PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS SEPTEMBER 1972 20p

ELECTRONIC PLANO

Also in this issue EXPERIMENTAL LOGIC UNIT - SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR

Why take the risk?

of damage to expensive transistors and integrated circuits, when soldering? **Use Antex low-leakage** soldering irons

^{220-240 Volts or} Model X25

The leakage current of the NEW X25 is only a few microamps and cannot harm the most delicate equipment even when soldered "live" Tested at 1500v. A.C. This 25 watt iron with it's truly remarkable heat-capacity will easily "out-solder" any conventionally made 40 and 60 watt soldering irons, due to its unique construction advantages. Fitted long-life iron-coated bit 1/8" 2 other bits available 3/32" and 3/16".

Totally enclosed element in ceramic and steel shaft Bits do not "freeze" and can easily be removed

PRICE: £1.75 (rec. retail) Suitable for production work and as a general purpose iron

The 15 watt miniature model CCN. also has negligible leakage.

Model CCN 220 volts or 240 volts

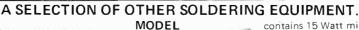
Test voltage 4000v. A.C. Totally enclosed element in ceramic shaft. Fitted long-life iron-coated bit 3/32"

> 4 other bits available 1/8", 3/16" 1/4" and 1/16"

PRICE: £1.80 (rec. retail)

OR Fitted with triple-coated. (iron, nickel and Chromium) bit 1/8"

PRICE: £1.95 (rec. retail)



MODEL CN

Miniature 15 watt soldering iron fitted 3/32" ironcoated bit. Many other bits available from 1/16" to 3/16". Voltages 240, 220, 110, 50 or 24 PRICE: £1.70 (rec. retail)

MODEL CN2

Miniature 15 watt soldering iron fitted with nickel plated bit 3/32". Voltages 240 or 220. PRICE, £1.70 (rec. retail)

MODEL G

18 Watt miniature iron, fitted with long life ironcoated bit 3/32". Voltages 240, 220 or 110. PRICE. £1.83 (rec. retail)



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contains 15 Watt miniature iron fitted with 3/16" bit, 2 spare bits 5/32" and 3/32", heat sink, solder, stand and "How to Solder" booklet.

PRICE £2.75

MODEL SK.2 KIT contains 15 Watt miniature iron fitted with 3/16" bit, 2 spare bits 5/32" and 3/32"

heat sink; solder and booklet"How to Solder



PRICE £2.40

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Please send the ANTEX colour catalogue. Please send the following

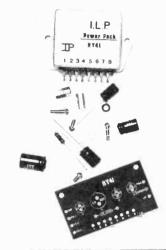
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PE9

Electronics) Ltd



THE HY41

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

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

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

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

OUTPUT POWER: British Rating 40 WATTS PEAK, 20 watts

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

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

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

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

UNIQUE HYBRID PRE-AMPLIFIER

The 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.

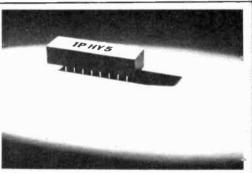
INPUTS

Magnetic Pick-up (within ±1db RIAA curve) $\begin{array}{c} \text{Imagination} \quad \text{Imagination} \\ \text{2mV}, 47K \ \Omega \\ \text{Tape Replay (external components to suithead).} \\ \text{4mV}, 47K \ \Omega \\ \end{array}$

Tuner (flat) 250mV. 100K Ω Auxiliary 1 250mV. 47K Ω Auxiliary 2 2–20mV. 100K Ω

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

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



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



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: ± 22.5 Volts at 2 amps. Overall Dimensions: L. 7"; D. 3.8"; H. 3.1"

PRICE #4.50 inc. P. & P.

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Build your own Electronic Organ, if you want the best value for your money. Yes you really save over 50% and get the best and up-to-date designs. There are four models to choose from.

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- ★ Console—5 octave keyboard with 10 voices, 3 pitches Keyboard can be split into solo and accompaniment. Vibrato built in amplifier and 50 watt 12" Goodmans speaker at £167.00, P/P £5.00.
- ★ Console—2 x 4 octave keyboards and 13 note pedal board, 29 voices, Vibrato, Delay Vibrato, Sustain Reverberation, Precussion, Wah Wah, etc. at **£406**·00. Carr. paid on completé kit U.K. only.
- ★ Console—2 x 5 octave keyboards and 32 note pedal boards, 32 voices. Vibrato, Delay Vibrato, Sustain Reverberation, Precussion, 3 Couplers, etc., at £572.55 carr. paid on complete kit U.K. only.

We regret H.P. facilities are not available, but components can be bought separately. Trade and overseas enquiries welcomed. Send 25p for latest catalogue.

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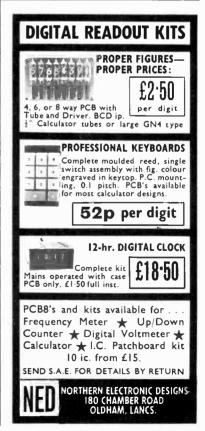


The DIMMASWITCH is an attractive and efficient dimmer unit which fits in place of the normal light switch and is connected up in exactly the same way. The white mounting plate of the DIMMASWITCH matches modern electric fittings. Two models are available, with the bright chrome knob controlling up to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

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Voltage 100V 100V 100V 100V 100V 100V 250V 250V	Capacitance 0·1μF 0·15μF 0·22μF 0·33μF 0·47μF 0·68μF 0·01μF 0·015μF	бр бр 9р 10р 15р 5р	Voltage 10V 10V 25V 25V 25V 25V 25V 25V	Capacitance 22μF 470μF 10μF 10μF 220μF 470μF 1,000μF 220μ5	7p 11p 7p 9p 11p 14p 22p
250V 250V 250V 250V 250V 250V	0-015µF 0-022µF 0-033µF 0-047µF 0-068µF 0-1µF	5p 5p 6p 6p 6p	35V 35V 100V 100V	2,200µF 4·7µF 220µF 10µF 22µF 47µF	42 p 7 p 14 p 8 p 9 p 14 p

