


CN.240/2 Miniature soldering iron 15 watt 240 volts, fitted with nickel plated $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ bit and packed in transparent display box. Also available for 220 volts. Price $£ 1.70$

CN. 240 Miniature soldering iron 15 watt 240 volts, fitted with iron coated $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ bit. Up to 18 interchangeable spare bits obtainable. This iron can also be supplied for 220 , 110,50 or 24 volts. Price $£ 1.70$
G. 240 Miniature soldering iron 18 watt 240 volts extensively used by H.M. Forces. Suitable for high speed soldering and fitted with iron coated $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ bit. Also available for 220 volts. Spare bits $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}, 3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ and $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ are obtainable. Price $£ 1.83$.

## 



CCN. 240 New model 15 watt 240 volts miniature soldering iron with ceramic shaft to ensure perfect insulation ( $4,000 \vee$ A.C.). Will solder live transistors in perfect safety: fitted with $3 / 32^{\text {" }}$ iron coated bit. Spare bits $1 / 8$ $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ and $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ available. Can also be supplied for 220 volts. Price $£ 1.80$
CCN.240/7 The same soldering iron fitted with our new 7 -star high efficiency bit for very high speed soldering The triple-coated bits are iron, nickel and chromium plated. Price $£ 1.95$


## E. 240

20 watt 240 volts soldering iron fitted with $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ iron coated bit. Spare bits $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}, 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ and $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ available. Can also be supplied for 220 and 110 volts. Price $£ 1.80$.
ES. 24025 watt 240 volts soldering iron fitted with $1 / 8$ iron coated bit Spare bits $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}, 3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ and $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ available Can also be supplied for 220 and 110 volts. Price $£ 1.83$

SK. 1
SOLDERING KIT

The kit contains a 15 watt 240 volts soldering iron fitted with a $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ bit, nickel plated spare bits of $5 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ and $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$. a reel of solder, heat sink cleaning pad, stand and booklet "How
Price $£ 2.75$ to Solder". Also available for 220 volts.

## SK. 2

SOLDERING KIT
This kit contains a 15 watt 240 volts soldering iron fitted with a $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ bit, nickel plated spare bits of $5 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ and $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$, a reel of solder. Heat Sink
Price 1 amp fuse and booklet £2.40. "How to Solder"

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and noise: phono - 50 db ; uner $/ \mathrm{aux}-65 \mathrm{db}$. How's that for a specification! and noise: phono - 50db; luner/aux - 65 db . How's that for a spacification! Size $141^{* *}$ wide, $3 \frac{1}{3}$ "high. $10 \frac{1}{3}$ deep.


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Internally the HY40 is based on conventional and proven circuit techniques developed over recent years.


OUTPUT POWER British Rating 40 WATTS PEAK, 20 watts RMS continuous.
LOAD IMPEDANCE 4-16 ohms INPUT IMPEDANCE 22 Kohms at 1 Khz .
INPUT SENSITIVITY 300 mV for maximum output.
VOLTAGE GAIN 30 db at 1 KHz FREQUENCY RESPONSE 5 Hz $60 \mathrm{KHz}+1 \mathrm{db}$
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## INPUTS

Magnetic Pick-up (within $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ RIAA curve) 2 mV
Tape Replay (external components
to suit head). 4 mV
Microphone (flat) 10 mV .
Ceramic Pick-up (equalızed and compensatable) $20-2000 \mathrm{mV}$ variable.
Tuner (flat) 250 mV
Auxiliary 1250 mV
Auxiliary 2 2-20mV.
OUTPUTS
Main Pre-amp output 500 mV Direct tape output 120 mV .
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Treble +12 db
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| AC127 | 17p | BF×29 | 38 p |
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| AFI80 | 45p | OC75 | 20p |
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| BC107 | $11 p$ | OC201 | 38p |
| BC108 | $11 p$ | OCP71 | 60p |
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| BC149 | $12 p$ | 2N696 | 15 p |
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1tinglass-2ip
$50,100.150 .250,500.750 \mathrm{~mA}$ $1 \cdot 25,1 \cdot 5,2,2,5,3,5,75,10,15 \mathrm{amp}$ tin glass $=2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{P}$
$100,250,500 \mathrm{~mA}$
Antisurge mA: $1,2.5 \mathrm{amp}$
$250,500,750,850 \mathrm{~mA}$
amp.
A0, 125, 200, 315, 400, 500, 630 . $800 \mathrm{~mA}: 1.2 \mathrm{amp}$

PANEL FUSEHOLDERS
For 1 tin fuses
For 20 mm

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Single. less switch. $15 p$
Single, D.P. switch, 24p
$5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 25 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 50 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 100 \mathrm{k}!$
$250 \mathrm{k} \Omega .500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega .2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$

## RESISTORS

Carbon
All $5 \%$. high.stability, E12 values. AW, I 1 p p ; IW, 4p: 2W. $6 p$ Wire-wound
$5 \mathrm{~W}, 10 \mathrm{p}$ : 10 W .12 p

## ELECTROLYTICS

| $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 19p | $1.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 27p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | 20p | 1,000 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 50 V | 39p |
| $4,1 \mathrm{~F}$ | 350 V | 14p | 2.0001 F | 25 V | 36p |
| $8{ }_{\mu} \mathrm{F}$ | 450 V | 16p | 2,000 1 F | 50 V | 53p |
| $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 17p | $2.500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25V | 45p |
| 25 ¢ F | 50 V | 8p | 2,500ıf | 50 V | 60p |
| $32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 24p | $3.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $25 V$ | 48p |
| 50, i | 50 V | 10p | 5,000 F | 25 V | 55p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 10p | 5,000 F | 50 V | 98p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 10p | 8-8/1F | 450 V | 18p |
| $250 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 12p | $8-16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 20p |
| $250 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 17p | $16-16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 27p |
| 500 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 25 V | 18p | 16-32 $\mu \mathrm{LF}$ | 450 V | 63p |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 25p | $32-32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 49p |
|  |  |  | 50-50 1 F | 350 V | 38p |

MINIATURE ELECTROLYTICS

| $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 64 V |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 64 V | $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 40 V |  |
| $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 40 V | $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V |  |
| $5 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 64 V | $30 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 15 V |  |
| $8 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 15 V | $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 15 V | 1 |
| $80 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 40 V | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 15 V |  |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 15 V |  |  |  |

ALUMINIUM BOXES with lids and screws

| Type | Length | Width | Depth | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G87* | $2 \frac{10}{}$ | 5tin | $1 \frac{1}{3}$ in | 38p |
| GB8* | 4 in | 4 in | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in | 38p |
| GB9* | 4 in | $2 \pm$ n | $1 \frac{1}{1}$ | 38 p |
| GB10* | 4 in | 5tin | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in | 44p |
| GBII | 4 in | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in | 2 in | $38 p$ |
| GB12 | 3 in | 2 in | I in | 33p |
| GB13 | 6 in | 4 in | 2 in | 52p |
| GB14 | 7 in | 5 in | $2 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{in}$ | $63 p$ |
| GB15 | 8 in | 6 in | 3 in | $81 p$ |
| GB16 | 10 in | 7 m | 3 in | 92p |

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mported radios. 7p
Ans volume control for $3 \Omega 2$ speakers, 20p
${ }_{61.70}$ An 7 , 15 miniature soldering iron.
Valve and Transistor Data book, 9th edition. $75 p$
Transistor equivalent book. BPI, 40p

## LOW-OHM RESISTORS

$2 \frac{1}{2}$ watt wire-wound, $1 \Omega \Omega$
$1.8 \Omega, 2.7 \Omega, 3.3 \Omega, 3.9 \Omega, 4.7 \Omega$.
$1.8 \Omega, 2.7 \Omega, 3.3 \Omega$
$5.6 \Omega, 68 \Omega, 8.2 \Omega$

| 2. 2pF | 500 V | $5 / \mathrm{M}$ | 71p | $0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | 6 p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.3 pF | soov | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{19}$ | $0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Poly. | p |
| 5pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{5}$ | $0.0033 / 1 / \mathrm{F}$ | 1.000 V . | MDC | 6 p |
| 10 pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5p | $0.0036 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | $15 p$ |
| 10 p F | 500 V | S/M | 719 | $00047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | P.S. | 9 p |
| 15pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5p | 0.004714 F | 500 V | Poly. | 6p |
| 15 pF | 500 V | Cer | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | $0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 20p |
| 18 p F | 500 V | 5/M | 71p | $0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | $6 p$ |
| 22 pF | $125 \vee$ | P.S. | ${ }_{5 p}$ | $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | 3 p |
| 22p ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 500 V | S/M | 71p | $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V |  | 5p |
| 25 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{p}$ | $0.0068{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{F}$ | 125 V | P.S | $10 \frac{18}{}$ |
| 27pF | 500 V | Cer. | 4 p | $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30p |
| 33 pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 p | $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Poly | 6 p |
| 33pF | 500 V | S/M | 71p | $0.0082 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S | 10\% ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 39pF | 500 V | S/M | 710 | $0.0082 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30 p |
| 47pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 p | $0.01 / 2 \mathrm{~F}$ | 12 V | Disc | 4 p |
| 47pF | 500 V | Cer | 4p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | $10 \frac{1}{\text { P }}$ |
| 50pF | 500 V | S/M | 71 \% | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poiy. | 4 P |
| S6pF | 500 V | S/M | 719 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $250 \vee$ | M.F. | 3 P |
| 68pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 68pF | $500 \vee$ | S/M | 719 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer | 5 p |
| 75pF | 500 V | S/M | 71 P | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30p |
| 82 pF | 500 V | S/M | 7 ${ }_{\frac{1}{5} \text { p }}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 7 p |
| 100pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5p | $0.01{ }^{4} \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 9 p |
| 100 pF | soov | S/M | 7-p | $0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 100 pF | 500 V | Cer. | 5p | $0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 120 p F | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{p}$ | $0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | p |
| ${ }_{150}{ }^{\text {P }}$ F | $125 \checkmark$ | P.S. | 5p | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 18 V | Disc | 5 p |
| 150 p F | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{\text { p }}$ | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3 p |
| 150 pF | 500 V | Cer | 5p | $0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly | 3 p |
| 180 pF | 500 V | 5/M | 71p | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 1p |
| 200 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{2} p$ | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | P |
| 220 pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 p | $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F | 4 p |
| 220 pF | 500 V | Cer | 5p | $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 4 p |
| 250pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 12 V | Disc | 6 D |
| 270 pF | 500 V | Cer | 5 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly | 3 p |
| 300pF | 500 V | 5/M | 8p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3 p |
| 330 pF | 125 V | P. 5. | 5p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 4 p |
| 330 pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | ${ }_{8 p}$ |
| 390 pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | 0.047 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 1,000V | MDC | 10 D |
| 470 pF | 125 V | P. S. | 5 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 30 V | Disc | 6 p |
| 470pF | 750 V | Dise | 5p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 4p |
| 500 pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly | 5 p |
| 560 pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 10 D |
| $680 \mathrm{p} F$ | 125 V | P.S. | ${ }^{6 p}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 13 p |
| 680 pF | 500 V | S/M | $8^{\text {p }}$ | $0.15 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 5p |
| 820 pF | $500 \vee$ | S/M | 8 p | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly | 6 p |
| $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | ${ }^{1}$ | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 5 p |
| . $01{ }_{\mu} \mathrm{F}$ | 125 V | P. S . | ${ }^{6 p}$ | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Foil | 10 D |
| $001 / 1 \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly | 3p | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1,000V | MDC | 15p |
| . $01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10 p | $0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | ${ }_{8}$ |
| $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer | 5 p | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | Foil | 8 D |
| . $01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 6p | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Foil | 15 p |
| . $0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly | 3p | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 20 D |
| . $0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10 p | $10^{\prime 2} \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | $15 p$ |
| . $0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer | 5p |  |  |  |  |
| $0018 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10p | Note <br> S/M = silver mica $1 \%$ col. P.S. = polystyrene $2 \frac{1}{3} \%$ tol. MDC-a,c. rating $=300 \mathrm{~V}$. <br> M.F. = Mullard min. foil. <br> Cer. $=$ ceramic. |  |  |  |
| .002 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | 3 p |  |  |  |  |
| . $002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V |  | $5 p$ |  |  |  |  |
| .0022 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | 6 p |  |  |  |  |
| . $0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | soov | S/M | 10 p |  |  |  |  |
| $0.0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ | MDC | 6 p |  |  |  |  |

CAPACITORS

| CAPA | CITOR | RS |  | $0.0027 \mu$ | 500 V | C | 5 p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{FF}$ | 500 V | 5/M | 71p | $0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | $6 p$ |
| 3.3 pF | soov | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ | $0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Poly. | 6 p |
| 5p F | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{51}$ | $0.0033 / \mathrm{F}$ | 1.000 V . | MDC | 6 p |
| 10 pF | 125 V | P.S. | ${ }_{5 p}$ | $0.0036 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 15p |
| $10 \mathrm{p}{ }^{\text {F }}$ | 500 V | S/M | 719 | $00047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | P.S. | 9 p |
| 15 p F | 125 V | P.S. | ${ }_{5 p}$ | $0.0047 / 4 \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Poly | ${ }_{6 p}$ |
| 15 pF | 500V | Cer | 4 p | $0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 20p |
| 18 pF | 500 V | 5/M |  | $0.0047 /{ }^{\text {F }}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 60 |
| 22 pF | 125 V | P. S. | ${ }^{5 p}$ | $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | 3 p |
| 22pF | 500 V | S/M | 71 p | $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V |  | 5p |
| 25 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{1}$ | $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | 10ip |
| 27 pF | 500 V | Cer. | 4 p | $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30p |
| 33pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 p | $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Poly. | 6p |
| 33 pF | $500 \vee$ | S/M | ${ }^{7}$ P | $0.0082 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S | 101p |
| 39pF | 500 V | S/M | $71 p$ | $0.0082 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30 p |
| 47pF | 125 V | P.S. | ${ }_{5 p}$ | $0.01 / 2 \mathrm{~F}$ | 12 V | Disc | 4 p |
| 47pF | 500 V | Cer. | 4 p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | $10 \frac{1}{8}$ |
| 50pF | 500 V | S/M | $7{ }^{1}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poiy. | 4 p |
| S6pF | 500 V | S/M | 7ip | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3 p |
| 68pF | 125 V | P. S. | 5 p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 68pF | 500 V | S/M | $71 p$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer. | 5 p |
| 75pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{\text { P }}$ - | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30p |
| 82 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{3} p$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 7 p |
| 100 pF | 125 V | P. S. | 5 p | $0.01{ }^{4} \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 9 |
| 100pF | soov | S/M | ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ ¢ $p$ | $0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 100 pF | 500 V | Cer | 5 p | $0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 120 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{P}$ | $0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | 3 p |
| 150 pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 p | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 18 V | Disc | 5p |
| 150 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3 p |
| 150 pF | 500 V | Cer. | 5 p | $0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 180 pF | 500 V | 5/M | 715 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 的 |
| 200 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{3} p$ | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 9 p |
| 220pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 sp | $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 4 p |
| 220pF | $500 \vee$ | Cer. | 5 p | $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 4 p |
| 250pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 12 V | Disc | 6 p |
| 270 pF | 500 V | Cer | 5 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 300 pF | 500 V | 5/M | 8 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3 p |
| 330 pF | 125 V | P. 5. | 5 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 4 p |
| 330pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 8 p |
| 390 pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1,000V | MDC | 10 p |
| 470pF | $125 \vee$ | PS. | 5 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 30 V | Disc | 6p |
| 470pF | 750 V | Dise | 5 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 4p |
| 500 pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | 0 IMF | 400 V | Poly. | 5p |
| 560pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 10 p |
| 680pF | 125 V | P. S. | ${ }_{6} \mathrm{p}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 13 p |
| 680pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.15 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3p |
| 820.pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly | 6 p |
| $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | 3 p | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 5 p |
| $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | P. | ${ }^{6 p}$ | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Foil | 10 p |
| $0.001 / 1 \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly | ${ }^{3 p}$ | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 15p |
| $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10 p | $0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 8 p |
| $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer | 5p | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | Foil | 8 p |
| $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 6 \% | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Foil | 5p |
| $0.0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly | 3 p | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1,000V | MDC | 20p |
| $0.0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10p | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F | $15 p$ |
| $0.0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer. | 5p |  |  |  |  |
| $0.0018 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10p | Note |  |  |  |
| $0.002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | ${ }^{3 p}$ | S/M $=$ sil | er mic | 1\% 201 |  |
| $0.002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V |  | 5 p | P.S. = pol | lystyren | ( $2 \frac{1}{\%}$ |  |
| $0.0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | $6{ }^{60}$ | MDC | c. ratin | , |  |
| $0.0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | soov | S/M | 10p | M.F. $=$ M | llard m | min. foil. |  |
| $0.0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1,000V | MDC | 6 p | Cer. $=\mathbf{c}$ | eramic. |  |  |

$\begin{array}{llll}0.0027 \mu \mathrm{~F} & 500 V & 5 / \mathrm{M} & 15 \mathrm{p} \\ 0.003 \mu \mathrm{~F} & 500 V & \mathrm{Cer} & 5 \mathrm{p} \\ 0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F} & 125 \mathrm{~V} & \mathrm{PS} & 6 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$ $0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ $0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.0036 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ $0004 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ $0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
0.005 F $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 0.0068
$0.0082 \mu$
$0.0082 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$

| 2.2 FF | 500 V | 5/M | 718 | $0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | 6 p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.3 pF | soov | SM | $7 \frac{1}{1} p$ | $0.0033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Poly | ${ }^{6 p}$ |
| 5 p F | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{5} \mathrm{p}$ | $0.0033 / 4 \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000V | MD | ${ }^{60}$ |
| 10 pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 | $0.0036 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | $15 p$ |
| 10 p F | 500 V | S/M | 719 | $00047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | P.S. | 9 p |
| 15 pF | 25 V | P.S. | $5 p$ | $0 \cdot 0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Poly. | 6 p |
| 15 p F | 500 V | Cer | ${ }^{4}$ | $0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 20p |
| 18 pF | 500 V | 5/M | 715 | $0.0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | $6 p$ |
| 22 pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5p | $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | 3p |
| 22pF | 500 V | S/M | 71 p | $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer | 5p |
| $25 p \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{1} p$ | $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | 10! ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 27pF | 500 V | Cer. | 4 p | $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30 p |
| 33pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 p | $0.0068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Poly | 6p |
| 33 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $0.0082 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S | 101p |
| 39pF | 500 V | S/M | $71 p$ | $0.0082 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30 p |
| 47pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 12 V | Dise | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{p}$ |
| 47pF | 500 V | Cer | 4 p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P.S. | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 50 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7{ }^{7}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poiy. | 4 p |
| S6pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5} p}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3 p |
| 68pF | 125 V | P. S. | 5 p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 3p |
| 68pF | 500 V | S/M | $71 p$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer. | 5 p |
| 75 pF | 500 V | S/M | 7 7p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 30 |
| 82 pF | $500 \vee$ | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{3} p$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | $7 p$ |
| 100pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5p | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 9 p |
| 100pF | soov | S/M | $7{ }^{1}$ | $0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 100 pF | 500 V | Cer | 5p | $0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 120 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{3}$ | $0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{p}$ |
| 150 pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 p | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 18 V | Disc | 5p |
| 150 pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{\text { P }}$ | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3p |
| 150 pF | 500 V | Cer. | 5 p | $0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 3 p |
| 180 pF | 500 V | 5/M | $71 p$ | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 吅 |
| 200pF | 500 V | S/M | $7 \frac{1}{5} p$ | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 9 p |
| 220pF | 125 V | P.S. | 5 | $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 4p |
| 220pF | 500 V | Cer | 5 p | $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 4 p |
| 250pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 12 V | Disc | 6 D |
| 270 pF | 500 V | Cer | 5 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly | 3 p |
| 300pF | 500 V | 5/M | 8 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3 p |
| 330 pF | 125 V | P. 5. | 5 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 4 p |
| 330pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 8p |
| 390p F | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1,000 V | MDC | 10 p |
| 470p $F$ | $125 \vee$ | PS. | 5 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 30 V | Disc | ${ }_{6 p}$ |
| 470pF | 750 V | Disc | 5 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 4p |
| 500 pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | 0 I $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 400 V | Poly. | 5 p |
| 560 pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 600 V | MDC | 10 p |
| 680p F | 125 V | P.S. | 6 p | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 13p |
| 680pF | 500 V | S/M | 8 p | $0.15 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 3p |
| 820 pF | s00V | S/M | 8 p | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 160 V | Poly | 6 p |
| $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 100 V | Mylar | 3 p | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M.F. | 5p |
| -001 ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~F}$ | 125 V | P. | 6 p | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Foil | 10 p |
| . $001 / 1 / \mathrm{F}$ | 400 V | Poly | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{p}$ | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 15p |
| . $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10p | $0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $250 \vee$ | M.F. | 8 p |
| . $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer | 5p | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | Foil | ${ }^{8 p}$ |
| . $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1.000 V | MDC | 6 p | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 400 V | Foil | 5p |
| 0.0015 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 400 V | Poly | 3 p | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1,000V | MDC | 20 p |
| $0.0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10 p | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 250 V | M. F | 15p |
| $0.0015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer | 5 p |  |  |  |  |
| $0.0018 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | S/M | 10p | Note <br> S/M=silver mica $1 \%$ col. PS. = polystyrene $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ tol. <br> MDC-a.c. rating $=300 \mathrm{~V}$. <br> M.F. = Mullard min. foil. <br> Cer. =ceramic. |  |  |  |
| -002 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | loov | Mylar | 3 p |  |  |  |  |
| . $002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | Cer | ${ }^{5 p}$ |  |  |  |  |
| .0022 F | 125 V | P.S. | $6 p$ |  |  |  |  |
| $0.0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | soov | S/M | 10 p |  |  |  |  |
| $0.0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ | MDC | 6 p |  |  |  |  |


| $500 V$ | Ser | $15 p$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 125 V | P.S. | $6 p$ |
| 500 p | Poly. | $6 p$ |
| 1.000 V | MDM | $6 p$ |
| 500 V | 5 M | $15 p$ |$5 p$

$6 p$
60
60

## PLUGS

Car aerial
Co-axial
D.IN 2 pin (speaker)
DIN. 3 pir
D.IN 4 pin
D.IN. 5 pin, 180
D.IN 5 pin, 180
D.IN 5 pin. 240

DIN 5 Pin
lack, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ unscreened
Jack, $2 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$ screened Jack. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ unscreened Jack, $3 \frac{5}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ screened Jack. $\frac{1}{2 n}$ unsereened Jack. stereo. unscreene Jack, stereo, screened Phono, plastic top Phono. plated meta Wander, red or black Banana 4 mm . red or black
LINE SOCKETS

## Car aeria

D.I.N. 2 pin (speaker)
D.I.N. 3 pin
D.I.N 5 pin, 180
D. N. 5 pin. 24
jack, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ mated
ack, stereo, screened
Phono. plated metal
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# VOL. 8 <br> No. 5 

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## ESSENTAL SERVICE

WIH commendable boldness and confidence in the future growth of telecommunications for domestic purposes, the Post Office is currently involved in the installation of a "communication main" system in the new city of Milton Keynes, now arising in Buckinghamshire. Every house in the new city will be linked to this communication system. The cables will, so far as possible, be laid in a communal trench, with the other essential services, water, gas, electricity, and drainage.

A standard telephone pair forms part of this " main ". This cable is accompanied throughout, right up to every front door, by a high performance coaxial cable. Besides being capable of carrying radio and television signals, this widebrand coaxial cable provides for the transmission of two-way signals such as could be employed to operate viewphones and computer data terminals, and permits the carrying out of other useful functions, like the remote reading of gas and electricity supply meters.

What happens in Milton Keynes may become the pattern for the future throughout the country. At any rate, this pioneer installation is worth noting and musing upon.

The advancement of computerised data techniques makes it fairly safe to conjecture that the day will come when every home will be able to have access to a wide range of data services, via sophisticated readout devices. But in the meanwhile, it would seem that further technical improvements are necessary, mainly to overcome the shortcomings of human operators, to make these advanced amenities fully acceptable to the general user.

At present, many people have a rather jaundiced view of computers, usually based upon their experience of incorrect statements of account issued by public supply authorities and other business concerns. The prevailing public mistrust of computerisation (however falsely based) does not provide the ideal climate for introducing more extensive and more complex computerised data systems; especially if these are to be linked directly with our homes to perform (above all!) such functions as the remote reading of domestic gas and electricity meters.

Elevation of the "communication main" to an essential domestic service status would certainly provide a great fillip to the electronics industry. It could herald another technological explosion making direct impact upon the domestic or "consumer" section. We don't doubt that fertile minds will seize eagerly the opportunity it promises for further imaginative and useful exploitation of electronics.

## THIS MONTH

CONSTRUCTIONAL PROJECTS
ULTRASONIC TRANSMITTER- RECEIVER ..... 374
SOLID STATE SNAP ..... 392
FUZZ BOX ..... 396
P.E. GEMINI STEREO TUNER ..... 400
SPECIAL SERIES
ALPHA-NUMERIC DISPLAYS-3383
GENERAL FEATURES
SMALL POWER TRANSFORMERS ..... 404
INGENUITY UNLIMITED ..... 417
NEWS AND COMMENT
EDITORIAL ..... 373
SPACEWATCH ..... 382
BOOK REVIEWS ..... 388
ON THE FRINGE ..... 391
ELECTRONORAMA ..... 398
NEW BRIEFS ..... 399
INDUSTRY NOTEBOOK ..... 413
MARKET PLACE ..... 414
PATENTS REVIEW ..... 418
READOUT ..... 421

## SPECIAL DATA SHEET

SEMICONDUCTOR LEAD-OUT IDENTICHART

[^1]


Lltrasonic waves of the same frequency are emitted through the small metal grille in the face of the transducer. If these waves fall on another transcucer, a 40 kHz electrical signal will be generated across the terminals of the second transducer. This signal may be amplified, rectified and used to operate a relay. The relay contacts can then be used to actuate any cother type of device.

THE TRANSMITTER
The circuit of a simple transmitter which will generate an ultrasonic beam is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a simple astable multivibrator which employs two low current $n p n$ silicon transistors.

The preset potentiometer, VR1, can be used to adjust the frequency of oscillation of the circuit so that it matches the resonant frequency of the transducer; maximum power output is then obtained from the unit. Details of the adjustment of this potentiometer will be discussed later.

The circuit shown applies a rectangular waveform of about 8.5 V amplitude to the transducer. This is quite suitable for most applications, but the use of a higher surply voltage with suitable transistors in the same circuit will provide a greater power output


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the ultrasonic transmitter. The values of the components are those for a 40 kHz transducer


Fig. 2. Circuit diagram of the ultrasonic receiver. The values of the components marked with an asterisk can be altered if a reduced range is required
and therefore an increased range of operation. The maximum permissible voltage which can be applied to the " 808 " transducers is 20 V r.m.s. with continuous operation or 30 V r.m.s. under pulsed conditions.
The prototype took a current of 3.7 mA from a 9 V supply, but with an 18 V supply the current was 7.5 mA .

## THE RECEIVER

The circuit of the receiver used in the prototype equipment is shown in Fig. 2. It is not necessary to employ a frequency selective amplifier, since the transducer itself will respond only to those ultrasonic frequencies which are near to its resonant frequency. The receiver is quite insensitive to loud audible noise.

The transducer converts the incoming energy into a signal which is amplified by transistors TR3 and TR4 in the first amplifier stage. The output from this circuit is coupled through C7 to a second similar amplifier stage containing TR5 and TR6. The output from TR6 is an alternating signal of the same frequency as the incoming ultrasonic waves. This signal is applied to the base of TR7 through C11.

