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The following lines have been discontinued to make way for new products.
All International Rectifier products from pages 16 and 17 of the mauve catalogue-SL. 1142 and TIL. 63 from page 15 -L14B from page 15 has been replaced by $2 N .5777$ at a new lower price-The Hardcastle Amplifier Kit from page 13 has been discontinued-Integrated circuit amplifier TH9013P from page 12 has been discontinued and the PA series General Electric I.C. amplifiers from page 12 have also been discontinued.

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 The range of zener diodes by Texas Instruments on page 8 have been replaced by the Mullard BZY88 series.

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| $2 \mathrm{~N} / 1 \mathrm{~N}$ | ${ }^{25}$ | 2 N 3645 | 25 p | 40251 | ${ }^{32 \mathrm{p}}$ | BC154 | 20 p | BFY 29 | 409 | NKT281 | 27 D |
| 2 N 718 A | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2N3691 | 15 p | 40309 | 88 p | $\mathrm{BC}_{157}$ | 15p | BFY 30 | 40 p | NKT401 | 87 p |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~N} 746 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N} 22 \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | 30 p 30 p | 2N3692 | ${ }^{18 p}$ | 40310 | 45p | BC158 | 11 p | BFY41 | 509 | NKT402 | 80 p |
| 2N914 | 17 p | 2N3694 | 18 p | 40312 | 869 470 | BC160 | ${ }^{12 p}$ | BFY ${ }^{\text {BF }}$－ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \mathrm{p} \\ & \mathrm{gOn} \end{aligned}$ | NKT403 | 75p |
| 2N916 | 17p． | 2N3702 | 10 p | 40314 | 37p | BC167 | 11 p | BFY51 | 20 p |  | ${ }^{555}$ |
| 2N914 | 30p | 2N3703 | 10 p | 40310 | 37p | BC168B | 10 p | BFY02 | 20 p | NKT405 | 75p |
| $2 \mathrm{Na2} \mathrm{\%}^{3}$ | $22 p$ | 2N3704 | $11 p$ | 40316 | 47p | BC168C | 11p | BFY 53 | 15p | NKT451 | ${ }^{62 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| 2N930 | 20 p | 2N3705 | 10p | 40317 | 87 g | BC169B | 11p | BFY56a | 57p | NKT4す！ | 62p |
| 2N987 | 40 p | 2N3706 | 8 p | 40319 | 359 | BC1690 | ${ }^{12} \mathrm{p}$ | BFY76 | 42p | NKT453 | 47p |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 N 1090 \\ & \text { 2N } 1091 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{22 \mathrm{p}}^{22}$ |  | 11 p | 40320 | 47 38 | ${ }^{\text {BC170 }}$ | $18 p$ 150 | Bry7i | ${ }^{575}$ | NKTil3 | 20p |
| 2 N 131 | $25 p$ | 2N3709 | 90 | 40324 | 470 | BC1\％ | 16 p | B8X 19 |  | NKTi34 | ${ }_{270}$ |
| 2 N 1132 | ${ }^{25 p}$ | 2 N 3710 | 9 p | 40326 | 875 | BC175 | 22 p | B8X20 | 150 | NKT736 | 35 p |
| 2 N 1302 | 17p | －$\times 3711$ | 12 p | 40329 | 80 p | ${ }^{\mathrm{BCl}}{ }^{\text {BCit }}$ | 20 p | B8X21 | 20p | NKT73 | 25p |
| 2N1303 | ${ }_{22 p}^{17}$ | －2N3713 | ${ }^{1878}$ | 40344 | 275 570 | ${ }^{\mathrm{BC178}} \mathrm{BC174}$ | ${ }^{20 p}$ | B8X26 | 45 p | NKT781 | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| 2 N 1305 | 22 p | 2N 375 | 1235 | 40348 | 520 | BC18： | $\begin{aligned} & 80 p \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | BSX 21 | 32 p | OC16 | 50p 370 |
| 2N 1306 | 25 p | 2N3716 | 180 | 40360 | 40 p | BC18：L | 10 D | B8X60 | 82 p | $\mathrm{OC}^{2} 2$ | 㖪 |
| 2 N 1307 | ${ }^{25 p}$ | 2N3773 | 2400 | 40361 | 40 D | BC183 | 9 p | BSX 61 | 62p | OC2 | 50 p |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{~N} 1308$ | 250 | 2N3791 | 208 p | 4036.2 | 50 p | BC183L | 9 p | B8X 76 | 15 p | Oc23 | 60 p |
| 2 N 1613 | 20 p | 2 N 3823 | 50 p | 40407 | 50 p 40 | ${ }^{\text {RC1 }} 186$ | ${ }_{250}^{11 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BSX }}$ | 25p | OC25 | 0 |
| 2 N 1631 | 350 | $2 \mathrm{~N} 38 \overline{4}$ | 270 | 40408 | 52 D | BC187 | 27 p | B8Y25 | 15 | － | 00 |
| 2N1632 | 80 p | 2 N 38.54 A | 27 p | 40409 | 55p | BC212L | 12 y | B8Y26 | 170 | 04＂9 | ， |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 1637$ | 30 p | 2N3850 | 27 D | 40410 | 62 p | BC213L | 12p | BAY2T | 15 p | Oc3． | 50 p |
| 2N1638 | 87p | 2N385ja | 80p | 40412 | 50 p | $\mathrm{BCO}^{\text {c }} 14 \mathrm{~L}$ | 15 p | BSY ${ }^{28}$ | 17 p | OC36 | 80 D |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2N } 1639 \\ & 2 \text { N1701 } \end{aligned}$ | \％${ }^{278}$ | 2N38̄5 | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | 40467 A | 57 p 35 p | BCY 10 | 278 | B8Y ${ }^{\text {B }} 9$ | 175 | O4． 4 | 228 |
| 2 2N1711 | 240， | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 3888088$ | 250 | 40．228 | ${ }^{35 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }_{\text {1 }}{ }^{\text {BCY31 }}$ | 27 p 80 p | BSY 36 | 259 | OC42 | 250 |
| 2 N 1889 | 88. | 2 N 3858 A | 80p | 40600 | 57 p | BCY32 | 50 p | HSY37 | 250 | OC4s | $12 p$ |
| 2 N 1893 | 87 | 2 N 3809 | 27 p | 40603 | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{p}}$ | 1 CH 33 | 25 p | biy 38 | ${ }^{20}$ | OC4i | 159 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N} 2147$ | 78. | 2 N 3859 A | ${ }^{32 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{\text {AC }} 107$ | 30 p | BCY34 | 30 p | B8Y39 | 22 D | OC： 0 | 150 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N} 2160$ | ${ }^{570}$ | 2N3860 | 30p | Ac126 | 20 p | Bey38 | 40p | B8Y43 | 50 p | OCT1 | 129 |
| 2 N 2193 A | 42p | 2N3866 | 150 p | ACl2\％ | 24 p | BCY39 | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{p}$ | B8Y 1 | 32p |  | 2 |
| 2N2194 | 87D | － 3837 \％ | 10p | AC | 18p | 13 | 150 | B8942 | 32 D | OC73 | 300 |
| 2N2194A | 30p | 2N 3900 | 37p | AC152 | 22 p | BCY42 | 15 p | BSY64 | 40 p | OC75 | 22p |
| 2 N 2217 | 25p | 2 N 3900 A | 40p | ACLis | 22 p | BCY43 | 15p | BSY56 | 90 p | OC76 | 22p |
| 2 N 2218 | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p}$ | 2N 3901 | 97p | AC176 | 20 p | BCY54 | 32 p | B8Y79 | 45 p | OC77 | 30 D |
| 2N2219 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | 2 N 3903 | 20 p | $\mathrm{ACl}^{87}$ | 25 p | BCY58 | 22p | B8Y90 | 57p | OC78 | 20 p |
|  | 25p | 2 N 3904 | 25p | AC188 | 255 | BC＇Y59 | 22p | B8Y95． | 12p | OC81 | 20p |
| 2 N 2221 2 N 2222 | ${ }^{25 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{~N} 390{ }^{\circ}$ | 30p | ACY1ī | 27p | BC＇Y60 | 97 p | （424 | 15p | OC811 |  |
| 2N 2 N 2292 | 20p | $2 \times 3906$ | 25p | ACY18 | 24p | BCY\％ | 15p | C450 | 15p | OC82 | 25p |
| 2 N 2297 | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{D}}$ | $2 \mathrm{~N} 40{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12p | ACY19 | ${ }^{240}$ | 3CY71 | 20p | GET102 | 30 D | OCx\％1 | 5p |
| 2 N 2368 | ${ }_{15 \mathrm{p}}$ | $2 \mathrm{~N} 40{ }^{\text {a }}$ 9 406 | 10p | ACY\％ | ${ }_{20 p}^{20 p}$ | BCry | ${ }^{150}$ | GET1 | 20 p | $0 \mathrm{C83}$ | 255 |
| 2N2369 | ${ }^{15}$ | 2N4061 | 12p | ACY22 | 10p | ВСу79 | 30 p | GET118 | 20 p | ${ }_{0}^{\text {OC84 }}$ | p |
| 2N2369A | 15 p | 2N 4062 | 12p | ACY28 | 17p | BCZ10 | 27p | CET120 | 25p | OC140 | 32p |
| 2 N 2410 | 42p | 2N 4244 | 47p | ACY39 | 47 D | BCZ11 | 40 p | GET873 | 12p | OC170 | 25 p |
| 2N2483 | ${ }^{27} \mathrm{p}$ | 2N 4248 | 15p | ACY40 | 20 p | BD112 | 50p | GETA80 | 30 p | OC171 | 30 p |
| 2N2484 | ${ }^{32}$ 2， | 2 N 4249 | 15p | ACY41 | 150 | BD116 | 112 p | GETS8－ | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p}$ | OC200 | 40p |
| 2N2539 | 22p | 2N4250 | 18D | ACY44 | 25p | BD121 | 65p | GET889 | 22 P | OC201 | 80 p |
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| － 2 N 2613 | ${ }^{350}$ | 2N42うう | 42 D | AD149 | 47p | BD124 | 60p | CET896 | $22 p$ | Ocen | 40p |
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| 2 N 2713 | 870 | 2 N 4288 | 15 p | AF114 | 255 | BDY61 | 1250 | Matio | 25 p | OCP\％1 | 42p |
| 2 N 2714 | 80 p | 2N 4289 | 178 | AF＇115 | 255 | BDY6： | 100p | MAT121 | 25p | ORP12 | 50p |
| 2N2904 | ${ }^{200}$ | 2N 4290 | 12p | AF116 | 255 | BF115 | 250 | MJ400 | 107 p | ORP60 | 40p |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 29004 \mathrm{~A}$ | 250 250 | 2 N 4291 | 15p | AF117 | 20 p | BF117 | 47 p | MJ420 | 80 p | ORP61 | 42p |
| ${ }_{2 N} 2905 \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }_{200}^{258}$ | 2N4292 | 180 | AF118 | 60 p | BF152 | 280 | MJ 42 1 | 80 p | P346A | 22p |
| 2 N 2906 | 808 | 2N4294 | 178 | ${ }^{\text {AFP12 }}$ A | 20p |  | ${ }_{160}$ | MJ430 | ${ }^{102} 98$ | ST140 ST141 | ${ }^{15 p}$ |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{~N} 2906 \mathrm{~A}$ A | ${ }^{25}$ | 2N 4964 | 15p | AF125 | 190 | BF159 | 865 | M J 480 | 97 p | T1834 | 62 |
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| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 29294$ | 150 | 2 N 5028 | 57p | AFI39 | 28p | BF170 | 389 | MJ491 | 137 p | T1845 | 27 p |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{~N}^{2} 9296 \mathrm{Ca}$ | 100 | － 5 | ${ }_{48}$ | AFlis | 429 | ${ }_{\text {BFP }}{ }_{\text {BFI }}$ | ${ }_{80 \mathrm{p}}^{108}$ | MJE340 | 500 | 11846 | 1 p |
| 29250 | 10 p | 2Nうファ2 | 12 l | AF180 | 50 p | ${ }_{\text {BF }}{ }^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{250}$ | MJE371 | 80p | T1847 | 118 $12 p$ |
| 2 N 2926 Y | 10 D | 2xulit | 52p | AF181 | 40p | BF17： | 30 p | MJE520 | 80p | TLS49 | 12p |
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| 2N3053 | 18 p | 2N－23：A | 30 D | AF279 | 47 D | BF182 | 30 p | MPF103 | 355 | TIS52 | 11 p |
| 2N3054 | 48 D | 2N5240 | 45p | A F280 | 47p | BF184 | 20 p | M PFl04 | 370 | T1953 | 22p |
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| 3392 | 17p | 2N5310 | 42 p | ASY67 | 459 | B F22 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 19 p | NKT210 | ${ }^{80 \mathrm{p}}$ | ZTX 303 | 80p |
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| -71 | 0.10 | ${ }_{\text {2SO34 }}^{2 \mathrm{~N} 3055}$ | 0.25 0.50 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 0.10 | 2N3055 | 0.50 |
| OC81 | 0.13 | Diodes |  |
| OC81D | 0.13 | ${ }_{\text {Ofa }}$ | 0.10 0.09 |
| OC83 | 0.18 | OA79 | 0.09 |
| OC139 | 0.13 | oabi | 0.09 |
| C140 | 0.15 | IN914 | 0.06 |

