## PRACTICAL

## F- =TRDNICE <br> GEPTEMEAR 1972

Alsoin titsissure



## (IP) <br> 1.L.P. (Electronics)Ltd

## THE HY41



The HY41 supersedes the popular HYY40 introduced by ILP last year. This highly improved module achieves true High Fidelity with a dramatic reduction in distortion Itypically $0.05 \%$ a 1 KHz into 8 ohms! and is electronically and mechanical!y compatible with the HY40.

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

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

Like its predecessot 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 at 1 KHz
VOLTAGE GAIN: 30 db at 1 KHz
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION: less than 0.15\% (typical 0.05\%)
at 1 KHz .
FREQUENCY RESPONSE: $5 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{KHz}+1 \mathrm{db}$.
SUPPLY VOLTAGE: + $22.5 v o l t s ~ D . C . ~$
SUPPLY CURRENT: $\overline{0} .8$ amps maximum.
PliICE: inc. comprehensive manual, P.C. board, five extra components and P. \& P.:MONO: $£ 4.90$ STEREO: $£ 9.80$

## UNIQUE HYBRID PRE-AMPLIFIER

The HY5 has rapidly established a position in the WORLD as the sole hybrid pre-amplifier to contain all feedback and equalization networks within an integrated pre-amplifier circuit.

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

Internally the HY5 provides equalization for almost every conceivable input, the desired function is achieved by use of a multi-way switch or by direct interconnection,

Two distinctive features of the HY5 are its inbuilt stabilization circuit, allowing it to be run off any unregulated power supply from $16-50$ Volts and a balance circuit which, when linked by a balance control to a second HY5, forms a complete stereo pre-amplifier.

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

INPUTS
Magnetic Pick-up (within $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ RIAA curve) $2 \mathrm{mV} .47 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
Tape Replay lexternal components to suit head). $4 \mathrm{mV}, 47 \mathrm{~K}$
Microphone (flat) $10 \mathrm{mV} .47 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
Ceramic Pick-up (equalized and compen-
satable) $20-2000 \mathrm{mV}$. variabie.
Tuner (flat) $250 \mathrm{mV} .100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
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 $\pm 12 \mathrm{db}$.
INTERNAL STABILIZATION
Enables the HY5 to share an unregulated
supply with the Power Amplifier
SUPPLY VOLTAGE
$16-50$ volts
PRICE: MONO: £3.60 STEREO: $£ 7.20$
6 mA approx.


SUPPLY CURRENT
OVERLOAD CAPABILITY
better than 26 db on most sensitive input infinite on tunet and auxl.
OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE: 0.5 mV

## POWER SUPPLY PSU45

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

Specification
Input: 200-240 Volts.
Output: $\pm 22.5$ Volts at 2 amps
Overall Dimensions: L. $7^{\prime \prime}$; D. $3.8^{\prime \prime}$ H. 3.1"
PRICE. $\mathbf{f} 4.50$ inc. P. \& P.



This unique all purpose vice is just like a 'third hand' countless uses for the electronics enthusiast -assembly, soldering, gluing, wiring, drilling, etc. Firm base, positive grip for all shapes of work, with independently adjustable twin jaws.
Truly a precision made bargain.
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(22p P. \& P.)
FREEBORN LTD. (Dept. PE9)
Beechfield House - West Bar Banbury - Oxon


The DIMMASWITCH is an attractive and effisient dimmer unit which fits in place of the normal light switch and is connected up in exactly the same way. The white mounting plate of the DIMMASWITCH matches modern electric fittings. Two models are available, with the bright chrome knob controlling up to 300 w or 600 w of all lights except fluorescents at mains voltages from $200-250 \mathrm{y}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$. The DIMMASWITCH has built-in radio interference suppression:

600 Watt $63 \cdot 20$. Kit Form 6270 300 Watt-E2.70. Kit Form E2.20 All plus 10 p post and packing. Please send C.W.O. to

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STEREO 70 Amp. (Cased). LASKY'S $\mathbf{C S 5 . 0 0}$
STEREO 30 plus Amp. LASKY'S $\mathbf{\$ 5 5 0 0}$ (Cased). LIST PRICE C62 SO PRICE

C\&PCI

## LEAK TEAK CASES

Rosewood case for Stereo 30 or Stereo 70, please state which is required.

Teak case for Stereofetic tuner only.
LIST PRICE
67.37
LASKY'S $\mathbf{~ P R I C E ~}$
2.50
$25 \%$
Double case to hold Stereo 30 or Stereo 70 and
Stereofetic tuner in Teak.



## LEAK TRUSPEED

2-speed 45 and $33 \frac{1}{2}$ rpm complete with plinch, cover and Shure cartridge.
LIST PRICE 669.50 LASKY'S
PRICE

## SINCLAIR PHASE LOCK

 LOOP STEREO FM TUNERIncorporates varicap diodes, printed cir cult, colls, squelch etc., supplied com pletely built and tested and ready to be mounted into any cabinet you choose. It may be used with any High fidelicy Amplifier. Power requirements $25 / 30 \mathrm{~V}$ DC.
LIST PRICE LASKY'S \& $\boldsymbol{*}$.95 C\&\&
625.00 PRICE

NIVICO MCA-V7E
4-CHANNEL AMPLIFIER


USE IT AS A 4-CHANNEL AMP
USE IT AS A STEREO AMP
USE IT WITH SYNTHESISED
4-CHANNEL SOUND FROM
2-CHANNEL SOURCE
The MCA-V7E can be used as a true 4 -channel integrated amplifier from discreet 4 -channel source using four speakers or have synthesised 4 -channel sound using only two speakers. The MCA-V7E can also be used as a conventional stereo amplifier with two speakers only. Outpu $4 \times 12.5 \mathrm{~W}$ or $2 \times 25 \mathrm{~W}$.
LIST PRICE LASKY'S $\mathbf{5 8 . 0 0}$ C\&P £ 11500 PRICE $2 / 8.00$ \&1.00

## BELTEK C5700

 8 TRACKStereo car
Player
Accepts all standard pre-recorded 8 track stereo ear-
tridges. Features tridges. Features include automatic
head cleaner head cleaner,
channel select and hannel select and

tons, slider type volume and tone controls, channel balance. Output 5 watts per channel, frequency response $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$. Output imp. 4 ohms, size $4(\mathrm{~W}) \times 1 \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{H}) \times 6 t(\mathrm{D})$ in. Operates on 12 V DC negative earth. Beautifully styled with black ivory and chrome trim
BELTEK C5700 complete with mounting brackets and 8 track pre-recorded demontration cartridge.
fl9.75 C\& F 30 P
BELTEK R53IO FM TUNING ADAPTOR Matches the C5700, the ideal car stereo system. LASKY'S PRICE EI8.95 C\&P2Sp

Add $\mathbf{\text { B. }} 75$ to any BELTEK car player for pair of FANTAVOX KS701 car speakers.


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List Price $£ 87.36$
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AKAI $\times 200 \mathrm{D}$
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CSS-8 Speaker
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Lasky's Price 661.50 Lasky's Price $\mathbf{£ 5 8 . 9 5}$ Lasky's Price $£ 111.50$ Lasky's Price $£ 106.50$

Lasky's Price $\mathbf{f 1 5 . 9 5}$ 2 ADM II/8 mics. Suitable for use on all Akar tape recorders. List Price $f 1190$. Lasky's Price 67.50. C \& P15p

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CONTROL
Fitted with
bass, treble,
vol. and bal
ancecon-
trols All
wires fitted

ing Size 9 in
tig. Size lin
$\times 1 \mathrm{in}$.
$\notin 2.25$.
EP-9001
PRE-AMP. Input imp. PU 2.2 M , tuner IM Sensitivity PU 320 mV , tuner 140 mV . Treble and bass control range -14 dB to 14 dB Treble at 16 KHz , bass at 60 Hz . Size 4 in $\times 5$ in $x$ in ©2.40.
EP 9000 AMP. Output 4 W per channel into 12 ohms. Output imp. 1215 ohms or 8 ohms with series resistors. Freq. resp. 50 Hz

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drum to back of switch). SPEC.: $210 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ a.c. 50 Hz operation: switch rating 2 SOV, $3 A$. Complete with DIAL COMPLETE WITLUMINATED FEATURES. MAINS OPERATION B HOUR ALARM AUTO "SLEEP" SWITCH - HOURS, MINUTES AND SECONDS READOFF' FORWARD AND BACKWARD TIMEADJUSTMENT SILENTOPERATION - SHOCK AND VIBRATION PROOF

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preamp output of 125 mW . 50 Hp
Power requirements: $210 / 250 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Frequency
response: $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{KHz}$, 4 pole dynamically balanced synchronous motor. Black and woodgrain plastic cabinet. Size: $8 \frac{1}{2}(W)$ - $37(H) / 10 \frac{1}{2}(\mathrm{D})$ i
Price $24.20 \quad$ LASKY'S $5 \boldsymbol{2} 7.95$
STEREOSOUND
SPEAKERS
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bookshelf
max. Power 12 W . Size $14 \frac{1}{2}(H) \times 9(W) \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$ ohms. Max. Power $12 W$. Sire $14 \frac{1}{2}(H) \times 9(W) \times 7 t(D)$ in. LASKY'S PRICE (PAIR) EH5.75 C\& P 25p

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## PRE-SET POTENTIOMETERS

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| Voltage | Capacitance | Price | Voltage | Capacitance | Price |
| 100V | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 60 | 10 V | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 7p |
| loov | $0.15 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6 p | $10 \vee$ | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $11 p$ |
| 100V | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6p | 16 V | 47AF | $7 p$ |
| 100 V | $0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $9 p$ | 25 V | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 7p |
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| 100 V | $0.68 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 150 | 25 V | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $11 p$ |
|  |  |  | $25 V$ | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $14 p$ |
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| 250 V | 0.0154 F | $5 \%$ | $25 V$ | 2,200 ${ }^{\text {F }}$ F | 42p |
| 250 V | 0.02214 F | $5 p$ | 35 V | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $7{ }^{7}$ |
| 250 V | $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6p | $35 \vee$ | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 140 |
| 250 V | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $6 p$ | 100 V | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 8p |
| 250 V | $0.068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $6 p$ | 100 V | 2214 F | 9p |
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| BCI 49 | 8 p | 7p | NKT242 | 140 | 12p | 2 N 1613 | 14 p | $13 p$ |
| BCY70 | 14 p | $13 p$ | NKT243 | 51 p | 44p | 2 N 1711 | 15p | $14 p$ |
| BCY7 | 20p | 19p | NKT401 | 70p | 56p | 2 N 2904 | 29p | 28p |
| BCY72 | 14p | 12p | NKT402 | 75p | 59p | 2 N 2905 | $24 p$ | 22p |
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| BFY50 | 19p | 18p | OA79 | 69 | $5 p$ | $2 N 3054$ | 49p | 47p |
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| mounted | 375 | PM7A2O |



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\author{

SYSTEM I <br> | Viscount III R101 amplifier | 622.00 90p p\&p |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \times$ Duo Type II speakers | ¢14.00-12 p\&p |
| Garrard SP25 Mk. III with MAG. cartridge, plinth and |  |
| cover |  |
| Total | 659.00 | <br> Available complete for only $£ 52+£ 3.50$ p\&p

}
$14 \mathrm{~W}+14 \mathrm{~W}$ per channel 40 Hz to $40 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$
Total distortion at 10 watts at $1 \mathbf{k H z} \quad 0.1 \%$
This is real value for money! We have designed 2 systems and the heart of them all is the Viscount III amplifier. A unit of great eye appeal with teak finished cabinet. FET's (Field effect transistors) are incorporated on the input stages, just like the top priced units. FET's give you more of the signal you want and almost none of the hiss you don't. Both units have output sockets for headphones and tape recorder. Filters and tone controls give a wide range of bass and treble adjustment.

For both systems we have chosen the famous Garrard SP25 Mk. III deck which comes complete with simulated teak plinth and dust cover.

The exclusive Duo loudspeaker systems are incomparable for quality within their price range, Large speakers in extremely substantial cabinets. There's a choice of the Duo ll's for the smaller room or the big Duo lll's for real bass response.

Check through the technical specification for convincing evidence of the true value and excellence of Viscount III suites.

SPECIFICATION. 14 watts per channel into $3-4$ ohms (suitable $3-15$ ohms). Total distortion at 10 W , at $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 0.1 \%$. P.U. (for ceramic cartridges): 150 mV into 3 Meg. P.U. 2 (for magnetic cartridges). 4 mV at I kHz into 47 K
equalised within $\pm I \mathrm{~dB}$ R.I.A.A. Radio: 150 mV into 220 K . (Sensitivities given equalised within ${ }^{2}$ d full power). Tape out facilities; headphone socket, power out 250 mW per channel. Tone controls and fileer characteristics. Bass: +12 dB to -17 dB at 60 Hz . Bass filter: 6 dB per octave cut. Treble control: treble +12 dB to -12 dB at 15 kHz . Treble filter: 12 dB per octave. Signal to noise ratio: (all controls at max) P.U.I and radio $-65 \mathrm{~dB} . \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{U}_{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}-58 \mathrm{~dB}$. Crosstalk better than -35 dB on all inputs. Overload characteristics better than 26 dB
on all inputs. Size: Approx. $134 \mathrm{in} \times 9 \mathrm{in} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.


## SYSTEM 2 <br> Viscount III RIOI amplifier xDuo Type lil speakers Garard SP2s Mk. With <br> Total <br> Arailable complete for only $£ 69+£ 4.00 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{\& p}$

SPEAKERS Duo Type II. Size: Approx. I7in $10 z i n \times 6$ in. Drive unit: 13 in $\times 8$ in with parasitic tweeter. Max. power 10 watts, 8 ohms. Simulated teak cabinet. $£ 14$ pair $+\kappa 2$ p\&p.
Duo Type III. Size: Approx. $23 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ in $9 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Drive unit $13 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 8 \frac{1}{4}$ in with H.F. speaker. Max. power, 20 watts at 3 ohms. Freq. range: 20 Hz to 20 kHz . Teak veneer cabinet. $£ 32$ pair $+£ 3 \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{p}$.


Radio \& TV Components (Acton) Ltd., 2ID High Street, Acton, London W3 6NG. 323 Edgware Road, London, W. 2 .

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Beausifully designed to blend wish the interions of all cars. Permeability tumin and long wave loading coils ensure excellent cracking, sensitivicy and selectivicy on both wave bands. R F. sensitivity at 1 MHz is berter than module and tuner together with comprehensive instructions guarances suceess first time 12 volts negative or positive eirch. Size 7in 2 in 4 in deef.

SET OF PARTS
 parts Speaker, baffle and fixing kit $\begin{aligned} & \text { Speaker postagefree when } \\ & \text { (1.25 extraplus P. \& P. } 25 \text { p }\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { ordered with parts }\end{aligned}$
ordered with parts

DUETTO MK. II I.C.
STEREO AMPLIFIER
Sophisticated styling combined wh up-to-date electronics Duetso Mk. II offers at realistic price Mullard built stereo preamplifier tone control module and the highly efficient. I. C. monolithic power chips ensure: reliability, very low distortion
at all power levels, correct operation in all ambient temperatures. full power over the audio spectrum, etc.

| Inputs | P.U. 150 mV fi $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{Meg}$ (for cer. cartridge) Auxiliary 100 mV /̈ 1 Meg (for radio, tape, etc.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Outputs: | 5 wates rms per channel into $B \quad 15 \Omega$ speakers. Switched scereo headphone socket with power correction |
| Controls | Mono stereo swisch, selector switch, creble, bass, volume balance and on'off switch. Neon indicator. |
| Tone Controls: | $\text { Treble } 14 \mathrm{~dB} \text { " } 15 \mathrm{kHz}$ $\text { Bass } 14 \mathrm{dBn} 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \text {. }$ |
| Power Bandwid | - $2 \mathrm{db} 20 \mathrm{~Hz}-25 \mathrm{kHz}$ |

\&11-50 plus P. \& P. 600
P. U. 150 mV , 2.2 Meg. (for cer. cartridge)
Auxiliary 100 mV . Meg. (for radio, cape. etc.)
S wates rms per channel into B 15 $\Omega$ speakers.
Switshed stereo headphone socket with power correction.
Manstere swideh, selector swich, treble. bass, volume
Treble 14 dB "15 15 kHz
Bass - 14dB. 60 Hz .
 prefer, you can buy the three modules - pre-amplifier power supply dual power mplifier, and control pane-by themselves for only £6-95. P. \& P. 50p extra. No soldering, just simply screw together with screwdriver supplied. Their overall specification is the same as shown for the complete Unisound console using the high efficient I.C. monolithic power chips to ensure very low distortion at all power levels, correct operation in all ambient temperatures. full power over the audio spectrum.


## RELIANT MK.IV

The Reliant Mk.IV provides a high standard of sound reproduction. With full mixing facilities. Its versatility makes it suitable for Discotheque, * Five Electronically Mixed inpurs * Mixer employing F.E.T. IField Effect * Five Electronically Mixed Inpurs Separase bass and sreble Controls

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# Sinclair Project 60 

# Project 60 Stereo FM Tuner 



STEREO FM TUNER


## with phase lock-loop principle

Amongst the many advanced electronic features to be found in this remarkable stereo tuner, use of the phase lock loop principle ensures standards of audio quality better than from any other method of detection yet used. Varicap diode tuning, accurately formed printed circuit coils, an I.C. in the special stereo decoder section and switchable squelch circuit for silent tuning between stations contribute to the unsurpassed performance of this tuner, irrespective of price consideration. But the Project 60 FM Stereo Tuner is far from expensive - indeed, it offers fantastic value for money and will bring the thrill of stereo radio to many who previously may not have been able to afford it. The tuner may be used with any good system as well as Project 60, but if you use it with other Project 60 modules, you will find the matching front panels particularly impressive in appearance as well as function.

SPECIFICIATIONS
Number oftransistors: 16 plus 20 in I.C
Tuning range: 87.5 to 108 MHz .
Sensitivity: $7 \mu \vee$ for lock-in over full de viation
Squelch level : typically $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$
Signal to noise ratio : $\pm 65 \mathrm{~dB}$
Audio frequency rasponse: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{Khz}$ ( $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ ).
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. max. (typically $2 \times 50 \mathrm{mV}$. stereo)
Operating voltage: $25-30 \mathrm{~V} D \mathrm{C}$ at 100 mA .
Indicators: Stereo on tuning
Size: $93 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Super IC. 12 <br> Integrated circuit <br> high fidelity amplifier



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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 $Z .30$ amplifiers. Complete with free manual and printed circuit board.

## SPECIFICATIONS

Output power: 6 watts RMS continuous (12 watts peak). 6-8 8 . Fraquency Rasponse: 5 Hz to $100 \mathrm{KHz}=1 \mathrm{~dB}$. Total Harmonic Distortion: Less than $1 \%$. (Typical $0 \cdot 1 \%$ ) at all output powers and frequencies in the audio band (28V) Loed Impedance: 3 to 15 ohms. Input Impedance: 250 Kohms nominal Power Gain: 90dB (1.000.000,000 times) after feedback. Supply Voltege: 6 to 28 V Quiescent cur. Supply Voltage: 6 to 28 V . Quiescent cur-
rent: 8 mA at 28 V . Size: $22 \times 45 \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}$ inrent: 8 mA at 28 V . Size:
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Project 60

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The $Z .30$ and $Z .50$ are of advanced design using silicon epitaxial planar transistors to provide unsurpassed standards of performance. Total harmonic distortion is an incredibly low $0.02 \%$ at $15 \mathrm{w}(8 \Omega)$ and all lower outputs. Whether you use $Z .30$ or $Z .50$ amplifiers in your Project 60 system will depend on personal preference. but they are the same size and are intended for use principally with other units in the Project 60 range. Therr performance and design are such, however, that $Z .50$ s and $Z .30$ may be used in a far wider range of applications.
SPECIFICATIONS ( $\mathbf{Z . 5 0}$ units are interchangeable with $\mathbf{Z . 3 0 s}$ in all applications).- Power Outputs : Z. 3015 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 35 volts: 20 watts R M.S. into 30 hms using 30 volts.
Z. 5040 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

 Built. tested and guaranteed.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-norse 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. pu. 3 mV correct to R.I.A.A. curve t1dB 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 panal : brushed aluminum with black knobs and controls. Size: $66 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}$.

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

For use between Stereo 60 unit and two $Z .30$ s or $Z .50$ s. The unit is very easily mounted and is unique in that the cut-off frequencies are continuously variable. As attenuation in the rejected 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 suitable for use with any other amplifier system. There are two filter sections - rumble (high pass) and scratch (low pass). H.F. cut-off ( -3 dB ) variable from 28 KHz to 5 KHz . L.F. cut-off (-3dB) variable from 25 Hz to 100 Hz . Distortion at 1 KHz ( 35 V . supply) $002 \%$ at rated output. Operating voltage from 15 to 35 V . Current 3 mA . Size: $66 \times 40 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Power Supply Units

Designed specifically for use with the Project 60 system of your choice. Use PZ.5 for normal Z.30 assemblies and PZ. 6 or PZ.8 where a stabilised supply is essential.