Positive going parts of the signal drive TR7 into conduction and cause a current to pass through the reed relay coil in the collector circuit of this transistor. No bias is applied to TR7; the collector current of this transistor is therefore normally very small and it will be unaffected by negative going pulses applied to its base.
The circuit of TR7 thus acts as a rectifier or demodulator of the amplified 40 kHz signal. When ultrasonic energy falls on the receiver transducer, the rectified current passes through the relay coil and TR7. If the intensity of the ultrasonic waves exceeds a certain limiting value, this current is great enough to cause the relay to close. The value of the limiting intensity is set by the sensitivity of the transducer, the gain of the two amplifier stages, the current gain of TR7 and the relay sensitivity.

## FEEDBACK RESISTORS

The gain of each amplifier stage is determined by the current gain of the two transistors used and by the value of the feedback resistor ( R 11 or R 20 ). If a value of 82 kilohms is employed for each of these feedback resistors, the amplification obtained with high gain transistors will approach the maximum which can be obtained with stability.

Lower values, such as 27 kilohms, can be used if the transmitter and receiver are to be used with a maximum separation of some 10 to 15 feet. Indeed, if the units are to be placed fairly close together, a lower value of feedback resistor may be necessary to prevent the operation of the relay by stray scattered radiation from the transmitter.

When no ultrasonic energy was incident upon the transducer in the receiver, the first two stages of amplification (TR3 to TR6) consumed a total of 2.4 mA , whilst the current in the output transistor was very small. However, if the receiver transducer was placed very close to the transmitter transducer, the first two amplifier stages passed a total of 3.7 mA , whilst the total receiver current increased to about 10.5 mA .

## COMPONENTS

Five $n p n$ and two $p n p$ small signal silicon transistors are required. All of the transistors used in the receiver should have a fairly high current gain (at least about 50 , but preferably over 100 ).
The npn transistors used in the prototype at first were the medium gain type 2 N 929 , but many other types (such as those shown in the components list) are equally suitable. Similarly two medium gain pnp transistors type V205 were employed in the prototype, but other possible type numbers are given in the components list.
The medium gain transistors were subsequently replaced with transistors of a far higher gain (the $n p n$ type 2 N 2484 and the $p n p$ type 2 N 2605 ) in order to carry out experiments on the maximum reliable
range of operation. The circuit worked well with both sets of transistors.
The two capacitors C1 and C2 in the transmitter may be mica or polystyrene types, but it is best to avoid the uses of ceramic types intended for decoupling applications in this position, since they may have a value of $50 \%$, or more above their marked value.

## THE REED RELAY

The reed relay used in the prototype is fully encapsulated in a moulded outer case for use in the temperature range 0 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The contacts close with 3.5 V or less across the coil, so one may take 4.5 V as being the minimum operating voltage in order to allow for tolerances or a low battery voltage.

It was found that the contacts of the CPRI/J closed at a current of 2.8 mA and re-opened when the current fell to 1.8 mA ; this difference prevents the relay "chattering" when minor fluctuations take place in the ultrasonic beam intensity.

The CPRI/J has one pair of normally open contacts which can switch up to 10 W of power to a device which does not require more than 200 V nor more than 0.5 A .

It should be noted that tungsten filament lamps have a much lower resistance when cold than when hot and therefore a relatively large current flows when they are first switched on. Thus relay contacts rated at 0.5 A maximum should not be used to switch on a lamp rated at more than about 0.05 to 0.1 A of normal running current unless a suitable thermistor is placed in series with the lamp to reduce the current surge at switch-on. Care should also be taken to suppress transient voltages or currents if the load is a reactive one. since the relay contacts may be damaged.

## HIGHER POWER CONTROL

If it is necessary to control more power than the miniature reed relay in the receiver is capable of switching, it is only necessary to use the contacts of the reed relay to control the current to a larger relay in an auxiliary circuit. (It would also be possible to re-design the output stage of the receiver so that a suitable transistor is used to control a larger relay, but in this case more current would be taken from the receiver battery.)

## CONSTRUCTION

The transmitter was constructed on a small piece of Veroboard as shown in Fig. 3.

In the case of the receiver board, see Fig. 4, it is obviously necessary to keep the input circuit well away from the output section, hence the layout follows the theoretical circuit fairly closely. The row of cuts down the centre of the board is to provide some isolation between the input and output stages.

It is not essential to place each of the units in metal boxes but some form of box will normally be used for convenience.

The transmitter was placed in a diecast box together with a large battery. This enables the transmitter to be used for long periods without frequent replacement of the battery. If the transmitter is to be used in remote control applications where it will only be on for a few minutes a day, then a small battery (say a PP3) and hence a smaller box (e.g. a plastic torch case) will be more convenient.


The transmitter and receiver boards with the transducers before installation in their cases

## STRAY PICKUP BY RECEIVER

If the receiver is not placed in a metal enclosure it has been found that about 0.5 mA will pass through the relay even when the transmitter is not near. This is due to stray pickup by the high gain receiver circuit. Thus it is advisable to use a metal case with the negative line of the battery connected to the case. The quiescent current in the relay should then be very small. Incidentally the prototype receiver became unstable when the transducer was disconnected from the input even when a metal enclosure was used.

A flexible copper strip was used to hold the transducers in place. The holes in the lids of both units were made slightly smaller than the transducer so that some protection is given. Reasonable care should be taken when soldering to the transducers. It is important that the grounded pin of the transducer (shown by the adjacent metal tab) should be connected to the negative supply line; this is doubly important if a metal box is used as the transducer may be shorted out.

A small piece of foam rubber on the battery was found to be enough to hold the battery firmly when the lid is screwed down.

## TESTING AND ADJUSTMENT

When the two units have been assembled, the system should be tested by placing the transducers in the two units face to face and close together. The relay in the receiver should close when both units are switched on. If it does not do so, the potentiometer VRI should be adjusted (fairly coarsely) until the relay closes. (An ohm-meter may be connected to the relay contacts to ascertain when they close.)

If the relay still will not operate, some tests of the following type may be carried out in order to localise the fault. The transmitter unit may be tested by disconnecting the output of the circuit from the transducer and feeding this output to an a.c. voltmeter (or, preferably, an oscilloscope).

If it is found that the transmitter circuit is working, the negative power supply lines of the two units may be joined and C11 disconnected from TR6. If the output from the collector of TR2 is fed to C1I
(and hence to TR7), the relay should close when both units are switched on; in this case the transmitter circuit and the output circuit of the receiver are satisfactory.

With the negative power supply lines still connected, the output from TR2 may be fed through a $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor to the junction of C7 and R16; if the relay closes, the circuits of TR 5. TR6 and TR 7 are probably satisfactory.

If the whole receiver is functioning, the relay will close if the in put wire is held between the fingers.

## TRANSMITTER ADJUSTMENTS

The adjustment of the potentiometer in the transmitter is carried out more easily if a 0 to 10 mA meter is connected in series with the relay coil. The transmitter and receiver should be separated and/or the transducers placed at an angle to one another so that a reading of 1 to 3 mA is obtained. The potentiometer should then be adjusted so that the meter reading increases.

If necessary the units should be separated further to keep the meter current at 1 to 3 mA and the potentiometer again adjusted for maximum sensitivity. Finally the transmitter should be switched off and then on again to check that the oscillator starts to function at the chosen potentiometer setting. If it does not do so, a small adjustment of the potentiometer should be made towards a lower resistance value.

## OPERATING RANGE

When medium gain transistors were employed in the prototype and the value of the feedback resistors were both 82 kilohms, it was found that the maximum distance for reliable operation was some 15 feet in the open air. However, this distance was increased to some 45 feet in the open when using transistors of higher gain.

If the equipment is used in a room or in a corridor, it is found that the range of reliable operation is considerably increased. This is mainly accounted for by reflections of ultrasonic energy from the walls towards the receiver, but effects due to wind are normally avoided inside a building and this reduces random fluctuations of the current in the relay coil.

The maximum range of reliable operation inside a building may easily be double that in the open air, but much depends on the arrangement of the objects in the building and of the ability of the walls, etc. to reflect ultrasonic energy.

Still greater ranges may be obtained by applying a higher power supply voltage to the transmitter circuit provided that the transistors used in the transmitter are suitable. For example, the writer has found that an operating range of up to about 60 feet can be obtained in the open by using an 18 V transmitter supply with the Fig. 1 circuit and transistors of moderately high gain in the receiver.

## SHORT RANGE OPERATION

The writer has found that the first amplifier stage (TR3 and TR4) of the receiver may be omitted if the distance between the two units is to be very small. In this case C7 is disconnected from the base circuit of TR5 and the non-earthy lead of the transducer is connected to the junction of R15, R16 and the base of TR5. The decoupling components C6 and R14 can then also be omitted.


Fig. 3. Layout of the components on the transmitter board

## COMPONENTS . . .

ULTRASONIC TRANSMITTER<br>Resistors<br>R1 $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$<br>R2 $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$<br>R3 $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$<br>R4 $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$<br>R5 $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$<br>All $\pm 10 \%, \frac{1}{4}$ watt carbon

Potentiometers
VR1 $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ miniature skeleton preset

## Capacitors

C1, C2 470 pF silver mica or polystyrene

## Transistors

TR1, TR2 2 N 929 or any similar npn high gain, low current type (e.g. BC108, BC148, BC184L, BFY77, 2N2484, ZTX108, ZTX109) (2 off)

## Transducer

LS1 808-40 type 40 kHz transducer (Hall Electronics, 48 Avondale Rd., Leyton, London, E.17) or Gulton type 1404 (from LST Components Ltd., Coptfold Road, Brentwood, Essex)

## Miscellaneous

S1 Single pole on/off switch 0.1 in matrix Veroboard $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in $\times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in 9 volt battery
$4 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 3 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 2$ in diecast metal box

## RECEIVER



Fig. 4. Layout of the components on the receiver board

## COMPONENTS . . .

## ULTRASONIC RECEIVER

\section*{Resistors <br> | R6 | $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| R7 | $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R8 | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R9 | $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R10 | $82 \Omega$ |
| R11 | $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R12 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R13 | $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R14 | $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |}

All $\pm 10 \%, \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}$ carbon

## Capacitors

C3 to C5 $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester ( 3 off)
C6 $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, electrolytic 10 V
C7 to C11 $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester ( 5 off)
C12 $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic 10 V

Transistors
TR3, TR5 2 NG29 or similar (see TR1, TR2 in transmitter) (2 off)
TR4, TR6 V205 or any similar $p n p$ high gain, low current type (e.g. BC158, BC214L, 2N2605, 2N3798, 2N3964, 2N4062, ZTX501, ZTX530) (2 off)
TR7 BFY77 or similar high gain, low current npn type

## Transducer

MIC1 $808-40$ type 40 kHz transducer

## Miscellaneous

RLA Reed relay close current 2.8 mA at 3.5 V .
Type CPR1/J (Alma Components)
S2 Single pole on/off switch
0.1 in matrix Veroboard $4.8 \mathrm{in} \times 1.8 \mathrm{in}$ 9 volt battery
$6 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 4 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 2 \frac{5}{32}$ in diecast metal box


It was found that the maximum working range with such a simplified receiver is about 9 inches with medium gain transistors in the receiver and about 2 to 3 feet with high gain transistors.

If an 18 V transmitter power supply is used, the maximum range is increased to 4 to 5 feet with the simplified receiver. It is assumed that readers will normally wish to construct the full receiver circuit of Fig. 2, since it is far more versatile than the simplified version.

Ultrasonic waves are much more directional than waves of audible sound, since they have a shorter wavelength. It has been found that if a receiver with high gain transistors is employed, the relay will close when a transmitter is placed almost anywhere in the same small room even if the two transducers are not facing one another. This is due to the reflection of waves from the walls of the room. When used in the open air, the transmitter and receiver can be placed quite close together without the relay closing, provided that the transducers do not face one another (nor nearly face one another).

## TYPES OF TRANSDUCER

The circuits described in this article can also be used with the 1405 type of transducer for 40 kHz operation. in which case standard phone plugs will be required as connectors for each transducer. However, the 808-40 transducer was chosen for the prototype, since it is smaller and of more recent design than the 1404 and has a somewhat greater sensitivity (about 6db) when used as a receiver. Thus the 1404 should be used only when a plug-in transducer is required.

If it is desired to work at a lower frequency, the type $808-25$ transducers may be used for 25 kHz operation. This type is similar to the 808-40, but the value of each of the capacitors in the transmitter circuit must be increased to about 820 pF so that the oscillator can operate at the correct frequency. No other circuit changes are required for 25 k Hz operation. The beam is not so directional as a 40 kHz beam.


Fig. 5. The $808-40$ transducer. (a) The metal tab indicates the grounded side of the transducer; (b) The acoustic response of the 808-40; (c) The electrical response of the 808-40

The acoustic response (i.e. sensitivity as a receiver) of the 808-40 is shown in Fig. 5b, whilst the electrical response (i.e. output power when used as a transmitter) is shown in Fig. 5c. It can be seen that bandwidths of the order of 1 kHz can be obtained.

## APPLICATIONS

Ultrasonic systems can operate over greater distances than most photoelectronic equipment and they have the advantage that their operation is unaffected by smoke or by dirt collecting on the transducers. In addition ultrasonic beams can detect transparent objects.

Although the range of ultrasonic equipment is less than that of radio control systems, no radio transmitting licence is required and the associated circuits are very simple. In general the ultrasonic beam will be found to be more directional than a radio beam but not so directional as the light or infra-red beam used in photoelectronic equipment.

## INTRUDER ALARM

Ultrasonic waves do not pass through people. If the beam from a transmitter is directed onto the receiver, the relay in the latter will close. However, when a person's body interrupts the beam, the relay will open and this can be used to sound an alarm.

This type of alarm has the same advantage as that of an infra-red alarm, namely that the intruder cannot sense the radiation from the transmitter. Such a system will give a warning if the trarsmitter or receiver is moved appreciably by the intruder, if either unit is switched off or if either battery is disconnected.
In a practical intruder alarm of this type, the transmitter and receiver may be fairly close together. For example, the system may be used to monitor

a corridor. In such cases it may be necessary to use smaller values of the feedback resistors (R11 and R20) in the receiver circuit so that the sensitivity is insufficient for stray reflections from the walls to keep the relay closed when an intruder interrupts the main beam.

## REMOTE CONTROL

In general the units described earlier can perform any remote switching operation over a distance within their operating range. The lazy man can use such a system to switch a radio or television receiver on and off without getting up from his chair.

The reed relay in the ultrasonic receiver can be used to operate a stepping switch which alternately switches the radio or television receiver on and off.

More complicated remote control applications can be devised for use in the home of the amateur experimenter. For example, one could have a receiver in a shed in the garden and use an ultrasonic beam to operate an aerial change over relay or any other device from the house.

A good practical man could mount a transmitter unit under the front bumper of his car and a receiver near to his garage door so that a pulse of the ultrasonic beam would cause the garage door to open automatically. When the motorist takes his car away next day, a similar pulse could be used to close the garage door after the car has been reversed out.

## COMMUNICATION

If a morse key is connected in the power supply line of the transmitter, the equipment can be used for communication over short distances, for example, to a house across the other side of the road. The relay in the receiver could be used to control the current to an oscillator which produces the morse signal.

The bandwidth of the beam provided by the circuits described is too narrow for it to be possible to modulate this beam with speech, but it is presumably
possible to use more complex equipment operating at a high frequency to carry speech by means of an amplitude modulated ultrasonic wave. However, the range may be very limited.

## RANGING

Ultrasonic systems can be used to measure the range of objects which are not too far away. The time taken for a pulse from the transmitter to travel to the object and to be reflected back to a second transducer near to the transmitter is a measure of the distance of the object. Ultrasonic beams are employed in this way in the aids used by blind people.

Although the prototype equipment has not been used for range finding, there appears to be no reason why the transmitter should not be pulsed with power and the time interval between the transmitted and reflected pulses measured with a digital counter.

## LEAK TESTING

The simple transmitter and receiver described in this article can be used to detect holes or leaks in the rubber sealing of objects such as car bodies and refrigerators. The transmitter is placed in the object to be tested and the door is closed. A detector employing a milliammeter in series with the relay is moved around the edges of the doors, windows, ctc. to detect any leakage of ultrasonic energy.

## INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

The receiver of Fig. 2 can be used without any transmitter for the detection of leaks in either pressure or vacuum pipes, since such leaks generate ultrasonic waves. Leaks can be detected in this way even in the presence of the loud noise and vibration of ten found in industrial plant.

Ultrasonic beams can be used to detect the presence of an object, such as an item passing along a production line. Each item can be made to interrupt the beam to produce electrical pulses which can be counted. Alternatively the ultrasonic beam may be reflected off each object in turn. The circuits of Figs. 1 and 2 are very suitable for this application.

## EDUCATIONAL APPLICATIONS

Numerous experiments can be carried out with ultrasonic waves which are suitable for educational use. For example, one may investigate the transmission and reflection of the waves by various materials.

The writer used the transmitter and receiver (at fairly low gain) on a bench top with the transducers facing each other and separated by a distance of about two feet. When an object such as one's hand was moved slowly towards the mid-point of the two transducers, a milliammeter connected in series with the relay coil of the receiver showed rapid fluctuations in its reading according to the position of the reflecting object.

This is due to interference between the waves travelling directly from the transmitter to the receiver and those taking the longer path to the reflecting object and then to the receiver. Maximum intensity occurs at the receiver when these two path lengths differ by a whole number of wavelengths. An experiment could be devised to measure the wavelength of the radiation.


## SOVIET AND AMERICAN CO-OPERATION

As a result of the co-operation in the exchange of samples of moondust from Luna 16. for Apollo samples. a considerable amount of new data has been obtained. It would appear that the dust forming the regolith at the landing site of Luna 16 had not been disturbed for 3.000 million years. This site was in the Mare Fecunditatis and the dust shows an age (by radiation dating) nearly twice that of the dust recovered by Apollo 1/, Sorme mechanism must exist for the transportation of dust if these measurements are reliable.

The specimens from the Soviet mission were from depths of 8 cm and 28 to 32 cm . There is evidence to indicate that this is about the thickness of the moondust in this area. The different teams working on this dust have produced a large number of papers and all seem in close agreement on their findings.

It seems from the electron microscopy and electron diffraction examination, that the radiation bombardment at the Limia 16 site is very much greater than any of the material recovered from each of the Apollo missions.

One clue is that since the moon passes through the earth's magnetic tail for about four days every month, the right conditions could arise. The high energy efectrons are sufficient to cause considerable disturbance of small grains. From this it follows that the most intense bombardment by the solar wind and other radiation would show on the other side of the moon, and that it could be there, that there would be least disturbance. If this is so, then the most disturbed area which
has been noted for the Apollo sites offers new data about the earth's magnetic field and magnetosphere.

## THE OTHER MOON

Little Toro, the earth's other moon, is in the limelight again. It will be making one of its near approaches in the next few years when it will come to within nine million miles from earth. Its period of orbit is some eight years.

It has been under close observation since it was discovered in 1964 and computers have been used to track its behaviour. Being only one mile in diameter it is not visible to the naked eye, even though it does reflect sunlight.
It could be very useful to astronomers if there was a possibility of examining its surface, Since it is not likely to attract meteoritic impact or collect cosmic debris because of its extremely low gravity, the surface should be little different from what it was early in the life of the solar system.
lt is possible to get such information by using a remote controlled spacecraft. Such a craft would take about six months to make the trip. Support for such a venture has come from Nobel Prizewinner Hannes Alfven and he has suggested to NASA that this is a worth while project. If this should become a mission it would be suitable for early 1975.

As an exercise, the computer used to study the behaviour of Little Toro has checked the orbital behaviour for 200 years ahead and this shows little possibility of the moonlet getting out of hand and crashing into the earth.

## NEWS FROM MARS

The wealth of information now being returned from Mariner 9 has more than justified the project even though Mariner 8 was lost. Many conjectures and theories regarding the red planet have had to be adjusted as a result of the present studies.

With more than 4,000 pictures already returned, much new data is revealed.. The widely differing terrain is very apparent and consists of smooth craters and rough craters, large areas of furrowed and rugged surface, with many faults, channels and scarps. There are also signs of extensive and smooth lava flows.

The topography is such that it is difficult to explain the condition of branching channels which start in featureless areas, except by water erosion. It would seem that there is a continuing activity which suggests that the opinions of scientists based on the information of the previous Mariners have been radically revised.

After the results of 1969, Mars became of secondary interest to the
moon. However, now it is back in favour. Its cratered surface shows young volcanoes and lava flows which have overlayed existing craters both volcanic and impact.

The ultraviolet spectrometer and the radiometer measurements have indicated that carbon dioxide is the predominant gas in the upper atmosphere and that the south pole is too warm for there to be a solid cap of carbon dioxide. It is also clear that the north pole could be cold enough to support solid carbon dioxide clouds which might precipitate carbon dioxide snow. At the present time the north polar cap controls the atmosphere.

## MARS IN ICE AGE?

There is little similarity between the Martian atmosphere and the atmosphere of the earth. There is some atomic oxygen and some atomic hydrogen. The whole planet is surrounded by a cloud of hydrogen extending for about 25,000 miles from the surface. At heights of 90 to 100 miles the temperature is much lower than that at the same heights on earth.

The hydrogen envelope surrounding the planet increases as solar activity becomes more intense and consequently the sun must draw some 100.000 gallons of water from Mars through photodissociation.

It is possible that the planet may be in an ice age and so would have large quantities of water stored in the form of permafrost. Certainly. there is much more information to be disclosed during the years that it will take to process the data so far acquired. It is to be hoped that this will spur on the missions of manned landings to round off the knowledge accumulated from remote sensing.

As Apolio 15 has demonstrated, in the final analysis it is the human direct observations which enable more precise conclusions to be drawn.

## ORBITING SOLAR OBSERVATORY

The first photographs of a solar flare on the far side of the sun was recorded by OSO-7. The flare which was of type Class 2 projected some four million miles out from the sun. The photographs show the progress of the flare till its plasma clouds were sent into space à a speed of 600 miles a second.

Each cloud, more than 150,000 miles in extent causes havoc to communications and triggers off auroral displays and magnetic storms when directed toward the Earth.

Even though the event recorded was in the opposite direction, some of its effects spilled round and was observed by Soviet, Australian and Phillipine radio telescopes.

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 DISPLIUS manuulum

## Intandestent Filament Displays

1IN the last two months we have seen how cold cathode tubes work and how their decoding and driving circuits are used. Whilst this type of tube has been the most widely used for many years, new technologies are now coming to the forefront of display systems design. Among these is the incandescent filament display. This type of display in its various forms is the subject of this month's article.

## INCANDESCENT FILAMENT DEVICES

Many years of experience with incandescent filament bulbs, and the technology on which these are based, has lead, not surprisingly, to some very cheap and practical alpha-numeric readout systems, in a wide variety of ingenious designs.

Filament lamps have many advantages to fit them for display purposes: high brightness which can be controlled at will (unlike gas filled devices); long life ( 100,000 hours is now obtainable); and a wide


GROUND GLASS
display SCREEN

Fig. 3.1. A sectional view of a typical projection type indicator. Light from the selected bulb projects the image of the transparency onto the ground glass screen
range of working voltages making them simple to drive, especially important when i.c. drivers are contemplated.

Of course, there are a few disadvantages, of which heat generation is about the most serious, but all in all, filament lamps are so versatile and inexpensive that displays based on them are likely to continue in popularity for some time, despite competition from more advanced technologies.

As far as amateurs are concerned, there are already a fair number of device types avaitable, and attention will be concentrated on these as far as possible.

## DISCRETE CHARACTER TYPES

The discrete character format is very suitable for use with individual miniature bulbs, and there are many variations available. This format is preferred because of its inherent legibility, but all indicators employing it are more complex in construction than those using other schemes, and are also restricted in the character set which can be displayed.

## PROJECTION TYPE

Fig. 3.1 shows a sectioned view of a typical projection type indicator, which can display twelve separate letters, numerals or symbols, depending on the transparency employed. Transparencies can be easily changed, as can the bulb holder which contains twelve individual l.e.s. lamps, the voltage ratings of which can be selected to suit the application.

In operation the selected character is illuminated by its associated lamp which may be driven by relay contacts or transistors, the illuminated section is then projected onto a ground glass screen at the front of the device where it gives a well defined image of reasonable brightness which can be in colour if required.

The complete indicator is rather long, though its frontal dimensions are very compact, making it possible to assemble multi-digit readouts with the minimum of panel space.


A rear projection type display unit. This type gives 1 in characters using $6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$ pilot lamps. It will give all the numerals and a decimal point (supplied by Electronic Brokers Ltd.)

## EDGE-LIT TYPE

Again using a battery of individual l.e.s. lamps, the edge-lit Perspex indicators really do seem clever. These indicators utilise the fact that Perspex can be made to act as a "light-pipe", transmitting the bulb illumination over quite long distances and round corners before directing it towards the observer.

Fig. 3.2 gives a rough idea of the layout of these devices, though only one Perspex sheet (and hence one character) is shown; the side view shows how the other sheets are arranged in their respective slots.

When the selected lamp is illuminated, some of the light is directed onto the edge of the high quality Perspex, and this is channelled over the top of the bulb holder block and down to the viewing area.

The light does not escape in any appreciable amount because of the difference in the refractive index between the Perspex and air, and because the angles of refraction inside the Perspex sheet are too shallow for much light to exceed the critical angle and escape.

The character to be displayed is formed on the Perspex sheet by etching a series of holes of the correct layout, and these discontinuities in the sheet cause the channelled light to be refracted out towards the observer at these points.

Note that a series of dots rather than a continuous figure must be used so that some of the channelled light can pass through the upper parts of the figure and be available to interact with the lower parts.

One noteworthy point is the obvious difference in path length between the front and the rear bulb slit, and its effect on the brightness of the rear sheet; this is neatly compensated by the fact that although the front bulb has to transmit over a short path in the Perspex, once it has been refracted at the dots it has to travel through ten or so other sheets to reach the observer; the long path length on the other hand does not travel through any other sheets after interacting with the dots.


A digital indicator using the Perspex light-guide technique as described in Fig. 3.2 (supplied by Electronic Brokers Ltd.)

These devices are similar in length to the projection type, but are rather taller, the display is reasonably bright and easily interpreted, but parallax problems restrict the viewing angle, a problem not shared by the previous type.