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72p \& Spare Cores <br>
83p \& Driver Trans．LFDT4 <br>
38 P \& <br>
Printed Circuit

 38p Printed Circuit，PCA1 38p J．B．Tuning Gsag 

.36 p \& Weyra <br>
.36 p \& OPTI <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} 3 p

58 p
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 ALUMMIUM PANELS 18 s．w． $8.8 \times 4 \mathrm{ini} .9 \mathrm{p} ; 8 \times 6 \mathrm{in} .15 \mathrm{p}$ ： $14 \times 8 \mathrm{in} .16 \mathrm{p} ; 10 \times 7 \mathrm{in}, 19 \mathrm{p} ; 12 \times 8 \mathrm{in} .20 \mathrm{p} ; 12 \times 8 \mathrm{in} .28 \mathrm{p} ;$
$16 \times 6 \mathrm{in} .28 \mathrm{p} ; 14 \times 8 \mathrm{in} .34 \mathrm{p} ; 12 \times 12 \mathrm{in} .40 \mathrm{p} ; 16 \times 10 \mathrm{n} .50 \mathrm{p}$. 1 tinch DIA盖ETER WAVECEANGE 8WITCEES． 25 p ．
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R．C．S．GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSISTOR PRE－AMPLIFIER BRITISH MADE Ideal tor Mike，Tape，P．O．，Guitar，etc．Can be used with Battery $9-12 \mathrm{z}$ ．or H．T．line $200-300 \mathrm{~F}$ ．D．C．operation．Bise



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 $1000 \mathrm{mF} 12 \mathrm{~V} 17 \mathrm{p} ; 25 \mathrm{~V} 35 \mathrm{p} ; 50 \mathrm{~V} 47 \mathrm{p}$ ；
$2000 \mathrm{mF} 6 \mathrm{~V} 25 \mathrm{p} ; 25 \mathrm{~V} 2 \mathrm{p} ; 50 \mathrm{~V} 57 \mathrm{p}$ ．

CAN TYPES \begin{tabular}{ll|ll|ll}
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$4 / 350 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 14 p \& $500 / 25 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 20 D \& $60+100 / 350 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 58

 

$10 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 15 p \& $1000 / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 47 p \& $32+82 / 250 \mathrm{~V} .$. <br>
$82 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 20 p \& $8+8 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 18 p \& $32+82 / 50 \mathrm{~V}$. <br>
\hline 28

 

$82 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 20 p \& $8+8 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 18 p \& $32+82 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 88 p <br>
$25 / 25 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 10 p \& $8+16 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 20 p \& $350+50 / 825 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 50 p
\end{tabular} $2500 \mathrm{mF} 50 \mathrm{~V} 68 \mathrm{p} ; 3000 \mathrm{mF} 25 \mathrm{~V} 47 \mathrm{p} ; 50 \mathrm{~V}$ 65p 5000 mF 6V $25 \mathrm{p} ; 12 \mathrm{~V} 42 \mathrm{p} ; 25 \mathrm{~V} 75 \mathrm{p} ; 35 \mathrm{~V} 85 \mathrm{p} ; 50 \mathrm{~V} 95 \mathrm{p}$.

