retail value £6.6.0. This equipment is ideal for baby alarm, office, home and hundreds of other uses. Absolutely brand new in handsome pre-sentation case containing all leads, etc. 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 3/6.

• BARGAIN--car radios. Our price 9 gns., retail value 16 gns. Negative or positive earth (switched), famous brand name, fully tran-sistorized (12V), medium and long waves, chromium escutcheon. Speaker and fitting kit supplied at no extra cost. 12 months' unconditional guarantee. P./P. 7/6.

• BARGAIN--car aerials. Our price 22/6 only. retail value 37/6. Heavy chrome plate, retractable. A snip--buy while stocks last. Brand new in maker's package.

BARGAIN-Slimline T.V. receivers in mint condition, 17, 19, 2) DARGAIN - Similine L.V. receivers in mint condition, 1/, 17, 21in, checked complete and working but less I.F. strip. Our price £9,10.0 only. I.F. strips supplied at 45/- if required. Fitting charge for I.F. strip if requested £2.2.0. P./P. T.V. set 30/-. P./P. I.F. strip 5/-. If purchased together 30/-. Personal collection advised otherwise despatch at customer's risk.

• BARGAIN-Car Radio Portable. Our price 4½ gns. only, retail value 7½ gns. Single wave band (medium), fully transistorized, ideal for home or car. A beautiful radio, the performance has to be heard to be believed.

12 months' guarantee. P./P. 4/6.

Free with this radio, suitable window mounting car aerial. BARGAIN -Diodes. Our price £1.0.0 for 750 in 750 lots onlyassorted.

OUR HIGH FIDELITY EQUIPMENT IS NOT ADVERTISED DUE TO SPACE LIMITATIONS. IN STOCK ALL FAMOUS BRAND NAMES-LEAK, WHARFEDALE, ROGERS, THORENS, RADON, WYE. UP TO 15% DISCOUNT AGAINST RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICE



# ATLAS HOUSE CHORLEY OLD ROAD BOLTON LANCS

# **BOLTON 25881**

### **BUILD YOURSELF A QUALITY TRANSISTOR RADIO—FULL AFTER SALES SERVICE!** SEVEN WAVERAND PORTABLE AND CAR RADIO WITH A SUPER SPECIFICATION

7 FULLY TUNABLE WAVE BANDS—MW1, MW2, LW, SW1, SW2, SW3 and Trawler Band. Extra Medium waveband provides easier tuning of Radio Luxembourg, etc. Built in ferrite rod aerial for Medium and Long Waves. 5 Section 22in chrome plated telescopic aerial for Short Waves—can be angled and rotated for peak S.W. listening. Socket for Car Aerial. Powerful push-pull output. 7 transistors and two diodes including Micro-Alloy R.F. Transistors. Famous make  $7 \times 4$  in P.M. speaker. Air spaced ganged tuning contenser. Separate on/off switch, volume control, wave change switches and tuning control. Attractive case with hand and shoulder straps. Size  $9 \times 7 \times 4$  in approx. First grade components. Easy to follow instructions and diagrams make the Roamer 7 a pleasure to build with guaranteed results. Personal Earpiece with switched socket for private listening, 5/- extra.





Fig. 7. Interconnection wiring of plug-in cards and display unit

units for no apparent reason. This was finally traced to voltage transients caused by the heavy pulses of current required by the Ledex solenoids. This was overcome by using two "earth" return lines, appearing at line 1 for heavy current and line 2 for light current (Fig. 6), both terminating at the power stabiliser common line. This is shown in Fig. 7 which also provides the interconnections of all sub-assemblies in the completed unit.

The switches S3 to S5 serve only in the setting up of the clock and these will be referred to in the second part next month which will deal with constructional details and testing.

## COMPONENTS

Before contemplating building this clock as described, readers should consider all the implications outlined earlier, and additionally should bear in mind the likely outlay on components, as the job in hand may prove expensive when compared with a conventional clock.

A 10kHz crystal may cause some problems but they are made and the type suggested is DJC/195 manufactured by Salford Electrical Instruments Ltd., Times Mill, Heywood, Lancashire. The price quoted to us is  $\pounds$ 15 Is 6d each. S.T.C. make one at a slightly cheaper price, but it may require oven temperature control. The mounting is not the same.

Ledex rotary solenoid switches are supplied by NSF Limited, although these may have to be ordered from NSF through your retailer. This company is well known for its switch wafers which are supplied with the Ledex solenoids. Solenoid type 5S or 3E low voltage types are required with 25 deg. right rotary stroke, shaft extension on base end, and fitted with spring return ratchet. Switch wafers are as given in the components list.



Underside view of the control chassis

# **NEWS BRIEFS**

# **International Mobile Meeting**

On the last Sunday in June, East Anglia was invaded by a swarm of four wheeled vehicles with extended antennae. Not ordinary car radio aerials, but much longer and equipped with important and purposeful looking cylindrical pods. In the morning the roads approaching Mildenhall, Suffolk, fairly bristled with these vertical antennae, which seemed to become more agitated and excited as they sensed the "talk-you-in" signals radiated from the fixed station at their destination, the USAF base at Mildenhall. Their "delight" was equalled, if not surpassed, by the eager ham/'s behind the steering wheel, not to mention the exYL and small harmonics.

This was the annual rally of the Amateur Radio Mobile Society, and the emphasis on these occasions is on the family outing aspect. The U.S. airforce provided a spacious venue and an airborne telecommunications centre for inspection; plus one hanger for a trade show. Some well-known manufacturers were present, as well as retailers of components.

Once the cars had found their parking place, and the antennae ceased their waggling, the families piled out to enjoy a picnic in the hot sun. Any thoughts of afternoon dozing were dispelled by a great additional attraction—the RAF Red Arrows Acrobatic Team.

# **Russians Make Arctic Sparks**

**R** USSIAN physicists are investigating the effect of temperature on semiconductor materials. They have found that the electrical output of an illuminated photoelectric film only one thousandth of a millimetre thick rises to a high voltage under sub-zero conditions.

# Triple Order for Decca

**D**ECCA Radar are equipping harbour authorities at Dover, Southampton and St. Georges, Bermuda, with additional radar facilities.

# **Computer Will Plan Phones**

THE Post Office is buying a £1 million computer from English Electric Computers to assist planning of the telephone network, currently growing at the rate of 17 per cent a year.

The computer, a System 4-70, will provide a centralised record of plant and equipment throughout the whole of the country's trunk telephone network. There are about 11,000 cable records containing details of 68,000 sections and some 3 million pairs of wires.

Following installation at the end of this year, the new system will be introduced gradually over three years. Eventually it will be able to forecast telephone circuit requirements which, say the GPO, will reduce the delays in connecting new subscribers.

# Second Mullard Glass Plant

THE Mullard television tube plant at Simonstone, near Burnley, is to have a second glassmaking unit costing about £1 million. It will double the company's glassmaking capacity to 240 tons a day and provide jobs for an additional 100 to 150 people. The Simonstone plant (see special feature in the June issue of PE), has the capacity to produce 1½ million black and white tubes a year and is expected to be manufacturing tubes for colour receivers at the rate of 150,000 a year by the end of 1968.

# Colour Set Uses IC

A NEW Rank Bush Murphy colour TV receiver to be launched this autumn will contain a silicon integrated circuit—said to be the first to appear in a British consumer product. The 20-lead SIC handles both the linear and switching circuit functions connected with colour matrixing and decoding, and has permitted the use of a more sophisticated "red-green-blue" drive to the picture tube.

# Twin Thyristor Export

Two big export orders for thyristor systems to control printing presses have been won by English Electric's control gear division at Kidsgrove, Staffs. The first is for a 150 h.p. thyristor controller and d.c. motor to drive a web-offset printing press at Pasadena, California, and the second is for ten 65 h.p. controllers with d.c. motors which will power two web-offset machines printing a Danish national newspaper.

# **R.F. Transistor Breakthrough**

DIFFICULTIES of producing high power at high frequencies using transistors seem to have been overcome by engineers of RCA Electronic Components. They have developed a solid-state amplifier capable of 1,000 watts continuous output at 400MHz. It uses 64 type 2N5016 transistors.

# National Physical Laboratory Open Days 1968

ONE of the important activities of the National Physical Laboratory is researching into wider applications of computers. Improved methods of communication with computers are essential for future progress in this field. The Division of Computer Science of the NPL is concerned with such problems. Work currently being undertaken includes automatic pattern recognition machines. "Cyclops" (see photo) is a machine which reads poorly printed numerals with great speed and accuracy. Work is now proceeding with an improved version called "Ochre" using the latest electronic techniques. In this exercise NPL is collaborating with Plessey Automation Ltd.

Speech recognition devices are another important aspect of computer research. The equipment seen at the NPL Open Day last June gave a convincing demonstration of its capability to distinguish between vowel sounds. Not yet perfect by any means, but the design team seem confident that it will ultimately be able to cope even with regional dialects.