## GENERAL ADVANTAGES

Both the discrete character types discussed have the advantage of almost unlimited life since if a lamp fails it can be speedily replaced, a factor


Fig. 3.2. An edge-lit indicator. Light from the selected bulb passes along the Perspex sheet and is refracted by the etched holes for viewing. The smaller drawing shows how the Perspex sheets are arranged


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| 1 N 914 | 5p | 2N3325 | 53p | 40362 | 68p | AFI25 | 24p | BCI86 | 42p | B5 $\times 20$ | 16p | OA 200 | 9 p |
| IN916 | 10p | 2N3405 | 60p | 40406 | 75p | AFI26 | 22p | BC212L | 16p | BY164 | 45p | OA202 | 0p |
| INI763A | 24p | 2 N 3663 | 52p | 40408 | 70p | AFI27 | 22p | 8C213L | 16p | BY238 | 18p | OC19 | 50 p |
| 1N3754 | 20p | 2N3702 | 13 p | 40412 | $67 p$ | AF139 | 33p | BC214L | 16p | BY×38. |  | OC25 | 42p |
| 1N5399 | $21 p$ | 2N3703 | 13 p | 40430 | 140p | AF239 | 36p | BC257 | 9 p | 300 | 38p | OC28 | 70p |
| 1N5402 | 28p | 2N3704 | 13 p | 40432 | 185p | ALI02 | 77p | BC258 | 8 p | BY×38- |  | OC29 | 76p |
| 1N5407 | 45p | 2N3705 | 13 p | 40512 | 195 p | A5Y26 | 27p | BC259 | 9 p | 300R | 38p | OC35 | 60p |
| 1544 | ${ }^{9} \mathrm{p}$ | 2N3706 | $13 p$ | 40602 | 52p | ASY27 | 36p | BC267 | 17 p | C407 | 17 p | OC36 | 65p |
| \$5940 | 5p | $2 N 3707$ | $13 p$ | 40669 | 140 p | ASY28 | 27p | BC268 | $15 p$ | $C 762$ | 19p | 0 OC 4 | 42p |
| 2N696 | 17p | 2N3708 | 10p | AC107 | $46 p$ | ASY29 | 36p | BC269 | $17 p$ | C1412 | 102p | $0 \mathrm{OC42}$ | 46p |
| 2N697 | 18p | 2N3709 | $11 p$ | AC 126 | 20p | AUII! | 97p | BC300 | 49p | E2512 | 664p | $\bigcirc \mathrm{OC44}$ | 42 p |
| 2 N 706 | 12p | 2N3710 | 13 p | AC127 | 20p | B30C250 | 24p | BC301 | $37 p$ | EA403 | 10p | OC45 | 38p |
| 2N930 | $21 p$ | 2N3711 | 13 p | AC128 | 20p | B30C550 |  | BC303 | 60p | E8383 | 10p | OC70 | 11 p |
| 2NI 131 | 29p | 2N3731 | 120p | AC141H | 34p | 300 | 34p | BCY30 | 60 p | EC401 | 18p | OC7 | 38p |
| 2N1132 | 29p | 2N3794 | 15 p | ACI4IHK | 37p | B1912 | 66p | BCY31 | 75 p | EC402 | 17p | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C7} 2$ | 38 p |
| 2 N 1302 | 19p | 2N3819 | 23 p | AC.142H | 25p | B5041 | 72p | BCY70 | 18p | ER900 | 54p | OC75 | 40p |
| $2 \mathrm{Nl}^{2} 303$ | 19p | 2N3820 | 53 p | ACl42HK | 29P | BA 102 | 25p | BCY71 | ${ }^{33} \mathrm{p}$ | MC140 | $25 p$ | $0 C 81$ | 15p |
| 2 Nl 304 | 26p | 2N3904 | 35p | AC153K | 22p | BA 130 | 22p | BCY72 | 15p | M 481 | 120 p | OC810 | $25 p$ |
| 2N1305 | 26p | 2N3906 | 35p | AC176 | 16p | BA145 | 27p | BD121 | 105p | M1491 | 135p | OC83 | 25p |
| 2N1306 | 33 p | 2N4036 | $55 p$ | ACI76K | 17p | BA15.5 | 15p | BD123 | 105p | MJ371 | 108p | OC84 | 25p |
| 2N1307 | 33 p | $2 N 4058$ | 13 p | ACl87K | 17 p | BA156 | 13 p | BD124 | 100 p | MJE521 | 92 p | P346A | 26p |
| 2N1308 | 36p | 2N4059 | 10p | ACI日8K | 23p | BAX13 | 13p | BD130 | 50p | MJEE2955 | 165p | S2CNI | 10p |
| 2N1309 | 36p | 2N4060 | $11 p$ | *ACI87K! |  | BB103/B | 16p | BDI31 | 79p | MJE 3055 | 82 p | SCIAID | 187p |
| 2N1596 | 102p | 2N4061 | $11 p$ | 188K | 40p | 8B103/G | 16p | BD132 | 86p | MPF102 | 37p | SC1460 | 147p |
| 2N1599 | 122p | 2N4062 | 12 p | ACY17 | $31 p$ | BC107 | 12p | BD 135 | 38p | MPS6531 | 35p | SDI | 10p |
| $2 N 1613$ | ${ }^{23} \mathrm{p}$ | 2 N 124 | 18p | ACYIB | 19p | BC108 | $11 p$ | BDI36 | 44p | MPS6534 | 30 p | SD4 | 12p |
| 2N17! | 26p | $2 \mathrm{~N}^{2} 126$ | 27p | ACYI9 | 23p | BC109 | 12p | BDI41 | 227p | NKT211 | 25p | $\checkmark 763$ | 28p |
| 2 N 1893 | 54p | 2 N 4284 | 24p | ACY20 | 20p | BC122 | $21 p$ | BDY20 | 92p | NKT212 | 25p | W10681 | $45 p$ |
| 2N2147 | 95p | 2N4286 | $15 p$ | $A C Y 21$ | $21 p$ | BC 125 | 15p | BF115 | 23 p | NKT213 | 25p | W106DI | $83 p$ |
| 2 N 2218 | 34p | 2N4289 | $15 p$ | ACY22 | $21 p$ | BC126 | 22p | BF167 | 18p | NKT214 | 23p | WO2 | 40p |
| 2N2218A | 44p | $2 N 4291$ | 15 p | ACY39 | $63 p$ | BC140 | 30p | BF173 | 19p | NKT217 | 50p | WPO2 | 95p |
| 2N2219 | 38p | $2 N_{4292}$ | $15 p$ | ACY40 | 17p | BC147 | 10p | BF177 | 25p | NKT26! | $21 p$ | ZTX 300 | 14p |
| 2N2219A | 53p | 2N4410 | 24p | ACY4I | 18p | 8 8C148 | $9 p$ | BF178 | $31 p$ | NKT271 | 18p | $2 \mathrm{ZT} \times 301$ | 16p |
| 2N2270 | 62p | $2 N 4443$ | 111p | ACY44 | $31 p$ | BC149 | 10p | BF194 | 14p | NKT274 | 18p | $2 \mathrm{~T} \times 302$ | 22p |
| 2N2369A | ${ }^{19} \mathrm{p}$ | 2 N 4906 | 305p | ADI40 | 63 p | $8 \mathrm{BC153}$ | 19p | BF195 | $15 p$ | NKT275 | 23p | $2 \mathrm{ZT} \times 303$ | 22p |
| 2N2483 | 35p | 2N4915 | 215p | ADI 42 | 50p | BC154 | 20p | BF244 | 30p | NKT403 | 65p | $2 \mathrm{ZT} \times 304$ | 27p |
| 2N2484 | 42 p | 2N4991 | $62 p$ | ADI49 | 58p | BC157 | 12p | BF254 | 14 p | NKT404 | 61 P | $2 T \times 330$ | 23p |
| 2N2646 | 47p | 2N5062 | $61 p$ | ADI50 | 50p | 8 C 158 | $11 p$ | 8F255 | 15p | NKT405 | 79p | $2 T \times 331$ | 27p |
| 2N2904 | 38p | 2N5088 | 38p | AD161 | 33p | 8C159 | 12p | $8 \mathrm{BX18}$ | 90 p | NKT603F | 30p | ZTX500 | 18p |
| 2N2904A | 42p | 2N5163 | 25p | AD162 | 36p | BC167 | $11 p$ | 8F×29 | 31 p | NKT613F | 30p | $2 \mathrm{ZTX501}$ | $21 p$ |
| 2N2905 | 44p | 2N5172 | 18 p | *AD161/ |  | 8C168 | 10p | 8FX84 | 25p | NKT674F | 24p | $2 T \times 502$ | 25p |
| 2N2905A | 47p | 2N5192 | 125p | 162 | 60p | BC169 | $11 p$ | BFX85 | 32p | NKT677F | 22p | ZTX503 | 22p |
| 2N2924 | 20p | 2N5195 | 147p | AFII4 | 249 | BC177 | 14 p | BFX87 | 29p | NKT713 | 30p | ZTX504 | 52p |
| 2N2925 | 22p | 2N5457 | 49p | AFII5 | 24p | $8 \mathrm{8C178}$ | 13 p | BFXB8 | 26p | NKT773 | 25p | $2 \mathrm{~T} \times 530$ | 27p |
| 2 N 2926 | $11 p$ | 2N5459 | 49p | AFII6 | 22p | 8C179 | 14p | BFY50 | $23 p$ |  | 8 p | 2TX531 | 33p |
| $2 N 3053$ | 27p | 40250 | 71p | AFII7 | 22p | BC182L | $11 p$ | BFY51 | 20p | OA90 | 6p |  |  |
| 2N3054 | $60 p$ | 40251 | 89p | AFII8 | 82p | BC183L | 10p | BFY52 | 23p | OA91 | 5p | Matched | pair |

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$0.033,0.039,0.045,0.056,0.068,0.082,0.1,0.12,0.15,0.18,0.22$ $6 \mathrm{p} ; 0.27,7 \mathrm{p} ; 0.33,0.39,9 \mathrm{p} ; 0.47,10 \mathrm{p} ; 0.56,13 \mathrm{p} ; 0.68,15 \mathrm{p}$.

ZENER DIODES $5 \%$ full range E24 values: $400 \mathrm{~mW}: 2.7 \mathrm{~V}$
to 36 V , 15 p each; $1 \mathrm{~W}: 6 . \mathrm{BV}$ to $\mathrm{B2V}, \mathbf{2 7}$ each: $1.5 \mathrm{~W}: 4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 36 V . 15 p each
to 75 V 60 p
to 75 V 60 p each.
tilip to increase 1.5 W rating to 3 watts (type 266F) 4p

## CAPACITORS

MULLARD polyester C280 series
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$5 p .10 \% 0.33$
$7 p ;$ 0.47 8p; $0.6811 \mathrm{p} ; 1 \mu \mathrm{Fd}$ 5p. $10 \% 0.33$ 7p; $0.478 p ; 0.6811 p ; 1 \mu \mathrm{Fd}$
14p; $1.5 \mu 21 \mathrm{p} ; 2.2 / 1 \mathrm{~F} 24 \mathrm{p}$. MULLARD SUB-MIN
ELECTROLYTICS
C426 range, axial lead $6 p$ each
Values ( $\mu \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{V}$ ) : $00.64 / 64: 1 / 40 ; 1.6 / 2.5: 2.5 / 16$;

 $\begin{array}{llllll}32 / 4 ; & 32 / 10 ; & 32 / 40 ; & 32 / 64 ; & 40 / 25 ; & 40 / 16 \\ 50 / 6 \cdot 4 ; & 50 / 25 ; & 50 / 40 ; & 64 / 4 ; & 64 / 10 ; & 80 / 2.5\end{array}$ 80/16: $80 / 25 ; 100 / 6 \cdot 4 ; 200 / 10 ; 250 / 4 ; 320 / 2 \cdot 5$ $320 / 6$ : $4 ; 400 / 4 ; 500 / 25$

## LARGE CAPACITORS

High ripple current types: 1000/25, 28p;
$1000 / 50$ 41p; $1000 / 100$ s2p; 2000/25 37 p 2000/50, 57p: 2000/100 $2 \mathrm{p} ; 12000 / 25,37 \mathrm{p}$ $77 \mathrm{p} ; 2500 / 70,98 \mathrm{p} ; 5000 / 25$. 62p; 5000/50 ¹. $10 ; 5000 / 100, £ 2.91 ; 10000 / 50$. $£ 2 \cdot 40$.

RESISTORS $10 \%-5 \%-2 \% \% \begin{aligned} & \text { Prices are in pence each for some ohmic value ond power } \\ & \text { rating, NOT mixed values. (ignore fractions of ip on total }\end{aligned}$

## Code Power Tolerance Range Values order.)

|  |  |  | Range | of resistor Values |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | Power | Tolerance | Range | Values available | 1 to | 10 to 99 | 100 up |
| C | 1/20W | 5\% |  | E12 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| C | 1/8W | 5\% | $4.7 \Omega-470 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | E24 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| C | 1/4W | 10\% | $47 \Omega-10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | E12 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| C | 1/2W | 5\% | 47 n -10M $\Omega$ | E24 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 1 | 0.9 |
| $C$ | 1 W | 10\% | $4.7 \Omega-10 M \Omega$ | E12 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 2 | 1.9 |
| MO | 1/2W | 2\% | $10 \Omega-1 M \Omega$ | E24 | 4 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3 |
| WW | IW | $10 \% \pm 1 / 200$ | 0.22 $n-3.9$ 析 | E12 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| WW | 3W | 5\% | $12 \Omega-10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | E12 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| WW | 7W | 5\% | $12 \Omega-10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | El2 | 9 | 9 | 8 |

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## PUBLICATIONS

The Book of Transistor Equivalents (BP.I) 40 p Handbook of Tested Transistor Circuits
by H. Ness $(B P .3)$ by H. Ness (BP.3)
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Data Wall Chart (BP.7) Data Wall Chart (BP.7)
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Values
E12 denotes series: $10,12,15,18,22,27,33,39,47,56,68,82$ E24 denotes series: as E12 plus $11,13,16,20,24,30,36,43$,
$51,62,75,91$ and their decades.

Dept. PE572, 28 St. Judes Rd., Englefield Green, EGHAM, Surrey TW2 OHB Phone: Egham (0784-3) 5533 and 4757. Telex 264475 Hours: $9-5.30$ daily. I p.m. Saturday
which in some applications makes up for the slightly higher cost compared with, say, cold cathode tubes.

These indicators are also more reliable than some of their incandescent cousins which involve moving parts, a technique widely used in the early days of display design, but no longer competitive, and therefore not treated here.

## DOT MATRIX INDICATORS

Dot matrix indicators are the second type of format mentioned in the introductory article, and it is obviously possible to build this type of display with filament lamps. There are no commercially available display devices of this type, however, and in view of the problems of mechanical design (all those bulb holders!) and the more complex decoding required, such devices are not practical in miniature form.

The general principle is used however for large moving newsreel displays where the programming can be achieved simply by controlling the matrix with punched tape.

Further examples of large displays using this principle are the motorway traffic information boards, Guinness clocks, and sports scoreboards.

This is an area amenable to "do-it-yourself" techniques, the important points to remember being: keep it big, and keep the character set simple to ease decoding problems. Of course, if there is no objection to employing complex electronics such as commutators and read-only memories, then any desired character set can be built.

[^2]

A seven segment incandescent filament indicator tube. Almost any colour filter can be used unlike the cold cathode tubes which are either red or orange

## BAR MATRIX DISPLAYS

The simple bar matrix display format, and in particular the "seven-segment" arrangement, is an ideal layout for use with incandescent device technology and a wide range of indicators have emerged using this combination, most of them championed in the U.S.A.
It is again possible to use individual lamps for each segment, but the real area where incandescent technology has come into its own is in the production of a complete seven segment indicator inside a single evacuated package.

These devices, often housed inside a valve type glass envelope, are capable of being mass produced, and large numbers are now being imported from Japan where most examples are manufactured.

This suitability for mass production combined with the inherent filament advantages quoted earlier and the availability of cheap decoder driver i.c.s will in future make these indicators the best choice for most amateur applications, such as digital clocks, counters, and calculators, a position held by the gas filled tubes at present.

## OPERATION

A typical example of this type of device is shown in Fig. 3.3; this particular indicator has been chosen since it represents one of the types advertised for amateur use at present. Its type number is DA 133 (or DA 133D with decimal point) and it is available from West Hyde Developments under the trade name of Atron.

This indicator is housed in a glass envelope about half the size of a B7G valve, and produces characters 12 mm in height. The coiled filaments are supported by wire pegs protruding from a ceramic base, and these pegs are interconnected at the rear of the ceramic according to the wiring shown, the segment, common, and decimal point each have an individual leadout through the nine pin base.


Fig. 3.3. The internal construction of a seven segment incandescent filament tube (Atron, available from West Hyde Developments)

The filaments are made of an advanced long-life, high brightness, material which gives a typical life of 100,000 hours. Each segment consumes about 120 mW at the nominal supply voltage of 5 V , making i.c. drivers eminently suitable, another advantage being that only one supply rail ( $V_{\mathrm{cc}}$ ) is necessary in a system using DTL or TTL.

The colour of the illuminated filament is of course the white normally associated with incandescent lamps, and this means that a filter can be positioned in front of the indicator to select any desired colour.

A filter is necessary in any case to improve contrast, but the possibility of selecting any colour is an advantage over, say, cold cathode tubes where a red or orange filter is mandatory. Green, blue, red, daylight, and neutral are the colours specifically available for use with the Atron.
Next month: Decoding and driving circuits for incandescent filament displays


Seven segment incandescent filament indicators in dual-in-line packages (Minitron 3015F, available from A. Marshall \& Son)


GUIDE TO PRINTED CIRCUITS

By Gordon J. King<br>Published by Fountain Press<br>140 pages, $8 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Price $£ 2.50$

NOT only does this book give a guide to printed circuit making for the amateur, it also describes industrial manufacture, printed circuit substitutes (i.e. Veroboard, S-Dec, and similar arrangements), soldering techniques, the use of printed circuit methods in i.c. manufacture, and applications of i.c.s.

Whilst some of the information is interesting 1 can find very little of any real use to the amateur. The techniques of making printed circuits could easily be described in a few paragraphs and the rest of the book seems merely to fill out the space. Are the "enthusiastic amateurs," for whom Mr. King professes to be writing, really interested in a chapter on the construction of soldering irons and desoldering methods?

At $£ 2.50$ this book is by no means cheap and I do not feel the content warrants such an outlay by the average enthusiast.
S.R.L.

## INTRODUCTION TO VIDEO RECORDING

## By W. Oliver <br> Published by W. Foulsham \& Co Lid <br> 109 pages, $8 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 5 \frac{3}{4}$ in. Price $£ 1 \cdot 50$

THE recording of events and entertainments, until fairly recently restricted to sound and cine film, promises great things for the future through the various media of electronic video processing. This book takes an outsider's view of the state of the art of video tape, disc, and hologram with ample reference to commercially exploited principles.

Although the author admits to taking a "semilayman"s" viewpoint he does describe in fundamental terms how the different systems work without becoming too embedded in technicalities. So much so that some of the earlier chapters could make rather boring reading to those already well informed on the principles of waveform propagation.

I, personally, found the section on video disc recording the most interesting as it seems that this is likely to become the commonly used technique for domestic applications-when all of the bugs have been ironed out. Tape is at present being used to a large extent, but as with sound recording, there are the attendant risks of erasure unless scrupulous precautions are taken. Bulk is also another commercial problem as is mass recording on tape.

This book is very readable but its price precludes its purchase value. Since it can be read in a couple of hours (there are many large illustrations) it is perhaps best suited to the lending and technical libraries.
M.A.C.

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| 410 | 10-18 | $4 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{o}$ |
| 700 | 16-24 | 4M 28 |
| 700 | 16-24 | $4 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{o}$ |
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## OCCULTAPHONICS

Stick your neck out, my old man used to say, and some willing cove will come along and lop it off. True to form, and human nature being the readily predictable thing it so often is, some willing cove very nearly succeeded a month or so back! Stuart White, at that time reporting for one of the big "Sundays", brought to the attention of the public his judgements about the efficacy of an unusual electronic device then available.

Somewhat embarrassingly, this device owed its very inception to me and, to boot, represented about the nearest thing to the "popular" definition of an electronic crystalball that you could wish to find!

Preparation for this mis-guided event began "yonks ago" while I was yet a callow youth in the RAF. One soon discovers at an air-base, however, what a monotonous business life in a control tower can be; particularly so when all the lads have nipped off on a sortie and the only remaining company are a couple of card-playing "a/c plonks" and the idle hiss from a temporarily inactive air-radio. It was this very hiss that had. at one time or another, given rise to an effect that had both interested and perplexed us all.

As I have said, you would be sitting there contemplating your next week-end off, or maybe the one just gone, when suddenly you would be aware that through the background hash from the radio there was a signal feebly breaking through. "Unidentified aircraft, say again," you would call back, but somehow you almost knew that there would be no response, other than the steady rushing sound from the receiver. Any number of operators had witnessed this effect and, indeed, some were convinced that the voices they heard were for real!

Obviously, we must preserve a meaningful perspective and it is probably true to say that since white noise (hiss) contains just about every sound that has ever been produced (but all at once) there's a fair chance that if you listen to it long enough you might ultimately hear speech too. But


Fig. 1
there are even technical reasons for disputing this, so, apart from that "old chestnut" imagination being the culprit, from where do these effects originate?

It was in November 1971 with many of these unsolved questions still uppermost in my mind, that I built a simple little set-up, Fig. 1, in an attempt to discover more. The results were relatively inconclusive, although sufficiently thought provoking for work to continue. The circuit is included for your interest only; its really nothing special, just a white-noise generator followed by an amplifier. Try it if you will.

Only days after White's report, I noticed that a sister newspaper, in direct contradiction to the apparent ethics of the one mentioned earlier, carried almost an entire page on Flying Saucers. Maybe there are "fairies at the bottom of their garden" after all!


## STUDENT IC

There's an integrated circuit on the market at the moment which you can actually teach!' This MOS device is an adaptive-logic gate, MC901, produced by the Motorola Corporation and designed, primarily, for feature-extraction in patternrecognition applications.

In essence (Fig. 2) the MC901 comprises a 4 -bit binary to 1 -outof -16 decoder, plus sixteen individual flip-flop memories and associated output gating.
Each gate also has a common connection with a "teach" input such that if it is taken to logical


Fig. 2
"I" (for a brief moment during the time that the decoder input is present) the relevant gate will cause its asseciated flip-flop to change state. Since each flip-flop controls an output gate (which is also connected to the decoder) any subsequent application of the original 4-bit number will result in "recognition" and the output going to " 1 ". A " 0 " at the teach input resets the memory.

The MC901 additionally embodies an inhibit facility which allows several devices to be inter-linked and so accept expansion in the size of input word. An integrated circuit of this kind would, without doubt, obviate almost all the tedium associated with building a complete learning network; trouble is you'll need seven pounds to make the idea a going proposition.

## GREEN FINGERS

It shouldn't be long before G. W. Millard of the Reddiglade Nurseries in Kent publishes his paper relating to the effects of manipulation of bio-potentials in trees.
Early in 1971 he was conducting some rather interesting experiments pointing to the fact that trees sometimes increase their rate of growth

when an electric current is passed through them. Of course, rate of growth is largely dependent on the rate at which the organisms' food supplies can reach the sites of actual growth. Since, however, the nutrients are abundant in molecules having electrical charges, an applied current could exert quite a profound influence on a tree's development.

Millard, as yet, has not announced the magnitude of the potentials which need to be applied; indeed workers in several parts of the world have had no luck in establishing the validity of his claims.

It is difficult to say whether the effect is a load of old nonsense or really genuine, nevertheless, I recall some years ago hearing about a sinilar effect involving the control of sap by electrical potential. At that time, the voltage used was about a couple of volts or so, with negative applied to the top of the tree and positive earth to make the sap rise.

Now don't quote me on this, but 1 heard a tale that someone who employed this scheme last year succeeded in bringing some simply beautiful Cox's Orange to maturity real early. Trouble was they got too cute and reversed the current. The "windfalls" made great cider!!

SOLID STATE


By J. S. GRICE b.a.

CNap is an unusual game in that mainly it tests speed of response; we have all played the game as children. There are two good reasons why the game is confined largely to children. One, it is not always eatsy to determine who did shout first, and two, the face of the turning card is not necessarily presented to both contestants simultaneously. For adults such uncertainty and imprecision spoil the game for serious contest.

The apparatus to be described here provides an electronic analogue of the game in which these deficiencies have been overcome. Essentially what is needed is a sudden signal presented simultaneously to the two contestants, and a mode of response such that the priority can be determined infallibly.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Snap consists of a small metal case, which contains the circuitry, mounted on a wooden baseboard. and two morse-keys (S1 and S2) also mounted on the baseboard-one on each side of the case. On the top panel of the case are an on/off switch (S4), the reset button (S3) and a centre-zero meter (M1). which indicates the winner.

The apparatus is switched on, the contestants take up their positions one to each key, and the reset button is pushed down and released. After a delay
of about ten seconds the machine emits a highpitched note, and the players respond by depressing their keys as quickly ats possible. The meter pointer swings over towards the key which was depressed first. It is only necessary to depress and release the reset button again to initiate another "round". Perhaps ten "rounds" may be taken to constitute a game.

DESIGN POINTS
An audible signal was chosen since there is no difficulty in ensuring that such a signal is presented to both players simultaneously; also the sound can be produced with due economy of current consumption. A delay of about ten second.s between the operation of the reset button and the sounding of the signal was found to be the most effective period.

Some safeguard is necessary against the inadvertent (or deliberate) premature depressing of a key. It is therefore arranged that if a key is depressed during the delay period the signal will not sound. Nevertheless the meter indicates which key was depressed, and it is suggested that in such circumstances the point is awarded to the other side.

A minor refinement is the automatic cessation of the signal note some ten seconds after a key has been legitimately depressed.

For simplicity of control, one push of the reset button resets and recycles everything; that is, stops the signal note if necessary, initiates the ten second delay, and re-centres the meter.

BLOCK DIAGRAM
The two bistables shown in the block diagram (Fig. I) are cross-coupled; the pulse required to reverse the condition of bistable one is obtained, via

a morse-key (S2), from bistable two; and the pulse required to reverse the condition of bistable two is obtained, via a second morse-key (SI), from bistable one. However, as soon as the initial condition of cither bistable is reversed it is unable to supply a pulse to reverse the condition of the other bistable. It is the two bistables then which determine which key was depressed first. The action is explained more fully in the next section.

Both bistables are linked with the Nor gate. The NOR gate produces an output voltage only when both inputs are zero. This is the case when both bistables are in their initial condition.
. Assuming that the bistables remain undisturbed in their initial condition for a while so that the NOR gate maintains its output voltage, then the delay capacitor will slowly charge up.


Fig. 2. Complete circuit diagram of the Electronic Snap

The slowly increasing voltage at the delay capacitor is passed to the trigger. The trigger has only two output states: a low voltage which prevents the astable from oscillating, and a high voltage which permits the astable to oscillate. When .the input voltage of the trigger rises to a certain level the output switches suddenly from the low voltage to the high voltage, thus producing the signal.

If a key is depressed before the input voltage of the trigger reaches this particular level, then the signal will not be produced. This is because depressing a key reverses the initial state of a bistable thereby causing an input voltage to the NOR gate and hence no output voltage from it, so that the delay capacitor will be discharged.

## BISTABLES

Transistors TR1 and TR2 (Fig. 2) form bistable one; TR3 and TR4 form bistable two. The bistable is a familiar building-block in logic circuitry. Here it consists of two transistors, one fully conducting, the other cut-off. A pulse applied at an appropriate point reverses the roles of the transistors, and they remain reversed until another pulse is applied at an appropriate point.

When the apparatus is switched on the state of the bistables is indeterminate. The reset switch (S3) serves to establish the desired initial condition in each bistable. When S3a is temporarily closed the emitterbase junction of TR2 is shorted and this ensures that TR2 is the cut-off transistor in bistable one. Similarly the closing of S3b ensures that TR3 is the cut-off transistor in bistable two.

So, when the play cycle is initiated, in bistable one TR1 is fully conducting and TR2 is cut-off, and in bistable two TR3 is cut-off and TR4 is fully conducting. This means that the collectors of TR1 and TR4 are at near zero voltage, and the collectors of TR2 and TR3 are at approximately full supply voltage. The centre-zero meter M1 connected between the collectors of TR1 and TR4 will not register.

Now we can reverse the state of bistable one by supplying a positive pulse to the base of TR2 via S2 and R6. This will cause TR2 to become fully conducting and TRI cut-off. Once this is done, however, it is not possible to reverse the state of bistable two in a similar manner by depressing Si because the voltage at the collector of TR2 is now near zero. The meter pointer will swing to the left indicating that the collector voltage of TRI is at the supply


Showing the layout of components and tag boards mounted inside the case
voltage while the collector voltage of TR4 remains near zero.

Of course, had we depressed SI first, reversing the condition of bistable two, then the subsequent depressing of $S 2$ would have had no effect on bistable one, and the meter pointer would have swung to the right indicating the collector of TR4 is at the supply voltage.

The two bistables measure which key was depressed first, and since the switching time of the circuitry is much faster than human reaction times, the measurement is entirely reliable.

## NOR GATE

The bistables have one subsidiary function. It will be seen that the state of the collectors of TRI and TR4 determines the state of the collector of TR5. When a play cycle is initiated the collectors of TRI and TR4 are at near zero volts, so that there is near zero voltage supply to the base of TR5. Consequently TR5 is cut-off and its collector is at full supply voltage. Should, however, the collector of cither TR1 or TR4 go positive, as happens when a key is depressed, then TR5 will become fully conducting and its collector voltage will drop to near zero. Transistor TR5 is then in effect a Nor gate, giving an output only when it has no input.