P2. 530 volts unstabl/ised $£ 4.98$
PZ. 635 volts stabilised $£ 7.98$
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Typical Project 60 applications

| System | The Units to use | together with | Units cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple battery record player | 2.30 | Crystal P.U., 12 V battery volume control, etc | £4.48 |
| Mains powered record player | Z.30, PZ. 5 | Crystal or ceramic P.U volume control. etc | £9.45 |
| 12 W . RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. for average needs | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times \text { Z.30s. Stereo } \\ & 60 ; \text { PZ.5 } \end{aligned}$ | Crystal, ceramic or mag PU.,F.M. Tuner, etc. | £23.90 |
| 25 W . RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. using low efficiency (high performance) speakers | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.30 \mathrm{~s}, \text { Stereo } \\ & 60 ; \text { PZ. } 6 \end{aligned}$ | 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. (60W. RMS into 8 ohms) | $2 \times 2.508$, Stereo 60; PZ.8, mains transformer | As above | £34.88 |
| Indoor P.A. | Z.50, PZ.8, mains transformer | Mic., guitar, speakers. etc. controls | £19.43 |
| F.M. Stereo Tuner (£25) \& A.F.U. (£5.98) may be added as required. |  |  |  |
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| in 3tin | 24p | 25 p |
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| 17 in 2tin | 75 p | 57 p |
| 17 in - 3 if | 41 | 75 p |

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| $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 19p | $1.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 27p |
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| $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 16p | $2.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 53 p |
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| 25/1F | 25 V | 7 P | $2,500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Sov | 60 p |
| $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 8p | 3,000 $/ \mathrm{F}$ | 25 V | 48 p |
| $32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 24p | $5,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 55 |
| 50, F | 50 V | 10p | $5,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 98 |
| 100\% F | 25 V | 10p | $8-8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 18 p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | $10 p$ | 8-16,1F | 450 V | 20 D |
| 250 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 25 V | 12p | $16-16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 27 |
| $250 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 17 p | $16-32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 63 P |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 18p | 32-32; F | 450 V | 49 P |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | sov | 25p | 50-50 ${ }^{\text {F }}$ F | 350 V | 38p |

MINIATURE ELECTROLYTICS

| $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $63 V$ | $6 p$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $64 V$ | $7 p$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $63 V$ | $6 p$ | $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $40 V$ | $7 p$ |
| $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $40 V$ | $7 p$ | $30 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $15 V$ | $7 p$ |
| $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $63 V$ | $6 p$ | $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $16 V$ | $7 p$ |
| $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $15 V$ | $7 p$ | $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $25 V$ | $6 p$ |
| $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $40 V$ | $7 p$ | $68 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $16 V$ | $6 p$ |
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5 NP N silicon pianar transistors TO－5 sim．2N697 0 3－Anp silicon rectitiers athitypue uq to 1000 P1 30 dimmaniun PNP AF tranastors To－5 like ACY 17 is Silicon NPN transistors like liClos

12 1－5－Anp silicon rectithers Top－ H at up to $1,000 \mathrm{PIV}$ 30 A．F．germanium alloy transistors danno seripg a OC7 30 Malt＇m like MATheriea $\overline{\mathrm{P}} \overline{\mathrm{N}} \overline{\mathrm{P}}$ tranaintors
20 （iermanium I－Amp rectiflers（iJM up to 300 PI $5300 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s} \mathrm{NPN}$ ailicon tranmiatora $\overline{2} \mathbf{N} \overline{0} 08$ ，BAY 27 Fast mitching silicon diodes like 1 Ni914 micro－nin 10 1－Amp SCR＇s TO． 20 Sil．Planar NPN trans．low nolse atup $2 \mathrm{~N}^{2} 370 \mathrm{~F}$ 25 Zener diules 400 mW D 07 （ase mixel volta，3－18 15 Plastic case 1 amps ailicon retitiers 154000 serjes 30 Sil．PNP alloy trans．TO－5 BCY 26 ， $28302 / 4$ 25 Sil．planar trans．P＇یP TO－18 2 N 290 t

 20 Fant awitching sil．trans．NPN． 400 Mc 10 Dual trans．fi leau TO－土 $\because \overline{\mathrm{N}} 20 \mathrm{tio}$ 2 Lif germ．irans．TO－1 OC45 NKT：

## 5 Sil trans plasic TO－18 A．F．BCl13／114



## Cole Now，mentionel above are given as a guide to the type of device in the Pat．The devices themselsea are normally unnarked．

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 Red sput trans．P＇NPAF | 0.8 |
| lfi White apot R．F．Trama．PNP | 0. |
| ＋OCT＇type trans． |  |
| 6）Matched trans．OC $44 / 45 / 81 / 81 \mathrm{~L}$ |  |
| 4 OCiz transistors |  |
| 4 （C）2 fransistors |  |
| ＋AC1s8 trans．PNP high gain |  |
| 4 AC126 trans．PNP |  |
| OC81 type trans |  |
| OC7l type trams． |  |
|  |  |
| 3 AFll6 typetrans． |  |
| 3 AF117 tgpetrana． |  |
| $30 \mathrm{Cl} 17 \mathrm{H.F}$ ．fyre tianc． |  |
| 5 2 N 2926 sil．epoxy 1 rans |  |
| 2 （ET880 low noise serni．to |  |
| 3 NPN 1 ST141 \＆ 2 STI40 |  |
| 4 Madt＇s：M．t 100 \＆：MAT $1: 0$ |  |
| ＊Madt＇s $\mathrm{S}^{\text {M M }} 101$ \＆MAT 121 |  |
| 40 CH 4 germ．rants．A．F |  |
|  |  |
| 20 NKT trans，AF．R，F゙，coll |  |
| 100.12023 sil dioules mub－hat |  |
| $\times 0.481$ diondes |  |
|  |  |
| 80495 germ，diorles sub－tuin，1N6 |  |
| $\because 10 \mathrm{~A}$ 600PlV sil，rects．IS4i\％ |  |
| $\underline{2}$ Sil porer recta．BYZ13 |  |
|  $1 \times 2 \times 698$ |  |
| 7 Sil gwitch trans． 2 N 70 m NPN |  |
| fi Sil．awiteh trans encos NPN |  |
| 3 PNP sil．trans． $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 1131$. |  |
| $1 \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 113 \mathrm{O}$ |  |
| 3 Sil．NPN trans． 2 N 1711 |  |
| Sil．NPN trans． 2 N 2369 ， 500 MHZ |  |
|  |  |
| $1 \times 2 \mathrm{Na} 90$ |  |
| 72 N 3 ¢ 5 T0－18 plistic 300N12 |  |
| NPN |  |
| 3 2N30J3 N1PN sil trans． |  |
| 7 PNPtrans $4 \times 2$ Y 3 T03． $3 \times 2 \mathrm{~N} 3 \mathrm{CO}$ |  |
| 7 NPN trans． $4 \times 2$ N3704． $3 \times 2$ N3T05 |  |
|  |  |
| ［3 Plastic NPN TO－18 2 X 3404 |  |
| 6 NPN trana ovilio |  |
| 7 BC ＇107 NPN trans． |  |
| －NיN trans， $4 \times$［1C108． $3 \times \mathrm{HCL} 09$ |  |
| 3 BCL 13 NPN TO－18 trank． |  |
| 3 HCLIS NPN TO－5trans |  |
| \％NPN high gain $3 \times 13 \mathrm{Cl} 167,3 \times \mathrm{BC} 168$ |  |
| ＋RCYTONPN trans．TO－18 |  |
|  |  |
| 7 HSY 28 NPN switch TO－18 |  |
| 7 BSY 95.1 MPN trans．300 M |  |
| $8 \mathrm{BY1} 100$ trie sil．rect． |  |
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| 1 pole | 40p | 40p | 400 | 40D | 400 | 40p | 40p | 40 p | 40p |
| 2 pole: | 40p | 409 | 40p | 40D | 40 p | 400 | 40D | 700 | 70p |
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# PRACTICAL <br> VOL. 8 No. 9 <br> September 1972 

## GULITY PARTY

THE use of technical devices to invade the privacy of the individual was one of the important matters considered by the Committee on Privacy whose report was presented to Parliament in July

The devices in question are described in this report as falling into two well-defined categories: electronic and optical extensions of the human senses. By way of illustration the Report lists examples brought to the Committee's notice of devices for visual surveillance (optical instruments) and devices for aural surveillance (audio, radio. and tape recording instruments).

Clearly, certain electronic devices for atural surveillance are highly sophisticated examples of modern microelectronic techniques and have been intentionally designed for ready concealment. Other devices which could be used for snooping purposes are commonplace and are generally in use for entirely legitimate purposes. The Report recognises this fact. and rules out the possibility of banning the use of such aural devices by law. because all such devices would have some legitimate use. The person who uses such devices for unethical purposes is the real guilty party. who must be singled out for detection and be prosecuted.

The report makes two important recommendations in this respect.
(1) That unlawful surveillance by surreptitious means should be made a criminal offence.
(2) That it should be an offence for anyone to advertise technical devices with reference to their aptness for surreptitious surveillance.

Following from this second recommendation regarding advertising, it would be logical to assume that it would likewise become an offence to publish design and constructional information relating to devices specially intended for such surreptitious surveillance. To such a proposal this magazine has no objection. so far as devices intended avowedly for surreptitious operations are concerned: P.E. has certainly never countenanced the building of snooping or bugging devices.

But again, caution is required. As anyone familiar with electronics will appreciate. many harmless and perfectly legitimate projects can be adapted for for simply put tol perverse uses. Electronics is no closed book. Components are freely obtainable. The determined snooper will always find ways and means to acquire devices or to modify existing equipment to meet his disreputable needs. So a complete clampdown on the publication of all technical information relating to designs potentially of value to a snooper is quite as impractical as the banning of all commercial devices that have some similar dangerous potentiality.
F.E.B.

## CONSTRUCTIONAL PROJECTS

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Our October issue will be published on Friday, September 8

[^1]THIs article describes the construction and use of a transistorised square wave generator for providing four preset square wave frequencies selected to cover the three pass bands in which the audio engineer is most interested. This information enables the complete frequency and transient response of audio amplifiers to be determined by four simple measurements. The unit is completely portable, and self powered by two small 9 V batteries.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

From Fig. 1 it will be seen that the basic circuit is a free running multivibrator producing the waveform shown in Fig. 2. Resistor R5 together with the "fine frequency" control. VRI and R3 and the selected capacitors on S1. form the $R C$ time constants which govern the repetition rate of the output square wave.
Simplified formulae, which are sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. give the time constant for $C$ and $R$ as

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Time constant } t_{1} & =0.7 \mathrm{CR} \\
\text { and } t_{2} & =0.7 \mathrm{CR}
\end{aligned}
$$

The values of $C$ and $R$ have been selected to give the four required time constants. These are

1. $10 \mathrm{kHzt}=100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
2. $5 \mathrm{kHz} t=200 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
3. $1 \mathrm{kHz} t=1 \mathrm{~ms}$
4. $50 \mathrm{~Hz} t=20 \mathrm{~ms}$

There are selected by the two-pole 4 -way wafer switch, S 1 .

Large values of $C$, the coupling capacitors, are needed to provide the pulse duration necessary for the 50 Hz frequency. For this frequency the coupling capacitors are $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. If the circuit is required to generate 20 Hz the coupling capacitors should be changed to $0.68 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.

Fine frequency adjustment is by VRI and VR2 is the amplitude control with a two-pole switch attached.

The diodes clean up the waveform so that the wave shape is square. or more accurately. rectangular. Fig. 3a is a photograph of the 50 Hz wave. Fig. 3b shows a 10 kHz wave produced by the generator: Fig. 4 shows the 10 kHz wave after it has been fed through a high fidelity amplifier.

The trace was given by connecting an oscilloscope across a 4 ohm resistive load shunted by a 1 a capacitor on the output terminals of the amplifier.

## ASSEMBLY

The component parts of the signal generator are assembled on a piece of perforated or plain s.r.b.p.


Fig. 1. The complete circuit of the square wave generator, with band selection switch S1a and S1b


Fig. 2. The ideal square wave showing the leading and trailing edges and mark/space ratio
sheet, measuring 4 in by $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. Fig. 5 shows the component layout together with details of the switch wiring. The complete assembly is mounted in a die-cast metal box measuring $4 \frac{3}{8}$ in $\times 3 \frac{3}{\frac{1}{8}}$ in $\times 2 \frac{1}{8}$ in (outside dimensions), as shown in Fig. 6. The generator assembly board is fixed inside the lid on three $\frac{3}{8}$ in paxolin spacers. The amplitude control and the pulse frequency selection switch are fitted into the box as shown in the photograph. The fine frequency control is on the side.

The output lead of the generator is brought out through a rubber grommet on the opposite end; this is a 12 in length of screened cable with crocodile clip terminations. The screen of the cable is connected to the metal box at the generator end, as shown in Fig. 6.

The unit is powered by two small 9 V batteries connected in series, to give 18 volts. Since the current consumption is only between 4 and 6 mA , PP3 style batteries are suitable, although the generator will function on one PP3 but the wave shave is better with the higher voltage. The power, is switched on via a two-pole switch, which is attached to the gain or amplitude control.

## OUTPUT

The output amplitude control adjusts the signal level suitable for the unit under test. The maximum amplitude is 8 volts peak to peak, and will be found to be constant over the four spot frequencies. The waveform has rise and fall times of 5 us .

## APPLICATIONS

Square wave or step signals are frequently used in the production testing of audio equipment. The test engineer can see by the waveform reproduced on an oscilloscope screen, the following information.

The frequency pass band of the amplifier over a very wide range, depending upon how well the amplifier reproduces the wave shape as compared with the original input signal. A square wave comprises a fundamental frequency plus a series of odd harmonic overtones. i.e. $f_{1}=$ fundamental, $f_{3}=$ third harmonic, $f_{5}=$ fifth harmonic, $f_{7}=$ seventh harmonic and so on.

The squareness of the reproduced wave will depend upon the capability of the amplifier to respond to a wide pass band, and hence to the harmonic overtones. A'restricted high frequency pass band will filter off the higher harmonics resulting in a wave shape with slanting sides, indicating an increase in the rise time, as illustrated in Fig. 7.

Thus the rise time is related to $f_{\text {max }}$, the highest frequency in the square wave spectrum.

$$
f_{\text {max }} \text { is given by } \overline{2} \overline{\times} \text { rise time }
$$

Since the rise time of this square wave generator is $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, $f_{\text {max }}$ will extend to

$$
f_{\max }=\frac{1}{10 \times 10^{-6}}=100 \mathrm{kHz}
$$

Fourier analysis of a square wave shows it to have a continuous frequency spectrum extending from zero, or the d.c. value, to a very high odd harmonic frequency depending upon the steepness of the rise time.


Fig. 3a. Oscillogram of the 50 Hz wavetorm


Fig. 3b. Oscillogram of the 10 kHz waveform (timebase $50 / \mathrm{s}$ )


Fig. 4. Oscillogram of the 10 kHz waveform across a 4 ohm load across the output of an amplifier


Resistors
R1 150k!
R2 10 k !
R3 47 k !
R4 68k!
R5 10 k !
R6 4.7 k !
R7 15k!2

## Potentiometers

VR1 50kS linear carbon
VR2 $25 k!$ ! log. carbon with double pole on-off switch S2

## Capacitors

C1 $0 \cdot 22_{\mu} \mathrm{F}$
C2 0.01 $\mathbf{u F}$
C3 $0.0022_{\mu} \mathrm{F}$
C4 0.001 $\mu \mathrm{F}$
C5 $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C6 $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C7 $0.0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C8 $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C9 $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 25 V
C10 100ıF elect. 25 V
Diodes
D1,2,3 1N914 (3 off)

## Transistors

TR1, 2, 3 BFY51 or BC108 (3 off)

## Switches

S1 2-bank, 2-pole, 4-way wafer S2 2-pole, on-off (mounted on VR2)

## Miscellaneous

Die-cast box (see text)
Plain or perforated srbp sheet
Batteries 9V type PP3 (2 off)
Pointer knobs with skirts (3 off)
Battery connectors (2 off)

Fig. 5. Layout of components on plain s.r.b.p. sheet
The wave shape in Fig. 7 has been purposely drawn with exaggerated sides to illustrate the rise and fall times, but in a good square wave generator they should be almost vertical. The rise time is the time taken for the leading edge of the wave to rise from 10 per cent to 90 per cent of its final steady value. The fall time taken for the trailing edge to fall from 90 per cent to 10 fir cent of its final steady value, as shown in the sketch in Fig. 7.

Thus we may see that if the amplifier under test increases the rise time, this is an indication of a limitation in bandwidth response.

## DISTORTION

Ideally the reproduced square wave as seen on a good oscilloscope should consist of the top and bottom horizontal lines only, the rise and fall times being so rapid as to be almost invisible. Fig. 8 shows the various distortions that may be introduced to the square wave signal, together with the information obtained from the wave forms shown.

The waveforms in Fig. 8 are observed by connecting a. oscilloscope to the output of the amplifier, across



Fig. 6. Assembly of board and controls in the box

Fig. 7. Exaggerated waveform illustrating rise time and fall time of a square wave


Fig. 8. Approximate wave shape distortions of a square wave with the causes of distortion
(a) The ideal waveform from the square wave generator into the amplifier test
(b) High frequency attenuation. The curvature in the wave shape may be varied by manipulation of the treble control
(c) Low frequency attenuation. The curvature may be varied by manipulation of the bass control
(d) This wave shape is produced by low frequency attenuation plus a leading phase shift. Severe forms of this produces differentiation in waveform
(e) A lagging phase shift at low frequencies produces this wave shape
(f) A leading phase shift at low frequencies produces this form
(g) Combined high frequency attenuation and low frequency phase shift produces a wave of this form
(h) Ringing or overshoot. A damped wave train oscillation, caused by transient instability, in the amplifier under test. This is also an indication of poor response to the attack or decay of the signal (i.e. poor transient response)


## $\Omega \Omega$






a fixed load resistor corresponding in value to the loudspeaker impedance (see Fig. 9). This is usually shunted by a $1_{1} \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor which may cause the amplifier to oscillate if it has a tendency towards instability.

With the square wave generator connected to the input terminals, the wave shape on the scope screen should show no ringing. At frequencies of 1 kHz and 5 kHz there should be a good square wave shape with no rounded corners, and it should be practically identical with the input signal. At 10 kHz , one may observe a slight rounding of the corners on the leading edge of the wave, but there should be no overshoot or ringing.

Fig. 9 shows the test set-up for making the measurements shown above. The controls should be set initially in the flat position. The square wave generator gain control should be adjusted so that the input signal does not overload the input stages. Finally, set the amplifier volume control to give the signal level at which it is desired to make the square wave measurements. This is usually the full rated undistorted output power of the amplifier.

The square wave generator will cover three pass bands. low frequency band 50 Hz , middle range 1 kHz . high frequency 5 kHz and 10 kHz bands.

OSCILLOSCOPE


Fig. 9. Test set-up for checking an audio amplifier


## TRAGEDY OF TD-1

The largest and most expensive venture by ESRO (European Space Research Organisation), the launching of the ultra-violet observatory $T D-I$ has suffered an instrumental failure which was quite unexpected. The main recorder can now only give real time data and therefore limits the amount of total data to 14 per cent.

Only while the satellite is visible to the ground station network can data be recovered. In an attempt to salvage as much data as possible the ground network has been extended so that about 25 per cent of the observations will be recovered.

The vehicle carried a back-up recorder but this failed quite early on in the mission due to an electrical fault. It is doubly tragic that this should have occurred because the first full orbit results were startlingly successful. Up till the time of breakdown the amount of data recovered was of great value and extensive in its implications and the team responsible for the collation of data do not consider that the mission is a loss.

The $T D-I$ cost $£ 8$ million to build and weighs about half a ton. Up to the end of April one third of the sky had been surveyed with the highly sophisticated ultra-violet telescope.

The principle object of this orbiting ultra-violet observatory was to study the young parts of the far out universe. The distribution of the young hot stars that radiate in the ultra-violet region has been determined and a great deal added to the knowledge of the chemical structure, abundance and size of these stars. Only from an observatory in space is it possible to make this investigation. The spacecraft has a planned life of six months.

## PHOTOGRAPHS IN FAR ULTRA VIOLET

On the return journey from the Moon, the Apollo mission had some scheduled extra-vehicular activities. Part of this was devoted to taking more than 200 photographs in far illtra-violet light. These pictures are of immense value to astronomers because hydrogen emits very strongly at a frequency of 1,216 angströms (the Lyman alpha region), it is a valuable tool that can be used in space but not from the ground.

Pictures of the state of the geocorona of the earth were particularly interesting. The low density hydrogen halo that surrounds the earth was clearly visible and in areas of the tropics the additional ultra-violet radiation can be seen. Another interesting feature of these pictures was the presence of auroral activity over the south pole. In this case an immensely long streamer was seen radiating from the south magnetic pole.

A great achievement was the photographing of the Large Magellanic Cloud. This miniature galaxy which is part of our own galactic family is only 200.000 light years from the solar system. In the pictures large areas of hydrogen gas in which bright spots are prominent, indicate the formation of hot blue stars radiating very strongly in the far ultra-violet. Other bright areas indicate the regions where concentrations of hydrogen precede the birth of stars according to current thinking. This is the kind of data that will enable astronomers to establish the relation of interstellar distribution and the regions of star birth.

## SHUTtLE CRAFT <br> PROGRAMME UNDERWAY

The development phase in the space shuttle project has now been reached and the orbiter contract is under way. Some doubts have been expressed on the system chosen. This is partly because there are a number of unknowns to be considered.
Basically the orbiter will have a solid fuel booster, an external tank to be jettisoned and air breathing engines. The development contracts for these units will be given separately and the final models delivered to the orbiter contractor.

The booster system envisages two solid fuel rockets which are to be mounted on the opposite sides of the fuel tank which will be fitted to the underside of the orbiter. On lift-off the three engines of the orbiter using liquid fuel will fire simultaneously with the solid fuel engines of the boosters.

Some seven million pounds of thrust will be available and when the combined vehicle reaches a height of 25 miles ( 40 km ) the boosters will be detached and splash down in the ocean. These
are re-usable so are to be recovered for repetitive use. The orbiter itself will continue on under its own power and later jettison the fuel tank.
If this system is to succeed then there must be near 100 per cent reliability. Thus back-up systems will be important. The reliability of the simple solid fuel rocket will contribute to this end in a large measure. All the control systems and ignition controls will have builtin redundancy. Guidance control and other essential systems will be on board the orbiter itself. A great deal of confidence is placed in $X$ ray checking and strict quality control towards the standards required.

The re-usability of boosters has not so far been tried in an operational mission, though the Minuteman vehicles have had some testing. They have been fired, refuelled and then fired again. Structural testing of the units will be set at a higher standard after the first firing. Another point in favour of the solid fuel booster is that ocean recovery is easier and survival longer than liquid fuel rockets.