### HARVERSONS SUPER MONO AMPLIFIER

HARVERSONS SUPER MORO AMPLIFIER A super quality gram amplifar using a double wound mains transformer, EZS0 rectifier and ECLS2 triode pentode valve as audio amplifier and power output stage. Impedance 3 chms: Output approx. 3.5 waits. Volume and ione controls. Chassis size only 7° w. × 3° d. × 6° h. Overall. A. C. mains 200/240.5 Supplied absolutely Brand New completely wired and tested with valves and goad quality output transformer. LIMITED NUMBER OHLY. Our Rock Bottom Bargain Price 49/6 P. & P. 6/-

E.M.I. 3jin. HEAVY DUTY TWEETERS. Powerful ceramic magnet. 3 or 8 ohm, 15/-. P. & P.2/6. 15 ohm, 18/6. P. & P.2/6. Powerful

#### TRANSISTOR STEREO 8 + 8

**TRANSISTOR STEREO 8 + 8** A really first-class Hi-Fi Stereo Amplifier Kit. Uses 14 transistors giving 8 waits push-pull output per channel (16W mono). Integrated pre-amp. with Bass, Trebe and Volume controls. Suitable for use with Ceranhe or Crystal cartridges. Output stage for any speakers from sto 15 ohms. Compact design, all parts supplied including drilled metal work. Cir-Kit board, attractive front panel knobs, wire, solder, nuts, bolts — no extras to buy. Simple step by step instructions enable any constructor for build an amplifier to be proud of. Brief Specification: Freq. response  $\pm 34B$ , 20-20,000c/s. Bass boost approx. b + 12dB. Treble cut approx to - 164B. Negative feedback 18dB over main anp. Power requirements 25V at 0-6 anp.

at 0-6 amp. Amplider Kit, \$9.10,0, P. & P. 4/6. Power Pack Kit, \$9.10,0, P. & P. 4/-. Cabinet (ag illust.), \$25,100, P. & P. 5/6. (Special Offer-\$14,10.0, post free if all above kits ordered some time) Circuit diagram, construction details and parts list (free with kit) 1/6 (S.A.E.).

with kit) 1/6 (S.A.E.). HIGH GAIN 4 TRANSISTOR PRINTED CIRCUIT AMPLIFIER KIT Type TAI (as illus, in Jane issue) Prak output in excess of 11 watts. All stan-dard British components. Built on printed circuit panel size 6 ~ Sin. Generous size Driver and Output Transformers. Output transformer tapped for 3 ohn and 15 ohni speakers. Transistors (GET 114 or SI Mullard OCSID and matched pair of OCSI o/p). 9 voit operation. Everything supplied, wire, battery clips, solder, etc. Comprehensive easy to follow instructions and circuit diagram 2/6 (Free with Kil). All parts sold separately. SPECIAL PRICE 45/-. P. & P. 3/-. Also ready built and tested, 52/6.

FM/AM TUNER HEAD by Dormer and Wadsworth with valve and tuner head circuit diagram. (See June issue). ONLY 27/6 each. P. & P. 3/-

HIGH GRADE COPPER LAMINATE BOARDS 8"×6"× 4 ". FIVE for 10/-. P. & P. 2/-

GORLER F.M. TUNER HEAD. 88-100 Mc/s 10 7 Mc/s. L.P., 15/-, Plus 2/6 P. & P. (ECC85 valves, 8/8 extra.) I.P. 15/-, Plus 2/6 P. & P. (EUCS) valves, 3/6 evita.) BRAND BEW MAIRS TRANSPORMERS for Bridge Rectifier. Pri. 240v. A.C. Sec. 240v. at 50mA and 6.3v. at 1.5 anp. Stock size  $23^{2} \times 1^{2} \times 14^{2}$  10/6, P. & P. 3/6. (Special quantities).

3-VALVE AUDIO AMPLIFIER MODEL HA34



3-YALVE AUDIO ANPLIFIER MODEL HA34 Designed for Hi-Fi reproduc-tion of records. A.C. Mains operation. Ready built on the second second built of the COS3. ELS4. EZS0 values. Heavy duty, double wound mains transformer matched for transformer matched for

tested for only \$4.5.0. P. & P. 6/-

HSL " POTE " AMPLIFIER KIT. Similar in appearance to HA34 above but employs entirely different and ad-vanced circuitry. Complete set of parts, etc. 79/6. P.&P. 6/-

10/14 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT A stylishly finished monaural amplifier monaural amplifier with an output of 14 watts from 2 EL84s in push-pull. EL84s in push-pull. Super reproduction of both music and speech, with neg-ligible hum. Sep-arate inputs for mike and gram allow records and allow records and announcements to



announcements to follow each other. Fully shrouded section wound output transformer to match 3-150 genetic rand 2 independent volume controls, and separate bass and treble controls are provided giving good fitt and cut. Vaive line-up 2 ELA4s, ECC83, EP86, and EZ80 rectifier. Simple instruction bookiet 2/6, 4Free with parts.) All parts sold separately. ONLY 37.9.6, P. & P. & P. (5). Also available ready built and tested complete with stil, input sockets, 39.5.0, P. & P. & P. P & P. 8/6.

TATCHED PAIR OF 2; WATTHEANSISTOR DRIVER AND OUTPUT TRANS FORMEES. Stack size 1 i × 1 < i in. Output trans. 1 < j on adu 16 ohn output. 10/- pair plus 2/output. P. & P.





NUMBER. ONLY 63/-. P. & P. 6/6. 4-SPEED EECORD PLAYER BARGAINS Mains models. All brand new in maker's packing. E.M.L. MODEL 999 Single player with unit mounted plok-up arm and mono cart. 55.5.0. E.S.R. UA25 with latest mono combatible Cart. ... 26.19.6 All plus Carriage and Packing 8/6. LATEST 6ARARD MODELS ALL types available 1000, SP25, 3000, AT60, etc. Send S.A.E. for latest Bargain Pricest LATEST B.S.R. X1H MONO COMPATIBLE CARTRIDGE With turnover sapphire styli for playing EP, LP and Stereo records with mono equip. ONLY 22/6. P. & P. 1/6

records with mono equip. ORLT 22/6. P. & P. 1/6 SOMOTORE 9TABC Compatible Stereo Cartridge withdiamond stylus 50/-. P. & P. 1/6**MONO T/O CARTRIDGE**. Complete with LP & 78sapphire styli. Brand New 12/6. F. & P. 2/-.

#### QUALITY RECORD PLAYER AMPLIFIER

QUALITY RECORD PLAYER AMPLIFIER A top-quality record player amplifier employing heavy duty double wound mains transformer, ECCS3, ELS4, EZ80 valves, Separate Bass, Treble and Volume controls. Complete with datas, Treble and Volume for 3 ohm speaker. Size 7in. w. '3in. d. '6in. h. Ready built and tested. PRIOE 750. P. & T. 6in. h. ALSO AVAILABLE mounted on board with output transformer and speaker ready to fin tho cabinet below. PRIOE 87/6. P. & P. 7/6. DE LUXE QUALITY PORTABLE R/P CABINET Uncut motor board size 14jun. 12in. clearance 2in. below, 5jin. above. Wil take above amplifier and any B.S.R. of GARRARD Autochanger of Single Player Unit (except AT60 and SP20). Size 15in. / 15in. / Sin. PRIOE \$3.9.6. P. & P. 9/6.

RRAND	NEW 2	B OHM	LOUDS	PEAKEBS	
. 14/ . Glin	19/4.	Sin 97	/	/ Ain 18/6.	10i1
n., 15/-; 03in.	. 10/0;	5111., <b>6</b> 77	with him	h flor magnet	01/
6in., 27/6. E.	.m. i. 8in	. om.	within mg	it nux magne	40

HARVERSON SURPLUS CO. LTD. 170 HIGH ST., MERTON, S.W.19 01-540 3985 Open all day Saturday. Early closing Wed., I p.m. A few minutes from South Wimbledon Tube Station. (Please write clearly). OVERSEAS P. & P. CHARGED EXTRA. S.A.E. with all enquiries

NFW	RANGE	RRC	2	AFRIAI S	
NLN	IVNITUL	טעע	4	<b>ULIVIULA</b>	

All U.H.F. aerials now fitted with tilting bracket and 4 element grid reflectors.

Loft Mounting Arrays, 7 element, 37/6. 11 element, 45/-. 14 element, 52/6. 13 element, 60/-. Wall Mounting with Cranked Arm, 75/-. 18 element, 62/-. 14 element, 75/-. 18 element, 52/6. Mast Mounting with Lin. ciamp. 7 element, 62/e, 11 element, 55/-; 14 element, 62/-; 18 element, 76/-. Chimney Mounting Arrays, Complete, 7 element, 72/6; 11 element, 80/-; 14 element, 57/6; 18 element; 75/-. Complete assembly instructions with every unit. Low Loss Cable, 1/6 yd. U.H.F. Pre-amps from 75/-. State clearly channel number required on all orders.

# **BBC · ITV AERIALS**

BBC (Band 1). Telescopic loft, 25/-. External S/D, 30/-. "H", £2.15.0. VHF 75/-.

**ITV (Band 3).** 3 element ioft array, 30/-. 5 element, 40/-. 7 element, 50/-. Wall mounting, 3 element, 47/6. 5 element, 52/6. Combined BBC/ITV. Loft 1+3, 40/-; 1+5, 50/-; 1+7, 60/-; Wall mounting 1+3, 57/6; 1+5, 67/6; Chimney 1+3, 67/6; 1+5, 75/-. transistor pre-amps,

COMBINED BBC1--ITV--BBC2 AERIALS 1+3+9, 70/. 1+5+9, 80/. 1+5+14, 90/-. 1+7+14, 100/-. Loft mounting only. Special leafet available.