The purpose of this arrangement has already been explained. The delay capacitor (C1), which determines when the signal will sound, charges from the TR5 collector voltage. If this voltage is cut off during the build-up period, Cl starts to discharge and there is no signal. Thus the premature depressing of a key is detected. It will be noted, however, that the meter will still register in the usual way which key was depressed first.

Assuming no interruption, Cl will charge up in ten seconds to a voltage sufficient to fire the trigger.

## TRIGGER

Transistors TR6 and TR7 comprise the trigger circuit. When a play cycle is initiated Cl is discharged completely by S3c so that there is zero voltage at the base of TR6; this means that TR6 is cut-off. The collector of TR6 is therefore at the supply voltage, and TR7 is fully driven via R20. Although TR7 is fully conducting, its collector is at approximately 3 V
because of the voltage drop across the emitter resistor, R19.
As the play cycle continues the voltage at Cl builds up until a point is reached where TR6 is conducting sufficiently for its collector voltage to fall to such a level that TR7 is less than fully driven. Then a very rapid regenerative switching action occurs so that TR6 becomes fully conducting and TR7 cut-off. The collector of TR7 is now at the supply voltage, and TR8 is driven via $\mathbf{R 2 2}$ so that the astable oscillates.

Depressing a key as already explained causes Cl to start discharging. When the voltage on Cl has fallen to such a level that TR6 is just less than fully driven, then another regenerative switching action occurs, and the trigger circuit reverts to its former state, so that the signal stops. The voltage on Cl which causes the trigger to switch off is considerably lower than the voltage on Cl which causes the trigger to switch on. It takes Cl approximately ten seconds to discharge from the higher to the lower voltage, so that there is a delay of about ten seconds between the depressing of a key and the cessation of the signal.

## ASTABLE

The signal note is produced by a conventional astable multivibrator formed by TR8 and TR9. The only unusual feature is that the emitters are connected to the negative line through R24, which is bypassed for a.c. signals by C4. This establishes a voltage platform of 4.5 V above which the astable works. This is necessary because the base of TR8 must be held negative with respect to the emitter when the trigger is in its off condition if the astable is not to oscillate and, as has been shown, the trigger actually outputs 3 V in its off condition.

The collector load of TR9 is the transducer ( XI ) which produces the sound. This transducer is an earpiece from a pair of headphones-the d.c. resistance was measured at 700 ohms.

## CONSTRUCTION

With this kind of circuitry there is nothing critical about component layout or wiring. The neat metal case, complete with hammer-grey finish and handle, can be obtained from Henry's Radio. All the components are mounted on the top panel except the


Fig. 3. Tag board wiring diagram

## COMPONENTS


battery S1 and S2. With a total current requirement of about 18 milliamps it was found necessary to use a fairly large 9 V battery; a PP6 is the largest that can be accommodated. The battery can be cemented down inside the box, taking care that there is sufficient clearance for the top panel components.

Most of the circuitry is constructed on two tag strips, shown in Fig. 3, one for the bistables and NOR gate, the other for the trigger and astable. The one for the trigger and astable is mounted over XI and the two boards are wired to the remaining components as shown in the photograph.
A convenient small meter was found in the form of an edgewise-reading balance meter. This is all that is necessary since it is only the direction of the pointer swing that needs to be observed. The meter must have a 100-0-100 microamp movement. Keys S1 and S2 are mounted on the right and left sides of the box respectively. The case and the keys are screwed to a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick wood that forms a solid base. The underside of the base can be covered with material to prevent it scratching polished surfaces.

## CONCLUSION

Some people are naturally quicker in their responses than others. However, nobody is entirely consistent, and with most contestants quite a number of "rounds" are necessary before one begins to establish a definite superiority. Even with ill-matched contestants, the mismatch is not evident until put to the test.
With well-matched contestants games can be very tense. Concentration appears to be the key to success.
Overall then electronic snap is an exciting game, inheriting from its predecessor the unique property, among competitive games, of testing primarily speed of response.


THE effect of fuzz is to provide change in the tone produced of a guitar or other sound source so adding colour or interest to a particular musical statement.

The particular unit to be described uses cheap and readily available components and compares very favourably, both in cost and performance, with its commercial counterpart.

## FUZZ PRODUCTION

In the fuzz unit circuit of Fig. 1 the pre-amplifier TRI magnifies the incoming signal via the socket JKI and this is passed in turn to a Schmitt trigger consisting of TR2 and TR3.

The action of this circuit is to amplify and square
up the signal thus adding distortion to give the characteristic fuzz sound.

To protect the base/emitter junction of TR2 from reverse bias breakdown a diode, D1, is connected.

## TONAL VARIATIONS

To introduce some variation in tone a low pass filter C3 is connected to the negative line from C4. The function of this is to shunt some of the higher frequency components of the square wave and so the tone of the output depends upon its value.

In the prototype a $0 \cdot 22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor was used to provide a fairly mellow tone. If the value of this is decreased to $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or lower, the tone becomes harsher. Obviously, the choice here will depend on personal requirement.

## CONSTRUCTION

Small circuit components are mounted and wired on a $3 \frac{3}{3}$ in $\times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in piece of Veroboard as shown in Fig. 2.

It should be noted that input and output leads from the control panel sockets are screened so as to prevent hum pick-up which might cause unwanted triggering of the Schmitt circuit.

## THE UNIT IN USE

When using the unit, it should be borne in mind that while the guitar volume control will not affect the level of fuzz produced, if it is set too low the Schmitt will not trigger and there will be no output to the amplifier at JK2 at all.

It is possible to make a lot of unpleasant noise with a fuzz unit. This can be avoided by never playing "fuzzed" chords or over indulging in the effect in musical passages where fuzz just does not fit in. $\star$


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of Fuzz Box

## COMPONENTS . . .

Resistors

| R1 | $1.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | R6 | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| R2 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R7 | $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R3 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R8 | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R4 | $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R9 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R5 | $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |  |
| All | $10 \%$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ watt carbon |  |

## Capacitors

C1 $5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 25 V
C2 $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester
C3* See text
C4 $5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 25 V

## Transistors

TR1 BC169C
TR2/TR3 2N2926 (G) (2 off)

## Diodes

D1 DD000

## Miscellaneous

JK1, JK2 Standard jack sockets (2 off) S1 On/off toggle switch. Control knobs Veroboard $3 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in 0.15 in matrix, $81-\mathrm{PP} 3$ 9 V battery. Battery connectors


Fig. 2. Veroboard component assembly details and control panel interwiring

## ELECTRONORAMA

## In Search of the Quark

Two or these 75 in flash tubes from the English Electric Valve Company are used at Leeds University to photograph the tracks of cosmic rays as they pass through a 100 cubic ft cloud chaniber. From these photographs it is hoped to identify minute particles of matter called "quarks"


## Computer Helps Conservation

D
girlal Equipment Computers are being used by the Natural Environment Research Council in their fight io conserve British wildlife.
Installed at the Marlewood Research Station in Lancashire. the computer is used to process data, particularly in connection with research into soil chemistry. Dutch Elm Disease. and a nationside survey of woodland.


## Atomic Pacemaker

Surgical care is needed in the assembly of electronic modules for a new heart pacemaker at the Raytheon Company. Powered by nuclear energy. the new pacemaker will have a life expectancy of ten years as compared with the two years of the present type powered by mercury batteries

## Fluoridation Control

A New type of meter relay from Sifam is to A be used to control fluoridation by the South Derbyshire Water Board. The meter mentions the water flow and has two extra pointers which can be preset so that if the flow drops below the lower setting. fluoridation is stopped. When it again reaches the upper setting. fluoridation is resumed.


## Electro-Optics International '72

A lthough this year's exhibition at Brighton brought no startling new breakthroughs, it did highlight the rapid developments going on in this relatively new field.
Present in profusion were GaAsP light enitting diodes (LEDs) reduced in size from the clumsy packaging of only a few years ago to their present size, no larger than a transistor.

LEDs are now finding applications particularly in the field of communications. ITT showed how LEDs could be combined with low-loss fibre-optic cable to provide an efficient information transmission system even in noisy environments such as an aeroplane.

LEDs also appeared in a wide variety of alphanumeric displays. ITT, Monsanto, Motorola and Ferranti all had their latest devices on show.

Liquid crystals are also being developed for alphanumeric displays and in the next few months they should emerge as strong competition to the LED displays.

Vacuum tubes are still holding their own in area of low-level light detection. Also on show were thermal inlaging devices which give a T.V. picture of the temperature distribution of the objects they are viewing. Useful both for medical diagnosis and night security.

Lasers also abounded in applications 100 numerous to mention. Solartron showed a novel use for them in the form of their Simfire system. The laser is used to simulate a gun providing accurate and safe determination of a marksmen's skill.

It was clear from the show that there can no longer be any clear dividing line between the two areas of optics and electronics, so readers should be prepared to find more light creeping into their future projects.

## Exhibition Dates

I.E.A. (Instruments Electronics and Automation) will be held at Olympia, London, May 8 to 12

International Audio Festival and Fair will be held in the Grand Hall, Olympia, London, October 23 to 28 .

## Fly Fishing

Anew RCA low-light level TV camera that can detect from an aircraft the dim glow of sea plankton being disturbed by fish is being used for night-time ocean surveys.
The camera, which employs an imaging tube similar to the one used in Apolio moon cameras. is being flown at altitudes up to 6,000 feet by the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service in a new approach to the detection and assesment of ocean fish
Besides detecting fish from the plankton glow, the camera can record the outline of the school. By analysing the size and shape of the outline, scientists hope to be able to determine the species of the school.
The new method of detecting fish is expected to provide scientists with a means of tracking and analysing the distribution and abundance of many types of marine resources. If tests are successful, a commercial version of this camera could one day be used by the fishing industry. One aircraft equipped with such a device might guide a large fleet of boats to the most productive fishing grounds.


A versatile light effects unit for driving one lamp channel from one sound source; this unit adds an extra "strobe" dimensíon to dances, discos and parties. It will handle banks of lamps up to 750 watts in three modes using a thyristor controller.

## 2 TO 20 MINUTE PROCESS TIMER

This useful timer can be used for a multitude of timing operations where a 2 to 20 minute period is required. It can also be arranged to provide a delay of a preset period before switching on any apparatus.

## ALSO a special feature on

## STEREO RECEPTION

## emanticat

# DREGEMIN 

PART TWO


LAst month complete circuit details were given with components list. This month the mechanical assembly of the case and tuning drive is given.

## METALWORK

The Gemini Tuner is housed in a Contil Mod-2 case, size $G$; the front and rear grey panels should be cut and drilled as shown in Figs. 13a and 13b. Two extra panels, a dummy front panel and an inner front panel, are reauired and these should be cut from 18 s.w.g. aluminium as shown. Note that the slot in the dummy front panel is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch narrower and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shorter than the slot in the case itself to facilitate the mounting of the Perspex tuning scale. ansenbly of the cane and tuning drive is given.


BY D.S.GIBES \& I.M.SHAW


This is glued to the back of the dummy front panel and protrudes through the hole in the case. When the holes have been cut the edges of the panel should be smoothed off and it can then either be rubbed with wire wool (using soap and water) to give a "brushed" finish or sand blasted to give a "satin" finish.

The aluminium inner front panel (Fig. 14) supports the tuning drive, the tuning meter and the stereo indicator lamp. The rectangular hole with the two fixing holes on either side are specifically for the type of tuning meter used in the prototype (Type MH-25B) and modifications will be necessary if a different tuning meter is used. The same applies to the is inch hole for the stereo indicator lamp. The prototype used a Thorn 6 V 60 mA miniature pilot lamp, but any similar lamp can be used if the mounting hole is changed to suit. A 12 V 40 mA lamp can be used if R32 is omitted. The finished panel should be cleaned and can then be sprayed black with matt black car aterosol paint. or alternatively, brush painted with blackboard paint. Don't forget to cover up the meter fixing screws with a dab of paint. The tuning meter is mounted with two countersink 8 B.A. screws. A piece of 2 inch wide matt black ahesive tape can be used instead of paint. if desired.

Two small brackets are required to hold the scate lamps in position and these should be cut from 18 s.w.g. aluminium as shown in Fig. 15.

The tuner head spindle should be cut down io 11 inches taking great care not to allow the filings to get into the tuner head assembly. The tuning drum should be positioned on the shaft so that the slot travels through the are shown in Fig. 16. The fixing screws on the drum should be facing the tuner head calse.

## TUNING SCALE AND LABELLING

The scale is cut from a piece of inch clear Perspex and is labelled on the front with white Letraset or on the inside with "reverse lettering" Letraset, to contrast with the black background. The calibration is shown in Fig. 17. After lettering the scale should be protected by applying two ligh coats of Letracote


DRILL SIZES
D No. 34 drill
E $\frac{5}{8}$ in dia.
F $\frac{1}{2}$ in dia.
$\mathrm{G} \stackrel{\substack{\mathrm{s}}}{\mathrm{in}}$. dia.

Fig. 13a. Rear grey panel looking at inside


Fig. 13b. Front grey panel looking at inside


Fig. 13c. Front aluminium escutcheon plate


Fig. 13d. Blue base-plate looking at inside


Fig. 20. This screening plate (available with the case) is drilled as shown here

The finished tuning drive assembly

gloss spray. Do not use heavy coats or household varnish as this will cause unpleasant discolouration of the scale.
The dummy front panel should be carefully cleaned and given one coat of Letracote spray before applying the lettering. This gives the panel a smooth surface which the lettering can adhere to better than the bare aluminium. After applying the lettering the panel should be given two further light coats of spray to protect it.
(Letraset and Letracote spray are available from most shops specialising in artist's and drawing materials, and also from some stationers.)

## DIAL DRIVE ASSEMBLY

The Perspex scale can now be glued to the rear of the dummy front panel with "Clear Bostik". Take great care not to allow the adhesive to show on the front face and place the scale so that it can pass through the hole in the case.

The scale lamps (l.e.s. with nylon holders) can now be fitted to the inside top of the front panel, using the existing perforated holes to fix the two brackets at each end of the slot. The two lamps are then wired in series, using a length of very thin $1(7 / 0076)$ twin twisted wire, ready for connection to the printed circuit board later.
The two pulleys for the drive cord should be fixed to the inner front panel as shown in Fig. 18 (note: do this before painting the panel) and then the tuning meter, cord drive spindle, and stereo indicator lamp should be fitted to the finished panel. This panel is mounted on five $\frac{3}{3}$ inch spacers to the rear of the front panel of the case, using 6 B.A. countersink screws. Make sure that the heads of the screws are properly recessed. otherwise they will interfere with the fitting of the dummy front panel. The dummy front panel can then be glued into position on the front of the case, taking great care to align the holes correctly. Use clear Bostik, Evostik, or double sided adhesive tape.
The mains transformer and capacitor C39 can now be mounted on the small internal chassis supplied with the case, and the sockets, fuse holder, and switch mounted on the rear and front panels of the case, as shown in the photographs. The box can then be assembled except for the two sides and the top.

## POINTER

The Jackson type SL6 pointer is supplied straight, and to avoid parallax error it must be carefully cut and bent as shown in Fig. 19. After bending, fit it on to the inner front panel and make sure that it can slide along the top edge freely. Any fouling can be rectified at this stage by bending to suit. The pointer should be as close to the front
panel as possible without touching. This pointer is supplied with a white finish, but it can be made to stand out very brightly by giving it a coat of "Fire Orange" fluorescent paint.

## CHASSIS PLATE

The chassis plate shown in Fig. 20 is supplied with the case and needs drilling. This plate is used to screen the a.c. power section from the rest of the tuner.

## MORE ABOUT COMPONENTS

The slide pointer dial drive assembly is made up from components made by Jackson Bros. They are as follows:

Pointer type SL6. No. 4580
Drum $2 \frac{3}{3}$ in dial, No. 3955
Pulley assembly $\frac{1}{2}$ in dia. ( 2 off), Nos. 4534, 4879, 4880
Cord drive spindle. Type H. No. 5081
Spring for drum, No. 4587
Nylon cord
The Tuner Head is a pre-aligned unit which should never be altered or tampered with; it can be obtained from A.M.C. Electronics Ltd. The coil L2 and Vernitron transfilters are generally available through component suppliers including Home Radio. Neosid coil formers are also generally available through component specialists who advertise in this magazine.

We regret that due to space restrictions the full details of the component assembly and printed circuit board is held over to next month.


## SMALL POWER

# TRANSFORMERS <br> <br> How to design and construct <br> <br> How to design and construct <br> By P. Duncan 



ASMALL power transformer is constructed by winding a coil of insulated copper wire and assembling a treated iron laminated core into it.

The coil can be wound without the aid of a winding machine if certain simplified hand methods are adopted. Assembling the core is no trouble. Wire, core laminations, and other constructional material can be obtained either from clean discarded transformers or new from stockists.

It is feasible, therefore, for the electronics constructor to wind and assemble his own transformers, if the basic principles are grasped.

Before any winding is attempted, however, it is necessary to determine the number of turns, the gauge of wire, and the size of core. A method will be described in this article that reduces the electrical design of transformers to a few calculations.

It is also feasible, therefore, for the constructor to originate his own transformer designs. And when
he does theoretical work in addition to doing the winding, he has the deep satisfaction of completely creating at least one component in his equipment.

## THE BOBBIN

The easiest coil winding method employs a flanged bobbin. Bobbins may be made from any stiff insulat ing material such as cardboard or s.r.b.p. The thickness of this material should not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ in Six pieces of the material are cut, two large pieces for the cheeks, and four smaller pieces for the former. An assembled bobbin is shown in Fig. I Polystyrene cement or impact adhesive may be used to hold the bobbin together, but must not be allowed to come into contact with the enamel insulation on the copper wire.

Dimensions for the various bobbin pieces are given in Table 1. A slot should be cut, or a line of holes drilled, in each cheek before assembly to


Table 1. DIMENSIONS OF BOBBIN PARTS (inches)

| Lamination | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stack |  | Stack |  |  | Stack |
| 4 | +1.250 | 1.47 | +0.187 | 1.094 | 0.906 | +0.062 |
|  | Stack |  | Stack |  |  | Stack |
| ${ }^{7}$ | +1.500 | 1.72 | +0.187 | 1.281 | 1.031 | +0.062 |
|  | Stack |  | Stack |  |  | Stack |
| 1 | +1.625 | 1.97 | -0.187 | 1.469 | 1.156 | +0.062 |
|  | Stack |  | Stack |  |  | Stack |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | +2.000 | 2.47 | +0.187 | 1.844 | 1.406 | +0.062 |
|  | Stack |  | Stack |  |  | Stack |
| 11/2 | +2.375 | 2.97 | +0.187 | 2.219 | 1.656 | +0.062 |
|  | Stack |  | Stack |  |  | Stack |
| $1 \frac{3}{4}$ | +2.750 | $3 \cdot 47$ | +0.187 | 2.594 | 1.906 | +0.062 |

Fig. 1. The bobbin is made up from pieces cut from $\frac{1}{16}$ in s.r.b.p. sheet or thick cardboard and glued together. Slots or holes in the cheeks (3) are to allow lead-out wires to be passed out


Fig. 2. A winding jig is made up so that Parts 1 fit inside the bobbin and the Parts 2 prevent the cheeks bulging. Studding and nuts clamp the two ends onto the bobbin; both pairs of Parts 1 and 2 are glued together. Tightness is very important, without damaging the bobbin, to prevent the bobbin assembly slipping. Spigotted washers or key-ways would help


Fig. 3. Cross-section view of a transformer winding


Fig. 4. Method of terminating the winding wire with very thin flexible p.v.c. covered wire. Remove about $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$ of enamel from winding with very fine emery paper. Do not allow paper pad, lead wire, or soldered joint to slide from top end of winding down the side of the winding where it would take up vital space and prevent the E's from fitting over the sides of the completed coil


Fig. 5. Method of inserting laminations alternately. The insulating coating should face the same way throughout


Fig. 6. The finished winding and lamination assembly
allow the connecting leads (or taps) to be brought out from the windings. If a cardboard bobbin lacks rigidity it may be strengthened by brushing with varnish and allowing to dry. Any sharp corners on the former should be rounded with a fine file to avoid damage to wire insulation.

## WINDING DEVICE

The bobbin may be wound with the help of a hand drill supported in a bench vice. The bobbin is held in the chuck by a piece of studding or a long bolt. The set up is shown in Fig. 2. The supporting cheeks shown in Fig. 2 are cut from plywood. Part 1 of each cheek should just fit inside the bobbin; part 2 of each supporting cheek is cut as large as the bobbin cheek but must have a notch adjacent to the lead-out slot. Parts 1 and 2 are glued together.

Keeping count of the number of turns during winding is simplified if only the revolutions of the drill handle are noted. The count must then be multiplied by the gear ratio of the drill to find the number of turns on the bobbin.

The number of turns need not be exact. Even professional manufacturers with automatic machines only work to a turns accuracy of $\pm 2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. That is, a winding that should have 1,500 turns is

Table 2. SIZES OF ENAMELLED WIRES AND INTERLEAVING PAPER THICKNESS

| 1 <br> Area <br> sq in | 2 <br> Dia. over <br> Enamel | 3 <br> Layer <br> Height | 4 <br> Paper <br> Thickness | S. W.G. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Notes for use with Table 2.
All dimensions are in inches.
Column 1 gives the bare copper area for each wire gauge. Column 2 gives the overall diameter including the enamel covering.
Column 3 gives the combined layer height of one layer of the wire plus one layer of the suggested interleaving paper from Column 4.
Column 4 suggests the thickness of interleaving paper for use with the respective wire gauge.
considered satisfactory if it actually contains anything from 1,463 to 1,537 turns.

## THE WINDING

The wire should be close wound on to the bobbin in flat even layers, each layer being filled out until the end turn of wire touches and is supported by the bobbin flange. After each layer of wire, a turn of paper the full width of the bobbin and 0.001 to 0.003 in thick is inserted. "Bank" grade typing paper is suitable. The paper should also touch the bobbin flanges at each side, and it should go round the coil $1 \frac{1}{4}$ times so that the overlap may be glued. A coil may therefore be built up from alternate layers of wire and paper. Pile winding and crossed turns of thick wire should be avoided if possible to prevent the risk of shorted turns. The secondary winding shown in Fig. 3 illustrates this method

The method of winding, however, depends on the gauge of wire. 1t is easy to wind 20 s.w.g. wire with every turn lying neatly alongside its neighbour, but it is not as easy to achieve this with a fine wire such as 30 s.w.g.

## RANDOM WINDING

Fine wires may be random wound (Fig. 3). In random winding the wire is filled into the bobbin in much the same way that thread is filled into a sewing machine shuttle, except that it is essential not to allow hills and valleys to form on the surface of the winding, otherwise all the turns will not fit into the bobbin.

From insulation requirements a random winding must be divided into sections. There is a maximum number of turns that can be included in each section. Table 3, column 10, gives the maximum number of turns for each core size.

A section in a random winding is created by inserting a turn of the same thin interleaving paper ( 0.001 to 0003 in ) that is used in layer winding. The interleaving paper thickness suggested for use with the various wire gauges in Table 2, column 4, should therefore be used whether the coil is to be layer or random wound. All thin wire windings start and finish with very thin flexible wire connections that are well insulated. Do not use self-adhesive clear tape for insulation or the enamel is likely to be corroded by the adhesive. Tapped windings should also be connected to terminating wire and insulated. Finely soldered joints are always recommended, the enamel being removed with fine emery paper.

## LEADS

Transformer windings must be connected to the source of power and to the load circuit. This is best accomplished by flexible leads whether a terminating tag strip is used or not. Leads should provide a good electrical connection and should also be strong enough to withstand handling.

Winding wires of 25 s.w.g. and thicker are strong enough, yet flexible enough in themselves to form lead-out connections. Such a lead may, therefore. be made by extending the winding wire out through the slot in the cheek of the bobbin. This extension may then be covered with sleeving for extra protection. The sleeving should be passed back through the slot so that it becomes anchored within the winding.

If the winding wire is 26 s.w.g. or thinner, then an insulated flexible lead should be soldered on to the first and last turns of the winding. The method
of connection to the last turn is shown in Fig. 4. At the start of a winding, the lead is connected to the first turn of the winding wire in the same way, except that the pad of 0.006 in paper is placed over the joint. The soldered joint should have no sharp points or edges that would puncture the paper pad.

## TAPS

If taps are required on a winding, the winding wire need not be cut. The wire should be scraped clean of enamel with fine emery paper for a short distance and a flexible lead soldered on. The insulating pad of paper must now be folded round the soldered joint so that it insulates the joint from the other turns in the winding both above and below.

It is not essential for a strinded flexible lead wire to have a total copper area equal to the copper area of the winding wire to which it is connected. As a general rule. a popular lead wire such as 7 i 36
(7/0076), that is, a lead built up from seven strands of 36 s.w.g. tinned copper wire, may be used with all thin winding wires.

## THE HEIGHT CHECK

Design Table 3 gives, for each core size (assuming at in former). the wire gatuge and the number of turns for a 250 volt primary winding. This primary leaves a certain space in the bobbin into which the secondary must fit. Normally, if the bobbin is not overloaded, the secondary will indeed fit.

Unfortunately, for certain combinations of secondary volts and amperes. the secondary will not fit. The build up of winding height for the secondary should therefore be checked before a transformer is wound.

The method of checking the secondary build up is explained in Step 5 of the practical example that follows later.

Table 3. TRANSFORMER DESIGN TABLE, $50 \mathrm{~Hz}_{2}$


## Notes for use with Table 3

All dimensions are in inches.
Column 1 is the maximum volt-amp rating for the core given in Columns 2 and 3.
Column 2 gives the size of the centre tongue of the required lamination. This is dimension " $A$ " in the lamination table, Table 4.
Column 3 gives the stack of laminations required. The stack is shown in Fig. 6.
Columns 4 and 5 give the wire gauge (s.w.g.) and turns for a 250 V 50 Hz primary.
Column 6 gives the turns per volt for the secondary. The secondary voltage should not be greater than 500 V .
Column 7 gives the wire area in square inches per ampere for use with any secondary.
Columns 8 and 9 give the space that is available in the bobbin for the secondary winding after the given primary has been wound.
Column 10 gives the maximum number of turns that may be wound in a random section without the insertion of interleaving paper.
Column 11 gives the total weight of wire required for the transformer. The weight of wire required for either a primary or a secondary winding will be one half of this figure.


In calculating the build up, the layer height from Column 3, Table 2, should be used whether the secondary is to be layer or random wound. A layer wound secondary of, say, ten layers of 25 s.w.g. would have a total winding height of $10 \times 0.0258$ $=0.258 \mathrm{in}$. If the same winding were to be random wound then the same height calculation should be made.

Although the layer of paper that normally follows every layer of wire is omitted in a random winding, it is found that the build up of a random winding is approximately equal to the build up of a layer winding. A random winding has less paper in it, but it becomes untidy as the winding progresses and therefore uses space inefficiently compared to a neat layer winding.

In the case of a high current secondary it is permissible to wind with two or three wires in parallel, but when the height is checked it must be remembered that the winding consists of side by side turns of a multiple wire.

## CORE ASSEMBLY

The core laminations are insulated one from the other to prevent the circulation of eddy currents that could overheat the core and damage the transformer.

The most common arrangement for transformer laminations is the pairing of " $E$ " and "I" pieces. Table 4 lists the dimensions of typical EI laminations. For use on 50 Hz supplies the lamination thickness should be in the range 0.010 to 0.025 in.

Iaminations are usually referred to by the width of their centre tongue which passes through the bobbin. In Table 4, a lin lamination is the lamination with dimension " $A$ " equal to 1 in.

When the winding is complete the core laminations are stacked into the bobbin by first inserting the Elamination then the I lamination alternately (Fig. 5). The insulated surface on all laminations must face the same way. The bobbin is filled with E's and I's until it is full, the last piece being a firm fit otherwise excessive hum will result when the transformer is energised. If necessary, the correct degree of tightness can be obtained by tapping a thin card wedge, or some other non-metallic packing material, in at the top of the stack as shown in Fig. 6.

It is necessary to hold the two outside I's in place with the mounting brackets or clamps.

With the E's and I's all in place, the core should be finally squared up by tapping on a flat surface with a small block of wood.