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 REGR STABILITY．${ }^{2}$ w． $2 \% \% 10$ ohms to $10 \Omega$ to 10 mes 10 p Ditto 50 ．Preferred values 10 ohms to 10 meg．， 4 p ．
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 MINI－MAINS $20 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA} .1 \mathrm{~F} \times 1 \mathrm{i} \times 11 \mathrm{in}$. HEATER TRANS． 6.3 จ．3R．
 GENERAL PURPOSE LOW VOLTAGE．Tapped oulpat at 2 amp．，3，4， $5,6,8,9,10,12,15,18,24$ and 307 ． 28.25 $1 \mathrm{amp} ., 6,9,10,12,16,18,20,24,30,36,40,48,60.22 \cdot 25$
$2 \mathrm{amp} ., 6,8,10,12,16,18,20,24,30,36,40.48,60.28 .25$ 5 amp．， $6,8,10,12,16,18,20,24,30,36,40,48,60$ 28．75
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 3 or 8 or 15 ohm 3 or 8 or 15 ohm

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 $3 \mathrm{ohm}, 2 \mathrm{in}, 3 \mathrm{in}, 5 \mathrm{in}, 5$ ， 3 in
 $8 \times 5 \mathrm{in}, 21-80 ; 8 \times 21 \mathrm{ln} .21 .50 ; 8 \mathrm{in} .21 \cdot 75 ; 10 \times 6 \mathrm{in} .21 \cdot 90$, 8 in ．dia． 4 watt； 10 in ．dia． $5 \mathrm{watt} ; 12 \mathrm{in}$ ，dia． 8 watt ，
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MT30/2 0-12-15-20-24-30V, 2AMT60/1 0-5-20-30-40-60V. iA. | MT60/2 | \& 1.97 plus 30p |
| :--- | :--- | Charger

CT/01 1A-f1 plus 26p P. \&


Sectransformers
AT3 $30 \mathrm{~W}=6118$ plus $30 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{p}$. ATI $150150 \mathrm{~W}-\$ 2.55$ plus 34 p p. \& p AT $300300 \mathrm{~W}=\mathbf{E 4 . 7 5}$ plus $42 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{p}$. AT1000 $1000 \mathrm{~W}-68.90$ plus 62 D
All shrouded with terminal blocks AT30 0-110-240V. All others 0 -
$110-200-220-240 \mathrm{~V}$.
Speakerisolatinsformer
II: | ratio for $3-15 \Omega$, $2 \mathrm{~W}-86 \mathrm{p}$ plus $13 p$ p. \& $p$.
Speaker matching transforme Tapped 3, $8,16 \Omega$. Witl match almost any speakers to any amplifi
15 W max. 90 p plus 20 p p. \& p .

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| Trpe | L. | W. | D. Pr | rice $p$ | p. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ p. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G87* | 5tin | 2 lin | $1 \frac{1}{1}$ in | 38p |  |
| G88* | 4 in | 4 in | 1 in | 38p |  |
| G89. | 4 in | 2lin | lim | 38p |  |
| G810* | 5 in | 4 in | $1 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{in}$ | 44p |  |
| GBII | 4 in | 2 tin | 2in | 38p | 13 p |
| GB12 | 3 n | 2 in | lin | 33p | 13p |
| G813 | 6 in | 4 in | 2 in | 52p | 18p |
| GB14 | 7 in | $5 i n$ | 2tin | 63p | 19p |
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| GB16 | 10 in | 7 in | 3in |  |  |
|  |  |  | These | size |  |

EQUIPMENT CASES


 Plain aluminium Stove - enamelled
silver-grey hammer finished, 20 p


## CONSOLE CASES

in plain aluminium, ideal for mixers Type W. A B C DPrice p. ep.
 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\mathrm{GB} 21 & 10 & 9 & 31 & 2 & 3 & 61.58 & 30 \mathrm{p} \\ \mathrm{GB} 22 & 12 & 9 & 3+2 & 3 & 61.72 & 30 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$

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ELECTROLYTICS

| $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 | 19 p | 1,000 1 F | 25 V |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 500 V | 20p | 1,000 F | V |  |
| $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 350 V | 14p | 2,000, | 25 V |  |
| $8 \mu$ | 450 V | 16p |  | 50 |  |
| $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 17 p | 2,500 | 25 V |  |
| $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | , | 7 p | 2,500 | 50V |  |
| $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 8 p | 3,000 | 25 V |  |
| $32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 24p | 5,000 | 25 V |  |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 10p | 5,000 | 50 V |  |
| $100 \mu$ | 25 V | 10p | $8-8 \mu$ | 450 V |  |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 10p | $8-16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V |  |
| $250 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 12p | $16-16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 27 |
| $250 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 17p | 16-32 $\mu$ | 450 V |  |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 18p | $32-32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V |  |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 25p | 50-50 $\mu$ | 350 V | 38 |
| MINIAT |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 6 D | 10 | 64 V |  |
| $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V |  | 16, | 40 V |  |
| $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 40 V | 7p | 30,1/1 | 15 V |  |
| $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 6 p | $47 \mu$ | 16 V |  |
| $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 15 V |  | $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V |  |
|  | 40 V |  | 68 | 16 V |  |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 6 p | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10 V |  |
| ENTIRE MULLARD 015/016/017 RANGEALSO STOCKED |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASSETTE OWNERS! |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Philips and similar cassette recorders. <br> PUI2 Power unit for connection to $12 V+$ or - E car electrical systems, giving $7 \frac{1}{2} V$, stabilised $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{2}, ~$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| PUI4 As above but switched for $\mathbf{5 . 1 0}$ $6 \mathrm{~V}, 7 \mathrm{~V}$ or 9 V output. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PP75 Mains power supply, output |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## VARIABLE POWER SUPPLY

output: Switched 3, 4.5. 6, 7.5, $£ 4 \cdot 20$

## BATTERY ELIMINATORS

suitable for transistor radios and similar lish PP6 inpue 240 V a.
PP9 Input 240 Va a.c. Output 9 V d.

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Wire-wound
5W, 10p; 10W, 12p

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$15 \Omega-41.40$.
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10 in $\times 6 i n, 32.32,8 \Omega-62.32$
$15 \Omega-E 2.32$.
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| PIV | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1A } \\ \text { TO.5 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 A \\ \text { TO-66 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \mathrm{~A} \\ \text { TO-66 } \end{gathered}$ | 10 A | $\begin{gathered} 16 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{TO}-48 \end{gathered}$ | 30 TO－4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{P}$ | \％ | 8 p | Ep | 炜 | 2 |
| 50 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.58 | $1 \cdot$ |
| 100 | 0.25 | 0.88 | 0.53 | 0.88 | 0.68 | 1. |
| 200 | 0.85 | 0.37 | 0.57 | 0.61 | $0.75{ }^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| 400 | 0.43 | 0.47 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.93 | 1.7 |
| 600 | 0.53 | 0.67 | 0.77 | 0.87 | 1.25 |  |
| 800 | 0.83 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 4． |

SIL．RECTS．TESTED

| PIV 300 mA 750 m |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ip | Ep | p 2 p |
| 50 | 0.04 | 0.05 | $05 \quad 0.06$ |
| 100 | 0.04 | 0.08 | $08 \quad 0.05$ |
| 200 | 0.05 | 0.09 | $09 \quad 0.08$ |
| 400 | 0.08 | 0.18 | $18 \quad 0.07$ |
| 600 | 0.07 | 0.16 | $18 \quad 0.10$ |
| 800 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.17 | $17 \quad 0.13$ |
| 1000 | 0.11 | 0.25 | ． 0.15 |
| 1200 |  | 0.83 | 83 |
| TRIACS |  |  |  |
| VBOM ${ }^{\text {TO }}$ | 2 A | 6A 1 | 10．A |
|  | 0.1 10 | ． 60 ＇10 | 10．88 |
| TO | Ep | ep | $\mathrm{E}^{\mathbf{p}}$ |
| 00 | 30 | 60 | 76 |
| 00 | 50 | 80 | 90 |
| 00 | 70 | 751 | 1.10 |

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103 Amp silicon rectiflers stud type un to 1000 PIN 30 Germanium PNP AF traniaiatory To－s like ACY $17 . \underline{2}$
86 －Amp eilicon rectifers IVYZ13 type up to 600 PLV $2 \overline{3}$ silicon NPN transistors like $\mathrm{BCl} 0 \overline{8}$
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|  | 0.87 | 0.94 | 0.88 |  | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.60 |
| $\mathrm{BP} 48=8 \mathrm{~S} 7448$ | 0.87 | 0.94 | 0.88 | B1'15. $=$ SN74 15 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| BPJO $=$ SN 7450 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 |  | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.20 |
|  | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.12 | 13P160 = SNitico | 1.80 | 1.70 | $1 \cdot 60$ |
| ВP53 $=9 \mathrm{~N} 7453$ | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP1til $=$ NN ${ }^{-7}+161$ | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.60 |
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anode voltage ( Fite) | 170 min | 175.414 | Smin |  |
| ('athode current (m, ) | $2 \cdot 3$ | 14 | 8 |  |
| Nunneral height (1um) | 16 | 13 | 9 |  |
| Tulse height (min) | 47 | 32 | 23 |  |
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| I.C. Iriwer rec. | $\underset{1+1}{13 P+1} \text { or }$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{BP}^{4} 41 \text { or } \\ 141 \end{gathered}$ | BP4 7 |  |
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| 250 V | $0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $5 p$ | $25 V$ | 2,200 1 F | 42p |
| 250 V | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 5p | 35 V | 4.7 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | $7 p$ |
| 250 V | $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6p | 35 V | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $14 p$ |
| 250 V | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6 p | 100 V | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | ${ }^{8 p}$ |
| 250 V | $0.068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $6 p$ | 100 V | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 9 p |
| 250 V | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6 p | 100 V | $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $14 p$ |

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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 1 KHz into 8 ohms!) and is electronically and mechanically compatible with the HY 40.