F.M. (Band 2). Loft S/D, 15/-, "H", 32/6, 3 element, 55/-. External units available Co-ax. cable, 8d. vd. Co-ax. Jugs, 1/4. Outlet hoxes, 5/-. Diplexer Crossover Boxes, 13/6. C.W.O. or CO.D. P. & P. 5/-. Send 6d. stamps for illustrated lists.

CALLERS WELCOME OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

K.V.A. ELECTRONICS (Dept. P.E.) 27 Central Parade, New Addington Surrey-CRO-OJB LODGE HILL 2266

new VARI-STAT thermostatic soldering iron

PRICE High Production Model D Miniature Iron 50 watt Voltage 12-250 volt 60/6 Weight 1 3/402. "Screw on" Bit sizes 1/16in., 3/32in., 1/8in., 3/16in., 1/4in. Our range also includes : Standard Miniature Model 50W Standard Instrument Model 70W High Production Instrument Model 125W Industrial Model 500W

All these irons give excellent bit and element If is since the thermostat completely elimin-ates overheating and controls reserve heating capacity which makes possible con-tinuous soldering without chilling of the bit. The consistent temperature makes these irons ideal for printed circuit work.

# CARDROSS ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

Woodyard Road, Dumbarton.

Phone: Dumbarton 2655





# it's not on !

Sir—The "Flip-Flop" circuit suggested by Mr Hodgson, Huthwaite (Ingenuity Unlimited July issue) will not operate satisfactorily as there is no method of holding "on" period of relay for a long enough period to keep the projector in sync. Also, should the tape and projector pulses occur close together the change-over state may not occur at all.

The answer is to drive the two sides of the flip-flop via "steering diodes". Further, the tape pulse should be sharpened up by a Schmitt trigger, as sharply defined and regular pulses are a necessity for steady operation.

a necessity for steady operation. One further point. The reed switch contacts should have a high wattage resistor across them, the value to be found by experiment. The correct value will be that which causes regular speed of projector and incidentally steady "ticking" from reed switch. A suitable starting point for this value is 5 kilohm (10W). The  $0.1\mu F$  (C1) should also have a 10 ohm  $\{W\}$  resistor in series with it or sparking will still occur.

I have myself constructed a sync unit of these lines, which has operated most satisfactorily for the past six months.

G. M. Farrer, Slough, Bucks.



# The end—or is it?

Sir—May I thank all the correspondents who have been kind enough to offer their thoughts on that cine/tape sync problem. All the points are well taken, particularly those of Mr Bridger and Mr Hodgson.

The l.d.r. pick-up for projector speed could work on spillage light rather than from the screen, but that asymmetrical wave form is rather discouraging. The idea was to avoid any extra parts at all fixed to the projector, but the general opinion seems to be that a more positive pick-up is necessary.

Thyristor control of the projector certainly is possible. I have a control box similar to that published by Mr J. N. Watt in the July issue, and this gives admirable speed adjustment, although the bulb output is affected also. Whilst a relay is better for controlling a camera motor consuming 250mA at 6V, I doubt if it would last long on mains voltage at about 3 amps.

Regarding the signal from the tape, I would still prefer to take an output from a parallel track rather than phototransistor and perforated tape. The general switching idea of "ON" from tape and "OFF" from projector implies, as Mr Chapman does, a distinct error over a relatively large number of frames before there is a suitable response. However, once the projector speed has caught up, manual override will then give the lip sync I am aiming for. The same performance may be possible with an s.c.r. circuit, although some opinions are against this. A phase sensitive detector is what I had in mind, so that the projector current could be controlled from zero to maximum with an error of about half a frame.

Consider two sinusoidal signals: when added in phase and rectified, we obtain large pulses, say to speed up the projector fed through an s.c.r. If the speed now takes the projector slightly faster, just half a circle out of sync, there will be cancellation, no pulses, and a slowing down into sync again. Unfortunately, any further slowing down of the projector will stop the pulses in a similar manner till the cycles are in phase again and we have slipped a frame!

Perhaps an expert on f.m. detection could help at this stage to fill that black box?

> D. Watts, Washingborough, Lincoln.

# Harp on this

Sir—After being unable to purchase locally a 2N2926 transistor for the WAA-WAA Pedal Unit (described in July issue) I tried using a transistor of slightly different characteristics to those of the specified transistor and the result was quite amusing. Instead of the intended WAA-WAA effect, a sound similar to a Jew's harp was heard when tested with a guitar.

The circuit was adjusted slightly to give the effect mentioned the most "life". A BFY18 transistor was used in place of TR1, R7 was replaced with a 50 kilohm resistor (this was made up of two  $10k\Omega$  and two  $15k\Omega$ resistors). As the boosted band must be shifted up and down in frequency (in one operation of the pedal) from maximum to minimum, VR2 was replaced with a 1 megohm log-law potentiometer. The circuit was otherwise unaltered.

> G. J. Sharp, Sheerness, Kent.

# Electronic music studio survey

Sir—I am conducting a survey of electronic music studios in Great Britain.

Perhaps some of your readers will know of studios either privately or collectively owned with which they could put me in touch. Some may even have their own equipment. In any case I would be grateful if they would contact me with any relevant information.

K. Winter, The Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

# EXHIBITION . . .

The twenty-third annual Electronics, Instruments, Controls and Components Exhibition and Convention will be held at Belle Vue, Manchester, from September 24 to 27 inclusive.

The Convention will incorporate a programme of Lectures and Film Shows on subjects allied to Electronics, Instruments and Components,

The Exhibition will include displays of electronic devices, instruments, controls and components, of British and Overseas Manufacture, that will be of interest to members of all branches of Science and Industry.

Exhibition admission tickets may be obtained from the Exhibitors or from the Exhibition Secretary, Institution of Electronics, 78 Shaw Road, Rochdale, Lancashire. Catalogues will be available (post free 5s 6d each on receipt of an addressed label) after September 9.

OCTOBER ISSUE **ON**<sup>SALE</sup> FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

# **NOVICES** SPECIALLY WELCOME!

For those new to the game we will be giving step-bystep pictorial instructions on how to use the Printed Wiring Board and reveal the secrets of Successful Soldering Without Tears.

# REE to every reader NFXT MONTH PRINTED WIRING BOARD SIZE 1" × 21"

ELECTRONICS

PRACTICAL

on which to build either of these household or car labour-saving projects.



LIGHT SLAVE. Electrical appliances automatically switch on when daylight fades. This light-operated mains switch controls loads of up to 5A from a preset ambient light intensity.

VARI-WIPE. In fog or gentle rain, this thyristor controlled device will give your windscreen a quick wipe automatically at pre-determined time intervals.

# MARKET PLACE

Items mentioned in this feature are usually available from electronic equipment and component retailers advertising in this magazine. However, where a full address is given, enquiries and orders should then be made direct to the firm concerned.

## POWER SUPPLY

One of the main essentials in any good workshop is a source of reliable power supply for running test equipment and prototype projects. With the now common use of semiconductor devices the main requirement is for regulated low voltage supplies with a minimum amount of fluctuation from selected setting.

The new improved Heathkit Model IP-27 regulated low voltage power supply varies from 0.5 to 50 volts in ten switched ranges. The voltage regulation is claimed to be better than  $\pm 1.5$  millivolts from zero to full load. There are four switched current ranges: 50mA, 150mA, 500mA and 1.5A, and there is an adjustable current limiter control for all ranges.

The IP-27 is housed in a new styled case which is fully portable and uses all solid-state devices, including Zener diodes. The unit operates from 120/240V a.c. mains supply and costs £46 12s in kit form plus 9s postage and packing.

A new electronically controlled entirely automatic car battery charger has been introduced by **JD Electronics Ltd.**, Leafield, Corsham, Wiltshire.

Known as the JD Autocharger it checks its own electronic circuit to ensure correct operating conditions and will cut out on locating any irregularities, extinguishing its red external electric-eye charging lamp. The fault located and corrected it will commence recharging once the reset button has been activated.

One of the features of the charger is the self-determination of whether it has been connected to a 6 or 12 volt battery, regulate itself and operate. It will allow only sufficient current to recharge. The recharging progress is determined by the modulated glow from the indicator lamp.

There is a temperature limiting device so that if the operator tries to charge a faulty battery it will cut itself off before overheating.

The body shell of the JD Autocharger is shatter-proof white plastics and can be hung on the garage wall while in operation or when not in use. The charger is double insulated to British Standard requirements against accidental shock and costs £5 12s 6d.

# IRON STAND

Soldering irons are frequently a source of danger in the home workshop and it is often a problem where to place it when working on equipment. Young Jimmy or any visitor to the workshop runs the risk of burns and damage to clothing.

Weller Electric Ltd. have now introduced a range of simple bench soldering iron stands to ease this risk. It consists of a teak base with a spring funnel mounted on the top to take the iron.

Prices range from 16s and, in addition to the holder and base, each stand includes a sponge for easy cleaning of the soldering iron tip.



Bench soldering iron stand from Weller Electric



Heathkit improved Model IP-27 regulated low voltage power supply

## LITERATURE

The new Mazda booklet entitled Electrons in Shadow-mask Colour Tubes is biased towards the training of dealer's service technicians in the sphere of colour television. It is the latest addition to their series of Electrons instructional booklets.

The text has been specifically levelled at service technicians already familiar with the principles of black and white television.