## OVERSIZE COILS

It may be found that after a coil is wound the E laminations will not fit into the bobbin because the windings have built up until they bulge beyond the edge of the bobbin cheeks.
An oversize coil is either caused by there being too much wire and paper in the bobbin or it is caused by insufficient tension having been applied to the wire during winding. If the present design method is followed, an oversize coil due to excessive wire and paper should not occur.

Insufficient winding tension merely results in the coil being loose and spongy, and such a coil can be used if the winding is gently compressed before the insertion of the laminations. The vice method is shown in Fig. 5, but is not to be recommended unless extreme care is exercised to prevent the laminations chafing the winding. The best solution really is to strip and rewind the bobbin.

## INSULATION

Enamelled winding wire should be used. The enamel, however, is usually only about 0.0005 in thick. Where two wires touch, therefore, the total thickness of insulation between them is 0.001 in (or one thou). The maximum working stress that can be placed on the insulation in a home constructed transformer is about 50 volts per 0.001 in . Hence the reason for splitting a random winding into sections. The sections ensure that not more than 50 volts will ever occur between adjacent wires.

A barrier of insulation 0.010 in thick should be wound on top of the primary winding before the secondary is started. It is usual to build up this barrier from three turns of 0.003 in paper (e.g. thickness of bond typing paper). Fig. 3 shows the location of the insulation barrier between a primary and a secondary winding.

The outer surface of the secondary winding may be protected by covering with one or two layers of insulating paper tape or, better still, cambric. The tape should be pulled tight so that it holds the windings firm within the bobbin.
There is a possibility of the sharp corners on the legs of the E laminations to cut into the surface of
the coil during assembly of the core. It is advisable, therefore, to fit stiff paper channels, 0.010 thick, on each side of the completed coil before inserting the E's. The channels can be seen in Fig. 6. There is no need to put adhesive on the channels; the first $E$ will hold them in place.

Small quantities of electrical insulating paper are difficult to obtain and the enthusiast must improvise. Thin brown wrapping paper, clean writing paper, typewriter paper, office file covers, all are possible alternatives. A matt finish paper is better than a gloss paper because the wire beds into it better.

A dry unprotected transformer will give years of service in a domestic indoor location. But if a transformer is for use in portable equipment, or a damp location, then protection against the ingress of moisture is necessary. Such protection can be obtained by dipping the completed transformer in wax, or by brushing it with varnish. Before dipping or brushing, the transformer should be dried out by warming for two hours in a moderate oven set to $212^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

There is the possibility, particularly with mains and audio power transformers, for buzzing to occur. This is usually the wire or laminations vibrating in sympathy with the a.c. supply. The best cure is wax dipping using beeswax or paraffin wax.

## SPECIFICATION

Before a transformer can be designed the following electrical parameters must be known: (a) the voltamp rating (VA); (b) the primary voltage; (c) the secondary voltage; (d) the secondary current; (e) the voltage of any taps that are required on either the primary or secondary.

For most small power transformer applications the VA rating of the transformer is equal to the rating of the load in watts.

## DESIGN

By making use of Table 3, the design is reduced to the following six steps.

1. A core with a VA rating equal to or greater than the VA rating of the proposed transformer is chosen via column 1.
2. The wire size and the number of turns for the primary are copied from columns 4 and 5 .
3. The number of secondary turns is determined by multiplying the secondary voltage by the turns per volt figure from column 6 .
4. The area of wire required for the secondary is found by multiplying the secondary current by the current density from column 7. The first wire gauge with an area in excess of this calculated area is then chosen from column 1, Table 4.
5. A height check is made to ensure that all the secondary turns of the chosen wire gauge will fit into the bobbin. Columns 8 and 9 , Table 3, give the winding width and height that remains for the secondary winding.
6. If taps are to be included in the windings, the location of each tap is determined and space should be allowed for the extra bulk at terminations.

The complete design procedure is illustrated by the flow diagram in Fig. 7.

## EXAMPLE

A transformer was required to power a piece of equipment that was rated at 115 volts, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$,

70 watts from 250 V 50 Hz mains supply. The following specification was required:
Rating: 70VA.
Primary: 250 volts, 50 Hz , with taps at 210 volts and 230 volts.
Secondary: $115 \mathrm{~V}, 0.61 \mathrm{~A}$, with a tap at 110 volts. (Note: $0.61 \mathrm{amps}=70 \mathrm{VA} / 115$ volts)
The design went as follows.
Step 1. From columns 1, 2 and 3 of Table 3, the first core capable of delivering 70 VA is built up from a lin lamination with a stack of 2 in .
Step. 2. From columns 4 and 5 , the primary wire size is 30 s.w.g. and the primary turns are 765 .
Step 3. In column 6, the secondary turns per volt is 3.36. Therefore, for 115 volts, the number of secondary turns is $3.36 \times 115=386$.
Step 4. The required wire area for the secondary is found by multiplying 0.61 A by the current density in column 7. The wire area is therefore $0.61 \times$ $0.000380=0 \cdot 000232$ square inches. And from Table 2, a wire gauge of $27 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$, is required to meet this area.
Step 5. From column 8 of Table 3, the available winding width between the cheeks of the bobbin is 1.344 in (see dimension " $A$ " Fig. 8). From column 2, Table 2, the overall diameter of $27 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. is 0.019 in . Therefore $1.344 / 0 \cdot 019 \simeq 70$, is the number of turns that may be wound in each layer of the secondary.
If 70 turns go on each layer, and if the total secondary turns are 386 , then $386 / 70=5 \cdot 5$ layers


Fig. 7. Flow diagram of design procedure using Table 3. If the winding height calculated for the secondary in Step 5 exceeds the available height given in column 9, Table 3, then the next larger core size should be chosen and the design procedure repeated by looping back to Step 2
are required to accommodate the secondary winding. But since 0.5 of a layer occupies the same build up in height as a whole layer, then the number of secondary layers must be considered as six.

From column 3. Table 2, the height of each layer of 27 gauge is 0.021 in , therefore $6 \times 0.021=$ $0 \cdot 126$ in will be the total build-up in height for the secondary winding. From column 9, Table 3, the height available for the secondary winding is 0.150 in (see dimension "B" Fig. 8). There should therefore be plenty of room for the secondary on top of the primary.


Fig. 8. Designing for optimum bobbin size. Dimension " $A$ " is the available winding width between the flanges of the bobbin for both the primary and the secondary windings. The value of " $A$ " for each core size can be found in column 8, Table 3. Dimension " $B$ " is the winding height remaining for the secondary after the primary has been wound. The value of " $B$ " for each core size can be found in column 9, Table 3


Fig. 9. Finished transformer with mounting clamps

Step 6. The location of a tap is determined by dividing the total number of turns in a winding by the full winding voltage and then multiplying the result by the voltage at which the tap is required.

In this design, the 230 volt primary tap must be made at $(765 / 250) \times 230=704$ turns. The primary 210 volt tap must be made at $(765 / 250) \times 210=$ 643 turns. And the secondary tap must be made at $(386 / 115) \times 110=369$ turns for 110 volts.

The final design was therefore:
Core: lin lamination with a 2 in stack.
Primary: 765 turns of 30 s.w.g. wire tapped at 704 and 643 turns.
Secondary: 386 turns of 27 s.w.g wire tapped at 369 turns.

## CONSTRUCTION

The bobbin was made from ${ }^{1}$ isin cardboard. The primary was random wound in five sections, which required the insertion of a turn of interleaving paper every 153 turns (or every 41 st turn of the drill handle since the gear ratio of the hand drill used in the winding was $3 \cdot 73: 1$ ).

Interleaving paper was cut from sheets of new typewriter paper that was 0.0025 in thick. P.V.C. insulated lead wire, $7 / 36$, was used for all taps and also at the start and finish of both primary and secondary.

On completion of the primary winding the height remaining for the secondary measured 0.125 in. That is, dimension " $B$ " Fig. 8, measured $0 \cdot 125 \mathrm{in}$. Column 9 , Table 3, states that there should be $0 \cdot 150 \mathrm{in}$ remaining for the secondary after the primary has been wound. The primary winding was therefore oversize and occupying more space than it should.

To reduce the excessive coil build up, the secondary was wound as tightly as possible in three random sections. The turns of interleaving paper being inserted at the 128th and at the 256th turn of wire.

On completion of the secondary winding the finished coil was oversize and the $E$ laminations would not go in. The laminating method shown in Fig. 5, however, enabled the insertion of the E's and the core was successfully assembled.

The 0.001 in channels that protect the windings during the laminating operation were made from an office folder.

Four lengths of $\frac{1}{2}$ in steel strap are cut and shaped into mounting brackets. The brackets can be seen in Fig. 9, which shows the final appearance of the completed transformer. Before testing, wire up the primary winding to the 250 V a.c. supply via a 3 A fuse. Use a reliable meter for checking a.c. voltage tappings.

## TESTING

On test, with 250 volts applied to the whole primary winding, the primary taps measured 232 and 211 volts. The open circuit secondary voltage measured 125 volts, with the tap at 119.5 volts.

After allowing two hours running to warm up, the secondary full load voltage measured 116 volts.

In the author's opinion the most exacting part of the construction is the making of the bobbin. The winding, which at first may be thought the major problem, proved easy, and only required about half an hour for each winding.


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| H29 | 20 | OA47 zola bondea diodes coded MC52 | 50p |

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bo6 } 150 \underset{\text { Min. alass type }}{\text { Gemanium Diodes }} \quad \text { 50p } \\
& \text { eas } 200 \begin{array}{c}
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\text { ail types NPN, PNP. sii. and }
\end{array} 50 \mathrm{p}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bes } 50 \begin{array}{l}
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\text { ingla and ingictypes }
\end{array} \quad 50 \mathrm{p}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ei } 50 \begin{array}{c}
\text { Germanium Transistors } \\
\text { PNP, } A F \\
\text { and } R F
\end{array} \quad \mathbf{5 0 p} \\
& \mathrm{H}_{6} 40 \begin{array}{l}
250 \mathrm{~mW} \text { Wener Diodes } \\
\mathrm{DO}-7 \mathrm{Min} \text { Glass Type }
\end{array} \quad \text { 50p } \\
& \text { Hio } 25 \begin{array}{c}
\text { Mixed volss. } \\
\text { Top hat eype }
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H15 } 30 \begin{array}{c}
\text { Top Hat silicon Rectifiers, } \\
750 \mathrm{~mA} \text {. Mixed volss }
\end{array} \quad \mathbf{5 0 p} \\
& \text { H16 } 8 \begin{array}{c}
\text { Experimenters }{ }^{2} \text { Pik of } \\
\text { Integrated Circuits. Dats } \\
\text { supplied }
\end{array} \quad 50 \mathrm{p}
\end{aligned}
$$

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|  | 0.15 | - ${ }^{2} 201$ | 0.25 0.25 |
|  | 0.20 0.20 | ${ }_{2}^{26301}$ | 0.13 0.13 |
| A AF239 | 0.30 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 711$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.50}$ |
|  |  | 2 N 1302.3 | 0.15 |
| ACCI54 | 0.20 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{~N}^{2} 306-7$ | 0.20 |
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| 8 BF 274 | 0.20 | Power Transistors |  |
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| BSY26 | 0.13 | $\bigcirc$ | - 0.25 |
| ${ }_{\text {BSY28 }}$ | 0.13 0 0 13 | - ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 26$ | - 0.25 |
|  | 0.13 | - $\mathrm{C}^{35}$ | 0.25 |
| ${ }^{\text {BSC41 }}$ | O.15 |  | 0.37 0.30 |
| OC44 | $0 \cdot 13$ | AUY10 | 1.25 |
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## ELECTRO-OPTICS

Early in 1971 Milton S. Kiver launched his first Electro-Optics exhibition and conference in the UK. It was a smash-hit. Everything was good about it. The venue at Brighton was popular, the technical conference was above suspicion with many world authorities speaking and listening, the turnout of trade exhibitors was firstclass, the attendance figures for such a specialised show were little short of fantastic.

This year we had a repeat performance and although the number of exhibitors was down the attendance seemed as good as ever. Laser Instrumentation Ltd wittily supplied a match with their hand-out literature with the invitation "Strike a match and read this!'"-an allusion, of course, to the aftermath of the miners' strike which was still causing problems although Kiver had seen to it that plenty of emergency power was available to keep the large number of live demonstrations ticking over.

What makes Kiver's shows so popular is the quality of the technical sessions. This year, as last, he won the co-operation of the SIRA Institute who acted as a technical filter for the 50 or so technical papers presented.

At a time of general misery and rising prices it was good to see Integrated Photomatrix Ltd announcing big price reductions at the show. IPL had only just celebrated their third birthday and what a lusty infant the company is. Peter Noble, managing director, told me that greatly increased production had enabled him to cut prices of some IPL light. activated switches by almost half in $100+$
quantities. But the highlight of IPL exhibits was a line scan camera incorporating up to 256 optical devices.

Low light TV systems were abundantly on view with exhibitors keen to show that their own systems were most sensitive. The big rush to sell these systems commercially came only after declassification of some military equipment last year. Apart from obvious applications like prison security, low light TV could penetrate into completely new fields.

Sad note at the closing of Electro-Optics ' 72 was that there will be no exhibition next year. In future it will take place every two years, the reason given by the organisers being that the rate of development of new technology is no longer such that an annual event is justified.

## NEW HOME FOR "PHYSOC"

So we have seen the last of the Physics Exhibitions at Alexandra Palace, N. London. Next year it will be teaming up with the Laboratory Equipment Exhibition (Labex) at Earls Court. I welcome the change to a more central location and it will now be possible to take in two exhibitions in a single day-at least for those who are content with a quick spin-round.

A big disappointment this year was the failure of the Scandinavian countries to mount their own display. An invitation was extended but was declined, I understand, at comparatively short notice.

## UNHAPPY IRISH

Ireland's electronics industry has been expanding nicely. In the past five years some high technology companies, mainly USbased, have become established and started making an increasing contribution to the country's exports as well as providing the foundation for training the first generation of home-grown Irish electronics engineers.

The Irish Government has been offering good incentive schemes for investment of foreign capital and a ten-year tax-holiday for all profits from exports. Everything was going fine-until the troubles.
I recently visited nine electronics plants in Ireland ranging in size from tiny Gow-Mac employing only ten people up to the 1,000 -strong Ecco Lid which is a wholly owned subsidiary of US General Electric turning out 200 million diodes, transistors and rectifiers a year.

Irish industrialists are worriedand they have good reason. Wageinflation has been high, eroding many of the advantages of operating in what used to be a comparatively low-cost labour area. Tourism, on which so much of the country's economic prosperity depends, will be very hard hit this year. And few industrialists are likely to be tempted to make any new investment until a greater level of stability has been achieved.

It is hard to see how any real growth in Irish electronics can be sustained this year although most manufacturers are putting a brave face on things and trying not to talk themselves into a depression. Most, too, would like to see an end to bitterness and a long period of tranquility in which Irish electronics can build its strength and play a leading role in bringing the country forward into our technological age.

## BUILT-IN SERVICES

Two cheers for the Post Office for announcing that every house in the new town of Milton Keynes is to have piped-in services. We should have adopted such systems on the widest scale years ago. But better late than never.

Each house will have not only its own telephone pair but also a high-performance coaxial cable for piping in radio and TV services and, eventually, for piping out the data from your own computer terminal, your viewphone, even your North Sea gas meter readings.

Both v.h.f. and u.h.f. will be used on the system, the v.h.f. for trunk circuits and u.h.f. over local lines. Everything will be underground so there will be no need for forests of TV aerials and last-minute overhead telephone cables. The Post Office has already had some experience in other new towns but Milton Keynes is the biggest and the forecast is that over 2,000 houses will be wired in to the system in the next twelve months.

## CHIPS HAVE EVERYTHING

Those single chip large scale integrated circuits (LSI) have certainly got going commercially in a big way. And they must be real cheap, too. Latest rock-bottom price I have heard of for an electronic desk calculator using a single Texas Instruments LSI and an eight digit readout is about $£ 36$ in the Japanese supermarkets.

The desk calculator market is one the Japanese have now sewn up so tightly that no-one else has a chance. Which product line is next on their list?

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.

## ELECTRONIC CALCULATOR

The time when housewives will soon be doing their shopping with the aid of an electronic pocket calculator is fast approaching; only price seems the deterrent.

The latest calculator to be marketed by West Hyde Developments under the trade name of Tobicom, measures only 7 in $\times 9 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 3 \frac{1}{2}$ in and costs only $£ 99$.

Weighing only $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$, the calculator adds. subtracts, multiplies and divides. Also, the arithmetic can be mixed. i.e. $2+6-3 \times 5-6 \div$ $2+4 \cdot 5=14$. The decimal place can be set with 0 to 7 digits to the right and the machine automatically clears after the equals sign is pressed. Zero suppression is included to make easier reading.

Built around six MOS LSI (Large Scale integration) chips the calculator will give up to a 16 -digit answer for up to an 8 -digit entry. It will multiply a negative number by a positive number. As each entry is displayed it can be checked and cleared if incorrectly entered. Only the last entry is acted on.
The keys are in three colours and arranged in three groups for ease of operation. For repetitive multiplication or division a constant factor key is depressed.

A particular feature is the special meter scale, the lower end of which has been expanded so that $0-25$ per cent concentrations occupy approximately half the scale width and $25-100$ per cent the remainder. This is of special significance in locating a leak, because it allows accurate comparative measurements of very low gas concentrations in the early stages of a search; the higher end of the scale then being used to trace the leak to its source.
Additional information on the Gasmarker is available from Crowcon (Instruments) Ltd., The Common, Stokenchurch, Bucks.

## AUDIO KITS

Just as someone had to be first to break the "sound barrier", it would seem that Radio and TV Components (Acton) Ltd, have broken the "price barrier" for home entertainment and the motorist. With the introduction of their Unisound system and the Tourist PB car radio they have certainly struck a blow for the reader.

At $£ 25$ the Unisound 505 must surely be the best value for money in the audio field, especially as their kit comes complete with turntable, stereo ceramic cartridge and a pair of EMI dual-cone eliptical loudspeakers. Also included in the kit is a simulated teak plinth, with a tinted cover, to house the amplifier and changer, plus two matching loudspeaker enclosures.
Based on the well known Mullard Unilex modules, the output stages have been modified and improved by the addition of integrated circuits which provide an output power of 5 watts per channel, ample for living rooms.

The pre-amplifier module has separate bass, treble controls and two separate volume controls.

The complete kit can be easily assembled, with a screwdriver, in approximately 40 minutes and R \&

TV claim that any novice or housewife who can wire up a three-pin plug can successfully assemble a Unisound 505 kit.

Once again the joy of sitting and listening to reproduction of good music has been achieved without prohibitive cost.

The new Tourist PB car radio kit is claimed to be the first in the UK to feature an integrated circuit combined with push-button station selection.
The radio covers both the medium and long wavebands and the five push-buttons can be tuned in the conventional manner or set to pre-selected stations. Four of the push-buttons operate on the medium waveband and the fifth selects stations on the long waves.

Permeability tuning and the inclusion of longwave coils ensure excellent tracking, sensitivity and selectivity on both wavebands. R.F. sensitivity at 1 MHz is claimed better than $15 \mu \mathrm{~V}$.

The power output of the car radio is 2.5 W into an 8 ohm loudspeaker.

Retailing at only $\mathfrak{f 7}$ the kit contains full step-by-step instructions and the company claims that anyone who can solder should be able to complete the kit in an evening.

Both the Unisound system and the Tourist PB car radio are backed by an excellent after sales service. For approximately $£ 2 R \quad \& ~ T V$ will undertake to "trouble shoot" any returned unit provided that a genuine attempt has been made to construct a unit following their instructions.

## HEATSINKS

A new range of heatsinks which, it is claimed, will improve the performance and life of transistors is announced by J. W. Sales.

Further details and information can be obtained from J. W. Sales, 6 Russet Road, Cox Green, Maidenhead.

## GAS DETECTOR

For some unexplained reason the reported number of accidents that have been attributed to gas leaks has been increasing over the last nine months.

For companies who rely on gas for producing their respective products the Gasmarker from Crowcon (Instruments) Ltd. would seem a reasonable investment. Perhaps. even private individuals may consider the investment a worth while one, since the unit is portable.
The Gasmarker sells for approximately $£ 25$ and operates on the thermal conductivity principle and gas detection is through a sintered bronze diffusion head. It can be supplied calibrated for "town" or natural gas (methane). Operation is by a single pushbutton, percentage gas by volume being indicated on a large-scale moving-coil meter.



500,000

## SILICON PLANAR

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units.
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TYPE STPI日. Silicon Planar Transistors
TO-18 Metal Can. Types similar to: BCY70-72, TO-18 Metal Can. Types similar to: BCY70-72,
$2 N 2906-7.2 N 241 \mid$ and BC $186-7$ Also used as complementary to the above npn type devise type STNIB.

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17p BCI40
$17 p \mathrm{BCl} 40$
17 BCl
141 17 p
17 PC BC142
30 p
$\mathbf{B C l} 13$

| $\mathbf{3 5 p}$ | BCY31 | 22p | BF272 | 80p | EC403 | 15p | ORP60 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 5 p}$ | BCY32 | 25p | BF273 | 30p | GET880 | 27p | ORP61 | $\begin{array}{lll}35 \text { BCY } 32 & \text { 25p BF273 } & \text { 30p GET880 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 17p BF274 } & 30 p \text { MATI00 } \\ \text { 20p } & \text { BF308 } \\ & 35 p\end{array}$ 30p $B F 316$

15 p
BFW 10
20p 20
85
85
75 $85 p$
85
75
80

8080| 80 p |
| :--- |
| 8 BFX |
| 8 BF |
| 88 |
| 8 |

22
45
60

2
$2 N 918$

$2 N 929$40p$10_{p}$ 2N929| 30p | $2 N 2714$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 22p | $2 N 2904$ |
| 25p | 2N2904A |$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 22p } & 2 N 2904 \\ \text { 25p } & 2 N 2904 A\end{array}$




$15 p$
$12 p$ $15 p$
$12 p$
$12 p$ $2 N 930$
$2 N 1131$ 22p
45
BFY51
60p
BFY52
BFY53 $\begin{array}{ll}55 \mathrm{p} \text { MAT121 } & 17 \\ \text { 27p MPF102 } & 43 p \\ 20 p\end{array}$ 7p
5p
7p
STI 40
STI 41 p ST141 7p UT46
1p V405A 12p
17p
2NI
2N02 40p 2 N1303 $\begin{array}{ll}20 \mathrm{p} & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2904 \mathrm{~A} \\ 2 \mathrm{~N} 2905\end{array}$ $2 N 3704$
$2 N 370$ 705 60p
70p
35
35
B 519

B | 35p | BSX 20 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $35 p$ | BSY25 |
| 35p | BSY 26 | 45p

25SY27
25p
$35 Y 28$
$30 p$ $30 p$ BSY 29
$30 p$ BSY 38
$30 p$
$35 Y 39$ $30 p$
30p
BSY 38
35p
BSY 39
35p
BSY40 2p MPF105
20p OC19
27p OC20 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 27p } & \text { 2N1304 } \\ \text { 25p } & 2 N 1305\end{array}$

1 \begin{tabular}{l|l}
$17 p$ \& $2 N 2905 A$ <br>
$17 p$ \& $2 N 2906$ <br>
\hline

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 17p } & \text { 2N2906 } \\ \text { 20p } & \text { 2N2907 }\end{array}$ 

20p \& 2N 2907 <br>
20p \& 2N 2907 A <br>
21p \& 2N2923
\end{tabular} p 2 N 3706 $12 p$

$13 p$ $13 p$

$8 p$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { p } & 2 N 3707 \\ 2 N 3708\end{array}$ | 5 p | $2 \mathrm{~N} \mid 305$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \mathrm{~N} \mid 306$ |  | 2N3709 $2 N 3710$


$2 N 3711$ | p |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 N 3711$ |
| $2 N 3819$ | $8 p$

$10 p$
$10 p$
$40 p$ 10p
40p
21p
27p
27p $\qquad$

08
19 D
$19 \mathrm{~N} / 2 \mathrm{~N} 1308$
$2 \mathrm{~N}_{1}$
$2 \mathrm{~N}_{1} 309$

| 21p $O \subset 24$ |
| :--- |
| 2 $p$ p |
| 10 |
| p |
| 2 |
| 1 | | 45p | $2 G 306$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25p | $2 G 308$ |$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 19p } & 2 N 1309 \\ \text { 20p } & 2 N 13\end{array}$$17 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{O}_{2} 28$

$15_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{C} 29$30p 2 N 1613$\begin{array}{ll}15_{p} \\ 150 & 0.36 \\ 13_{0} & 30_{0} \\ 2 G_{3} 394\end{array}$

$35^{\circ}$ 2N181| 27p | $2 N_{2} 2926$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17 p | $\mathrm{G})$ |20p $2 N 2926$ ( Y )Y) $111 p$$35^{p} 2 N 1889$

$15^{p} 2 N 1893$
$15_{p} 2 N 2160$
$15^{2} 2 N 2147$35p
3 p

$\mathbf{2 N} 2926(\mathrm{Y}$| $35 p$ | $2 N 29$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $45 p$ | $(O)$ ||  | 20p | $2 G 371$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $15 p$ | $O C 42$ | $22 p$ | $2 G 371 B$ |
| $15 p$ | $0 C 44$ | $15 p$ | $2 G 374$ |

35 p
$\mathbf{3 7}$ (O) 2 N 3010

| 10 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 011 | 8 |
| 2053 | 2 |$15 \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} 148$


$10_{\mathrm{p}} 2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} 192$| $75 p$ | $2 N 3053$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $60 p$ | $2 N 3054$ |
| $30 p$ | $2 N 3055$ |

10p
80p
20p$\begin{array}{ll}p & 2 N 3820 \\ 2 N 3903\end{array}$$13^{\circ} \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} 192$
$17 \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} 192$
$2 N 3905$
$2 N 3906$
2N3906
$2 N 4058$
$2 N 4059$
$27 p$
$15 p$
$10 p$ ..... $27 p$
$15 p$

$10 p$$\begin{array}{ll}\text { pp } & 2 N 4059 \\ 2 N 4060\end{array}$$\begin{array}{ll}17 p & 2 N 2194 \\ \text { 27p } & 2 N 2217\end{array}$| p | $2 N 4062$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 N 5172$ |  |
| $2 N 5459$ |  |$\begin{array}{ll}2 & 12 \\ 2 & 12 \\ 9 & 43\end{array}$$12 p$

$12 p$

$43 p$| $60 p$ | $2 N 3054$ | $50 p$ | $2 N 545$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30 p$ | $2 N 3055$ | $63 p$ | 25034 || 30p | $2 N 3391$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27p | $2 N 3391 A$ |
| 20p | $2 N 3392$ |
| $\mathbf{2 5 p}$ | $2 N 3393$ || $63 p$ | 25034 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $17 p$ | 25301 |

| 15 p |
| :--- |
| 15 N 2218 |
| $1 \mathrm{~N}^{2} \mathrm{~N} 2218$ |
| $\mathrm{~N}^{2} 219$ |$30^{\circ}$

$3 N 2219$
$3 N^{\circ}$

$2 N 220$$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 30p } & 2 N 2220 \\ \text { 30p } & 2 N 2221 \\ \text { 25p } & 2 N 2222\end{array}$| 25p |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 7 p}$ |
| $2 N 3393$ || 27p | 2N3394 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 22p | $2 N 3395$ |
| 22p | $2 N 3402$ |$25_{p} / 2 N 222$

$30_{D} / 2 N 232$
$30_{0}$

$3 N_{2} 368$| 50p | 2N2369 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 22p | 2N2369A |
| 30p | 2N2411 || 22p | $2 N 3395$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 22p | $2 N 3402$ |$\begin{array}{ll}12 p & 2 G 401 \\ 12 p & 2 G 414 \\ 15 & 2 G 417\end{array}$A$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 20p } & \text { BF } 165 & \text { 35 } & \text { BSY } \\ \text { 22p } & \text { BF } 167 & \text { 22p } & \text { BSY } \\ \text { 10p } & \text { BF } 173 & \text { 22p } \\ \text { 10p } & \text { BUIO5 } \\ \text { 10p } & \text { BF } 76 & \text { 35p } & \text { CIIIE }\end{array}$$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 30p } & 2 N 2411 \\ 55 p & 2 N 2412\end{array}$$\begin{array}{ll}27 p & 2 N 3402 \\ 2 N 3403\end{array}$$\begin{array}{ll}15 p & 2 N 3405 \\ 15 p & 2 N 3414 \\ 50 p & 2 N 3415 \\ 50 p & 2 N 3417\end{array}$$15 p ~ 2 N 404 A$$15 p$ 2N524| 30p | 2N2411 | 50p | 2N3415 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 55p | 2N2412 | 50p | 2N3417 |
| 60p | 2N2646 | 55p | 2N3525 |
| 12p | 2N2711 | 22p | 2N3702 |25p

22p
DIODES \& RECTIFIERS
$8 p$ AA 19
$12 p$ AA 12015p $2 N 699$24p
75
$8 p$
$8 p Y Z 11$

$8 p Y Z 12$| 8p | BYZ11 | $\mathbf{3 2 p}$ | OABI |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8p | BYZ12 | $\mathbf{3 0 p}$ | OA85 |
| 22p | BYZ 13 | $\mathbf{2 5 p}$ | OA90 || $15 p$ | $2 N 706 A$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25p | $2 N 708$ |
| 17p | $1 N 709$ |
| 27p | $2 N 711$ |12p AA 20

45p BAl 1622p BYZ12

22p BYZ13| $17 p$ | $\mathbf{2 5 3 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 P}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 3 0 3}$ |
| $\mathbf{5 p}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 3 0}$ |$45^{p} D$ BA 116

$40_{p} B A 126$
$12 p Y 100$
23p
24p

C720 | 24p | $C 722$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30 p$ | $C 740$ |

25
35
35

17\begin{tabular}{l}
$\mathbf{3 5 p}$ <br>
$\mathbf{4 5 p}$ <br>
\hline $\mathbf{~ C 7 4 2 ~}$


45p \& $C 744$ <br>
$\mathbf{8 0 p}$ \& $C 760$


$\mathbf{8 0 p}$ \& $\subset 760$ <br>
$\mathbf{3 5 p}$ \& $\subset 762$


$\mathbf{2 5 p}$ \& $C 762$ <br>
C764
\end{tabular}$\begin{array}{ll}\text { EC } 401 & \text { 60p OCP71 } \\ & 15 p \text { ORP12 }\end{array}$$42 p$

$20_{p}$
30
2 p BY100SILICONALLOYTRANSISTORS
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A selection of readers' suggested circults. 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 merits.