Each booster is expected to be of a high weight order around 100 tons each. In the preliminary designs an impact speed of about 50 ft per second was considered, but now it is set at somewhere between $75 / 100 \mathrm{ft}$ per second. The descent speed will be of the order of 1.000 miles per hour before the parachutes are deployed. Studies of recovery systems have used from three to nine parachutes. There have been free fall tests of Titan boosters (unstressed for recovery) which have survived and on examination found to be structurally satisfactory.

## RUSSIAN SPACECRAFT STUDIES MARS

The temperature of Mars, the red planet, has provided some interesting data about the condition of its surface and up to half a metre below. There appear to be variations between the northern and southern latitudes. The temperature of minus $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in lower northern areas, is much higher than the southern part around latitude $60^{\circ}$, where it falls to minus $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
The Russian spacecraft Mars-3 is fitted with a small radiotelescope which operates on a frequency of approximately $9 \mathrm{GHz}(3.4 \mathrm{~cm})$. It is arranged in such a way that emission and polarisation of the radiation can be determined. It has a fixed aerial system of 60 cm diameter. It can establish the temperature down to a depth of half a metre.

Because the orbit of the probe is elongated, $1,500 \mathrm{~km}$ at perigee and $200,000 \mathrm{~km}$ at apogee, observations extent from latitude $60^{\circ}$ south to $30^{\circ}$ north.

## ELECTRONIC PIANO

By A. J. Boothman B.Sc.

Authentic piano sounds from an instrument a quarter the size of a conventional pianoforte and at a fraction of the cost.


\author{

Musical Compass <br> Five Octaves F to F-61 notes <br> Frequency Compass <br> Fundamental Frequency Range - $\mathbf{4 3} \mathbf{~ H z}$ to 1.4 kHz approx. <br> Nominal Output Levels <br> External Amplifier <br> 450 mV into $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ <br> 200 mV into $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> 60 mV into $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Headphone or external loudspeaker 2.5 Watts into $8 \Omega$ <br> Internal loudspeakers <br> Approximately 3 Watts <br> Mains Input <br> 200-250 Volts 50 Watts <br> Sound Envelope (nominal times) <br> | Attack Period | 30 ms |
| :--- | :--- |
| Decay Period | 300 ms |
| Keyboard Sustain | 3.5 s |
| Pedal Sustain | 3 s |

}

Tremolo Frequency Range
$\mathbf{5 H z - 1 0 H z}$

## Physical Dimensions and Weight

Case when packed 42in $\times 21 \mathrm{in} \times 7.5 \mathrm{in}$
Height of legs 24in
Weight 60 lbs

## Controls

Keyboard

1. Main Amplifier on/off Switch
2. Touch Control
3. Tremolo on/off Switch
4. Level Control

Foot Pedals

1. Sustain
2. Soft

Side Panels

1. Master Volume
2. Tremolo Rate
3. Tremolo Intensity
4. Mains on/off Switch

WHy design an electronic piano rather than a small portable electronic organ? Here the author must revert to personal prejudice, shared he believes by many musicians, in that the organ has a very dominant presence within any small (or large) group and impresses on the sound an overall characteristic tonal coloration which cannot be overcome.

Perhaps a more universally acceptable point would be that the percussive nature of the piano cannot be reproduced in any reasonably priced organ, and that this characteristic is extremely desireable in a large amount of modern popular music or jazz.

## THE ELECTRONIC PIANO IN THE HOME

The traditional piano is large for the average modern home, and can be very restricting to furniture disposition. In recent years, because of the skilled techniques involved in the manufacture of such a product, the piano has also become expensive. The instrument described here can be built for a material cost of approximately $£ 100$ and is constructed in such a way that in addition to occupying a fairly small space in normal operation, it can actually be stored away, if necessary, within the space of two average suitcases.

Two other features which offer a bonus are the possibility of fitting a spare set of short legs for the use of children, and the obvious advantage in the use of head-phones for prolonged periods of practice.

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Referring first to the block diagram of Fig. 1 it can be seen that an output from the power supply
unit is taken to the touch control which is mounted at the side of the keyboard. One of five possible levels of attack is selected on this control which determines the d.c. level applied to the common connection side of the 61 switches operated by the keyboard. When a note is depressed this voltage is carried forward to the relevant envelope circuit (p.c.b.s) and triggers the commencement of a tone with the required degree of attack.

The decay characteristic is fixed for the period during which the key is depressed, and will in fact follow a similar pattern after the key is released provided that the sustain pedal is operated.

The outputs from the 13 boards are fed to a three stage pre-amplifier. Shunt modulator type tremolo is also included on the pre-amplifier printed circuit board. A high level output is available for driving an external amplifier, and an internal power amplifier drives small internal speakers, or external loudspeakers or headphones.

## MAIN P.C.B.s

The functions carried out by one of the 13 main printed circuit boards (p.c.b.s) is shown in Fig. 2. The first 12 boards each give five octave separated outputs for pitches $F$ to $E$, and the thirteenth board is greatly reduced in component content as it only has to provide one pitch (Top F).

The basic pitches are produced by Hartley oscillators, followed by integrated bistable dividers. Outputs at frequencies $f$ to $f / 16$ are each fed to a separate transistor which mixes the signal with a fast attack, long decay envelope. Each mixer is followed by a tone forming circuit, and the five notes are then fed to a single stage amplifier which boosts the output from the board.


Fig. 1.1. Block diagram of electronic piano

Soft and sustain pedals are linked to the amplifier gain and the envelope circuits respectively.

## KEYBOARD CONTROLS

Four keyboard controls are available to the pianist. The internal amplifier and tremolo circuit have simple on/off switches, whilst the touch control gives five optional degrees of attack, and the level control gives five alternative levels of volume. All knobs were chosen for quick flip operation whilst playing the instrument.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The piano is contained in a wooden case 42 in $\times$ 21 in $\times 7.5$ in which includes a dual purpose lid acting as both the music stand, and the container for the legs during transport.

The keyboard is fixed to its own wooden subframe, complete with gold plated switch contacts and interwiring. The switches corresponding to each of the five octave keys of each pitch are wired to a single 6 -way connector strip, which includes a ter-
minal for the sustain connection. The connector strips are positioned such that each length lines up with the corresponding pitch board.

The 13 main printed circuit boards which hold the bulk of the electronic components are easily removed for test or repair purposes, along with the pre-amplifier and tremolo units. A control panel on the end of the instrument has the master volume, tremolo controls, and external amplifier output socket. The box containing the p.c.b.s can be removed from the piano independent of the keyboard subframe assembly.

The power supply unit is a separate sub-assembly within the main box, as is the internal power amplifier which is mounted along with the internal speakers on the front panel immeditely above the keyboard. This front panel can also be removed as a separate independent unit, thus completing the modular construction format.

The pedals are separate units which plug into the base of the piano, and are transported in the special accessory compartment which is also designed to accommodate the power lead.


Fig. 1,2. Block diagram of pitch p.c.b.

## BULK <br> COMPONENT LIST

To take advantage of any concessions offered by retailers for bulk purchases we include the following list which covers the majority of components used in the piano.
Individual component lists will appear as usual with circuit diagrams as they occur.

| Resistors | Quantity |
| :--- | :---: |
| $68 \Omega 2$ | 15 |
| $270 \Omega$ | 80 |
| $390 \Omega$ | 14 |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 95 |
| $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 95 |
| $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 16 |
| $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 130 |
| $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 160 |
| $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 135 |
| $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 145 |
| $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 22 |
| $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 18 |
| $820 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 130 |
| All $5 \% \frac{1}{3}$ watt carbon |  |
| $270 \Omega$ | 12 |
| $5 \% 2.5$ watt wirewound |  |
|  |  |

## Capacitors

$0.05 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester 125 V
Quantity
$0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester 125 V
18
$0.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester 125 V
16
$0.5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester $15 \mathrm{~V} \quad 30$
45
$1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. $15 \mathrm{~V} \quad 15$
$5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 15 V
$10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 15 V 62
$100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. $\quad 6.4 \mathrm{~V}$ 64
25
$100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 15 V
Diodes
ZS170 (Ferranti)
Quantity
or any silicon planar diodes of 20 V P.I.V.
KS 047A $4.7 \mathrm{~V} \quad 400 \mathrm{~mW}$ zener diodes 14
Transistors
ZTX300
Integrated Circuits ZN7474E Quantity

Miscellaneous

| SEI Feralex pot core VF723/739/P | 13 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SEI Bobbin | MM733A | 13 |
| SEI Assembly | MM773 | 13 |
| Main printed circuit boards | 13 |  |

Main printed circuit boards 13
The pot core assemblies and p.c.b.s can be obtained from Clef Products (Electronic Division), Yew Tree Lane, Poynton, Stockport, Cheshire.

## COMPONENT PURCHASES

In a project of this nature it is essential that all components should be easily available, a fact which has been checked with some care. The cost suggested earlier assumes that all items are purchased from current advertisers within this magazine, with additional addresses given where necessary. The component content can be roughly broken down into the following three cost groups, and this should assist in the planning of the expenditure throughout the period of the project. These are.

1. Semiconductors, resistors and capacitors $£ 40$
2. Hardware (pot core assemblies, switches, p.c.b.s) £40
3. Keyboard and switch contacts ... $\quad$ £ 20

Sources for the first two groups are well covered in the various parts lists which will be given during the project, but some general comments are made here on keyboard suppliers.

## KEYBOARDS

Three keyboards have been investigated by the author, two of which were versions of the Morelli (Italian) keyboard, and the third of which was a Swedish keyboard. All keyboards as supplied were C-C and this therefore required modification work which was in fact carried out on one Italian and one Swedish board. Suppliers of both keyboards have stated that F-F boards could be supplied to order on a delivery of about six weeks, but details of the modifications are given later in case any constructor has easy access to a C-C board or prefers to buy from stock.

## MORELLI A

The prototype piano has a Morelli A keyboard which can be obtained from Elvins Electronic Musical Instruments. It is characterised by a simple metal frame without end fixing points and without any form of mounting hinge. It is easy to modify to F-F by cutting the frame in order to remove the bottom C-E section which is then attached to the top end of the board

## MORELLI B

This is the version of the Italian board submitted by Harmonics Limited, and is characterised by metal end fixing points and a rear hinge. Harmonics have stated that they will be able to supply an F-F board with the same mechanical outline, and this should prove a very convenient unit. The author has not actually attempted to modify the C-C version of this particular board but it should be possible to handle it in the same way as above. Later mechanical details will give method of mounting this keyboard.

## SWEDISH KEYBOARD

A Swedish keyboard is supplied by Kimber-Allen and is notably lighter in weight than the other two boards. The author has successfully modified it to F-F. Again, details for doing this will be given later. Kimber-Allen have also stated that they will be able to supply F-F boards to order. The keyboard is slightly longer than the two Italian boards, but is easily accommodated within the console area.


The Morelli B keyboard


The Swedish keyboard with the lower C-E section removed prior to modification to an F-F keyboard

The keyswitch assembly for the Morelli A keyboard is manufactured by Clef Products. This switch assembly is suitable for all the aforementioned keyboards.

## OTHER KEYBOARDS

The mechanical design of the piano is very simple and it should be possible to accommodate virtually any keyboard. The choice of F-F is based on a musical evaluation of the requirements of this sort
of instrument, and whilst it would make no difference to the electronics to cover $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$ (except in the choice of tuning capacitors) the author very strongly recommends that $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{F}$ be considered as essential to the character of the instrument.

Next month, constructional details for the p.s.u. will be given together with pre-amplifier and tremolo circuitry and assembly


Details of interior of electronic piano


## KEYBOARD SUPPLIERS

Elvins Electronic Musical Instrumenis 8 Putney Bridge Road, London S.W. 18.
Harmonics (Bromley) Ltd.
Clarion Works, Napier Road, Bromley, Kent.

## Kimber-Allen Ltd.

Broomfield Works, London Road, Swanley, Kent BR8 8DF.

## KEYSWITCH ASSEMBLY SUPPLIER

Clef Products (Electronics Division) Yew Tree Lane, Poynton, Stockport, Cheshire.


We at Heathkit do all the donkey-work - the rest is up to you. If you're handy with a soldering iron, pliers and screwdrivers you'll have no difficulty putting the bits and pieces together in a few hours. Even if you're not used to soldering you can still do it. Because we tell you how in an introductory booklet. And we give you bits and pieces to practise on before you take the plunge

Just think what you could
 make yourself this weekend How about building the world's first electronic calculator kit? It's easier than you think The new Heathkit IC-2008 desktop calculator adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides up to eight digits. Electronically You can multiply or divide a series of numbers by a preselected figure; fix the decimal point in one of eight positions or in a floating decimal mode. And a ninth display tube indicates overflow, It's smart.
highly sophisticated - and shows a big saving over the ready-built price.

Or you
could make
yourself an
IB-1101 frequency counter New from Heathkit, it has a range from 1 Hz to over 100 MHz - and an input frequency that'll accept levels from below 50 mV to over 2000 V . The decimal point is automatically placed with range selection. A truly professional piece of equipment

Maybe radio is more in your line. Well, you could make our new version of the successful Tiger transistor portable - the Tiger FM. Designed specifically for the high-quality sound of VHF broadcasts (BBC radio 2, 3, 4 and local stations), it's particularly easy to build. Ideal for beginners

And if you're bored with teak or walnut finishes on audio equipment, you'll be glad to know that we do Hi Fi in colour You can choose from snow white or sunshine orange, besides the usual teak or walnut. That goes

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## RESISTORS

tW iskra high stability carbon film-very low noise-capless construction tW Mullard CR25 carbon film-very small body size $7.5 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$. 2\% ELECTROSIL TRS


Quancity price applies for any selection. Ignore fractions on total order.
DEVELOPMENT PACK
0.5 watr $5 \%$ iskra resistors 5 off each value 4.7 D to IMO .

E12 pack 325 resistors $\$ 2.40$. E24 pack 650 resistors 44.70 .

## POTENTIOMETERS

Carbon track 5 kg to $\mathbf{2 M 0}$, log or linear ( $\log \pm W$, lin $\frac{1}{2} W$ ). Single. 12p. Dual gans (stereo), 40p. Single D.P. switch $\mathbf{2 4}$ p.

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# PLASTIC PLANAR 

## TRANSISTORS

This article outlines the planar epitaxial process, and describes in detail the construction and assembly of one well known type of plastics encapsulated silicon transistor manufactured by Ferranti Ltd.

By F. BRIERLEY

COMPARED with their germanium counterparts, silicon semiconductors can operate at higher temperatures, have much lower leakage current figures and are much less affected by temperature changes.

The mass production of silicon semiconductors is made possible by a very sophisticated modern technology involving advanced photographic and chemical laboratory techniques, coupled with the use of high precision handling equipment and automatically controlled assembly machines. Many of the processing steps must take place in ultra-clean rooms with strictly controlled temperature and humidity levels.

The silicon used has an impurity content of less than ten parts in a thousand million and the chemicals and gasses used in processing are of high purity analytical laboratory standard. De-ionised water is used for the many washing operations which take place between processes.

## PLANAR EPITAXIAL PROCESS

Most modern, high quality, silicon transistors, are manufactured by the planar epitaxial process. This process will be described briefly, followed by a description of the construction and assembly of one particular style called $E$-Line transistors, in plastics packages by the Ferranti Company.

The development of the planar process has made it possible to create thousands of transistors simultaneously on a thin slice of silicon. Planar transistors are extremely reliable and have very stable characteristics. They can be manufactured with operating frequencies of well over 2 GHz .

An important feature of the planar process is that the surface of the processed slice is covered by a layer of oxide, which protects the devices from contamination by moisture and impurities that may be encountered. This inherent protection is of great value both prior to and after the encapsulation process.

The planar epitaxial process is a modified form of the basic planar process. It was developed in order to manufacture transistors with high collector breakdown voltages and low saturation voltages. These apparently conflicting requirements are satisfied by means of a very thin high resistivity epitaxial layer, in which the emitter, base and collector regions are formed.

The thin, high resistivity collector layer gives the required high collector breakdown voltage characteristics. By making the substrate of low resistivity


Fig. 1. Sectional view of a silicon planar epitaxial transistor chip
silicon, the overall collector resistance is kept low and thus the transistor saturation voltage is also low.

The sketch (Fig. 1) shows, in simplified form, a sectional view through a planar epitaxial npn transistor; note how the junctions are protected by an oxide layer. The base and emitter contacts are made to metallised areas on the top of the silicon chip, the collector connection is usually taken from the underside of the chip via the metal header and the $\mathrm{N}+$ low resistivity substrate.

## PULLING THE CRYSTAL

A principal route of manufacture begins with the pulling of a monocrystalline bar of silicon from refined polycrystalline silicon of known resistivity. Fig. 2 shows a crystal pulling furnace. The polycrystalline silicon, together with closely controlled amounts of boron, phosphorous or arsenic dopants, is loaded into a graphite crucible which is enclosed within a quartz chamber. Boron is used for p-type characteristics, arsenic and phosphorous for $n$-type.

The electrical resistivity of the crystal is determined by the quantity of dopant added. Heavily doped silicon exhibits low resistivity and is known as " $\mathrm{N}+$ " or " $\mathrm{P}+$ " according to the nature of the dopant.

A flow of inert gas is passed through the quartz chamber while the silicon is heated by an r.f. generator When the silicon has melted, a seed of monocrystalline silicon is lowered to the surface of the molten silicon. The temperature of the melt is then reduced to a value just above the melting point of silicon so that, as heat flows from the melt
to the cooler seed crystal, the silicon in the immediate neighbourhood solidifies on to the seed crystal. The seed crystal is rotated and slowly withdrawn from the melt. The silicon atoms orientate themselves into the same crystal lattice pattern as the seed and thus "t continuous single crystal is "pulled" from the melt

Crystal diameter is governed by the temperature of the melt and by the rate of pulling. both these factors must be controlled very precisely. In the early days of semiconductor manufacture. one-inch diameter crystals were considered large; now, diameters of two inches are quite usual and crystals of three or even four inches in diameter are not rare.

The bars of monocrystalline silicon are sawn into slices and then lapped, etched and polished to obtain an optically flat surface (see Figs. 3 and 4). The polished slices, now around 0.01 in thick. are cleaned in readiness for epitaxial deposition

## EPITAXY

In the epitaxial process, a layer of silicon of high resistivity, and with the same orientation as the slice, is grown onto the low resistivity substrate. The slices are placed in a treated graphite carrier in a quartz tube and are heated to approximately $1,200 \mathrm{C}$ by an r.f. heating coil.

High purity hydrogen, to which silicon tetrachloride and a $p$ or 1 dopant have been added. is passed over them and a thin layer of silicon grows onto the slices by vapour phase deposition. An atutomatic system controls gas and vapour flow rates and time of deposition. The resistivity and depth of the epitaxial layer are checked before slices are
passed to the next production stage. It is into this epitaxial layer that the junctions upon which the operation of the device depends, will be diffused.

## OXIDATION AND PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY

After epitaxy, the cleaned and tested slices receive a protective oxide coating in an oxidising furnace and are then cleaned again in preparation for a series of photographic and chemical processes, known collectively as photolithography, by which a number of masks are used to define areas of the protective oxide which are to be etched away, in order to allow subsequent diffusion or metallising processes to take place.
The masks are derived from original master drawings with a scale of 250 times full size. Working in ultra clean conditions, a high resolution camera produces a reduced copy, ten times full size. A step and iepeat camera, working at a reduction of $10-1$, is then used to make a master photographic plate on which a full size imaige of the mask is repeated several thousand times across the plate, over an area

Fig. 3. A crystal sawing machine

nom

Fig. 4. Slice polishing machine



Fig. 5. Mask alignment
equivalent to the useful area of the silicon slice. The camera stepping accuracy is one quarter of a micron and four masks are generated simultaneously.

From the master plates, working masks are made by contact printing. The hazards to be contended with during mask making include, faults in photographic plates, accidental damage occurring in contact printing, and foreign bodies settling on the plates during processing. Emulsion type working mask plates have a relatively short life, necessitating regular inspection and frequent renewal in order to preserve a high yield of good devices. Chrome plates, introduced more recently, have a longer working life.

## NUMBER OF MASKS

The number of different masks required for a particular transistor design depends upon the design complexity; for a relatively simple device, there may be one mask for the base, one for the emitter and one for the area to be metallised. Other designs may require five, or more, different masks.

Assuming that three masks are to be used, the cleaned, oxide covered slices are coated with a measured quantity of photo-resist emulsion which is distributed evenly over the slice by a centrifuging operation. Coated slice and the base mask are brought together in the alignment machines (Fig. 5) and a controlled exposure is made under ultra-violet light. The slice is then developed and the photoresist coating is dissolved away from the unexposed areas. An acid etch then removes the exposed oxide.

## BASE DIFFUSION

After cleaning, the slice is ready for the base diffusion. This process takes place in a diffusion furnace, at a temperature in the range 1,000 to $1,280^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, where the slices are exposed to an atmosphere of $p$ or $n$ doped nitrogen. The dopant diffuses into the silicon epitaxial layer, through the etched areas, to form the required collector/base junction.

Coincidentally with this, an oxide layer is formed over the silicon. The slices are then coated again with photo resist and the next masking operation takes place.

The development, etching and diffusion processes. which follow the second masking operation, form the base/emitter junction and a further oxide layer. The characteristics of the diffused junctions can be determined precisely by control of the processing conditions.

The oxide is etched away from defined regions in the base and emitter areas to permit contact to be made. A thin film of aluminium is then evaporated over the slice, making contact with the base and emitter: the unwanted areas of the aluminium are then etched away.

Each successive mask must be aligned very accurately with the pattern made on the slice by the previous mask and the alignment machines are capable of working to a tolerance of one micron in pattern position.

These processes take place in air-conditioned clean rooms fitted with laminar flow cabinets. A stream of continuously filtered air passes through these laminar flow cabinets in which the alignment machines and other equipment are housed.

## QUALITY CONTROL

Inspection takes place at all production stages and completed slices are tested by automatic probe testing machines under computer control. The test probes of the machines locate, in turn, on the metallised contact areas of each transistor on the slice. Any transistor failing the test is marked, automatically, for removal at a later stage.