Starting with the system requirements and evolution to the shadowmask tube display device, the booklet gives, in logical easy stages, the basic principles of operation of tubes with their external neck components and also outlines the methods used in tube manufacture. While the principles of convergence are clearly explained, detailed convergence procedures are not given because they vary from receiver to receiver. The booklet has been written by Bernard Eastwood B.Sc., M.I.E.E. who is Manager and Chief Engineer of the Thorn-AEI Applications Laboratory, and costs 3s 6d plus 6d postage from Mazda Publicity Department, Thorn-AEI Radio Valves and Tubes Ltd., 7 Soho Square, London, W.1.

Readers who have been following our series on *Nucleonics for the Experimenter* may be interested in two booklets now available from **Mullard Ltd.** which provide an introduction to nuclear radiation and radiation detectors.

The first booklet entitled An Introduction to Nuclear Radiation and their Detection, describes briefly the structure of the atom and explains the phenomenon of radiation. The three main types of radiation (alpha, beta, gamma) are described, radioactive decay is explained and the units of nuclear energy are defined. The last part of the booklet deals with the various types of detectors that are available.

The other booklet, entitled Germanium and Silicon Radiation Detectors, describes semiconductor nuclear radiation detectors and their associated equipment.

The first part of this booklet outlines the factors governing the choice of a lithium-drifted germanium detector and its resolution.

The last section deals with silicon surface barrier detectors and lithiumdrifted silicon detectors. As with germanium detectors, tables and diagrams are given to enable the best possible device to be selected for any particular application.

The two booklets are available on request, on company headed note paper, from the Industrial Electronics Division, Mullard Ltd., Mullard House, Torrington Place, London, W.C.1.

Also available from Mullard and particularly suitable for schools and clubs is a large wallchart  $(31 \text{ in} \times 43 \text{ in})$  entitled *The Shadowmask Picture Tube for Colour Television.* 

The chart covers in detail the construction and operation of a colour tube and illustrates briefly the general principles of colour television.

Copies are available from the Mullard Educational Service, Mullard House, Torrington Place, London, W.C.1, price 5s including postage and packing.

## JD Autocharger marketed by JD Electronics



# **Practical Electronics Classified Advertisements**

The pre-paid rate for classified advertisements is 1/3 per word (minimum order 15/-). box number Semi-displayed setting £4.2.6 per single column inch. All cheques, postal orders. 1/6 extra. etc., to be made payable to PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS and crossed "Lloyds Bank Ltd." Treasury notes should always be sent registered post. Advertisements, together with remittance, should be sent to the Classified Advertisement Manager. PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS. George Newnes Ltd., 15/17 Long Acre, London, WC2, for insertion in the next available issue.

# SERVICE SHEETS

SERVICE SHEETS, Radio, TV, 5000 models. List 1/6. S.A.E. enquiries. TELRAY, 11 List 1/6. S.A.E. enquir Maudland Bank, Preston.

RADIO TELEVISION, over 8,000 Models. JOHN GILBERT TELEVISION, 1b Shep-herds Bush Rd., London, W.6. SHE 8441.

SERVICE SHEETS. RADIO, TELEVISION, TAPE RECORDERS, 1925–1968, by return post, from 1/- with free fault-finding guide. Catalogue 6,000 models, 2/6. Please send stamped addressed envelope with all orders/ enquiries. HAMILTON RADIO, 54e London Road, Bexhill, Sussex.

## FOR SALE

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** No. 17 Manu-facturers' Surplus and New Electronic Com-ponents including Semiconductors. **3**/- post free. ARTHUR SALLIS LTD., 28 Gardner Street, Brighton.



VALVES WANTED, brand new popular types boxed. DURHAM SUPPLIES (E), 367F, Kensington Street, Bradford 8, Yorkshire.

WANTED (continued)

WANTED September and November 1966 issues of "Practical Electronics." 10/- for the two copies. WOLSKI, 55 Manor Road, Holbury, Southampton, Hants.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

A.M.I.E.Ř.E., A.M.S.E. (Elec.), City & Guilds, G.C.E., etc., on "Satisfaction or Refund of Fee" terms. Wide range of Home Study Courses in Electronics, Computers, Radio, T.V., etc. 132-page Guide—FREE. Please state subject of interest. BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECH-NOLOGY (Dept. 124K), Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston, Berks.

TEST ENGINEER required for transistorised electronic instruments. LEVELL ELEC-TRONICS LTD., Park Road, High Barnet. Telephone 449-5028.

К COR

A W

OF

## SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

FED UP WITH YOUR PRESENT JOB?

We require a number of junior engineers

with drive and initiative for: Circuit design — development and prototype construction, etc.; Electro-mechanical drafting—printed circuit/ chassis layouts, etc.; Production line test and inspection engineers; Production line fault finders.

Excellent prospects and full training given, day release considered. Salary up to £1,000 depending on experience and qualifications.

Send full details in writing of experience to date and present salary to:

Solid State Controls Limited

Brunel Road, Acton, W.3

# TECHNICAL TRAINING IN RADIO. TELEVISION ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

First-class opportunities in Radio and Electronics await the I C S trained man. Let I C S train YOU for a well-paid post in this expanding field.

ICS courses offer the keen, ambitious man the opportunity to acquire, quickly and easily, the specialized training so essential to success. Diploma courses in Radio/ TV Engineering and Servicing, Electronics, Computers, etc. Expert coaching for:

- Normality of the servicing, electronics, computers, etc. Laper INSTITUTION OF ELECTRONIC AND RADIO ENGINEERS. C. & G. TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNICIANS' CERTS. C. & G. ELECTRONIC SERVICING, R.T.E.B. RADIO AND TY SERVICING CERTIFICATE. RADIO AMATEURS' EXAMINATION. P.M.G. CERTIFICATES IN RADIOTELEGRAPHY.

# Examination Students Coached until Successful. NEW SELF-BUILD RADIO AND ELECTRONIC COURSES

Build your own 5-valve receiver, transistor portable, signal generator, multimeter and valve volt meter-all under expert guidance.

POST THIS COUPON TODAY and find out how I C S can help YOU in your career. Full details of I C S courses in Radio, Television and Electronics will be sent to you by return mail.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGES

TERNATIONAL	International Correspondence Schools (Dept. 152), Intertext House, Parkgate Road, London, S.W.II.
RESPONDENCE	NAME Block Capitals Please
SCHUULS	ADDRESS
HOLE WORLD	
WAITS YOU !	

## ELECTRICAL



These excellent receivers were made for the Government by a famous manufacturer. They will cover the complete smatcur band, Aircraft, Marine and other Government Stations. It is a 5 valve superhet and works from standard dry batteries. Built in a robust metal case size  $10 \times 6 \times 4in$ . Half moon calibration tuning dial. Phone or speaker output. Not new but in excellent condition. **33.19.6**, carriage 10/-. Few only.



This wonderful little set will provide hours of listening pleasure. Listen to the thrilling sound of an 806 at sea. Super for listening to the Hanna at work: A printed circuit layout makes it simple to build in a short time. Fully comprehensive instructions. Employs the latest components and transitors. Complete down to the last detail. An ideal project for beginners. Price 65/-. Post 5/-. Money back if not delighted.



SCOOP PURCHASE

The latest electronic 12 volt d.c. to 240 volt a.c. converter unit. Ideal for running fluorescent lighting and a.c. only equipment from your 12 yolt car battery. These transvertors have a remarkably low battery drain. They employ the latest highly efficient method of power conversion. Complete with full connecting leads and clips. Full instructions. Brand new and ready to use. As supplied to hosplitals, Universities, and Govt. Depts. Price Only 55,10.6, cart. 10/r. C.O.D. if required.

#### AIRCRAFT/POLICE BAND RECEIVER

A small transitorised receiver that will receive civil aircraft and police/fre/ambniance broadcasts. Operates from a 9 volt battery that fits internally. 6 transitors. Robust metal cabinet size approx.  $5 \times 4 \times 4in$ . Attractive front panel. Speaker or headphone output. Frice **57.10.0**, carriage 10/-. Few only. Brand new and unused.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Miniature 1 in dia. moving coil speakers, 8/6 each, P. & P. 1/6. Two for 8/\* post free

MUNIATURE TRANSISTORISED BFO UNITS. This small fully transistorised tunable BFO unit will caable any set to receive CW or SBE reception. Compact single hole fixing. Full fitting details. Only 45(6, F. & F. 3)6.

MOVING COLL HEADPHONES AND MICRO-PHONES, Brand new in makers' cartons, 25/-. P. & P. 5/-.

TRANS/RECEIVERS AIR/SEA/RESGUE TYPE. Must be dismantled or exported. Complete with mike/speaker aarial. Work up to 100 miles. Cost Govt. over \$40 each. \$2,10.0 per set, 10/- P. & F. 2 sets \$5, post free.

**SMIP. HEAVY DUTY 12/34 volt s.c./d.c. RELATE.** With 1 pair of heavy duty D.P.D.T. contacts plus numerous low current contacts. Metal baseplate. Parelin terminal block. Many uses, Ideal for up to 20 amp. current switching. Only 7/6 each, P. & P. 2/6. Four for 25/- post free.

New Component Centre open at this address.

GLOBE SCIENTIFIC LTD

### TAPE RECORDERS, TAPES, ETC.

**TAPES TO DISC**—using finest professional equipment—45 r.p.m. **18**/-. S.A.E. leaflet. DEROY, High Bank, Hawk Street, Carnforth, Lancs.