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AFI39	280	260	NKT213	24p	190	IN4005	10p	90
BC107	90	8p	NKT214	190	170	IN 4006	12p	lip
BC108	8p	7p	NKT218	240	190	IN4007	180	16p
BC109	90	80	NKT219	240	190	IN4148	40	3p
BC147	80	7p	NKT223	260	20p	2N1302	160	150
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BC149	8p	7p	NKT242	140	12p	2N1613	14p	136
BCY70	14p	136	NKT243	5lp	44p	2N1711	150	14p
BCY71	200	190	NKT401	70p	56p	2N2904	290	28p
BCY72	14p	120	NKT402	750	59p	2N2905	240	22p
BDY20	91p	73p	NKT403	64p	50p	2N2906	190	18p
BFX29	240	23p	NKT453	41p	33p	2N2907	22p	21p
BFX30	24p	230	OA47	6p	5p	2N3053	170	16p
BFY50	19p	180	OA79	60	5p	2N3054	49p	47p
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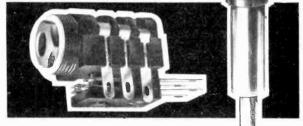
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Practical Electronics September 1972





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SYSTEM I Viscount III R101 amplifier 2 x Duo Type II speakers Garrard SP25 Mk. III with MAG. cartridge, plinth and

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£22.00+90p p&p £14.00-12 p&p £23.00 - £1.50 p&p £59.00

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14W+14W per channel 40Hz to 40kHz \pm 3dB Total distortion at 10 watts at 1 kHz-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.

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Viscount III RIOI amplifier

2 x Duo Type III speakers

cover

Garrard SP25 Mk. III with

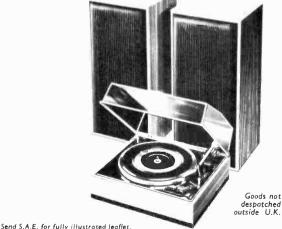
MAG, cartridge, plinth and

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Total

SPEAKERS Duo Type II. Size: Approx. 17in × 102in × 62in. Drive

unit: $13in \times 8in$ with parasitic tweeter. Max. power 10 watts, 8 ohms.



£22.00 -90p p&p

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UNISOUND a new concept in stereo

The whole system is complete including superb cabinets in simulated teak-just simply screw together the components and you save pounds! Amplifier is based on the famous Mullard Unilex system. Garrard 2025TC turntable complete with stereo ceramic cartridge, teak simulated plinth and tinted acrylic cover. Plus the big $13'' \times 8''$ EMI twin cone speakers ready for mounting in their elegant cabinets which simply need screwing and gluing together. All glue and screws supplied.

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See opposite page for addresses

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Outputs:	S watts rms per channel into 8- 15 Ω speakers. Switched stereo headphone socket with power correction.
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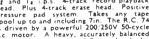


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⇒ separate bass and treble controls ★ Solid State Circuitry common to all five inputs ★ Attractive Styling
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Plus P. & P. 60p

RELIANT MK.IV

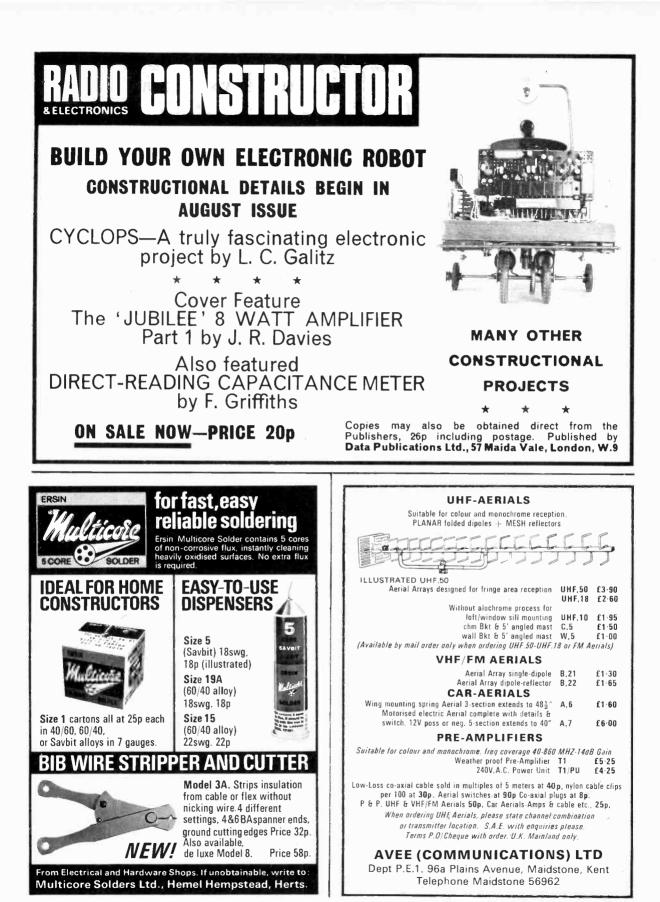
The Reliant Mk.IV provides a high standard of sound re-production, with full mixing facilities. Its versatility makes it suitable for: Discotheque,

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accidental tape damage. Enclose to volución (pe oraxing, cas) oropin tape loading. The R.C. 74 comes with an attractive moulded deck cover, which has positions for tone and volume controls. The unit is built into a rigid die-cast frame, and overall size of the whole unit is $D_4^{-1} = 1/4 \le 6$ in. Every single deck fully tested before dispatch. Spools not supplied. £13. Plus 73p P. & P.