## SEPARATION

The tested slices are separated into individual transistor chips by scribing between the patterns and cracking the slice along the scribed lines.

A method of expanding the cracked slice has been devised by Ferranti which enables all the chips to be spread out but preserved in their original arrangement with respect to each other, so that they can be picked up without difficulty by vacuum probes employed in the dice alloying operation. An expanded cracked slice is shown in Fig. 5.

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE E-LINE STYLE

The basic processes that have been described are common to all planar epitaxial transistors.
It is in the processes of assembling the silicon chip to its header, the bonding of wires from the base and emitter electrodes to the pins, and in the encapsulation process, that plastics transistors differ from conventional metal can transistors.

The major proportion of the direct manufacturing cost of a conventional transistor is incurred in the assembly and encapsulation stages which, between them, employ the largest portion of the total labour force.

A high degree of automation of the assembly and encapsulation processes of the E-Line transistor has brought about a significant reduction in the cost of these operations and thus in the price of finished devices. Automatic machinery simplifies the task of the operator and makes high speed production possible.

The degree of skill required by the operator is minimised and the processing conditions are regulated automatically by the machines themselves so that a high yield of good devices and consistent product quality are obtained.

The reliability of the prodect is determined by the overall design, including the design of the production equipment. E-Line transistors make use of a strip nickel framework specifically designed for use with the automatic assembly machines. The framework, illustrated in Fig. 7, is provided with location holes along its edges, these holes are employed to transport the framework through the alloying and bonding machines.

Each strip of framework is made to carry 128 transistors. The collestor lead terminates in a depressed "flag" to which the silicon chip is alloyed. Investigation has shown that the main route by which moisture might reach the chip is alorig the interface between the lead wire and the plastic encapsulation; this path has been made as long a practicable in order to protect the transistor from adverse climatic environments.


Fig. 6. An expanded slice on a plastic backing
Fig. 7. The E-Line strip framework


Fig. 8. Alloying machine for E-Line transistors
Fig. 9. The banding operation


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| 2N3442 | C1-50 | AUIII | 70p | BCY71 | 20p | 41 C (DIL) |  |
| 2 N 3638 | 25p | AUY21A | 600 | CCY72 | $17 p$ |  |  |
| 2N3866 | <1.50 | AUY22A | $70^{\circ}$ | BF152 | 250 | $\begin{gathered} \text { TBA800 } 5 \mathrm{~W} \\ \text { Audio } \mathbb{C} 1.50 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 2 N 434 | C1.50 | AUY35 | 45p | BF153 | 250 |  |  |
| 2N4356 | 35p | AUY37 | $60 p$ | BFI58 | 25. |  |  |

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## ALLOYING

Each collector flag of the framework is coated with gold and the framework is fed into the automatic alloying machine where the flag is heated to alloying temperature by a heated platform. The machine operator selects a transistor chip by adjusting a rotatable plinth on which the chips are laid and centring a chip under the cross wires of a microscope.

The selected chip is picked up automatically by a vacuum probe and placed onto the heated collector flag where, under pressure and vibration, a gold/silicon eutectic forms, alloying the ship firmly into position. The framework is automatically carried through the alloying and bonding machines by the feed mechanisms acting upon the location holes.

Accurate location of the chip and bond wires is necessary and the feed mechanisms and location holes ensure that the framework is positioned within the machines to a tolerance of 0.001 in . A close-up view of one of the automatic alloying machines is shown in Fig. 8.

## BONDING

The framework, with 128 dice attached is passed from the alloying machine and fed into the bonding machine where the emitter and base connections will be made. As the framework is stepped through the machine, fine gold wires are ball bonded to the metallized base and emitter pads on the chip.

The operator views the operation through the microscope and ensures that the bonds are positioned centrally on the bonding pads. The machine automatically bonds the free ends of the base and emitter bond wires to the emitter leads on the framework. A photograph of the bonding operation is shown in Fig. 9.

## ENCAPSULATION

An encapsulation, whatever form it may take, is intended to provide certain requirements. These are: protection from the environment. vibration and shock: ease of handling and mechanical protection; heat dissipation.

Since the encapsulation can determine the reliability of the device, many evaluation trials have been carried out in order to select a plastic encapsulant and a method of encapsulation that would satisfy performance requirements. The method which is currently being used involves the moulding of a non-hygroscopic plastics substance with the desired electrical and mechanical properties, employing a transfer moulding press.

After bonding has been completed, the 128 unit framework is cut into eight sections, each carrying 16 transistors. One edge of the framework is then removed and the sub-frame then appears as illustrated in stage 4 of Fig. 10. Two of these sub-frames are clamped into a moulding jig consisting of two halves held close together by a high pressure hydraulic system.

The plastics encapsulant is heated to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and then, when its viscosity is similar to that of water, it is forced into the mould at a pressure of 90 pounds/sq in. The encapsulant flows freely around the chip and lead wires producing a mechanically strong, high density structure. The moulded subframes, now as shown in stage 5 of Fig. 10, are removed from the moulding jig and, after curing,


STAGE 1. Part of the 128 unit framework before alloying


STAGE 2. Transistor chips alloyed to the framework


STAGE 3. Emitter and base bonded to the leads by fine gold wires


STAGE 4. One stage of the framework removed


STAGE 6. Lead wire supports removed


STAGE 7. After tinning and separation

Fig. 10. Stages in the manufacture of E-Line transistors


Fig. 11. Variations of lead-out arrangement for printed circuit wiring: left-normal; centre-triangular TO-18 right-"flat-pack" mounting
the unwanted parts of the framework are removed.
Any moulding flash is then removed and the transistor leads are tinned. for ease of soldering. The devices are then ready for testing and type stamping.

The lead spacing is specifically designed to be compatible with the standard $0.050 \mathrm{in}(1.27 \mathrm{~mm})$ hole pitch for printed circuit boards and the devices are normally supplied with straight leads.

They can be supplied with leads preformed to the TO-5 or TO-18 configuration, or for flat mounting. and examples of three lead configurations (normal. TO-18 and "flat" mounting) are shown in Fig. 11.

## TESTING

High-speed automatic testing machines carry out comprehensive tests on all of the E-Line transistors manufactured. The transistors are fed automatically into the machines and are fully tested according to the required specifications and automatically sorted into appropriate categories. Test programmes are held on punched cards and can be changed as desired for different device types

Random samples are taken from the production batches and subjected to mechanical and environmental tests in order to ensure that consistent product quality is being maintained. After testing, the type numbers are stamped on to the devices by automatic machinery according to the test figures attained.

## RELIABILITY EVALUATION

The tests conducted include prolonged storage at low temperature, high temperature storage with normal voltage applied and current flowing, temperature cycling between -55 C and +175 C and accelerated ageing by storage at high temperature.

A long term moisture test, at 100 per cent humidity with a programmed temperature variation every 24 hours, has confirmed that the $E$-Line encapsulation resists the ingress of moisture extremely well.

Stability tests have shown these devices to be equivalent in performance to those mounted in conventional metal can encapsulations.

A measure of the reliability of plastics encapsulated transistors can be taken from the fact that the $E$-Line series are the first plastics encapsulated transistors to have been accepted for Defence Standard classification and meet the requirements of the BS9000 specifications.


Fig. 12. Dice alloyed and bonded to a Micro-E frame



Fig. 13. The framed dice are given a transter mould


Fig. 15. The leads are cropped releasing the finished
transistors

Fig. 14. The Micro-E frame is formed and trimmed and ine moulded dice separated by cutting

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Some of the terms ased in the article may not be known to the general reader. This brief glossary is an attempt to define such terms in sufficient detail to make the article more readily understood.

## CHIP or DICE

A small piece of silicon, containing one transistor element, obtained by scribing and cracking a processed slice, into individual devices.
FLASH (moulding)
Supertluous moulding material.

## HEADER

The strueture, carrying the external leads, on to which the chip is secured and which forms the lower part of a conventional "metal can" encapsulation.

## JUNCTION

A transition region between semiconducting regions of differing electrical properties.*

## N TYPE SILICON <br> P TYPE SILICON

A silicon atom has four electrons in its outer orbit. The atom has no charge because the total negative charge of all its electrons is balanced
by the positive charge of the nucleus. The outer electrons are called "Valence" electrons, hence, silicon, having four of them, is "tetravalent"

If an atom of a pentavalent element (having five outer electrons) such as Arsenic or Phosphorous, is introduced into the crystal lattice, there will be one surplus electron which will be free to act as a current carrier. The crystal charge remains zero because the negative charge due to the electrons of the added pentavalent atom is still balanced by the positive charge of the nucleus of that atom. Since the free current carriers resulting from the addition of pentavalent atoms are electrons (negative charges), the crystal is known as $n$-type.

Similarly, the addition of a trivalent element (having three outer electrons), e.g. boron. causes deficiencies of electrons (known as "holes") in the crystal lattice. The holes (positive charges) behave as free current carriers and the crystal is known as p-type.

## PLANAR TECHNIQUE

The formation of p-type and/or $n$-type regions in a semiconductor crystal by diffusing impurity atoms into the crystal through holes in an oxide mask, which is on the surface. The latter is left to protect the junctions so formed against surface contamination.

* B.S. 204:1960


## APPLICATIONS

Currently, there are some 50 different types in the $E$-Line range, catering for almost every application including popular general purpose types, switching transistors, and low noise u.h.f. types with minimum useful bandwidths of 1 GHz . A series of diode pairs, with either common anode or common cathodes completes the range.

## MICRO-MINIATURE TYPES

A range of micro-miniature plastics encapsulated transistors and diode pairs (called Micro-E) has been developed specifically for hybrid integrated circuit applications. These devices are equally suitable for thick film or thin film circuits and also for conventional printed circuit boards.
Fig. 16. Micro-E transistors are suitable for mounting on thick film circuits. Notice the scale approximately $4 \frac{1}{2}$ times


Despite their small size, 0.085 in ( 2.16 mm ) by $0.054 \mathrm{in}(1.38 \mathrm{~mm})$ by $0.055 \mathrm{in}(1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ high), most of these devices can dissipate up to 350 mW and have an operating temperature range of $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+175^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The range includes $n p n$ and $p n p$ complementary transistors, low level and medium current amplifiers, high speed switches, zener diodes, photo transistors, v.h.f. and u.h.f. amplifiers and oscillators, and high speed diodes.

Micro-miniature plastics encapsulated transistors are especially suitable for use in implanted heart pacemakers. The photographs in Figs. 12 to 15 show stages in the manufacture of Micro-E devices. Fig. 16 shows a thick film circuit using these devices and a thin film circuit is shown in Fig. 17.

Fig. 17. Micro-E devices can also be mounted on thin film circuits. Scale approximately $5 \frac{1}{2}$ times



THE present trend in logic system design is towards the increasing use of microcircuits, and in its wake lie many associated problems of education. In this article the development of an experimental circuit is described, together with the reasons for it, in which all the conventional logic functions are generated by a simple switching sequence. Some elementary knowledge on switching logic is expected or can be acquired by reading text books on the subject.

## DUAL FUNCTION

Many manufacturers of microcircuits offer logic gates under a name which suggests that each gate performs a dual function. For example. the uL914 is often referred to as a NOR/NAND gate. At first sight this can be very confusing, and unless the user has some knowledge of the meaning of logic signal levels (i.e. positive logic and negative logic), the difficulty may not be resolved!

In positive logic the more positive of the two switching voltages is logic " 1 ", and the lower is logic "0". In negative logic the more positive of the two voltages is taken as logic " 0 ", and the lower of the two logic " 1 ".

In both systems a positive potential is taken to be greater than a negative potential (irrespective of the numerical values). Thus, if the two voltage levels which exist in a logic system are +0.2 V and +3 V (typical of a $\mu \mathrm{L} 914$ system), then the +0.2 V signal corresponds to positive logic " 0 " (or negative logic "l"), whilst +3 V is equivalent to positive logic "l" (or negative logic "0").

It is evident that the two logic levels are the inverse of one another, that is
positive logic " 1 ". = NOT negative logic " 1 " positive logic " 0 " $=$ NOT negative logic " 0 "
or positive logic " 1 " $=$ negative logic " 0 " positive logic " 0 " $=$ negative logic " 1 "

Clearly a gate which performs a specific function in one system appears to perform another logic function in the opposite system. For example, the M914 gate can be used either as a positive logic Nor gate or as a negative logic Nand gate. Hence the meaning of the expression NOR / NAND.

## LOGIC GATE DEFINITION

So far we have assumed that the logic signal levels applied to the input of the gate are operative at its output. There is no valid reason for this assumption. For instance. if positive logic levels are used at the input of the gate, and negative logic levels are used at the output, what then is the function performed by the gate? The solution to this problem has already been developed, and the results are in Table 1.

Thus a positive logic NOR gate (i.e. positive logic levels are employed at both input and output) perform the Nor function with input and output positive logic, and it generates the NaND function with input and output negative logic.
For a negative logic NOR gate (i.e. negative logic levels are employed at both input and output) the NOR function is performed and in the Nand function the input and output are positive logic.

## INVERTERS

In an attempt to illustrate these functions, the
Table 1: INPUT/OUTPUT LOGIC DEFINITIONS

| LOGIC LEVELS | FUNCTION | INVERTED <br> OUTPUTS |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Output | Positive <br> Logic <br> Gate | Negative <br> Logic <br> Gate | Positive <br> Logic <br> Gate | Nogative <br> Logic |  |
| POS. POS. | NOR | NAND | OR | AND |  |
| POS. | NEG. | OR | AND | NOR | NAND |
| NEG. POS. | AND | OR | NAND | NOR |  |
| NEG. NEG. | NAND | NOR | AND | OR |  |

most satisfactory method would be to make up a demonstration unit using integrated circuits.

The basic experimental circuit, using positive logic NOR gates, allows all the required logic functions to be generated and is shown in Fig. 1. Gate G3 is the principal gate, while gates G1, G2, and G4 in conjunction with switches S1 and S2 act as logic level inverters. (The inverter is used to change an output of 1 to 0 and an output of 0 to 1.)

Let us assume for the moment that positive logic levels are being used throughout, so that the switches are in the position shown (note: the plus and minus signs on the switches merely indicate the logic signal levels 1 and 0 , and not the polarity of the voltage at that point). In this event, inputs $X$ and $Y$ are applied directly to G3, and the output is the positive logic NOR function of the inputs, otherwise expressed as $\bar{X}+\mathrm{Y}$.

If S 2 is switched to the minus position, gate G4 acts as a logic level inverter, and the output from the circuit is then the negative logic version of the signal from G3, i.e., output $=\overline{\overline{X+Y}}=X+Y$

It is seen that the function generated by a NOR gate which employs positive input logic and negative output logic is the or function of the inputs.

By switching SI to the minus position, the input logic levels to G3 are inverted, and the output is found to be the Nand function of the inputs. The AND function is generated by leaving $S I$ in the minus position, and S 2 in the plus position. Thus by a simple switching sequence it is possible to generate

the four basic logic functions, i.e. NOR, OR, AND and NAND.

All that now remains is to provide additional switching and logic circuitry to enable the input signals ( X and Y ) and the output signal to be inverted, so that all 16 configurations in Table 1 can be generated.

## PRACTICAL CIRCUIT

The schematic diagram of the unit is shown in Fig. 2. A supply of about +15 V is used (anything between about 12 V and 16 V will do), the high voltage being necessary to energise the lamp drive unit which is described later. The total current drawn by the logic section in Fig. 2 is about 40 mA at a voltage of approximately 3.9 V , the supply being drawn from a simple Zener diode stabilised power supply (Fig. 4).

A resistor is included in the input circuit to match the output resistance of a $\mu \mathrm{L} 914$ gate. The input logic levels are selected by S2 (Fig. 2). In the upper position positive logic signal levels are applied to inputs $X$ and $Y$, while negative logic levels are applied when the wipers of $S 2$ are in the lower position.


Fig. 2. Circuit diagram of the complete logic demonstrator

Fig. 3. Power supply and lamp drive unit



Switches S3 and S4 are used to select the appropriate input signals to lines X and Y , respectively; these lines are brought out to terminals on the front panel to allow the actual voltage levels to be monitored.

## FOUR FUNCTIONS

Switch SI is a 5 -pole, 4 -way switch made up from a 2- or 3-bank wafer assembly, and allows four basic functions to be generated. These four connections
are arbitrarily designated $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D , and the student has to determine the type of gate by truthtable tests.

Since positive logic nor gates are used, the positive logic functions generated by the respective positions of SI are

| Position | Function | Position | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | NOR | C | AND |
| B | OR | D | NAND |

These functions are generated by gates Gl to G4 inclusive. Gate G5 is used as an inverter in conjunction with switch $S 5$ so that it is possible to select either positive or negative output logic levels.

The wiring of the integrated circuits is shown in

Fig. 3. The output from the logic network is taken to a terminal on the panel so that the voltage can be monitored, but for demonstration purposes it is desirable to have visual indication of the output.

## LAMP DRIVE

The lamp drive circuit is shown in Fig. 4, and consists of a super-alpha pair of transistors with a suitable input attenuator (almost any low-cost transistors will do if they have the current and voltage rating). Due to the simplicity of the circuit, it lends itself to printed circuit board construction, and the completed unit is shown in Fig. 5.

By means of a series of truth table tests, the student can see quickly what function is generated at each setting of the function switch.


INTRODUCTION TO SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES By F. J. Bailey
Published by George Allen \& Unwin
238 pages, $8 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Price $£ 3.95$ hardback, $£ 1.95$ paperback

LONG chapters on solid-state physics usually form a prelude to books on semiconductor devices but in this case the author has reduced all this to a purely qualitative description based on the concept of the atom as a planetary system with charged particles revolving round a nucleus. This simplistic concept would be inadequate to explain such things as light emitting diodes or Gunn diodes but seems perfectly adequate in describing the range of devices in this book.

All the most common devices are included : diodes, Zener diodes, bipolar transistors, junction and insulated gate f.e.t.s and thyristors. There is also a section on integrated circuit technology. Descriptions are clear and give information of real practical value.

The section on integrated circuits seems rather too extensive for an "introduction" and the omission of the unijunction transistor which is now so common is surprising.

For the engineer or student this is a well written and thought out book, requiring no extensive knowledge of mathematics.
S.R.L.

## CECIL E. WATTS-PIONEER OF DIRECT DISC RECORDING

By Agnes Watts<br>Printed and produced for the authoress by William Clowes \& Sons Ltd.<br>150 pages, $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} \times 6 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Price $£ 2.25$

Aman of unusual qualities was "Dust-Bug Cecil", as he became affectionately known; a warm generosity, a determination to achieve by any means what he set out to do. Cecil E. Watts was a perfectionist, and an idealist-even his love for the authoress (his wife) in the earlier years seems to take second place while producing sound recordings on
disc in poor accommodation. The First World War inflicted nauseating injury to his left leg and foot through a "pineapple" bomb. His selfless determination subsequently resulted in hospital treatments for respiratory and heart illness during the early years of MSS Recording Co.

From this platform, this biography builds a picture of the devotions of Cecil to his work and of his wife's unending tolerance of his determination and at times stubbornness. The Second World War laid restrictions on his activities to continue improving the standard of dise recording, until a renewed business obligation arrived in which he was requested to help the Post Office produce entertainment for H.M. Forces on disc. Through the MSS Recording Co. Ltd. and British Homophone, many of today's recording artists and engineers can indeed look upon Cecil as the co-founder of their livelihoods.

Although there is an unfortunate lack of chronology, this biography conveys much of the feelings of his wife and through her the character of Cecil and the history of disc recording techniques in England. There are abundant excellent photographs that enhance the story.
M.A.C.

## 

CHARGER-POWER. UNIT (June 1972)
Page 511, Fig. 2 A connecting lead from the junction of D2 and D4 should be taken to socket SK2.

## CALLERCORD (August 1972)

Page 688, Fig. 6. A connecting link from the junction of D15, C15 negative should be connected to the copper strip which has the supply lead " $E$ " soldered at one end.

Page 690, Fig. 7. The diode D9 should be reversed.
-
P.E. GEMINI TUNER (April, May, June 1972) The authors ask us to point out that there have been reported cases of misconnecting the i.c. CA3075. Pins 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 must be left unconnected and for this reason small areas of copper around these pins are etched away on the p.c.b. Soldering these pins to the earth copper pad causes excessive power dissipation and may damage the i.c. permanently, also preventing the CA3075 from operating.

# ELEGTRONORAMA 

## New colour video display system

The Moore Reed colour video system consists of a single keyboard and electronics package used in conjunction with a standard 625 line TV monitor. A "stand alone" unit requiring no special interface, the VT 109 Display is designed to accept serial or parallel inputs from any one of the many computers in common industrial use. It may be readily added on to an existing computer control facility or used as an integral part of new systems

The use of colour adds considerable clarity to complex combinations of alphanumeric and graphic information. Displays which would otherwise appear cluttered and even unrecognisable in monochrome can be transformed by the addition of colour. Conversely a greater volume of information can be displayed
Individual characters. symbols. types of information and sections of diagrams can all be clearly picked out in different colours. Any four of seven colours are supplied as standard. Additional colours are available if required.
In addition to offering colour alphanumerics the VI 109 incorporates complete sets of graphic symbols

## Vehicle identification

|ndividual vehicle identification and status can automatically be obtained with Motorola's new CD. 100 mobile radiotelephone system. Designed to operate in any of the land mobile v.h.f. or u.h.f. bands the system incorporates five tone sequential selective calling techniques. Manual or automatic response from the mobile equipment is decoded at the radio control centre, displayed and recorded individually on an alpha/numeric display or collectively on a cathode ray visual display
Manual updating of the mobile data equipment can provide status, location or other forms of information. dependent upon the way the system is pre-programmed.

Motorola have recently received contracts from several ambulance authorities for the CD. 100 system. which is particularly valuable to the medium to large fleet operators, and significantly reduces use of the frequency spectrum


## New low temperature manpack

Seen in the environment for which it is specifically designed, the new Racal-Mobilcal TRA.921L manpack provides satisfactory working over a wide temparature range. With a 20 W output in the range $2-8 \mathrm{MHz}$, Syncal "L" offers 6,000 synthesizer-controlled channels at 1 kHz spacing.
Designed for simplicity of operation and maintenance, the all solid-state construction and the use of conservatively rated components ensure extremely reliable performance under the most demanding environmental $\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ and operational conditions. Racal Mobilcal manpacks are today in service in over 100 countries throughout the world.


