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Varicaps from page 8 have been discontinued due to poor service from the manufacturers concerned. The range of zener diodes by Texas Instruments on page 8 have been replaced by the Mullard BZY88 series.

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5A d.c \$4-40 10V d.c \$4-40		100-0-100μA \$3-90 200μA \$2-90	VU meter 43-40	



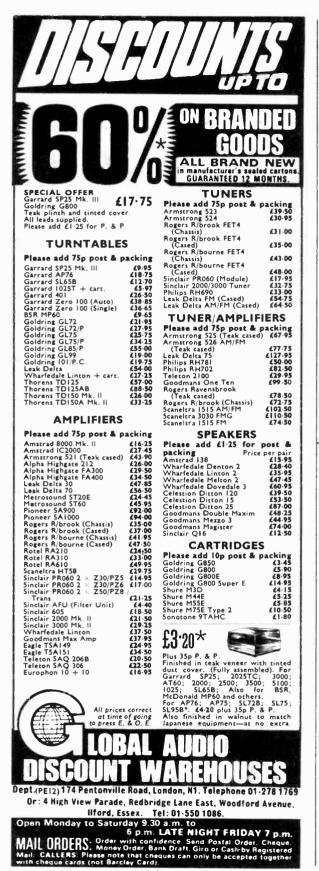
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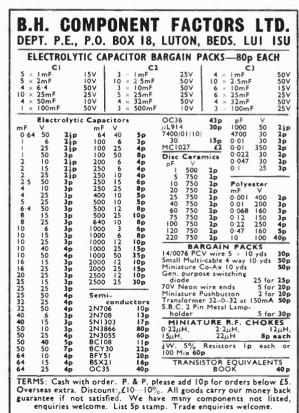


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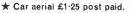
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GB22 12 9 3 2 3 61.72 30p I d I b I A I VEROBOARD 0.1 0.15 Size matrix matrix 24 in × 33 in 24 p 25 p 34 in × 33 in 24 p 25 p 34 in × 51 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 34 in × 51 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 54 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 54 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 54 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 54 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 54 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 54 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 54 n 27 p 29 p 17 in × 34 in 24 p 35 p 17 in × 34 p 35 p 17 in × 34 p 35 p 17 in × 34 p 36 p 17 in × 34 p 3	$\label{eq:carbon} \begin{array}{l} \hline Carbon \\ All 5%, high-stability, El2 values. \pm W, 1p; \\ \pm W, 1p; \pm W, 4p; 2W, 6p \\ \hline Wire-wound \\ 5W, 10p; 10W, 12p \\ \hline \\ $	$\label{eq:constraints} \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

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1-10 PAN 00. 0	
1-60 1-75 1-76 <th< th=""><th></th></th<>	
4.00 U2 60 Mixed germanium transistors AP/RF 0-50 Q6 4 OC72 transistors 0 304 U3 75 Germanium gold bonded diodes sim. OA5, OA47 0-50 Q6 4 OC72 transistors 0 304 U3 60 200mA sub-min. Sil. diodes 0-50 Q6 4 OC72 transistors 0 304 U3 60 200mA sub-min. Sil. diodes 0-50 Q6 4 OC71 type trans. 0 304 U3 60 200mA sub-min. Sil. diodes 0-50 Q10 7 OC81 type trans. 0 400 Germanium transistors NPN sin. BSY5A, 2N706 0-50 Q11 3 AF116 type trans. 0 0-74 16 Silicon rectifiers Top-Hat 750mA val. (200/202. 0-50 Q13 3 AF116 type trans. 0 1-25 U9 20 Mixed volts 1 watt Zener diodes 0-50 Q14 3 OC713 HF, type trans. 0 2-50 U1 25 PNP silicon planar transistors TO-5 sim. 2N132 0-50 Q18 4 Madte 2 MAT 100 A 2 MAT 120 0 0 U1 150 Mixed silicon and germanium diodes 0-50 Q18 4 Madte 2 MAT 100 A 2 MAT 120 0 0 U1 </th <th>-50</th>	-50
U3 75 Germannum gold bohded diodes sm. O.A, O.A47 0-50 C7 4 AC126 trans. PNP high gain 0 30A U5 40 Germannum transistors like OC81, AC128 0-50 G7 4 AC126 trans. PNP 0 30A U5 60 200mA sub-min. Sll. diodes 0-50 G1 7 OC81 type trans. 0 0-47 16 Silicon planar transistors NPN sim. BSY95A, 2N706 0-50 G1 2 AC127/128 comp. pairs PNP/NPN. 0 0-47 16 Silicon rectifiers Top-Hat 750mA up to 1,000V 0-50 G1 3 AF116 type trans. 0 0-48 10 2 Mixed volts 1 watt Zener diodes 0-50 G1 3 CO171 H.F. type trans. 0 1-85 U9 20 Mixed volts 1 watt Zener diodes 0-50 G1 3 CO174 H.F. type trans. 0 0-60 U13 30 PNP-NP sill transistors TO-5 sim. 2N697 0-50 G2 G2 3 AC127 NPN germ. trans. 0 0-70 U14 150 Mixed silicon rectifiers stud type up to 1000 PIV 0-50 G2 G2 S AC127 NPN germ. trans.	-50
30A U5 60 200mA sub-min. Sil. diodes 0.47 30 U6 30 Billion planar transistors NPN sim. BSY5A, 2N706 0.46 Q10 7 OC71 type trans. 0 0.47 16 Sillion rectifiers Top-Hat 750mA up to 1,000V 0.46 Q12 3 AF116 type trans. 0 1.40 U5 50 Sil. planar diode 250mA, OA/200/202. 0.50 Q14 3 OC71 type trans. 0 1.40 U5 90 Mixed voits 1 watt Zener diodes. 0.50 Q15 2 DN262 Sil. poys trans. 0 1.45 U1 25 PNP silicon planar transistors TO-5 sim. 2N132 0.50 Q17 3 NN 1 ST141 & 2 SMT10 2 MAT 100 & 2 MAT 120 0 U14 150 Mixed silicon and germanium diodes 0.50 Q21 3 AC12 MAT 100 & 2 MAT 120 0 V14 150 Mixed silicon radi germanium diodes 0.50 Q21 3 AC12 MAT 100 & 2 MAT 120 0 V14 150 Mixed silicon radi germanium diodes 0.50 Q21 3 AC12 MAT 100 & 2 MAT 120 0 V14 150 Mixed silicon radi germanium diodes 0.50 Q21 3 AC12 MAT 100 & 2 MAT 120 <th>-50</th>	-50
007 U6 30 Bilicon planar transistors NPN sim. BSY95A, 2N706 0-50 011 2 AC107/188 comp. pairs PNP/NPN. 0-77 U7 16 Bilicon rectifiers Top-Hat 750mA up to 1,000V 0-50 011 3 AF116 type trans. 0 0-76 U7 16 Bilicon rectifiers Top-Hat 750mA up to 1,000V 0-50 013 3 AF116 type trans. 0 1-00 U8 50 Bil. planar diotes 250mA, 0A/200/202. 0-50 014 5 020296 sil. epoxy trans. 0 1-25 U9 20 Mixel volts 1 watt Zener diodes. 0-50 018 2 BT880 low opice germ. trans. 0 0-10 U13 30 PNP-NPN sil. transistors OC-206 & 28104 0-50 018 4 Madt 2 2 MAT 106 & 2 MAT 120. 0 0-7 U14 150 Mixed silicon planar transistors TO-5 sim. 2N697 0-50 023 4 Oc14 germ. trans. A.F. 0 0-7 U16 10 3-Amp silicon rectifiers stud type up to 1000 PIV 0-50 023 6 OA91 di diodes sub-100. 0 0-10 10 3-Amp silicon rectifiers TO-5 like. ACV 17-22 0-50 027 2 10A 600PIV sil. rects. 1845R 0	-50
0.75 U7 16 Bilicon rectifiers Top-Hat 730mA up to 1,000V 0.450 Q13 3 AF117 type trans. 0 1.200 125 50 Bil. planar diodes 250mA, OA/200/202. 0.450 Q14 3 OC171 H,F type trans. 0 1.455 U9 20 Mixed volts 1 vatt Zener diodes 0.450 Q16 2 GBT880 low noise germ. trans. 0 2.60 U1 25 PNP silicon planar transistors TO-5 sim. 2N1132 0.450 Q18 4 Matt 2 2 MAT 100 & 2 MAT 120 0 0 U13 30 PNP-NPN sil. transistors OC200 & 28104 0.50 Q20 40 C44 germ. trans. 0 0 U14 150 Mixed vilicon planar transistors TO-5 sim. 2N697 0.400 Q21 3 AC127 NPN germ. trans. 0 0.00-7 U16 10 3.Amp silicon rectifiers stud type up to 1000 PIV 0.50 Q24 8 A0AB1 diodes 0 0.10 0.13 0 Germanium PN AF transistors TO-5 like ACY 17-22 0.50 Q26 6 N945 germ. diodes sub-min. N69 0 0.11 20 Bilicon NPN transistors like BC108 0.50 Q27 2 10 A 600PIV sil. rects. 1845R 0 0.11 20 Germanium Alve transistors C36300 series & OC71 0.50 <th>-50</th>	-50
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OF U14 150 Mixed silicon and germanium diodes 0-50 Q21 3 AC127 NFN gern. trans. 0 ANGE U15 25 NFN Silicon planar transistors TO-5 sim. 2N697 0-50 Q21 3 AC127 NFN gern. trans. 0 ANGE U15 25 NFN Silicon planar transistors TO-5 sim. 2N697 0-50 Q23 10 AC127 NFN gern. trans. 0 (TOp- SO-10 10 3-Amp silicon rectifiers stud type up to 1000 PIV 0-50 Q25 6 N914 sil. diodes 0 0 25 8 0.480 germ. diodes sub-min. 199. 0 0 0 0 25 8 0.495 germ. diodes sub-min. 199. 0 0 0 0 25 8 0.40011V sil. rests. 1845R 0 0 25 10 0 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 1 25 11 1.5 28 10 10 0 1 25 10 1.0 10 10 </th <th>)-50)-50</th>)-50)-50
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(DO-7) U16 10 3.4 mp silicon rectifiers stud type up to 1000 PIV 0.50 Q23 8 0.881 diodes 0 (Top- SO-10) 1017 30 Germanium PNP AF transistors TO-5 like ACY 17-22 0.50 Q25 6 (N914 sil. diodes 75P1V 75mA. 0 0 65 Q27 2 (0.4 6001'18) sil.rects. 1845R 0 0 650 Q27 2 (0.4 6001'18) sil.rects. 1845R 0 0 660 Q27 2 (0.4 6001'18) sil.rects. 1845R 0 0 660 Q27 2 (0.4 6001'18) sil.rects. 1845R 0 0 660 Q27 2 (0.4 6001'18) sil.rects. 1845R 0 0 6.50 Q27 2 (0.4 6001'18) sil.rects. 1845R 0 0 0 0 0 60 127 0 60'18 0 1 2 (0.50'18) sil.rects. 1845R 0 0 1 2 (0.5 6) 1 2 (0.5 6) 1 2 (0.5 6) 1 2 (0.5 6) 1 2 (0.5 6) 1 1 2 (0.5 6) 1 1 2 (0.5 6) 1 1 (0.5 8) 1 1 (0.5 8) 1 1 (0.5 8) 1 </th <th>)-50)-50</th>)- 50)- 50
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and oltage U19 25 8llicon NPN transistors like BC108 0.50 Q29 2 8ll power rects, B1213 0 U20 12 1-5- Amp silicon rectifiers Top-Hat up to 1.000 PIV 0.50 Q29 4 8ll trans, 2.2 2N696, 1 × 2N697, 1 × 2N132 0 U21 30 A.F. germanium alloy transistors 2G300 series & OC71 0.50 Q31 6 8ll switch trans, 2N706 NPN 0 U23 30 Mait's like MAT series PNP transistors 0.50 Q32 4 8ll NPN trans, 2N708 NPN 0 U24 20 Germanium 1-Amp rectifiers (JM up to 300 PIV 0.50 Q33 4 8ll NPN trans, 2N399, 500MHZ 0 U25 25 300Mc/s NPN sillcon transistors 2N708, IBSY27 0.50 Q35 3 8ll NPN trans, 2N399, 500MHZ 0 U26 30 Fast switching alicon dlode like IN914 micro-min 0.50 Q35 7 NP sill 1 × 2N399, 500MHZ 0 U29 10 1-Amp SCk's To-5 cs x 2N394 & x 1 × 2N303 1 × 2N303 1 × 2N304 0 U29 10 1-Amp SCk's To-5 cs m up to 600 PIV CRS1/2-600 1.00 Q37 2N364 To-18 <th>)-50)-50</th>)- 50)-50
U20 12 1:55 Amp silicon rectifiers 170; Hat up to 1,000 F1V 0-50 Q31 6 361 switch trans. 2N706 NPN 0 IDGE U23 30 A.F. germanium alloy transistors 26300 series & OC71. 0-50 Q31 6 361 switch trans. 2N706 NPN 0 U23 30 Mait's like MAT series PNP transistors 0-50 Q31 6 361 switch trans. 2N 208 NPN 0 u24 20 Germanium 1-Amp rectifiers GJM up to 300 PIV 0-50 Q33 3 811. NPN trans. 2N 2369, 500 MHZ. 0 u25 25 25 300 Mc/s NPN sillcon transistors 2N 708, 118 Y27 0-60 Q35 3 811. NPN trans. 2N 2369, 500 MHZ. 0 u26 30 Fast switching sillcon dioden like IN914 micro-min 0-50 Q35 3 811. NPN trans. 2N 2369, 500 MHZ. 0 u27 10 1-Amp SCR's To-5 can up to 600 PIV CR51/25-600 1-00 Q37 3 2N3053 NP n sill trans. 0 u32 25 Zener dioles 400mW D07 case mixel volts, 3-18 0-50 Q38 7 NP trans. 4 x2N3704, 3 x2N3705 0 u33 15 Ipastic case 1 amp sillcon rectifiers IN4000 series 0-50 Q43 7 NP trans. 4 x2N3704, 3 x2N3705 0 u34 <td< th=""><th>-50</th></td<>	-50
UDGE heat U23 20 30 Mailt's like MAT series PNP transistors 0-50 20 Q22 20 3 PNP 20 sill 20 trans. 2 × 2N131, 2 × 2N132 U24 20 Germanium 1-Amp rectifiers GJM up to 300 PIV 0-50 Q32 3 SHN P sill x 2N132 0 U25 25 300Mc/s NPN sillcon transistors 2N708, IBY27 0-60 Q35 3 SH. NPN trans. 2N2369, 500MHZ. 0 U26 30 Fast switching silicon diodes like IN914 micro-min 0-50 Q36 7 SH. NPN trans. 200MH2. 00MHZ. U29 10 1-Amp SCR's TO-5 can up to 600 PIV CR51/25-600 1.00 Q37 3 SN305 NPN sill trans. 0 U31 20 SH. Planat NPN trans. low noise amp 2N3707 0-50 Q38 7 SPN trans. 4 x 2N3703, 3 x 2N3705 0 U32 25 Zener dioles 400mW D07 case mixel volts, 3-18 0.50 Q49 7 NPN trans. 4 x 2N3704, 3 x 2N3705 0 U33 15 Flastic case 1 amp silicon rectifiers IN4000 series 0-50 Q41 3 Plastic NPN To-18 2N394. 0 U34 30 SH. PNP alloy trans. To-5 BCY26, 2S302/4 0-50 Q43 7 BCH7 trans. 4 x BC108, 3 x BC109. 0)-50)-50
heat (seech) U24 20 Germanium 1-Amp rectifiers GJM up to 300 PIV 0-50 Q33 3 Bit NPN trans 2N1711 U25 25 300Mc/s NPN sillcon transistors 2N708, IBSY27 0-50 Q35 3 Bit NPN trans 2N3763 U26 30 Fast switching sillcon dioden like IN914 micro-min 0-50 Q35 3 Bit NPN trans 2N3763 U27 10 1-Amp SCR's TO-5 can up to 600 PIV CRS1/23-600 1-00 Q36 7 UN3646 TO-18 plastic 300MH2 U31 20 Bit Planar NPN trans 10 to 100 ream 200 ream)-50
U25 25 300Mc/s NPN sillcon transistors 2N708, IBY27 0.50 Q37 X II. NPN trans. 2N2309, J002112. 0 U26 30 Fast switching sillcon diodes like IN914 micro-min 0.50 Q35 3 Sill. PN Trans. 2N2309, J002112. 0 U26 30 Fast switching sillcon diodes like IN914 micro-min 0.50 Q35 3 Sill. PN Trans. 2N2309, J002112. 0 U29 10 1-Amp SCK's TO-5 car up to 600 PIV CRS1/25-600 1.00 Q35 7 Sill. PN rail. trans. 0 0 U31 20 Bil. Planar NPN trans. low noise amp 2N3707 0.50 Q36 7 NPN trans. 4/2N3704. 3/2N3705 0 U32 25 Zener dioles 400mW D07 case mixed volts. 3-18 0.50 Q40 7 NPN trans. 4/2N3704. 3/2N3705 0 U33 15 Plastic case 1 amp silicon rectifters IN4000 series 0.50 Q41 3 Plastic NPN TO-18 2N3804. 0 T U34 30 Sil. PN P alloy trans. TO-5 BCY26, 2S30/4 0.50 Q43 7 NPN trans. 0.50143 0.50 V135 25 Sil. unar trans. PN P D0.18 P3066 0.50 Q43 7 D107 NPN trans. 0.50 V136 30 Sil. PN P alloy trans. TO-5 BCY)-50)-50
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U31 20 Bil. Planar NPN trans. low noise amp 2N3707 0.50 Q33 3 2N3053 NPN sil. trans. 0 U32 25 Zener dio.les 400mW D07 case mixed volts, 3-18 0.50 Q39 7 NPN trans. 4×2N3703, 3×2N3705 0 U33 15 Plastic case 1 amp silicon rectifiers IN4000 series 0.50 Q40 7 NPN trans. 4×2N3704, 3×2N3705 0 V34 15 Plastic case 1 amp silicon rectifiers IN4000 series 0.50 Q41 3 Plastic NPN TO-18 2N3904. 0 V34 30 Sil. PNP alloy trans. TO-5 BCY26, 2S302/4 0.50 Q42 6 NPN trans. 2N5172. 0 V34 25 Sil. unar trans. PN PD TO.18 0N206 0.50 Q44 7 DC107 NPN trans. 0	0-50
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1 1135 95 Sit manage trans. PNP. TO:18 9N9906 0.60 U44 7 NPN trans. 4 x BC108, 3 x BC109. 0)-50)-50
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BP13=8N7413	0.29 0.26	0.24	BP105 = SN74105	0.97	0-94	0-88
BP16 = 8N7416	0.43 0.40	0.38	BP107 = SN74107	0-40	0.38	0.36
BP17=8N7417	0.43 0.40	0.38	BE110 = SN74110	0.55	0.53	0.50
BP20 = SN7420	0.15 0.14	0.12	BP111 = 8N74111	1.25	1.15	1.00
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BP40 = SN7440	0.15 0.14	0.12	BP119 = SN74119	1.35	1.25	1.10
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BP42 = SN7442	0-67 0-64	0.58	BP141 SN74141	0.67	0.64	0.58
BP43 = SN7443	1.95 1.85	1.75	BP145 = 8N74145	1.50	1.40	1.30
BP44 = SN7444	1.95 1.85	1.75	BP150 = SN74150	1.80	1.70	1.60
BP45 = SN7445	1.95 1.85	1.75	BP151 = SN74151	1.00	0.95	0.90
BP46 = SN7446	0.97 0.94	0.88	BP153 = SN74153	1.20	1.10	0.95
BP47=8N7447	0.97 0.94	0-88	BP154=88474154	1.80	1.70	1.60
BP49 = SN7448	0.97 0.94	0.88	BP155=8N74155	1.40	1.30	1.20
BP50 = SN7450	0.15 0.14	0.12	BP156 = SN74156	1.40	1.30	1.20
BP51 = SN7451	0.15 0.14	0.12	BP160 = 8N74160	1.80	1.70	1.60
BP53 = SN7453	0.15 0.14	0.12	BP161=8N74161	1.80	1.70	1.60
BP54=8N7454	0.15 0.14	0.12	BP164 = 8N74164	2.00	1.90	1.80
BP60 = SN7460	0.15 0.14"	0.12	BP165 = SN74165	2.00	1.90	1.80
BP70 = SN7470	0.29 0.26	0.24	BP181 = SN74181	2.75	2.60	2.40
BP72 = 8N7472	0.29 0.26	0.24	BP182 = 8N74182	0.97	0.94	0.88
BP73=8N7473	0.37 0.35	0-32	BP190 = SN74190	3.50	3.25	3.00
BP74 = 8N7474	0-37 0-35	0.32	BP191 = SN74191	3.50	3.25	3.00
BP75 = SN7475	0.47 0.45	0-42	BP192 = SN74192	2.10	1.95	1.75
BP76 = SN7476	0.43 0.40	0.38	BP193=8N74193	2.10	1.95	1.75
BP80 = 8N7480	0.67 0.64	0.58	BP125 = 8N74195	1.10	1.05	0.95
BP81 = SN7481			BP196 = SN74196	1.80	1.70	1.60
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1007	0-33µF	9p	25V	IOUF	7p
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			25V	470µF	14p
250V	0.01µF	5p	25V	1,000µF	22p
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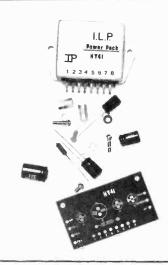
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THE HY41

The HY41 supersedes the popular HY40 introduced by ILP last year. This highly improved module achieves true High Fidelity with a dramatic reduction in distortion (typically 0.05% at 1KHz into 8 ohms!) and is electronically and mechanically compatible with the HY40.

With this important improvement the HY41 retains all of the quality characteristics found in the earlier version and P.C. board, Resistor, Capacitors, Hardware Mountings and comprehensive manual are included in the basic kit. No further components are required to construct a complete power amplifier of extremely high performance sufficiently versatile to provide power not merely for Hi-Fi but also for public address systems and industry.

The free manual gives a full circuit diagram of the HY41 and its various applications including a complete stereo amplifier.

Like its predecessor the HY41 is based on conventional and proven circuit techniques developed over recent years.

OUTPUT POWER: British Rating 40 WATTS PEAK, 20 watts

R.M.S. continuous. LOAD IMPEDANCE: 4–16 ohms. INPUT IMPEDANCE: 30K ohms at 1KHz. VOLTAGE GAIN: 30db at 1KHz

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION: less than 0.15% (typical 0.05%) at 1KHz

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: 5Hz-50KHz + 1db. SUPPLY VOLTAGE: + 22.5volts D.C. SUPPLY CURRENT: 0.8 amps maximum.