September 1972

Practical Electronics

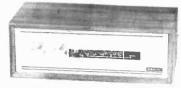


Precision instruments supplied with standard detachable copper chisel face bits. Standard temp. 360°C at 19/23/27 watts. Special temps. from 250°C/410°C.



A.M.C. ELECTRONICS LTD.

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All components to build this outstanding phase lock easily aligned tuner as described in April/ May/June P.E. We are offering an optional chassis and solid wood sleeve in ready to assemble form. S.A.E. for details and itemised prices. Complete kit £33 · 90.

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from

Miniature Moulded Bridge Rectifiers for printed circuit mounting. REC 60, 800 volt, 0.9 amp, 38p each; REC 65, 800 volt, 1-3 amp, 45p each.

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Sinclair Project 60

106

65

Project 60 Stereo FM Tuner



10

92

94 96 98

35 40 100

45 50 55

102 104 STEREO FM TUNER



tum

Built and tested. Post free. f25

with phase lock-loop principle

108 MHz

Channe

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 of transistors: 16 plus 20 in I.C. Tuning range: 87-5 to 108MHz. Sensitivity: 7µV for lock-in over full deviation

Squeich level: typically 20 µV. Signal to noise ratio : + 65dB Audio frequency response: 10Hz-15Khz (±1dB)

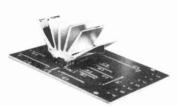
Total harmonic distortion: 0.15% for 30% modulation

Stereo decoder operating level: 24V. Cross talk : 40dB.

Output voltage: 2 × 150mV R.M.S. max. (typically 2 × 50mV, stereo) Operating voltage: 25–30V DC at 100mA. Indicators: Stereo on tuning.

Size: 93 × 40 × 207mm

Super IC.12 Integrated circuit high fidelity ampli high fidelity amplifier



Having introduced Integrated Circuits to hi-fi constructors with the IC.10, the first time an IC had ever been made available for such purposes. we have followed it with an even more efficient version, the Super IC.12, a most exciting advance over our original unit. This needs very few external resistors and capacitors to make an astonishingly good high fidelity amplifier for use with pick-up, F.M. radio or small P.A. set up, etc. The free 40 page manual supplied, details many other applications which this remarkable IC make possible. It is the equivalent of a 22 tran-



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), 6-8Ω. Frequency Response: 5Hz to 100KHz±1dB.**Total Harmonic Distortion**: Less than 1%. (Typical 0.1%) at all output powers and frequencies in the audio band (28V). Load Impedance: 3 to 15 ohms. Input Im-pedance: 250 Kohms nominal. Power Gain: 90dB (1.000.000,000 times) after feedback. Supply Voltage: 6 to 28V. Quiescent current: 8mA at 28V. Size: 22 × 45 × 28mm including pins and heat sink.

Manual available separately 15p post free

With FREE printed circuit board and 40 page manual £2.98 Post free



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the world's most advanced high fidelity modules

Z.30 & Z.50 power amplifiers

Built, tested and guaranteed with circuits and instructions manual. z.30 £4.48 z.60 £5.48

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 15w (8 Ω) 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. Their performance and design are such, however, that Z.50s and Z.30 may be used in a far wider range of applications.

SPECIFICATIONS (Z.50 units are interchangeable with Z.30s in all applications).- Power Outputs: Z.30 15 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 35 volts : 20 watts R.M.S. into 3 ohms using 30 volts Z.50 40 watts R.M.S. into 3 ohms using 40 volts 30 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 50 volts.

Frequency response : 30 to 300,000Hz±1dB. Distortion : 0.02% into 8 ohms. Signal to noise ratio: better than 70dB unweighted. Input sensitivity: 250mV into 100 Kohms (for 15w into 8Ω). For speakers from 3 to 15 ohms impedance. Size: 14 x 80 x 57mm

Stereo 60 Pre-amp/control unit

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

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

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

For use between Stereo 60 unit and two Z.30s or Z.50s. 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 (-3dB) variable from 28KHz to 5KHz. L.F. cut-off (-3dB) variable from 25Hz to 100Hz. Distortion at 1KHz (35V. supply) 0.02% at rated output. Operating voltage from 15 to 35V. Current 3mA. Size: 66 x 40 x 90mm

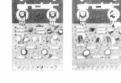
Power Supply Units

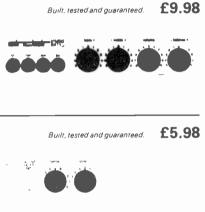
Designed specifically for use with the Project 60 system of your choice. Use PZ.5 for normal Z.30 assemblies and PZ.6 or PZ.8 where a stabilised supply is essential

PZ.5 30 volts unstabilised £4.98 PZ.8 35 volts stabilised £7.98 PZ.8 45 volts stabilised less mains transformer) £7.98 PZ.8 mains transformer £5.98

Typical Project 60 applications

System	The Units to use	together with	Units cost
Simple battery record player	Z.30	Crystal P.U., 12V battery volume control, etc	£4.48
Mains powered record player	Z.30, PZ.5	Crystal or ceramic P.U volume control, etc	£9.45
12W. RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. for average needs	2 x Z.30s, Stereo 60; PZ.5	Crystal, ceramic or mag P. U., F.M. Tuner, etc.	£23.90
25W. RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. using low efficiency (high performance) speakers	2 x Z.30s, Stereo 60 ; PZ.6	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 x Z.50s, 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
E 14 CL T (COE) 0 4	A.F.U. (£5.98) may be	e added as required.	







Guarantee

If, within 3 months of purchasing any product direct from Sinclair Radionics Ltd., you are dissatisfied with it, your money will be refunded at once. Many Sinclair appointed Stockats also offer this same guarantee in co-operation with Sinclair Radionics Ltd.