### EDUCATIONAL

**STUDY RADIO, TELEVISION AND ELEC-TRONICS** with the world's largest home study organisation. I.E.R.E.; City & Guilds; R.T.E.B., etc. Also practical courses with equipment. No books to buy. Write for FREE Prospectus to ICS (Dept. 577), Intertext House, London, SW11.

ENGINEERS. A technical certificate or qualification will bring you security and much better pay. Elem. and adv. private postal courses for C.Eng., A.M.I.E.R.E., A.M.S.E. (Mech. & Elec.), City & Guilds, A.M.I.M.I., A.I.O.B. and G.C.E. exams. Diploma courses in all branches of Engineering-Mech. Elec., Auto, Electronics, Radio, Computers, Draughts, Building, etc. For full details write for FREE 132-page guide. BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECH-NOLOGY (Dept. 125K), Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston, Berks.

GET INTO ELECTRONICS — big opportunities for trained men. Learn the practical way with low-cost Postal Training, complete with equipment. A.M.I.E.R.E. R.T.E.B. City & Guilds, Radio, T/V, Telecoms, etc. For FREE 100page book, write Dept. \$56K, CHAMBERS COLLEGE, 148 Holborn, London, E.C.1.

#### **BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS**

SURPLUS HANDBOOKS
19 set Circuit and Notes 6/6 P.P. 6d
H.R.O. Technical Instructions 5/6 P.P. 6d
38 set Technical Instructions 5/6 P.P. 6d
88 set Technical Instructions 7/- P.P. 6d
BC. 221 Circuit and Notes 5/6 P.P. 6d
18 set Circuit and Notes 5/6 P.P. 6d
BC.1000 (31 set) Circuit & Notes 5/6 P.P. 6d
R.107 Circuit and Notes 7/- P.P. 9d
A.R.88D. Instruction Manual 18/- P.P. 6d
52 set Sender & Receiver Circuits 7/4 most from
Circuit Diagrams 5/- each post free.
K.1116/A, K.1224/A, R.1355, R.F. 24, 25, & 26. A.1134. T.1154. CR.300. BC.342. BC 312
BC.348.J.E.M.P. BC.624, 22 set.
Resistor Colour Code Indicator 2/6 P.P. 6d
Postage rates apply to U.K. only.
Mail order only to :
Instructional Handbook Supplies
Leeds 8

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**CALL OR SEND** for list from the most interesting shop in Lancashire. Electrical Mechanical and Electronic Goods. ROGERS, 31 Nelson Street, Southport.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

# CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Principal: E. Poole, B.Sc.(Eng.), C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Prod.E.

# CAREERS IN RADIO AND RADAR

## Marine Radio Officers

2 year full-time course leading to the Second and First Class P.M.G. Certificates and the B.O.T Radar Maintenance Certificate.

Conversion Course (Second Class to First Class).

R.T. Licences (Full or-Restricted)

#### Courses for Qualified Marine Radio Officers

Single Sideband Techniques (2 weeks) Marine Electronics Course (Phase 1 duration 3 months)

Advanced Marine Electronics Course (Phase II-duration 3 months)

> Training given on the latest types of Marine and Aircraft equipment in modern, approved laboratories at

# THE SCHOOL OF RADIO AND RADAR

Senior Lecturer-in-Charge: F. E. Barltrop For further information apply to:-

The Registrar, BRISTOL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ASHLEY DOWN, BRISTOL 7

Licensed Aircraft Radio Engineers

2 year full-time course covering the Aircraft Radio Engineers Licences categories A and B, issued by the Board of Trade (Civil Aviation) followed by a six-months' course for Radar Rating (A and B) in association with the above.



(continued)

**REPANCO** Transistor Coils and Transformer. for the Constructor. Send stamp for lists **RADIO** EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTS LTD., 33 Much Park Street, Coventry,

> 1/-1/9

> > ļ

0

P

Ca t

500

Ċ

đ

(PEA)

# **RECEIVERS AND COMPONENT** (continued)

WE ARE BREAKING UP COMPUTERS
COMPUTER PANELS
(as shown) 2in × 4in 8 for
transistors, 100 for 65/- +
P. & P. 6/6; 1,000 for £30 +
carr.
Ain with 20 trans 30 min
diodes, 36 mi.n resistors
and nine 56µH inductors
on each board. 3 for £1.
PANELS with 2 power
transistors sim. to OC28 on
each board + components.
2 boards (4 × OC28) 10/
HEAT SINK, 150 piv. 20 amp. Tatty but
guaranteed and a bargain @ 10/- each. P. & P.
2/- each.
OVERLOAD CUT OUTS, Panel mounting
The the tonowing values $(\alpha, \beta)^{-}$ each $(1, 2, 3, 4, 3, -7, -7, 8, amb.)$
TO5 TRANSISTOR COOLERS. 7/6 doz.
MINIATURE GLASS NEONS, 12/6 doz.
agot Price 15/- doy + 2/- P & P
NEW MIXED DISC CERAMICS. 150 for
10/ P. & P. 1/
LARGE CAPACITY ELECTROLYTICS
$\pi_{2}$ in, $\mu$ in diam. Screw terminals, All at 6/- each + 1/6 each P. & P.
4,000mF 72V d.c. wkg.
6,300mF 75V d.c. wkg.
10,000mF 35V d.c. wkg.
25.000 mF 15V d.c. wkg.
KEYTRONICS. 52 Earls Court Road
London, W.8. Mail order only.
D & D DADIA
A G A RAPIV
51 Bundary David Davidson A.II

Di Burniey Koad, Kawtenstall					
	R	ossendal	e, Lan	CS	
	Tel.:	Rossen	dale 3	152	
VALVE	s вох	ED, TEST	ED & G	UARANT	EED
BF80	3/-	PCC84	3/-	PY82	3/-
BF89	3/6	PCF80	3/-	U191	4/6
CCB2	3/-	PCF82	3/6	U301	4/6
ECL80	3/~	PCL82	4/-	6F23	5/-
F80	1/6	PCL83	4/-	10P14	3/-
EF85	3/-	PCL84	5/~	20P5	3/-
F 183	3/6	PL36	5/-	30F5	2/6
F 184	3/6	PL81	4/-	30L15	5/~
Y86	<b>4</b> / -	PL83	4/-	30P12	4/6
L41	5/-	PY33	5/-	30C15	5/
Z40	4/6	PY81	3/6	30PL13	5/6
BC4I	4/6	PY800	3/6	30PL14	5/6

 
 Pies
 A/ SULIS

 6
 4/ PL83
 4/ SUPI2

 5/ PY33
 5/ 30C15
 SUCIS

 0
 4/6
 PY800
 3/6
 30PL13

 41
 4/6
 PY800
 3/6
 30PL14

 POST.
 OVER SIX POST PAID.
 OVER SIX POST PAID.
 EY86 EL41 EZ40 EBC41

## TRANSISTOR PANELS

New boxed, siz transistors typ length leads, a diodes, H/S res board in a met Panel of 20 tran 30 - 25/- 640 - 302- 50 - 357- 8 TRANSISTO	e 9in $\times$ 6in $\times$ 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in with "Valvo" e OC45 or similar, with full Iso an equal number of OA85 istors, etc. Built on perforated al frame. sistors, diodes, etc. 20/- 0 - 40/- 0 - 45/- Postoge 2/- per ponel. 0 - 50/- CAPACITORS (ELEC-
500-E 4V	64mE 40V 14mE 25V
220-5 101/	
320mF 10V	
200-5 101/	
200mF 10V	20mF 12V 1mF 25V
I/- each. 9/- p	er doz. Min. order 10/-
COMPUTOR	PANELS with 40 sil. pnp or
npn transistor. Paid.	s, Diodes and res., 22/6 Post
COMPUTOR	PANELS (Elin-Elon) with
8-2G371 with d	indes 7/6; without diodes 5/m
Panel with 16-0	C84 etc. 10/-
Ren in the second se	OC43 or GET875 & OA81 7/-
" " 50	
Portono Ad ana	
ELECTROLY	TICS 25,000 @ 12V 14,000 @
ELECTROLT	101 10 000 @ 124, 16,000 @
124, 15,000 @	100, 10,000 @ 300, 4,000 @
60V, 3,000 (@ 8	JV, 2,000 @ 50V, 1,200 @ 180V,
8/6 Post Paid.	
ZENER DIO	DES-24, 27. 36. 475, 525.
5.15, 0 2, 0.8, 7	5, 13, 15, 10, 18, 20, 27, 30, 33
volts. 3/e each,	mostly I watt
POLYSTYRE	NE CAPACITORS 350V: 180,
270, 330, 390, 47	0, 560, 680, 820pF. 1,800, 2,200,
2,700 ,3,300 ,5,6	00, 6,800, 8,200
125V: 1,200, 1,	500, 1,800, 2,200, 2,700, 3,300,
3,900, 4,700, 5,6	00, 6,800, 8,200, 0·02, 0·015. 80pF
ceramic 200pF	S.M. any selection 2/- doz.
440pF trimmer	s 4/- doz.
BRAND NEW	BOXED CHASSIS contain-
ing 2-0C35, 2	-OC29 12 WW resistors30/
Postage 1/6,	
NEV	V CROSS RADIO
4 01011	
6 OLDHAI	M RUAD, MANCHESTER 4