# Communication 72, an International Conference and Exhibition, was held recently at Brighton. Some of the electronic equipments displayed are pictured and described below. 



## Line scan recording oscilloscope

Oparticular interest among Honeywell test instruments on show was the new 1856 Line Scan Recording Oscilloscope which provides excellent resolution 10.1 mm spot diameter) with considerable versatility -up to $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ per $\mathrm{cm} X$ scan speeds and 250 $\mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ paper drive speeds. A Y deflection capability permiis the printing of conventional wave forms (d.c. to 100 kHz ) as well as providing simulated contour displays when combined with Z modulation-both in spectrum analysis and pictorial displays.

For use wherever line scanned information is transmitted, the Honeywell 1856 has high-speed picture build-up with near instantaneous print-out. Its flexibility in design provides also for spectrum analysis and conventional waveform recording.

## Pocket pager

WDE area paging is now possible wilh Motorola's latest paging receiver. Pageboy 11 is a miniature pocket pager employing monolithic integrated circuitry throughout and has a unique built-in memory which can discreetly store a "page" to avoid embarrassment to the user

Weighing less than 4 ounces and occupying only 4.9 cubic inches, the Pageboy Il receiver houses a battery which provides up to 1,500 hours operation

Both "tone only" and "tone plus speech" models are available together with an extra loud version for use under high ambient noise conditions.

Motorola have recently installed citywide paging schemes in many major U.K. cities involving their Pageboy l equipment. The introduction of the super-sensitive Pageboy il unit makes county and nafionwide systems economically viable and already several potential large-scale users are evaluating the system.

## P.c.b. digital tester

The Swift Digital Tester will be demonstrated during the exhibition. This low-cost portable ATE for use in the production, inspection and development testing of digital printed circuit board assemblies was introduced by Honeywell last year

The system performs one million tests per second and indicates either a pass or fail with diagnostic assistance being given by a visual indication of the outputs at which discrepancies exist. Pre-set high and low pulse voltage limits are selected by push-button so that in most cases a board can be tested under both high and low tolerance conditions within a few seconds.


## Gerry Brown ONTHEFHNWGE

## PSYCHO BLUES

Mark my words, noise is going to be a racket (if you'll forgive the cliché) that over the next couple of years or so will cost an awful lot in prevention.
Peter Walker, Minister for the Environment, has already publicly stated that this will be next on his list of pollutants to get the axe. So, I guess, industrial people and even discotheques will shortly be in hot water if they pay no heed to the accumulative deafness that they could be inflicting upon unwitting individuals.

But, laudable though Mr Walker's intentions may be to reduce the effects of noise, particularly its insidious ability at high levels to produce permanent surdity, there remains the additional, rarely considered (and in many ways more pernicious), bogey. Namely, the psychological effect.
What, after all, is noise? I once heard it referred to as unwanted sound, and no doubt any other definition would fall short of the truth. This being so, pretty well anything comes under criticism from neighbours' children yowling like terriers after their street football, to dawncalling dustbin-men over-zealous to get into fettle for "It's a Knockout!"

Of course, unwanted sound for one person is not necessarily unwanted for someone else, either from the psychological viewpoint, or, in the case of the already deaf, on the basis of intensity. Thus, it seriously looks as though hapless souls afflicted by psychological noise will have to resort to earmuffs if some kind of neurosis is to be avoided. It is highly unlikely that the offenders, basking in a euphoria of excess dB's, will tolerate being cajoled into attenuation, much less cessation!

## HELP FOR THE OLD

With the sun brightly shining as we sit on a breakwater and idly dangle a toe or two in the briny, it is all too easy to forget the coming Winter and the terrors it can bring for many old folk.

During the cold months, aside from the consequences of slipping on ice and breaking a femur, there always
exists the strong possibility of developing a condition of hypothermia (very much lowered body temperature) resulting from poorly or unheated homes. This, if permitted to continue for long can ultimately result in unconsciousness and death. Not a very pleasing thought, particularly since most older folk do not notice temperature drops all that easily and may therefore be totally unaware of the danger at the time.

But this is just one problem. As I see it, the biggest threat to most senior-citizens is the difficulty of communicating any form of distress situation automatically to the outside world. One old chap I used to know thought up a manually-operated device that went part-way to beating the problem.
The device amounted to a lamp-box which flashed a "help!" notice to passers-by, provided it was first switched on; trouble was, one day he had a nasty fall and couldn't raise himself from the floor to reach the switch! Luckily for him, a caller was due and prevented what might have been a dodgy situation.
Some while later, he and I devised a set-up (see Fig, 1) which overcame most of the disadvantages of the earlier device. This arrangement is virtually fail-safe and relies upon a principle which requires the alarm to be reset from time-to-time to ensure that it doesn't go off.

Once the reset switch has been depressed, a long-duration timer runs down for, say, 12 hours, at the end of which its output operates a Schmitt trigger to set a 2 minute timer. This timer immediataly sets off a warning light (and buzzer, if required) which indicates that the reset switch must be again depressed. Provided, at this stage, the system is reset, no further warning will be given until another 12 hours have passed.
However, if during the 2 minute period no attempt is made to reset, as when an emergency exists, then the short-term timer will cause the Schmitt trigger to switch. In so doing, a pulse will set the flip-flop


Refinements like a temperature warning, and a "holiday switch" to override the system while the owner is away could be incorporated. Another improvement might be a standby battery to take over in the event of a power cut.

Why not design and build one for someone you know, or even someone you don't? It could save their life!

## PSITRONICS

In an age when science appears just about able to achieve anything, short of effecting an improvement in the cost of living or in an understanding between nations, it is refreshing to notice what is rapidly appearing to be a revival in the "cult" to apply electronics to psi, or paranormal phenomena.
Among a number of P.E. readers this subject seems to have been reapproached following my discussion about "Occultaphonics" in this column a few months back. Indeed, Pete' Morton, who contacted me recently, has suggested that a group be formed to investigate various types of design for psitronic (his handle!) equipment. His letter (see Readout) says that he will be pleased to hear from other readers interested in the subject, or those who are actively working with any experimental gear in this field.



## CONSTRUCTION OF THE DISPLAY PANEL

LASI month the construction of the main chassis was described. In this month's part the logic and construction of the display panel will be dealt with. The outputs from the power supply whose description also appeared last month will be used when it comes to the testing stage.

## DISPLAY BOARD

Any calculator depends heavily on its display system not only because it is obviously necessary to register the answers to the problems being worked out, but also because it is required to display any data entered through the keyboard so that keying errors can be corrected immediately.

Digi-Cal has an entry capacity of six digits and an answer capacity of up to eight digits, making a display length of eight digits necessary. In addition to the display of numerical data the display is required to illuminate a decimal point in any one of four locations, the exact position being determined by the setting of the decimal point thumbwheel (for answers) and the contents of the decimal place counter (for entries).

The display format chosen for Digi-Cal is the "seven segment" system specified because of its simplicity and low cost.

With any display format, but particularly with the seven segment system, it multi-digit readout can look confusing if insignificant zeros are not blanked in some way to leave the significant digits uncluttered. For Digi-Cal a leading-edge ripple blanking circuit has been incorporated which produces a very easily interpreted display of the form normally used in written calculations.

## DISPLAY DEVICES

When choosing the display devices three different types were considered, the gas-filled Nixie tube, the Light Emitting Diode (L.E.D.) and the incandescent filament.

Nixie tubes were rejected because of their bulkiness and high-voltage requirements and L.E.D.s because of their high cost. The device eventually selected was the Minitron type 3015 F which is an incandescent filament, seven-segment readout with a built in decimal point, housed in a package with the same pin configuration as a dual-in-line integrated circuit.

## gLossary of terms used

CALL-UP bring data from a store or register ENABLE allow the inputs or outputs of a device to become active. Also the reverse DISABLE
DATA BUS a wire or group of wires used to carry data to or from a number of different locations (see TIME SHARING)
DUMMY INPUT a temporary input to a device used to simulate an input that could occur (Note that with TTL i.c.s. an input with no connections to it will be equivalent to a logic 1)
RIPPLE BLANKING or ZERO SUPPRESSION the method of improving readability by switching off, i.e. blanking, all display devices whose inputs are insignificant zeros.
DIODE MATRIX a two-dimensional array of diodes used for a variety of purposes such as decoding and read only memory
READ ONLY MEMORY a system whereby unalterable data is held in store to be called up when required
ONE-OF-EIGHT or ONE-OF-TEN DECODER a decoder which takes a binary number as its input and produces only one active output (out of eight or ten) as its output
DECADE COUNTER a system which has ten states each of which is produced in turn when clock pulses are present at its input
CLOCK a system which produces pulses of fixed duration at a fixed repetition rate
TIME SHARING or MULTIPLEXING the method of selecting data from a number of sources in turn and presenting them on a single wire or group of wires
STROBE PULSE a pulse which enables a system for a fixed period only

The small size and low current requirements, along with their ready availability made the Minitron indicators ideal for the display, and ensured that both the indicators and the drive electronics could be built on the same piece of Veroboard, eliminating all of the messy readout-to-board wiring required with most systems.

## DRIVE ELECTRONICS

The Minitron indicators are used in Digi-Cal as part of a completely self-contained display board working in the "time shared" mode.
Time sharing, or multiplexing the indicators in a display system involves scanning each digit of the display in turn, and switching it on for only a fraction of the total display period.

The basic principles of time shared displays were laid out in last month's article in the Alpha Numeric Displays series, and for this reason we need only discuss them briefly here.

One of the advantages of a multiplex system is that only one seven-segment decoder is required, instead of one per digit as in a static system. The single decoder is connected to each digit of the display in turn by means of an electronic commutator which at the same time calls-up the data to be displayed in that digit position from its stored location.
The scanning rate is made high enough that no flicker is detected by the human eye, and the energising voltage of the indicators is increased from its nominal d.c. value to compensate for the fact that each indicator is on for only a short time compared with the time it is off.
Another advantage of time sharing is that since all the data for display is not required simultaneously, connections between the data store and the display can be made by means of a time shared "data bus" (see Alpha Numeric Displays, Pt. 6) consisting of only four wires in this case.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM DETAILS

The skeleton block diagram of the display system is shown in Fig. 3.1.


The 1 kHz clock is used to drive a binary counter whose own outputs are fed to a decoder which produces a one-of-eight response to drive the electronic switches which connect the 20 volt line to the Minitron common terminals.
The one-of-eight output is also used to "call-up" each bit of the data in turn from the entry and the answer registers of the calculating unit. Both the entry and the answer data buses are routed to the display board where one of the two is selected for display by a gating arrangement controlled by the programme.

The selected data is fed to a seven segment decoder which produces as its output a series of "earth" connections corresponding to the segment pattern for that numeral.

The seven outputs from the decoder are wired to all the Minitron segment wires (via an isolating diode matrix) but since only one of the Minitrons will be connected to the 20 volt supply only that device will indicate the data on the bus. In the following time period of course, a different Minitron will be "enabled" and a different B.C.D. code will appear on the bus.

## CIRCUIT OPERATION

The circuit of the display is shown in Fig. 3.2. and before going into a detailed guided-tour it would be useful to spend a while correlating the various components on the circuit with their counterparts in the block-diagram (but note that a few of the components cannot be found a home in this way).

In the detailed circuit the clock (Fig. 3.3) is used to drive an SN7490 (IC6) decade counter which has its D output connected to the reset input so that as soon as a count of eight appears the counter is reset to all zeros from which it starts to count up again.
The output from the SN7490 is decoded by an SN7442 one-of-ten decoder (IC5), which in this case is made into a one-of-eight version by connecting its D input to earth permanently.
The SN7442 outputs are "active low" which means that all outputs except the energised one will be in


Photographs of the two sides of the Veroboard panel in the prototype. Construction is complete except for one Minitron. Note the underside wiring from the diode matrix to the Minitrons

the "logic 1 " state. This is the wrong sense to drive the following circuits so two quad NAND gates ICI, IC2 (SN7400) are used as inverters to give a one-ofeight code which is "active high".

The eight lines so produced are used both to drive the eight electronic switches routing the 20 V supply to the selected Minitron, and to call-up the correct data from the remote storage registers.

## ELECTRONIC SWITCH

The circuit of each of the eight 20 volt switches is shown in Fig. 3.4 along with one of the eight open-collector gates used to drive it.

The SN7401 gates also act as inverters so that the selected gate will have an "active low" output, or in other words, a low impedance earth connection, this earth connection being used to turn on the pnp switch via a resistor and Zener diode.

The Zener diode is used to protect the output transistor of the gate which has quite a low collector breakdown voltage of about 15 volts. The Zener actually employed in this position is the reverse biased base emitter junction of an $n p n$ transistor with a breakdown voltage of about 6.5 volts: using a transistor instead of a purpose-built Zener is actually cheaper where voltage tolerances are loose.

It is worth noting that the breakdown voltage of SN7401 gates is not guaranteed above seven volts by the manufacturers, but in tests these gates have nearly all shown breakdowns of 15 volts or more which is satisfactory for these purposes, and should a particularly poor device be found (this will be indicated by its digit being "on" permanently) the gate can be replaced.

## DATA BUSES

Returning to the main circuit, the two data buses are fed to four and-OR-INVERT gates ICII, IC12 ( $2 \times$ SN7450) which act as four single pole changeover switches with the extra feature that they also invert the data on the buses, a desirable feature in fact, since this data is in complement form to start with.

Selection of the required data bus is performed by two control wires which come from a bistable in the control programme, the selected bus being fed from the SN7450s to the SN7446 seven segment decoder inputs (ICIO).

Each of the SN7446 outputs corresponds to one of the display segments labelled "a" to "g", and these outputs are wired to all eight of the appropriate segment connections on the Minitrons via a diode matrix and current-limiting resistors.

The diode matrix is necessary to ensure isolation between the separate indicators, and consists of one diode for each segment of each Minitron, making 56 in all.

The current-limiting resistors are included to limit the high inrush ${ }^{3}$ of current to the outputs of the decoder possible when an indicator is first switched on and is cold. Since the output of the decoder is subject to continuous switching in a time shared system these resistors are vital.

## DECIMAL POINT

The decimal point in the Minitron indicator is effectively an extra segment, one of its connections being made to the COMMON terminals, and the other being available for control purposes.

In the Digi-Cal system the control wire for the selected decimal point is grounded through a one-ofeight decoder, the filament being switched on along with the appropriate numeral segments when the correct digit-strobe is present and the COMMON terminal simultaneously connected to the 20 V supply.

The required position of the decimal point is defined by a three bit binary code which can originate in one of two places the appropriate one being selected in the keyboard circuit by the control programme.
The three wires bringing the code to the display carry it in inverted form so that 111 means "no decimal places" and 000 means "seven decimal places".

The three bit binary number is fully decoded to its one of eight equivalent by an SN7445 decoder (IC8) and the appropriate connections made via current-limiting resistors to the decimal point control lines on the Minitrons.

Eight separate decimal point positions are not required by the arithmetic section of Digi-Cal which as it stands can only cope with four separate decimal points.

The display unit is wired for eight positions, firstly to allow for improved calculating circuitry and secondly to make the display a self-contained system which can be used for any other purpose should this be required.

If desired by the constructor, the few extra wires redundant in Digi-Cal can be left out as well as Rl to R4.

## RIPPLE BLANKING

Up to now the ripple blanking circuitry (IC9 and IC7) has been ignored, and this has been done because it is essentially an "add on extra" feature making it possible to leave it out altogether without affecting the operation of the rest of the circuit.

Despite the fact that it is optional, however, it must be said that the display readability is sadly reduced without it and its incorporation is highly recommended.


Fig. 3.3. Circuit diagram of the clock generator circuit


Fig. 3.4. Circuit diagram of the 20 V switching circuits, eight of which are required




Fig. 3.5. Component layout and copper strip breaks for the Veroboard display panel. Details of the construction of the clock, diode matrix and 20 V switches are shown in the smaller diagrams

In a time shared system the ripple blanking information has to be stored for future use with subsequent digits as they arrive on the data-bus, and in the Digi-Cal display this storage is effected by means of a "custom-designed" flip-flop in the form of an SN7402 quad two input nor gate, IC9.

The display strobing system operates from left to right across the display, the most significant digit being displayed first, and as each digit is decoded by the SN7446 an extra output is produced for use in the ripple blanking circuit.
This output is a "zero detect" output which will go low if the data at the input of the decoder is 0000. If this ripple blanking output is low at the start of a strobing run across the display then that first digit is blanked by a low input to the decoder's ripple blanking input and at the same time the fact that this digit is a zero is "remembered" by the SN7402 flip-flop.
If the next digit is also a zero it will be blanked in turn and so on until the first significant number appears at the decoder inputs at which time the flip-flop will be set by the corresponding high output on the ripple blanking output (RB0) pin.

From this point on, any digit, regardless of whether it is a zero will be displayed until the flipflop is reset by the strobe counter reset pulse at the end of a run.

## DECIMAL POINT ZEROS

The system as just described performs the suppression of all leading edge zeros as required, but can give peculiar results in some conditions.

If the answer or entry to be displayed consists of all zeros for example then they will all be blanked to give a display consisting of nothing but a decimal point, an obviously unsatisfactory state of affairs, and one which can be corrected by arranging to have the ripple blanking flip-flop set by either the appearance of a significant digit or the appearance of the digit immediately preceding the decimal point even though it be a zero, whichever arrives first in cach display run.

With this proviso an eight digit answer consisting of all zeros would be displayed as 0.00 (two decimal places selected).

Arranging for the ripple blanking flip-flop to be set in this way is quite straightforward except for the fact that the decimal point position can be in any one of eight places, a complication which is overcome by the use of an SN74151 eight line to one line multiplexer (IC7).

This device operates in a similar manner to a one pole eight way switch, the switch position being determined by the three bit binary code input, which in this case is the decimal point position code.

The eight inputs are provided by the display strobes, only one of which will be selected by any particular code for transmission to the Z output. When the selected strobe appears it is routed straight to the flip-flop SEI input and it removes the blanking signal until the end of the display run when the flip-flop is reset and the process repeated.

## CONSTRUCTION

The baseboard for the display consists of a single piece of Veroboard cut from a West Hyde type 122 board which has a matrix of 0.1 in.

## DISPLAY PANEL

| Resistors |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| R1-15 | $47 \Omega$ (15 off) |
| R16 | $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R17 | $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R18 | $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R 19 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R20-36 | $1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (17 off |
| All $\ddagger$ W | , $\pm 10 \%$ carbon |
| Capacitors |  |
| C1 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| C2 | $150 \mu \mathrm{~F} 15 \mathrm{~V}$ elec |
| C3-5 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ( 3 off) |
| C6 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} 15 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. |

Transistors
TR1 E5200 TR2, TR3 E5201 (2 off) TR4-11 E5200 (8 off) All West Hyde types TR12-21 E5201 (8 off)

Diodes
D1-D56 West Hyde type "red" (56 off)
Integrated Circuits

| IC1, IC2 | SN7400 (2 off) |
| :--- | :--- |
| IC3, IC4 | SN7401 (2 off) |
| IC5 | SN7442 |
| IC6 | SN7490 |
| IC7 | SN74151 |
| IC8 | SN745 (or SN74145 see text) |
| IC9 | SN7402 |
| IC10 | SN746 (or SN7447 see text) |
| IC11, IC12 | SN7450 (2 off) |

Display Devices
LP1-8 Minitron 3015F (8 off)

## Miscellaneous

0.1 in matrix Veroboard ( $9.3 \mathrm{in} \times 3.3 \mathrm{in}$ )

The dimensions of this board along with the copper strip break layout are given in Fig. 3.5.

The component layout is also shown in Fig. 3.5, and when wiring up this diagram should be used in close conjunction with Fig. 3.2.

With a circuit board of this complexity it is impossible to give a point to point wiring diagram, so all the pin numbers of the integrated circuits have been given on Fig. 3.2.

The best strategy to employ when wiring up is first to label all the i.c.s with sticky labels so as to correspond to the i.c. numbers in Fig. 3.2. Wiring should be carried out using thin single core wire and wherever a number of wires need to share the same i.c. pin a terminal pin can be used to make this easier.

The circuit should be built up in blocks, checking the functioning of each block before proceeding to the next. The first block should be the clock circuit, followed by the counter (IC6), the decoder (IC5), then one digit strobe gating circuit (one gate of IC2, the corresponding gate of IC4 and its associated 20 V switching circuit).
When wiring the integrated circuits it is a good idea to wire up all the power supply lines ( 5 V and 0V) before the logic gates themselves as this allows the functioning of the i.c. to be checked as its wiring is completed.
continued on page 776




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## PRACTICAL



## LASERS IN THE NEWS

A laser optical wideband transmission system is under development at the Signals Research and Development

Establishment (SRDE) at Christchurch. A single flexible glass fibre is used as the transmission medium and it can be laid just as any ordinary electrical conducting cable (i.e. round corners) and harnessed and laced with other cables. A gallium arsenide laser is used with a simple silicon photodetector at the other end. An alternative non-laser system also being investigated uses bundles of fibres and simple gallium arsenide lamps.

The advantage of the system is its high immunity against electromagnetic pick-up and it is therefore particularly valuable in environments which are electrically "noisy". The development is seen as one answer to the problem of

interference-free data transmission or voice communication in bad environments such as ships.

The German company Siemens is experimenting with lasers from an entirely different angle although still in communications. They like it for the astonishing number of communications channels available over a single laser beam but, of course, there is still the problem of atmospheric attenuation in free space.

An experimental installation has now been set up in Munich over a 5.4 kilometre path between the district of Obersendling and Giesing. A 5 W CO 2 laser is used, emitting an invisible infrared beam which, say Siemens' engineers, is less susceptible to atmospheric influence than the visible beam emitted by helium-neon lasers. It has been found that transmission
is still possible in heavy mist, moderate rain, fog and snow and, in fact, any atmospheric disturbance where deterioration of the signals is less than $8 \mathrm{~dB} /$ kilometre.