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in in in in in GB20 8 9 3½2 3 ≰1 42 30p GB21 10 9 3½2 3 ≰1 58 30p GB22 12 9 3½2 3 ≰1 58 30p
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Z₂in Sin Z4p Z5p 3₄in Sin Z4p 25p 17in Sin Z7p 29p 17in Sin 40 40 17in Sin 40 40 17in Sin 40 40 17in Sin 40 40
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$1 \mu f$ 63V6p10 μ f64V7p $4 \mu f$ 60V7p30 μ f15V7p $4 \mu f$ 63V6p47 μ f16V7p $8 \mu f$ 15V7p47 μ f16V7p $8 \mu f$ 15V7p47 μ f16V7p $8 \mu f$ 15V7p68 μ f10V6pENTIRE MULLARD 015/0107 RANGEAll online MULLARD 015/0107 RANGEPU12 Power unit for connection to 12V + or - E car electrical systems, givin 77 4V or.PU14 As above but switched for £5.10 6V, 74V or 9V output.PP75 Mains power supply, output £1.95 74V dc.All units are complete with cable and plug.VARIABLE POWER SUPPLYInput: 240V, a.c. 0utput: Switched 3, 45, 6, 7 5. £4.20 9, 12 volts dc. at 500 mABATTERY ELIMINATORS suitable for transistor radios and similar light current equipment PF6 Input 240V a.c. Output 6V dc. Price £1.50 plus 12p p. & p.NEWNEWILLUSSTRATED 1972 P. Switch, 15p Single, D.P. switch, 15p Single, D.P. switch, 24p Tandem, less switch, 40p Sk Ω, 100k Ω, 100k Ω, 250k Ω, 500k Ω, 100k Ω, 100k Ω, 250k Ω, 500k Ω, 100k Ω, 100k Ω, 250k Ω, 500k Ω, 100k Ω, 10g, or 1inRESISTORS Carbon All 95%, high-stability, E12 values. $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 1p; Wire-wound 5W, 10p; 10W, 12pLOUDSPEAKERS 7in 4in, 30 - £1-12, 80 - £1-12, 15Ω - £1-40, 80 in 20 - £1-40, 80 - £1-12, 15Ω - £1-40, 80 in 20 - £1-40, 80 - £1-12, 15Ω - £1-40, 80 in 20 - £1-40, 80 - £1-12, 15Ω - £1-40, 80 in 20 - £1-40, 80 - £1-40, 80 in 20 - £1-40, 80 - £1-40, 80 in 20 - £1-40, 80 - £1	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	D Ja Ja Ja Ja Ja Ja Ja P
For Philips and similar cassette recorders. PU12 Power unit for connection to 12 V + or – E car electrical systems, giving 71V, stabilised £3.25 PU14 As above but switched for £5.10 Control (1997) P75 Mains power supply, output £1.95 71V of 0, 000000000000000000000000000000000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
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$\label{eq:product} \begin{array}{l} \textbf{ILLUSTRATED}\\ \textbf{1972-73}\\ \textbf{CATALOGUE}\\ \textbf{Post Free} & \textbf{15p} \\ \textbf{CONTROLS, Log. or Lin.}\\ \textbf{Single, less switch, 15p}\\ \textbf{Single, less switch, 15p}\\ \textbf{Single, DP, switch, 14p}\\ \textbf{Tandem, less switch, 40p}\\ Str., 16w, 0, 25k, 0, 50k, 0, 100k, 0, 250k, 0, 50k, 0, 100k, 0, 25k, 0, 50k, 0, 100k, 0, 25k, 0, 50k, 0, 100k, 0, 25k, 0, 50k, 0, 100k, 0, 10k, 0, 25k, 0, 50k, 0, 10k, 0, 25k, 0, 50k, 0, 10k, 0, 25k, 0, 50k, 0, 10k, 0, 10k, 0, 25k, 0, 50k, 0, 10k, 0, 10k, 0, 0, 10k, 0, 1$	 PU12 Power unit for connection to 12 Y + or - E car electrical systems, giving 7½Y, stabilised £3.25 output. PU14 As above but switched for £5.10 6Y, 7½Y or 9Y output. PP75 Mains power supply, output £1.95 All units are complete with cable and plug. VARIABLE POWER SUPPLY Input: 240Y, a.c. Output: Switched 3, 4.5, 6, 7.5. £4.20 9, 12 volts d.c. at 500mA BATTERY ELIMINATORS suitable for transistor radios and similar light current equipment 	
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B.A.F. wadding, 18in wide, 1in thick. The ideal lining for speaker enclosures. 25p per yard.	$\label{eq:second} \begin{split} & \text{Single, less switch, 15p}\\ & \text{Single, D-P, switch, 14p}\\ & \text{Tandem, less switch, 40p}\\ & \text{Stadew, D-P, switch, 40p}\\ & \text{Stadew, D-P, switch, 40p}\\ & \text{Stadew, D-P, switch, 40p}\\ \hline & \text{Stadew, D-P, switch, 40p}\\ \hline & \text{Stadew, D-P, switch, 40p}\\ \hline & \text{Stadew, D-P, switch, 30p}\\ \hline & \text{Stadew, D-P, switch, 21p}\\ \hline & Stadew, D-P, swit$	