PRICE: inc. comprehensive manual, P.C. board, five extra components and P. & P.:-MONO: £4.90 STEREO: £9.80

UNIQUE HYBRID PRE-AMPLIFIER

The HVS has rapidly established a position in the WORLD as the sole hybrid pre-amplifier to contain all feedback and equalization networks within an integrated pre-amplifier circuit.

Supplied with the HY5 are two stabilizing capacitors and by the addition of volume, treble and bass potentiometers it is ready for use.

Internally the HY5 provides equalization for almost every conceivable input, the desired function is achieved by use of a multi-way switch or by direct interconnection, Two distinctive features of the HY5 are its inbuilt stabilization circuit, allowing it to be run off any unregulated power supply from 16-50 Volts and a balance circuit which, when linked by a balance control to a second HY5, forms a complete stereo pre-amplifier.

Specifically and critically designed to meet exacting Hi-Fi standards, the HY5 combines extremely low noise with a high overload capability. When used in con-junction with the HY41 and PSU45 forms a completely intergrated system.

INPUTS

Magnetic Pick-up (within ±1db RIAA curve) $2mV. 47K \Omega$ Tape Replay lexternal components to suit

head). 4mV. 47KΩ

Microphone (flat) 10mV, 47KΩ

OUTPUTS

Main Pre-amp output 500mV. Direct tape output 120mV

ACTIVE TONE CONTROLS (Bexendall) Treble + 12db. Bass + 12db. INTERNAL STABILIZATION Enables the HYS to share an unregulated

supply with the Power Amplifier. SUPPLY VOLTAGE 16-50 volts PRICE

POWER SUPPLY PSU45

MONO: £3.60

SUPPLY CURRENT 6mA approx OVERLOAD CAPABILITY better than 26db on most sensitive input infinite on tuner and auxi. OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE: 0.5mV

IP HY 5

STEREO: £7.20



The versatile P.S.U.45 is designed to supply your HY41's +HY5's in stereo or mono format. Specification

Input: 200-240 Volts. Output: + 22.5 Volts at 2 amps Overall Dimensions: L. 7"; D. 3.8"; H. 3.1"

PRICE: £4.50 inc. P. & P.



CANTERBURY 63218

VOL. 8 No. 8 August 1972 PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS

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CONNOISSEURS AND CONSUMERS

DESPITE current technical progress, the past compels attention today, possibly more than ever before. It is significant that industrial archeology has developed into a popular study for young and old alike; while antique collecting extends beyond the fine art of painter and potter and embraces the more prosaic and practical works of engineer and craftsman as well.

Such nostalgia has not bypassed electronics. We know there are people who still cherish some early model radio, or gramophone. The characteristic materials of the '20s and '30s, predominantly mahogany, ebonite, and brass, infused a sense of sturdy dignity and dependability into these early electronic products. Their obsolescence came about not because of any physical failure, but because technical progress passed them by.

Mass production, in all branches of engineering, has spread benefits far and wide. But in the process, quality and substance has all too often been sacrificed. In a fast changing industry such as electronics, these effects are frequently all too apparent, especially in consumer products.

Designers of domestic entertainment equipments are without doubt fully conscious of the ephemeral nature of today's electronic circuits. This realisation coupled with strong commercial instincts makes certain that few radio and audio equipments of this decade will be around in 2000 to be proudly displayed as mementoes of the "late transistor—early i.c." period of electronic entertainment history. (Aluminium plus all the trimmings combined with teak wafers can give a cheaply splendid appearance, but not the durability of solid mahogany and brass. All this contrasts strangely with the inherent long life and reliability of most modern circuit components.)

Yet it is an inevitable result of rapid technological change that modern products should tend to have but a brief life. We are already being conditioned to accept that servicing is an uneconomical proposition for many of the cheaper "consumer products".

Small wonder therefore that in our more reflective moments we look back upon some of yesterday's technological achievements with an appreciative and even envious eye. Particularly where they well demonstrate the skills and meticulous care of some individual craftsman or engineer.

Fortunately, the craft tradition has survived mass production, and today is perpetuated in the electronics field by a host of individuals who design and build their own equipments. Who knows, posterity may well have cause to be grateful to such amateurs, and for tangible evidence of their enterprise, skill, and single minded devotion to a given task! F.E.B.

THIS MONTH

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Our September issue will be published on Friday, August 11

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HEN an occasional shot taken with a camera turns out to be under or over exposed, this could be due to equipment error. Brand new professional cameras costing hundreds of pounds sometimes show exposure variations of as much as 30 per cent, and this figure tends to get much worse with age.

In most cases, the shutter is responsible for exposure errors. By comparison, the mechanism for setting the aperture is simpler and less prone to abuse.

MEASURING SHUTTER SPEED

Camera shutters are normally calibrated in fractions of a second, with the one omitted, thus 1/25second is shown as 25 and is equivalent to a decimal time of 40 milliseconds (1,000/25). Camera shutter testers are calibrated in milliseconds, mainly because this can easily be shown on a linear meter scale, and the operator quickly learns to convert the reading into fractions, or refers to a simple conversion chart. The rage of shutter speeds covered by most medium price cameras is 1 second to 1/1,000 second.

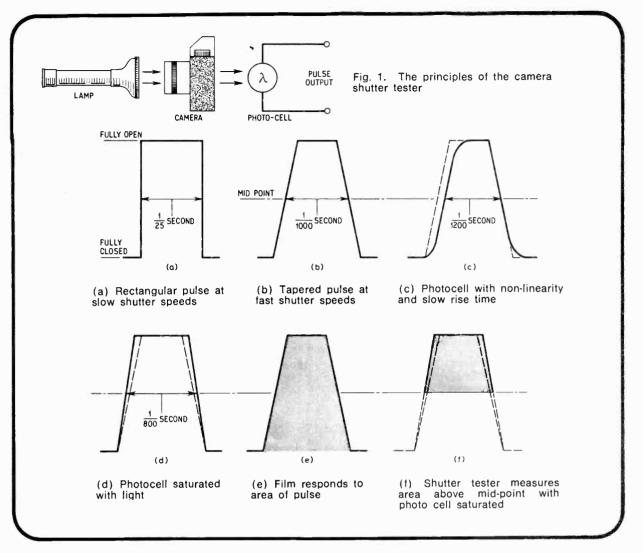
To measure shutter speed, a light beam is shone through the camera lens on to a photocell positioned close to the film plane, and at slow shutter speeds the output is a rectangular shaped pulse, Fig. 1a, which has a width identical to effective shutter speed.

At fast speeds, however, the time taken by the shutter to open and close becomes significant, giving the pulse a taper, as shown in Fig. 1b. As long as this fast pulse has a linear rise and fall, and is symmetrical, the mid-point pulse width will be a true measure of effective shutter speed, but shutters are far from linear, and sometimes take longer to open than to close, or vice versa.

PULSE SHAPE DISTORTION

A factor often overlooked is pulse shape distortion caused by the slow response and non-linearity of ordinary photodevices. A representative modern silicon phototransistor has a logarithmic type response to light intensity and a rise time of as much as 250 microseconds, which alters the true pulse shape to something like that shown in Fig. 1c.

On the other hand, if the phototransistor is operated so that it becomes saturated with light before the shutter is fully open, this could make pulse rise and fall times much steeper than they should be, as in Fig. 1d.



At fast shutter speeds, therefore, considerable distortion of the shutter pulse shape can occur, and the accuracy of the shutter tester will then depend mainly on the characteristics and operating mode of the photodevice than on the timing circuit which follows it.

Of course, a film responds not to the width of the shutter pulse but to its area, and integrates the light on an intensity time basis, see Fig. le. A result quite close to true shutter speed can be obtained by just saturating a phototransistor so that rise and fall times are slightly steeper than they should be, and then measuring the area of the pulse above midpoint with an electronic integrator, Fig. 1f. This is the system used here, and it caters for slow as well as fast shutter pulses.

FOCAL PLANE SHUTTER MEASUREMENT

Yet another problem can occur in the measurement of focal plane shutter speeds, where a slit in a roller blind travels across the surface of the film. At fast speeds this slit may be more than one or two millimetres wide, and the time required to be checked is how long light shines on a microscopically small spot on the film, rather than how long it remains on the larger sensitive area of a photo-transistor.

If the width of the photosensitive area is the same as the width of the focal plane slit, the shutter tester will record a time of 50 per cent greater than the actual speed. The answer here is to place a slit of about 0.5mm between the shutter and the phototransistor, exactly parallel to the slit in the blind, but this will, of course, reduce sensitivity.

Although some professional camera testing stations claim a measurement error of one or two per cent, with the aid of digital time meters, this is seldom realised in practice, certainly at fast shutter speeds, because of the problems outlined above. It was felt threfore that an error of ± 5 per cent for the timing circuit would be more than adequate.

BASIC CIRCUIT

The shutter tester uses an i.e. operational amplifier integrator to cover shutter speeds from 10 seconds to less than 1/1000 second, and can be calibrated with nothing more than a stopwatch or clock with a sweep second hand.

Readout is with a moving coil meter calibrated 0-3 and 0-10, with full scale coverage of 10 seconds

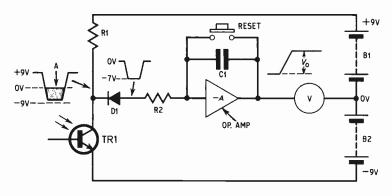


Fig. 2. Basic circuit principles of the tester

to 3 milliseconds in eight steps, with an additional switch position for aligning a lamp with the photo-transistor.

Fig. 2 shows the basic circuit of the shutter tester. Phototransistor TR1 develops a negative going pulse at its collector when the shutter is operated, and this is fed via diode D1 and input resistor R2 to the inverting input of the operational amplifier. Capacitor C1 charges linearly when TR1 collector drops below 0V; the circuit therefore measures the area of that part of the pulse between 0V and the combined saturation voltage of TR1 and D1 (about -7V).

Diode D1 isolates the integrator input after an input pulse, leaving a charge on C1 which is proportional to shutter time. If C1 is made greater than, say, 10μ F the charge will be retained for many minutes, long enough for the voltmeter to "hold" its reading after the shutter has been operated.

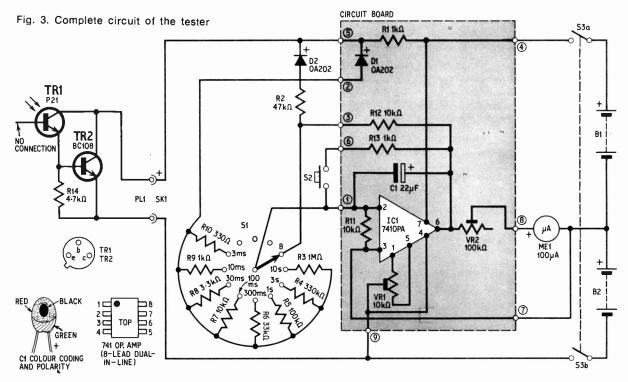
The circuit in Fig. 2 can accommodate a wide range of shutter speeds by means of switched values of input resistor R2.

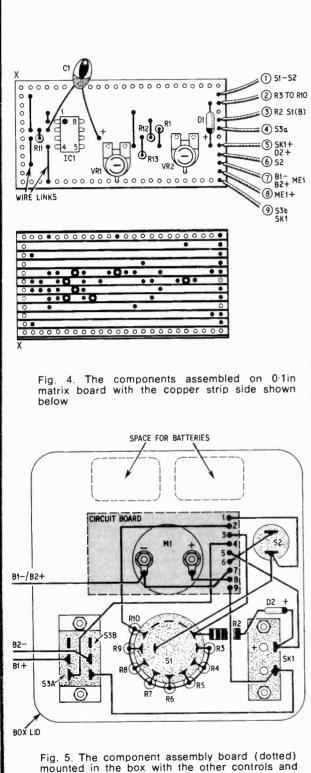
TIMING CIRCUIT

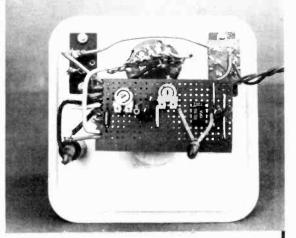
The complete timing circuit of the shutter tester is shown in Fig. 3. The light probe is connected via SK1, with R1 acting as the "collector" load resistor. Resistors R3 to R10 provide the integrator time ranges; switch position "B" places a feedback resistor R12 across integrating capacitor C1, to convert the integrator to a linear amplifier with a gain of less than unity.

Resistor R2 is selected to give approximately half scale deflection of meter ME1 when the phototransistor is saturated with light. The diode D2 prevents a reverse voltage being developed across the meter in the absence of illumination. Thus, with S1 in the "B" position, and the camera shutter held open, a lamp in front of the camera can be aligned so as just to saturate the phototransistor by observing the meter reading.

The integrated circuit IC1 is a type 741 operational amplifier with internal frequency compensa-







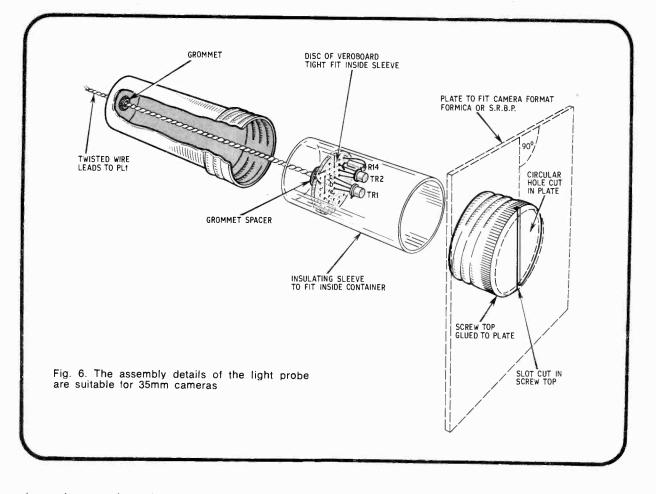
Rear view of front panel with circuit board mounted

COMPONENTS . . .

Resist	ors			
	1kΩ R8 3·3kΩ			
	47kΩ R9 1kΩ			
Ra	1ΜΩ R10 330Ω			
	330kΩ *R11 10kΩ			
R5	100k Q *R12 10k Q			
R6	100kΩ *R12 10kΩ 33kΩ *R13 1kΩ			
87	10kΩ *R14 4-7kΩ			
Δ11	metal oxide types -2% , $\frac{1}{2}W$ except where			
as	terisk shown for carbon $\pm 10\%$, $\frac{1}{4}W$			
Poten	tiometers			
	$10k\Omega$ min skeleton preset			
	100kΩ min skeleton preset			
• • • •				
Capad	citor			
C1	22µF tantalum 16V			
Integ	rated circuit			
	741 OPA or equivalent 741 type			
101	,,, e , ,, e, ,, e,			
	istors			
	P21 silicon phototransistor (Bi-Pak)			
TR2	BC108			
Diode				
D1.	D2 0A202			
Meter				
MET	100µA moving coil			
Swite				
S1	Single-pole 12 way wafer			
S2 Single-pole on-off miniature push button				
S 3	Double-pole changeover slide switch			
Socket and plug				
SK1, PL1 Non-reversible, two way				
5111	, 2			
Batteries				
B1, B2, PP3				
	e llaneous oboard 2-5in × 1-2in, 0-1in matrix			
Ver	Oboard 2.011 X 1.411, V.111 Hidulix			

Veroboard 2.5in \times 1.2in, 0.1in matrix Screw top container with extra tops Metal or plastics box 4in \times 4in \times 3in Single core insulated wire Knob with pointer

components



tion and output short circuit protection. Offset compensation, to reduce drift when the circuit is "holding" a reading, is provided by VR1. The output potentiometer VR2 serves to calibrate the instrument by adjusting the sensitivity of ME1. The circuit is reset to zero when S2 is closed so discharging C1 via R13.

LIGHT PROBE

The light probe circuit in Fig. 3 employs a silicon phototransistor in conjunction with an npn transistor to form a sensor of high sensitivity with rise time improved by the presence of R14. Photo-Darlington sensors of similar circuit configuration, but with both devices contained in a single package, unfortunately do not allow the use of a resistor between the base and emitter of TR2, and hence suffer from a slow rise time.

CONSTRUCTION

The shutter tester timing circuit can be housed in a small plastics box or instrument case measuring approximately $4in \times 4in \times 3in$ deep. Components inside the dotted line in circuit Fig. 2 are mounted on a 2.5in \times 1.2in piece of 0.1in matrix Veroboard. The layout in Fig. 4 shows that the board is small enough to be held in position and supported by its non-flexible wire leads.

Fig. 5 gives the layout and wiring of controls and meter, but this may differ depending on the shape

of the box and type and size of meter used. Batteries B1 and B2 can be held in position with metal clips or wide sticky tape.

The light probe has to be a snug and accurate fit, as close to the film plane as possible, on the back of cameras of widely differing formats; this was achieved with the prototype by housing light probe components in a cylindrical container such as a 35mm film can provided with several screw tops, see Fig. 6. Each screw top has a slit cut with a fine sawblade, and is glued to an individual plate of laminated plastics or s.r.b.p.

The plate has a circular hole cut in its centre, slightly smaller than the screw top diameter, and is tailored to fit the film guide channels of a particular format. If it is desired to measure the shutter speeds of very small cameras, below 35mm, then TR2 and R14 can be positioned beneath TR1 inside, say, a cigar or pill container.

When gluing a screw top to a plate, care should be taken to align the slit at right angles to the film guides, to match the slit in the focal plane shutter. Orientation of the slit is unimportant with leaf shutters.

CALIBRATING THE SHUTTER TESTER

Connect the light probe to the timing circuit, set S1 to "B" and switch on. Remove the light probe screw top and shine a torch on TR1 lens, then adjust VR2 for approximately half scale deflection.





Light probe showing slit for use with focal plane shutters

Now place a camera on a table top, where it cannot slide about, and with the light probe attached to the back with rubber bands. Set the camera shutter to "B" and hold the shutter open with a cable release. The iris should be at full aperture.

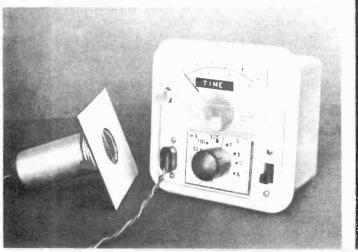
With S1 at "B," switch on the shutter tester and place a lighted torch on the table at about the same height as the camera lens. Move the torch around until the tester meter reads.

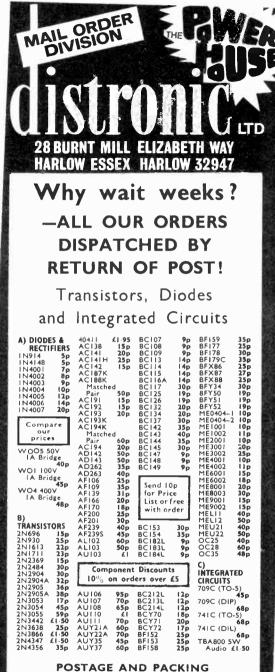
The correct torch position is where the meter just attains its maximum reading. This can be checked by closing down the camera aperture one or two stops, whereupon the meter reading should fall. Return the iris to full aperture.

With the torch still in position, the shutter tester can now be calibrated with the aid of a stop watch or clock with a large sweep second hand. Release the camera shutter and wind on, taking care not to move the camera, and set S1 to 10 seconds. Press S2 and adjust VR1 for zero drift over one or two minutes.

Now open the shutter for exactly 10 seconds, and then adjust VR2 for a reading of 10. If an oscilloscope is available, with single shot facility, this can be connected across SK1 to verify timing at fast speeds, but the above procedure should serve for calibration if carried out with care.

To measure camera shutter speed, align the torch as above, set S1 to the appropriate timing range, press S2, and operate the shutter. The meter will register shutter speed in milliseconds or seconds. \bigstar





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AD262 }PNP Matched BD162 JNPN Pair 10W, Audio output pair	80 p

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AU103 155V, 10A TO-3	61
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N last month's *Industry Notebook*, our contributor Nexus highlighted a trend towards smaller specialist exhibitions. Regular tourists of large scale exhibitions like the I.E.A. and the Components Show will welcome the trend, if only to reduce the route march of three halls to the convivial gathering of smaller select shows.

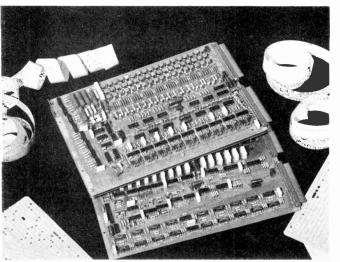
Another increasing trend is towards private shows mounted by individual companies in hotel suites simultaneous with a large exhibition elsewhere. One can look upon this as a snub to big exhibition organisers such as Industrial Exhibition Ltd. (the organisers of I.E.A. among many others), but the hard facts are that people tire of aching feet, buying poor quality refreshment, and often steaming in the glasshouse of Olympia.

The lower attendance forecasted may have been the result of absentee companies or the aforemention observations. Whatever the reason, it is sad that the expanding publicity business is unable to lift the electronics industry out of an Olympian rut, although Evan Steadman and Co. did try in the right direction.

DEMISE OF THE TRANSISTOR IF ...

Of the exhibits at I.E.A., we were promised great things; results of dormant research held up by economic climates; new innovations and techniques. There were several new items, or should we say variations of the old. One cannot expect miracles overnight but there were signs that electronics generally is entering a new phase forecasted about five years ago but it is painfully slow.

Mullard fast memory type F1-75 which has a cycle time of 750ns and an access time of less than 300ns



Under the current vogue umbrella title of "technology" we may see the demise of the transistor as a discrete component, but only if industry rationalises extensively its integrated circuit equipment design and manufacturing process.

Secondly, the foundation of modern electronics manufacturing, whether in i.c.s or discrete components, is the etched printed circuit assembly. This is the most significant product, which has been quietly growing up, to strike the electronics industry as a whole since the transistor was invented.

STANDARD PRINTED CIRCUIT SYSTEMS

The manufacturing of one-off or small batch p.c.b.s for development applications can be expensive because of the high cost of capital equipment, precision work, and the setting up of automated equipment for multi-hole drilling.

The bug-bear of the p.c.b. manufacturer is the constant retooling procedures for different designs. Standard hole arrangements on a regular matrix go a long way towards avoiding such problems and DIL i.c. type packages have proved to be ideal for this arrangement.

Some work has been done to standardise p.c.b.s for integrated circuits, but when looking at a cabinet of finished electronic equipment, the individual circuit cards are often tailored to the separate circuit designs. Although discrete components are still often necessary with the i.c.s the standardised i.c. printed circuit card so far available has been inadequate.