For high volume short-range traffic in cities, say between tower blocks, the system shows considerable promise especially for data transmission where, if there should be a temporary break in communications due, perhaps, to heavy rain, the data can be temporarily stored and then transmitted in high speed bursts when the channel is open.

Nobody has yet made a fortune from lasers but they could become big business in this sort of application when one considers that every major city could be using scores of such links in the 1980's merely because the local land-lines are already overloaded as, indeed, they will be.

## CONTROLLING UPPER AIR SPACE

I was fortunate in being one of the very few journalists to be invited to inspect the new Eurocontrol air traffic control centre in Maastricht, Holland. The Centre has been designed to control the upper air space over Belgium, Holland and part of north west Germany. It has been built by a consortium of companies comprising Plessey Radar (UK), Thomson-CSF (France) and AEG. Telefunken (Germany).

It is a massive complex of sight computers, 140 cathode ray display units, and operating positions for 80 controllers and trainees. Now only in partial operation, it is in its final stages of development and should be in full operation by late 1973. The Centre is costing some $£ 5$ million and looks like being a good investment as it is clearly a pattern for similar centres elsewhere in Europe and, possibly, in other parts of the world. The Eurocontrol Commission of Ministers has already announced a further installation to be based on Karlsruhe.

Meanwhile there is uproar over the British ATC centre at West Drayton with much of the blame for its operational shortcominas allegedly being attributed to the Marconi computer system. J. W. Sutherland, chief of Marconi Radar Systems, is defending the computers and blaming constantly changing operational requirements which have resulted in computer capacity below that now required. Wherever the problem lies, the consequence is that larger and faster computers are now needed and are being ordered.

The only crumb of comfort is that the Americans have been in similar trouble and, surprisingly, Eurocontrol who should have
profited by the experience of America and Britain, having started much later, has already decided that three IBM 370/155 computers will be needed in place of the present $360 / 50$ complex as air traffic growth was underestimated, especially that of charter flights.

Mutual recriminations between specifiers and equipment suppliers may help injured pride but don't help the provision of quick solutions to problems. The successful implementation of very large integrated electronic systems is clearly much more difficult than was thought. It was refreshing to hear Eurocontrol administrators admit quite openly that a mistake had been made which would be speedily rectified.

## MAKING THE GRADE

Giant GEC and medium-sized Racal have both announced record profits and growth during a period when business conditions have been anything but easy. Which just goes to show that well-managed companies can make progress in bad times as well as good.

The Unitech Group has recently acquired APT Electronics and might well be looking for further expansion through acquisition. One Unitech company to keep an eve on is Data Recognition Ltd., specialising in Optical Mark Reading (OMR) equipment for dataentry into computing systems. OMR is proving to be something more than the poor man's optical character recognition system. It is now taking off in a big way. fully justifying the faith of NRDC who backed Data Recognition's pioneering work and now see it coming to fruition with several large contracts in hand.

## MICROWAVE 73

Europe's first full-scale Microwave International Exhibition and Conference, scheduled for next year, already looks like being a winner. A call for papers has been put out and I understand that the exhibition stand space has already been more than half sold.

The event is to be at the Metropole Hotel, Brighton, which is turning out to be something of an up-and-coming electronics centre. Communication 72 was a success which is to be repeated in 1974. The annual Internepcon show is now a "must" in everybody's diary and the Electro-Optics show is another big draw. And it's not just because Brighton is a jolly place to have a conference and exhibition, although it clearly must be a factor. More important is the organisation, the quality of the speakers, the technical standing of the delegates and the rigid exclusion of literature-snatchers.



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# PRTENTIS RIECITHOO 

## CONMECTIMG UP SLAVE BATTERIES

In BP 1270799 Joseph Lucas (Industries) Limited suggest a simple answer to the irritations which can occur when a car battery is semi-flat or flat and a slave battery has to be connected in parallel with the flat one to start the vehicle.

Connection to the flat battery is by non-conventional crocodile clips. Each clip is formed from two halves in normal "clothes peg" -manner, but the two halves are insulated from each other to provide two separate "flat" terminals at each crocodile clip. As well as the double crocodile clips, X 1 and X2, a pair of conventional "slave" clips $\times 3$ and $X 4$ are used for connection to the slave battery.

One terminal of each "flat"' pair (11b, 12b) are connected together through diode D1 and relay coil RLA in series, a warning lamp LP1 being shunted across the relay coil. see Fig. 1.

BP 1270799


Fig. 1
The "slave" terminal X3 connects to fixed contact RLC1 of an electromagnetic relay of which another fixed contact RLC2 connects to "Flat" terminal X1a. The relay contacts are bridged by RLC relay wipers when the coil is energised. One end of RLC coil is connected to the "flat" terminal X2a and the other end to the slave terminal X3, via resistor. R1, con-

- tact RLA1 which is normally open (but can be closed by the relay coil) and diode D2.

The relay coil RLC, R1 and RLA1 contact is bridged by another warning lamp LP2. Finally the RLC wiper contacts are connected to both the terminals $12 a$ ("flat") and $\times 4$ ("slave'") through relay coil RLB1 which controls contact RLB1 bridging the resistor R1.

In use the terminals $X 1 a, b$ and $\mathrm{X} 2 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$, are connected to the flat battery and any useful current flows through the relay coil RLA to close RLA1 and lights up the lamp LP1.

The terminals X 3 and $\mathrm{X4}$ go to slave battery and the lamp LP2 lights up. If lamps LP1 or LP2 fails to light, the indication is that a connection has been made the wrong way round with the diodes blocking any discharge and so averting problems. Failure of lamp LP1 to light can also, of course, mean a totally flat battery.

The relay RLC is energised (so Iona as RLA contacts have closed) and the RLC wiper contacts link the RLC2 and RLC1 contacts together to provide a simple parallel connection of both batteries. Relay coil RLB also operates , to open RLB contacts and so limit the current through coil RLC. The circuit thus automatically provides various safety factors. If the battery is hopelessly flat, then there will be insufficient current through RLA coil to pull over the contact RLA1. If either battery is connected up the wrong way round, the diodes will block and prevent damaae. Also, if either clip is removed RLA coil will be "open circuit" and RLC wiper contacts will open.

FIBRE OPTIC IEMTIONS

ACLEVER use for light guides turns up in British Patent 1257 794. This is from the British firm Associated Engineering Ltd., and is for an optical system which controls ignition systems in internal combustion engines.

In its basic form the mechanical rotor arm arrangement is replaced with an equivalent optical arrangement, Fig. 1. A solid state source, such as a gallium arsenide diode, emits light continuously and is picked up by one end of a rotating L-shaped light guide. The other end of this light guide sweeps past a sequence of fixed light guideş: one for each of the engine cylinders. The light from each stationary guide is detected and passed to a pulse forming circuit. The output pulses are then fed to separate h.t. coils in series with each sparking plug.

In a more sophisticated arrangement the stationary light guides are in pairs for each cylinder of the engine, see Fig. 2. The gallium arsenide diode produces a continuous low level light output which is fed by the rotating quide to the first light guide of each pair and then to an associated photoelectric detector and pulse trigger circuit. A delay circuit is introduced between the detector and trigger circuit so that the triggering pulse may be varied in accordance with differing engine timing requirements.

The low level output from the gallium arsenide diode is sufficient to produce an output from the detector stage and this output is sufficient to trigger a high intensity light pulse from the diode. This high intensity light pulse is picked up by the second light guide of each pair and initiates sparking by feeding pulses to an h.t. coil in the same way as the basic circuit.

The delay which is introduced into the first circuit can be controlled by engine parameters such as r.p.m. or manifold pressure and allows advancing or retarding of the trigger pulses, and thus sparking. This way, engine timing can be optimised.


# arpen numeric DISPLAY5 

## Other types of Display

rN this final part of the series we are going to have a look at some display technologies which are still on the fringe of amateur project usefulness. the first because it is relatively new, and the second because devices are not currently available from the usual suppliers.
It is readily apparent that today"s "fringe" device is tomorrow's best solution, and no discussion of the display scene would be complete without a mention of these two novel and useful techniques.

## LIQUID CRYSTALS

Sounding like a contradiction in terms, these new display devices are expected to eventually share the bulk of the display market with L.E.D.s, complementing these devices because of their suitability for large area displays.

The operating principles are based on the utilisation of a class of organic materials which exhibit a regular crystal-like structure even when they have melted from the solid and become liquid. This effect occurs over a fairly restricted temperature range, and much of the development centering on these materials has been aimed at increasing their operating temperature range.

There are various types of liquid crystal structures, all of which are capable of useful employment in display devices, the most popular at the moment being the "nematic" type in which the cigar-shaped molecules are aligned with each other in a two dimensional sheet over the normal liquid crystal temperature range.

The liquid is normally transparent, but if it is subjected to a strong electric field ions move through it and disrupt the well-ordered crystal structure, causing the liquid to turn an opaque, milky colour. Removal of the applied field allows the crystal structure to reform and the material regains its transparency.

## PRACTICAL LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

The basis of a useful display technique is inherent in the behaviour of the nematic molecules, and the way in which this is realised can be seen in Fig. 7.1 which shows an exploded view of a typical liquid crystal display "plaque".

The liquid crystal material is held in the centre cell of a glass sandwich, the inner surfaces of which are coated with a very thin conducting layer of tin oxide. which can be either transparent or reflective as required. The oxide coating on the front sheet of the indicator is etched to produce a seven (or more) segment pattern with fine interconnections to edge terminal pads, each of the segments being insulated from each other.
The voltage typically required to render the segments opaque is 30 V and this voltage can be applied in either sense, a fact which makes a.c. operation quite feasible, even desirable, because of the reduction of electrolytic transport, i.e. erosion of the electrodes and the consequent increase in life.


Fig. 7.1. Construction of a typical liquid crystal display. Sheet $A$ is a glass sheet covered with a conductive layer (which can either be transparent or reflective), sheet $B$ is a spacer to produce a cavity to contain the liquid crystal and sheet $C$ is the front glass sheet which has a (transparent) conductive layer in the form of a seven-segment layout

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> $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Ref. } & \text { Amps. } & \text { Weight } \\ \text { No. } & 16 & 0 z & \\ 124 & 0.5 & 10 & 4 \\ 126 & 1.0 & 3 & 0 \\ 127 & 20 & 5 & 6 \\ 120 \\ 125 & 3.0 & 8 & 8 \\ 123 & 4.0 & 10 & 6 \\ 120 & 6.0 & 16 & 12 \\ 122 & 10.0 & 23 & 2 \\ 12 & 16\end{array}$

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## VERSATILITY

One of the unique aspects of liquid crystal displays is that. like the printing on this page, they rely on ambient illumination and generate no light of their own. This means that liquid crystal readouts can be used in any situation where the printed word can be read. and the stronger the ambient lighting the better, a complete reversal of the general indicator trend where readability decreases as ambient light increases.

The liquid crystal usefulness does not end here, however, because if the rear electrode is made transparent instead of reflective then back illumination can be provided by a standard indicator lamp. rendering these devices equally suitable when ambient lighting is poor, see Fig. 7.2.

Extending back illumination a step further. by adding a lens arrangement, a projection system can be constructed which uses the liquid crystal plaque rather like the slide in a slide projector to give an enlarged image.

## AVAILABILITY

Liquid crystal displays are potentially very cheap indeed but at present they are still fairly expensive because they are not being mass produced, though development is continuing apace.

The main researchers and potential suppliers in the U.K. appear to be the Marconi company, though no doubt interest from other firms will increase now that practical displays have been shown to be a sound proposition.

For the future. Marconi also have a display under development which uses a cholesteric molecular arrangement to give an indicator which changes from one colour to another as the field is varied, and it seems that a variety of colour combinations will be possible.

## FLUORESCENT PHOSPHOR DEVICES

This high sounding technology is in fact one of the most widely used techniques in the industry and is the mechanism employed in both monochrome and colour television display tubes as well as the humble "magic-eye" tuning indicator, and the oscilloscope.

With such a long-standing application in the picture display field it is hardly surprising that the fluorescent phosphor principle should be used in the alpha-numeric readout field, and in fact a number of techniques have been employed.

Phosphor devices of all types employ an anode plate which is coated with phosphor material; when the phosphor is bombarded with high energy electrons from a cathode the energy in the electron stream is converted by the phosphor into light energy of a particular frequency which causes the coating to "fluoresce".

Different phosphor materials emit light of different frequencies (i.e. colours) and in the colour television tube for example, groups of three different phosphors (triads) emit red, green and blue light to form the picture required.
When electron bombardment is stopped the phosphor continues to fluoresce for a while until the stored energy is spent, and different types of phosphors can be obtained with varying persistence from a few milliseconds to several seconds. The tube for a slowly rotating radar display would need a long


Fig. 7.2. (a) Using front illumination, the "on" segments are opaque to reflect the light (b) with back illumination the "on" segments are transparent


Fig. 7.3. Typical drive circuit for a seven-segment fluorescent phosphor display tube
persistence phosphor and that of a high speed scan television tube a phosphor with a short persistence for example.

## SEVEN SEGMENT TUBES

The circuit arrangement for a typical fluorescent segment tube is shown in Fig. 7.3. The cathode of these tubes are of the directly heated type familiar from the days of the 1.4 V filament battery valves once so widely used in portable radios.
The grid operates in the same way as that of a radio valve and is used to turn the whole tube on or off when a suitable bias is applied. This facility is used in time-shared systems when only one indicator at a time is turned on, and its incorporation saves a good deal of the electronics necessary to achieve time sharing with other systems.

The seven separate anodes are phosphor coated and generally employ a green phosphor because this is a colour much favoured by calculator manufacturers. Each segment anode is "enabled" by taking it about 20 V positive with respect to the cathode whereupon it is bombarded by electrons and begins to emit the desired green light.

The entire tube assembly is housed in a glass envelope of about half the size of a B7G valve, and usually connections are made via flying leads.

This type of tube has been championed in the United States and Japan, and is widely used in the small Japanese desk calculators now appearing on the market.

The drive requirements for these devices are rather complicated due to the voltages and polarities necessary, and they have never really caught on in Britain despite their low cost and suitability for use in long time-shared readouts. This is a pity since the numeral appearance and legibility is superior to the thread-like filament indicators and devices of this type could be put to good use in a variety of amateur projects.

## CATHODE RAY TUBES

When displaying large quantities of alpha-numeric data the most common readout system employed is the familiar cathode ray tube which can handle anything from a few tens to a few hundreds of characters depending on size.

It is unlikely that amateur projects of today would require such capacity, but here again there are possible applications for amateur experimenters, and in these, potential users think that anything like a c.r.t. display would have to be too complex, a couple of simple but practical systems will be outlined.

## DOT MATRIX

The simplest type of alpha-numeric display raster to "paint out" on a tube is a dot matrix which is generated by feeding synchronised staircase waveforms to the X and Y deflection amplifiers.

Fig. 7.4 shows how such a matrix can be generated on the screen of an oscilloscope, an oscilloscope being used since, firstly, it already contains $X$ and Y amplifiers and power supplies, and, secondly, it is likely to be already part of the equipment of some experimenters.

The system shown in the diagram is intended to display only one matrix which can contain any one of 64 different characters depending on the input code, but of course the system can be expanded quite easily to write either one complete row of characters or several complete rows to make a "page".

The system is controlled by a clock which drives two counters in series. The outputs from the counters are used both to address a "read-onlymemory" and to drive a simple digital-to-analogue converter which. by means of binary weighted resistors, generates a staircase waveform to drive the $X$ and $Y$ reflection circuits of the oscilloscope.

The combination of these two deflections causes the spot to describe a 6 by 8 matrix of dots on the tube face, the dots appearing while the waveforms are horizontal and travel between dot positions occurring when they are vertical.

To actually write a letter or number in the matrix all that is required is to control the electron gun of the tube so that it only paints a dot where required in the matrix.

The control of the bright-up of an oscilloscope is usually called $Z$ modulation and is achieved by switching the c.r.t. cathode on and off. Many


oscilloscopes have this facility brought out to a front panel socket, others can be easily modified.

## READ ONLY MEMORY

The bright-up information for the 64 possible characters of the A.S.C.I.I. code (see Part 1) is contained in a factory programmed "read-only-memory" (r.o.m.), such as the Signetics type 2516, each character being allotted $6 \times 8$ separate storage locations which can hold either a logical "one" which means a dot is displayed in this position, or a logical "nought" which means a dot is not displayed in this position.

The $6 \times 8$ matrix holding the particular character required is selected by the input data and each of the six columns is selected in turn by the output from the divide-by-six counter, the data for each column appearing in parallel form on the eight output lines.

As the data is not required in parallel form it is serialised (a column at a time) by an eight input multiplexer controlled by the divide by eight counter. The serial train of ones and noughts at the output of the multiplexer is used to control the Z. input to the oscilloscope, in synchronism with the stepping deflection waveforms, and thus illuminates the dots corresponding to the desired character on the screen.

Dot matrix r.o.m. controlled character displays are becoming increasingly popular with computer
manufacturers and factory programmed r.o.m.s are available at low cost for a variety of raster formats besides the simple dot type. The most popular is the "TV scan" type which utilises conventional 625 -line television electronics for the display drive circuitry.

## SEVEN SEGMENT SCAN

By cutting the character repertoire down to numerals only and accepting the more stylised format of the seven segment system, an even simpler oscilloscope character generator can be built, Fig. 7.5. This scheme uses only a handful of i.c.s and discrete components and can again be expanded to write more than one character quite simply. The scan and bright-up are again controlled by a clock driven counter which divides by eight.

Eight display periods are necessary rather than just seven because the scan has to cover the centre bar twice in order to return to the starting position.

The b.c.d. input code is converted into a segment controlling; parallel output in the seven-segment decoder, and this output is converted into a serial string of bright-up signals by a multiplexer controlled by the counter.

The counter is also decoded to give digital outputs corresponding to plus x (deflect spot to right) minus $x$ (deflect spot to left), plus y (deflect spot up), and minus y (deflect spot down). The spot must stay


This display system developed at the Mullard Central Applications Laboratory can display up to 16 rows of 80 characters, each character being generated on a $7 \times 5$ dot matrix
where it is positioned until commanded to change position, and the simple deflection waveforms required are generated from the digital commands by two differential integrators which can utilise readily available operational amplifier i.c.s.

## APPLICATIONS

There is a rather expensive oscilloscope on the market which uses a built in alpha-numeric character generator to write on the screen, alongside the waveform being examined, the settings of its important controls. This is a very useful feature, albeit a bit of a luxury, and using the techniques previously outlined a similar scheme could be built into a humbler oscilloscope if desired.

By substituting a "bare bones" deflection system for the oscilloscope a "built-in" display system for any type of instrument which requires to give an alpha-numeric readout could be arranged, though this would only be an economic proposition if several lines of data were to be displayed?

## THE FUTURE

This series has attempted to show the variety and versatility of alpha-numeric display devices, ranging from the well-established cold cathode tubes to liquid crystal types which are still in a development stage.

An increasing proportion of the resources of the large electronics firms is being devoted to the development of cheaper and more efficient display devices since this is recognised to be an area with an immense potential market. No doubt during the time that this series has been running some, new technologies have been developed.

As with all integrated circuits the price of display devices is bound to come crashing down as soon as production is really underway and there seems little doubt that the days of the electromagnetic meter are well and truly numbered!

## P.E. DIGI-CAL

 continued from page 762Following the construction of one digit strobe circuit, the seven segment decoder (IC10) and one group of matrix diodes (corresponding to the position of the previously wired digit strobe gate) can be wired in and the single digit display, tried out with dummy inputs to the SN7446.

## TESTING ONE DIGIT

If this single digit operates correctly then the other. digits can be connected up one at a time and tested in the same way. When all digits are wired in then all of them will display the dummy input to IC10.
Wiring up the data bus selection gates IC11, IC12 can be carried out next and these can be checked by using dummy data on either the answer data inputs or the ENTRY data inputs the unwanted input being disabled by earthing its control wire.
Apart from using fixed earthing jumpers to provide the dummy inputs, it is possible to use the A , $B$, and C outputs of the SN7490 counter with the D input of IC10 shorted to earth. With this arrangement the displayed data counts in synchronism with the counter, the display showing 01234567. Removing the earth from the D input will give eight and nine in the first two positions of the display (the other six can be ignored) thus checking all possible inputs to the SN7446.
With the basic display system in operation the decimal point (IC8) and ripple blanking (IC9) can be added and tested.
Connections to the edge of the board were made with an edge connector socket in the prototype, but this is not necessary and connections can be made permanently via terminal pins if desired.

## DIODE MATRIX

A second piece of Veroboard is used to provide the seven segment bus outputs from the decoder, this method of construction giving a very pleasing appearance and solid mechanical structure to the completed matrix.
The seemingly impossible task of lowering a piece of Veroboard down onto the protruding wires of 56 diodes all at once was eventually overcome by countersinking the holes in the Veroboard using a drill bit, thus providing a funnel which unerringly guided the wires into the correct holes.
It is of course necessary to arrange the diodes in neat ranks on the mother board, and to crop their leads to about $\frac{1}{4}$ in before lowering the matrix board.

## VOLTAGE RATINGS

The SN7445 and SN7446 devices specified in the components list and circuit have a breakdown voltage of greater than 30 V which is more than adequate for thi's application, but as many constructors will have noticed there are devices which are logically identical but with 15 V breakdown ratings more freely available in the shape of the SN74145 and the SN7447 respectively.
The prototype employed the latter types with no ill effects, but if these types are chosen it must be realised that a certain amount of gambling is involved since you may purchase a device with one or more outputs which break down very close to the 15 V minimum quoted in the specification.

## Next month: Keyboard logic and hardware

## EXTENSION LEADS

To make life easier in the home. particularly as powered tools have increased in popularity and use. IXP Ltd., have designed two extension cable reels so that power can be supplied to practically any part of the home.