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RI HCS	10		TEL	1.00	ga Alex
PLUGS Car aerial Co-axial D.I.N. 2 pin (speaker) D.I.N. 3 pin	14p 9p 10p 13p	ATTEN D	F	9	1
D.I.N. 3 pin D.I.N. 4 pin D.I.N. 5 pin, 180 D.I.N. 5 pin, 240 D.I.N. 6 pin Lack 2 mm unscreened	14p 13p 15p		A	1	3
lack 2+mm screened	15p 9p 10p	Care Pr	P	J	1
Jack, 3‡mm unscreened Jack, 3‡mm screened	8p 12p 12p			G	
Jack, ‡in screened Jack, stereo, unscreened Jack, stereo, screened	20p 20p 35p	SOCKE Car aerial Co-axial, si Co-axial, fl	I S urface		8p 8p
Phono, plastic top Phono, plated metal Phono, fitted 4 ft lead	5p 12p 8p	D.I.N. 2 pr	n (speak) n	er)	9p 10p 9p
Wander, red or black Banana 4mm, red or black	3p 6p	D.I.N. 5 pi D.I.N. 5 pi Jack, 24mn			9p 9p 10p
LINE SOCKETS Car aerial Co-axial	14p 17p	Jack, 3±mn Jack, ±in u Jack, ‡in sy	vitched	d	10p 15p 17p
D.I.N. 2 pin (speaker) D.I.N. 3 pin D.I.N. 5 pin, 180 D.I.N. 5 pin, 240	15p 16p 16p	Jack, stere Phono, sin Phono, 2 o Phono, 3 o Phono, 4 o	n switch	ned	24p 5p 7p
Jack, Jin screened	16p 15p 49p	VVander, si	ngie, req	i or diac	9p 10p k 5p
Jack, stereo, screened Phono, plated metal	30p 14p	Wander, t Banana 4m	win strip m red, o	r black	7p 6p
CAPACITORS		0-0027μF 0-003μF	500∨ 500∨	s/M	15p 5p
2-2pF 500V 5/M 3-3pF 500V 5/M 5pF 500V 5/M	71p 71p 71p	0 0033µF 0 0033µF	125V 500V 1,000V	Cer. P.5. Poly. MDC	6p 6p
10pF 125V P.5. 10pF 500V S/M	5ρ 7¦ρ	0-0033μF 0-0036μF 0-0047μF	500V 125V 500V	5/M P.S	15p 9p 6p
15pF 500V Cer. 18pE 500V S/M	5p 4p 7 1p 5p	0-0047µF 0-0047µF 0-0047µF 0-005µF	500V 1,000V 100V	Poly. S/M MDC	20p 6p 3p
22pF 500V S/M 25pF 500V S/M	71p 71p 71p	0.005µF 0.005µF 0.0068µF 0.0068µF	500V 125V 500V	Mylar Cer. P.S. 5/M	5p 10ip 30p
33pF 125V P.S. 33pE 500V S/M	5p 71p 71p 5p	0.0068µF 0.0082µF 0.0082µF	500V 125V 500V	Poly. P.S. S/M	6p 101p 30p
39pF 500V S/M 47pF 125V P.S. 47pF 500V Cer. 50pF 500V 5/M	4D	0-01µF 0-01µF 0-01µF	18V 125V 160V	Disc P.S.	4p 101p
56pF 500V S/M	71p 71p 5p 71p	0.01µF 0.01µF 0.01µF	250V 400V 500V	Poly. M.F. Poly.	4p 3p 3p 5p
75pF 500V S/M 82pF 500V S/M	71P 71P 71P 50	0.01µF	500V 600V	Cer. S/M MDC MDC	30p 7p 9p
100pF 500V S/M 100pF 500V Cer. 120pF 500V S/M	71p 5p 71p	0 01µF 0 015µF 0 015µF 0 015µF 0 02µF	160V 400V 100V	Poly. Poly. Mylar	3p 3p 3p
150pF 125V P.S. 150pF 500V S/M 150pF 500V Cer.	5p 7 ¦ n	0.022µF 0.022µF 0.022µF	18V 250V 400V	Disc	5p 3p
180pF 500V S/M	5p 7 p 7 p 5p	0.022µF 0.022µF 0.033µF	600V 1,000V 250V	Poly. MDC MDC M.F.	710 90 40
220pF 125V P.S. 220pF 500V Cer. 250pF 500V S/M 270pF 500V Cer.	5p 8p 5p	0 033/LF 0 047/LF 0 047/LF	400V 12V 160V	Poly. Disc	4p 6p 3p
300pF 500V S/M 330pF 125V P.S. 330pF 500V S/M	8p 5p 8p	0 047/1F 0 047/1F 0 047/1F	250V 400V 600V	Poly M.F. Poly MDC MDC	3p 4p 8p
390pF 500V S/M 470pF 125V P.S. 470pF 750V Disc	8p 5p 5p	0-047µF 0-1µF 0-1µF	1,000V 30V 250V	MDC Disc M.F.	10p 6p 4p
500pF 500V S/M 560pF 500V S/M 680pF 125V P.S.	8p 8p 6p	0 LµF	400 V 600 V 1,000 V	Poly MDC MDC	5p 10p 13p
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0·001μF 125V P.S. 0·001μF 400V Poly. 0·001μF 500V S/M	6p	0-22μF 0-22μF 0-33μF	400V 1,000V 250V	Foil MDC M F	10p 15p 8p
0.001 µF 1,000 V MDC 0.001 5 µF 400 V Poly	6p 30	0-47μF 0-47μF 0-47μF	250V 400V	Foil Foil MDC	8p 15p 20p
0-0015μF 500V S/M 0-0015μF 500V Cer. 0-0018μF 500V S/M	10p 5p 10p	I-0µF	250V	M.F.	15p
0.002µF 100V Mylar 0.002µF 500V Cer. 0.0022µF 125V P.S.	J p	S/M = si P.S. = po MDC =	lver mic olystyrer a.c. ratio	a = 1% tc $b = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$ b = 300	tol. V.
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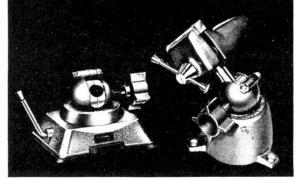
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NUMERICAL INDICATOR TUBES