DIL PACKAGING

Considering now the dual-in-line packaging technique, the function of all semiconductors, resistors and capacitors can all be incorporated in identical small packages. Added to these we can now include the light-emitting diode display devices now in profusion, some already housed in DIL packages.

Almost all electronic circuits can be packaged in dual-in-line i.c. form (now even relays) mounted on a standardised d.i.p. printed circuit board with sufficient facility for, say, decoupling components, coils; and transformers, and an occasional preset potentiometer. We have such techniques now but there are limitations, seemingly because of the reluctance of many equipment manufacturers to depart from established methods.

Look at the photograph of the new Mullard fast memory type FI-75. This memory has a capacity of 4,180 bits. The control board below can control eight memories. There are several i.c.s scattered on the two boards, but there are also several discrete components—a considerable assembly and wiring task.

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Mullard (among others) are still producing several new electrolytic capacitors, transistors and diodes and one wonders whether the possible range of semiconductor performance parameters must be fast approaching saturation point.

To their credit the new MSI series coded FJB9300 onward looks like a step in the right direction. This series contains 59 TTL circuits that have been selected to satisfy the future needs for medium-speed circuits with complex functions. This is fine for digital techniques, but the needs of linear circuit designers are much more diverse and could be satisfied given a similar approach.

Specially designed MOS integrated circuits are largely responsible for the reduction in size and cost of calculators to pocket proportions, such as that shown by Hewlett-Packard. One example is the Siemens picture showing an MOS i.c. before case moulding.

There is an apparent future in MOS techniques as illustrated by Siemens of West Germany who are planning large scale production of a further 50 circuit types in 1972. They are also producing the SAS560 and SAS570 switching amplifier i.c.s that will select television channels at the touch of a contact button. It is expected that these devices will bring the cost down for remote switching of common low price television receivers.

Mullard have also produced a 1024-bit MOS random access memory; each bit is contained in a simple capacitor charge circuit with three transistor elements. These and the projected 4096-bit version will make magnetic core memories totally redundant through cost effectiveness and size. It is confidently expected that the basic memory cell will be reduced to one capacitor element and one MOS transistor for each bit with an access time of 150ns. Computer aided design techniques are used to produce these memories.

Current mode logic i.c.s combine high speed (around 2ns) with high fan-out capability (about 50); Mullard displayed the new GX series of gates, drivers, receivers, and latches, which could make conventional DTL and TTL gates obsolete.

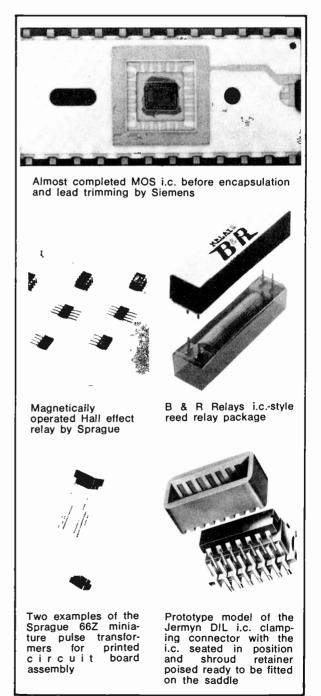
HALL EFFECT RELAY

A new series of integrated circuits has been produced which is like a very fast operating relay. These devices depend on the proximity of an external magnet whose flux path is through a Hall Effect cell. The high speed switching effect operates an internal Schmitt trigger at up to 100kHz. This breakthrough by Sprague eliminates the bounce and buffering problems of reed switches.

The output is of grounded emitter open-collector configuration for direct drive of DTL or TTL logic circuits, with current sinking of 20mA. This device is coded ULN-3000 and is available in dual-in-line, flat-pack or single-ended package as shown in the photograph.

Whilst on the subject of DIL style packaging, reed relays are made in this form now, but a new line by B & R relays, known as the "G" range, follows 14-pin DIL connection dimensions although only two pins at each end are provided. It is worth mentioning the very small pulse transformers Type 66Z by Sprague that attempt to follow similar lines and are only about $\frac{1}{6}$ inch square by $\frac{3}{6}$ inch (see photograph). These transformers are available in a very wide range of lead styles, voltmicrosecond capability and turns ratio and complete specifications are available.

These are just a few areas where standardised component packages go a long way to simplify equipment design and cut manufacturing costs. We are bound to see further developments before the Components Show next May.



HARDWARE

Unlike the Components Show, I.E.A. does not usually display masses of hardware accessories. However, of the products on show, one of the most interesting and versatile was the Critchley 19 card frame system.

This racking or cabinet system is designed specifically for printed circuit cards which slot into plastics guide runners and plug into sockets at the rear. The essential advantage is the versatility of assembly arrangements to accept a wide range of card sizes. The assembly is very simple because the plastics guide runners can slide along a specially shaped cross-support rail.

Also on our list of hardware ideas is the Jermyn "no-socket" 14-pin DIL contact mounting. Contact is made gently by sitting a 14-pin DIL i.c. on the top and push-fitting a clamping shroud. By so doing the i.c. pins are gripped and contact effected through plated copper lands on the moulded plastics mounting saddle.

HIGH-DIELECTRIC CONSTANT CAPACITORS

A new material is being used by Siemens to manufacture capacitors with a dielectric constant of 50,000. This material, titanate ceramic, will be a significant factor in reducing the bulk so far experienced for capacitors in a.f. circuits. Values up to 220nF with base dimensions of 2.5mm × 5mm are now available. Voltage ratings are usefully 40V d.c.

BRITISH 'SCOPE TO CHALLENGE U.S.

A quick look round any well-equipped research or development laboratory will show the tremendous hold that America has on the instrumentation market. When it comes to high quality test equipment, particularly oscilloscopes, the first choice is often Tektronix or Hewlett-Packard, both American firms.

At long last a British firm now intends to launch "direct attack on U.S. equipment" with the new Cossor Model 4100 oscilloscope.

With a bandwidth of 75MHz, this model is aimed primarily at the computer and digital equipment service market. It has a bigger display than any other 'scope on the market—eight by ten centimetres.

The new Model 4100 oscilloscope from Cossor

. The transformerless power supply type SSU 1050 from A.P.T. Electronic

The cathode ray tube was specially chosen for its short length, Cossor being the first firm to use it.

The Sales Manager has high hopes for this instrument asserting that "with the price advantage Cossor has in this important market, there is very little that can compete directly'

GOOD DESIGN

Industries

One of the most noticeable features of modern electronic equipment is that a great deal of attention is paid to pleasing external appearance as well as to the technical efficiency of the internal apparatus.

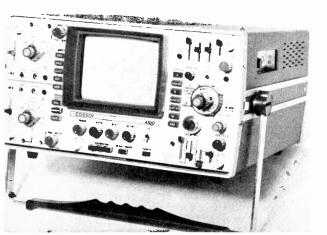
Take, for example, the Wayne-Kerr automatic circuit tester shown in the photograph.

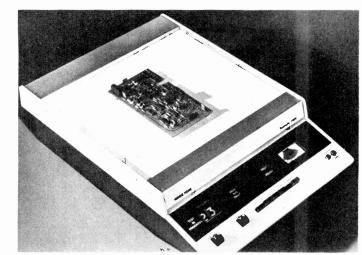
In its automatic mode this machine can test 30 points on a circuit board, indicating whether the voltage at each point is within preset limits or is high or low.

Although the instrument is designed to be used at the end of a production line, the case is of an extremely pleasing design. Controls are kept to the absolute minimum for ease of operation by unskilled staff, all being brought to the neat, uncluttered control panel at the front of the instrument.

This was by no means the only example of good design in appearance as well as performance and it seems we are at the end of the era where the outer covering of apparatus is merely to keep the dust out of the works.

Automatic circuit tester type TM30 manufactured by Wayne-Kerr





TRANSFORMERLESS POWER SUPPLIES

A recent innovation which, no doubt, will soon be making its impact on the electronics industry is the transformerless power supply.

The SSU 1050 laboratory Supply Unit from A.P.T. Electronic Industries produces a fully variable output and affords the facility of either constantcurrent or constant-voltage output between 0-10 amps and 0-50 volts.

It operates by first full-wave rectifying the mains input to produce coarse d.c. then converting this into a.c. at 20kHz. This, in turn, is full wave rectified and smoothed to give a d.c. voltage, the level of which is closely controlled by the duty cycle of the d.c. to a.c. inverter. There is a final series regulator which gives the low impedance, low ripple, stabilised d.c. output.

The elimination of the transformer means a reduction in both size and weight, and the increased performance and efficiency provides higher powers at a more economic cost.

COMPUTER AIDED GRAPHICS

The days when a company bought a computer and then looked around for something to do with it have long since passed. The modern company first employs a systems analyst to assess what type of computer, if any, is necessary to fulfil his needs then looks around for the computer best suited to his particular requirements. Manufacturers are thus confronted with building a computer system rather than just the computer itself; "software" is just as important, if not more so, than hardware.

One computer system designed to be used specifically for graphics is the CADMAC system from D-MAC. For graphics work, use of a large generalpurpose computer would mean delays which would cause unnecessary difficulties in design work. CAD-MAC is a fully interactive system enabling the designer to check for errors and make corrections virtually simultaneously.

The designer first makes a preliminary sketch then digitises salient coordinates on the drawing table, and enters descriptive data into the computer. The entered information is displayed simultaneously on a cathode ray tube for verification or amendment. The designer then selects which details he wants committed to permanent memory and which he

The CADMAC interactive graphics system showing drawing table with integral plotter, computer, teletype and display terminal



Practical Electronics August 1972

wants redrawn. He can then produce a hard copy of the finished drawing using the plotter which is an integral part of the drawing table.

Main areas of application for this system are in printed and integrated circuit design, civil engineering and architectural planning, plant layout, and aerospace and shipbuilding.

CASSETTE DATA HANDLING SYSTEM

Today's computers operate at such astronomical speeds that one of the biggest problems is feeding in the information at a rate sufficient to keep up with them. The standard way of entering data at the moment is through cumbersome "peripherals" which handle either punched cards or paper tape.

Now a new system has been developed which replaces these with magnetic tape contained in a compact cassette. One of these cassettes can store as much information as 2,000 punched cards and according to the makers, editing (i.e. amending a piece of information within the whole) and data retrieval are much easier. The only disadvantage of tape over punched cards would seem to be that it cannot be read without the aid of a machine as cards can. However the durability and speed of handling would seem to more than compensate for this.

The firm which developed the system, Computer Electronics Ltd., recognise that they will have a hard fight to get their product accepted since so many of the large computer firms have vested interests in mechanical data handling systems but they feel that users will see the great advantages of this low-cost, high performance cassette tape handling system.

CHANGES TO COME ?

Finally, although this year's I.E.A. showed some trends to future electronics marketing ventures, there was a conspicuous shortage of revolutionary innovation in electronics designs, which are the usual fruits of pure research.

There was still a "Monday morning" feeling in the air after a very depressing period of financial squeeze over the past few years. Perhaps this stage of stock-taking will result more in organisational changes that would in future be better prepared to cope with credit restrictions.

The new cassette tape handling unit produced by Computer Electronics



SCIENTIFIC REWARD

A special hope of the moonquake team at Houston, Texas, was that there would be a major meteorite strike on the moon. This hope was realised on May 13, twenty-two days after the last of the four seismic stations was set up by the crew of Apollo 16.

The impact occurred at 09.49 G.M.T. and the effect of the meteorite was equal to an explosion of about 100 tons of high explosive. It should have made a crater the size of Trafalgar Square.

A meteorite of this size hits the Moon once in several years and scientists were resigned to the fact that the instruments may have ceased to work before an event took place. There was considerable excitement, therefore, at the monitoring station when the impact was recorded. It is the largest and longest impact recorded.

Information has been coming in continuously since the first station was set up by the crew of *Apollo* 11. This station has now ceased to function because the solar power unit no longer functions. However, the present stations continue because they have nuclear power units.

There are four such stations on the moon; one at the Ocean of Storms set up by the *Apollo 12* mission; the next in the Fra Mauro area by the crew of *Apollo 14*; a third at the Hadley Rille by *Apollo 15*; and the fourth at the Descartes site by *Apollo 16* on April 21. The Hadley Rille site is the most northern and the Descartes site the most eastern position. Because the other two sites are close together they are regarded as one.

The stations are set up in a triangular configuration with sides about one hundred kilometres in length. The sites of these stations allow accurate analysis of the data transmitted to Earth. Some of the impacts of small meteorites have been such that they have not been detected by more than one station.

APOLLO 17

The Apolio 17 moon mission is the sixth and last of the moon missions and is due to be launched on December 11, 1972. It is therefore not surprising that the choice of site has been chosen with great care. The landing site is some 20 miles south of the Taurus mountains in a valley known as Taurus Littrow. The name is derived from the Taurus mountains in the north and the Littrow crater to the south.

Observations, made by Apollo 15, show that this site is covered with cinder cones and volcanic ash. There are not many craters in the area, which indicates that those that are there are fairly recent in the 4,500 million years of the moon's existence.



The crew for the Apollo 17 mission will be Ronald Evans, command module pilot, Eugene Cernan, mission commander and geologist Dr H. Schmitt, who will accompany the mission commander to the surface of the moon. The initial launch will take place at night and this will be the first time that astronauts have done this.

ISOTOPE POWER SOURCES

The report of the American Atomic Energy Commission contains details of progress made in the use of isotope power sources. The increasing use of these systems for experimental packs left on the moon and for future probes has brought the techniques to a high level of development.

The operation of these isotope generators makes use of the heat produced by decaying radio-isotopes. Thermo-couples, two dissimilar metals joined together, convert the heat into electricity. In these thermoelectric systems there are no moving parts and they are able to operate for long periods unattended.

operate for long periods unattended. Two Snap-27 isotope power sources were deployed on the moon during 1971, by the *Apollo 14* and 15 missions. These two units, in addition to one placed on the moon in 1969 by *Apollo 12*, are providing the power for the network of scientific experiments at different locations.

The design life of each station is for one year. However, the Snap-27 set up by the *Apolio 12* astronauts was still giving an output in excess of its design power of 63 watts after more than two years in operation.

more than two years in operation. Additional Snap-27 units were supplied for *Apollos 16* and *17*. The unit for *Apollo 16* is already in operation on the moon. Three other power units aboard vehicles launched during the 1960's continue to operate though at reduced levels of output. These are the Snap-3A, Snap-9A, and the Snap-19.

The Snap-3A is about the size of a grapefruit and was the first isotope generator to be sent into space. The other two units also have a long life; the Snap-9A launched in 1963 aboard a defence satellite, and the Snap-19 on the Nimbus 111 weather satellite in April 1969.

Modified Snap-19 generators are to be used for the Jupiter fly-by in 1973. One is already operating successfully on the *Pioneer* fly-by launched in 1972. They will also be used in the *Viking* missions for the Mars landing, scheduled for 1975.

HEAT UNIT

The heat unit is a sphere of molybdenum covered plutoniumdioxide 238 particles. A cermet sphere of 1.6 inches diameter gives 100 watts. In the multi-hundred watt units a number of spheres are arranged in a cylinder with graphite lining and packing. These larger units which can reach powers of 1,000 watts are for use in the communication satellites.

Work is continuing on generators with different types of fuel, although plutonium continues to be the major choice for all future space applications. Variations of this fuel, such as plutonium-molybdenum cermet and pressed plutonium-oxide are being tested. For outputs at a slightly reduced level size for size, curium-244 is being studied as it is considerably cheaper.

SPACE REACTOR SYSTEMS

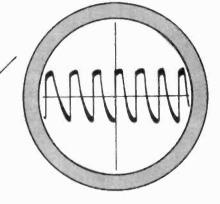
The practical approach to high power systems would seem to be by using reactors. There are two primary avenues being studied at the present time. These are the zirconium hydride reactor for powers up to 100kW and the in-core thermionic reactor for power levels over 100kW.

The zirconium reactor can be used with several conversion systems and is particularly useful for the units producing 30 to 40kW. It can provide a system of an economic level that makes it well worth while for high powered unmanned satellites. A similar but more heavy system of reactor-thermoelectric type of unit will be considered for the manned missions of the 1980's.

The thermionic reactor will be based on the use of fuel elements which convert heat to electricity within the reactor core. These are capable of long periods of operation and will be especially suitable for the missions to the other planets and the rendezvous with comets such as Halley's Comet. For this a launch would be required in 1983.

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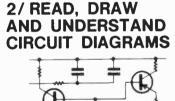
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1N253	0.20	ASY28	0-25	BYZ12 BYZ13	0-80 0-25	OAZ223 OAZ224	0-45	ZT21 ZT43	0.25
1N256 1N645	0-50 0-25	ASY29 ASY36	0-80	BYZ15	1.00	0AZ241 0AZ242	0-22 0-28	ZTX 107	0-25 0-15
1N725A 1N914	0-20 0-07	ASY50 ASY51	0.17	BYZ88C;	0.62	OAZ244 OAZ246	0.22	ZTX108	0-12
1N4007 18113	0-20	ASY53 ASY55	0-20		0-15	OAZ290	0.88	ZTX300 ZTX304	0-12 0-25
16130	0.18	ASY62	0-25	C111 CR81/05	0-65 0-25	OC16 OC16T	0-88	ZTX 500	0.16
18131 18202	0-18 0-28	ASY86 ASZ21	0-88 0-42	CRS1/40 CS4B	0.45	OC19 OC20	0-87	ZTX 503 ZTX 531	0-17 0-25
2G371 2G381	0.22	ASZ23 AUV10	0.75	CS10B DD000	8·18 0·15	OC22 OC23	0-50	INTEGR	
2G414 2G417	0-80	AUY10 AU'101 BC107	1-60 0-10	DD003 DD006	0.15	0023	0-60 0-60	CIRCUIT	
2N404	0-20	BC108	0-10	DD007	0.40	0C25 0C26	0-87 0-25	7400	0-20 0-20
2N697 2N698	0-15 0-40	BC109 BC113	0-10 0-15	DD008 GD3	0-88 0-88	0C28	0-20	7409	0.20
2N706 2N706A	0·10 0·12	BC115 BC116	0-20	GD4 GD5		OC29	0-60	7403	0-20 0-20
2N708	0.15	4 BC116A	0.80	GD8	0.25	OC30 + OC35	0-40 0-50	7405	0-20
2N709 2N1091	0-83 0-83	BC118 BC121	0-25	GD12 GET102	0-05 0-80	OC36	0.60	7407	0.30
2N1131 2N1132	0-25 0-25	BC122 BC125	0.20	GET103	0-22	0C41 0C42	0-25	1409	0-20 0-45
2N1302	0-18	BC126	0-65	GET114	0-15	0.C43	0-40	7410 7411	0-20 0-28
2N1303 2N1304	0.18 0.22	BC140 BC147	0-55 0-15	GET115 GET116	0-45	0C44 0C44M 0C45	0.17 0.17	7419	0-42
2N1305 2N1306	0-22	BC148 BC149	0.13	GET120 GET872	0-25	0C45 0C45M	0.12	$7413 \\ 7416$	0-30 0-30
2N1307 2N1308	0-25	BC157	0.16	GET875	0.25	OC46	0-27	7417 7420	0-30 0-20
2N2147	0.25	BC158 BC160	0-12 0-68	GET880 GET881	0-37	0C57 0C58	0-60	7422	0.48
2N2148 2N2160	0-60 0-60	BC169	0.13	GET882 GET885	0-25	OC58 OC59 OC66	0.65	7423 7425	0-48 0-48
2N2218 2N2219	0.50	BCY31 BCY32	0-85 0-66	GEX44	0-08	0C70 0C71	0.12	7427 7428	0-42
2N 2369 A		BCY33	0-25	GEX45/1 GEX941	0-10 0-15	0071 0072	0-12 0-20	7430	0.20
2N2444 2N2613	1.99 0.28	BCY34 BCY38	0-80 0-40	GJ3M GJ4M	0.25	0C73 0C74	0-30	7432 7433	0-42 0-70
2N2646 2N2904	0.46	BCY39 BCY40	1.00	GJ5M	0-25	0075	0.25	7437 7438	0-65
2N2904A	0.25		0.25	GJ7M HG1005	0-87	0C76 0C77	0.25	7440	0-20
2N2906 2N2907	0-20 0-28	BCY70 BCY71 BCZ10	0-18 0-20	HS100A MAT100	0.20	0C78 0C79	0.20	7441 AN 7442	0-75 0-75
2N2924 2N2925	0-28 0-15	BCZ10 BCZ11	0-35	MAT101 MAT120	0.30	0C81 0C81D	0.20	7450 7451	0-20 0-20
2N2926	0.10	BD121	0-65	MAT121	0.80	OC81 M	0.20	7453	0-20 0-20
2N 3054 2N 3055	0-50	BD123 BD124	0-80 0-75	MJE520 MJE2955		OC81DM 0C81Z	0-18 0-40	7454 7460	0.20
2N3702 2N3705	0·10 0·10	BDY11 BF115	1.62	MJE3055 NKT128	0-87	0C82 0C82D	0.25	7470 7472	0-30 0-30
2N3706 2N3707	0-28 0-12	BF117 BF167	0.60	NKT129	0.80	i OC83	0.25	7473	0.40
2N3709	0.10	BF173	0.25	NKT211 NKT213	0-25 0-25	OC84 OC114	0-26 0-38	7475	0-40 0-55
2N3710 2N3711	0·10 0·10	BF181 BF184	0-85 0-20	NKT214 NKT216	0.15	0C122 0C123	0-60 0-65	7476	0-45 0-80
2N3819 2N5027	0-85	BF185 BF194	0.20	NKT217 NKT218	0-35	OC139	0.25	$7482 \\ 7483$	0-87
2N5088	0.83	BF195	0.15	NKT219	1.18 0.88	OC140 OC141	0-85 0-60	7484	0.90
28301 28304	0-50 0-75	BF196 BF197	0-15 0-15	NKT222 NKT224	0-20 0-22	0C169 0C170	0.20	7486 7490	0-45 0-75
26501 26703	0-87 0-62	BF861 BF898	0-28 0-28	NKT251 NKT271	0-24	OC171 OC200		7491AN 7499	1.00 0.75
AA129 AAZ12	0-20	BFX12 BFX13	0-20	NKT272 NKT273	0.26	OC201	0.70		0-75 0-80
AAZ13	0.12	BFX29	0.25	NKT274	0.15 0.20	OC202 OC203	0.40	7494 7495	0.80
AC107 AC126	0-87	BFX30 BFX35	0-25 0-98	NKT275 NKT277	0-25 0-20	OC204 OC205	0-40 0-75	7496 7497	1.00 6-25
AC127 AC128	0-25	BFX63 BFX84	0.50	NKT278 NKT301	0-25	OC206 OC207	0.90	74100 74107	2-50 0-50
AC187	0.25	BFX 85	0.30	NKT304	0.75	OC460	0.20	74110	0.80
AC188 ACY17	0-25 0-80	BFX86 BFX87	0.25	NKT403 NKT404	0.75	OC470 OCP71	0.80	74111 74118	1.45
ACY18 ACY19	0-25 0-25	BFX88 BFY10	0-20 1-00	NKT678 NKT713	0-30 0-25	ORP12 ORP60	0-50	74119 74121	1-90 0-60
ACY20 ACY21	0.20	BFY11 BFY17	1.25 0.25	NKT773 NKT777	0-25 0-38	ORP61	0-42	74122	1.35
ACY22	0.10	BYF18	0.26	078B	0.38	S19T SAC40	0-80 0-25	74123 74141	2·70 1·00
ACY27 ACY28 ACY39	0.25	BFY19 BFY24	0.25	0A5 0A6	0-20 0-12	SFT308 ST722	0-38	74145 74150	1-50 3-85
ACY40	0-50 0-15	BFY44 BFY50	1.00	0A47 0A70	0.10	ST7231 SX68	0.68	74151 74154	1.10 2.00
ACY41 ACY44	0.15	BFY51 BFY52	0.20	0A71	0.10	SX631	0.20	74155	1.55
AD140	0.50	BFY53	0.17	0A73 0A74	0.10 0.10	8X635 8X640	0-40 0-50	74156 74157	1·55 1·80
AD149 AD161	0-60 0-87	BFY64 BFY90	0.42	OA79 OA81	0.10	8X641 8X642	0-55 0-60	$74170 \\ 74174$	4·10 2·00
AD162 AF106	0-87 0-80	BSX27 BSX60	0.50 0.98	OA85 OA86	0.12	SX644	0.75	74175	1.35
AF114	0.25	BSX76 BSY26	0.15	0A90	0.08	8X645 V15/30P V30/201P	0-75	74176 74190	1-60 1-95
AF115 AF116	0-25 0-25	BSY27	0-18 0-17	0 A 91 0 A 95	0-07 0-07	V30/201P V60/201	0-75 0-50	74191 74192	1-95 2-00
AF117 AF118	0.25	BSY51 BSY95A	0-50 0-12	OA200 OA202	0.07 0.10	V60/201P XA101	0.75	74193	2.00
AF119 AF124	0-20	BSY95	0.12	OA210	0.25	XA102	0.10 0.18	$74194 \\ 74195$	2-50 1-85
AF125	0.20	BT102/50	0.75	OA211 OAZ200	0·30 0·55	X A151 X A152	0-15 0-15	$74196 \\ 74197$	1-50 1-50
AF126 AF127	0·17 0·17	BTY42 BTY79/1		OAZ201 OAZ202	0-50 0-42	XA161	0.25	74198	4-60
AF139 AF178	0-80	BTY79/4	0.75	OAZ203 OAZ204	0-42 0-30	X A162 X B101	0-25 0-48	74199	4-60
AF179	0.65		1.25	OAZ205	0.42	X B102	0.10	Plug in so- low prof	
AF180 AF181	0-62	BY100 BY126	0-15 0-15	OAZ206 OAZ207	0·42 0·47	X B103 X B113	0.22	14 pin DI	L
AF186 AFY19	0-40	BY127 BY182	0·17 0·85	OAZ208 OAZ209	0.32	X B113 X B121	0-12	16 pin DE	0-15 L
AFZ11	0.60	B¥213	0.25	0AZ210	0.82	ZR24	0-68		0.17
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Strictly