With this important improvement the HV41 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 $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ 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: 30 K ohms
VOLTAGE GAIN: 30 db at 1 KHz
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION: less than 0.15\% (typical 0.05\%)
at 1 KHz .
FREQUENCY RESPONSE: $5 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$.
SUPPLY VOLTAGE: +22.5 vol Is D.C.
SUPPLY CURRENT: 0.8 amps maximum
PrilCE: inc comprehensive manual, P.C. board, five extra components and P. \& P.:MONO: $£ 4.90$

## UNIQUE HYBRID PRE-AMPLIFIER

The HY5 has rapidly established a position in the WORLD as the sole hybrid preamplifier 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 conjunction with the HY41 and PSU45 forms a completely intergrated system.

INPUTS
Magnetic Pick-up (within $\pm 1 \mathrm{db} R$ R AA curve) - $2 \mathrm{mV} .47 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$

Tape Replay Iexternal components to suit head). $4 \mathrm{mV} .47 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
Microphone (flat) $10 \mathrm{mV} .47 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
Ceramic Pick-up (equalized and compen-
satable) $20-2000 \mathrm{mV}$. variabie.
Tuner (flat) 250 mV . $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
Auxiliary 1250 mV . $47 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
Auxiliary $22-20 \mathrm{mV}$. $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$

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

ACTIVE TONE CONTROLS (Bexendall) Treble $\pm 12 \mathrm{db}$.
Bass + -12 db .
INTERNAL STABILIZATION
Enables the HY5 to share an unregulated
supply with the Power Amplifier.
SUPPLY VOLTAGE
16-50 volts
PRICE: MONO: $£ 3.60$
STEREO: $£ 7.20$

## POWER SUPPLY PSU45

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

## Specification

input: 200-240 Volts
Output: $\pm 22.5$ Volts at 2 amps
Overall Dimensions: L. $7^{\prime \prime}$; D. 3.8'; H. 3.1'
PRICE: $\mathbf{E 4 . 5 0}$ inc. P. \& P.

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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 20 s and ${ }^{\circ} 30 \mathrm{~s}$, 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 brañches 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!

## THIS MONTH

## CONSTRUCTIONAL PROJECTS

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Our September issue will be published on
Friday, August II

[^2]

WHEN 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 $1 / 25$ second is shown as 25 and is equivalent to a decimal time of 40 milliseconds ( $1.000 / 25$ ). Camera shutter testers are calibrated in milliseconds, matinly 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. la, 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. Ib. 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. Ic.

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. Id.


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. 1e. 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. If. 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 phototransistor.
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 0.5 mm 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 $\pm 5$ per cent for the timing circuit would be more than adequate.

## BASIC CIRCUIT

The shutter tester uses an i.c. 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 phototransistor.

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 Cl charges linearly when TRI collector drops below 0 V ; the circuit therefore measures the area of that part of the pulse between 0 V and the combined saturation voltage of TR1 and D1 (about -7 V ).

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, $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 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 Cl , to convert the integrator to a linear amplifier with a gain of less than unity.
Resistor $\mathbf{R} 2$ 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 SI 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-



Fig. 4. The components assembled on 0.1 in matrix board with the copper strip side shown below


Fig. 5. The component assembly board (dotted) mounted in the box with the other controls and components


Rear view of front panel with circuit board mounted

## COMPONENTS . . .

```
Resistors
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline *R1 & \(1 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) & R8 & \(3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) \\
\hline *R2 & \(47 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) & R9 & \(1 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) \\
\hline R3 & \(1 \mathrm{M} \Omega\) & R10 & \(330 \Omega\) \\
\hline R4 & \(330 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) & *R11 & 10kS \\
\hline R5 & \(100 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) & *R12 & 10k \(\Omega\) \\
\hline R6 & \(33 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) & *R13 & \(1 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) \\
\hline R7 & \(10 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) & *R14 & \(4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
All metal oxide types \(-2 \%, \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W}\) except where asterisk shown for carbon \(=10 \%, \frac{1}{4} W\)
```


## Potentiometers

```
VR1 \(10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mathrm{min}\) skeleton preset
VR2 \(100 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mathrm{min}\) skeleton preset
```


## Capacitor

C1 $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum 16 V

## Integrated circuit

IC1 741 OPA or equivalent 741 type
Transistors
TR1 P21 silicon phototransistor (Bi-Pak)
TR2 BC108
Diodes
D1, D2 OA202

## Meter

ME1 $100 \mu$ A moving coil

## Switches

S1 Single-pole 12 way wafer
S2 Single-pole on-off miniature push button
S3 Double-pole changeover slide switch

## Socket and plug

SK1, PL1 Non-reversible, two way

## Batteries

B1, B2, PP3

## Miscellaneous

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

tion and output short circuit protection. Offset compensation, to reduce drift when the circuit is "holding" a reading, is provided by VRI. The output potentiometer VR2 serves to calibrate the instrument by adjusting the sensitivity of MEI. The circuit is reset to zero when S 2 is closed so discharging Cl 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 4 in $\times 4$ in $\times 3$ in deep. Components inside the dotted line in circuit Fig. 2 are mounted on a $2 \cdot \sin \times 1 \cdot 2$ in piece of $0 \cdot 1$ in 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 35 mm 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 35 mm , then TR2 and R14 can be positioned beneath TRI 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 SI to "B" and switch on. Remove the light probe screw top and shine a torch on TRI 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 relcase. The iris should be at full aperture.

With S! 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 Sl to 10 seconds. Press S2 and adjust VRI 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 SKI 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 $S 1$ to the appropriate timing range, press S2, and operate the shutter. The meter will register shutter speed in milliseconds or seconds. $\quad \star$


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#  Instruments Electronics Automation 

IN 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 L.td. (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 750 ns and an access time of less than 300 ns


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 150 ns . 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 100 kHz . 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 20 mA . 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 66 Z by Sprague that attempt to follow similar lines and are only about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch square by $\frac{3}{8}$ 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.


Almost completed MOS i.c. before encapsulation and lead trimming by Siemens


Magnetically operated Hall effect relay by Sprague


Two examples of the Sprague 66Z miniature puise transformers for printed circuit board assembly


B \& R Relays i.c.-style reed relay package


Prototype model of the Jermyn DIL i.c. clamping connector with the i.c. seated in position and shroud retainer poised ready to be fitted on the saddle

## 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 220 nF with base dimensions of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ are now available. Voltage ratings are usefully 40 V 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 a "direct attack on U.S. equipment" with the new Cossor Model 4100 oscilloscope.

With a bandwidth of 75 MHz , 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 transformerless power supply type SSU 1050 from A.P.T. Electronic Industries


The cathode ray tube was speciaily 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

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 20 kHz . 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. CADMAC 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


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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 A pollo 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.


BYYRANK W. HYDE

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.

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 A pollo /2, 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.

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 /II 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 100 kW and the in-core thermionic reactor for power levels over 100 kW .