Anode voltage (Vdc)	170 min	175 min	5 min	-
Cathode current (mA)	2.3	14	8	All indicator
Numeral height (mm)	16	13	9	0.9 + Decima point: All side
Tube height (mm)	47	32	22	viewing: Ful data for al
Tube diameter (mm)	19	13	12 wide	types available on request.
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Manufacturers' "Fall outs"—out of spec. devices including functional units and part function but classed as out of spec. from the nanufacturers' very rigid specifica-tions. Jideal for learning about LCs and experimental work.

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Pak No.	Pak No. 50p UIC948 = $8 \times \mu A 948$ 50p
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	$U_{1}C_{2}O = 12 \times 7430N$ 50p $U_{1}C_{2}O = 5 \times 7486N$ 50p
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$UIC13 = 8 \times 7413N$ 50p	
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F U L L Y T R A N S I S-O R I S E D PRINTED CIR-CUIT METAL DETCOR MODULE. Ready built and trained—just plug in a PP3 battery and "phones and it's working. Put it in a case, screw a handle on and YOU ways a comparable TREASURE LOCATORS

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Eavesdrop on the exciting world FIND BURIED TREASURE ! Transistorised Treasure Locator

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This fully portable transis-torised metal locator detects and tracks down buried metal objects—it signals exact location with loud audible location with loud audible sound (no phones used) uses any transistor radio which fits inside-no cradio which fits inside-no CHABO GOLD, SILVER, COINS, JEWELLERY, ANCHABO-LOGICAL PIECES, ETC. ETC. Extremely sensitive will use any presence of certain beiets buried several fet below ground? No knowledge of radio or elec-tronics required. Can be built with short evening by anybody from ONLY E2.85

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Double Leaf Contact. Very slight pressure cl both contacte. each, 60p doz. Plastic p

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5 amp changeover contacts, 8p each. £1 doz. 15 amp Model 10p each or £1:05 doz.

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2 pole, 2 way-4 pole, 2 way-3 pole, 3 way-4 pole, 3 way-2 pole, 4 way-3 pole, 4 way-2 pole 6 way-1 pole, 12 way. All at 20p each, \$1.80 for ten, your assortment.

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each, 21:30 for ten, your assortment. **MOTOR GENERATOR** Ex Admirally—21 volt. D.C. input—240V 50 c.p.s. output. Admirally rating 80 watt but we have teved this to 50%, overload voltage regulated so solitable to operate TV or instrument. In case with metal cover—controls on front include voltmeter. Probably cost 2200 each to make. Our price only 225 each plus carriage. 22 up to 200 mlles, 24 up to 400 miles. to 400 miles.

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3-core heavy circular T.R.S. waterproof flex, ideal for running down the garden to pool or shed. 1-form cores (3 amp). 100 yard coils **84**:85 plus carriage: 75p up to 200 miles; **\$1** 300 miles; **81**:50 300 miles.



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20 Amp Isolation Switch—with neon indicator. Neat surface mounting switch. Size only 2 in × 2 in × 1 in—20 p each. Ditto but without indicator lamp-10p.

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40p 40p 40p 40p 40p 40p

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70. 95p 95p

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No. of Poles

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10 poles 11 noles

12 poles

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This is a fully screened intermediate frequency module for amplification and detection of f.m. aignals at 10-7MHz and a.m. aignals at 470kHz. The first stage is used as an i.f. amplifier for f.m. and a self-oscillating mizer for a.m. operation, in conjunction with an external oscillator coil. 65p each; 10 for \$7-65. With connection dir.

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Standard size 14 wafer-silver-plated 5-amp contact

standard #" spindle 2" long -with locking washer and nut

2 way 3 way 4 way 5 way 6 way 8 way 9 way 10 way 12 way

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LECTRONIC IGNITION This system which has proved to be mazingly efficient. We offer a kit of vith prepared circuit \$5-95 + 20p. De-luze model with prepared circuit boards \$5-95. When ordering please state whether for positive or negative systems. Also available, ready made ignition systems for 6V vehicles. \$5-25 plus 20p.

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CUADRAC. The latest thing in variable power control. This is a power thyrator with built-in triggering circuit. Requires only variable control and condenser. We can offer the 400V 5 amp model with circuit at only \$1.65.

22 POSITION SOLENOID OPERATED STUD SWITCH

Switch Mains operated, each current pulse to switch solenoid moves switch arm through one position on to the next contact stud -current to release solenoid brings back switch arm to position one. solenoid brings back switch arth to position on. These are ex-equipment but in good working order. Any not so would be replaced. Price 50p

0-8 AMMETER 2iu square full vision for flush mounting. Moving iron instru-ment. Ideal for charger. Price 609 each. 10 for £5:40.

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FAT 1/40th h.p. Made for110-120volt working, but two of these work ideally together off our standard 240 volt maine. A really beautiful motor, extremely quiet running and reversible. \$1-50 each. Postage, one 23p, two 33p, 230V model \$8.



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PRESSURE SWITCH

Containing a 15 amp changeover switch operated by a diaphragm awitch operated by a diaphragin which in turn is operated by air pressure through a small metal adjustable but is set to operate in approx. Ion of water. These are quite low pressure devices and can in fast be operated operated operated by the infer the operated

approx. non or water. These are quite low pressure devices and can in fart be operated simply by blowing into the inlet tube. Original use was for washing machines to turn off water when tub has reached correct level but no doubt has many other applications. 75p each, 10 for \$6.75.

Tape Heads. Miniature size, front $\frac{1}{4}$ $\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ depth 1, made for Truvox, separate heads for record and erase. 2 track 45p pair, 4 track 75p pair.