by K. Lenton-Smith

WHEN you think about it, the wheel has turned a full circle in this—now complex—subject of music electronics. Forty years back, when the electronic organ pioneers were getting their ideas assembled, the essential purpose was to imitate existing instruments, either electrically or by electronics.

Today, with the organ and synthesiser established as orchestral instruments in their own right, standard string, wind, and percussion instruments are being processed by means of "black boxes" and multitrack recording methods to produce sounds akin to the Moog!

The plain fact is that much music today could not exist without the aid of electronics and, needless to say, this particularly applies to the field of "pop". The organ has long been established in light music, and more recently the synthesiser and electric piano have become accepted as quite normal musical instruments. Indeed, practically every traditional orchestral instrument can now be treated electronically, in some way or another.

BUGGED INSTRUMENTS

Because "electrified" instruments can overpower brass and reed instruments, controversy has arisen on whether or not it is proper to use "bugs". These are tiny pick-ups which can be fitted to saxophone or clarinet, for example, without defacing the instrument by boring extra holes, and they have a number ofadvantages over the standing microphone. Movement of the instrument does not affect the electrical output and, clipped to the bell of a trumpet, such a device can pick up all the natural overtones.

Once an electronic signal has been produced, this of course, can be further processed by standard frequency dividers. For example, the "Varitone", used by Sonny Stitt on tenor sax, blends the reed's sawtooth output with the square wave suboctaves tolerably well: even so, the Eccles-Jordan flavour comes through strongly. Wah-Wah can be applied to brass or reed derived signals, though the advantages are somewhat dubious. *Bizarre* RSLP 2030 includes lan Underwood playing "Chunga's Revenge" on Electric Sax with Wah-Wah, the result reminding one of Donald Duck having his tantrums!

Other than the guitar itself, the Electric Violin and Baritone Violectra are two examples of the electronic treatment of strings.

DEAFENING

The musical purist might query the advantages conferred on music by electronic technology, firstly by the inventions of Fleming, and later by the Bell Laboratories "transfer-resistor". All too often the only apparent result has been an increase in decibels: Grand Funk Railroad uses 7 kilowatt of power, while Frank Zappa uses 200W for his guitar alone fed into a 16 channel stereo mixer.

These sound levels are well over 100dB near the speakers and enough to permanently damage the ability to hear quiet sounds after a few seconds exposure. Could this be the reason for the constant need for higher amplification? Audiences could slowly be going deaf!

DELIBERATE DISTORTION

It is somewhat amusing to consider the care with which amplification equipment is carefully selected for minimum distortion, only to be negated by means of fuzz boxes, etc.! To get away from reality is one way of selling recordings, which is now very big business: there are enough "pop" enthusiasts only too willing to spend their money. And so the deliberate introduction of distortion is a very much favoured way of creating "new sounds".

AN IDEAL MARRIAGE

If all this appears to criticise the marriage of music to electronics, we should acknowledge the fact that the tastes of a large section of the recording-buying public have influenced the application of electronic techniques. In principle, the marriage is ideal.

Many electronic sounds have no orchestral counterpart, and, apart from being new to listeners, can be beautiful and fascinating. To play a synthesiser well calls for special skills and basically requires a trained musician with a full grasp of the instrument's technicalities.

Dick Hyman and Walter Carlos can be singled out as experts in their

respective fields of light and classical music. The trumpet fanfares that Walter Carlos can coax out of his Moog are extremely lifelike; then he can change to percussion effects that are tasteful and suited to the seriousness of his music. Having originally collaborated with Robert Moog in 1966, it is hardly surprising that he has featured the instrument in "Switched on Bach", "The Well-Tempered Synthesiser" and more recently in "Clockwork Orange".

HAMMOND ORGAN

The Hammond Organ was one of the very first successful ventures in electronic music, though Laurens Hammond always preferred to term it an "electric" organ because the generators were electro-mechanical. In recent years there has been a move away from tone wheels throughout because of the weight involved: the master generators are now tone wheels, but the other frequencies are derived from dividers.

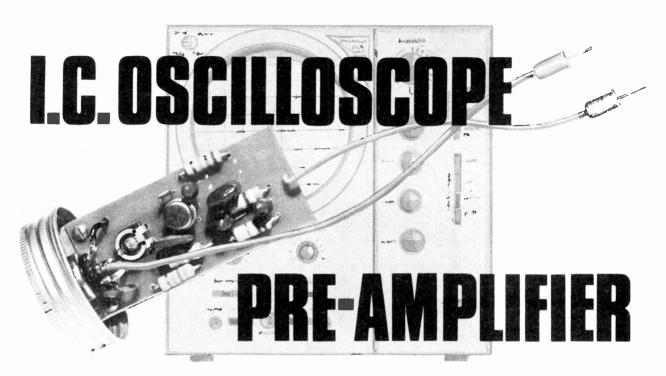
From its inception, the Hammond has used harmonic drawbars which enable the player to obtain the required sound by (Fourier) synthesis. Many of the earlier organs had fixed stops similar to entertainment or church pipe organs, but the Hammond has always allowed the player to synthesise his sounds. Because of this fact and the fairly rapid attack (characterised by noticeable key clicks), it became a standard instrument in the field of lighter music.

According to the model, each manual may have between eight and eleven drawbars for harmonic mixing: in turn, each drawbar has eight settings, so that the permutations are almost unlimited.

The system has been copied by other manufacturers, thus proving the success of the idea. Like the synthesiser, it is important to have a good working knowledge of the principles to play a Hammond well.

TAPED

The tape recorder is a merciless critic, playback soon proving to be one of the greatest spurs to improving one's playing technique. With the ability to feed the output signal from the electronic instrument directly into a tape recorder, extraneous noises picked up by microphones are obviated. Any reader living near a busy airport will appreciate this point. Key clicks or transients will be accentuated by direct connection, but most rhythmic players will not object to this bonus.



Extend the sensitivity range of a low cost 'scopeby adding this simple pre-ampBy T. G. READ

NEXPENSIVE oscilloscopes, although having a reasonable bandwidth, usually suffer from the limitation of low sensitivity. The author's oscilloscope, for example, which has a bandwidth from 2Hz to 3MHz (3 dB points), has a maximum sensitivity of only 250mV per cm on a three inch screen. A pre-amplifier giving a gain of, say, ten times would be a useful accessory for such an instrument, making possible investigation of much lower signal levels.

The specification of a suitable pre-amplifier can be quite involved, but the design criteria for the circuit described in this article have been limited to three points.

(i) Amplification of ten times (20 dB voltage gain)(ii) Bandwidth in excess of oscilloscope's existing amplifier.

(iii) A high input impedance.

BOOTSTRAPPED DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER

Positive feedback by the "bootstrapping" technique has often been used to increase the input impedance of transistor amplifiers—Fig. 1 shows a typical example. In Fig. 2 the technique is applied to a differential amplifier, several types of which are available in integrated form. Negative feedback is applied via R3 to the inverting input of the amplifier to reduce the overall gain to the required value, and positive feedback is applied via C1 and R1 to the non-inverting input.

The values of the circuit components are easily obtained from three equations which define the circuit characteristics and ensure minimum offset between the differential amplifier's inputs. (a) The closed loop voltage gain A_v is given (approximately) by

$$A_{\rm v} = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_2}$$

(b) For minimum offset the resistances of the two d.c. paths from the input terminals of the differential amplifier should be equal.

i.e.
$$R_3 = R_1 + R_2$$

(c) The input impedance of the amplifier (Z_{in}) is given by

$$Z_{\rm in} = \frac{A_{\rm vo}}{A_{\rm v}} \times R_{\rm I} //R_{\rm i(diff)}$$

where A_{vo} is the open loop gain of the amplifier and $R_1//R_{i(diff)}$ is the parallel combination of R_1 and $R_{i(diff)}$ (the differential input resistance of the amplifier).

$$R_{\rm 1}//R_{\rm i(diff)} = \frac{R_{\rm 1} \times R_{\rm i(diff)}}{R_{\rm 1} + R_{\rm i(diff)}}$$

In choosing resistor values for a particular circuit it is best to select first a reasonable value for the feedback resistor R3. From (a), calculate R_2 which gives the required gain; calculate R_1 from (b); check that substituting the resistances into (c) gives an acceptable input impedance.

The capacitor is large enough to present negligible reactance at signal frequency, when compared with the resistances.

PRACTICAL CIRCUIT

The integrated circuit used in this design is the μ A702C, which is readily available, has an adequate

gain and bandwidth, but is not prohibitively expensive. The base diagram of and connections to the i.c. are given in Fig. 3.

The practical circuit of the oscilloscope preamplifier is shown in Fig. 4, in which the basic circuit is easily identified. A preset potentiometer VR1 is connected in series with R3, allowing gain adjustment; the bootstrapping capacitor is formed by C2 and C3 connected back-to-back to form a non-polarised capacitor. With the component values given (gain 10) and a typical i.c. (input resistance 32 kilohms, open loop gain 3400) the pre-amplifier input impedance is 10 megohms. In the worst case (input resistance 10 kilohms, open loop gain 2000) the input impedance is 1.9 megohms.

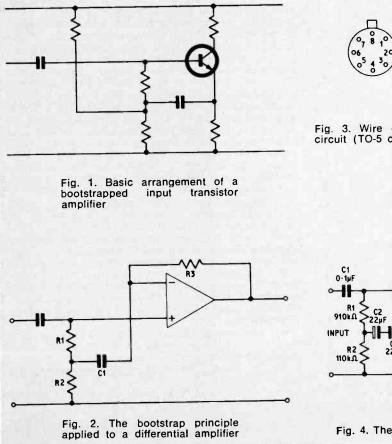
The power supply is derived from an 18V source applied to a potential divider (R4 and R5). The required voltages of +12V and -6V are obtained by selecting appropriate values for the resistors. It is necessary to bypass R5 with a large capacitor (C7) to give the signal a low impedance path to the negative rail. It is also advisable to decouple both supply lines to earth by 10nF capacitors, which protect the i.c. against spikes that may occur on the supply lines, particularly at switch-on and switch-off. The capacitors should be disc ceramic and positioned as close as possible to the i.c.

FREQUENCY COMPENSATION

The #A702C, like all early designs of integrated circuit high gain amplifiers, requires some form of external frequency compensation. This arises from the amplifier's wide bandwidth (useable gain up to 30MHz) and its phase characteristic. The phase difference between the signal at the non-inverting input and that at the output increases with increasing frequency, until at about 14MHz the phase shift is 180 degrees. Thus, at this frequency, any negative feedback becomes positive and if the overall loop gain of the circuit is greater than unity, instability and oscillation result. There are several methods of overcoming this problem. A number of these will now be described in turn and the reasons for their use, or non-use, explained:

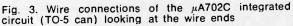
The usual recommendation of the manufacturer is to connect a series resistor-capacitor network between the lag pin and ground. This severely limits the output voltage swing at high frequencies which, although acceptable in many circumstances, is not acceptable here.

An alternative recommendation is to connect a small capacitor between the lead and lag pins. This allows a good output voltage swing up to several megahertz and has been adopted in this circuit. A





Ground 2 Inverting input 3 Non-inverting input 4 Negative supply voltage Lead } frequency compensation 5 6 Output 7 Positive supply voltage 8



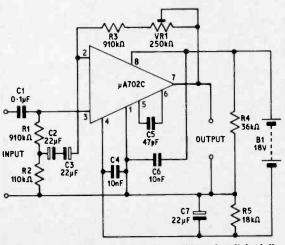


Fig. 4. The oscilloscope pre-amplifier circuit in full

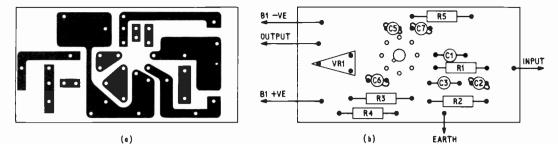
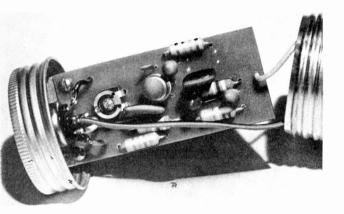


Fig. 5. Suggested printed circuit layout. Capacitor C4 is not shown. It is best mounted on the copper side of the board and connected to the pads as close to pin 1 and 4 of the i.c. as possible



COMPONENTS . . .

Resis	tors

- **R1** 910kΩ **R2** 110kΩ
- R2 110kΩ R3 910kΩ
- R4 36kΩ
- R5 18kΩ
- All \pm 5%, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt carbon
- Potentiometer
 - VR1 250kΩ miniature skeleton preset

Capacitors

- C1 0.1µF mylar film
- C2 22 μ F tantalum 16V C3 22 μ F tantalum 16V
- C3 22µF tantalum 16V C4 10nF disc ceramic
- C5 47pF ceramic
- C6 10nF disc ceramic
- C7 22µF tantalum 16V

Integrated Circuit IC1 µA 702C

Miscellaneous

Printed circuit board $2\frac{2}{8}$ in $\times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in Power supply or battery B1 18V single capacitor, however, is often not sufficient to ensure stability under all circumstances.

Stability may be ensured by shunting the differential input of the amplifier with a series resistorcapacitor network. While reducing the amount of feedback at higher frequencies this also reduces the effective input impedance of the amplifier which is obviously not acceptable.

The arrangement finally adopted is to use the leadlag capacitor together with a high value of feedback resistor. This ensures that the overall loop gain of the circuit is less than unity at phase reversal frequency.

CONSTRUCTION AND USE

The pre-amplifier can be built into a very small volume and the actual housing may be left to the constructor. A suitable printed circuit pattern and component layout diagram are given in Fig. 5. Note that C_4 is positioned on the foil side of the board. If the layout is to be changed substantially ensure that all component leads and interconnections are kept as short as possible and input and output are kept well apart to avoid instability and oscillation. The circuit is certainly small enough to be put inside the cabinet of an oscilloscope, but a better arrangement would be to build the preamplifier into a probe, thus avoiding the reduction of input impedance by shunting with capacitive input cables. In this case miniature electrolytic capacitors (tantalum bead) and resistors (1/8 watt) should be used, and R3 and VR1 replaced by a single 1 megohm resistor. A major problem in this arrangement is to provide a physically small power supply-it may be necessary to have the battery external to the probe.

The pre-amplifier is designed to be connected to an a.c. input of an oscilloscope. If the circuit is to be used with a d.c. instrument then a 0.1μ F blocking capacitor should be connected between the output of the pre-amplifier and the input to the oscilloscope.

After calibration (setting the gain to exactly ten times by adjusting VR1) the pre-amplifier is quite straight-forward to use. There are however a couple of points worth noting in connection with the phase characteristic.

(i) The pre-amplifier is non-inverting (at low frequencies)—an important point to note when measuring phase angles by Lissajous figures.

(ii) The phase angle of the output, relative to the input, increases with increasing frequency. Typical values are 10 degrees at about 100kHz, 60 degrees at about 1MHz, 100 degrees at about 3MHz. This should again be noted when measuring phase angles, and also when investigating signals which are a mixture of high and low frequencies.



							40p 2N930	25p 2N2904A	30p 2N370	06 I2p
AC107	15p AF115	17p BC140	35p BCY31	22p BF272	80p EC403	15p ORP60	40p 2N1131	20p 2N 2905	25p 2N370	
AC113	20p AFII6	17p BC141	35p BCY32	25p BF273	30p GET880	27p ORP61	12p 2N1132	22p 2N2905A	30p 2N370	
AC115	23p AFI17	17p BC142	45p BCY33	17p BF274	30p MAT100	15p ST140	14P 211 135	17p 2N2906	25p 2N370	
AC125	17p AFIIB	30p BC143	40p BCY34	20p BF308	35p MATIOI	17p ST141	17p 2N1302	17p 2N2906A		
AC126	17p AF124	21p BC145	45p BCY70	17p BF309	37p MAT120	15p T1543	40p 2N1303			
ACI27	17p AF125	20p BC147	17p BCY71	30p BF316	75p MATI2I	17p UT46	27p 2N1304	20p 2N2907		
AC128	17p AF126	20p BC148	12p BCY72	15p BFW10	55p MPF102	43p V405A	25p 2N1305	20p 2N2907A	30p 2N38	
ACIAIK	17p AF127	20p BC/49	17p BCZII	20p BFX29	27p MPF105	43p V410A	45p 2N1306	22p 2N2923	13p 2N38	
ACI42K	17p AF139	33p BC150	17p BD121	85p BFX84	20p OC19	30p 2G301	19n 2N1307	22p 2N2924	13p 2N390	
ACI51	15p AF178	50p BC151	20p BD123	85p BFX8S	27p OC20	50p 2G302	19p 2N1308	27p 2N2925	13p 2N390	
ACI54		50p BC152	17p BD124	75p BFX86	22p OC22	30p 2G303	19p 2N1309	27p 2N2926	2N390	
	15p AF179	50p BC153	27p BD131	80p BFX87	25p OC23	33p 2G304	20p 2N1613	17p (G)	12p 2N390	06 27p
ACI55	17p AF180		30p BD132	80p BFX88	22p OC24	45p 2G306	35p 2N1711	20p 2N2926()	r) I [p] 2N 403	
AC156	17p AF191	50p BCIS4			20p OC25	25p 2G308	35p 2N1889	35p 2N2926	2N40	59 IOp
AC157	17p AF186	45p BC157	20p BDY20	EI BFY50	20p OC25	25p 2G309	35p 2N1890	45p (O)	10p 2N40	60 I2p
AC165	17p AF239	37p BC158	17p BF115	22p BFY51			17p 2N1893	37p 2N3010	80p 2N40	
AC166	17p AFZII	37p BC159	20p BF117	45p BFY52	20p OC28	40p 2G339	15p 2N2160	60p 2N3011	20p 2N 400	
AC167	20p AFZ12	45p BC167	13p BFI18	60p BFY53	17p OC29	40p 2G339A	15p 2N2147	75p 2N3053	20p 2N51	
AC168	20p AL102	85p BC168	13p BF119	70p BSX19	15p OC35	33p 2G344	15p 2N2148	60p 2N 3054	50p 2N54	
AC169	14p AL103	85p BC169	13p BF152	35p BSX20	15p OC36	40p 2G345	15p 2112140	30p 2N3055	63p 25034	
AC176	23p ASY26	25p BC170	12p BF153	35p BSY25	15p OC41	20p 2G371	13p 2N2192		170 25301	
AC177	20p ASY27	30p BC171	13p BF154	35p BSY26	15p OC42	22p 2G371B	10p 2N2193	30p 2N3391		
AC187	30p ASY28	25p BC172	13p BF157	45p BSY27	15p OC44	15p 2G374	17p 2N2194	27p 2N3391A		
ACIBB	30p ASY29	25p BC173	13p BF158	25p BSY28	15p OC45	12p 2G377	27p 2N2217	20p 2N3392	17p 25302	
ACY17	25p ASY50	25p BC174	13p BF159	30p BSY29	15p OC70	15p 2G378	15p 2N2218	25p 2N3393	15p 25303	
ACYI8	20p ASY51	25p BC175	22p BF160	30p BSY38	15p OC71	9p 2G382	15p 2N2219	27p 2N3394	15p 2\$304	
ACYI9	220 ASY52	25p BC177	17p BF162	30p BSY39	15p OC72	12p 2G401	30p 2N2220	22p 2N3395	20p 25305	
ACY20	20p ASY54	25p BC178	17p BF163	35p BSY40	30p OC74	12p 2G414	30p 2N2221	22p 2N3402	22p 25306	
ACY2I	20p ASY55	25p BC179	17p BF164	35p BSY41	35p OC75	15p 2G417	25p 2N2222	27p 2N3403	22p 25307	£I-10
	I9p ASY56	25p BC180	20p BF165	35p BSY95	12p OC76	15p 2N388	30p 2N2368	17p 2N3404	32p 25321	
ACY22 ACY27	18p A5Y57	25p BC181	22p BF167	22p BSY95A	12p OC77	25p 2N388A	50p 2N2369	15p 2N3405	45p 2\$322	
			10p BF173	22p BU105	43-90 OCBI	15p 2N404	22p 2N2369A	15p 2N3414	20p 2\$322	A 45p
ACY28	19p ASY58	25p BC182		35p CILIE	60p OC81D	15p 2N404A	30p 2N2411	50p 2N3415	20p 25323	60p
ACY29	30p ASY58	25p BC182L	10p BF176	35p C400	30p OC82	15p 2N524	55p 2N2412	50p 2N3417	37p 25324	£1-20
ACY30	25p ASZ21	40p BC183		45p C407	25p OC82D	15p 2N527	60p 2N2646	55p 2N3525	74p 2\$325	£1-20
ACY31	25p 8C107	10p BCI83L	10p BF178		17p OC83	20p 2N696	12p 2N2711	22p 2N3702	120 25326	
ACY34	18p BC108	10p BC184	13p BF179	50p C424	40p OC84	20p 2N697	15p 2N2712	22p 2N3703	12p 25327	£1-20
ACY35	18p BC109	IIp BCIB4L	13p BF180	30p C425		15p 2N698	24p			
ACY36	30p BC113	25p BC186	27p BF181	30p C426	30p OC139	17p 2N699	55p DI	ODES & R	ECTIFIE	29
ACY40	15p BCI14	30p BC187	27p BF182	30p C428	20p OC140	15p 2N706	7p		LALIE	10
ACY41	18p BC115	30p BC207	IIp BF183	30p C441	27p OC170	15p 2N706A	8p AAI19	8p BYZII	32p 0A81	7p
ACY44	35p BC116	35p BC209	11p BF184	25p C442	35p OC171	25p 2N708	120 AA120	8p BYZI2	30p 0A85	
AD140	40p BC117	35p BC209	IIp BF185	30p C444	37p OC200		45p BAI16	22p BYZ13	25p 0A90	
AD142	40p BC118	25p BC212L	IIp BFI88	30p C450	17p OC201	27p IN709	40p BA126	22p BYZ16	35p 0A91	
AD149	43p BC119	45p BC213L	IIp BF194	23p C720	12p OC202	27p 2N711	42p BY100	15p BYZI7	35p 0A95	
AD161	35p BC125	35p BC213L	11p BF195	24p C722	25p OC203	25p 2N717		12p BYZI8	30p 0A20	
AD162	35p BC126	35p BC214L	12p BF196	30p C740	25p OC204	25p 2N718	24p BY101	15p BYZ19	25p 0A20	
AD161/	BC132	25p BC225	25p BF197	35p C742	17p OC205	35p 2N718A	50p BY105		17p SOI0	
162(MP)	63p BC134	30p BC226	35p BF200	45p C744	17p OC309	35p 2N726	27p BY114	12p OA5		
ADTI40	50p BC135	30p BC317	12p BF222	80p C760	17p P346A	17p 2N727	27p BY126	15p OA10		
ADZII	£2 BC136	30p BC318	12p BF257	35p C762	17p P397	45p 2N743	17p BY127	17p 0A47		
ADZ12	£2-10 BC137	35p BC319	12p BF270	25p C764	60p OCP71	43p 2N744	17p BY130	15p OA70	7p IN910	
AFI14	17p BC139	45p BCY30	20p BF271	17p EC401	15p ORP12	43p 2N914	17p BYZIO	35p OA79	8p IN414	48 6p