The zirconium reactor can be used with several conversion systems and is particularly useful for the units producing 30 to 40 kW . It can provide a system of an economic level that makes it well worth while for high powered unmanned satellites. A s:milar 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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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1N253 } \\ & \text { IN266 } \end{aligned}$ | 0.60 0.60 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ASY28 } & 0.25 \\ \text { ASY } 29 & 0.90\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BYZ13 } & 0.25\end{array}$ | OAZ224 | 0.45 0.28 | 2T43 | 0.25 0.25 |
| 1N645 | 0.25 | AsY36 0.25 | BYZİ 1.00 | OAZes2 | 0.28 | ZTX107 | 0.15 |
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| $1 \times 914$ | 0.07 | ASY61 0.40 | BYZR8C:3v3 | OAZ240 | 0.28 | 2TX300 | 0.12 |
| 1N4007 | 0.20 | 489330 | 0.15 | OAZ290 | 0.88 | 2TX304 | 0.25 |
| 18113 | 0.15 | ASYO5 0.20 | C111 | 0 OCl | 0.50 | ZTX304 | 0.18 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18130 \\ & 18131 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18} 0$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { A810 } & 0.25 \\ \text { A8Y6 } & 0.88\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { CRB1/02 } & 0.25 \\ \text { CRS1/40 } & 0.45\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {OC18T }}$ | 0.88 0.87 | ZTX500 ZTX503 | 0.16 0.17 |
| 18202 | 0.28 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { AsZ21 } & 0.42\end{array}$ | Cs+B ${ }^{\text {CR } 50}$ | $\mathrm{OCP}^{2}$ | 0.85 | ZT×531 | 0.25 |
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| $2 \mathrm{GS81}$ | 0.25 | AUY10 0.88 | DD000 0.16 | 0 O 23 | 0.60 | integ | ED |
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| $2 \mathrm{G117}$ | 0.22 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BC107 } & 0.10 \\ \text { BC104 }\end{array}$ | DDowi 0.18 | OC05 | 0.87 | 7400 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 N 404 \\ & 3 N 697 \end{aligned}$ | 0.20 0.15 | BC 10 H 0.10 <br> BC109 0.10 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { DD00' } & 0.40 \\ \text { DD00\% } & 0.88\end{array}$ | Oc2 | 0.87 0.25 | -401 | 0.20 0.20 |
| 2N698 | 0.40 | 13C113 0.15 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GD3 } & 0.88\end{array}$ | OC28 | 0.60 | 740 | 0.20 |
| 2N706 | 0.10 | 13C115 0-20 | GDt 0.05 | $0 \mathrm{CL}_{2} 3$ | 0.60 | 74033 | 0.20 |
| 2N708. | 0.12 | $\mathrm{BCl16} 00.25$ | GD5 0.88 | OC30 | 0.40 | ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | 0.20 |
| 2N708 | 0.15 | BC16A 0.80 | ad8 0.25 | Oc35 | 0.40 |  | 0.20 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N 7 0 9}$ | 0.89 0.88 | $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{BC118} \\ \mathrm{BC1} 181 & 0.25 \\ 0.20\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {aDI }}{ }_{\text {aET10\% }} 00.05$ | OC35 | 0.50 0.80 | - 7404 | 0.30 0.30 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2N1091 } \\ & \text { 2N1131 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.88 \\ & 0.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{BC121}$ 0.20 <br> BC122 0.20 <br> 0  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { (EET103 } & 0.80 \\ \text { HET103 } & 0.82\end{array}$ | 0 C 36 0 C 41 | 0.80 0.25 | 1404 -404 | 0.30 0.20 |
| 2 NH 132 | 0.25 | BC125 0.68 | GET113 0.20 | Oct | 0.80 | - 409 | 0.45 |
| 2N1302 | 0.18 | BC126 0.6S | GETIL 0.15 | 0 C 4 | 0.40 | 74111 | 0.20 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 1303$ | 0.18 | BC140 0.65 | (iET115 0.46 | OC4 4 | 0.17 | 7411 | 0.28 |
| 2N1304 | 0.28 | $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{BCC} 14 & 0.15\end{array}$ | GET116 0-80 | 0 Cts | 0.17 | 7413 | 0.42 0.30 |
| 2N1305 | 0.22 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { HC148 } & 0.13\end{array}$ | (1ET120 0.25 | 0 Cls | 0.12 | 7 713 | 0.30 0.30 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N 1 3 0 6}$ | 0.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 13C149 } & 0.15\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {HET872 }}{ }^{\text {der }}$ 0.80 | OC4\% | 0.18 | $7+14$ $7+12$ | 0.30 0.30 |
| 2N1307 | 0.25 | 3C157 0 0-16 | ${ }^{\text {GET875 }} 0.25$ | 0 Cts | 0.87 | 7417 | 0.30 |
| 2N1308 | 0.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BC158 } & 0.12\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GET } 880 & 0.37\end{array}$ | OC5 5 | 0.60 | 7420 | 20 |
| 2 N 2147 | 0.75 | BC160 0.68 | (EET881 0.25 | OCu | 0.80 | $74 \times 2$ | 0.48 0.48 |
| 2 N 2148 | 0.80 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BClta9 } & 0.13\end{array}$ | GET882 0.86 | OC59 | 0.65 | 7423 | 0.98 0.48 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N} 2160$ | 0.60 0.20 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1]cy31 } & 0.85\end{array}$ | GET885  <br> GEX44 0.25 | OC6 | 0.60 | - $4 \times 2$ |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 2218$ | 0.80 | 18CY3: 0.65 | GEX44 0.08 | OC70 | $0 \cdot 12$ | -10\% | 0.42 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2219 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2369 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 0.20 0.15 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BCY33 } & 0.25\end{array}$ | GEX45/1 GEX 9.1 0.10 0.15 | OC71 | 0.12 | +10\% | 0.80 |
| 2 N 2444 | 1.99 | $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{BCY} 34 & 0.80\end{array}$ | $\underset{\text { GJ3M }}{ }{ }_{\text {GEX }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | OCz | 0.20 | 743: | 0.48 |
| 2 N 2613 | 0.28 | $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{BCY} 38 & 0.40\end{array}$ | (1J4M 0.38 | $0 \mathrm{C74}$ | 0.80 | 7433 | 0.70 |
| 2N2646 | 0.45 | ВСе399 1.00 | (1J5. 0.26 | $0{ }^{0} 75$ | 0.85 | 7437 | 0.85 |
| 2 N 2904 | 0.20 | BCY40 0.50 | $\mathrm{CJTM}^{0.87}$ | 0076 | 0.25 | 743* | 0.85 |
| 2N2904A | 0.25 | BCY42 0.25 | Ha1006́ 0.50 | 0 C 78 | 0.40 | 74411 | 0.20 |
| 2N2906 | 0.80 | BCY70 0.15 | HS100.A 0.80 | OCz | 0.20 | 3411 | 0.78 |
| 2N2907 | 0.28 | BCY71 0.20 | Mat100 0.26 | 0c7y | 0.82 | 74.4: | 0.75 |
| 2 N 2924 | 0.88 | HCZ10 0.85 | M.at101 0.30 | OC81 | 0.80 | 74.7) | 20 |
| 2 N 2925 | 0.16 | $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{BCZ} 11 & 0.50\end{array}$ | Matleo 0.25 | oc811) | 0.20 | 74う1 | 0.20 |
| 2 N 29246 | 0.10 | B12121 0.65 | MaT121 0.80 | Ocsim | 0.20 | 74.8 | 0.20 |
| 2 N 3054 | 0.60 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BD123 } & 0.80\end{array}$ | MJEs20 0.87 | OC81D. | 0.18 | 24.44 | 0.20 |
| $2 \times 3055$ | 0.76 | ${ }^{\text {BDD124 }} 00.75$ | MJE295. 1.87 | OC817 | 0.40 | 7460 | 0.20 |
| 2 N 3702 | 0.10 | BDY11 1.62 | MJE3055 0.87 | OC82 | 0.25 | 7470 | 0.30 |
| 2 N 3705 | 0.10 | BF115 0 | NKT128 0.35 | OC821 | 0.20 | 747 | 0.80 |
| 2N3706 | 0.28 | ${ }^{\text {BF117 }} 00.50$ | NKT129 0.80 | 0 C 83 | 0.26 | 7473 | 0.40 |
| 2N 3707 | 0.12 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BF167 } & 0.25\end{array}$ | NKT211 0.25 | OC84 | 0.26 | 74i4 | 0.40 |
| 2N3709 | 0.10 | BF173 0.25 | NKT213 0.25 | $0 \mathrm{Cl14}$ | 0.88 | 747.3 | 0.58 |
| 2N3710 | 0.10 | BF181 0.85 | NKT214 0.15 | OC12: | 0.80 | $\underline{176}$ | 0.45 |
| 2N3711 | 0.10 | BF184 0.80 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT216 } & 0.37\end{array}$ | OC123 | 0.85 | -1800 | 0.80 |
| 2N3819 | 0.85 | BF185 0.80 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT217 } & 0.35\end{array}$ | OC139 | 0.85 | 74030 | 0.87 |
| 2 N 6027 | 0.53 | BF194 0.17 | NKT218 1.18 | OC140 | 0.85 | 7483 | 1.00 |
| 2 N 6088 | 0.83 | BF195 0.15 | NKT219 0 0.33 | OC14 | 0.80 | 7484 | 0.80 |
| 28301 | 0.50 | BF198 0.15 | NKT222 0.20 | 0 Cl 69 | 0.20 | 788 | 0.46 |
| 28304 | 0.75 | BF197 0.15 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT224 } & 0.22\end{array}$ | OClio | 0.26 | 7490 | 0.75 |
| 28601 | 0.87 | BFS6] 0.28 | NKT201 0.24 | OClis | 0.80 | 7491. | 1.00 |
| 29703 | 0.62 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { B18988 } & 0.28\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT271 } & 0.25\end{array}$ | 0 C 200 | 0.40 | 7492 | 0.78 |
| AA129 | 0.20 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BFX12 } & 0.20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT } 272 & 0.25\end{array}$ | OC201 | 0.70 | 7493 | 0.75 |
| AAZ12 | 0.80 | BFX13 0.26 | NKT273 0.15 | OC202 | 0.80 | 7494 | 0.80 |
| AAZ13 | 0.12 | BFX29 0.25 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT274 } & 0.20\end{array}$ | OC203 | 0.40 | - 495 | 0.80 |
| AC107 | 0.37 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BFX } 30 & 0.25\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT27a } & 0.25\end{array}$ | OC204 | 0.40 | 7496 | 1.00 |
| AC126 | 0.20 | BFX 350.88 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT277 } & 0.20\end{array}$ | OC205 | 0.75 | 7497 | 8.25 |
| AC127 | 0.25 | BFX63 0.50 | NKT278 0.26 | OC206 | 0.90 | 74100 | 2.50 |
| AC128 | 0.20 | BFX84 0.25 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT301 } & 0.40\end{array}$ | $\mathrm{OC}^{2} 207$ | 0.90 | T+10 | 0.50 |
| AC187 | 0.25 | BFX85 0.30 | NKT304 0.75 | 0 C 460 | 0.20 | $7+110$ | 0.80 |
| AC188 | 0.25 | BFX86 0.25 | NKT403 0.76 | OC470 | 0.80 | 74111 | 1.45 |
| ACY17 | 0.80 | BFX87 0.25 | NKT404 0.55 | 0 CP 71 | 0.97 | 7418 | 1.00 |
| ACY18 | 0.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BFX } 88 & 0.20\end{array}$ | NKT678 0.80 | ORP12 | 0.50 | T+119 | 1.90 |
| ACY19 | 0.25 | BFY10 $\quad 1.00$ | NKT713 0.25 | ORP60 | 0.40 | 74121 | ${ }_{0} 0.60$ |
| ACY20 | 0.20 | BFY11 1.25 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT773 } & 0.25\end{array}$ | ORP61 | 0.42 | $7+120$ | 1.35 |
| ACY21 | 0.20 | BFY17 0.25 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NKT77 } & 0.38\end{array}$ | \$19T | 0.30 | 74123 | 2.70 |
| ACY22 | 0.10 | BYF18 0.25 | 078B 0.88 | SAC40 | 0.25 | -4141 | 1.00 |
| ACY27 | 0.25 | 13FY19 0.25 | OA5 0.80 | SFT308 | 0.38 | 74145 | 1.50 |
| ACY28 | 0.17 | BFY24 0.45 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { OAG } & 0.12\end{array}$ | STz22 | 0.88 | 74150 | 8.36 |
| ACY39 | 0.50 | BFY44 1.00 | OA47 0.10 | ST7231 | 0.68 | 74151 | 1.10 |
| ACY40 | 0.16 | Bryso 0.82 | OATO 0.10 | SX68 | 0.20 | 74154 | 2.00 |
| ${ }_{\text {ACY4 }}$ | 0.15 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BFYS1 } & 0.20 \\ \text { BFYE2 } & 0.82\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { OA71 } & 0.10 \\ 0.73 & 0.10\end{array}$ | SX631 $8 \times 635$ | 0.80 0.40 | 7415. | 1.55 1.55 |
| ADI40 | 0.50 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BFY53 } & 0.17\end{array}$ | OA74 0 | 8X635 $\mathbf{X X 6 4 0}$ | 0.40 | 7415 | 1.80 |
| AD149 | 0.60 | BFY64 0.42 | OA78 0.10 | 5×641 | 0.55 | 74170 | $4 \cdot 10$ |
| AD161 | 0.87 | BFY90 0.65 | OA81 0.08 | 8X642 | 0.60 | 74174 | 2.00 |
| AD162 | 0.87 | H8X27 0.50 | OA85 0.12 | SX644 | 0.75 | 74175 | 1.85 |
| AF106 | 0.80 | BSX60 0.98 | OA86 0.16 | \$X645 | 0.76 | 7417in | 1.60 |
| AF114 | 0.26 | B8X76 0.15 | OA90 0.08 | V15/30P | 0.60 | $7+190$ | 1.95 |
| AF116 | 0.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { B9Y26 } & 0.18 \\ \text { BSY } & 0.17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0.491 & 0.07 \\ 0.995 & 0.07\end{array}$ | -30/201P | 0.78 | ${ }_{-1+191}$ | 1.95 |
| AF116 | 0.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BSY27 } & 0.17 \\ \text { BYY61 } \\ 0.60\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0.95 & 0.07 \\ 0.200 & 0.07\end{array}$ |  | 0.50 0.75 | 74192 74193 | 2.00 |
| AF118 | 0.62 | BSY95A 0.12 | 0 A 20200 | +60/201 | 0.10 | 74193 74194 | 2.00 2.50 |
| AF119 | 0.20 | B8Y95 0.12 | OA210 0.25 | X X 102 | 0.18 | \% 419.9 | 1.85 |
| AF124 | 0.25 | 500R | 0.421100 | XA151 | 0.15 | - 4196 | 1.50 |
| AF125 | 0.80 | НTY4. $\begin{aligned} & 0.76 \\ & 0.98\end{aligned}$ | $0.4 Z 20000.55$ | Xalse | 0.15 | 74197 | 1.50 |
| AF126 | 0.17 0.17 | ${ }^{\text {HTY42 }} 13.008$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { OAZ201 } & 0.50 \\ 0 . A Z 202 & 0.42\end{array}$ | X X 161 | 0.25 | 7+198 | 1.60 4.60 |
| AF139 | 0.80 | 0.75 | $\begin{array}{ll}0.4 Z 203 & 0.42\end{array}$ | XA162 | 0.25 | 7 | 4.60 |
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| AF178 | 0.85 | $\mathrm{Y}^{1.25}$ | 0.AZ205 0.42 | XB102 | 0.10 |  |  |
| AF180 | 0.58 | HY100 0.15 | $0 \mathrm{Az208} 0.42$ | XB103 |  |  |  |
| AF181 | 0.42 0.40 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY126 } & 0.15 \\ \text { BY127 } & 0.17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { OAZ207 } & 0.47 \\ \text { OAZ208 } & 0.32\end{array}$ | X X 113 | 0.26 0.12 |  |  |
| AFY 19 | 1.18 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY } 182 & 0.85\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { OAZ209 } & 0.82\end{array}$ | XB121 | 0.48 |  |  |
| AFZ11 | 0.60 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY213 } & 0.25\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0.4 Z 210 & 0.32\end{array}$ | 2R24 | 0.68 |  |  |