LEVER SWITCH REF. H.52/4

LEVEN SWITCH NEF. M.3//4 This is on the older pattern but still ideal for intercom or similar. Pressing the lever down operates 6 pairs of changeover coutacts, pressing the lever up operates 4 pairs of changeover contacts. The witch is spring loaded and normally returns to the off or centre position. Rise approxi-mately 1 in long x 2 in deep x in thick. 40 each. 40p each.

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5 PUSH BUTTON SWITCHES Maina, anishe for aufo or R.F. Each awitch rated at 250V 15 amps. let (black push button) cloves 2 circuits. 2nd (white push button) operates one changeover. 3rd (white push button) operates one circuit. Note: all depressed buttons remain down until cleared by the 5th (red button). Further note—It is a relatively eavy job to alter the position of the tags thus making the awitches aut your circuit. Fitted with 3 white, 1 red and 1 black button. 30p each or 10 for 52-70. 89.70

2 POSITION ROTARY MAINS SWITCH

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725

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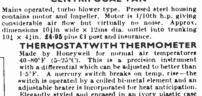


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PRACTICAL No. 9 VOL 8 ECTRONICS September 1972

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GUILTY 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 aural 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 pur-The Report recognises this fact, and rules out poses. 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 P.E. has certainly never operations are concerned: 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 (or simply put to) 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.

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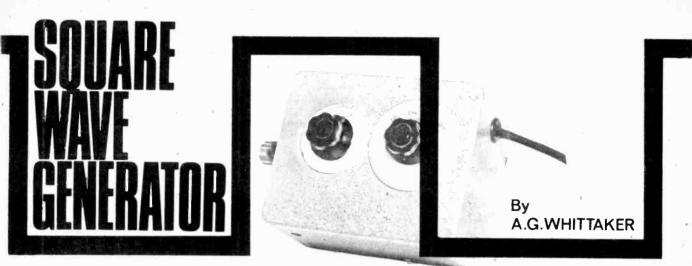
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Our October issue will be published on Friday, September 8

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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 9V 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. VR1 and R3 and the selected capacitors on S1. form the RC 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

Time constant $t_1 = 0.7 C R$ and $t_2 = 0.7 C R$

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

1. $10 \text{ Hz } t = 100 \mu \text{s}$ 3. 2. $5 \text{ Hz } t = 200 \mu \text{s}$ 4.

3. 1 Hz t = 1 ms

4. 50 Hz t = 20 ms

There are selected by the two-pole 4-way wafer switch, S1.

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

Fine frequency adjustment is by VR1 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 50Hz wave. Fig. 3b shows a 10kHz wave produced by the generator: Fig. 4 shows the 10kHz 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 1μ F 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.

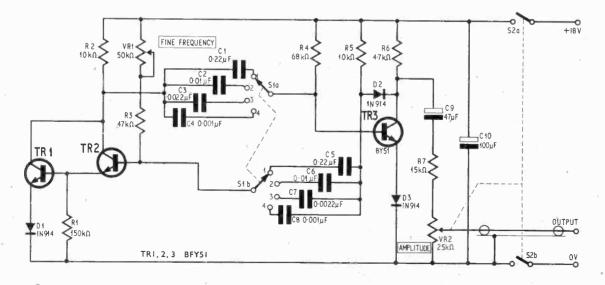


Fig. 1. The complete circuit of the square wave generator, with band selection switch S1a and S1b

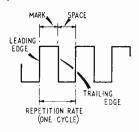


Fig. 2. The ideal square wave showing the leading and trailing edges and mark/space ratio

sheet, measuring 4in by 2.5in. 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 $4\frac{1}{5}$ in $\times 3\frac{1}{5}$ in $\times 2\frac{1}{6}$ in (outside dimensions), as shown in Fig. 6. The generator assembly board is fixed inside the lid on three $\frac{1}{5}$ in paxolin spacers. The amplitude control and the pulse frequency selection switch are fitted into the box as shown in the photo-, graph. 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 12in 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. *

at the generator end, as shown in Fig. 6. • The unit is powered by two small 9V batteries connected in series, to give 18 volts. Since the current consumption is only between 4 and 6mA, PP3 style batteries are suitable, although the generator will function on one PP3 but the wave shape 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 5μ s.

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_{max} , the highest frequency in the square wave spectrum.

$$f_{\max}$$
 is given by $\frac{1}{2 \times rise time}$

Since the rise time of this square wave generator is 5µs, $f_{\rm max}$ will extend to

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

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.

Practical Electronics September 1972

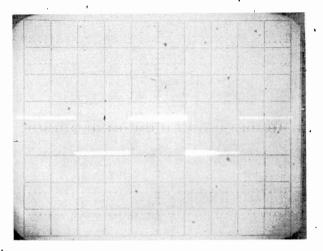


Fig. 3a. Oscillogram of the 50Hz waveform

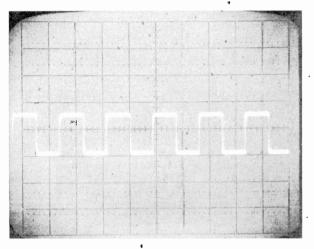


Fig. 3b. Oscillogram of the 10kHz waveform (timebase $50\mu s$)

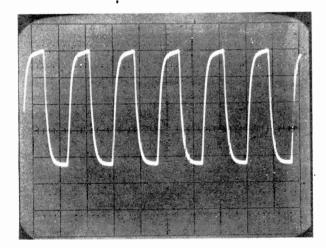
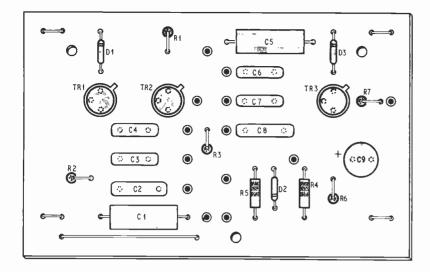


Fig. 4. Oscillogram of the 10kHz waveform across a 4 ohm load across the output of an amplifier

729



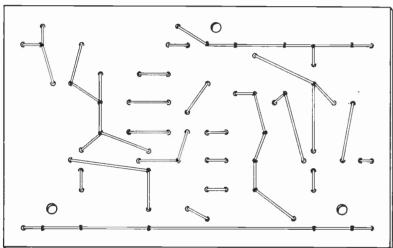


Fig. 5. Layout of components on plain s.r.b.p. sheet

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 per cent to 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 an oscilloscope to the output of the amplifier, across

COMPONENTS . . .