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 500 £9;
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rrice: 500 £9; i,000 £15 TYPE STP18. Silicon Planar Transistors pnp TO-18 Metal Can. Types similar to: BCY70-72. 2N2906-7, 2N2411 and BC186-7. Also used as complementary to the above npn type device type STN18.

Price: 500 £9; 1,000 £15

TYPE STN5. Silicon Planar Transistors npn TO-5 Metal Can. Types similar to: BFY50-51-52 and 2N2192-92. Price: 500 £9-50; 1,000 £16

TYPE STPL. As above but in pnp and similar to types 2N5354-56, 2N4058-2N4061 and 2N3702-3. Also used as complementary to the above npn devices type STNL.

Price: 500 £7:50; 1,000 £13 TYPE STNK. Silicon Planar Plastic Transistor npm with T0-18 pin circular lead configuration, I.C. 200mA, 300mW and similar to BC107.8-9, BC170, BC173, BC182-184, BC237-8-9 and BC337-8. Price: 500 £9:50; 1,000 £16

When ordering, please state type required, i.e., STNK or STN18, etc.



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NERVES: The RELAXTRON is generator. Besides being able to mask out extraneous unwanted sounds, it -has other very interesting pro-perties. IF YOI WORK IN NOISY OR DISTRACTING SURROUNDINGS, IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE CONCENTRAT-ING, IF YOU FEEL TENSED, UNABLE CO RELAX-then build this fantastic Relaxatron. Once used you will never want to be without it.—TAKE IT ANYWIFEE. Uses standard PP3 batteries (current mea so small that battery if it is almost shell life). CAN BE EASLLY BUILT BY ANYOFE OVER to be without it.—TAKE IT ANYWIFEE. Uses standard PP3 batteries (current mea so small that battery if it is almost shell life). CAN BE EASLLY BUILT BY ANYOFE OVER soldering necessary. All parts including case, a pair of crystal phones, Components soldering necessary. All parts including case, a pair of crystal phones, Components soldering necessary. All parts including case, a pair of crystal phones, Components wailable separately.)



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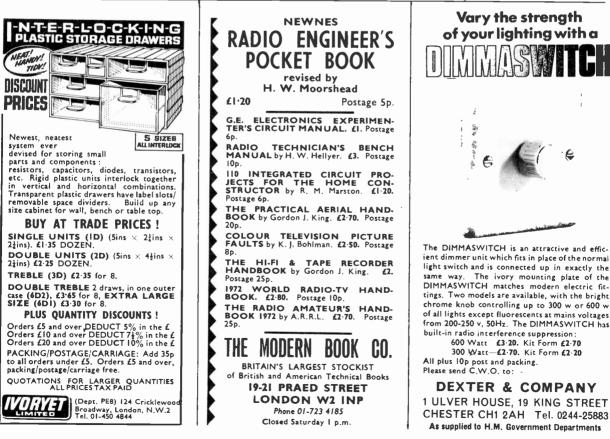
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Anyone from 9 years up can follow the step-hystep, easy as ABC, fully illicow the step-hystep, easy bodering necessary. 76 stations logged on rod aerial in 30 mins-Russia, Africa, USA, Switzerland, etc. Experience thrills of world wide news, sport, music, etc. Eareadrop on anusual broadcasts. Uses PP3 battery. Size only 3in x 4jin x 1jin. Only 22.75 + 200 p & p. Kit includes cabinet, screws, instructions, etc. (Parts available separately.)

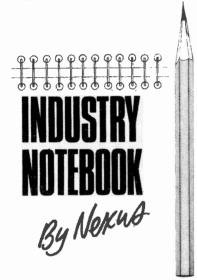
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D.F. SIXTY YEARS ON...

Sixty years ago the Marconi Company bought the Bellini-Tosi patents and put radio direction finding (r.d.f.) on the commercial map. It was only after the first world war, in 1920, that it was publicly revealed that it was British supremacy in the art of r.d.f. in 1916 that alerted the Admiralty to the fact that German warships were moving in the Wilhelmshaven area and resulted in the British Grand Fleet being ordered to sea and make for the German Bight. The following day the two fleets were engaged in the historic battle of Jutland.

The interesting point of this story is that Wilhelmshaven was 300 miles away from the British shorebased d.f. stations, well out of range, or so thought the Germans,



of British radio snoopers. The German ships in home waters were thus allowed to use low-power radio quite freely. But not only did the British observers note a sudden increase in radio traffic from a certain vessel but that during the afternoon it took up a new position some seven miles away.

Accuracy of the equipment was good enough to show a change of bearing of only 1.5 degrees. It was deduced, rightly, that the German fleet was receiving sailing orders and were taking up start positions.

Now let's move on to today's equipment. At a well equipped airport control tower, the controller can see at a glance the bearing of any aircraft which calls up control. He can have either a digital readout or a compass-type display, sometimes both. And this was the sort of equipment that Guy Fernau was working on at STC's Radio Division up to May, 1970, when the decision came to close the Division down. A new generation of solid state v.h.f./u.h.f. radio direction finding equipment for airport use was well on in development. STC had pioneered many developments inincluding wide-aperture aerial systems which minimise the effects of unwanted reflections from hills or hangars. It was a pity to see it all wasted so Fernau set up on his own, with STC blessing, to continue the development.

So was born Fernau Avionics Ltd., now installed in a country house with six acres of ground (for free-space aerial experiments) at Potters Bar.

The British Ministry of Defence is evaluating the equipment for the Royal Navy and a lot of interest was generated at the International Airport Construction and Equipment Exhibition at Geneva in June.

Some estimates put the quantity of valve equipment still in airport service as high as 97 per cent. Fernau's solid state equipment of equivalent performance is only a quarter of the price so there is clearly a big replacement market as well as a market for new airports now under construction.

... C & W 100 YEARS ON

Tuesday June 6 saw the 100th Anniversary of the formation of The Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., an amalgamation of four existing companies. This, and dozens of other companies, eventually became the massive Cable & Wireless Ltd. in 1934.

The earliest C & W company was actually formed in 1868 so the largest international telecommunications company in the world put down its first roots 104 years ago. Today C & W is still looking for expansion of business and I can reveal that one area being examined very seriously is airport services. Not only communications but all the electronics that goes into a modern airport, including navigational aids such as radar and ILS systems.

The company won the contract for equipping the new Seychelles International Airport, opened officially by Her Majesty the Queen earlier this year.

During the next five years equipment requirements for new or expanding airports are likely to exceed £40 million in value and another \pounds 8 million will be spent on updating old equipment. C & W could well capture a fair percentage of the market, especially in the developing areas of Africa, Central and South America, and the Far East.

One of C & W's strengths is the ability to train indigenous labour. Emergent countries like to have their own people running things. In Hong Kong, where C & W manage all the general telecommunications as well as the airport electronics, no less than 97 per cent of the staff of 1,650 are Chinese and the largest single sector is that of technicians and engineers.

It would be foolhardy to predict what the pattern of events will be in the second century of C & W's life but expansion in airport services looks like a good bet.

INTERNATIONAL OEM COMPONENT SUPPLY

And now for a really new company whose life is still measured in days. This is Neltronic (UK) Ltd., headed by John Williams who sees a big future in procuring components world-wide for Original Equipment Manufacture (OEM).

Williams has recently concluded a world tour during which he appointed purchasing agents in Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapore and Sweden. So Neltronic (UK) will be a big importer of overseas components for British manufacturers. But plans are also afoot for a two-way trade in which British components will be procured for overseas manufacturers.

Neltronic (UK) has been set up as part of the Auriema Group, American-based but operating in 17 countries and with the bulk of trade in Europe. So Williams has a flying start with a multi-national group, albeit small (400 employees), behind him but with big opportunities for expansion. The Soviet bloc countries constitute a market in which Williams has good contacts. He also sees good opportunities in Australia.

POST OFFICE PROMOTES DATA LINKS ON FILM

Keep an eye open for "Communicate to Live", a new Post Office film now coming on general release to your local cinema. It has won two major awards at film festivals, one in the U.S.A. and one in the U.K.

At the London preview I sat fascinated for the whole 23 minutes running time. Ronnie Whitehouse, who wrote and directed the film, has done a fine job on a difficult subject.

Real life applications of data transmission in the film included shots of youngsters at Monks Walk School, Welwyn Garden City, using a teletype computer terminal, students at Hatfield Polytechnic using computer visual displays, and a gruesome operating theatre sequence shot at St. Peter's Hospital, London.

Data transmission is the biggest growth area for the Post Office. Whether this film will sell more of it may be debatable but as sugarcoated education the film is certainly a success.

Practical Electronics August 1972



BULK COMPONENT LIST ...

Below is the complete list of components used in Digi-Cal (excluding the power supply).

Individual component lists will, of course, be published with circuit diagrams as they appear. The estimated total price for all

components is £110, assuming bulk purchase.

Prices can be kept to a minimum by buying in large quantities and the

following firms have kindly agreed to supply all digital integrated circuits and display devices at a reduced price, if bought as one package: Bi-Pak Semiconductors, Chromasonic Electronics, Electrovalue, Henry's Radio, L.S.T. Electronic Components, A. Marshall & Son, G. W. Smith & Co. (Radio), and Trampus Electronix. (For addresses see advertisements)

Integrated Circuits	Quantity	Resistors	Quantity	Plug-in Logic Cards	
SN7400	11	47Ω	15	Shirehall Dualine:	
SN7401	23	560 Ω	3	DL109/22	5
SN7402	1	1-2kΩ	25	DL109/44	5 7
SN7404	2	3-9kΩ	1	DL107/44 (optional)	1
SN7405	6	5.6k ()	26	DEronay	1
SN7408	1	15kΩ	1		
SN7410	7	180kΩ	4		
SN7413	1	100.10	1	Edge Connectors	
SN7420	1			Shirehall DPK165	12
SN7440	8	Capacitors		DL131 card guides	3 packets
SN7442	3	0.001µF	4		
SN7445	1	0.01 µF	1	Carrier Carrier 11	
SN7446	1	0.047µF	21	Seven Segment Indica	
SN7450	4	0.1µF	7	Minitron 3015F	8
SN7474	21	10µF 15V elect.	17		
SN7475	6	22μ F 15V elect.	2		
SN7483	3	150µF 15V elect.	1	Key Switches	
SN7486	ě	100,001 101 0.000.	(Bulgin type MP22 whit	
SN7490	12			blac	:k 9
SN7493	1	Transistors			
SN7494	8	E5200	9	I shall be	
SN7496	8 8	E5201	10	Lampholder	
SN74119	1	LUZU	10	Bulgin type D22	
SN74121	2				
SN74151	1	Diodes		Thursday have been been been been been been been be	
SN74154	2	General purpose silicor	1/5	Thumbwheel Switch	
SN74191	1	(West Hyde type "red")		Birch-Stolec type EB10N 1248+ a pair of end plates	1

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PART 2

By R.W.COLES

CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN CHASSIS AND POWER SUPPLIES

A T THE VERY beginning of the design of Digi-Cal it was recognised that a simple and reliable system to house the logic circuitry would be required, and at the same time a pleasing appearance had to be guaranteed so that the completed calculator would not only behave in a professional way, but also look the part.

With the large number of i.c.s involved it was considered essential that as far as possible the individual sections of the calculator should be easily separated by means of plugs and sockets to allow component accessibility, and it was eventually decided that the best way of achieving this was to use a versatile plug-in card system.

Finding a case for the design which would allow the use of plug-in cards and also be easily modified to incorporate a keyboard was quite difficult but eventually the "Contil" Mod-2 type "0" was chosen as the only design type which would fit the bill at a reasonable price.

MAIN CHASSIS CONSTRUCTION

The case for Digi-Cal consists of a "Contil" Mod-2 case with a sloping keyboard attached to the front. The case is supplied in seven sections; four blue panels which form two sides and the top and bottom; two grey panels forming the front and back; and an aluminium chassis plate. An extra grey panel is used to construct the keyboard.

CHASSIS PLATE

The large plate chassis which forms part of the Mod-2 case is a very important structural component of the design because it not only acts as a support for all the logic boards, but also forms a "ground-plane" for the logic interconnections.

The plate is mounted "upside down", that is with the flanges uppermost, in the lowest of the available fixing positions, so as to give sufficient room above it for the plug-in cards.

A large cut-out is made to accommodate the 12 edge connectors used in the design, although, in fact, an extra edge connector position is fully provided for, making 13 in all, to allow for any extra logic circuitry which may be added at a later date (see Fig. 2.1).

Two aluminium sheets are mounted above the chassis to act as supports for the logic cards, the edges of which slide in small plastic guides which are press fitted to the aluminium. In the prototype these aluminium sheets were cut from an extra "Contil" chassis plate, thus removing the need to bend accurate flanges, which are, of course, part of the chassis construction (see Fig. 2.2).

This is a rather uneconomic way of producing these supports although it does yield four quickrelease fasteners which were put to good use in the prototype as fasteners for the display and programme Veroboard panels.

At the front of the plate two cuts are made into the aluminium, and the resulting flange is bent down at an angle. This is done to drop the fixing level of the display panel which is mounted in a sloping position to give easy readability from steep viewing angles.

PLUG-IN CARD SYSTEM

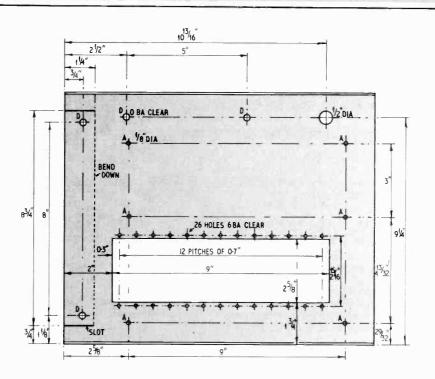
The plug-in cards used in the Digi-Cal are Shirehall Dualine type DL109. These are small boards with gold-plated edge connectors of 22 or 44 ways, each having positions for nine dual-in-line integrated circuits.

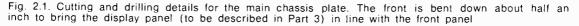
Integrated circuits with either 14 or 16 pins can be used and each pin position is provided with a printed three hole pad to facilitate wiring up with ordinary connecting wire. In addition to the printed pads, two power rails are incorporated which run past every i.c. position.

Some of the circuits used in Digi-Cal, namely the display, the keyboard, and the programme, did not lend themselves to the Dualine format, and in these cases special designs were made from 0-1in Veroboard which, while requiring extra wiring and hole cutting, provides quite a neat base for the logic.

The edge connectors best suited to the Dualine cards are the type DPK165 which have a full complement of 44 contacts.

The edge connectors are fixed under the chassis plate so that the cards plug in from above. For each socket two 4 in 6B.A. bolts should be used, with two extra nuts and washers acting as spacers to bring the mouths of the sockets flush with the plate and allowing sufficient room for the cards above the chassis.





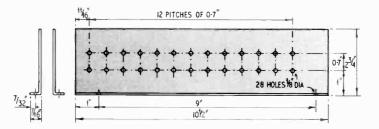


Fig. 2.2. These two plates support the plastic card guides

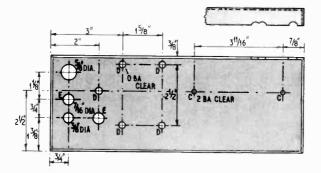


Fig. 2.3. The rear grey panel drilling details viewed from the flange side. Note the semicircular cutouts in the upper flange to allow access to the potentiometers on the power supply board

FRONT AND BACK PANELS

The rear grey panel supports the complete power supply and the drilling is quite straightforward, as shown in Fig. 2.3.

A rectangular hole must be cut in the front panel through which to view the display and the cutting of this should be done carefully. A "nibbling" tool is ideal for this job but if care is taken, sawing and filing will produce satisfactory results (see Fig. 2.4).

OPTICAL FILTERS

The seven-segment incandescent readout devices used on the Digi-Cal display board give the familiar white light output and can be used with a contrast enhancing filter of any colour. The filter material used in the prototype was obtained from West Hyde Developments, the red being found the most appropriate.

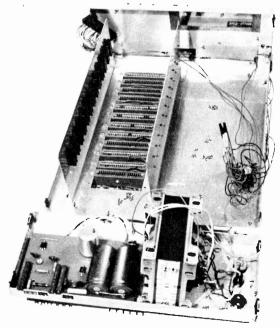
Two sheets of filter material are required to give sufficient contrast, one mounted on the inside of the front panel, and the other attached to the front of the display devices themselves.

After the display cut-out has been made in the front panel, the sheet of filter can be glued to the inside with contact adhesive, care being taken not to get any of the adhesive on the visible surfaces, and also to keep the filter as bump free as possible.

If the finishing of the display cut-out has been done carefully there will be no need to use an escutcheon to decorate the outside edges, but a trim can be incorporated if desired.

KEYBOARD CONSTRUCTION

The sloping keyboard attached to the front of Digi-Cal is made from $\frac{3}{8}$ in plywood and an extra



A photograph of the power supply unit in the prototype (Note that the bridge rectifier and mains fuse were not included)

The main chassis plate can be seen in this photograph and also the method of mounting the card guide supports

"Contil" type "0" front panel. The cutting and drilling details for the keyboard are shown in the diagrams (Figs. 2.5 and 2.6) and thanks to the simple fixing method used by the 22 push keys, this potentially tedious task is made easy.

The wooden keyboard frame is fastened to the front panel of the case by means of four wood screws, and provides the necessary solid support for the keyboard proper which is only lightly attached to the frame by two more wood screws to permit its removal when required.

The individual keys are snapped home into the oblong slots in the aluminium, the edges of which may need bevelling to allow them to easily slot into the recesses in the switches.

The lettering and numerals on the key switches is done with Letraset and protected with clear varnish, some experimentation being needed in the number of coats to produce a really durable finish.

The hole for the "decimal point" thumbwheel switch is cut in the same way as the key slots but it is recommended that the holes for the fixing bolts be marked and drilled after the thumbwheel has been inserted as a guide.

VEROBOARD PANEL

Nearly all the panel interconnections are made under the chassis, and to facilitate this, and to provide spare space for possible additional circuitry, an $11in \times 3.7in$ sheet of 0.1in Veroboard is mounted face up under the chassis alongside the edge connector array.

This panel is spaced from the chassis by two 6B.A. nuts on each of the supporting bolts, the proximity of the chassis being necessary to take full advantage of its ground plane properties.

A sheet of adhesive plastic stuck to the aluminium is advisable to prevent any short circuits when the panel is wired up.

POWER SUPPLY

The construction of the power supply is the first part of Digi-Cal which should be built since the plug-in cards to be constructed need reliable, well regulated power supplies.

The power requirements of Digi-Cal are straightforward: a well regulated five volt supply at 2.5 amps for the logic circuitry; and a 20 volt supply at 200mA for the "Minitron" display devices.