## IC DICE

Readers may be interested in a modification I have made to J. D. Croft's. "IC Digital Dice" published in the December 197I edition of P.E.

I had also been thinking along the same lines but decided against using an SN7492 $\div 12$ counter. The output " 000 " of the counter greatly increases the amount of decoding circuitry required.

The circuit design shown in Fig. 1 uses only four packages and requires no decoder. The counter was built from two dual JK flip-flops (SN7473). The gate Gl is used to set the counter back to the " 001 " state after a final count of " 110 ".
It can be seen from the truth table that if the lamps are connected directly to the counter outputs A, B, C and if the lamps are arranged as in Fig. 2, a suitable display will result. If the lamp drivers shown in the December article are used it may be necessary to use two to drive the four lamps LP4LP7. Alternatively, a higher power transistor could be used.
The major disadvantage of the circuit is the failure to use all packages completely: there remains a flipflop and a 3 -input NAND gate unused. The flip-flop might be incorporated as a "Head or Tails" device, or could be used to indicate a " + " or " - " sign on the display to give a forwards or backwards move. It could also be used to control a bulb lighting the iegend "Add Six" thus extending the dice throw to twelve. The latter will not, however, indicate doubles, for which purpose the unit must be duplicated.

No doubt readers will be able to think of other ingenious uses for the "left-overs".
A. J. Jacobs,

Beaconsfield,
Bucks.


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram for the modified i.c. digital dice. The truth table is shown on the right


Fig. 2. Suggested layout for the indicator lamps

BACK NUMBERS WANTED
Anyone who can supply the undermentioned are asked so communicate directly with the reader.

June to August 1968
Mr. R. Henderson, 79, Glencroft Road, Croftfoot, Glasgow, S.4.

## December 1970

Mr. J. F. Glavin, North Lodge, Northlands, Salthill, Chichester, Sussex.

## April, May 1968

Mr. M. Martin, 29, Hillingdon Road, Stretford, Manchester.

## August 1968

Mr. L. H. Maul, 11, Shrublands Avenue, Croydon, CRO 8JD.

## January 1965

Mr. T, Webster, 41, George Street, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

## June 1971

Mr. T. F. Gillies, 247, Brownlow Drive, Rise Park, Bestwood, Nottingham.

## April, May 1971

Mr. R. Barrett, The Midland Bank, Nailsworth, Stroud, Glos.
November, December 1967
Mr. C. J. Gummer, 31 Palace Road, Tulse Hill, London, SW2 3EA.

We regret that back numbers of Practical Electronics can no longer be supplied. We will try to publish announcements of readers' requirements (without a guaranteed date) free of charge.

## ELECTRICAL DAMP COURSE

ACERTAIN degree of mystery surrounds the electrode methods for providing a dampproof course in buildings prone to rising damp. A new British patent originating from Rumania (BP 1248441 ) clears up some of this mystery.

In this field there are so-called "active" methods and "passive" methods.

In the passive methods, electrodes are fixed in the damp zone of the wall and then connected in groups to grounding electrodes. Usually, pairs of electrodes made of different metals are coupled together and then connected in groups to the grounding electrodes, the more electro-negative metal being in the lowest row. No external source of current is provided.

In a known active method a continuous current is provided in the circuit, the wall electrodes being connected to the positive pole and the grounding electrodes to the negative pole.

Humidity is removed through the electro-osmotic migration from the capillaries of the building into the soil where the grounding electrodes are placed. The disadvantages are that corrosion of the electrodes will take place over the years and that little moisture is removed directly by the air.

The Rumanian proposal is that in the active method the positive, as well as the negative, electrodes should be fixed in a horizontal row in the wall without any grounding electrodes. The positive electrodes are made of solid metallic bars and the negative electrodes are perforated metallic tubes. The interior of each tubular electrode is hollow and open to the air. The positive and negative electrodes are connected alternately as two separate circuits at a distance from the ground level equal to 0.86 of the distance between the electrodes.

By the use of tubular negative electrodes, humidity from the walls can escape direct into the air. To avoid corrosion the electrodes are formed of depolarising compositions appropriate to the nature of the wires associated with them.

The theory becomes a little clearer by reference to Fig. 1. Solid metallic positive electrodes and perforated metallic tube negative electrodes are fixed alternately in the building wall. No


Fig. 1
grounding electrodes are provided and the water migrates directly into the air with the assistance of the electro-osmotic current which drains it to the negative tubular electrodes. Experiments have shown that optimum drying is obtained when the quoted circumstance is met; namely when the height of the electrodes above ground level is equal to 0.86 of the distance between the electrodes.

The patent gives calculations to substantiate this and suggests suitable depolarising compositions for the electrodes. For instance for copper electrodes the depolarising mixture is 50 per cent clay powder. 20 per cent copper sulphate powder and 30 per cent Portland cement.

Readers interested in more of these and other details should refer to the patent specification.

## LOUDSPEAKER DESIGN

T. HE diaphragm of a loudspeaker, outlined in a new patent (BP 1250640 ) by the Japanese firm of Nippon Gakki Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, resembles a cross between an ordinance survey map and a ceiling tile.

It is known to use foamed plastics, such as polystyrene, as a loudspeaker diaphragm, but the usual principle of suspending a symmetrical cone or circular sheet of the polystyrene at its periphery has been shown to produce a nonlinear frequency response and attempts have been made to improve on it by using an asymmetrical diaphragm. One shape tried, for example, is similar to a grand piano, with a near conical area in the central region.

Kaisha now suggest that problems arise with asymmetrical diaphragms because strong resonances may be produced due to the relatively large flat portion which is formed between the asymmetric periphery and the outer lines of the conical portion.

The flat portion gives reduced flexural rigidity and this in lurn gives rise to excessive peaks and dips in the frequency response curve, especially in the middle and low frequency ranges.

The suggested answer is an asymmetrical diaphragm with an initially truly conical trumpet shaped central driven portion smoothly merging into an outer asymmetrical flat portion of uniform width all around the periphery of the diaphragm. The resultant diaphragm thus looks rather like a contour model of an asymmetric hill with a circular peak and a flat base surround region of uniform width. See Fig. 2. This uniform surround and absence of large flat lands apparently improves linearity quite dramatically.

## TIMELY REMMDER

Now seems a timely point to remind readers of the points made in the introductory Patents Review published in the November 1971 issue-e.a. copies of all specifications are available at 25 p each from the British Patent Office in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4. (Back numbers of Practical Electronics are also available there for reference.)

Readers should always, of course, bear in mind the points made in the November issue on the legal aspect of the protection which a granted patent offers its owner against infringers.

## BP 1250640



Fig. 2

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## Light guide

Sir-I have read with interest the article by Mr M. K. Titman on Fibre Optics published in your February edition. My Company is actively engaged in the field of fibre optics on behalf of JENAer Glaswerk Schott \& Gen., of Mainz, Western Germany, who are one of the major suppliers and manufacturers of fibre optics and are world renowned for the range of high quality optical glasses.

I would like to draw the author's attention to some minor inaccuracies in the paragraph headed "Present Limitations". Schott produce a vast range of fibres, some of which will cater for infra-red transmission and, more especially, for ultraviolet light transmission. In both cases, these fibres are not currently available from any other European source and, indeed, the ultra-violet light transmitting fibre optic is unique to Schott and is not available from any other manufacturer.

With regard to the author's comments on long distance communications, I would like to take this opportunity of informing you that Schott are actively engaged both with the Post Office Research and various other commercial telecommunication companies here in the United Kingdom on the use of fibre optic light guides for long distance communication systems.

Existing fibres are used in aircraft communication links, because these light guides are not subject to noise and other electronic interference and this makes them ideal as signal transmission mediums within the aircraft

The whole point II wish to make on this subject is really that the distance of 6 to 10 feet mentioned by Mr Titman in his article, would generally seem to indicate that this is the maximum length over which adequate signals can be transmitted, whereas signal lengths of 30 metres are quite normal.

One final item 1 would like to mention is the suggested use of fibre optics for the monitoring of vehicle lights. I wholeheartedly agree with him on this subject and believe that this positive signal indication is highly desirable for vehicles. I personally have had a
vehicle equipped and it has been running on the road for approximately two years now and I derive a great deal of satisfaction from being able to check from the driver's position that my lights are operating. The beauty of the fibre optic system is that it is fail-safe and will monitor all light conditions.

I sincerely hope that you find my comments of interest and I hope that they help to clarify one or two inaccuracies in the article mentioned.
A. Hardy,

Fibre Optics Division, H. V. Skan Ltd.. Solihull, Warks.
Long distance optical communication is indeed an exciting prospect for the future since the bandwidth using light is very wide. Indeed this system is the only practical arrangement for the introduction of domestic videophones.

At present fibre optics are not as acceptable as line of sight or mirrored circular waveguide systems, but development will reduce this gap. Bell Laboratories and ITT/STC in the U.S.A. are also actively working in this field using laser projectors with solid state photomultiplier detectors.

Present practical limitations on distance are governed primarily by the complexity of the projector/ detector system and the 6 to lOft 1 quoted assumed the simplest arrangement. As Mr Hardy points out, longer runs are feasible but care must be taken over projector/detector stability and sensitivity, or a modulated light system adopted.

I welcome the development of fibres for use in the infra-red and ultraviolet spectrum and also the low loss guides, and look forward to the widespread use of fibre optic guides in the future.-M.K.T.

## Dogmatic

Sir,-With reference to the letter of Mr (or is it Mrs?) W. G. Jones (Abysmal Writing), published last month, I would like to make the following comments, partly in defence of a periodical to which I have subscribed since its inception,
and partly as a protest against the dogmatic criticism of a person entrusted with the education of tomorrow's technocrats.

To a person of such self claimed ability, the task of understanding and relating in his own words the underlying principles of Logical Radio Control should not have required such tremendous powers of concentration.

A dice is essentially a passive device and in itself "generates" nothing.
Hands do not "see".
When the counter is stopped the "numbers" cannot be in a random condition. Also, a previous statement made it clear that the count was cyclic from 1 to 6 , and therefore not random. The randomness is achieved only as a function of probability with respect to time.
It is worth noting that within industry all explanations accompanying new circuitry are not crystal clear and textbook fashion. It is therefore almost a pre-requisite that persons operating with the presented information must be capable of salvaging the salient features and reconstructing these into realistic representation of the phenomena in question.
As an educator of sixth form students, Mr Jones might well be better employed in preparing his charges for such eventualities, instead of composing uninteresting letters. If, however, he is bent on writing low-level semi-technical jottings, perhaps he would be good enough to iron out his own ambiguities and fantasy phrases before attacking professionals.
J. P. T. Travers,

Poole, Dorset.

## Good vet needed

Sir,-I have just read Mr W. G. Jones' letter regarding the standard of writing in Practical Electronics. His general comments are, in my opinion, quite correct even though I would say the standard is slightly higher than the abysmal standard he gave it. The digital dice explanation of Mr Jones was definitely far easier to understand, but even then there was no reason given as to why it was necessary to run the digital dice at forty-six thousand times per second when the limit of visual observation is fifteen times per second even with the bulbs illuminated, which they are not in the digital dice.

May I therefore suggest that a standard instructional technique is employed as advocated by the D.E.S. in which each subject or project is divided into "Must Knows". "Should Knows" and "Could


Knows" and these are presented in a logical sequence. Obviously the circuit, components employed and method of construction are all "Must Knows" in order that the project can be completed but the internal functions of an integrated circuit are only a "Could Know" which could be omitted if, for example, space was short.

One further point on a similar path is that I am of the opinion that projects that are intended for use on a vehicle should be vetted by some good auto electricians.

Similarly, with ignition systems the authors appear to be quite unaware that the present h.t. lead is a bit of carbon string not copper wire and a capacitor discharge unit will give you an awful lot of trouble if you use the standard type h.t. lead.
May 1 suggest that future projects aimed specifically at car owners could be a Zenon tube timing light, an exhaust gas analyser, a dwell meter and how to connect a standard oscilloscope to a car along with the interpretation of the pattern. I know all these are commercially available but at $£ 1,200$ per set.
I trust that you will accept these comments as being constructive and if only part are incorporated in your excellent magazine 1 am sure you will find an ever increasing interest and increase in readership.
H. D. Briggs, Telford, Salop.

## Baby ularm

Sir,-l have just read with interest the article "Child Care" in the Gerry Brown column On The Fringe, January 1972 issue, and would like to say that it is about time a device was available on the market to help prevent the abduction of babies from their prams. To this end my company has marketed a product which electronically senses a baby's weight, and sounds an alarm bell should the baby be removed from its pram. The complete unit does not need to be permanently attached to the pram in question, but remains free to be used in a carry-cot or push-chair.
I would, however, disagree that one needs to sense pram movement, since statistics have shown that only a small percentage of baby abductions actually involve the taking of the pram, and to manufacture a device that senses brake position is
difficult, in so much that every pram manufacturer seems to have his own idea on braking.

One method that can be used is to have a small magnet attached to one of the spokes of one wheel that operates a reed switch during the first revolution of the wheel. This pulse triggers a self-latching switch, preferably an electronic one, because of the current drain involved in relays, and the alarm is sounded.
B. Naylor,

Bournemouth,
Hants.

## Mind travelling

Sir-I read with great interest Gerry Brown's piece on "Brainwave Reinforcement" in the March issue of P.E. Perhaps you could pass on to him the message that the arrangement he shows does not actually work, for the following reasons. Alpha rhythms (of $8-12 \mathrm{~Hz}$, which are present in all normal persons) are generated when the eyes are closed and the subject is resting with mind blank and no distractions. The rhythms disappear on falling asleep. Any attempt to visualise mental pictures or watch a flashing light, even with the eyes closed, will tend to break up the Alpha rhythm.
The system in vogue in America operates by sound, that is to say the subject listens to gentle white noise or a low audio tone which is modulated by his own Alpha waves. The trick is not to listen too intently, but let the sound lull one into a state akin to that commonly experienced just prior to falling asleep. With a certain amount of practice it is possible to attain a high Alpha output and thus enforce complete relaxation. In effect the gadget tells you when you are relaxed and when you are not.

A possibility I have not investigated with Gerry's set-up is that the equipment actually handles Beta waves from the front of the head $(18-25 \mathrm{~Hz})$ which result from minute motor movements of the eye during normal vision. It could be that the flashing light then interacts with eye movements and causes some kind of "way out" effect.

If Gerry wants an unusual experience though, he should try feeding the output from an audio oscillator to electrodes on his head. The oscillator must, of course, be battery powered otherwise he might find he is undergoing unwanted shock therapy! A mere $2-4 \mathrm{~V}$ r.m.s. at $5-20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ is sufficient to cause pronounced visual strobing in broad daylight and a wealth of coloured patterns when the eyes are closed.
D. Bollen,

## Poor bunnies!

Sir-With reference to Mr D. Nunn's enquiry as to an electronic ferret tracker: no doubt such a device would be entirely feasible. However, I would suggest that if Mr Nunn is so intent on hunting poor little bunnies with his nasty little ferrets, he reads a book on electronics and designs one himself.

May it take him a long while. G. J. Rounce, Grays, Essex.

## Collared

Sir-Reading the March Readout as promised, I noticed Mr D. Nunn's letter on ferret tracking. The Heath Co. Model GD-48 metal locator would be an excellent device for him. He could detect a piece of iron attached to the collar with good reliability from my experience.

Brice Ward. Kidsgrove,
Stoke-on-Trent.

## Scorpio shake-up

Sir-May 1 suggest that any readers who are building the P.E. Scorpio car ignition might find it advisable to tie down capacitors C6 and C7 to the board as the leads could possibly fracture under the low frequency conditions in a car.
G. Boyd,

Basingstoke,
Hants.

## Lost components

Sir-Some time ago, the question of availability of components was commented on by dealers and constructors in your magazine,

Since that time, several wellknown firms have closed down, merged with others, or reduced their range of products. I have to hand, two larger component suppliers' catalogues and various other smaller ones, yet not one of them lists items which were once easily obtainable.
Tne "Electroniques" (now defunct) $10 \mu \mathrm{H}$ to 10 mH range or r.f. chokes and the Painton encapsulated chokes; the temperature compensating ceramic capacitors in the NPO (zero change), $N$ and $P$ types (i.e. the popular N750) were once available for frequency stabilisation of r.f. oscillators against temperature drift. Where have these items gone?

Perhaps a dealer who can supply these items would contact us.
M. J. Shepherd, BRS 25625,

72 Westerland Avenue,
Canvey Island, Essex.

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$25300 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ NPN silicon transistors $2 \mathrm{~N} 708, \mathrm{BSY} 27$
30 Fant mitching silicon liodea like IN914 micro－min 10 1－Amp SCR＇s TO． 5 can up to 600 PIV CRS1／25． 600 20 Sll．Planar NPN trans．low noise amp 2N 3707
$2 \bar{Z}$ Zener diodee 400 mW In0 case tuixed volts， $3-18$
15 Plantle case 1 amp silicon reetitiera an 4000 series
30 Sil．PN P alloy trank．TO－5 BCY $26, \overline{28302 / 4}$
25 Sil．planar trana．PNP TO－1\＆ 2 N 240 A

30 Sil．alloy tranh． 80.2 PNP，OC ${ }^{4} 0028322$
20 Fant awitching ail．trank．NPN， $400 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s} 0 \mathrm{~N} 3011$
30 KF germ．PNP trans． $2 \mathrm{~N} 1303 / \overline{5}$ TO－5
10 Dual trans． 6 lead TO－ 5 2NO0t0
25 RF germ，trans．TO－1 OC45 NKTi2
10 VHF germ．PNP trans．TO．1NKT667 AF117．
25 sil．trans．plantic TO－18 A．F．BC113／114
20 sil．trans．plastic TO．5 BCl15／116

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| :--- |
| Pak |
| T1 | $\begin{array}{lll} & & 81 \\ \text { T1 } & 820371 B & \text { OC71 } \\ \text { T2 } & 8 & \text { D1374 } \\ \text { OC73 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { T9 } & 8 & \text { D1374 } & \text { OC73 } \\ \text { T3 } & 8 & \text { D1210 } & \text { OC81D }\end{array}$ 8 2G381T OC81

$82 G 382 \mathrm{~T}$ $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 2 \mathrm{G} 382 \mathrm{~T} \\ 8 & \mathrm{OC} 34 \\ 8\end{array}$
 $82 \mathrm{~GB} \mathrm{~B}_{8}$ OC4 T9 8 2C399A 2N1302 T10 82 G 417 AF117 All 50 p cach pals

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| EX－STOCK TYPE EACH AB PRICED ${ }^{\text {a }}$（C）10A．HFE type |  |
| OC20 50p OC28 40p AD149 4Sp BD131 70p BD139 75p | $100 / \mathrm{ft} 3 \mathrm{mHZ}$ ． |
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| OC25 25p AD14040D BD123 75p BD $13770 \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{~N} 30 \mathrm{~J}^{4} 45 \mathrm{p}$ | prs．prs．prs． |
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| Prof．type No． | 1－24 | 2う－9！ | 100 up |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T8014 pin type | 80 D | 27p | 25p |
| Ts016 | 85p | 32p | 30p |
| Low Cust No． |  |  |  |
| BPS14 | 15p | 18p | 11p |
| BPS16 | 169 | 14p | 12p |


|  | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q1 |  |
| Q2 | 16 White spot［f．F．trans．PNP |
| Q3 | 4 OCTI type trans． |
| Q4 | 6 Matched trane．OC44／45／81／81D |
| Q5 | 40 CTj transistors |
| Q6 | 4 OCTe transistors |
| Q7 | 4 AC128 trans．PNP high gain |
| Q8 | 4 ACl2titrans．PNP |
| Q9 | 7 OC81 type trans． |
| Q10 | 7 OCJl type trans． |
| Q11 | 2 AC127／128 comp．\｜airs PNP／NPN |
| Q1\％ | 3 AFIl6 tspe trans． |
| Q13 | 3 AFl17 type trans． |
| Q14 | 3 OCl 71 H．F．type trata． |
| Q15 | $5 \geq \mathrm{N} 2926$ 8il．epoxy tralus． |
| Q16 | $\because$ aET880 low noise germ．trana． |
| Q17 | 3 NPN 1 ST141 \＆ 2 8T1t0 |
| Q18 | 4 Madt＇s ${ }^{\text {a }}$ MAT 100 \＆ 2 Mat $1 \geqslant 0$ |
| Q19 | 3 Mait＇s 2 MAT 101 \＆M MAT 121 |
| Q20 | 4 OC44 gernm trans．A．F． |
| Q21 | 3 AC197 NPN gerni，trans． |
| Q22 | 20 NKT trans．A．F．R．F．coled |
| Q23 | $100.420{ }^{\text {a }}$ sil．diodes sub－min． |
| Q24 | 80.881 diotes |
| Q25 |  |
| Q26 | － 0.195 gerim．liotea sub－min． 1 N 69. |
| Q27 | 210 A 600 PIV gil．rects．IS 45 R |
| Q28 | 4 Sil．porer rects．Byzi3 |
| Q＇9 | 4 Sil．trans．${ }^{2} \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 69 \mathrm{ft}, 1 \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 697$ ， $1 \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 698$. |
| Q30 | －Sil．switch trans． 2 N 706 NPN |
| Q31 | （i）Sil．switch trans．2N708 NPN |
| Q3： | 3 PNP $1 \times 2 \mathrm{Al}$, trans． $\times 2 \times 2 \times 1131$, |
| Q33 | 3 Sil．NPN trans．2N1711 |
| Q34 | 7 Sil．NPN trans．2N2369， $000 \mathrm{MH} / \mathrm{Z}$ |
| Q35 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { sil. PNP TO.5 } 2 \times 2 N 2904 ~ \\ & 1 \times 2 \text { N2905 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Q3ti | 7 N 23646 TO．18 plastic 300 M 132 NPN |
| Q 317 |  |
| Q38 | 7 PNP trans． $4 \times 2 \times 3703,3 \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 3702$ |
| Q39 | 7 NPN trana． $4 \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 3704,3 \times 2 \mathrm{3} 3005$ |
| Q40 | 7 SPN amp． $4 \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 3707.3 \times 3 N 3708$. |
| Q41 | 3 Plastic NPN TO－18 2N3904 |
| Q 42 | ＋NPN trans． 0 N5172 |
| Q 4.3 | 7 BCl 107 NPM trans． |
| Q44 | 7 NPS trans． $4 \times$ BC108， $3 \times 13 \mathrm{Cl} 00$ |
| Q40 | 3 BC119 NPN TO－18 trane． |
| Q4t | 3 BCllo NPN TO－j trans． |
| Q4 | 6 SPN high gain $3 \times$ BC16T， $3 \times 13 \mathrm{Cl} 68$ |
| Q48 | 4 BCY70 NPN trans．TO－18 ．．．．．． |
| Q49 | 4 NPN tranm． $2 \times 1$ BFY51， $2 \times 1 \mathrm{FFY}$ 2 |
| Q00 | 7 3SY28 SPN switel TO－18 |
| Q51 | 7 BSY95A SPNtrans 300MH2 |
| Q 52 | 8 BY100 type sil，rect． |
| Qis | 0 Sil．\＆germ．trans．mixed all |

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| $8 \mathrm{P}^{2} 43=9 \mathrm{~S} 7443$ | 1.95 | 1.85 | 1.76 |  | 1．50 | 1.40 | 1.30 |
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| $\mathrm{BP} 45=8 \mathrm{~S} 5445$ | 1.95 | 1.85 | 1.75 |  | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.90 |
| $3 \mathrm{P} 4 \mathrm{t}=8 \mathrm{~N} 7446$ | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | BP1さ3＝8N7413 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 0.95 |
| BP4T＝SNT44 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 |  | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.60 |
| BP43 $=$ M 7 7448 | 0－87 | 0.84 | 0.88 |  | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| 1P50 $=8 \times 7450$ | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 |  | 1.40 | 1.80 | 1.20 |
| $13 \mathrm{Pal}=\mathrm{SN} 74 ⿹ 1$ | 0.15 | 0.14 | $0 \cdot 12$ | $\mathrm{BP160}=8 \times 74160$ | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.60 |
|  | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP161 $=$ SN 74161 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.60 |
| $\mathrm{BP} \overline{\mathrm{j}} 4=\mathrm{SN} 74 \overline{4} 4$ | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP164 $=\mathrm{SN} 74164$ | 2.00 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
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| $\mathrm{BPSO}=8 \times 7480$ | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.58 | $\mathrm{BP125}=8 \mathrm{~N} 7419$. | 1.10 | 1.05 | 0.95 |
| $\mathrm{Al}^{1} \mathrm{8} 1=\mathrm{SN} 7481$ | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 13P196＝8N74196 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.80 |
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U1C930 $=1 \div \times \mu \mathrm{A} 30$ | 50p | ［11C948 |  |
| $1 \mathrm{IC932}=12 \times 14.4932$ | 50p | lic＇9j1 | $5 \times \mu \mathrm{A} 951$. |
| $11 \mathrm{C} 933=12 \times 14.4933$ | 50 p | TIC961 | $1 \stackrel{2}{2} \times \mu \mathrm{A} 961 \ldots 80 \mathrm{D}$ |
| $116935=12 \times 4.4935$ | 50． | U109093＝ | 5 $\times$ H．4 9093 －500 |
| $1^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{C} 936=12 \times \mu \mathrm{A} 936$ | 50p | CIC9094 $=$ | $\therefore \times \mu \mathrm{A} 9094$－ 60 p |
|  | 50p | U1C9097 $=$ | 二）$\times$ ب．${ }^{\text {9 9097 }}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{CC94}=8 \times \mu \mathrm{A} 4 \mathrm{u}$ | 509 | ［169099＝ | $\therefore \times \mu \mathrm{A} 9099$－ 600 |
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| $11000=12 \times 7400 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{D}$ | 11C4 | 7446 N 50p | U1CAI $=5 \times 7481 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ |
| UIC01 $=12 \times 7403 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ | $1 \mathrm{lcti}=\bar{j}$ | 7447 N 50p | UIC82 $=\overline{5} \times 748.2 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ |
| $11002=12 \times 7403 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ | $11 \mathrm{C48}=$ \％$x$ | T448N 50p | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{IC} 83=\mathrm{j} \times 7483 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{50p}$ |
| U1C04 $=12 \times 5303 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ | $11 \operatorname{Cos} 0=12 x$ | 74.00 N 50 p | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{TC8} 0^{3}=5 \times 7486 \mathrm{~N}$ 60p |
| 1 TIC04 $=12 \times 7404 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ | $1{ }^{*}\left\|\mathrm{C}^{*}{ }^{\prime}\right\|=12 x$ | 7451 N 50 p | t＇IC90 $= \pm \times 7490 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{60p}$ |
| TLC0．$=12 \times 7405 \mathrm{~N}$ 50p | $11053=12 x$ | 74J3N 50p | ［1C91 $=5 \times 3491 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ |
| U1210 $=12 \times 7410 \mathrm{~N} 80 \mathrm{p}$ | HICJ4 $=12 \times$ | 74．j4N 80p | （1C92 $=5 \times 7492 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{80p}$ |
| ［IC13 $=N \times$＋413N 50p | UIC60 $=12 x$ | 7460 N 800 | ITC93 $= \pm \times 3493 \mathrm{~N}$ 80p |
| $1 \mathrm{TCEO}=12 \times 7420 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ | UIC70 $=8 \times$ | 7470 N 50 p | UIC94 $=5 \times 7494 \mathrm{Ns} 80 \mathrm{D}$ |
| $11840=12 \times 7440 \mathrm{~N} 500$ | UICt：$=8 \times$ | 74TON 50p | UIC9J $=\overline{7} \times 749 \mathrm{jN} \mathrm{50p}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{CL} 41=5 \times 1441$ AN50p | $11073=8 \times$ | 7473 5 50p | TIC96 $=\overline{5} \times 7496 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ |
| V1C42 $=5 \times 7442 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{D}$ | UlC74 $=8 \times$ | 7474 N 80 p | UIC121 $=\mathrm{J} \times 74121 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ |
| $11043=\therefore \times 743 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ | 1＇IC75 $=4 \times$ | 7470n 50p | $1 \mathrm{CXI}=2 \mathrm{~s} \times \mathrm{Asst}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{IC4}=5 \times 7444 \mathrm{~N} 50 \mathrm{p}$ | 1IC7A $=8 \times$ | 7476 N 50 D | ． 50 |
|  | V1CH0 $=3 x$ | 7480 N 800 |  |

[^6]

\footnotetext{
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Duo TYpe II
Size approx. $17 \mathrm{in} 103 i n$ 6in. Drive unic
ISin gin with parasitic tweeter. Max. power
10 warts, 3 ohms. Simulated Teak cabinet.
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Size approx. $23!$ in 11 in 91 in. Drive unit I3, in 8 in with H.F. speaker. Max. power
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14 watts per channel into 3 to 4 ohms. Total distor-

 ties given at full power). Tape our facilicies: head.
phone socket, power out 250 mW per channel.



 better than -35 dB on all inputs. Overlood chorocteristics better chan 26 dB on all inputs. Size approx
$13{ }_{4} \mathrm{in}$ '9in: 3 i in .