TAPE	HEADS
$\substack{\text{BSR BRAD. 39/6 pair}\\ \text{2 TRACK}}$	MICHIGAN REC./PLAY HIGH IMP. 45/-
$\substack{\text{BSR MALL}\\ 4 \text{ TRACK}} 39/6 \text{ pair}$	BOGEN ERASE UL218/6 27/6
REUTER - COLLARO ERASE 4-TRACK 27/6	COSMOCORD ERASE T.E.2/9 4-TRACK 27/6
F.M. WIRELESS MICROF 94-104Mc/s. Transistoris battery. Complete with microphone. List £12/10 These cannot be operated	HONE ed. Operates from 9V additional secret tie clip /- ONLY £6.15.0 in U.K.
<b>TRANSISTORISED FM T</b> 6 TRANSISTOR HIG SIZE ONLY 6in × 4in × tuned discriminator. An amplifters. Operates on 88-108Mc/s. Ready buil use. Fantastic value for	UNER H QUALITY TUNER. 21 in 31.F. stages. Double pile output to feed most 9V battery. Coverage t ready for <b>£6.17.6</b> money
FM MULTIPLEX STERES Printed circuit biscuit, diodes 9V with full instru	ADAPTOR 4 trans. 6 £5.19.6
LOUDSPEAKERS 12" 20 watt, 15 ohm. SUPER £5.10.0	12' 25 watt, 15 ohm, GUITAR SPEAKER £4.15.0
FULL RANGE HIGH COMPLIANCE. 8" 16 ohm, 15 watt £6.2.6	10" 10 watt, 15 ohm, CERAMIC — 44/-
64 <sup>°</sup> 16 ohm, 10 watt, 30-18K £5.5.0 4 <sup>"</sup> 16 ohm, 5 watt, 40-16K £3.6.0	SWITCH ROTARY. RECIPROCATING 4 POSITION, 15A. 5/-
MULTIMETERS 32/-	LOUDSPEAKERS. 2"9/6 40 ohm, 21" 80 ohm. 9/6 12" TWIN CONE 10 95 /
REFLEX CONE TYPE WATERPROOF SPKR. 5 watt, 3 ohm, 300- 16,000c/s PA & Music Relay £4.5.0	watt, 15 or 3 ohm 30/- TWEETER 16 ohm 29/6 10 watt, 18K-CPS 29/6 CROSSOVER NET- WORK 16 ohm 15/6
SUPER SILICON RECT. 800mA, 6/-; or comple- condenser, 7/6; 400 PIV H 6A, 6/	T.V., etc., 1,200 PIV ete with instr. resistor, 4W 6A, 6/-; 200 PIV HW
Stamped envelope for fu offers in Multimeters, Ra- coms, Walkie-Talkies, Ru UNDER £1-P. & P. 66 C.O.D. 3/6. MAIL ORD	Ill selection and bargain dios, Baby Alarms, Inter- ectifiers and Eagle Lists. 1. OVER £1 post free. ER ONLY.
DURHAM	SUPPLIES
367F. KENGIN	GTON STREET

BRADFORD 8, YORKSHIRE

BRAND 15 volt, 8/6 per o C.R.SUI Sheffield	NEW El 2, 6, 8, loz. post PPLY ( l, S8 OR	LECTR 10, 15 1/-, 30 ('O., 1 N.	<b>OLYT</b> , 20, 3 ) for <b>£</b> 27 Cl	I <b>CS,</b> suit 0, 40, I post hesterfi	o-minia 50, 100 paid. 7 jeld R	uture mF, FHE load,
DUX	FORD	ELE	CTRO	DNIC	S (P	E)
Duxto	ora, Co	ambs	• (Sa	wsto	n 30	31)
•		Post	and 6	ALUE	2/- 1/	
	bisco	UNIT	10% c	over £	2	
			15% c	over £	5	
+ 50%	OLYTIC (	CAPACIT	rons	(Mullard	l). — 10 %	ó to
Subminiat 4V	ure (all va	lues in µ	(F)	105	050	
6-4V	6-4	25	50	100	200	320
10V	4	16	32	64	125	200
25V	2.5	10	12.5	40 25	80 50	125
40V	1	4	- 8	16	32	50
Price	0.64	2.5	5 1/0	10	20	32
POLYEST	ER CAPA	CITORS	∧ ∕Minila	1/- ed)	1/1	1/2
Tubular 1 $0.047\mu F$ , 1 $0.33\mu F$ , 1, 400V; 1, 0.01, 0.01 0.068, 0.1 2/3, 0.47 Wodular	0%, 160V 8d. 0.068, /8. 0.47μF 000, 1,500, 15, 0.022μ μF, 11d. μF, 2/8. metallicol	<ol> <li>0.01, 0.1μF, 1</li> <li>1/6. 0</li> <li>2,200, 3</li> <li>F, 7d.</li> <li>0.15μF</li> </ol>	0 015, 68μF, 1 300, 4, 0 033μ , 1/2.	0.022μF μF, 11d 2/3. 1uF 700pF, 6 F, 8d. 0.22μF,	, 7d. 0.22μ1 , 2/8. d. 6,8 0.047μ1 1/6. 0	0.033, F, 1/ 00pF, F, 9d. 33μF,
<b>modular</b> , 0·015, 0·0 0·15μF, 1 0·68μF, 2	metallised 22μF, 7d. 1d. 0·22/ /3. 1μF,	l, P.C. 1 0.033, 0 μF, 1/ 2/9.	nountin 047µF, 0-33µ	g, 20%, , <b>8d.</b> 0.0 F, 1/5.	250V: 68, 0·1μ 0·47μF	0.01, F, 9d. , 1/8.
POLYSTY sulated): 120, 150, 5d. 1,000 6,800, 8,2 1°6, 100V 330, 390, 1,800, 2,2 8,200, 10 27,000, 3 0.068, 0.0 0.22µF, 4	<b>RENE CA</b> 10, 12, 15 180, 220, 1, 1,500, 2; 00, 10,000; (encapsu 470, 560, 000, 2,700, 000, 12,0 3,000, 39, 82, 0 1µF, ( 0-27, 0 <b>OMETER</b>	<b>LPACITO</b> , 18, 22, 270, 33; 200pF, <b>6</b> pF, <b>8d</b> . lated): 680, 820 . 3,300, 00, 15,0 ,000pF, <b>2/3</b> . 0 +33µF, <b>5</b>	<b>DRS</b> : 27, 33, 3 0, 390, 3d. 3,30 15,000, 100, 12 pF, 1/- 4,700pI 00pF, 1/9. 12uF, 2 / 0.35	5%, 16( 39, 47, 5 470, 560 00, 4,700 22,000p 0, 150, 1 . 1,000, F, 1/3. 1/6. 18 0-047, ( /9. 0-15 9μF. 5/9	<ul> <li>(une</li> <li>6, 68, 82</li> <li>, 680, 83</li> <li>, 5,600p</li> <li>F, 9d.</li> <li>180, 220</li> <li>1,200, 5,600, 12</li> <li>3,000, 23</li> <li>0.056μF,</li> <li>0.18μF</li> <li>0.47μF</li> </ul>	ncap- , 100, 20pF, F, 7d. , 270, 1,500, 6,800, 2,000 2/- , 8/- , 6/8
spindle.	Lin. 100Ω	to 10M	Ω, Log	. 5kΩ to	e, 1)n 5ΜΩ.1 LS (Car	× 11n 2/8. bon):
Lin. 100Ω Miniature	to 5MΩ. H (0·3W), 1	forizont / Sub	al and ve min. (0	ertical P JW), <b>10</b>	.C. mour	ting.
BESISTO           5°0, 4·7 Ω           1W (10°0           W (5°0)           W (10°6           W (5°6)	to 1MΩ; to 1MΩ; ), 1 <sup>‡</sup> d (ov , 2d (over ), 2d (ove , 2 <sup>±</sup> d, (ove	on film) ; 10°,, 1 ;er 99, 1 99, 1 ;r 99, 1 ;er 99, 2	, very 10Ω to 1gd), 10 d), 100 d), 100 d), 100	low no 10MΩ. 0 off per off per off per	ise. R r value r value r value value 1 value 1	ange: 12/ 13/9. 13/9. 5/6.
SEMI-CON OC45, 1/9 OC170, O Also entir SILICON	DUCTOR OC71, C171, 2/3, e current RECTIFIE	S: 0.A5, OC72, 0 OC140 Newmar SRS (0.5	OA81 C73, O , AF113 ket ran A): 17	1, 1/6, C81, OC 5, AF116 ge. 70 P.I.V	0C44, 81D, 00 5, AF117 -, 2/9.	2/ 282 <b>D</b> . 7, 3/ 400
P.I.V., 8/-	800 P.	1.V., 3/8	<ol> <li>1,250</li> </ol>	0 P.I.V.,	3/9.	1,500

P.I.V., 3/-. 800 P.I.V., 3/3. 1,250 P.I.V., 3/9. 1,5 P.I.V., 4/-. Send S.A.E. for May, 1968 Catalogue