Ideal for the electrician. gardner and d.i.y, enthusiasts, as well as the caravan. car or boat owner the model A. 12 provides 100 ft of cable. The totally enclosed reel. hardly bigger than a medium size transistor radio. is made of high-impact plastics and measures $10 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\cdot \times 3$ in, including a shaped carrying handle.

Two 13A sockets are fitted to one side of the reel, giving the user the opportunity to use just one power line for more than one tool at once le.g., drill and inspection light. portable television and caravan/boat baltery charger, etc.). The cable is easily wound on and off the reel which limits the possibility of the cable kinking or knotting.

For the person who requires an extra long cable length. such as the electrician or industrial user, the model A. 13 has a cable length of 245 ft rated at 15 A . The 12 in diameter reel is of toughened insulating rubber mounted on an easy to carry metal frame.
A feature of the model A. 13 is a special brake and lock mechanism to control cat ${ }^{1}$ e rewind and lock the real when fully coiled. Two 13A sockets are also fitted to this model.

Both models should be obtainable through your local ironmonger, electrical shop or garden centre or from IXP Ltd., Henshaw Lane. Yeadon. Leeds. LSI9 7RZ. The recommended retail prices are $£ 5.60$ for model A. 12 and $£ 12.70$ for model A. 13.

## LOW VOLTAGE IRON

To augment their Invader soldering iron range Adcola Products have introduced a low voltage iron to operate from a standard car battery.

Designed for use in situations where there is no access to normal mains supply, the battery model is intended to appeal to the d.i.y. enthusiasts, model makers, motorists and boat owners.

The new model features the same slim moulded plastics handie, weighs less than $20 z$ and features a simple replaceable plug-in element.

Two models, are available with soldering bit diameters of ${ }_{13}^{3}$; in and 4 in . rated at 23 and 27 watts respectively to provide an operating bit temperature of $360^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Crocodile clips are provided at the end of the 12 ft , cable for connection to the battery terminals.

The time taken to heat up to soldering temperature is dependent upon the condition of the battery


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


Model A. 12 Extension Lead from IXP


Miniature Speaker marketed by B \& Y (Gates) Elec. tronic Develop-


Photentiomatic potentiometer marketed by Photain Controls
used as a power source, but will normally melt solder in a couple of minutes and will reach full operating temperature in less than five minutes.
The tool is supplied with a fire resistant tubular transit sleeve which fits over the element and bit, allowing the user to replace the iron in a tool box safely after use without having to wait for the tip to cool.

The Invader ${ }_{1}^{3}$ in diameter bit model BL646, retails at $\pm 2.37$ and the larger model BL1076 for $£ 2.47$. A wide range of standard copper and iron plated long life bits are also available.

## DIGJTAL VOLTMETER

A digital panel, meter card is announced by West Hyde Developments Ltd. Using their well known Atron numicator tubes. which can have filters of any required colour. the panel voltmeter can be powered from any 5 V source.

Designated the WH2.5. the cards are available in four ranges from 0.2 V to 200 V and there are options for bi-polar or a.c. types. The low cost means that middle range industrial instruments can now have digital displays giving clear readings from a single 5 V supply.

The glass epoxy board assembly has its own bias oscillator for the op-amps used and the standard unit can either use the internal sample rate of two per second or a manual external sample rate of up to 20 Hz .

On the bi-polar type the polarity indication is by a plus or minus sign and is fully automatic. The common mode rejection is claimed to be 100 dB at d.c. and the series mode rejection 30 dB at 50 Hz .

Full technical details and typical applications can be obtained from West Hyde Developments Ltd., Ryefield Crescent. Northwood Hills. Northwood. Middlesex. HA6 INN.

## MINIATURE LOUDSPEAKER

A high quality miniature moving coil loudspeaker designed and developed for all-purpose uses and ideally suited for pocket pageing systems has just been marketed by B \& Y (Gates) Electronic Developments Litd.

The speaker has a power rating of 0.1 W ; a claimed frequency response of up to 5 kHz : an impedance of 15 ohms and measures 1.5 in diameter $\times 0.65$ in deep.

Full technical specifications together with a typical frequency response graph may be obtained from B \& $Y$ (Gates) Electronic Developments Lid.. 26 Uxbridge Road, London, W5 2BP.

## PHOTOPOTENTIOMETER

An interesting new device that may appeal to the constructor is announced by Photain Controls. Known as a "Photentiomatic" it is a potentiometer which is controlled by light.
It consists of a strip of either Cadmium Sulphide or Cadmium Selenide photoconductive material mounted on a ceramic strip, complete with connecting wires. When connected to a suitable input (up to 25 V d.c.) and subjected to a moving strip of light it provides an output voltage which is directly proportional to the position of the light on the strip of photoconductive material.

Details of its applications. characteristics and price is available from Photain Controls Lid., Randalls Road. Leatherhead, Surrey.

# Redidart A SELECTION FROM OUR POSTBAG 

Correspondents wishing to have a reply must enclose a stamped addressed envelope. We regret we are unable to guarantee a reply on matters not relating to articles published in the magazine. Technical queries cannot be dealt with on the telephone.

## Computer consiruclors needed

Sir-I would be pleased to hear from any of your readers who are interested in the formation of an Amateur Computer Constructors' Society.
M. R. Lord,

7 Dordells, Basildon, Essex.

## The needs of youlh

Sir-As one of your younger readers (16) I would like to say that your magazine, although excellent, caters far too much for the older generation. I do not need a shaver inverter, a wash wipe controller, or an ultrasonic intruder alarm. What I need, and a few hundred others like me, is a reverberation unit and / or an echo unit. How about it?
Incidentally, why don't you construct a synthesiser. Before you say "this boy is a fool" (you would be quite right, but that is beside the point) you could start with a ring modulator then progress to voltage controlled oscillators and so on.

I know that you will say that all these projects are too hard for the average constructor but l'm sure they are not.-Please give them a thought.

Neville Powell, Chiswick, W.4.

## Psitronics

Sir-l was very interested indeed to read your item under the heading "Occultaphonics" in On The Fringe, May edition, as for some months now 1 have been experimenting along the same lines using a white noise generator and recorder.

The idea that white noise could be described as a full saturated communication channel is, as you suggest, a very old one: several writers have allowed themselves to be hypnotised by the notion that white noise must in theory contain all possible information-all the correct answers (as well as all the incorrect ones!) to every question that ever will be asked.

Indeed, back in 1952 a science fiction writer Raymond Jones suggested in a story called "Noise Level" that the brain contains a pure noise generator, with associated filters to
permit only semantically meaningtul forms to emerge into consciousness. Creativity might then be defined as using mental disciplines to force open wider these filter gates which gradually narrow with the educative process.

For a long time I regarded this aspect of white noise as no more than a philosophical curiosity. My present experimental interest was sparked off by reading "Breakthrough" by Konstantin Raudive (English edition by Colin Smythe, 1971). The "Raudive voices". alleged messages from identifiable dead people recorded by several different methods onto magnetic tape, have caused quite a stir in psychical research circles.
The techniques used are quite elementary, and the test:monials in the Appendix to the book, many from reputable and hard-headed electronics engineers not obviously given to Spiritualist fantasies, demonstrate that Raudive can produce his phenomena on sealed tapes running through new recorders.

The "Raudive voices" intersect with your P.E. item over the question of white noise. In his book Raudive details three methods of producing the messages on tape. Direct microphone, in which the new voices appear between and sometimes in response to the comments and questions of those present; radio, when a recording is made of an unmodulated carrier from any radio-the voices then appear to modulate the carrier. And via a "diode", which appears to be, from the diagram published, no more than a crude broadband tuned circuit and detector. The messages then appear superimposed on the jumbled output from the tuned circuit.

All the messages, it is claimed, have the same characteristics whatever method is used.

It is fairly clear from the book that Raudive's training and interest in electronics are not large. In particular it seems obvious that his three methods are just different ways of producing white (or perhaps pink) noise. Nevertheless, we have here a field of immense interest for these experiments effectively circumvent the main objections to physical research: that is non-scientific, i.e. not quantifiable or recordable or repeatable.

I don't think we have to accept Raudive's thesis or post-mortem communication as the minimum working hypothesis for two reasons: the messages are mostly polylingual as is Raudive himself; and they give no information not available to himself. These factors make me suspect the answer lies in the telepathic modulation of (or poss:bly selection from) a white noise carrier wave. And this might equally be the explanation of Gerry Brown's R.A.F. phenomenon. A bored operator, his mind "idling": the literature of a parapsychology suggests this half-dreaming state is the ideal condition for psi activity whether telepathy, clairvoyance or spontaneous bodily projection.

Although 1 have a keen amateur interest in electronics 1 don't have the ability to design circuitry or devise fruitful channels of research without expert help. So what I am suggesting, if you think it worthwhile, is the setting up of a forum of readers interested in "Psitronics": physical researchers, technicians (the more sceptical the better), and "mediums" (perhaps publicity would throw up more of these). In any case, I'd be pleased to hear views on the points l've raised.

Peter R. Morton,
Thornaby, Teesside.

## Good devices

Sir.-It has been brought to my attention that in the June issue of your magazine, in Points Arising. reference is made to the manufacturers of the 2 N 3055 transistor as used in the P.E. Scorpio Ignition System.

We feel that the observations made regarding satisfactory manufacturers are narrow and confining. and we ourselves have been supplying Solitron devices since the inauguration of this project. As far as we know we have had no failures due to manufacturing defects.
However, a number of our customers have written to us and are under the impression that we are selling sub-standard goods because we are not providing RCA or Ferranti devices. As a result. we have been put to some considerable effort to put people's mind at ease on this point.
J. A. Marshall,
A. Marshall \& Son (London) Ltd.

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| 2/350V | 14p | 250/25V | 14p | $50+50 / 350 \mathrm{~V}$. | 35p |
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| $8 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ | 14p | $1000 / 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 35p | $32+32 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 18p |
| 16/450V | 15p | $1000 / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 47D | $32+32 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ | 38D |
| 32/450V | 20p | $8+8 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ | 18p | $350+80 / 325 \mathrm{~V}$ | D |
| 25/25V | 10 p | $8+18 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ | 20p | $350+80 / 325 \mathrm{~V}$ | 80p |
| $50 / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 10p | $16+16 / 450 \mathrm{~V}$ | 25p | $32+32+32 / 350$ |  |
| 100/25V | 10p | $32+82 / 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 25p | $100+50+5035$ |  | $100 / 25 \mathrm{~V} \quad 10 \mathrm{p} \quad 32+32 / 350 \mathrm{~V} 25 \mathrm{p} \mid 100+50+50 / 350 \mathrm{~V} 48 \mathrm{p}$ LOW VOLTAGE ELECTROLYTICS