# We'll give you the chance you didn't take at school. 


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selectivity on both wave bands. R.F. sensitivity at $1 M H z$ is better than 8 micro volts. Power output into 3 ohm speaker is 3 watts. Pre-aligned I.F. module and tumer cogether with comprehensive instructions guarantecs success first time. 12 volts negative or positive earth. Size $7 \mathrm{in} 2 \mathrm{in} 4 \frac{1}{2}$ in decp. SET OF PARTS
 parts Speaker, baffle and fixing kit 4 1.25 extra plus P. P. 25p

Speaker postage free when
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STEREO AMPLIFIER
Sophisticated styling combined with up-to-date electronics means Mi-Fi. This is what the
Duetso Mk. If offers at a realistic price. Mullard bult stereo pre-mplifier tone control module and the highly efficient I.C. monolithic Dower chips ensure: reliability, very low distortion
at all power Jevels, correct operation in all ambient temperatures, full power over at all power $e v e l s$, correct operation in all ambient temperatures, full power over
the audio spectrum, ete.

Inputs:
Auxiliary 100 mV (ai Meg. (for radio, tape, etc.)
Wwatts rms per channel into 8 - $15 \$$ speakers
balanec and on/off switch. Neon indicator.
Tone Controls: Treble 14 dB w 15 kHz .
Power Bandwidth: $2 \mathrm{db} 20 \mathrm{~Hz}-25 \mathrm{kHz}$.


RELIANT MK.IV
The Reliant Mk,IV provides a high standard of sound reproduction, with full mixing facilities. Its versatility makes
it suitable for: Discotheque suitable for: Discotheque,
$\star$ Five Electronically Mixed Inputs $\star$ Mixer employing F.E.T. (Field Effect * Three Individual Mixing Controls - Separate bass and treble controls $\star$ Solid State Circuitry
common to all five inputs Atractive Styling

1. Crystal Mic. or Guitar 9 mV . 2, Moving coil Mic. or Guitar 8mV. Inputs 3, 4 and 5 are suitable for a wide range of medium output equipment (Gram, CONTROLS: 3 Volume controls. Bass consitivity.
$13 \mathrm{~dB}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Treble contral range control range
15 KHz . Separate ON/OFF Switch. Neon Indicator POWER OUTPUT: 12 Watts RM.S into 3 to
SIGNAL/NOISE: Better than -60 dB on inputs 3,4 and 5 and -50 dB in 1 and 2 .


Plus P. \& P. 60p

## CONTINENTAL

4-TRACK, 3-SPEED TAPE DECK
with high impedance heads
R.C. 74 tape deck. Three speeds- $7 \frac{1}{3}$ 34 and $17 \%$ i.p.s. 4.track record/playback head. Plus 4-track erase head. Positive pressure pad system. Takes any tape spool up to and including 7in. The R.C. 74 is driven by a powerful $200 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ So-cycle flywheel brings wow and flutter levels do $7 \frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s. Fast rewind in both directions

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \text { ipes. Fast rewind in both directions. } \\
& \text { Controls couldn't be simpler! fust five push buttons that interlock to cut out }
\end{aligned}
$$

 accidental tape damage. Efficient servo-action type braking. Easy drop-in tape loading.
The R.C. 74 comes with an attractive moulded deck cover, which has positions
for tone and volume controls. The unit is built into a rigid die-cast frame, and


## TRANSFORMERS

Primary $200-250$ Volts Secondary 240 Volts Centre
50 Tapped ( 120 V ) and Earth Shielded
ALSO AVAILABLE WITH $115 / 120 V$ SEC. WINDING ALSO AVAILABLE WITH
Ref. VA Weight Size cm
No. (Wotts) 1 boz $\begin{array}{rcrrrrr} \\ 07 & 20 & 1 & 11 & 7.0 \times & 6.0 \times 6.5 \\ 100 & 60 & 3 & 8 & 8.9 \times 8 \times 8 \times 7.7 \\ 61 & 100 & 5 & 12 & 10.2 \times 8.9 \times 8.3 \\ 30 & 200 & 9 & 8 & 12.0 \times 10.3 \times 10.0 \\ 62 & 250 & 12 & 4 & 9.5 \times 12.7 \times 11.4 \\ 55 & 350 & 15 & 0 & 14.0 \times 10.8 \times 12.4 \\ 63 & 500 & 27 & 0 & 17.1 \times 11.4 \times 15.9 \\ 92 & 1000 & 40 & 0 & 17.8 \times 17.1 \times 21.6 \\ 128 & 2000 & 63 & 0 & 24.1 \times 21.6 \times 15.2\end{array}$

Weight Size cm.
Ref. VA Weight Size cm.

\[

\]

| 4 | 150 | 3 | 0 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 66 | 300 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 67 | 500 | 12 | 8 | 1 |
| 84 | 1000 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| 93 | 1500 | 28 | 9 | 1 |
| 95 | 2000 | 40 | 0 | 1 |
| 73 | 3000 | 45 | 8 | 1 |

OTALLY ENCLOSED $115 V$ AUTO TRANSFORMERS mains lead and two 115 V outlet sockets, 67.87 . P \& P 67p.
 LOW VOLTAGE SERIES (ISOLATED)

## $p \&$

 $\checkmark$ n... ®ivincoño Ref. Amps. Weight No. 12 V 24 V 16 oz $\begin{array}{ll}1110.5 & 0.25 \\ 2131.0 & 0.5\end{array}$ 131.00 .5Weight
16 oz $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & 7.6 \times 5.7 \times & 4.4 & 0.12 \mathrm{~V} \text { at } 0.25 \mathrm{~A} \times 2 \\ 71 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 8.3 \times 5 & 5.1 \times & 5.1 & 0.12 \mathrm{~V} \text { at } 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \times 2 \\ 18 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 8.3 \times & 6.4 \times & 5.7 & 0.12 \mathrm{~V} \text { at } 1 \mathrm{~A} \times 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}18 \\ 70 \\ 08 & \\ 72 & 10 \\ 17 \\ 115 \\ 187 \\ 226\end{array}$
 Size cm

 Ref.
No.
112
79
3
20
21
51
117
88
89

| Amps | Weight lb oz |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.5 | 1 | 4 |
| 1.0 | 2 | 0 |
| $2 \cdot 0$ | 3 | 2 |
| 3.0 | 4 | 6 |
| 4.0 | 6 | 0 |
| $5 \cdot 0$ | 6 | 8 |
| 6.0 | 7 | 8 |
| $8 \cdot 0$ | 10 |  |
| 10.0 | 12 | 2 | Size cm

$8.3 \times 3.7 \times 4.9$
$7.0 \times 6.4 \times 3.0$
$8.9 \times 7.0 \times 7.6$
$10.2 \times 8.9 \times 8.6$
$10.2 \times 10.0 \times 8.6$
$12.1 \times 10.0 \times 8.6$
$12.1 \times 10.0 \times 10.2$
$14.0 \times 11.7 \times 10.0$
$14.0 \times 10.2 \times 11.4$ 30 VOLT RANG 30 Secondary Tops 4.9
6.0
7.6
8.6
8.6
8.6
10.2
10.0
11.4

50 VOLT RANGE RAN
$s \quad P$
0.85
1.01
1.33
1.86
2.24
2.48
2.84
4.54
5.76
10.67
19.61 goununimunn on




Size cm.
$7.0 \times 7.0 \times 5.7$
$8.3 \times 7.3 \times 9.0$
$10.2 \times 8.9 \times 8.6$
$10.2 \times 10.2 \times 8.3$
$12.1 \times 11.4 \times 10.2$
$12.1 \times 11.1 \times 13.3$
$13.3 \times 13.3 \times 12.1$
$16.5 \times 11.4 \times 15.9$

Secondary Tops
Ref. Amps. Weight No.
102
> $P$
1.35
1.35
1.88
2.94
4.48
5.78
8.37
13.85 $P$
$p$
36
36
42
52
67
82