RECORDING TAPES	A. MARSHALL & SON (LONDON) LTD 28 Cricklewood Broadway, London N.W.2 P.E. 20 Tal (1452) 01442	COMPONENTS
Fully Guaranteed 7' D/P 2,400' 19/- 7' L/P 1,800' 19/- 5TD 1,200' 7/3 5TD 1,200' 7/3 5TD 1,800' 14/9 54' L/P 1,200' 9/- 54' STD 900' 6/6 5' D/P 1,200' 10/9 5' L/P 900' 7/3 5' STD 600' 5/3 3' D/P 185' 2/3 3' D/P 185' 2/3 3' D/P 205' 3/4 Copels: 8 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 6/3, 7' 2/3	10914         2.16         2.1720         6/-         BS-1720         6/-         BS-172         6/A         N-726         4/A           11914         1/6         2.18707         6/-         BS-172         4/6         NKT262         4/I           11914         1/6         2.18707         6/-         BS-172         4/6         NKT262         4/I           11914         1/6         2.18707         6/-         BS-115         4/6         NKT262         4/I           15120         2/6         2.19709         4/-         BFX12         6/6         NKT473         15/I           15132         2/6         2.19711         5/6         BFX29         15/-         NKT403         15/I           2.1697         5/-         ACI07         6/-         BFX85         8/-         NKT603         6/I           2.10766         3/-         ACI27         3/-         BFX85         8/-         NKT673         5/I           2.1930         6/6         ACY17         3/-         BFX88         8/-         NKT713         5/I           2.1930         6/6         ACY16         4/-         BFY50         5/6         CC228         7/I      2.11303<	yeroboard           32 × 24' 3/6;           33 × 32' 4/3;           Cutter 9/-;           33' × 5' 5/6;           17 × 32' 16/           Resistors:           + watt 4d;           + watt 5d;           3 watt 1/6;           5 watt 2/0;           Electrolytics:           15V 1mF up to           100mF 1/6, 25V           100mF 1/6, 16, 25V
3. 9d CASSETTE TAPES C-60 15/6, C-90 21/6	2N1308 8/- ADI61 7/6 BSY27 4/- OC45 2/6 2N1309 8/- ADI62 7/6 BSY28 4/- OC71 2/6 2N1613 6/6 AFI14 5/- BSY28 4/6 OC72 2/6 2N1711 6/6 AFI16 4/- BSY38 4/6 OC72 4/6 2N17220 5/- AFI15 4/- BSY38 4/6 OC73 4/6 2N1720 5/- AFI15 4/- BSY38 4/6 OC73 3/-	100mF 2/-, 250mF 2/9, 500mF 3/9, Presets: STD Horizontal or Vertical 1/6.
Post and Packing up to 3 reels 2/9, otherwise 4/6. SPEAKERS (3 ohm) 8' × 5' 19/6, 7' × 4' 15/6, 3' 9/6, 5' 14/6,	INIZIONI         B)	Fairchild I.Cs. L900 II/- L914 II/- L923 14/- Post and Packing for Transistors and Components I/- per order.
8" 25/6, 12" 39/6. Post and Packing 1/6d	2N3704 5/6 BCY39 4/6 MAT120 6/6 OA95 1/6 2N3705 5/- BCY70 6/6 MAT121 6/6 OA200 2/- 2N3706 5/- BCY71 10/6 NKT261 4/6 OA202 2/-	Send S.A.E. for complete list.

**RECEIVERS AND COMPONENTS** (continued)



jobs from 2/-. Waterproof and metalclad from 9/-.

# SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

with gear boxes 300 rpm to I rev 24 hrs. All new, wide variety 3 to 20 watts mostly 230v A.C. 2500 rpm for fans, tape decks, etc. from 7/6d.

S.A.E. list. HOLFORD & CO. 6 Imperial Square, Cheltenham

CAPACITORS	SURPLUS TO		
REQUIREMENTS			
50 mtd. 50 V. 50 mtd. 25 V. 50 mtd. 15 V. 25 mtd. 50 V. 12 mtd. 50 V. 10 mtd. 50 V. 200 mtd. 6 V. 250 mtd. 12 V.	800 mtd. 15 V. 1000 mtd. 15 V. 32 mtd. 450 V. 16-16 mtd. 350 V. 16 mtd. 350 V. 16 mtd. 275 V. 8 mtd. 150 V. -1 mtd. 500 V. -0047 mtd. 1000 V. -02 mtd. 350 V.		
DP change over switches 3/- WIREWOUND POTS 5K LIN 3/- GREGG RADIO LTD. II to 13 ALEXANDRA ROAD			

COMPONENTS AT GIVE-AWAY-PRICES: Comprising: Transistors; 1% Resistors; Condensers; Diodes; Valve Holders; plub very useful 9-way plug/sockets. Over 100 components from ex-Brand New Equipment 10/-, or 250 assorted as above 20/- post paid. Order now and avoid disappointment. DIAMOND MAIL ORDER PRODUCTS, Prospect House, Canal Head, Pocklington, York.

#### **BATTERY ELIMINATORS** The ideal way of running your TRANSISTOR RADIO, RECORD PLAYER, TAPE RECORDER, AMPLIFIER, etc. Types available: 9v: 74v; 6v;4y (single output) 39(6 each. P. 4. P. 2/9,9v + 9v; 6v + 6v; or 4/v + 4/v (two separateoutputs 42/6 each. P. & P. 2/9, Please stateoutput required. All the above units arecompletely isolated from mains by doublewound transformer ensuring 100°, safety.**R.C.S. PRODUCTS (RADIO) LTD.** (Dept. P.E.), 31 Oliver Road, London. E.17


Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee. Plus details of a handy Quick-Reference Wallet for all Practical Motorist Town Guide Cards, available at 7s. 6d.

SEPTEMBER **ISSUE OUT** NOW 2/6



# ELECTROVALUE FAST MAIL ORDER SERVICE

### Mini TRANSISTORS WITH MIGHTY SPECIFICATIONS

Low cost. Plastic encapsulated, Silicon

Low cost, Plastic encapsulated, Silicon 2N4285 pnp high reverse base-emitter voltage rating. BYcbo BVceo BVebo all over 35V. IT = 7MHz minimum. hFE 35 to 150 *w*: lc = 10mA. Vce(sat) 05V max *w*: lc = 10mA. lb = 1mA. 2N4286 npn high gain hFE = 100 min. *w*: lc = 10µA 150 to 600 *w*: lc = 1mA. BYcbo over 30V BYceo over 25V; IT = 200MHz typ *w*: lc = 1mA. BYcbo over 60V BYceo over 25V; IT = 70MHz typ *w*: lc = 1mA. BYcbo over 60V BYceo over 35V. T = 70MHz typ *w*: lc = 100A. 100 so wer 60V BYceo over 30V, Vce(sat) = 1.5V max *w*: lc = 100M, b = 10mA. 2N4291 pnp large signal high gain hFE = 100 to 300 *w*: lc = 100mA Vce = 10V. BYcbo over 40V, BYceo over 30V, Vce(sat) = 1.5V max *w*: lc = 100MA, b = 10mA. 2N4292 pnp UHF, low noise. IT = 570MHz typ *w*: lc = 2mA Vce = 5V. hFE = 50 typ. BYcbo over 40V, Byceo over 15V, N.F. 6dB max *w*: lc = 1mA. f = 100MA. All of the above are rated at 500mA max lc, 200mW max *w*: 25C. Size 0.175 v.0900 v.0900 in high. Lead arrangement: in-line. Byool POWER type on T066 size base, npn high gain. Collector isolated from mounting surface (500V insulation). Dissipates 14:3W max *w*. Tc = 100°C and Vce = 10V. Vceo (max) = 35V, lc(max) = 3A, lb(max) = 14. Ti(max) = 150°C. FIE = 100 to 175 *w*: lc = 05A (yellow selection). Vce(sat) = 1:2V max *w*: lc = 14, lb = 50mA. The seven types above are offered at the following low prices: 2N4285 to 2N4292, 2N3794 3/3 each; BS001(yellow) 13/6.

★ PEAK SOUND PRODUCTS CIR-KIT No. 3 Pack 12/6; adhesive copper 5/t × 1/8in or 1/16in 2/-; 100ft × 1/8in or 1/16in 30/-. Perforated board 0·lin matrix 5in × 3‡in, 4/-; 2‡in × 3‡in 2/6.



CIR-KII No. 5 116 30/-. Periorateu una. 100te x / Jein or J/16 in 30/-. Periorateu una. 23 x 34 z 26. TRANSISTORISED STERO AMPLIFIER AND PRE-AMP SAB-B Complete kit of this very popular amplifier 16 watts total output 210 Power supply kit 21 le watts total output Power supply kit Cabinet Leaflet with circuit and building details.

### NEW MINIATURE LOUDSPEAKER TYPE MS8-5

-

Really outclasses other speakers of its type. Handles high power efficiently and with purity throughout the audio spectrum. Bass resonance 60Hz, llb ceramic maniet, 5 ohms. Power Handling over 8 true watts, Grill duil gold anodised aluminium. Cabinet: natural Arformosa. Size 9' × 5' wide × 10' deep. Supplied in kit form to achieve the incredibly low price of 88/16 net. Discount not available on the above Peak Sound Kits.

* UN	BEAT	ABLE VA	LUE	N NEW SE	MICO	NDUCTO	DRS
Silicon				German	ium		
2N3053 BC107 BC108 BC109 2N3702 2N3707	5/3 2/9 2/6 2/9 4/- 4/6	2N3055 BC167 BC168 BC169 2N3704 2N3391A	16/6 2/3 2/- 2/3 4/- 5/6	2N2147 AD161 2G308 2N1304 NKT271 NKT281	16/9 8/- 6/9 4/- 4/3 5/2	NKT403 AD162 2G309 2N1305 NKT274 NKT781	14/10 8/- 7/9 4/- 4/3 6/-
Matched	pairs I	/- extra. Po	ower typ	es complete w	ith insu	lating sets.	-

819 Now only 10/-.

400mW ZENERS, 5% tolerance, 3 to 27V, 4/6 each.