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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 WahWah, 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 200 W for his guitar alone fed into a 16 channel stereo mixer.

These sound levels are well over 100 dB 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 WellTempered 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 wilf not object to this bonus.


## Extend the sensitivity range of a low cost 'scope by adding this simple pre-amp

|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 2 Hz to 3 MHz ( 3 dB points), has a maximum sensilivity of only 250 mV 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

$$
A_{\mathrm{v}}=\frac{R_{2}+R_{3}}{R_{2}}
$$

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

$$
\text { i.e. } R_{3}=R_{1}+R_{2}
$$

(c) The input impedance of the amplifier $\left(Z_{\mathrm{in}}\right)$ is given by

$$
Z_{\mathrm{in} 2}=\frac{A_{\mathrm{vo}}}{A_{\mathrm{v}}} \times R_{\mathrm{i}} / / R_{\mathrm{i}(\mathrm{diff})}
$$

where $A_{\text {vo }}$ is the open loop gain of the amplifier and $R_{1} / / R_{\text {(dire) }}$ is the parallel combination of $R$, and $R_{\mathrm{i}(\mathrm{diff})}$ (the differential input resistance of the amplifier).

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

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 "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 18 V source applied to a potential divider ( R 4 and R 5 ). The required voltages of +12 V and -6 V 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 10 nF 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.


Fig. 1. Basic arrangement of a bootstrapped input transistor amplifier


Fig. 2. The bootstrap principle applied to a differential amplifier

## FREQUENCY COMPENSATION

The $\mu \mathrm{A} 702 \mathrm{C}$, like all early designs of integrated circuit high gain amplifiers, requires some form of external frequency compensation. This arises from the amplifiers wide bandwidth (useable gain up to 30 MHz ) 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 14 MHz 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


[^4]Fig. 3. Wire connections of the $\mu \mathrm{A} 702 \mathrm{C}$ integrated circuit (TO-5 can) looking at the wire ends


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

## Resistors

R1 $910 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R2 $110 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R3 $910 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R4 $36 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R5 $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
All $\pm 5 \%$, $\frac{1}{6}$ watt carbon

## Potentiometer

VR1 $250 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ miniature skeleton preset

## Capacitors

| C 1 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ mylar film |
| :--- | :--- |
| C 2 | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum 16 V |
| C 3 | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum 16 V |
| C 4 | 10 nF disc ceramic |
| C 5 | 47 pF ceramic |
| C 6 | 10 nF disc ceramic |
| C 7 | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum 16 V |

## Integrated Circuit

IC1 $\mu$ A 702C

## Miscellaneous

Printed circuit board $2 \frac{3}{3}$ in $\times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ in
Power supply or battery B1 18 V
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 $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ 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 $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 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 $100 \mathrm{kHz}, 60$ degrees at about $1 \mathrm{MHz}, 100$ degrees at about 3 MHz . This should again be noted when measuring phase angles, and also when investigating signals which are a mixture of high and low frequencies.

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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 around (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 l-td. 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 vears 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 $£ 8$ 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 enaineers.