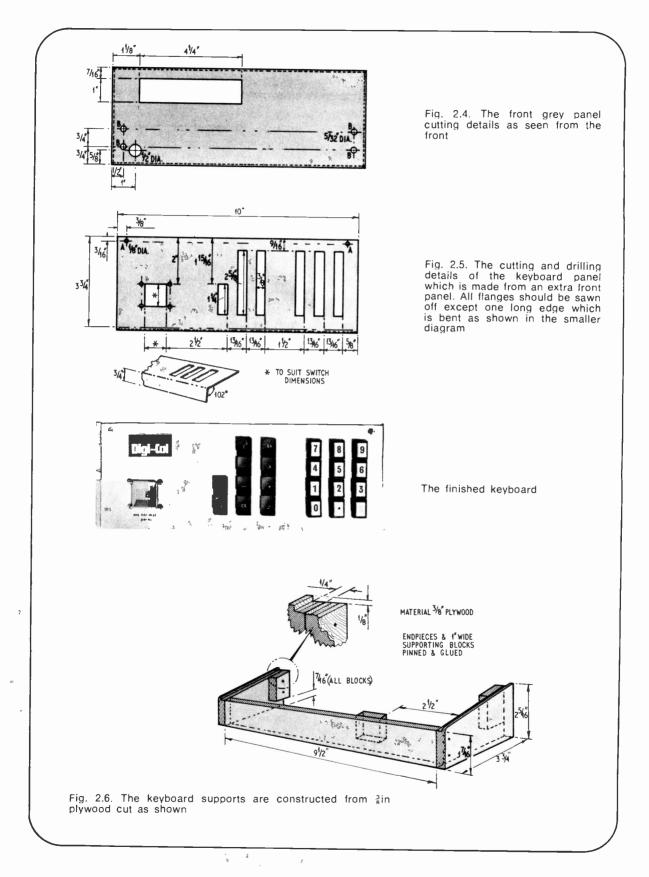
The back panel acts as a support for the entire power supply assembly which is therefore a removable module, only three wires being necessary to connect it to the rest of Digi-Cal.

POWER SUPPLY COMPONENTS

The circuit of the power supplies is shown in Fig. 2.7 and as can be seen, two integrated circuit regulators form the heart of the design.

These devices are both cheaper to buy and simpler to use than their equivalent in discrete components; at about $\pounds 1.25$ each they represent excellent value for money.

The mains input is applied to the fuse and transformer via a "rocker" on/off switch mounted in the extreme corner of the back panel, making operation from the front of the calculator a simple proposition, and retaining the integrity of the power supply "module".



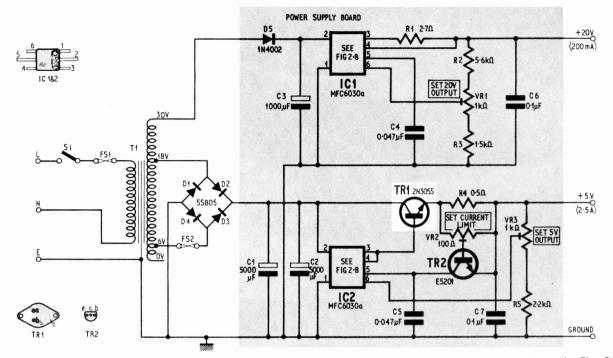


Fig. 2.7. Circuit diagram of the power supply. The internal circuit of the integrated circuits is shown in Fig. 2.8

The transformer itself provides all the necessary voltages and has an internal screen which, when earthed, prevents the capacitive coupling of highfrequency interference into the secondary.

The low voltage supply is rectified by a bridgerectifier module, which is heat-sinked to the back panel, alongside the transformer.

The circuit diagram of the i.e. regulator is shown in Fig. 2.8. It is a 1 watt regulator, with variable output voltage and current-limiting in a package the size of a pea.

THE 20 VOLT SUPPLY

The 20V supply uses the MFC6030a in its standard configuration, the 24V supply being half wave rectified by diode D5, smoothed by C3 and applied to pin 2 of the i.e. where it is reduced to a stable 20V by the emitter follower action of TRB and TRC.

The base of this compound transistor is driven by the output of the error amplifier TRD and TRE, which compares a fraction of the output voltage provided by the potentiometer chain, R2, VR1 and R3 with a stable reference voltage generated by a Zener and diode/transistor combination, DA, TRA, DB, C and D. Any difference detected by the error amplifier causes either more or less base current to be supplied to the compound transistor to bring the output voltage back to its preset level.

Current-limiting is provided by TRF working in conjunction with an external programming resistor. R1, which is chosen so that when the desired maximum current is reached, the voltage across the resistor is sufficient to turn on TRF and divert the drive current which would otherwise feed the base of TRB.

Capacitors C4 and C6 help to stabilise the regulator so that no high frequency oscillation can occur under transient conditions.

THE FIVE VOLT SUPPLY

The basic i.e. regulator can only supply a maximum of 200mA to an external load, so with the five volt supply the output of the i.e. is used to drive the base of a 2N3055 power transistor, thus expanding the current handling capacity of the circuit up to the required 2.5 amps. The 2N3055 has to dissipate about 15 watts under operational conditions and is therefore mounted outside the case on a substantial heatsink.

The internal current limiting circuit cannot easily be used with an external power transistor, but by using a single npn transistor (TR2) current limiting can be retained.

In this supply variable current limiting is achieved by tapping off a variable fraction of the

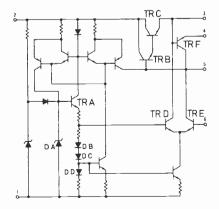
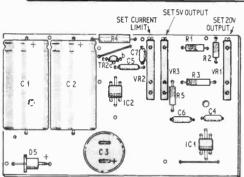
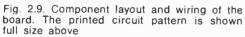


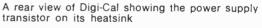
Fig. 2.8. The internal circuit diagram of the Motorola MFC6030a regulator i.c.



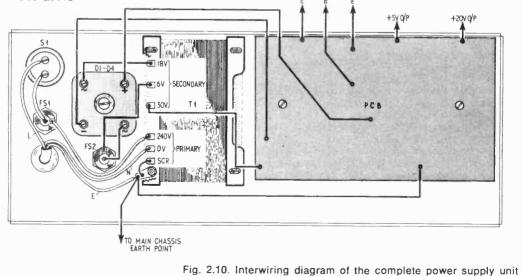








TO TRI ON REAR PANEL HEATSINK ç b e



voltage dropped by the current limiting sense resistor R4, by means of the potentiometer VR2.

The other components used in the 5V circuit perform similar functions to their counterparts in the 20V regulator.

PRINTED CIRCUIT MAKING

The power supply components, with the exception of the 5V series regulator transistor and transformer, are all mounted on a home-made printed circuit of simple design.

The use of a printed circuit is made necessary partly by the awkward shape of power supply components in general, and also by the high currents which are carried by some of the printed tracks.

The etching of the circuit is simply achieved by painting on the conductor pattern shown in Fig. 2.9 with quick drying paint, and then immersing the copper laminate in solution of 60' per cent ferric chloride, obtainable from good chemists.

COMPONENTS . . .

CASE AND KEYBOARD

Contil Mod-2 type "0" case with extra front panel and either an extra type "0" chassis or a sheet of 18 s.w.g. aluminium (see text), ≵in plywood for the keyboard support

POWER SUPPLY MODULE

Resistors R1 2.7Ω

R2 5.6kΩ

R4 0·5Ω3W R5 2·2kΩ

R3 $1.5k\Omega$ All $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}W$ carbon unless otherwise stated

Potentiometers

VR1	1kΩ lin. preset)
V R2	100 Ω lin. preset	≻All Bourn's "Trimpot"
VR3	1kΩ lin. preset)

Capacitors

Transformer

T1 Mains transformer, secondary 0-6-10-15-18-30 2A (West Hyde Developments type TRB)

Transistors TR1 2N3055

2N3055 TR2 E5201 (West Hyde)

Diodes

- D1-4 5SB05 bridge rectifier (I.R.)
- D5 1N4002 or any 100 p.i.v. 1A diode

Integrated Circuits IC1, IC2 MFC6030a (2 off)

.

Switch

S1 On/off switch (Bulgin type S1B825)

Miscellaneous

FS1 2A fuse and holder (Belling Lee L575) FS2 2.5A fuse and holder (Belling Lee L575) Heatsink for TR1 (Marex type 10DN0200A300 or similar) 5in × 3in copper clad laminate When all the unpainted copper has been dissolved by the etchant (about half an hour) the circuit can be washed and the paint removed with scouring powder to reveal the bright copper conductors.

Hole drilling is best completed with a drill about 1mm in diameter, after the hole pattern has been checked for accuracy with the actual components to be used, as some size variation of things like electrolytics and potentiometers is inevitable.

Smoothing of the low voltage supply is achieved by two $5,000\mu$ F capacitors in parallel, the large total capacity being necessary because of the high currents involved. The precise total value is not critical, and anything larger than $6,500\mu$ F will suffice; the most critical feature of these capacitors is their size, very little room being available on the printed circuit.

MOUNTING THE BOARD

The power supply printed board is mounted above the chassis line in the back panel by means of two 2B.A. bolts, spacing from the panel being achieved with two or three extra nuts. With this amount of spacing the potentiometers are not accessible from above, and it is necessary to file three semicircular cutouts in the back panel as shown in Fig. 2.3.

The heatsink used in the prototype was one of the type commonly used in audio amplifiers to mount two output transistors, this was cut in half and mounted on the outside of the back panel by means of four 6B.A. bolts. The actual heatsink used is not important provided that it has at least 30 square inches of surface area exposed. The 2N3055 must be insulated from the heatsink using the usual mica washer and bushes provided with the device when purchased.

Interwiring is carried out as shown in Fig. 2.10.

TESTING THE POWER SUPPLY

When the power supply module has been assembled it can be tested by plugging it into the mains supply and connecting a voltmeter to the output of each supply in turn. The potentiometers should all be set to mid-travel before the mains is switched on, and the voltages measured should be fairly close to their required value, accurate setting being made with the appropriate potentiometer.

The current-limiting for the 20V supply is preset and should not be tested by shorting out the supply, as it will only safely handle brief short circuits of the type which can occur accidentally whilst wiring up.

The current limiting of the 5V supply is able to handle continuous short circuits, and the threshold value can be set by connecting an ammeter across the output terminals of the supply and adjusting the current limit potentiometer until a reading of 2.5 amps is obtained.

The 2.5 amp setting is required for the finished calculator, but if the supply is going to be used to check each separate board as it is completed the current limit can be set to suit each situation, thus avoiding any spectacular shorts!

It should be noted that several of the power supply components, including the 20V regulator i.c., do get quite hot in operation: this is quite normal and constructors can rest assured that all components are operated well within their maximum ratings.

Next month: Construction of display panel



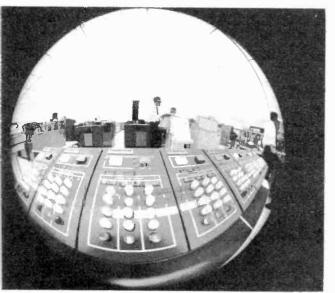
TRANSISTORS FOR COMMUNICATIONS

THE Post Office Research Department receives the award for the development and production of high performance silicon planar transistors for use in undersea communications cables.

During the last 10 years the research department at Dollis Hill has perfected the transistor so that they can work non-stop without failure for not less than 20 years, and they are now the key elements in the submerged repeaters of international and intercontinental submarine cable systems.

The electrical performances of the earliest 4A-type, of the 10A-type, and of the latest 40-type all compare will with their commercial contemporaries but the most important innovation is the achievement of ultra-reliability. The submarine system will fail if a single amplifying transistor, in a total of more than 3,000 in the longest cable, fails, or if the mean gain change of all the transistors exceeds ± 3 per cent. In addition the gain change of a single transistor must not exceed ± 50 per cent.

Today the most modern submarine cable systems carry more than 1,800 telephone conversations simultaneously compared with only 100 or so in the early 1960s. Cables of even greater capacity—carrying up to 4,000 conversations at once—are on the way.



The computer hall at Boadicea House

Reservation equipment at BOAC's London air terminal





Transistor "headers" being examined for flaws

BOADICEA

THE 1972 award made to BOAC airlines management services department was for the design and setting up of a computer complex to handle all requirements for a worldwide airline.

Known as BOADICEA, British Overseas Airways Digital Information Computer for Electronic Automation, this is the first time that the Queen's Award has been bestowed for a computer system.

Technically, Boadicea represents the successful installation of probably the most advanced and varied realtime computer system in the world. More than 50 computers are linked together through a worldwide communications network, using lines at speeds ranging from 50 bauds to 9,600 bauds (a baud equals one bit per second), to serve over 200 BOAC and associated airline offices in 66 different countries.

The use of TV screen terminals operating in a conversational mode, direct computer to computer links, and the use of widely varying data transmission techniques necessitated by a worldwide coverage, were all in their infancy when the system was first conceived.

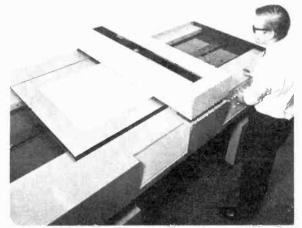
Of particular significance has been the high degree of integration achieved with Boadicea. A whole range of related applications all operate together in real-time sharing the same computers, the same communications networks and the same files. Integration of real-time activities poses very severe problems particularly when it comes to adding a further real-time application to those already operational. This is particularly crucial in BOAC's case because of the 24 hours a day nature of their activities.

The main advantage to the travelling public is the reservations system which uses cathode ray tube readout and solid state keyboards for operator's use. Reservation staff in the UK. Europe and North America have, at their fingertips, instant reservation information on all flights. Seat availability on any flight can be established within seconds and four flights are displayed on request to aid passengers' selection.

Seat reservations, hotel bookings, car hire and any special requirements can be made through the computer system up to 10 months in advance.

This month Electronorama devotes its pages to the 1972 Queen's Award to Industry, where electronics scored notable successes for technical expertise. Nearly a third of the Queen's Awards for technological innovation was won by firms in the electronics field.





The Ferranti Master Plotter



Four Relative Motion markers have been positioned on echoes considered to be collision risks. Some minutes after the markers were aligned with the echoes, it can be seen that two of the echoes have moved off their markers and are passing well clear. The other two echoes continuing are to along their move markers and therefore are collision risks

The Decca AC 626 Anti-Collision Radar installed in the M.V. Scotia



AUTOMATED DRAUGHTING

THE Scottish group of Ferranti Ltd. have won the award for their data processing range of automated draughting equipment developed and manufactured in Edinburgh.

The ADE system revolves around a computer and specialised peripheral equipment including a reader, micro-plotter and a master-plotter.

The reader is a digitiser with which an operator converts the information on a drawing into numerical form. The reader tape is used by the computer to generate a set of numerical data which defines the part and the computer programmes convert the stored data to control tapes for automatically controlling the manufacturing machines.

The ADE micro-plotter is a high speed plotter used to produce fully dimensioned, detailed drawings on microfilm and provides a processed microfilm aperture card. The input to the plotter can be in the form of paper tape or in the form of magnetic tape. Alternatively, the plotter can be connected directly on-line to a computer.

The master-plotter is a very accurate drawing machine for precision reproduction of graphical information from tape or computer input. Typical applications include printed circuit masters, graticules, templates, maps and lofted masters for ships, aircraft and automobiles.

ANTI-COLLISION RADAR

PROBABLY one of the most consistent winners of the Queen's Award over the last few years has been Decca Radar. This year they received the award for technical application in their anti-collision radar system.

This was the first marine radar to show simultaneously on one display both the relative and true information required to assess a collision situation. The electronic techniques developed by Decca to do this have proved in service to be both effective and highly reliable.

Using the time-honoured principle whereby another ship is "deemed to be on a collision course" if two or more compass bearings of her remain constant, the anticollision radar employs up to five relative motion markers on a monitor screen. Any one of these markers may be placed with its far end on a suspect echo; the marker then remains at constant bearing and distance from its own ship, providing a relative motion reference. It the echo travels down the marker it is on a collision course, if it moves off to one side the ship concerned will pass ahead or astern as indicated.

Another company to receive an award in the field of radar was Cossor Electronics. Their system was for secondary surveillance radar for air traffic control.

At the time of going to press we had received no information from Cossor on their system.

EXPORT AWARDS

Awards for export achievement went to the following firms in the electronics industry:

Gunsons Sortex Ltd. Electronic colour sorting equipment.

Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd. Marine communications and navigational aids.

National Cash Register Co. Ltd. Cash registers, computers, accounting and adding machines.

Racal-Mobilcal Ltd. Portable radio transmitters/ receivers. PRESENTING THE PEELECTRONIC PLANO

An electronic piano tailored for the modern home. Authentic piano sounds from an instrument a guarter the size of the conventional pianoforte.



PORTABILITY

670

F FIVE OGTAVE PIANO KEYBÓARD FROM F TO F

🖈 VARIABLE ATTACK AND DECAY

★ BUILT-IN AMPLIFIER AND SPEAKERS (FACILITY FOR 'PHONES)

★ ALL I.C. FREQUENCY DIVIDERS

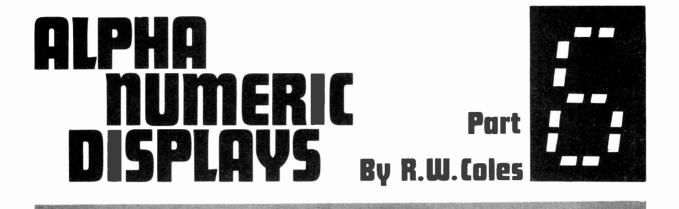
ALSO: EXPERIMENTAL LOGIC UNIT

For constructors new to logic circuits, this article describes, with the aid of a practical switching circuit, all the conventional logic functions

SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR

Audio frequency and transient responses are best measured with the help of a fast rise time square wave generator. This instrument provides four preset square wave frequencies to cover the pass bands in which the audio engineer is interested

PRACTICAL ELECTRONCES September issue on sale August 11



Practical L.E.D. Displays

AST MONTH we looked at the exciting new Light Emitting Diode (L.E.D.) display devices and considered their basic characteristics and advantages. This month we shall be seeing how L.E.D. indicators can be incorporated into a practical readout system which could be used in digital clocks, counters, or voltmeters, and which is built using readily available TTL logic.

MULTI-DIGIT DISPLAYS

The circuit arrangement for driving a single "seven-segment" L.E.D. display was shown last month, the same basic logic array of data-store/ decoder/indicator also being examined in the sections covering gas-filled and incandescent devices: there is therefore no need to spend any more time looking at this simple system, and we can continue on to a rather more complex circuit for use with the economic "multi-digit" L.E.D. packages.

As we mentioned 'last month, the price of L.E.D. readouts is fairly high at present, although it is dropping rapidly and the projected cost for a couple of years hence is very low indeed.

To take the fullest advantage of low L.E.D. prices an economic packaging system is essential, and the simplest way to achieve this is to put more than one digit in each moulded plastic package. This is readily done because of the small size of these devices and their similarity to integrated circuits, and the resultant readout is easier to use because of the reduced interconnections required.

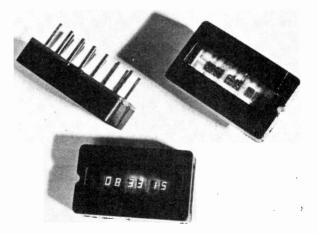
At the time of writing, packages are available containing up to six "seven-segment" digits, and the number of digits will no doubt increase as demand grows and prices drop.

TIME-SHARING SYSTEMS

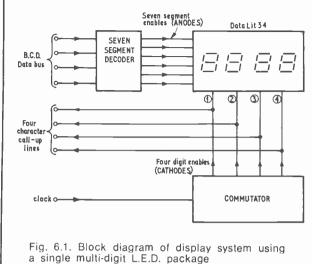
An individual L.E.D. indicator requires eight anode wires (seven segments plus decimal point) and one cathode wire, making nine in all. For a package with more than one digit the number of lead-outs required could be nine times N, where N is the number of digits, and such a large total is neither practical nor desirable. To overcome this lead-out problem, multi-digit packages are internally wired to give eight common anode wires, to which corresponding segments of each digit are connected, and a separate cathode wire for each digit, giving a total pin-count of eight plus N, a much better state of affairs which allows up to six digits to be housed in a 14 pin dual in line pack.

The inevitable sacrifice which has to be made with this scheme is that it is not possible to "talk to" all of the digits all of the time, and the drive circuit has to work in a "time-shared", or multiplex, system where only one digit at a time is addressed and allowed to display its data.

This is not such a disadvantage as it may seem, since it also means that only one expensive sevensegment decoder is required for the whole display instead of one for each digit, and by making the scanning rate high enough the resultant readout is indistinguishable from a separately addressed scheme.



Six figures in one dual-in-line package illustrates the extreme miniaturisation that can be achieved using L.E.D. techniques. Producing yellow light, this device is intended for film annotation (Ferranti)



THE BASIC SYSTEM

The basic block diagram for a display system employing a single, multi-digit L.E.D. package is shown in Fig. 6.1.

With a "time-shared" system such as this only one of the four digits will be illuminated at any instant in time, each of the digits being turned on in succession by the output pulses from the commutator.

The fact that any particular digit is not continuously illuminated is not noticed by the human eye because the brain ignores flicker above a frequency of about 50Hz. In practical display systems a refresh frequency of about 100Hz is used, making the required clock frequency N times 100Hz, or 400Hz in the case of a four-digit display output. The waveforms from the commutator, which consists of a divide-by-four binary counter and a one-of-four decoder, are shown in Fig. 6.2.

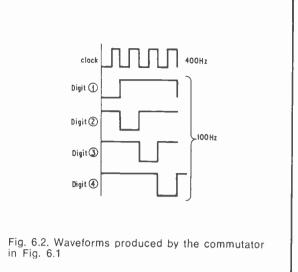
When a particular "digit-enable" strobe is present the cathode of its associated L.E.D. digit is grounded to allow the "segment enables" to turn the appropriate segments to display the data, which is simultaneously called up by the same strobe from the counter or store where it is held.

After its display period (of 2.5ms) the first digit strobe disappears and the next digit in the sequence is enabled, new data being presented to the decoder at the same time.

DRIVE CURRENTS

Because each digit is only illuminated for a quarter of the total display time (in this particular case) it is necessary to increase the L.E.D. current during the "on" period to ensure the same brightness as a continuous display.

At first sight it might appear that the current needs to be increased by a factor of four to compensate for the fact that it is off for three-quarters of the time, but in fact another advantage is gained from time-shared operation in that this system gives an apparently brighter display for the same timeaveraged current.



Thus it turns out that the average current required by the $\frac{1}{2}$ in digits used in multi-digit displays is only about 3mA per segment for operation in a timeshared system, whereas rather higher currents are required for static operation at the same apparent intensity. For the four-digit display, assuming an average current of 3mA, the required drive current (for each segment) is four times 3mA during the "on" period.