* LEAD ACID BATTERY CHARGER TYPES $\underset{\substack{1.54 \\ \text { and } \\ 3.07}}{\substack{1.02}}$ NiNNOO

```
                            60 VOLT RANGE
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ref. Amps. Weight } \\
& \text { No. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 $\begin{array}{ll}124 & 0.5 \\ 126 & 10 \\ 127 & 2.0 \\ 125 & 3.0 \\ 123 & 6.0 \\ 120 & 10 \\ 122 & \end{array}$

##  <br>  <br>  <br> 

Alf ratings are continuous. Standard construction: open with solder tags and wax impregnation. Enclosed styles to order. TRANSISTORS FULL SPEC
8C107/108/109 9.0p each $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2N 3055 68p each } \\ & \text { with mica and }\end{aligned}$ $\left.25+7.3 p \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { with mica and } \\ & \text { wushes }\end{aligned} \right\rvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { with mica and } \\ & \text { bushes }\end{aligned}$
$100+6.5 p$
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bushes
$25+5$
$100+55 p$
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| 1 N 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{f}^{2} \\ & 0.17 \end{aligned}$ | ACl26 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \text { in } \\ \text { BF173 } & 0.25 \end{array}$ | (1J4M | $\begin{aligned} & \log _{0.88} \end{aligned}$ | 0 C 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 . \\ & 0.40 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1N23 | 0.20 | AC127 | 0.25 | BF181 0.85 | OJ5M | 0.85 | OC4 4 | 0.17 |
| 1 N 85 | 0.88 | ${ }^{\text {A Cl2 }} 8$ | 0.20 | BF184 0.20 | G. $7 \mathrm{7M}$ | 0.87 | OC44M | 0.17 |
| 1N253 | 0.60 | AC187 | 0.25 | BF185 0.80 | HG1005 | 0.50 | 0 C 45 | 0.12 |
| 1N256 | 0.60 | AC188 | 0.25 | BF194 0.17 | HS100A | 0.20 | 0C45M | 0.18 |
| 1N645 | 0.25 | ACY17 | 0.80 | BF195 0.15 | MAT100 | 0.25 | 0 C 46 | 0.87 |
| 1 N 725 A | 0.20 | ACY18 | 0.26 | BF196 0.15 | MAT101 | 0.80 | 0 C 5 | 0.60 |
| 1N914 | 0.07 | ACY19 | 0.25 | BF197 0.15 | MAT120 | 0.25 | OC58 | 0.60 |
| 1N4007 | 0.20 | ACY20 | 0.20 | BFS61 0.29 | MAT121 | $0+80$ | 0 C 09 | 0.65 |
| 18021 | 0.20 | ACY21 | 0.20 | BFS98 0.88 | MJE520 | 0.87 | OC66 | 0.60 |
| 19119 | 0.15 | ACY22 | 0.10 | BFX12 0+20 | MJE2955 | 1.87 | 0 C 70 | 0.12 |
| 18130 | 0.18 | ACY27 | 0.25 | BFX13 0.26 | MJ E305s | 0.87 | 0C71 | 0.12 |
| 18191 | 0.18 | ACY28 | 0.17 | BFX29 0+25 | NKT128 | 0.85 | OC72 | 0.20 |
| 18202 | 0.28 | ACY39 | 0.50 | BFX30 0.25 | NKT129 | 0.80 | $0 \mathrm{C7} 3$ | 0.80 |
| 2 C 240 | 1.97 | ACY40 | 0.16 | BFX35 0.88 | NKT211 | 0.25 | OC74 | 0.80 |
| $2 \mathrm{G301}$ | 0.20 | ACY41 | 0.15 | BFX 630 | NKT213 | 0.25 | OC7 | $0 \cdot 25$ |
| 2 G 302 | 0.22 | ACY44 | 0.25 | BFX84 0.26 | NKT214 | 0.15 | $0 \mathrm{C7} 6$ | 0.25 |
| 2 G 306 | 0.80 | AD140 | 0.50 | BFX85 0.30 | NKT216 | 0.37 | $0 \mathrm{C7} 7$ | 0.40 |
| $2 \mathrm{Cl371}$ | 0.22 | AD149 | 0.60 | BFX86 0.25 | NRT217 | 0.85 | 0 C 78 | 0.20 |
| 2 G 381 | 0.26 | AD161 | 0.87 | BFX87 0.86 | NKT218 | 1.13 | OC79 | 0.28 |
| $2 \mathrm{G414}$ | 0.80 | AD162 | 0.87 | BFX88 0 | NKT219 | 0.88 | OC81 | 0.20 |
| $2 \mathrm{G417}$ | 0.88 | AF106 | 0.80 | BFY10 1.00 | NKT222 | 0.20 | 0C811 | 0.80 |
| 2 N 214 | 0.48 | AF114 | 0.25 | BFY11 1.26 | NKT224 | 0.28 | $0 \mathrm{C81M}$ | 0.20 |
| 2N247 | 0.26 | AF116 | 0.25 | BFY17 0.26 | NKT251 | 0.84 | OC81DM | 0.18 |
| 2N250 | 0.50 | AF116 | 0.25 | BYF18 0.26 | NKT271 | 0.26 | OC817. | 0.40 |
| 2N404 | 0.20 | AF117 | 0.25 | BFY19 0.25 | NKT25\% | 0.85 | $0 \mathrm{C82}$ | 0.25 |
| 2N697 | 0.16 | AFl18 | 0.62 | BFY24 0.46 | NKT273 | 0.15 | 0 C 82 D | $0 \cdot 20$ |
| $2 \mathrm{N698}$ | 0.40 | AF119 | 0.20 | BFY44 1.00 | NKT274 | 0.20 | $0 \mathrm{C83}$ | 0.85 |
| 2N706 | 0.10 | AF124 | 0.25 | BFY 00.22 | NKT275 | 0.25 | OC8 | 0.25 |
| 2N706A | 0.12 | AF125 | 0.20 | BFY51 0.20 | NKT2\% | 0.80 | $0 \mathrm{Cl14}$ | 0.88 |
| 2N708 | 0.16 | AF126 | 0.17 | BFY62 0.22 | NKT278 | 0.25 | OC122 | 0.60 |
| 2N709 | 0.63 | AF127 | 0.17 | BFY63 0.17 | NKT301 | 0.40 | $0 \mathrm{Cl23}$ | 0.68 |
| 2N711 | 0.87 | AF139 | 0.80 | BFY64 0.42 | NKT304 | 0.75 | 0C139 | 0.25 |
| 2N987 | 0.58 | AF178 | 0.55 | BFY90 0.85 | NKT403 | 0.75 | OC140 | 0.85 |
| 2N1090 | 0.80 | AF179 | 0.65 | BgX27 0.60 | NKT404 | 0.55 | $0 \mathrm{Cl41}$ | 0.60 |
| 2N1091 | 0.88 | AF180 | 0.62 | BSX 6000.98 | NKT678 | 0.30 | OC169 | 0.20 |
| 2N1181 | 0.25 | AF181 | 0.42 | B8X78 0.15 | NKT713 | 0.25 | ${ }_{0} 0 \mathrm{Cl} 70$ | 0.25 |
| 2N1132 | 0.26 | AF186 | 0.40 | BSY26 0.18 | NKT773 | 0.85 | 0 Cl 71 | 0.80 |
| 2N1302 | 0.18 | AFY19 | 1.18 | BSY27 0.17 | NKTiTi | 0.88 | OC200 | 0.40 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N} 1903$ | 0.18 | AFZ11 | 0.60 | B8Y51 0.60 | 07813 | 0.88 | OC20] | 0.70 |
| 2N1304 | 0.22 | AFZ12 | 1.00 | B8Y95A 0.12 | 0 O5 | 0.20 | OC20: | 0.80 |
| 2N1905 | 0.22 | ASY26 | 0.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BSY95 } & 0.12\end{array}$ | 0 A 6 | 0.18 | 0 C 203 | 0.40 |
| 2N1306 | 0.25 | AsY2 ${ }^{-1}$ | 0.82 | BT102/500R | OA4- | 0.10 | OC204 | 0.40 |
| 2N1307 | 0.25 | AgY 28 | 0.25 | 0.75 | OA70 | $0 \cdot 10$ | OC205 | 0.76 |
| 2N1308 | 0.25 | A8Y29 | 0.80 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BTY42 } & 0.92\end{array}$ | OA71 | 0.10 | OC206 | 0.90 |
| 2N1309 | 0.25 | A8Y 36 | 0.85 | BTY79/100R | 0 A 73 | 0.10 | OC207 | 0.90 |
| 2 N 1420 | 0.98 | AsY 50 | 0.17 | - 0.75 | OA74 | 0.10 | OC460 | 0.20 |
| 2N1507 | 0.29 | A8Y51 | 0.40 | BTY'9/400R | 0.79 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0 C 470 | 0.80 |
| 2N1526 | 0.88 | ASY 3 | 0.20 | 1.25 | OA81 | 0.08 | OCP/1 | 0.97 |
| 2N1909 | 2.25 | ASY 55 | 0.20 | HY $100 \quad 0.15$ | OA85 | 0.12 | ORP12 | 0.60 |
| 2N2147 | 0.75 | ASY 62 | 0.85 | BY126 0.16 | OAB6 | 0.15 | ORP60 | 0.40 |
| 2N2148 | 0.60 | ASY86 | 0.88 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY } 127 & 0.17\end{array}$ | OA90 | 0.08 | ORP61 | 0.42 |
| 2 N 2160 | 0.60 | ASZ21 | 0.48 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY127 } & 0.17 \\ \text { BY184 } & 0.85\end{array}$ | OA91 | 0.07 | S19T | 0.80 |
| 2N2218 | 0.20. | AsZ23 | 0.76 | BY182 0.85 | OA95́ | 0.07 | SAC40 | 0.25 |
| 2N2219 | 0.20 | AUY10 | 0.88 | BY213 0.25 | OA200 | 0.07 | SFT308 | 0.38 |
| 2 N 2287 | 1.08 | AU101 | 1.50 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BYZ10 } & 0.85\end{array}$ | 0 A202 | 0.10 | 8T 722 | 0.88 |
| 2N2297 | 0.20 | BC107 | 0.10 | BYZ11 0.32 | 0.210 | 0.25 | ST7231 | 0.63 |
| 2 N 2369 A | 0.15 | BCl0s | 0.10 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BYZ12 } & 0.80\end{array}$ | OA211 | 0.30 | SX68 | 0.20 |
| 2 N 2444 | 1.98 | BC109 | 0.10 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BYZ12 } & 0.80 \\ \text { BYZ13 } & 0.95\end{array}$ | OAZ200 | 0.66 | SX631 | 0.80 |
| 2N2613 | 0.29 | BC113 | 0.16 | BYZ13 0-25 | OAZ201 | 0.50 | 8X635 | 0.40 |
| 2N2646 | 0.45 | BC110 | 0.80 | BYZ15 1.00 | OAZ20: | 0.42 | SX640 | 0.50 |
| 2N2712 | 0.25 | BC116 | 0.25 | BYZ16 0.62 | OAZ203 | 0.42 | 8X641 | 0.65 |
| 2 N 2784 | 0.50 | BC116A | 0.80 | BYZ88C3V3 | OAZ204 | 0.30 | 8X642 | 0.60 |
| 2N2846 | 0.75 | BC118 | 0.85 | 0.15 | OAZ205 | 0.42 | SX644 | 0.76 |
| 2N2848 | 0.42 | BC121 | 0.80 | C111 0-65 | OAZ206 | 0.48 | \$X645 | 0.75 |
| 2N2904 | 0.80 | BC129 | 0.20 | CRSlios 0.26 | OAZ20' | 0.47 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 15 / 30 \mathrm{P}$ | 0.50 |
| 2N2904A | 0.25 | BC12J | 0.68 | CRS1/40 0 0.47 | OAZ208 | 0.38 | V30/201P | 0.75 |
| 2N2906 | 0.20 | BC126 | 0.65 | Cs48 $\quad 2.50$ | OAZ209 | 0-82 | V60/20] | 0.50 |
| 2 N 2907 | 0.28 | BC140 | 0.65 | C810日 3 -18 | oaz210 | 0.82 | V60/201P | 0.75 |
| 2N2924 | 0.88 | BC14\% | 0.15 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { DD000 } & 0.16\end{array}$ | OAZ211 | 0-32 | XA101 | 0.10 |
| 2N2925 | 0.16 | BC148 | 0.18 | DD003 0-16 | OAZ222 | 0.45 | XA102 | 0.18 |
| 2 N 2926 | $0 \cdot 10$ | BC149 | 0.15 | DD006 0.18 | OAZ223 | 0.45 | $\times \mathrm{XAl51}$ | 0.15 |
| 2N3054 | 0.50 | BC157 | 0.15 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { DD007 } & 0.40\end{array}$ | OAZ224 | 0.45 | XA152 | 0.15 |
| 2N3055 | 0.75 | BC158 | 0.12 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { DD } 008 & 0.88\end{array}$ | OAZ241 | 0.22 | XA161 | 0.26 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3702$ | 0.10 0.10 | BC160 | 0.68 | GD3 0 | OAZ24.2 | 0.23 | XA162 | 0.85 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3705$ | 0.10 | BC169 | 0.18 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GD } 4 & 0.06 \\ \text { GD5 } & 0.88\end{array}$ | OAZ244 | 0.22 | XA162 $\mathrm{XB101}$ | 0.26 0.48 |
| 2N3706 | 0.28 | BCY31 | 0.85 | GD5 0.88 | 0 OAZ246 | 0.28 | XB101 | 0.48 0.10 |
| 2N3707 | 0.12 0.10 | BCY 32 | 0.55 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GD8 } & 0.26 \\ \text { GD12 } & 0.06\end{array}$ | OAZ290 | 0.88 0.50 | XB102 X B103 | 0.10 0.26 |
| 2N3710 | 0.10 | BCY33 | 0.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GET10: } & 0.80\end{array}$ | ${ }_{0} 0 \mathrm{Cl} 16 \mathrm{~T}$ | 0.38 | XB103 | 0.26 |
| 2N3711 | 0.10 | BCY34 | 0.80 | GET103 0.22 | OC19 | 0.87 | XB113 X 121 | 0.12 0.48 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3819$ | 0.85 | BCY 38 | 0.40 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GET113 } & 0.20\end{array}$ | OC20 | 0.85 | XB121 | 0.48 |
| 2 N 3820 | 0.60 | BCY39 | 1.00 | GET114 0.15 | OC22 | 0.50 | ZR24 | 0.83 |
| 2N3823 | 0.75 | BCY 40 | 0.50 | GET115 0.45 | 0 C 23 | 0.60 | Z\$170 | 0.10 |
| 2N5027 | 0.58 | BCY42 | 0.25 | GET116 $\quad 0.50$ | OC24 | 0.60 | Z8271 | 0.18 |
| 2N5088 | 0.88 | BCY 70 | 0.15 | GET120 0.26 | OC25 | 0.87 | ZTı1 | 0.25 |
| 28005 | 1.00 | BCY71 | $0 \cdot 20$ | GET872 0.80 | OC26 | 0.25 | ZT43 | 0.26 |
| 28178 | 0.40 | BCZ10 | 0.85 | GET875 0.26 | OC26 | 0.25 | ZT43 | 0.25 0.15 |
| 28301 | 0.50 | BCZ11 | 0.50 | GET880 0 0.87 | OC28 | 0.60 | ZTX107 | 0.15 |
| 28304 | 0.76 | BD121 | $0 \cdot 65$ | GET881 0.25 | 0C29 | 0.60 | ZTX108 | 0.12 |
| 28501 | 0.87 | BD 123 | 0.80 | GET882 0.25 | OC30 | 0.40 | ZTX300 | 0.12 |
| 28703 | 0.62 | BD124 | 0.75 1.80 | OET885 0.26 | OC35 | 0.50 | ZTX304 | 0.25 |
| AA129 | 0.80 0.80 | ${ }_{\text {BD }}$ | 1.82 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GEX44 } & 0.08 \\ \text { GEX45/1 } & 0.10\end{array}$ | OC36 | 0.60 | ZTX 000 | 0.25 0.16 |
| AAZ12 | 0.80 0.12 | BFILI | 0.26 0.50 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { GEX45/1 } & 0.10 \\ \text { OEX941 } & 0.16\end{array}$ | OC41 | 0.85 | ZTX503 | 0.16 0.17 |
| ACl07 | 0.87 | BF167 | 0.25 | GJ3M 0.26 | OC42 | 0.80 | ZTX531 | 0.25 |

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ingurance.

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 How long does it take you to renew fuse? Time yourself when next one blows Then reckoning your time at \&1 per hour Ree how quickly our resettable fuse (antoelrcuit breaker) will pay for itself. Prico elrcuit breaker) will pay for itself. Pric only $\& 1$ each or $\mathrm{El1}$ per dozen. Specify
3,10 or 15 anp-simply fit in plane of 5, 10

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 PACKDesignen to wherate tranalstor set and anmpifier Adjustable output $6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{oN}, 12$ volts for up of the following batteries. PP PR PP3 PP4, PPd
 transformer rectifer, whothing and leval resistor, condengers and instri.
8sp, pluq 20 postage.

## MICRO SWITCH

ach. 21 doz. 1.5 amp Miviel 10 p each or 21.05 loz.

## EXTRACTOR FAN



Cleans the air at the rate of 10,000 cubic it. per hour
Suitable for kitubens batlisuitable for kithsens, balls
romm, factorips, changing ruoms, cte., it's so 'quitet it can hardly be heard. (compact, j!" casing with $\overline{2}]^{\prime \prime}$ fan blules,
Kit comprises motor, fan Kit comprises mutor, far
blanles, wheet steel casing, pull blailes, wheet steel casing, pull
switch, mains conmector, and switch, mains connectors. and
fixing lorackety, 22 plus 36 p post ant ins.

## MAINS MOTOR

Precision male - as used in record dechs and tape extractor fan, blower $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { heaters, pec. New and } \\ \text { perfect. } & \text { Snip at } & 50 p\end{array}$ Postage 1up for first one orclereil. for each onc

THERMOSTAT
Continuously variable $30 \cdot 90{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Has gensor bulb connected ly 33 ing of flexible On operation a $\begin{aligned} & \text { open on and in addition a }\end{aligned}$ plunger moves through approx in. This cuuld be used to open alve on ventilator, ete. 21.50

FLUORESCENT INVERTER
PE GEMINI AMPLIFIER
WIDE BAND SIGNAL INJECTOR FUZZ BOX
ULTRA-SONIC TRANSMITTER

## RECEIVER

as featured this and last month Mend M.A.E. for parts list
Ve reserve the right to substitute component hould deliveries be protracted so as to avoid undue delay

## MAINS OPERATED

SOLENOIDS
Model 772 -small but power $\times 1$ in $\times 1$ in $\times 60 \mathrm{p}$. Model $400 / 1-7 \mathrm{in}$ pull. Hiz Model TrIo 1 in pull. Size 3 in $\times 2$ in $\times 2!$ in 81.80 plus 20p pogt and insurance

TELESCOPIC AERIAL fur portable, car radic
r transmitter. Chrome plated six sections, extends from 7 it to
 60 p .
3 STAGE PERMEABILITY TUNER This Tuner is a precision instrument made by the famous "Cylkton"
Company for the equally fanous Company filor Car equaliy fanous medium wave tuner (but set of Iongwave coils available as an
extra if required) with a frequency extra if required) with a frequeney
coverage $\quad 1,620 \mathrm{kHz}-5.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and coverage $1,620 \mathrm{kHz}-525 \mathrm{kHz}$ anc
intended to operate with an I.F intended to operate with an I.F.
value of 470 kHz . Extremely compact (size only $23 \times 2 \times \quad \times \quad$ in thick) with reductlon gear for fine tuning. Snip price this
month esp, with circult of front end suitable for car radio or an a gencral purpose tuner for use with Amplifier. Poot free.

## CAPACITOR DISCHARGE CAR IGNITION

This system has proved to be annazingly 55.96 plus sop postage. De-lure modol with pre 25.95 plus 20p postage. De-lure model with pre-
pared circuit board 26.95 . When ordering please state whether for nomitive or negative aystems.

## RADIO STETHOSCOPE

Eabiest way to fanlt find-traces signal from aeria to speaker-when signal stops you've found the tamplifier, anything amplifier, anything
whete kit comprises tw phete kit comprises two special
tranvistors and all partu incluling prolic tubre and crystal earpiece. $22-t$ win stetho-extra-post and ims. $20 p$.


## STANDARD WAFER SWITCHES

 Standard yize 1 water-silver-plated j-amp contact,


Disl Thermometer. Reading from 200-525F used on Tricity and other cookers. This has a flange
and cant be mounted through a 1 it hole or
alternatively it can just be reated on the object alternatively it can just be reated on the object whose temperature it is required to measure. Size 2in $x$ zin overall dia. Depth in below and tin above mounting panel. Price 80 p each or 10
for $\mathbf{2 7 . 2 0}$.


## THIS MONTH'S SNIP

1 HOUR MINUTE TIMER. Made by Smith complete uith control knob anil caliorated lial. This month"s
special bargain at 50 p. Veful in the kitchen, office and
llatk-roum, etc. latk-rotom, etc.

THYRISTOR LIGHT DIMMER
For any lamp up to 1 kW . Mounted on switeh plate to fit in place of standard switch. Virtually no radio interferences. Price $£ 1.99$ plus $20 p$ post and ingurance.


MULLARD AUdIO AMPLIFIER MODULE
$\because$ ges 4 transistors. and has an output of 700 mW into ohm spakers. Input suitable for crystal mic.
ir pick-up. 9 V battery operated. Nize 2 in lung ifin wide lin high.


## POCKET CIRCUIT TESTER

Test continuity for any low resistance carcuit, house
Test continutity for any low resistance elrcuit, house
fiers. Also ideal size for conversion to signal injector (circuit supplied). 30p or 2 for 50 p . Post paid.
HONEYWELL PROGRAMMER
This is a drum type timing device, the
drum being calibrated in equal divisions drum being calibrated in equal divisions
for switch setting purpages with trips for switch setting purposes with trips
which are infinitely adjustable for position. which are infinitely adjustable for position
They are also arranged to allow 2 opera tions per switch per rotation. There are iJ
 changeover micro suritches cach of 10 anp
type operated by the trips thus 10 circuits may be changed per revolution. Ibrive motor is maina operated; r.p.n. Some of the many nachines, Display lighting animated and signa, Biring. Dispensing and Vending probably over \&10 each. Special snip price $\$ 5.75$ pling, etc. Price from nakera Don't misa this terrific bargain.

## INTEGRATED CIRCUIT BARGAIN

A parcel of jutegrated circuits mavle by the famoun Plessey Company. A once-in-a-lifetime offer of Micro-electronic devices well below cost of manu definitely not aub-standaril or seconds. \& of the ICs are single silicon chip GP amplifiers. The sth is a monolithic npn matched pair. Regular price of parcel well over 25 . Full circuit detalls of the ICs are included and in addition you will receive a list of many different ICs available at bargain prices esp upwards with circuits and technical data of each. Complete parcel owly \&l post paid. DON'T.MISS THIS TERRIFIC BARGAIN.


## BATTERY CONDITION TESTER

Made by Mallory but suitable for all batteries made by Ever Ready and others, most of which are zinc carbou and alkaline batteries may be tested. The tester puta a and alkaline batteries may be tested. The tester puta a the condition depenling upon which section the pointer reats. The section reads "replace" "weak" or "good". The test $\rho \mathrm{r}$ is complete in its case, size $34^{*} \times 61^{*} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ with learls
and prods. Price $81+75$ plus 20 p postage.

Thermontat with Probe. Made by the famoun Ranco Thermostat Co. Covers the range from approx. $0^{\circ}-200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ varlable by a control apindle, and aensor tube approx 3 ft 6 in . These are ideal or ovens and as a ceneral purpose thermotat Price 50 each or 10 for $24-50$.
Smell Tuning Condonser an fitted to many Imported Japanese and Hong Kong radiony Two gang about $200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ per gang. Size approx. 1 ln by In with a I In dis. spindle with dust cover. $\$ 55$ each or 10 for $\mathbf{A 8}$-25.
Het Sink. Small type as used with OC81, etc. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Price } 5 p \text { each or } 10 \text { for } 45 \mathrm{~g} . & \\ \text { High Foltage Condenser. } 0 \cdot 265 \text { mfl } 1500 \mathrm{Y}^{\prime} \text { RMs }\end{array}$ High Foltage Condenser. $0 \cdot 26 \bar{j}$ mfl 1600 y RMs which rueans that these have a
$4,000 \mathrm{~V} .75 \mathrm{p}$ each or 10 for 88.75 .
1esw sterter. For 8ft fluorescent tubes. Mazda $125 W$ starter. For 8ft fluorescent tubes. Mazda
11 in canister 4 pin base. Price 20 p each or 10 lor canist
for 81.80 .
If Tramiormers. $465 \mathrm{K.C}$. double tuned and made for transiator circuits. 85p per set of 3. 10 seti for 88.15.
Spectacle Framen (No lenses). With built-in hearing aids. The amplifler and battery being housed in the arms. Although these are complete hearing aids we are selling them purely for the sub ninlature componenth they contain. We give no guarantee that they are in worklng order
also these may be mecondhand Price fe. 50 each Foot Switch. Twin levers each of which operates a. 10 A OHB change over awitch. Price sopeach ov Gram Unit. On unit plate with 33 -4J change lever, complete with turntable price 8.25 each. plus 20p post and insurance. 8 Way Plug and Socket. 16 tor 21-85.
Programmers, J r.p.m. Made by Magnetle Devices, Led. The contacts may be set to trigger anywhere around the shaft, ldeal for motlrated lighting displays, sequential switching, etc. Drive motors are $200-240 \mathrm{~V}$ ) 50 Hz . Model A han has 11 changeover contacts. Price 8 s.
Black Heat Elements. Copper clad fin tubular construction replacements in Tricity and mans other cookers also suitable if connected in series to heat alring cuphoards and for other low temperature application*. The following typen are available. 900W molel, lisin long $x$ in wide. Made by Backer. Price 75D or 10 for 26.75 . $0,200 \mathrm{~W}$ niodel, W shaperl, $14!$ in long $x 9$ in wide. 85p each or 10 for 87.85 .
Radiant Cooker Ringe. As fitted to Tricity and many other popular cookers. We have two types. Both models having an external diameter of 64 in and the elements have been slightly flattened to increase radlation. Backer Type 7D1, 2,900W has a metal cover, size approx. 3 in $\times 1$ tin $\times 1+$ in a metal cover, size approx. 3in $x$ in
over the element connections. So in addition to being a repiacement this could alao quickly be niade into a boiling ring as it only needs mounting on a simple iron frame. This element is rated $200-$ 210 V but it is perfectly safe on 240 V and ss these are usually simmerstat controlled the lower voltage rating is not all that important. Price 75p each or 10 tor $\mathbf{8 6}$-76. Aacker Model 7D1 MK. II again iement ends. Price 65 p each or 10 for 86.85 .
Tricity Cooker Elements. We have quite an Triclty Cooker Elements. We have quite an
agsortment of these and will deacribe then an fassortment of these and will describe then in future issues-but if in the nieantime yout are may have the exact one fn atock.
side 8 witch. "-pole changeover panel mountirg by two 6B.A. screws. Size approx. $1 \ln x i \ln$
 Sub Miniature slide 8witch. DPDT 19 mm ( 1 nn
appror, $)$ between firing centres. 1月p each or 10

Thermal. Trip. Bakelite encased called the Kliron' Current pasaes through the heater coll and bi-metal strip clicks the eircut open
ghould the current exced 3A. Quite small and whould the current exceed 3 AA . Quite manall and tranaformers or motora. Price 86 p each or 10 for 28.8.

Malas Tranaformer. Primary 240V tapped 220 V . Secondary $20 \mathrm{~V} \mid \mathrm{A}$. Price 60 p esch or 10 for 26. 40.

Trandormer. Primary 230-240V. Secondary $8 \cdot 6-0-6.5 \mathrm{~V} 1 \mathrm{~A}$. With itted primary ecreen. (6) each or 10 for 5.85.
small Croc. Clips. suitable for Inatrumenta, etc. 5 p each or 10 for 45 g .
Bell Tranatormer. Normal mains input 4, 6, $8 \sqrt{V}$ output, normal bakelite case with protective connections. 76p each.


24-HOUR TIME SWITCH
Made by Smith, these are AC malns operated, NOT
CLOCKWORK. Ideal for CLOCK WORK. Ideal for mounting on rack or shelf or
can be built into bor with can be buit into bor with adjustable time periods per 24 hours. JA changeover contacts whil awitch


[^7]
## Sinclair Project60



## Project 605

The easy way to buy and build Project 60


Project 605 is one pack containing one PZ5. two Z30's, one Stereo 60 and one Masterlink This new module contains all the input sockets and output components needed together with all necessary leads cut to length and fitted with neat littie clips to plug straight on to the modules Thus all soldering and hunting for the odd part is eliminated. You will be able to add further Project 60 modules as they become avallable adapted to 60 modules as they become avallable
the Project 605 method of connecting

Complete Project 605 pack with f 29.95
All you need for a superb 30 watt high fidelity stereo amplifier

Sinclair Radionics Ltd, London Road, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire PE17 4HJ. Tel : St. Ives 64311


Project 60 offers more advantage to the constructor and user of high fidelity equipment than any other system in the world
Performance characteristics are so good they hold their own with any other available system irrespective of price or size.
Project 60 modules are more versatile - using them you can have anything from a simple record player or car radio amplifier to a sophisticated and powerful stereo tuner-amplifier Either power amplifier can be used in a wide variety of applications as well as high fidelity The Stereo 60 pre-amplifier control unit may also be used with any other power amplifie system as can the AFU filter unit. The stereo FM tuner operates on the unique phase lock loop principle to provide the best ever standards of audıo quality. Project 60 modules are very easily connected together by following the 48 page manual supplied free with Project 60 equipment. The modules are great space savers too and are sold individually boxed in distinctive white and black cartons. With all these wonderful advantages, there remains the most attractive of all - price. When you choose Project 60 you know you are going to get the best high fidelity in the world, yet thanks to Sinclar's vast manufacturing resources (the largest in Europe) prices are fantastically low and everything you buy is covered by the famous Sinclair guarantee of reliability and satisfaction
Typical Project 60 applications

| System | The Units to use | together with | Units cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple battery record player | 2.30 | Crystal P.U. 12 V battery volume control. etc | £4.48 |
| Mains powered record player | Z.30, PZ.5 | Crystal or ceramic P U volume control etc. | £9.45 |
| 12 W. RMS contunuous sine wave stereo amp for average needs | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.30 s, \text { Stereo } 60, \\ & \text { PZ. } 5 \end{aligned}$ | Crystal. ceramic ormag P U.FM Tuner etc | £23.90 |
| 25 W. RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp using low efficlency (high performance) speakers | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times Z .30 \text { s, Stereo } 60 \text {, } \\ & \text { PZ.6 } \end{aligned}$ | High quality ceramic or magnetic PU. F.M Tuner. Tape Deck. etc. | £26.90 |
| 80 W (3 ohms) RMS continuous sine wave de luxe stereo amplifier. ( 60 W . RMS into 8 ohms) | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.50 \mathrm{~s} \text {, Stereo } 60 \\ & \text { PZ.8, mains } \\ & \text { transformer } \end{aligned}$ | As above | £34.88 |
| Indoor PA. | Z.50, PZ.8, mains transformer | Mic. guitar. speakers. etc. controls | £19.43 |
|  |  |  |  |



The phase lock loop principle was used for receiving signals from space craft because of its vastly improved signal to noise ratio. Now. Sinclair have appied the principle to an F.M. tuner with fantastically good resuits. Other original features include varicap diode tuning. printed circuit coils. an I.C. In the specially designed stereo decoder and squelch circuit for silent tuning between stations. In terms of a high fidelity this tuner has a lower level of distortion than any other tuner we know. Stereo broadcasts are received automatically as the tuning control is rotated, a panel indicator highting up as the stereo signal is tuned in. This tuner can also be used to advantage with most other high fidelity systems.
SPECIFICATIONS-Number of transistors: 16 plus 20 in I.C. Tuning range: 87.5 to 108 MHz . Capture ratio: 1.5 dB . Sensitivity: $7 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for lock 1 n over full deviation. Squelch level: $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. Signal to noise ratio: $>65 \mathrm{~dB}$. Audio frequency response: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{KHz}$ ( $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ ). Total harmonic distortion: $0.15 \%$ for $30 \%$ modulation. Ștereo decoder operating level: $2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. Cross talk: 40 dB . Output voltage: $2 \times 150 \mathrm{mV}$ R.M.S. modulation. Stereo decoder oper
Operating voltage: $25-30 \mathrm{VDC}$.
Indicators: Stereo on, tuning. Size: $93 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}$,

## Stereo 60 Pre-amp/control unit

Designed for Project 60 range but suitable for use with any righ quality power amplifier. Again silicon epitaxial planar transistors are used throughout, achieving a really high signal-to-noise ratio and excellent tracking between channels. Input selection is by means of push buttons and accurate equalisation is provided for all the usual inputs.
SPECIFICATIONS-Input sensitivities: Radio - up to 3 mV . Mag. p.u. 3 mV : correct to R.I.A.A curve $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}: 20$ to $25,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Ceramic p. $u$ - up to 3 mV : Aux - up to 3 mV . Output : 250 mV . Signal to noise ratio: bever than 70 dB . Channel matching: within 1 dB . Tone controls: TREBLE +12 to
-12 dB at $10 \mathrm{KHz}:$ BASS +12 to -12 dB at 100 Hz . Front panel : brushed aluminum with black knobs and controls. Size : $66 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## A.F.U. High \& Low Pass Filter Unit



For use between Stereo 60 unit and two 2.30 s or $Z .50$ s. and is easily mounted. It is unique in that the cut-off frequencies are continuously variable, and as attenuation in the rejected band is rapid ( $12 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave), there is less loss of the wanted signal than has previously been possible. Amplitude and phase distortion are negligible. The A.F.U. is suitable for use with any other amplifier system. Two filter stages - rumble (high pass) and scratch (low pass). Supply voltage -15 to 35 V . Current 3 mA . H.F. cut-off ( -3 dB ) variable from 28 KHz to 5 KHz . L.F. cut-off ( -3 dB ) variable from 25 Hz to 100 Hz . Distortion at $1 \mathrm{KHz}(35 \mathrm{~V}$. supply) $0.02 \%$ at rated output. Size $: 66 \times 40 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Z. 30 \& Z.50 power amplifiers

Buih, tested and guaranteed with circuits andinstructions manual. $2.30 £ 4.48 \quad$ z.50 $£ 5.48$


The $Z .30$ and $Z 50$ are of advanced design using silicon epitaxial planar transistors to achieve unsurpassed standards of performance. Total harmonic distortion is an incredibly low $0.02 \%$ at $15 \mathrm{w}(8 \Omega)$ and all lower outputs. Whether you SPECIFICATIONS ( $\mathbf{Z}, 50$ units are interchangeable Power Outputs
2.30 15 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 35 volts. 20 watts R.M.S. into 3 ahms using 30 volts. z.50 40 watts R.M.S. into 3 ohins using 40 volts: 30 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 50 volts. Frequency response: 30 to $300.000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$.
use Z 30 or $Z .50$ amplifiers in your Project 60 system will depend on personal preference, but they are the same stze and may be used with other units in the Project 60 range equally well.
with 2.30 s in allapplications).
Distortion: $0.02 \%$ into 80 hms .
Signal to noise ratio: better than 70 dB unweighted. Input sensitivity: 250 mV into 100 Kohms (for 15 w into $8 \Omega$ i
For speakers from 3 to 15 ohms impedance.
Size: $14 \times 80 \times 57 \mathrm{~min}$.

## Power Supply Units



Designed special for use with the Project 60 system of your chorce. Use PZ. 5 for normal $Z .30$ assemblies and PZ 6 where a stabilised supply is essential.

PZ. 530 volts unstabilised $£ 4.98$
PZ. 635 volts stabilised $£ 7.98$
PZ. 845 volts stabilised
(less mains transformer) $£ 7.98$
PZ.8 mains transformer E5.98

## Guarantee

If within 3 months of purchasing Projecr 60 modules directly from us. you are dissalisfied with them, we will refund your money at once. Each module is guaranteed to work perfectly and should any defect arise in normal use we will service it at once and without any cost to you whatsoever provided that It is returned to us within 2 years of the purchase date. There . will be a small charge for service thereafter. No charge for postage by surface mail. Air-mail charged at cost.



## Component Fuctors <br> ALL GOODS NEW AND GUARANTEED BARGAIN PRICES

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SPECIAL RESISTOR OFFER
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Due to the enormous response to our last offer, here is another bargain 250 FOR 11
E24 Series $4-7 \Omega 10 M \Omega \neq W$ and $1 W, 5 \%$ and $10 \%$ mixed. Your selection. but subject to maximum of 20 different values, and no more than 50 of any
one value. If any value is our of stock the nearest will be sent. Note. No one value. if any value is
quantity discount allowed.


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We offer a comprehensive range of reed switch devices. These are not "seconds" or "iob lots", but genuine manufacturers stock lines. Send S.A.E. for full data and prices.

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Reed Relay type 2/E 3V
Miniature Reed Switches type A $\frac{1}{2}$ A 200 V
Reed Push Button Switches I contact
25p each

COILS
3,6,9, 12, 24 V Miniature Small

27p Standard

20p each
REED COILS

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Large range of many sizes, types and manufactures Popular types: E Small normally open .. 10 for 50 p A Miniature normally open .. 24p each B Standard change over .. .. 40p each

## REED RELAYS

Many versions available, popular types:
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Miniature I/A normally open
Small $2 / E 1$ contact
/EEE 3 contacts.
TD 3/B change over

## REED PUSH BUTTON SWITCHES



## REELS of ENAMELLED COPPER WIRE

 20 s.w.g. to 47 s.w.g.50,100 , and 200 grams. Send for prices
Packing and postage $7 p$ on all orders
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SUPERSOUND 13 HI-FI MONO AMPLIFIER

audio anuplifier surate new coniponents throughout. J silicon ransistors plus
power out put transig power output transis-
tors in puhh-pull. Full wave rectification Out put approx. 13 W
r.m.w. Frequency, response $12 \mathrm{~Hz}-30 \mathrm{KHz}+3 \mathrm{db}$ minplifinter stage pre. separate Viltur, Basa boom and Treble cut controla,
guitable for $8-15$ ohn speakers. Input for ceramis of Buitable for 8-15 ohm speakers. Input for ceramis or
crystal cartridge. Senaitivity approx. form for full crystal cartrige. Senaitivity approx. fornt for full
output. Supplied ready buill and tented, with knobs,
 PRICE $\mathcal{E} 10.50$ © \&

DE LUXE STEREO AMPLIFIER


BLACE AMODIBED 16 g . ALUMDIUM HEAT SINK8 Fin approx, 25 p pair. P. \& P. 5 p.

HIGZ GRADE COPPER LAMIGATE BOARDA
$\sin \times \operatorname{Gin} \times$ ing. FIVE for 50 p . P. \& P. 13
TRLEsCOPIC AERLALS WITH SWIVEL JOIKT, Can be angled and rotated in any direction. 6 section Lacquered Brass. Extends from 6in. to approx. 22tin. Maximum diameter tín. 25peach.

BRAND NEW HULTI-RATIO MADS TRANSFORMERS Giving 13 alternatirea. Primary: $0-210-240 \mathrm{y}$. Aecon dary combinations: $0-\bar{j}-10-15-20-4 \overline{5}-30-3 \overline{5}-40-60 \mathrm{~V}$ half wave at 1 amp or $10 \cdot 0 \cdot 10,20-0 \cdot 20,30 * 0-30 \mathrm{v}$, at 2 amps
full wave. Size $3 \mathrm{inL} \quad 3 \mathrm{inW} \times 3 \mathrm{inD}$. Price 21.75 .


MAIS TRANSFORMER. For transistor power supplies. Pri. 200/240V. Sec. 9-0-9 at 500 mA . 70p. P. \& P. 13p Pri. 200/240V. Sec. 12-0-12 at 1 amp. 88p. P. \& P. 13p.
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4AMP BATTERY CHARGER TRANSFORMER Brand new. For 6 or 12V. $240 V^{\text {Primary. Secomalary }}$



HANDBOOK OF TRAF8ISTOR EQUIVALENTB A must for servicemen and bome conustructors. and Japanese tranaistors. ONLY 40p. Pont 5p.
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 With lateet numo conpatible cart ridge 26.87. Carr. 50p. WATE hereo cartridge 27.97. Carr. 50. 5 .E. for Latest Pricen: PRECISION ENGINEERED PLINTHS Beantifully constructed in heayy gange "Collorcoat"

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LATEST ACOS GP91/18C Mono Compatible Cartridge with t/o atylus for liP/EP/78. I'Niversal mounting bracket. t/o etylins for 1.1 P$)$
11.50 P . \& P .8 o
SONOTONE 日TABC COMPATIBLE STEREO CARTRIDGE ONOTONE OTAEC COMPATIBLE STEREOCARTRIDGE 42.50 . $P$.
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QUALITY RECORD PLAYER AMPLIFIER ME II A top-quality record player amplifier eniploying heavy duty double wound mains transiorner, ECC83. EL84, and rectifier. Separate Bass, Treble anm tolume controls. speaker. Size 7in.w. 3 f .6 h . Ready huilt and tested. PRICE Es.75. P. \& P. 40p. ALSO AVAILABLE mountell on boarl with cutput transformer and speaker ready to fit cabinet below. PRIC'E E4.88. P. \& P. 50p. DE LUXE QUALITY PORTABLE R/P CABINET $\mathrm{H} E \mathrm{II}$ Uncut motor board size 141 12in., clearance 2 in . below, bilin. abore. Wili tahe above amplifier and any B.S.R. or GAKRARD changer or single Player rexcept AT60 and
HP25). Size $18 \times 15 \times 8$ in. PRIC'E $24 \%$ P. \& P. 50 p .

## SPECIAL OFFER!!

## HI-FI LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM

Beautifuly made teak haish encloonre with most attractive Tygan-vynair front. Size $16 \underline{1}$ in bigh Celolin wide: 5 n $^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Fitted with E.M.I. Ceranic Magnet 13in $\backslash 8$ in bass unit, two H.F.
tweeter unita and crossover. Power handling loW. vailable 3,8 or 15 ohm impedance

## Qur Price $88 \cdot 40$ <br> VAILIBLE SEPARATELY

84.50. Carr. 601.

Alsus a vailable in 8 whin with EMI $13 \mathrm{in} \times 8 \mathrm{in}$. bass Alseaker with parasitic tweeter. $28 \cdot 50$. Carr. 65p.

## LOUDSPEAKER BARGANS

sin 3 nhtu 51 -05, P. \& P. 1 op. $5 \times 4$ in 3 olimit 16, P. \& P. $20 p_{\text {. }}$ IO $\times 6$ fin 3 or 15 ohn 21.90 , P. \& P. 30p, E.M.I. $8 \times$ Sin 3 ohm with high tlux magnet $21 \cdot 62$, P. \& P. 20p.
 $H$ or 15 ohn with two inbuilt tweeters and crossover net Work 24.20. P. \& P. 30p. E.M.T. 13" $8^{* *}$ twin cone (parastatic twerter) 8 ohm $22 \cdot 25$. 1. \& P. 30p. BRAND NEW. Itin Jiw H/D gitakers, 3 or 15 ohm. Current production ly well-knowit British maker. Now with Hiflux ceramic ferrobar maguet assembly e6.25.
Guitar models: 25 w \& 8.50 . 3jw $£ 8 \cdot 50$. P. \& P. 38 j ) each. Guitar models: $25 w$ 26.60. 3jw 88.50 . P'. \& P. 381 each.
E.M.I. 3kin REAVY DOTY TWEETERS. Powerful ceramic E.M.I. $3 \sharp$ in HEAVY DUTY TWEETERS. Powerful ceramic

12in "RA" TWW CONE LOUDSPEAKER 10 watts peak handling. $3, \mathrm{x}$ or 15 olm, $£ 2.20$. P. \& P . 30 p .
36 ohm SPEAKERS 3 . ON LY' 63 p . P. d P. 13p. 35 ohm SPEAKERS 3". ONLY" 63D. P. de P. 13p.
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