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 Oriqinal 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 slart with a multi-national group, albeit small ( 400 em. playees), behind him but with big opportunities for expansion. The Soviet bloc countries constitute a market in which Williams has good contacts. He also sees pood 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 diffizult subiect.

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 bigqest 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.


## 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 kindiy 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. Marshali \& Son, G. W. Smith \& Co. (Radio), and Trampus Electronix. (For addresses see advertisements)

| Integrated Circuits | Quantity <br> SN7400 |
| :--- | :---: |
| SN7401 | 11 |
| SN7402 | 23 |
| SN7404 | 1 |
| SN7405 | 2 |
| SN7408 | 6 |
| SN7410 | 1 |
| SN7413 | 7 |
| SN7420 | 1 |
| SN7440 | 1 |
| SN7442 | 8 |
| SN7445 | 3 |
| SN7446 | 1 |
| SN7450 | 1 |
| SN7474 | 4 |
| SN7475 | 21 |
| SN7483 | 6 |
| SN7486 | 3 |
| SN7490 | 8 |
| SN7493 | 12 |
| SN7494 | 1 |
| SN7496 | 8 |
| SN74119 | 8 |
| SN74121 | 1 |
| SN74151 | 2 |
| SN74154 | 1 |
| SN74191 | 2 |
|  | 1 |


| Resistors | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: |
| $47 \Omega$ | Qu |
| 560 S | 3 |
| 1.2 k , | 25 |
| 3.9 k (2 | 1 |
| $5 \cdot 6 \mathrm{ks} 2$ | 26 |
| 15k! |  |
| 180k $\Omega$ | 1 |
| Capacitors |  |
| $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 4 |
| $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1 |
| $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 21 |
| $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 7 |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} 15 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. | 17 |
| $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} 15 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. | 2 |
| $150 \mu \mathrm{~F} 15 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. | 1 |
| Transistors |  |
| E5200 | 9 |
| E5201 | 10 |
| Diodes |  |
| Genera! purpose silicon (West Hyde type "red") | 145 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Plug-in Logic Cards } \\ \quad \text { Shirehall Dualine: } \\ \text { DL109/22 } & \\ \text { DL109/44 } & 5 \\ \text { DL107/44 (optional) } & 7\end{array}$

Edge Connectors
Shirehall DPK165
DL131 card guides

Seven Segment Indicators
Minitron 3015F
8

Key Switches
Bulgin type MP22 white 12
black

Lampholder
Bulgin type D22

Thumbwheel Switch
Birch-Stolec type
EB10N $1248+$ a pair of
end plates

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## PART2

## By R.W.CDLES

## CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN CHASSIS AND POWER SUPPLIES

AT 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" Mod2 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 "groundplane" 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 0.1 in 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 DPK 165 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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. 2.1. Cutting and drilling details for the main chassis plate. The front is bent down about half an inch to bring the display panel (to be described in Part 3) in line with the front panel


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 11 in $\times 3.7$ in sheet of 0.1 in 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 200 mA 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 $£ 1 \cdot 25$ 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. 2.4. The front grey panel cutting details as seen from the front

Fig. 2.5. The cutting and drilling details of the keyboard panel which is made from an extra front panel. All flanges should be sawn off except one long edge which is bent as shown in the smaller diagram

The finished keyboard


Fig. 2.6. The keyboard supports are constructed from ${ }_{a}^{3}$ in plywood cut as shown


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 pancl. alongside the transformer.

The circuit diagram of the i.c. 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 20 V supply uses the MFC6030a in its standard configuration. the 24 V supply being half wave rectified by diode D5. smoothed by C3 and applied to pin 2 of the i.c. where it is reduced to a stable 20 V 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. VRI and R3 with a stable reference voltage generated by a Zener and diode/transistor combination, DA. TRA. DB. ( 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.c. regulator can only supply a maximum of 200 mA to an external load. so with the five volt supply the output of the i.c. is used to drive the base of a 2 N 3055 power transistor, thus expanding the current handling capacity of the circuit up to the required 2.5 amps . The 2 N 3055 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.


Fig. 2.10. Interwiring diagram of the complete power supply unit
voltage dropped by the current limiting sense resistor R4, by means of the potentiometer VR2.

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

## PRINTED CIRCUIT MAKING

The power supply components, with the exception of the 5 V 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 $60^{\circ}$ 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), 妾in plywood for the keyboard support

\section*{POWER SUPPLY MODULE <br> Resistors <br> | R1 | $2.7 \Omega$ | R4 $0.5 \Omega 3 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R2 | $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R5 $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R3 | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| All | $\pm 10 \%$ | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W}$ |
| carbon unless | otherwise stated |  |}

Potentiometers
$\vee R 1 \quad 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ lin. preset
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { VR2 } 100 \Omega \text { lin. preset } \\ \text { VR3 } & 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \text { lin. preset }\end{array}\right\}$ All Bourn's "Trimpot"
VR3 $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ lin. preset
Capacitors
C1, C2 $5,000 \mu \mathrm{~F} 15 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. (see text) (2 off)
C3 $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ elect.
C4, C5 $\quad 0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ( 2 off )
C6, C7 $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (2 off)
Transformer
T1 Mains transformer, secondary 0-6-10-15-18302 A (West Hyde Developments type TRB)

Transistors
TR1 2N3055 TR2 E5201 (West Hyde)
Diodes
D1-4 5SB05 bridge rectifier (I.R.)
D5 1 N4002 or any 100 p.i.v. 1 A 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)
5 in $\times 3$ in 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 1 mm 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 $5,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 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 $6,500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 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 20 V 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 5 V 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 20 V 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

# ELECTRONORAMA 

## 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 $\pm 3$ per cent. In addition the gain change of a single transistor must not exceed $\pm 50$ 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 tlaws

## 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 reallime 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.


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 are continuing to move along their markers and therefore are cellision 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. If 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.

##  PE Hictrinull PIANO

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$\star$ Portability



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## ALSO: <br> EXPERIMENTAL LOGIC UNIT

For constructors new to thyfecircuits, this article describes who the tod 6 a practical switching circuit; all the conventional logic functions

## $\star \star \star \star \star$ <br> SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR

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## Pructical L.E.D. Displays

LAST 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)


Fig. 6.1. Block diagram of display system using a single multi-digit L.E.D. package


Fig. 6.2. Waveforms produced by the commutator in Fig. 6.1

## THE BASIC SYSTEM

The basic block diagram for a display system employing a single. multi-digit I..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 50 Hz . In practical display systems a refresh frequency of about 100 Hz is used. making the required clock frequency N times 100 Hz , or 400 Hz 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 2.5 ms ) 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ in digits used in multi-digit displays is only about 3 mA 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 3 mA , the required drive current (for each segment) is four times 3 mA 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 logether 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 Fossible 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ in digits, each with a right-hand decimal point, and is encased in a redepoxy package with outside dimensions of 0.74 in $\times$ $0 \cdot 39$ 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


Fig. 6.6. A practical system using the DL34 in a "time-shared" mode


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACI26 | 12p | BC109 | 10p | BFY52 | 22p | ORPI2 50p | 2N3704 | $13 p$ |
| AC127 | 12p | BCI47 | 10p | BSY 56 | 32p | 2N2369 16p | 2N3705 | 12p |
| AC128 | 12p | BC148 | 13p | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 26$ | 45p | 2N2646 60p | 2N3706 | $11 p$ |
| AC131 | 12p | BCl49 | 13p | OC2B | 45p | 2N2926R9p | 2N3707 | 12p |
| ACl32 | 12p | BC157 | 13p | $\bigcirc \mathrm{C} 35$ | 45p | 2N292609p | 2N3708 | 10p |
| ADI 40 | 50p | BCI58 | 13p | $\bigcirc \mathrm{C} 42$ | 12p | 2N2926V 90 | 2N3709 | 11p |
| ADI61 | 33p | BCI 59 | 13p | OC44 | 12p | 2N2926G | $2 N 3710$ | $11 p$ |
| AD162 | 36p | BDI31 | $75 p$ | OC45 | 12p | p | 2N3711 | 11p |
| AFII 4 | 20p | BDI32 | 75p | OC70 | 12p | 2N3054 58p | 2N4062 | 12p |
| AFIIS | 20p | BFI79 | 32p | OC71 | $12 p$ | 2N3055 60p | Z T×302 | 15p |
| AFII6 | 20p 20p | BFI81 BFI94 | 25p 15 p | OC72 | 12p | 2N3442 | Z TX500 | 16p |
| AFlis | 38p | BF195 | 15p | OC81 | 12p | 140p | Z TX503 | 16p |
| BC107 | 10p | BFY50 | 22p | OC82D | 12p | 2N3702 13p | 40362 | 58p |
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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 $V_{(c)}$ ) rather than at ground. If it is not activated, then the opposite condition will apply.