This calculator from Hewlett-Packard uses L.E.D. devices for its ten digit display

DATA-BUS SYSTEM

An important advantage of any multiplex display system is that all the data held in the store can be transmitted to the display system by only four wires, regardless of how many separate digits are to be displayed.

Needless to say this fact becomes increasingly useful as the number of digits increases: an eight digit display requires only four wires (plus a possible eight call-up wires) instead of 32 needed for a static display, and this is in addition to the fact that a saving of seven decoders is made.

The four wires used are called the "data-bus", a name derived from the omnibus characteristic of lines which carry all the data at one time or another, but only enough data to define one digit at any particular instant.

The information carried by the data-bus must of course be synchronised with the "digit strobes" which "enable" each readout device in turn, and there are several different ways of achieving this.

The simplest system is to connect each four bit group of B.C.D. data to the data-bus via four gates which can be enabled simultaneously when required. The corresponding bit outputs from each group of gates are then wired together to form each wire of the bus, as shown in Fig. 6.3.

SHIFT REGISTER STORE

An alternative way of achieving the same result is shown in Fig. 6.4. Here the data for display is stored in groups of four shift-register bistables with the corresponding bits of each digit being connected together to form a serial shift-register.

Each of the flip-flops is clocked simultaneously which causes each four bit group to be propagated down the register, eventually re-entering from the left via the feedback loop. The data bus itself is taken from the extreme right-hand end, a new set of data appearing on it after each clock pulse.

With this system the character call-up lines are dispensed with and instead the commutator clock is used to clock the registers to ensure synchronism. This type of data-bus drive could be more economical if the source of data can also be used to form the shift register, but this is obviously not possible if the data comes from counters or switches, and in these cases the gating scheme is preferable.

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM

The chosen L.E.D. package for the system is the Data Lit 34, available from the Industrial Electronic Components Division of Guest International Ltd.

The DL34 contains four $\frac{1}{6}$ in digits, each with a right-hand decimal point, and is encased in a redepoxy package with outside dimensions of 0.74 in \times 0.39 in, as shown in Fig. 6.5.

The pin configuration of this device is the same as that of a conventional 14 pin D.I.L. pack, and a recommended way of mounting these components is to use a D.I.L. socket of the type which are now available at low cost through the suppliers advertising in this magazine.

The circuit in which the DL34 is used is shown in Fig. 6.6; eight i.c. packages are used in all, along with five transistors and 13 resistors.

The B.C.D. data on the data-bus is decoded by an SN7448 decoder which differs from the SN7446/

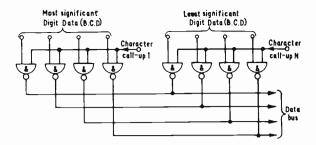


Fig. 6.3. The simplest "data-bus" system using groups of four gates "enabled" in turn for each digit

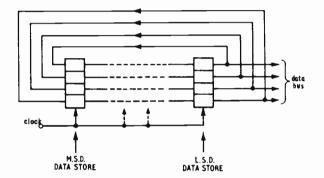


Fig. 6.4. Alternative system using a shift-register to present successive digits to the "data-bus"

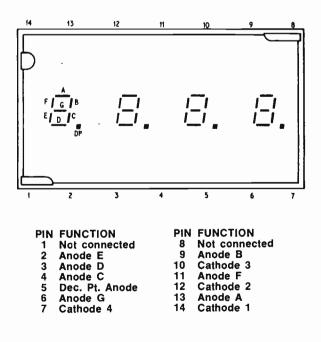
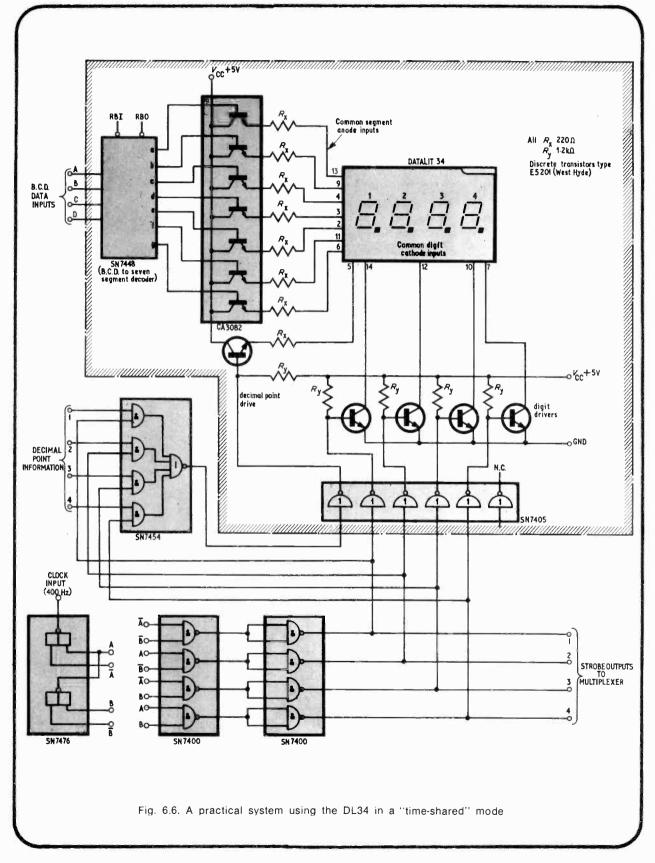


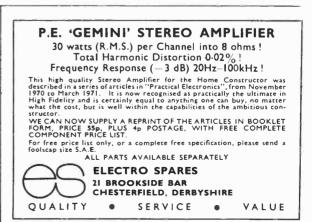
Fig. 6.5. The DL34 L.E.D. package shown three times actual size





YATES ELECTRONICS C.W.O. PLEASE. POST AND PACKING PLEASE ADD 100 TO ORDERS UNDER £2. (FLITWICK) LTD. Catalogue which contains data sheets for most of the ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT components listed will be sent free on request. KEMPSTON HARDWICK 10p stamp appreciated. BEDFORD OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAYS MULLARD POLYESTER CAPACITORS C296 SERIES 400V: 0.001μF, 0.0015μF, 0.0022μF, 0.0033μF, 0.0047μF, 2±p. 0.0068μF, 0.01μF, 0.015μF, 0.022μF, 0.033μF, 3p. 0.047μF, 0.068μF, 0.1μF, 4p. 0.15μF, 6p. 0.22μF, 7±p. 0.33μF, 11p. 0.47μF, 13p. 160V: 0.01μF, 0.015μF, 0.023μF, 0.047μF, 0.068μF, 3p. 0.1μF 3±p. 0.15μF 4±p. 0.22μF, 5p. 0.33μF, 6p. 0.47μF, 7±p. 0.68μF, 11p. 1.0μF, 13p. RESISTORS W Iskra high stability carbon film—very low noise—capless construction. W Muliard CR25 carbon film—very small body size 7:5 x 2:5mm 2% ELECTROSIL TR5 1% ELECTRC-Power watts Tolerance 1 0% 1 0% 1 0% 1 0% 1 0% 1 0% Values available E24 E12 E24 E12 E12 E12 Price Range 4·7Ω-2·2ΜΩ 3·3MΩ-10MΩ 100 + 0-8p 0-8p 1-99 -99 1p 1p MULLARD POLYESTER CAPACITORS C280 SERIES 250V P.C. mounting: 0·01μF, 0·015μF, 0·022μF, 3p. 0·033μF, 0·047μF, 0·068μF, 3ip. 0·1μF, 4p. 0·15μF, 0·22μF, 5p. 0·33μF, 6ip. 0·47μF, 8ip. 0·66μF, 11p. 1·0μF, 13p. 1·5μF, 20p. 2·2μF, 24p. 10Ω-1ΜΩ 1Ω- 3.9Ω 4.7Ω-1ΜΩ 1Ω-10Ω 3-5p |p |p 6p 36 3p 0-8p 0-8p 5-5p Ē12 Quantity price applies for any selection. Ignore fractions on total order. CERAMIC DISC CAPACITORS 100pF to 10,000pF, 2p each. DEVELOPMENT PACK 0.5 watt S% lskra resistors 5 off each value 4.7Ω to $1M\Omega$. E12 pack 325 resistors £2.40. E24 pack 650 resistors £4.70. POTENTIOMETERS Carbon track $5k\Omega$ to $2M\Omega$, log or linear (log $\frac{1}{2}W$, lin $\frac{1}{2}W$). Single, 12p. Dual gang (stereo), 40p. Single D.P. switch 24p. SKELETON PRESET POTENTIOMETERS MULLARD C437 SERIES 100/40, 160/25, 250/16, 400/10, 640/6-4, 800/4, 1000/2-5, 9p. 100/64, 160/40, 250/25, 400/16, 640/10, 1250/4, 1000/6-4, 1600/2-5, 12p. 160/64, 250/40, 400/2-5, 640/16, 2000/4, 1000/10, 1600/6-4, 2500/2-5, 15p. 250/64, 400/40, 640/25, 3200/4, 1000/16, 1600/10, 2500/6-4, 4000/2-5, 18p. Linear: 100, 250, 500Ω and decades to 5MQ. Horizontal or vertical P.C. mounting (0-1 matrix). Sub-miniature 0-1W, **5p** each. Miniature 0-25W, **6p** each. TRANSISTORS RS BC108 BC109 BC147 BC148 BC149 BC157 BC158 BC159 BC159 BC131 OCP71 40p ORP12 50p 2N2369 16p 2N2646 60p 2N2926R 9p 2N2926V 9p 2N2926V 9p 15p 12p 12p BFY51 22p BFY52 22p BSY 56 32p OC26 45p OC28 45p OC35 45p OC42 12p OC44 12p OC44 12p OC45 12p AC107 AC126 AC127 AC128 AC131 AC132 AD140 AD161 AD162 AF114 AF115 AF115 AF117 AF118 BC107 10p 2N3703 12p 2N3703 12p 2N3704 13p 2N3705 12p 2N3706 11p 2N3707 12p 2N3709 11p 2N3709 11p 2N3710 11p 2N3710 11p 100 ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS Miniature P.C. mounting (µF/V): 10/12, 50/12, 100/12, 200/12, 5/25, 10/25, 25/25, 100/25 5n each. 10p 13p 13p 13p 13p 13p 75p 75p 32p 25p 15p 12p 12p 50p 33p 20p 20p 20p JACK PLUGS AND SOCKETS VEROBOARD 0-1 22p 24p 24p 27p 75p Standard screened Standard insulated Stereo screened Standard socket 18p 2:5mm insulated Standard socket 35p 3:5mm screened Standard socket 15p 2:5mm socket Stereo socket 18p 3:5mm socket 2N2926G 10p 0.15 80 16p 24p 27p 57 ± p 82p 60p 42p 11p 52p 42p 20p 8p 13p BD132 BF179 BF181 BF194 BF195 BFY50 2N3054 58p OC70 12p 2N4062 12p 8p 8p ZTX302 15p ZTX500 16p ZTX503 16p 40362 58p 0C71 0C72 12p 2N3055 2N3442 140p 2N3055 60p 120 D.I.N. PLUGS AND SOCKETS 2 pin, 3 pin, 5 pin 180°, 5 pin 240°, 6 pin Plug 12p. Socket 8p. 4 way screened cable, 15p/metre. 6 way screened cable 22p/metre. OC81 12p OC82D 12p 38p 15p 22p 2N3702 13p LINEAR I.C.'s (D.I.L.) DIL Socket 14 709 50p 741, 50p and 16 pin. 16p 710 50p 748, 50p ZENER DIODES 400mW 5% 3.3V to 30V, 15p. BATTERY ELIMINATOR £1.5 9V mains power supply, 5ame size as PP9 battery €1-50 DIODES RECTIFIER BY127 1250V BZV10 800V BZY13 200V IN4001 50V IN4004 400V IN4007 1000V SIGNAL OA85 OA90 OA91 OA202 IN4148 BA114 12p 25p 20p 7p 8p 12p 1A 6A 1A 1A THERMISTORS VA10555 15p; VA10665 15p; VA1077 15p; R53 €1-35. COMPACT CASSETTES—IN PLASTIC LIBRARY BOX C90 65p C120 85p. 5p 8p LARGE (CAN) ELECTROLYTICS 1600µF 64V 74p 2500µF 40V 74p 2500µF 50V 58p 2500µF 64V 80p 3200μF 16V 4500μF 16V 4500μF 25V **BRUSHED ALUMINIUM PANELS** 50 p 50 p £1 · 68 £1 · 10 16V 25V 50V 12in x 6in = 25p; 12in x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in = 10p; 9in x 2in = 7p. 80p 5000µF 2800µF 100V HIGH VOLTAGE TUBULAR CAPACITORS 1,000 VOLT 0·01μF 10p 0·047μF 13p 0·22μF 0·022μF 12p 0·1μF 13p 0·47μF 40p 60p 12p 20p 22p 650 POLYSTYRENE CAPACITORS 160V 2½% 10µF to 1,000µF EI2 Series Values 4p each.





7447 types we have met up to now in that it gives "active high" outputs instead of "active low". This means that when a particular segment output is activated it is at a positive potential (normally $V_{\rm ec}$) rather than at ground. If it is not activated, then the opposite condition will apply.

The output impedance of the SN7448 in the high state is too high to supply the current required by the L.E.D.s directly so an emitter follower buffer stage has to be incorporated to reduce it. This need not mean a mass of discrete transistors and wiring however, since R.C.A. have kindly foreseen these requirements and packaged seven high-current *npn* transistors with a common-collector connection in a 14 pin D.I.L. pack called the CA3082.

CURRENT SETTING RESISTORS

The seven emitter outputs of the CA3082 are connected to the DL34 segment inputs (common anodes) via the necessary current setting resistors which determine the segment currents and therefore the brightness of the display.

The chosen drive current for this application is an average of 3mA, time-sharing makes this 12mA and with this value determined and the V_f of the L.E.D., the V_{be} of the emitter follower and the V_{sat} of the digit drivers all known, it is a simple matter to work out the resistance required by Ohm's law.

$$R_{x} = \frac{V_{ee} - (V_{be} + V_{f} + V_{sat})}{I} \frac{k\Omega}{drive \text{ current in mA}} = \frac{5 - (0.7 + 1.7 + 0.2)}{12} k\Omega$$

 $R_{\rm x} = 200\Omega$ (nearest preferred value is 220 Ω)

COMMUTATOR ACTION

The sequencing of the display is timed by a master clock square-wave input which should have a frequency of about 400Hz to give the required 100Hz refresh rate for each digit. This clock may be already available in many systems, but if it is not it can be simply generated in a number of ways, one example being shown in Fig. 6.7.

Note that the exact frequency of the clock is not critical, 400Hz being a "nominal" value.

The clock is used to drive a simple two stage binary counter made by cascading the two J-K flipflops in an SN7476 (or similar) i.c. The outputs from the counter are decoded by a quad two input gate (SN7400) to give the necessary strobing pulses to drive the display, and these are then inverted by a further SN7400 to make them the right polarity to drive the rest of the system.

A gating, or multiplexing system has been chosen to provide the data-bus, and the output strobes from the SN7400 are used to enable this, one digit at a

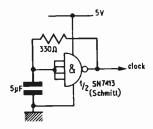


Fig. 6.7. A simple method of generating clock pulses using half of an SN7413 i.c.

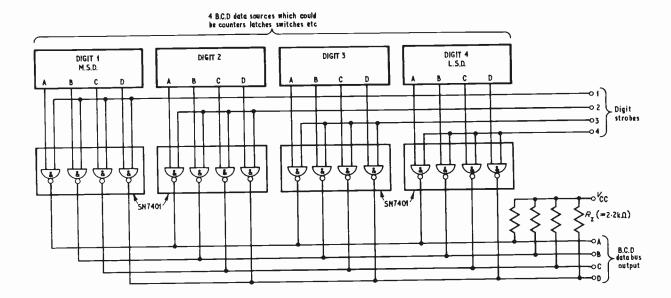


Fig. 6.8. A multiplexer for four digits using SN7401 i.c.s to present each digit in turn to the data-bus



The large L.E.D. devices used in this instrument are automatically varied in brightness by ambient light conditions (Dana)

time. The strobes are also used to control the digitdriver transistors via an SN7405 hex open-collector inverter which provides the necessary base drive.

The digit drive transistors are the economical E5201 (West Hyde) or a similar *npn* switch with a gain of 40 or more and a current handling capability of about 200mA.

DECIMAL POINT SELECTION

If a decimal point is to be used in the display it is necessary to add another emitter follower to drive it. The SN7405 package has a couple of spare inverters and one of these can be used as the interface between the emitter follower and the required decimal point decoder gate.

The decoder gate itself can be an SN7454 fourwide two-input and-or-invert gate, its purpose being to turn on the decimal point driver only when the correct digit is being displayed.

The decimal point information is fed to the display system on four wires, one for each point position; the level on the wire corresponding to the required point will be either an open circuit or a logic "1"; all others should be at earth or logic "0". These inputs are gated with their respective strobes to ensure that the point only appears in its single correct position.

If a fixed decimal point is required, as for example in a digital clock, the SN7454 can be left out and the inverter driven straight from the desired digit strobe.

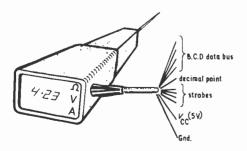


Fig. 6.9. A suggested design for a probe with an integral display

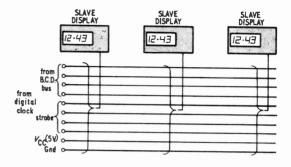


Fig. 6.10. A time-shared system which would allow many clock displays to be driven from a single source

MULTIPLEXER

A suitable multiplexer for use with the display system described is shown in Fig. 6.8. It consists of four SN7401 quad two input open collector gates and four resistors and is driven by the digit-strobes from the display system proper.

Note that open collector gates are essential for this job, and that SN7400 gates are not suitable due to the fact that the outputs of several gates are connected directly together and used to perform the "wired-OR" logic operation.

Interconnection of outputs is not permitted with the basic TTL gate because of the "active pull-up" output stage. The SN7401 is a gate specially produced to allow wired-OR in TTL systems, and has no pull-up device incorporated.

APPLICATIONS

This particular display system can be used wherever the small digit size is acceptable, but there are two particular applications where it would be of outstanding usefulness.

It will be noticed that in the circuit of Fig. 6.6 some of the components are separated by being enclosed by a shaded box. This is about the best grouping for the minimum number of components to be mounted a long way from the mother unit, and if these are carefully assembled a very small display package can result.

This small unit can be mounted in the probe of say, a digital multimeter, and in this application would eliminate a good deal of the neck twisting associated so often with the traditional "front panel" display when measuring in some inaccessible corner. A possible probe design is shown in Fig. 6.9.

Another use for this display, again relying on the remote operation of the components in the box, is as one of a number of "slave displays" all showing the same information. The most likely information here would be the time, which would be derived from a single digital clock, with or without a built-in display.

A possible wiring scheme is shown in Fig. 6.10. With this latter scheme the fan-out of the devices in the master-unit would have to be considered, and a good solution is to use non-inverting buffer gates as drivers for the eight logic bus lines.

Next month: Other types of display



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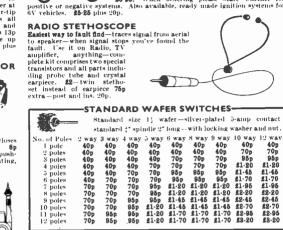
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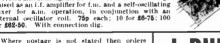
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The out rung: PULSE GENERATORS Nectronic, made by Sniths, Operated by single 1-5 volt battery or transformer and rectifier. Two models, one gives 10 pulses per second the other gives 8. In plastic enclosures, size approx 2in x 1 in x 1 in deep. Price \$2 each 10 for \$18. AMPLIFIER IN CASE & SPEAKER' Marketed by British Relay under the name Lavistor. This is in a very near booking cabinet and is ideal around the home or in the workshop for trouble shouting or for testing out a quick lash up. Nize approx. 91 in x 6 in x 32 in deep. Input is via a matching transformer and volume control and amplifier may be powered by an internal W battery or an external 110 source. Speaker is an R-A elipitcal 6in x 33 in 10,000 gauss. The amplifier proper is a Newmarked model ref. P.C.4. Price \$3:50 each 10 for \$31:50. Post & insurance 20p. MAINS TRANSFORMER SNIPS

MAINS TRANSFORMER SNIPS

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Transformers, Primary 230-240V. Secondary 65-0-6-5 1 amp. With fitted primary screen 65p each or 10 for £5-85.

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

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

QUIZ INDICATOR

N a quiz where the first person to raise their hand has the right to answer, a dispute can arise as to who was actually first. The circuit shown in Fig. 1 is an extremely simple method that can resolve differences much faster than the human eye. When a competitor knows the answer to the quizmaster's question he depresses his button, switching on his light and automatically barring his competitors from doing likewise.

A typical characteristic curve for a neon is shown in Fig. 2. It can be seen from the graph that before the neon will light up a flashing potential, typically 70 to 220V must be applied. Thereafter, a potential of about 50V is needed to sustain the light.

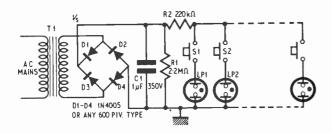


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the quiz indicator

It would seem at first that ordinary a.c. could be used, but if we remember that a.c. drops to zero twice a cycle, and once the voltage has dropped below the sustaining voltage we would require the flashing potential be applied again. Another competitor could supply this, thereby lighting their bulb and rendering the device useless.

This problem was overcome by using a smoothed rectified a.c. supply, see Fig. 1. A low current isolating transformer T1 is used for safety and the supply is smoothed by capacitor C1. The resistor R1 in parallel with the capacitor is used to discharge C1 when the supply is switched off.

The discharge law of C1 is: $v = V_s e^{-t/CR}$

Thus after 1 second with R1 at $2\cdot 2M\Omega$, the voltage on the capacitor is 0.37 of its original value and after 10 seconds it is 0.02 of its original value.

The resistor R2 is used to load the lamp and once one lamp is on the resistor will conduct approximately ImA, sufficient for most neons to maintain illumination.

The components, apart from switches, neons and transformer, can be mounted on a tagboard, but the constructor should remember that he is working with high voltages, not the normal voltages used in transistor work.

> M. Vlietstra, South Africa.

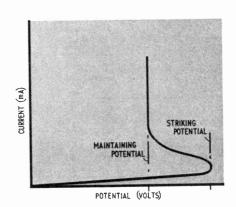


Fig. 2. Typical characteristic curve for a neon tube

BATTERY HOLDER

N a recent article you recommend soldering the battery leads direct to the battery terminals. I found this unsatisfactory, in similar projects, and suggest the method shown in Fig. 1 be adopted.

The metal tube, with a plastics cap at one end, that a well-known solder manufacturer uses to dispense solder can be used to hold two $1\frac{1}{2}V$ batteries. The positive and negative terminals are made up by inserting two screws in the ends of the dispenser, see Fig. 1.