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2000 mF 6V 25p; $25 \mathrm{~V} 42 \mathrm{p} ; 30 \mathrm{~V} 57 \mathrm{p}$.
$2500 \mathrm{mF} 50 \mathrm{~V} 62 \mathrm{p} ; 3000 \mathrm{mF} 25 \mathrm{~V} 47 \mathrm{p} ; 50 \mathrm{~V}$ 65p
5000 mF 6V 25p; 12 V 42 p ; 25V 75p; 35V 85p; 50V 85p
CERAMIC, 1pF to $0.01 \mathrm{mF}, 4 \mathrm{p}$. Silver Mica 2 to $5000 \mathrm{pF}, 4 \mathrm{p}$ PAPER 350V-0.1 4p, 0.5 $13 \mathrm{p} ; 1 \mathrm{mF} 15 \mathrm{p} ; 2 \mathrm{mF} 150 \mathrm{~V} 15 \mathrm{p}$. $500 \mathrm{~V}-0001$ to $0.054 \mathrm{p} ; 0.15 \mathrm{p} ; \quad 0258 \mathrm{p} ; \quad 0.4725 \mathrm{p}$. SILVER MICA. Close tolerance 1 , 2-500pF 8p; 560 2,200pF 10p; 2,700-5,600pF 20p; $6,800 \mathrm{pF}-0.01$, mid 30 p each. TWIN GANG. "0-0" $208 \mathrm{pF}+176 \mathrm{pF}$, 65 p ; Slow motion drive $365 \mathrm{pF}+365 \mathrm{pF}$ with $25 \mathrm{pF}+25 \mathrm{pF}, 50 \mathrm{p}$; 500 pF slow SHORT, ELandard 45p; 8 mall $3-\mathrm{gang} 500 \mathrm{pF}$. $£ 1 \cdot 60$. NEON PANEL INDICATORS 250 V AC $25 \mathrm{pF}, 55 \mathrm{p}, 50 \mathrm{pF}, 55 \mathrm{p}$. RESISTORS. $\ddagger$ W., $4 w .1$ w. $20^{\circ}{ }_{n} 1 p ; 2 w .5 p$. $10 \Omega$ to 10 M HIGH STABILITY. w. w. $2 \% 10$ ohms to 1 meg., 10 p Ditto $5^{\circ}$.W. Preferred values 10 ohms to 10 meg., 4 p.
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| 2 G 309 | 80 p | 2N3566 | 22p | 28303 | 60 p | BC125 | 150 | BFX 44 | 37 p | NKT240 | 27p | CA3012 | FJH161 ${ }_{\text {FS }}$ | 8N7446 1000 | ${ }_{\text {185 }} 18$ | 40 p 30 p | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{Cl} 18}^{30 \mathrm{C}}$ | ${ }_{80 \mathrm{p}}^{90}$ | EM85 | 1009 |
| 2 C 371 | 150 | 2N356\％ | 25p | 28304 | 20s | BC126 | 20 p | BFX68 | 67p | NKT241 | 27p | Ca3013 | FJH181 25 | SN7448 185 | 1T4 | $25 p$ | 30 F 5 | 85p | EY51 | ${ }^{700}$ |
| 26374 | 20 p | 2N3569 | 25p | 28001 | 32 p | BC134 | 12 p | $\mathrm{BPX}^{84}$ | 25p | NKT242 | 20 p | CA3014 124p | FJH221 25 | 8N7450 80p | 11.4 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ p | 30 FL 1 | 75 p | EY\％ | \％ |
| 2 C 381 | 280 | 2N3570 | 125y | 28502 | 359 | BC135 | 12 p | BFX85 | 30 p | NKT243 | 62p | CA3018 84p | FJH231 250 | 8N7451 20p | IL＇5 | 60 p | $30 \mathrm{FL1} 12$ | 120p | EY87 | 2p |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 388 \mathrm{~A}$ | 49p | 2N3572 | 97 y | 28503 | 27 D | $\mathrm{BCl}^{\text {Bfi }}$ | 180 | BFXA6 | ${ }^{255}$ | NKT244 | 17p | CA3018A | FJH241 85p | SN7453 800 | 2 n 21 | 35 p | 30 FL 14 | 959 | EZ40 | 550 |
| 2 N 04 | 20 p | 2N3605 | 27p | 3N83 | 40 D | BC137 | 150 | BFX87 | 25 p | NKT245 | 20p | 10p | FJIt251 250 | 8N7454 20p | 3 L 4 | 50 p | 30 L 5 | $85 p$ | EZ41 | 60p |
| 2N696 | 15 p | 2N3606 | 27p | 3N128 | 70 D | BC138 | 20 p | Bf＇X88 | 20 p | NKT261 | 20 p | CA3019 84p | FJJ101 60p | 8N7460 200 | 384 | 35 p | 30 L 17 | 80 p | EZ80 | 87p |
| 2N697 | 150 | $2 \times 360{ }^{-1}$ | 22 p | 3 N 140 | 77 | BC140 | ${ }^{365}$ | BFX89 | ${ }^{68 p}$ | NKT26： | ${ }^{30 p}$ | CA3020 120p | FJJlll 50p | SN7472 300 | 3 N 4 | 48p | 30 P 12 | 80 p | EZ81 | 29 p |
| － N 698 | ${ }^{250}$ | 2N3638 | 18p | 3 N 141 | 78. | $\mathrm{BCl}^{\text {Bel }}$ | ${ }^{35}$ | BFX93A | 70 p | NKT264 | 20p | CA3020A | FJJ121 60 | SN7473 400 | 5 R 4 | 75 p | 30 P 19 | 85 | cz3： | 48p |
| － N 699 | 30 D | 2N3638． | 200 | 3 N 142 | $\mathrm{SSO}_{8}$ | BC147 | 10 D | BFY11 | 42p | NKT271 | 20p | 180p | FJJ131 608 | SN74T4 409 | 5 C 4 | 35 p | 30 PL 1 | 75p | OZ34 | 80， |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { N }} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{0 6}$ | ${ }_{10 p}^{10 p}$ |  | ${ }^{18 p}$ | 3 N 143 3 N 152 | 878 | BC148 RC149 | 100 | ${ }_{\text {BFY18 }}$ | ${ }^{25}$ | NKT26\％ | 20p | CA3021 158p | FJJ141 125p | 8 S 747545 y | $5{ }_{5} 4$ | 45p | 30 PL 13 | 93p | KT66 | 205 y |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 706 ; \\ & 2 N 708 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 10 p \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{180}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 N 152 \\ & 40050 \end{aligned}$ | 87 | BC149 BC 152 | ${ }_{178}^{18}$ | ${ }_{\text {BFY }}{ }^{\text {BFY } 21}$ | ${ }_{48} 5$ | NKT274 | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ |  | FJJ181 75p | 8N7476 45 y | 5 Y 3 | 40 p | 30 PL 14 | 90 p | KT88 | 200p |
| 2 N 709 | 68 D | －N3644 | 25 | 40250 | 50 p | BC153 | 200 | BFY24 | 45p | NKT27\％ | 25p |  |  | 8N7483 ${ }^{878}$ | 5 5 418 | 40p | ${ }^{3516}$ | 50p | MC14 | 76 |
| 2N714 | 25 D | 2 N 3 345 | 25p | 40251 | 32］ | BC154 | 20 p | BFY＇29 | 40 p | NKT281 | 27p | CA3028A 74p | FJJ251 125p | 8N7490 87p | $6 \mathrm{AC7}$ | 40 p | $35 \mathrm{Z4}$ | $35 p$ | PC | 0p |
| 2 N 718 A | 80p | 2 N 3691 | 15p | 40309 | 82 D | BC157 | 15 D | BFY 30 | 40 p | NKT401 | 87p | B | FJL101 125p | 8NT492 87D | $6 \mathrm{Af} \mathrm{\%}$ | 40p | $35 \mathrm{Z5}$ | 50 p | Pe＇8 | Op |
| 2 N 726 | 30 D | 2N369： | 18p | 40310 | 5 | BC＇158 | 110 | BFY41 | 50 p | NKT402 | 90 p | 105p | F＇Yiol 25 | 8N7493 87p | ¢ак5 | 35 p | 50 B 5 | 50 p | PC97 | 45 |
| 2 N 727 | 80 p | 2N3693 | 15p | 40311 | 350 | BC159 | 12p | BFY43 | ${ }^{62} \mathrm{p}$ | NKT403 | ${ }^{75 p}$ | A3029 87p | $1 \mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{S}^{2}$ 180p | SN7493 870 | 8AK6 | 60 p | 500 | 50 p | PC900 | 48p |
| $2 \mathrm{N914}$ | 17 D | 2N3694 | 18p | 40312 | 48 | BC160 | ${ }^{35}$ | BFY50 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | NKT404 | 55p |  | L900 40p | 8N7496 87D | 6 AL 5 | 20 p |  | 350 | PCC84 | 40p |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{NY} 916$ | 17 p | 2N3702 | 10p | 40314 | 37p | ${ }^{\text {BCP167 }}$ | 11p | BFY51 | 200 | NKT405 | ${ }^{75 p}$ | ${ }^{105 p}$ | L914 40p | 8N74107 58p | 6AMt | 30 p | 85 | 50 p | PCC85 | 40p |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 918$ | ${ }^{80}{ }^{0}$ | 2N3703 | 10p | 40315 | 377 | BC168B | 100 | BFY5\％ | 20 p | NKT406 | ${ }^{62 p}$ | CA3030 137p | L923 40p | SNT4153 | 6AQ5 | 38 p | $80 \%$ | 500 | PCCB8 | 35p |
| 2 N 929 | 28 p | 2 N 3704 | 11 p | 40316 | 475 | BC168C | $11 p$ | Bry53 | $15 p$ | NKT451 | 62 | CA3035 122p | LM380 21.20 p | 185 | ${ }_{6 A S 6}$ | 40 p | 1625 | 50 p | PCC | 60 p |
| － 2 N 930 | ${ }_{400} 20$ | － 2305 | ${ }_{90}^{100}$ | 40317 40319 | 37p | ${ }^{\text {BCl169 }}$ B＇169 ${ }^{\text {ce }}$ | 118 | ${ }_{\text {Bry }}{ }^{\text {Bry }}$（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 480 | NKT452 | ${ }^{62 p}$ | CA3035 | $\mathrm{MC724P}^{60 \mathrm{P}}$ | SN74154 | 6at6 | 35 p | 5 F 63 | 70 p | Pecirs | 55p |
| 2N1090 | 28. | 2N3707 | 115 | 40320 | 478 | $\mathrm{BCl}^{\text {d }}$ | 12 D | Bry7 | 570 | NKT473 | ${ }^{40 \mathrm{p}}$ |  | MC780P 247 PD | 8 | $6 \mathrm{Al}^{6}$ | 25. | 6144 | 160 p | PCF80 | D |
| 2 N 1091 | 22p | 2N3708 | 7 | 40323 | 82 p | BC171 | 18. | BFY90 | ${ }^{655}$ | NKT717 | 42p | CA3042 109p | $\mathrm{MC790P}^{124 \mathrm{p}}$ | 74161 | ${ }_{6}{ }_{6} \mathbf{A B A 6}$ | 25 p | ${ }_{\text {Az31 }}$ | ${ }_{35 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }_{\text {PC＇F88 }}$ | （0） |
| 2 N1131 | 25D | 2N3709 | 98 | 40324 | 47 p | BC172 | ${ }^{150}$ | B8X 19 | 170 | NKT734 | 27p | CA3043 137p | MC792P 66p | 28 | $6 \mathrm{BE6}$ | 30 D | Daf9 | 300 | PCP86 | 0p |
| 2N1132 | $25 p$ | 2N3710 | 9 | 40326 |  | BC175 | 280 | BgX20 | 15 p | NKT736 | 35p | CA3044 120p | Mcr99P 88p | \％ 416 | 6 6H6 | 75 D | DaF96 | 45 p | PCF800 | 0p |
| －2N1302 | 17p | 2N3711 | 18 p | 40329 | 0 p | $\mathrm{BCl}^{\text {B }}$ | 200 | B8X 21 | ${ }^{201}$ | NKT7\％3 | 25p | CA3045 122p | MC1303L |  | $6 \mathrm{BJ6}$ | 509 | DF91 | 28 D | PCF801 | 50 p |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 N 1303 \\ & 2 N 1304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \mathrm{p} \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ | － $2 \times 3713$ | ${ }_{2000}^{187}$ | 40344 40347 | 875 870 | ${ }_{\text {BC178 }}$ | ${ }_{80}^{20}$ | H8X 26 B8 27 | $45 p$ $47 p$ | NKT | 30 p 50 p | CA3046 818 | g | N74165 | ${ }_{68 \mathrm{BP7}}^{6}$ | 40 p | DF96 | 450 | PCF80： | 60p |
| 2 N 1305 | 22p | 2N375 | 183 p | 4034＊ | 88 D | Be182 | 10 | Bsx 28 | 82 p | OC16 | 370 | CA 3048 204p |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6 B R 7}$ | 90p | DK | 40 D | PCF805 | 0 |
| 2N1306 | 25 D | 2N3716 | 180p | 40360 | 40 D | BC＇182L | 10p | 日8x 60 | ${ }^{82}$ | OC20 | 75p | Ca3049 180p | C1305P | 175p | 6 GW | ${ }_{85 p}$ | DK96 | $\begin{aligned} & 55 p \\ & 50 p \end{aligned}$ | PCF8808 | Op |
| 2N1307 | 25 p | 2N3773 | 240p | 40361 | 40 D | BC183 | 9 p | H8X 61 | 62 p | OC 22 | 800 | CA3050 185p | 388p | SNT4193 | 6 B | d | DL9 | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{D}$ | PCL82 | 5 |
| 2N1308 | 25 p | 2N 3791 | 206 p | 4036\％ | 50 D | BC183L | ${ }^{9}$ | B8X 76 | 15 p | OC23 | 80p | CA3051 134p | 8P 849p | 175p | 6 B 2 | 409 | DL94 | 48 D | PCL83 | 85 |
| ${ }^{2}$ N 1309 | 25 p | 2N3819 | 84p | 40370 | 38 D | BC＇184 | 11. | B8X 7 | 20. | OC24 | 60 D | CA3052 165p | 25 | A241 | 6 C 4 | 88 p | DL96 | 45 | PCL84 | 45p |
| 2N1507 | 17 p | － 3820 |  | ${ }^{40406}$ | 570 | BC184L | 11. | HSX 78 | 25 p | Oce | 40p | CA3053 48p | 345p | 182p | 6 Cl | 125 p | DM70 | 40 D | PCL85 | 40 p |
| 2N1613 | 20p | 2N 3823 | 50 p | 40407 | 40 p | BC186 | 259 | $188 \mathrm{Y}^{24}$ | 15 | OC26 | 950 | CA3054 109p |  | AA24：485p | 6 CL | 50 p | dY | 32 D | PCL86 | 15 D |
| 2 N 1631 | 35 p | 2 N 38 y | 27 D | 40408 | 32. | BC187 | 27 D | B8Y25 | 15 | OC28 | 60 p | CA 3055 240p | 481］ | TAA243 150p | 6 cW | 650 | DY Y | 83p | PFL2 | 65p |
| 2 N1632 | ${ }^{30}$ | 2N3854A | 270 | 40409 | D | BC212L | 189 | H8Y26 | 17 p | OC：29 | 60 | CA3059 165p | 09 Cg | TAA263 750 | $6{ }_{6} 1$ | 62p | E×8C | 100 p | PL36 | $5{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 N 1637 \\ & \text { 2N1f3 } \end{aligned}$ | $30 \mathrm{p}$ | $2 \mathrm{~N} 3855$ | ${ }^{27 \mathrm{p}}$ | 40410 40412 | ${ }^{62}$ |  | ${ }_{150}^{12}$ | B8Y27 | 15 p | OC3i | 50p | CA3064 120p | 94］ | TAA293 87p | 6 Fbe | 35p | E180F | 100p | PL81 | 60p |
| 2N1639 | 27 p | 2N3806 | 30 p | 40467A | 570 | BCY10 | 275 | H8Y29 | 170 | OC4 | ${ }_{620}$ | $1110185 p$ H111 1050 |  | A300 1785 | 6 Fl | 45 | EA |  | PL | 5p |
| 2 N 1701 | 168 p | 2 N 38.5 A | 35p | 40468A | ${ }^{35}$ | ВСY30 | 270 | Н8Y32 | 250 | OC | 25p | CH 1211050 |  | TAA320 72p | ${ }_{6}^{6515}$ | 708 |  | 30 |  | 0p |
| 2N1711 | 24D | 2N3858 | 250 | 40528 | 78 p | BCY31 | 30 D | B8Y36 | 250 | OC44 | 15p | FCH131 500 | 8N7401 20 D | TAA350 175p | 6 F 15 | 50. | EBC＇41 | 55 |  | 70p |
| 2N1889 | 88p | 2N38JBA | 30p | 40600 | 57 p | BCY 32 | 508 | BS Y 37 | ${ }^{25}$ | Oc4 4 | 12p | FCH141 105p | SNT402 20 D | TAA435 1470 | ${ }_{6} \mathrm{~F}_{23}$ | 85 | Ebersi | 30 p | PL504 | 80 p |
| 2 N 1893 | 87 p | 2N 3859 | 279 | ${ }^{40603}$ | 50 p | BCY ${ }^{3}$ | 255 | 188938 | ${ }^{200}$ | OC46 | 15 p | FCH151 105p | $\mathrm{SNT}^{\text {SN }} 40320 \mathrm{p}$ | TAA52 1138 p | 6 Hf | 17 p | EBFAO | 40 p | PY32 | 65 D |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2147 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2160 \end{aligned}$ | $78 p$ | 2 N 3859 A | ${ }^{38 \mathrm{p}}$ | AC10 ${ }^{\text {AC126 }}$ | ${ }^{80 \mathrm{p}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BC'Y4 } 34 \\ & \text { BC'Y } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{80} 9$ |  | 28p | OC\％ | ${ }_{180}^{150}$ | FCH 171105 | SN7404 20 p | TAA5L2 380 D | 6 J 44 | 50 p | EBY83 | 40 p | $\mathrm{PY} 33^{\text {PY }}$ | 689 |
| 2N2193 | 40p | 2N3866 | 150 p | Ac12－ | 24p | ВСу39 | 60 p | 18Y\％1 | 32. | OC72 | ${ }_{12 p}$ |  | SN 7405 SN 7406 | A $830{ }^{4950} 485$ | ${ }_{6}^{65} 5$ |  |  | 38 | PY | 0p |
| 2 N 2193 A | 42D | 2N 3477 | 400 | $\mathrm{AC}^{\text {Cl2 }}$ | 20 p | BC＇Y40 | 50 p | B8Y52 | 32 p | OC73 | 30p | FCH201 130p | SN 740 K 20 p | TAB101 97p |  |  | EC8 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {PY8 }}$ | 5p |
| 2N2194 | 27p | こn347TA | 40p | Actiol | 18． | BCY41 | 18. | B8Y53 | 37 D | OC74 | 30p | FCH21］130p | 2N7409 20p | TAD100 150y | 6 J 7 | 45 p | EC | ${ }^{80}$ | PY83 | 8p |
| 2N2194A | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p}$ | 2N3900 | 37p | $\mathrm{ACLİ2}^{2}$ | 22p | BCY4？ | 15 p | B8Y54 | ${ }^{40}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | Oc75 | 22p | FCH221 130p | SN7410 20p | TADI 10 150p | ， | 40 p | Ecrd | 65. | PY88 | 40 p |
| 2 N 2217 | ${ }^{25}$ | 2N 3900A | 40p | $\mathrm{ACl}^{\text {a }}$ | 88 p | 13 CY 43 | 15 p |  | 900 | Oc7b | 22 p | FCH231 150p | SNT411 830 | SL4035 1500 | 6L6 | $45^{\circ}$ |  | 30 p | PY8 | 40 p |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 2218$ | ${ }^{20 p}$ | 2 N 3901 | 87p | ACliz | ${ }^{20}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | BCCY54 | 32p | BSY79 | 450 | OC7\％ | 30 p | FCJ101 180p | SN741：48p | 8L702C．1470 | 6 LL | 50 p | Eccej | 40 p | PYR | Op |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathbf{N} 2.19 \\ & 2 \mathbf{N} 2240 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 2 N 3903 | ${ }^{209}$ | AC18 | 250 | BCY5 | ${ }^{229}$ | B8 ${ }^{\text {B8990 }}$ | 570 | Oc78 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | FCJ11 150p | SN7413 30p | Uat02a 880d | 647 | 40 p |  | 40 p |  | 80 p |
| 2 N 2221 | 25 p | 2 N 390. | 30 p | ACY1： | 27 p | BCY60 | 97 p | C424 | 150 | OC81 | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{p}}$ | 1218 | SN7416 84p | VA702C ${ }^{\text {rab }}$ | 68 A | ${ }_{40 p}^{40 p}$ | ECF | ${ }^{350}$ | ${ }^{-26}$ | 0 p |
| 2 N 2292 | 20 p | 2N3906 | $25 p$ | Acyid | 24p | BCY 90 | 15D | C450 | 150 | OC82 | 25p | FCJ141 525p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SN7420 } & 20 p\end{array}$ | UA709\％ 45 | 6 SJ 7 | ${ }_{40 p}$ | ECH86 | 65 |  | 85p |
| 2 N 222.2 A | $8{ }^{25}$ | 2N40う8 | 12p | ACY19 | 24 D | RCy：1 | 20 p | GET102 | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | OC82 | 15p | FCJ201 100p | －NT423 510 | CA7IOC 1250 | 6 SK ？ | 40 p | ECH2 | 57 | （191 | 5p |
| 2 N 2297 | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p}$ | 2 N 4059 | 108 | ACY20 | 20 p | bCy7\％ | 150 | GET113 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | OC83 | 250 | FCJ211 275p | sN7427 48p | Vatl6 1870 | 68 Li | 35 p | ECH35 | 100 D | －281 | 40 p |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2368 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2369 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{15 p}^{15 p}$ | 2N 4060 | $12 p$ | Ac＇Y21 | 20 p | RCY78 | ${ }_{80 \mathrm{p}}^{309}$ | GET114 | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{p}}^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ | OC8 | ${ }^{25 p}$ | FCK101 430p， | 4NT428 80p | Ca723C 1000 | 68 N 7 | 359 | ECH42 | ${ }^{75}$ |  | 40 p |
| 2 N 2369 A | 15p | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{N} 40612$ | 12 l |  | 178 | BCZ 10 | 27p | GET120 | ${ }_{25}^{20}$ | OC140 | 32p | FCL101 230p | 9n7430 20p | CA730C 1800 | 68 Ca $6 \mathrm{C4}$ |  | ECH | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | U301 | 40p |
| 2 N 2410 | 48p | 2N 4244 | 470 | ACY 39 | 47p | BCZ11 | 400 | GET473 | 12p | OC170 | 25p |  |  |  |  |  | EC | 450 | FABC80 | 80p |
| 2 N 2483 | ${ }^{27 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2N 4248 | 15p | ACY40 | ， | ED112 | $1{ }^{\text {P }}$ | GET880 | 300 | OC171 | 30 p | bridae | ${ }^{30}$ | $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 40 \mathrm{D}$ | 6 V 6 f | 32 p | ECL82 | 85 p | UAF42 | 55 p |
| 2N2484 | ${ }^{32} \mathrm{D}$ |  | 15D |  |  | HD116 | 118 D | GET887 | ${ }^{20 p}$ | Oc200 | 400 | CTIFIERS | 100 PIV | $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 50 \mathrm{p}$ | $6 \times 4$ | 35 p | ECL83 | 700 | － $\mathrm{BC}_{4} 1$ | 500 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2539 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2540 \end{aligned}$ | 22 D | 2N 42520 | 18p ${ }_{4}$ | ACY44 | 470 | BD121 | 85p 80 p | GET889 GET890 | ${ }^{229}$ | Oc201 $0<202$ | 60p 765 | Lastic | 200 PIV | 4A ${ }^{4 \mathrm{~A}}$ | ， | 30 p | ECL86 | 40． | UBC81 | 40 p |
| $2 \mathrm{Ni}_{2613}$ | 35 p | 2N425\％ | 42p | AD149 |  | BD124 | ${ }^{80}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | GET89\％ | 28 |  | 40p | ERCAPStLat | TED ${ }_{600}^{400}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{6 \times 50}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {EF3 }}^{\text {EF3 }}$ | ${ }^{1200}$ | －${ }^{\text {CRF80 }}$ | 40 p |
| 2 N 2614 | 30 p | 2 N 4284 | 17 p | A1150 | 62. | BD131 | ${ }^{780}$ | GETR97 | 22p | Oc204 | 40 p | 600 PIV IA | 50090 PI | 6A 450 | 10F1 |  | EF40 | 60 D | vec84 | 49p |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 2646$ | 95 | 2N4285 | 17 | AD161 | 35 | BD132 | 105 |  | 250 | OC205 | 75p | 50PIV起 | 45 p 100PIV | \％A 55p | 10P13 | 60 p | EF41 | 65 | Ecces | 40 p |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N} 2711$ | ${ }_{25 p}{ }^{25}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N 4 2 8 6}$ | 178 | AD16＇ AF10 | ${ }_{45 p}$ | BDY10 | ${ }_{1050}^{125}$ | MAT100 | ${ }_{25 p}^{25 p}$ | OC206 | 95p 750 | 10 PIV 2 A | 50 D 200 PIV | 6A 850 | 10P14 | 110 p | EF4： | 70 p | CCFP0 | 55p |
| 2 N 2713 | 27p | 2N428\％ | 178 | ${ }_{\text {AFl14 }}$ | 855 | BDY61 | 125p | Mati20 | 25p | OCP71 | 42p | 200plV ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 6A 75D | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | 300 | ${ }_{\text {EF80 }}$ | ${ }_{350}$ | CCH2I | ${ }_{700}$ |
| 2N2714 | 30p | 2． 4289 | 17p | AF115 | 257 | BDY 6.2 | 100p | MAT121 | 25p | ORP12 | 50 p |  |  |  | 12 AC 7 |  | EF86 | 300 | $\mathrm{VCH}_{81}$ | 400 |
| 2 N 2904 | 20. | 2 424290 | 12p | AF116 | ${ }^{25 p}$ | BF115 | 25 p | mJ 400 | 107 p | ORP60 | 40p | SILIC | COR RECTIFI |  | 12 AX 7 | 30 p | EF89 | 28 p | CCls ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 35 p |
| 2N2904 | 25 | 20 ${ }^{2} 4291$ | ${ }^{15 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {AFli }}$ | ${ }_{80}^{20 p}$ | BFI BF15 | 478 | MJ420 | 80 p 80 p | ORP61 | 42p | imatu | IRE ERDED | ${ }_{\text {cL }}^{\text {LAstic }}$ | 12AV6 | 40 p | EF91 | 30 p | UCL83 | 000 |
| 2 2900 ¢a | 20 p | 2N 4294 | 17p | AFl： | ${ }^{30}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | $\underset{\text { BF } 154}{ }$ | 20 p | ${ }_{\text {MJ }}{ }^{\text {MJ3 }}$ | 802p |  | 229 |  | 1 AMP 1.5 A | MP 3 AMP | 12BA6 | 40 p | EF92： | ${ }_{350}^{350}$ | ${ }_{\text {UF80 }}$ | 80 p |
| 2 N 2906 | 20 p | 2N4303 | 47 | AF＇124 | 22p | BF159 | 150 | MJ440 | 950 | ST141 | 20 D | $400150 \mathrm{Pl} \mathrm{Y}^{4}$ |  | P 19p | ${ }_{12 \mathrm{BH}}^{12}$ | ${ }_{45 p}^{40 p}$ | EF184 | ${ }_{35 \mathrm{p}}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{\text {TF8\％}}$ | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| 2 N 2906 A | ${ }^{25}$ | 2 N 4964 | 15p | AF120 | 190 | BF159 | ${ }^{85}$ p | M．J480 | 97p | T1834 | 82p | 4002100 Pl |  | P 20p | 19AQ5 | $35 p$ | EH90 | 40 p | LF89 | 40 p |
| 2N2907 | 23p | 2N4965 | 189 | AFlen | 198 | $\mathrm{BF}^{\text {b }} 163$ | 18 | M． 3481 | 125p | T1843 | 40p | 4003 4004 P | 8 p |  | 20 D 1 | 50 p | EL34 | 50 p | Clat | 85 p |
| 2N 2923 | $15 p$ $15 p$ | ［ | 52， | AF12\％ AF139 A | 18 p 28 p | BF167 BF170 | ${ }_{88 p}^{18 p}$ | M．J490 | 100p | T1844 | 10p 278 | 4004400 PIV 4005600 PIV | 8 p 10 p | $\begin{array}{ll} 25 p \\ & 26 p \end{array}$ | 20 F 2 | ${ }^{650}$ | EL4 | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{p}}$ | UL84 | 40 p |
| 2 N 2925 | 150 | 2N5029 | 478 | AF17M | 48 p | ${ }_{\text {BF173 }}$ | 190 | MJ E340 | 50p | TIS46 | $11 p$ | 4006800 PlV | 129 15 | － 270 | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{P}}^{20 \mathrm{~L}}$ | ${ }^{110 p}$ | EL42 | ${ }^{659}$ | ${ }_{\text {Y Y Y }}$ | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| 2 N 29266 | 10 D | 2 N 2030 | 429 | $A^{\text {A }} 179$ | 45p | ${ }^{\text {BFI }} 177$ | 30 p | MJE370 | 80 p | TIS47 | 11 p | 4007 1000PIV | ${ }_{15}^{15 p} 18$ | $\mathrm{p}^{80}{ }^{80}$ | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{P} 3}$ | ${ }_{60 p}$ | EL81 | 55 p | YR105／3 |  |
| 2 N 2926 | 10 D | 2N5172 | 12， | AF180 | 50 p | BF178 | ${ }^{25}$ | MJE371 | ${ }^{80 p}$ | T1848 | 12p | $50+$ les | ar $15 \% 100+$ | 1ess $20 \%$ | 20 P 4， | 110 p | ELR4 | 25 p | VR150／3 | 035p |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N} 292911$ | ${ }^{10} \mathrm{D}$ | $2 \mathrm{2N174}$ | 589 | AFIB1 | 40 D | ${ }_{\text {BF }} \mathrm{BF} 179$ | 30 p | MJE521 | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{p}}$ | TIS49 | 12p | 1 | CON RECTIPI | ERS | $20 \mathrm{P5}$ | 180 p | EL85 | 43p | Add 12p |  |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3014$ | 820 ${ }_{\text {820 }}$ | 2\％ $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{2} 176$ | 45 | AF186 A F 239 | 30 p | BF180 BF181 | 329 | MJEL21 | 70p | T1850 | 12 p 10 p |  | GD MOUKTI |  |  | 50 p | EL91 | 35 p | for posta |  |
| 2 N 3053 | 180 | 2， 5232 | 30 p | A F279 | 475 | BF182 | 30 p | MPF103 | 25p | T180：2 | $11 p$ |  |  |  | DIOO | 5 | RECTIF | ERS |  |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3054$ | 460 | 2N0245 | 459 | $\mathrm{AF}^{2} 880$ | 470 | ${ }_{\text {BF1 }}{ }^{\text {BF }} 18$ | 20 p | MPF104 | 37p | TIS53 | 22p | 200PIS | 25p ${ }^{\text {p }} 00 \mathrm{p}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}550 \\ 585 & 21.42\end{array}$ | 1N34A | 10 D | BA154 | ${ }^{12} \mathrm{p}$ | GJTM | 379 |
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| 2N3136 | ${ }^{\mathrm{R} 5} \mathrm{p}$ | 2N5306 | 40p | ASY 29 | 275 | BF197 | 15 D | NKT126 | 87 | ZTX109 | 150 | O0 |  | 288 $20 \%$ | AAZ13 | 10 p | B Y 100 | 15 p | OA47 | 8p |
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| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 3} 39392$ | ${ }^{30 p}$ | 2 N 5309 | 628 | A8Y54 | 250 | BF224 | 14 p | NKT137 | 32p | ZTX302 | 20p |  |  |  | BA102 |  | ${ }_{\text {BY124 }}$ |  | OA79 | 7p |
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| IN4002 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
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W005

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { W02 } \\
& \text { W06 }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { TW0 AMPS }
\end{aligned}
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& \mathrm{~B} 2 / 600 \\
& \mathrm{~B} 2 / 100
\end{aligned}
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& \text { FOUR } \\
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& \text { RECTIFIERS } \\
& \text { Type } \\
&
\end{aligned}
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ONE AMP
CRE RMP
CRE $1 / 05$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { CRE } 1 / 20 & 200 \\ \text { CR 1/40 } & 200\end{array}$ CRA $1 / 40$
CRS $1 / 60$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { CRE 1/60 } 600 \\
& \text { THREE AMP (TO48) } \\
& \text { CRE } 3 / 05 \\
& \hline 00
\end{aligned}
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| CRE 3/10 | 100 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CRE 3/20 | 200 | 8 |
| CRE $3 / 40$ | 400 | 4 |
| CRE $3 / 60$ | 600 | 8 |

FIVE AMP (TO68)
CRS $5 / 400$ 400
CRE $7 / 100 \quad 100$
CRS
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CRS } 7 / 200 & 200 \\ \text { CRS } 7 / 400 & 400 \\ \text { CR } 7 / 600\end{array}$
CRS 7/600
SIXTEEN AMP
BCR $16 / 100$ 100
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& 63900 \text { Carr. } 50 \mathrm{p} \\
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