Diodes: 15940 1/-, OA202 2/-, OA91 1/3, OA95 1/3, EC401 3/-.

Rectifier: BYX10: 800V piv, 200mA max only 3/3.

\* SUPER QUALITY NEW RESISTORS

Carbon filr	n low noise high stabs:			
ower	Range	Series	Per doz.	Per 100
/8W 5%	5·1Ω to 330kΩ	E241		
/8W 10%	Ω to 4.7Ω	Fizh	1/10	14/6
/8W 5%	390KΩ to ΙΜΩ	ĒIŽI	• / • •	
14W 10%	4.7Ω to 10MΩ	FIZ	1 /0	13/6
2W 5%	4.70 to 10M0	F24	2/2	17/
IW 10%	470 to 10M0	Fiz	3/3	35/10
16 less per	100 in complete 100's of one	ohmic vel		23/10
		UTITIC VAL	UE. IVV LVDE	: <b>40</b> each

1/6 less per 100 in complete 100's of one ohmic value. IVV type we eatin-Please state values required. Quality Carbon Skeleton Pre-sets: 100Ω, 250Ω, 500Ω, 1kΩ, 2kΩ, 2:5kΩ, 5kΩ, 10kΩ, 20kΩ, 25kΩ, 50kΩ, 100kΩ, 250kΩ, 500kΩ, 1MΩ, 2MΩ, 2:5kΩ, 5kΩ, 10kΩ. Available in horizontal or vertical mounting, 1/e each. Low cost volume controls: 100Ω to 10MΩ 1in, 5kΩ to 5MΩ log, 2/3 each. Low cost volume controls: 100Ω to 10MΩ 1in, 5kΩ to 5MΩ log, 2/3 each. Low cost volume controls: 100Ω to 10MΩ 1in, 5kΩ to 5MΩ log, 2/3 each. Low cost volume controls: 100Ω to 10MΩ 1in, 5kΩ to 5MΩ log, 2/3 each. Low cost volume controls: 100Ω, to 10MΩ 1in, 5kΩ to 5MΩ log, 2/3 each. Low cost volume controls: 100Ω, 750kD, 500kB, 1MΩ, 2MΩ, L.S., 9/-; D.P. sw. 12/6. Ceramics: 1,000, 2,000, 4,700pF, 500V, 5d; 0-005, 0-01, 0-02, 0-05µF, 50V, 5d. Ceramics: 5, 50µF, 25V, 1/-, 50V, 9d; 5, 10µF, 25V, 9d; 100, 20µF, 10V, 1/-; 25, 50µF, 25V, 1/-, 10/2-5, 8/4, 6-4/6-4, 4/10, 2-5/16, 1-6/25, 1/40, 0-64/64

0.64/64 40/2:5, 32/4, 25/6-4, 16/10, 10/16, 6-4/25, 4/40, 2:5/64 50/2:5, 400/4, 320/2:5, 320/6-4, 250/4, 200/6-4, 200/10, 160/2:5, 125/4, 125/10, 125/16, 100/6-4, 80/2:5, 80/16, 80/25, 64/4, 64/10, 50/6-4, 50/25, 50/40, 40/16, 32/10, 32/40, 32/64, 25/25 20/16, 20/64, 16/40, 12:5/25, 10/64, 8/40, 5/64 1/6 each

EVERYTHING BRAND NEW NO SURPLUS FAST DELIVERY DISCOUNTS: (unless otherwise indicated) 10% over £3, 15% over £10. SEND I/- for 1968 CATALOGUE—invaluable to every electronics enthusiost and professional loboratory oike. Postage I/- under £1, post free £1 and over.



1/4 each









# IABLE NEW HANDBO Have you had your copy of "Engineering Opportunities

ing job.

neily

\$

THIS BOOK TELLS YOU

\* HOW to get a better paid, more interest-

HOW to qualify for rapid promotion.

easily. ★ HOW to benefit from our free Advisory and Appointments Depts. ★ HOW you can take advantage of the chances you are now missing.

HOW, irrespective of your age, education or experience, YOU can succeed in any

132 PAGES OF EXPERT CAREER - GUIDANCE

branch of Engineering.

PRACTICAL

EOUIPMENT

Basic Practical and Theorem

Basic Practical and meore-tic Courses for beginners in Electronics, Radio, T.V., Etc.,

A.M.I.E.R.E. City & Guilds Radio Amateurs' Exam.

R.T.E.B. Certificate

HOW to put some letters after your name and become a key man ... quickly and

The new edition of "ENGINEERING OPPOR-TUNITIES" is now available-without charge to all who are anxious for a worthwhile post in Engineering. Frank, informative and completely up to date, the new "ENGINEERING OPPOR-TUNITIES" should be in the hands of every person engaged in any branch of the Engineering industry, irrespective of age. experience or training.

## **On 'SATISFACTION OR REFUND OF FEE' terms**

This remarkable book gives details of examinations and courses in every branch of Engineering. Building, etc., outlines the openings available and describes our Special Appointments Department.

### WHICH OF THESE IS YOUR PET SUBJECT?

### ELECTRONIC ENG.

Advanced Electronic Eng. Gen Electronic Eng - Anplied Electronics - Practical Flectronics - Radar Tech -Frequency Modulation -Transistors

### ELECTRICAL ENG.

### CIVIL ENG.

RADIO & T.V. ENG. Advanced Radio — General Radio — Radio & TV Servicing — TV Engineering — Tcle-communications — Sound communications Sound Recording — Automation – Practical Radio — Rad. Amateurs' Examination. Radio

Aavancea Liectronic Eng.— Gen. Electronic Eng.— Ap- plied Electronics — Practical Electronics — Radar Tech.— Frequency Modulation — Transistors.	Radio—Radio & TV Servicing — TV Engineering — Tele- communications — Sound Recording — Automation — Practical Radio — Radio Amateurs Examination.	Practical Electronics Electronics Engineering Practical Radio Radio & Television Servicing Automation	Ask for details.	
ELECTRICAL ENG. Advanced Electrical Eng.— General Electrical Eng.— Installations — Draughtsman- ship — Illuminating Eng. — Refrigeration — Elem. Elec. Science — Elec. Supply — Mining Elec. Eng. CIVIL ENC.	MECHANICAL ENG. Advanced Mechanical Eng.— Gen. Mech. Eng.— Mainten- ance Eng. — Dissel Eng. — Press Tool Design — Sheet- Metal Work — Welding — Eng. Pattern Making — Inspection - Draughtsmanship — Metallurgy — Production Eng.	You are bound to b "ENGINEERING TIES" — send for FREE and without	enefit from reading OPPORTUNI- your copy <i>now</i> — obligation.	
Advanced Civil Eng.— General Civil Eng.— Muni- cipal Eng.— Structural Eng. — Sanitary Eng.— Road Eng. — Hydraulics — Mining — Water Supply — Petrol Tech. WE HAVE A WIDE RANGE ( CLUDING CHEMICAL ENG.,	AUTOMOBILE ENG. Advanced Autonobile Eng.— General Auto. Eng. — Auto. Maintenance — Repair — Auto. Dissel Maintenance — Auto. Electrical Equipment— Garage Management. DF COURSES IN OTHER SUBJ AERO ENG., MANAGEMENT,	POST C TO B.I.E.T., 3 ALDERMASTC Please se. OPPORT exam., or INSTRU-	COUPON NOW! BIGA ALDERMASTON COURT, DN, BERKSHIRE. nd me a FREE copy UNITIES." I am inter career).	3d. stamp if p an unsealed e of "ENGINEE ested in (state su
MENT TECHNOLOGY, WORK	IS STUDY, MATHEMATICS, ET	C. =		

INCLUDING

TOOLS

The specialist Elec-

tronics Division of B.I.E.T. NOW offers you a real laboratory train-

ing at home with

Which qualification would increase your earning power? A.M.I.E.R.E., B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.S.E., A.M.I.P.E., A.M.I.M.I., A.R.I.B.A., A.I.O.B., A.M.I.EX., A.R.I.C.S., M.R.S.H., A.M.I.E.D., A.M.I.Mun.E., C.ENG., CITY & GUILDS, GEN. CERT. OF EDUCATION, ETC,

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY 316A ALDERMASTON COURT, ALDERMASTON, BERKSHIRE

# THE B.I.E.T. IS THE LEADING INSTITUTE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

Published about the 15th of the month by GEORGE NEWNES LIMITED, Tower House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.2, at the recommended maximum price shown on the cover. Printed in England by THE CHAPEL RIVER PRESS, Andover, Hants. Sole Agents-Australia and New Zealand: GORDON & GOTCH (A/sia) Ltd.; South Africa and Rhodesia: CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY LTD.; East Africa: STATIONERY & OFFICE SUPPLIES LTD. Subscription rate including postage for one year: To any part of the World £1 16s, 0d.

PNGINEERINA ENGINEERINA PPARTUNITES) TPARTUNITES)

JULIA

œ

posted in nvelope.

$E_{-}$	сору	of '	'EN	<b>IGIN</b>	EERI	ING
am	inter	estea	l in	(state	subj	iect,

•••••	 ••••
NAME	 

ADDRESS

.....

WRITE IF YOU PREFER NOT TO CUT THIS PAGE



iii