Note that the 22 s.w.g. type solder tubes are required. It was found necessary to insert a rolled up piece of paper in the tube to avoid possible short circuits.

> R. Dicken, Plymouth.

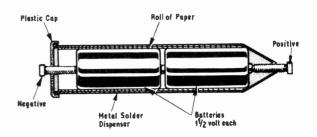


Fig. 1. Constructional detail of a simple battery holder

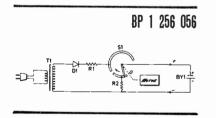


FAST CYCLE CHARGER

THE British Patent 1 256 056 from Mattel Inc. of the USA not only details some useful techniques for successfully charging re-chargeable batteries but also provides a valuable clarification of the present state of this rapidly developing art.

The use of small non-aqueous re-chargeable batteries has snowballed over the past years. Many people now run their movie cameras, photo-flash units and portable radios off batteries which they re-charge when necessary, and with varying degrees of success.

Most re-chargeable "dry" batteries are nickel-cadmium, and these and other types can be damaged by incorrect charging. The main risk is of over-charging with the evolution of oxygen at the nickel electrode faster than it can be reacted at the cadmium electrode. The liberated gas causes over-heating and cell breakdown. Trickle-charging is sure but very slow.



The main difficulty is that to sense the difference between "charged" and "discharged" can be very tricky and Mattel have recognised that it is safer to be sure that all batteries to be charged really do need charging. Thus, their logical solution to fast charging without risk of overcharging squite simply to initially discharge every battery.

As shown in Fig. 1 the battery to be charged is connected across a d.c. supply via a motorised rotary switch S1 which can sequentially switch the battery out of circuit, in circuit with a shorting resistor to discharge it, and finally in circuit across the charger.

In the case of a 1.2V nickelcadmium cell the motor driven rotary switch S1 first of all connects the cell across a 0.1 ohm 2W resistor R2 to discharge it at a rate of 2A for a period of approximately 40 seconds. Further rotation of the switch then cuts out the discharge resistor and allows a charge of 1A to be applied to the cell for 3.3 minutes.

In this way the cell can be charged in a matter of minutes without the risk of over-charging. Obviously a considerable advantace over some existing systems which require a very low charge rate for time periods of up to a day.

ANTI-FERROELECTRIC REGULATION

THE United States Atomic Energy Commission have patented some advances in the field of anti-ferroelectric voltage regulation (BP 1 253 326).

Conventional voltage regulating equipment can take a variety of forms and these vary in factors such as reliability.

'The U.S.A.E.C. invention makes use of a range of materials which are in an initial anti-ferroelectric state (with randomly oriented domains) but become ferroelectric and assume a polarisation charge during the application of a bias field. They then return to the antiferroelectric state when the bias field is decreased or removed. The materials behave in this way with either a positive or negative charge and have a polarisation/ electric field hysteresis diagram or loop of the type shown in Fig. 1.

As the charge applied to the material rises from zero in either positive or negative direction, the material first exhibits a large and rapidly increasing voltage. Next the material exhibits a relatively small and slowly increasing voltage per unit change in applied charge. Thereafter, any increasing charge causes the voltage to increase more rapidly in a non-linear manner to saturation. Decreased charge first gives rapid voltage decrease and then slow linear decrease with a sudden drop to zero.

It has been found that such materials can be used to regulate voltages to a load within some parts of the slope, energy being stored and returned to the circuit as the material discharges.

Examples of materials of this type are ceramics such as solid solutions of lead zirconate-lead titanate; many others are listed in the patent.

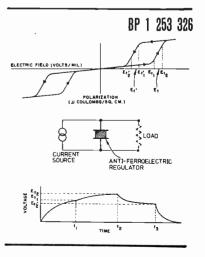
At the design stage a suitable material is selected which exhibits

the desired hysteresis loop characteristics and account is taken of the working temperatures and energy values to be stored. Where high voltages are to be handled and a thick piece of material is required, it is usually necessary to build up from a number of separate thin elements so as to avoid physical cracking. The sum of individual element thickness provides the same regulation characteristics as a single element of the same thickness.

Connection to the anti-ferroelectric material is made by silver or gold electrodes and Fig. 2 shows a voltage regulator circuit including a current source, an anti-ferroelectric regulator of the type just described and a load.

The power source supplies a generally rectangular current pulse to the circuit and either the current pulse terminates before the antiferroelectric charge accumulation reaches saturation, or the load uses a charge low enough to prevent saturation being reached. The load voltage will then follow the characteristic curve shown in Fig. 3. By using selected curve portions either very narrow or more extended ranges of regulations can be obtained.

Devices of this type can be used not only to regulate pulse power supplies, but also to absorb and smooth out transients in either d.c. or a.c. lines. They can also be used for piezoelectric power supplies which may be capable of generating pulses of up to 160,000V. With such sources an anti-ferroelectric device can regulate a voltage pulse of 100kV to \pm 5kV.



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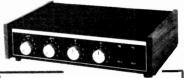
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speech, with negli-gible hum. Separate



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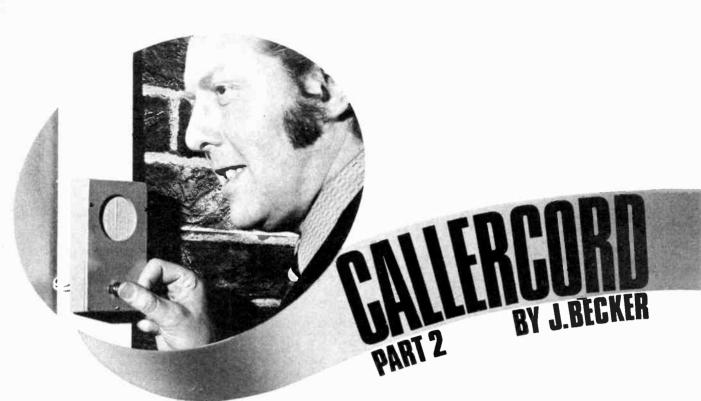
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HIS month, full constructional details and the setting up procedures for the Callercord are given.

BOARD CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the circuits is carried out on three Veroboards. The control circuitry is on one 0.1 matrix pitch (Fig. 4) and the relays on another (Fig. 5). Most of the power supply components are on 0.15 pitch board (Fig. 6) though it will be seen that the stabilising circuit is on the relay board as this was a later addition. The component layout on the boards is not critical and will depend on the size of the components used, though space should be left to allow for mounting. An aluminium sub-frame was used on the prototype for this purpose, but this can be dispensed with providing stand-off bushes are used with the board mounting screws.

After completion, bolt the three Veroboards and the five sockets to the metal framework, and solder on interconnecting wires, keeping these as short as possible.

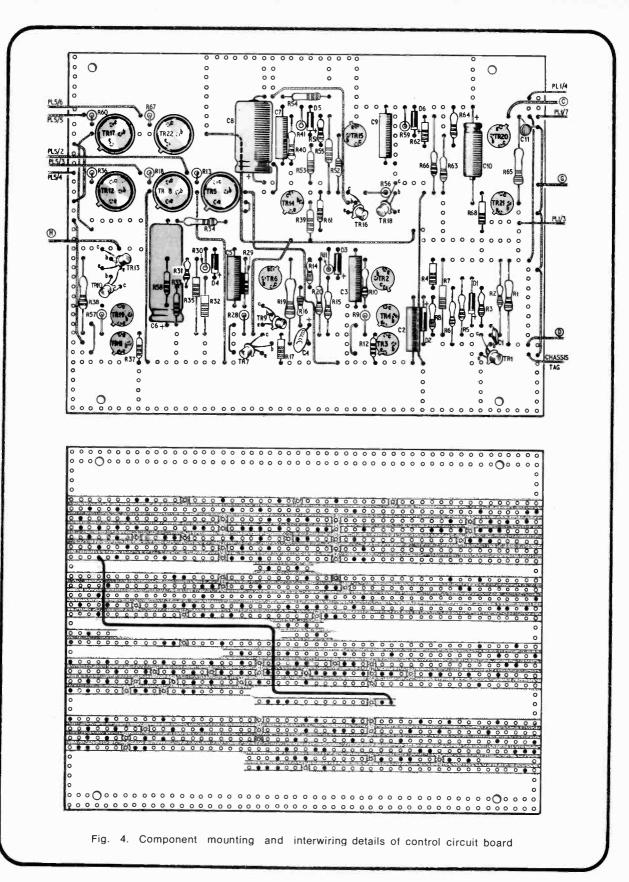
MODIFICATION OF THE RECORDERS

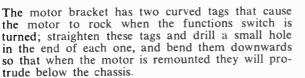
To modify the tape recorders, remove both tape chassis from their casings, disconnect the batteries and battery housings and cut away the green wires, all of which are no longer needed. Cut away the blue wire from each amplifier panel, but leave connected to the motor. Disconnect the loudspeaker of one (Tape Recorder 1), but leave the speaker leads connected to the amplifier. Disconnect the microphone from the recorder to be used as Tape Recorder 2 by cutting through its lead about half way along.

Take one tape chassis and remove the rewind spool spindle, and the motor, complete with bracket.



The completed Callercord showing the two Parrot recorders in position. These are simply supported on angle strips. Note the siting of the neon display panel and call counter which occupy the space normally taken by the microphones





PIP GENERATOR

PIVOT

BOARD

D24

Drill holes in the chassis to bolt on the solenoid, remount the motor, and bolt the pivot plate to the motor bracket as shown in the photograph and reconnect the rewind spindle. Connect the solenoid extension bar to the small right-angled bracket, loosely bolt this to the pivot plate and hook on a 2in spring, one end going over the bolt that connects the pivot plate to the solenoid bar bracket, the other end going across the extended bar connected to the functions switch.

Adjust the position of the solenoid bar bracket so that when the solenoid is on, the motor will drive the tape forwards, and when off will allow the spring Generator board and motor rocking solenoid in position. The inset shows how the solenoid extension bar connects to the pivot plate which itself connects to the motor bracket tags. Both the bar and plate are made from 18 s.w.g. aluminium to pull the motor back to the rewind position. Fine

Underside of Tape Recorder chassis showing Pip

DRIVE MOTOR

to pull the motor back to the rewind position. Fine adjustment is best done with the chassis the correct way up. The bolts at all moving points should be left slightly slack to permit easy movement, using two nuts and a crinkle washer to hold the plates in adjustment.

Return both chassis to their casings, making sure that all leads project below the chassis without interfering with any mechanical function, and solder the leads to Veroboard strips, glued onto the chassis of the tape recorders. Connect colour coded extension leads to the strips, twist together, and terminate on an 8-way connector plug. This is done for both recorders.

PLUG CONNECTIONS

Mount the monostable timing resistors directly onto the switch tags and bring the twisted leads to

SOLENOID (XI)

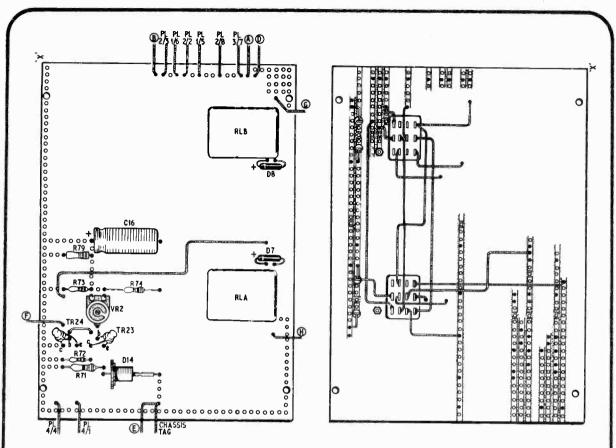
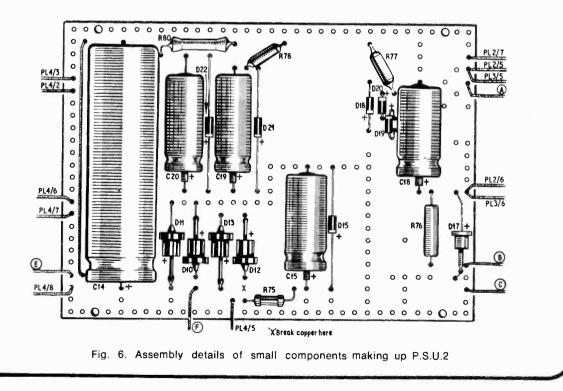


Fig. 5. Relay and stabilised power supply board (P.S.U.2). Details of component mounting and relay interwiring are given



an 8-way plug. Connection between the two parts of the Callercord is made via an octal plug and socket, the socket being mounted on the casing containing the control circuits, and the extension speaker leads from this octal socket are also brought to the third 8-way plug. All leads to LSI should be screened.

Twisted leads from the transformer secondary winding, speed control switch and counter are brought to another 8-way plug. With the exception of an octal plug and socket, the other interconnecting sockets are Radiospares 8-way edge connector sockets, and the 8-way plugs are cut from 0.15in matrix Veroboard.

SETTING UP

When everything has been wired up according to Fig. 7, check through very carefully. When satisfied, mount everything in the chassis, but make sure that the tape recorder chassis are electrically isolated from the main casing. Electrical checks can now be made.

Set the timing controls to mid-position, plug the machine into the mains and switch on. Immediately, the solenoid bolt will shoot home, the neons will probably all turn on, and both tape motors should start running. After a few seconds, one or two of the neons should go out, and in less than a minute the machine should stop, leaving only the gate neon = (LP1) on.

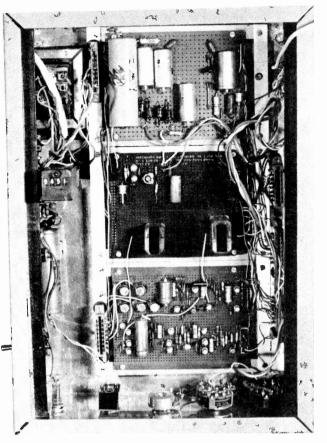
Assuming that the machine does stop, check the correct sequence of events, setting the machine in motion by pressing the bell switch. The two main timing circuits can then be calibrated by continuously recycling the machine, each time resetting the delay switches. Remember though that the PBM switch (S3) should always be set for a time shorter than the main delay, and when tapes are in use, this must allow for the complete rewinding of the PBM tape.

USING THE MACHINE

After calibration, put a spool of tape onto each recorder, the ends of the tapes being secured to the take-up spools. This is best done by looping the end of the tape around a small piece of 5A flex and sticking it with two layers of splicing tape to give greater strength. Do not use any other type of adhesive tape—it is not strong enough. It is also recommended that double or triple play tape should be used for the RCM tape, and standard play tape be used for the PBM tape. To avoid high rewind speeds for the PBM tape, the play-off spool should only be about one third to a half full.

Set Tape Recorder I function switch to "Record" and set the volume control to about half way. Set the PBM timing switch to give a time longer than the message length, press the bell switch, and when ready. speak into the microphone. As soon as the tape switches into reverse, set the functions switch to "Playback" otherwise the message will be erased. When the machine has cycled and stopped, set its time on the PBM timing controls and switch Tape Recorder 2 to "Record" with the volume set about half way and the speed control switch to "Slow". The Callercord is now ready for use.

For playing back messages from callers, set Tape Recorder 2 to "Rewind", the speed control to "Fast", and the main timing control to "Open". The machine will start automatically, and after playing



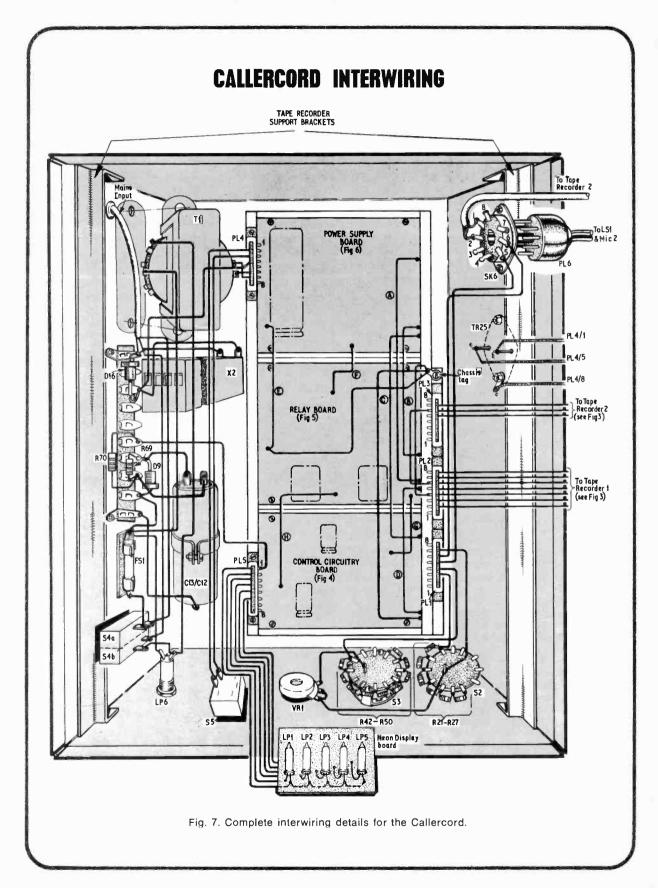
Interior layout of Callercord chassis. The tape recorders are mounted on the angle strips fixed to the chassis sides. For convenience, the subframe for the Veroboards and sockets can be dispensed with and these items connected directly to the chassis using suitable insulation bushes

back the PBM will rewind Tape Recorder 2. The motor of this will now remain on indefinitely with the "Open" setting. When it has rewound, switch the Recorder to "Playback", and put the speed control on "Slow". The RCM will now play back through the speaker.

After again rewinding, switch the timing control to its original setting, and when the machine has stopped, reset the function switch to "Record". Everything is again ready for the next caller. The best settings for the main timing control and the volume controls will eventually become obvious.

PIP GENERATOR

In practise, trouble was experienced with the effective timing of the PBM. The motors of the decks are non-synchronous and their speed varies with ambient temperature. If the room in which the machine is to be used is kept at a fairly constant temperature, this will not matter, but if not, then the PBM could cut out a couple of seconds too early or too late, depending on which way the temperature has changed. This can be compensated for by one of two ways.



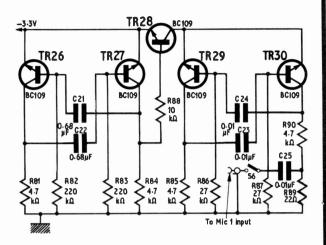


Fig. 8. Circuit diagram of "pip" generator. No assembly details are given of this as layout is not important

Recorder 2 could be made to start at the same time as Recorder 1, but this would result in excessive use of tape. A better answer is to wire in a small additional circuit. This consists of a "pip" generator that allows a series of pips to be switched in and recorded at end of the PBM with the instruction to the caller that he should start speaking only when he hears the pips stop, this only taking place when the machine switches over to Recorder 2. In use, the switch-over point would be timed to occur approximately 2 or 3 seconds after the end of the PBM speech to allow for early cut out, and the pips would last for 5 or 6 seconds to allow for late cut out.

The circuit takes the form of two astable multivibrator circuits coupled together—TR26/27 and TR29/30. Astable TR26/27 oscillates at only a few cycles per second, while TR29/30 runs at only a few thousand. The emitters of TR29/30 are taken to the collector of TR28 which has its emitter on the -3.3V line and its base is connected to the output of TR27. Thus TR28 switches the power to TR29/30 on and off in sympathy with the output of TR27, so giving an output from TR30 that sounds similar to the STD pips from a call-box telephone. Fig. 8 shows the circuit and its simple connections.

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BASIC ELECTRONICS COURSE

By Norman H. Crowhurst Published by Tab Books 368 pages, 8½ in × 5⅔ in. Price \$5.95 paperback

BASIC electronics is, in fact, not the subject of this book. The word "basic" in the title refers to the course rather than the electronics. The fundamentals of electronics such as the nature of the electron are not covered at all.

This book takes an attitude well biased towards the engineering side of electronics rather than the science in that it provides practical rather than theoretical information. The reader is not bogged down with theory which, though it may be interesting in itself, does not really help the newcomer to electronics obtain a grasp of the significance of a particular component in the circuit situation.

Kirchoff's Laws and Thevenin's Theorem which are "extremely useful aids to circuit analysis but which are usually neglected in first course books are well explained. Magnetism and electromagnetism are comprehensively dealt with as are diodes, and transistors in both linear and switching applications.

Each chapter is rounded off with a set of questions, half of which are supplied with answers.

The book is easy to read and its thoroughly practical approach makes it a worthwhile introductory volume for students or technicians.

S.R.L.

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT POCKET BOOK

By R. G. Hibberd, B.Sc., C.Eng. Published by Newnes-Butterworths 274 pages, $7in \times 5\frac{1}{2}in$. Price £2.50

F YOU want to know about integrated circuits, either digital or linear, then you would be well advised to get this book. Several books in the past have treated integrated circuits as an adjunct to general electronics theory. Now, at last, the subject is recognised in book form as a modern form of practical electronics that is now well passed the childhood stage.

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The range of i.c. classes described is wide, but let it not be assumed that the full circuit descriptions are given—only the functions from a systems point of view. Of course, some previous electronics theory is required, although a glossary is provided in the appendix.

M.A.C.

Sinclair Project 60



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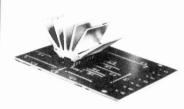
Supply voltage: 15 to 35 volts. Current 3mA maximum.

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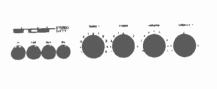
SPECIFICATIONS-Number of transistors: 16 plus 20 in I.C. Tuning range: 87.5 to 108MHz. Sensitivity: **SPECIFICATIONS—Number of transistors:** 16 plus 20 in 1.C. **Tuning range:** 87.5 to 108MHz. **Sensitivity:** 7μV for lock-in over full deviation **Squelch levei**: Typically 20μV. **Signal to noise ratio:** > 656B. **Audio frequency response:** 10Hz - 15KHz (±±16B). **Total harmonic distortion:** 0.15% for 30% modulation. **Stareo decoder operating level:** 2μV. **Cross talk:** 40dB. **Output voltage:** 2 x 150mV R.M.S. maximum **Operating voltage:** 25–30VDC. **Indicators:** Stereo on; tuning. **Size:** 93 x 40 x 207mm.

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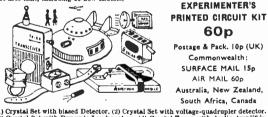
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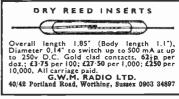
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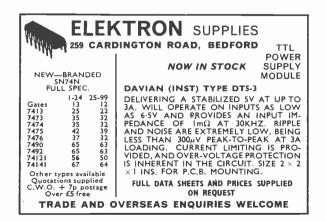
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