The output impedance of the $\operatorname{SN} 7448$ 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 3 mA , time-sharing makes this 12 mA and with this value determined and the $V$, of the L.E.D.. the $V_{1,2}$ of the emitter follower and the $V_{\text {sat }}$ of the digit drivers all known, it is a simple matter to work out the resistance required by Ohm's law.

$$
\begin{gathered}
R_{\mathrm{x}}=\frac{V_{\mathrm{ru}}-\left(V_{\mathrm{lee}}+V_{\mathrm{f}}+V_{\mathrm{sat}}\right)}{I} \begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{k} \Omega \text { (where } I \text { is the } \\
\text { drive current in } \mathrm{mA})
\end{array} \\
=\frac{5-(0 \cdot 7+1 \cdot 7+0 \cdot 2)}{12} \mathrm{k} \mathrm{\Omega}
\end{gathered}
$$

$R_{\mathrm{x}}=200 \Omega$ (nearest preferred value is 220!?)

## COMMUTATOR ACTION

The sequencing of the display is timed by a master clock square-wave input which should have a frequency of about 400 Hz to give the required 100 Hz refresh rate for each digit. This chock 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, 400 Hz 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 E520! (West Hyde) or a similar npn switch with a gain of 40 or more and a current handling capability of about 200 mA .

## 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 car 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 decinal 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 $S N 7454$ 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.

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## 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 quizmasters 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 220 V must be applied. Thereafter, a potential of about 50 V 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 Tl is used for safety and the supply is smoothed by capacitor C1. The resistor R1 in parallel with the capacitor is used to discharge Cl when the supply is switched off.

The discharge law of $C 1$ is: $v=V_{s} e^{-t / C R}$
Thus after 1 second with RI at $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{MII}$, 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 R 2 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

In 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 $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~V}$ 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 1256056 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 is quite 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 1.2 V nickelcadmium cell the motor driven rotary switch S 1 first of all connects the cell aこross a 0.1 ohm 2 W resistor R2 to discharge it at a rate of 2 A for a period of approxi-
mately 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.

## ANTL-FERPOELECTRIC REGULATION

THE United States Atomic $T$ Energy Commission have patented some advances in the field of anti-ferroelectric voltage requation (BP 1253326 ).

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, eneray 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 Fiq. 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 requlate 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 $160,000 \mathrm{~V}$. With such sources an anti-ferroelectric device can regulate a voltage pulse of 100 kV to $\pm 5 \mathrm{kV}$.


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[^6]

THIS 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



Fig. 4. Component mounting and interwiring details of control circuit board
 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 $18 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. aluminium

The motor bracket has two curved tags that cause the motor to rock when the functions switch is turned; straighten these tags and drill a small hole in the end of each one, and bend them downwards so that when the motor is remounted they will protrude below the chassis.

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 2 in 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
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


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


Fig. 6. Assembly details of small components making up P.S.U. 2
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 0.15 in 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 5 A 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 1 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.

## CALLERCORD INTERWIRING

TAPE RECORDER
SUPPORT BRACKETS


Fig. 7. Complete interwiring details for the Callercord.


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 -3.3 V 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.

## INDEX

An Index for Volume Seven (January 1971 to December 1971) is now available price 10p inclusive of postage.

[^7] book REME

# BASIC ELECTRONICS COURSE 

By Norman H. Crowhurst<br>Published by Tab Books<br>368 pages, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 5 \mathbf{5}$ 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, 7 in $\times 5 \frac{1}{4}$ 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.

To trainees and students, it seems best to jump straight into i.c. techniques, since here is the natural extension to transistor technology. How the integrated circuit is built up from basic silicon slices to complex circuits, requiring the utmost attention to electrical and physical parameters, makes interesting reading. The angle of approach is essentially industrial, since it is in industrial equipment that the greatest economies and task functions are needed.

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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The value of an efficient filtering system cannot be over emphasized in these days of very high quality reproduction since there are so often occasions where its use can mean the difference between comfortable and uncomfortable listening. On the low pass side the Sinclair A.F.U. will effectively reduce hiss from radio or tape, cut out heterodyne whistles on A.M. reception, greatly reduce record surface noise and other imperfections; on the high-pass side it will cut out motor rumble and other spurious low frequency intrusion. The unit is for use between pre-amp (including tape pre-amps) and power amplifiers, and operates in two sections, both stereo. The cut-off frequencies are continuously variable, and since attenuation in the rejection band is rapid (12dB/octave) there is less loss of the wanted signal than has previously been possible. Amplitude and phase distortion are negligible. The A.F.U. is as easy to mount as the stereo 60 pre-amp/control unit which it matches in styling, along with the Stereo FM Tuner.

## SPECIFICATIONS

The A.F.U, employs two Sallen and Key type active filter stages. one rumble (high pass) and one scratch (low pass). The two stages use complementary transistors to minimise distortion.
Supply voltage: 15 to 35 volts. Current 3 mA maxtmum.
Gain at $1 \mathbf{k H z}$ : Fitters flat $0.98(-0.2 \mathrm{~dB})$ HF cut off: ( -3 dB ) variable from 28 kHz to 5 kHz at $12 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave.
LF cut off: ( -3 dB ) variable from 25 Hz to 100 Hz at 12 dB /octave.
Distortion: at 1 kHz ( 35 volt supply) $0.02 \%$ at rated output.

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Integrated circuit

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sistor circuit contained within a 16 lead DIL package, and the finned heat sink is sufficient for all requirements. The Super IC. 12 is compatible with Project 60 modules which would be used with the $Z .50$ and 2.30 amplifiers. Complete with free manual and printed circuit board.

## SPECIFICATIONS

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SPECIFICATIONS ( 2.50 units are interchangeable with $Z .30$ s in al/ app/ications). -- Power Outputs :
Z. 3015 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 35 volts: 20 watts R.M.S. into 3 ohms using 30 volts
$\mathbf{Z . 5 0} 40$ watts R.M.S. into 3 ohms using 40 volts 30 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 50 volts.
Frequency response: 30 to $300.000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$. Distortion: $0.02 \%$ into 8 ohms . Signal to noise ratio: better than 70 dB unweighted. Input sensitivity: 250 mV into 100 Kohms (for 15 w into $8 \Omega$ ). For speakers from 3 to 15 ohms impedance, Size: $14 \times 80 \times 57 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Stereo 60 Pre-amp/control unit

Designed specifically for use on Project 60 systems, the Stereo 60 is equally suitable for use with any high quality power amplifier. Since silicon epitaxial planar transistors are used throughout, a really high signal-to-noise ratio and excellent tracking between channels is achieved. Input selection is by means of press buttons, with accurate equalisation on all input channels. The Stereo 60 is particularly easy to mount.


SPECIFICATIONS-Input sensitivities: Radio - up to 3 mV . Mag. p.u. 3 mV : correct to R.I.A.A. curve $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}: 20$ to $25,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Ceramic p.u. -up to 3 mV . Aux -up to 3 mV . Output: 250 mV . Signal to noise ratio: better than 70 dB . Channel matching: within 1 dB . Tone controls: TREBLE +12 to -12 dB at 10 KHz . BASS +12 to -12 dB at 100 Hz . Front panel : brushed aluminium with black knobs and controls. Size: $66 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}$.


## Project 60 Stereo F.M. Tuner

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SPECIFICATIONS-Number of transistors: 16 plus 20 in I.C. Tuning range : 87.5 to 108 MHz . Sensitivity: $7 \mu \vee$ for lock-in over full deviation squelch level: Typically $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. Signal to noise ratio: $>65 \mathrm{~dB}$. Audio frequency response: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{KHz}$ ( $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ ). Total harmonic distortion: $0.15 \%$ for $30 \%$ modulation. Stereo decoder operating level: $2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. Cross talk: 40 dB . Output voltage: $2 \times 150 \mathrm{mV}$ R.M.S maximum Operating voltage: $25-30 \mathrm{VDC}$. Indicators: Stereo on : tuning. Size : $93 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Power Supply Units

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Typical Project 60 applications

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| Mains powered record player | Z.30, PZ.5 | Crystal or ceramic P.U. volume control. etc. | £9.45 |
| 12 W . RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. for average needs | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.30 \text { s, Stereo } \\ & 60 ; \text { PZ.5 } \end{aligned}$ | Crystal, ceramic or mag. P.U., F.M. Tuner, etc. | £23.90 |
| 25 W . RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. using low efficiency (high performance) speakers | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.30 \text { s, Stereo } \\ & 60 ; \text { PZ.6 } \end{aligned}$ | High quality ceramic or magnetic P.U., F.M. Tuner, Tape Deck, etc. | £26.90 |
| 80W. (3 ohms) RMS continuous sine wave de luxe stereo amplifier. ( 60 W . RMS into 8 ohms) | $2 \times 2.50 \mathrm{~s}$, Stereo 60; PZ.8, mains transformer | As above | £34.88 |
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