Resistors

RI	100K77
R2	10k Ω
R3	$47k\Omega$
R4	$68k\Omega$
R5	$10k\Omega$
R6	$4.7 k\Omega$
R7	$15k\Omega$

Potentiometers

VR1 50k!2 linear carbon VR2 25k!2 log. carbon with double pole on-off switch S2

Capacitors

C1 0.22μ F C2 0.01μ F C3 0.0022μ F C4 0.001μ F C5 0.22μ F C6 0.01μ F C7 0.0022μ F C8 0.001μ F C8 0.001μ F C8 0.001μ F C9 47μ F elect. 25V C10 100μ F elect. 25V

Diodes

D1,2,3 1N914 (3 off)

Transistors

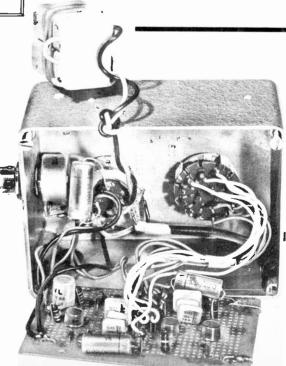
TR1, 2, 3 BFY51 or BC108 (3 off)

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)



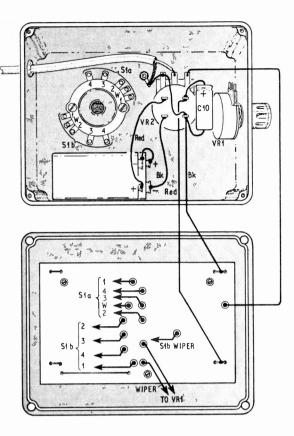
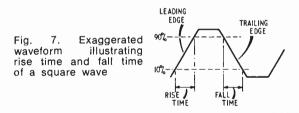


Fig. 6. Assembly of board and controls in the box



a fixed load resistor corresponding in value to the loudspeaker impedance (see Fig. 9). This is usually shunted by a 1μ 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 1kHz and 5kHz there should be a good square wave shape with no rounded corners, and it should be practically identical with the input signal. At 10kHz, 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. 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

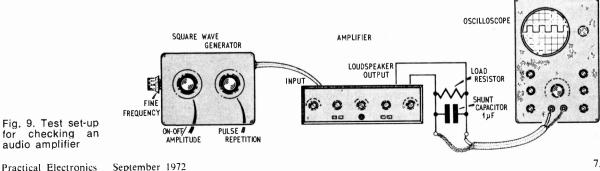
(f) A leading phase shift at low frequencies produces this form

(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)

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 50Hz, middle range 1kHz, high frequency 5kHz and 10kHz bands.





TRAGEDY OF TD-1

The largest and most expensive venture by ESRO (European Space Research Organisation), the launching of the ultra-violet observatory TD-1 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 *TD-1* 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 ultra-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 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 (40km) 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 Xray 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 50ft per second was considered, but now it is set at somewhere between 75/100ft 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° C in lower northern areas, is much higher than the southern part around latitude 60° , where it falls to minus 70° C.

The Russian spacecraft Mars-3 is fitted with a small radiotelescope which operates on a frequency of approximately 9GHz (3.4cm). It is arranged in such a way that emission and polarisation of the radiation can be determined. It has a fixed aerial system of 60cm diameter. It can establish the temperature down to a depth of half a metre.

Because the orbit of the probe is elongated, 1,500km at perigee and 200,000km at apogee, observations extent from latitude 60° south to 30° north.

Practical Electronics September 1972



Part 1

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.

It combines in one instrument . . .

C. FREQUENCY DIVID

SOFT AND SUSTAIN VARIABLE ATTACK AND D BUILT-IN AMPLIFIER AND SPEA SOCKET FOR HEADPHONES FIVE OCTAVE KEYBOARD

SPECIFICATION.

Musical Compass Five Octaves F to F — 61 notes		Tremolo Frequency Range 5Hz-10Hz		
Frequency Compass		Physical Dimensions and Weight		
Fundamental Frequency Range — 43 Hz to 1 4 kHz approx.		Case when packe Height of legs	ed 42in × 21in × 7∙5in 24in	
Nominal Output Levels		Weight	60 lbs	
External A	mplifier	Controls		
450 mV into 1 MΩ 200 mV into 10 kΩ 60 mV into 2 kΩ		Keyboard 1. Main Amplifier on/off Switch 2. Touch Control 3. Tremolo on/off Switch 4. Level Control		
Headphone or external loudspeaker 2.5 Watts into 8 Ω				
Internal loudspeakers Approximately 3 Watts		Foot Pedals 1. Sustain 2. Soft		
Mains Input 200–250 Volts 50 Watts		Side Panels 1. Master Volu 2. Tremolo Ra	ate	
Sound Envelope (nominal times)		3. Tremolo Intensity 4. Mains on/off Switch		
Attack Period	30 ms	4. mails 01/0	SWITCH	
Decay Period	300ms			
Keyboard Sustain Pedal Sustain	3.5s 3s			

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.

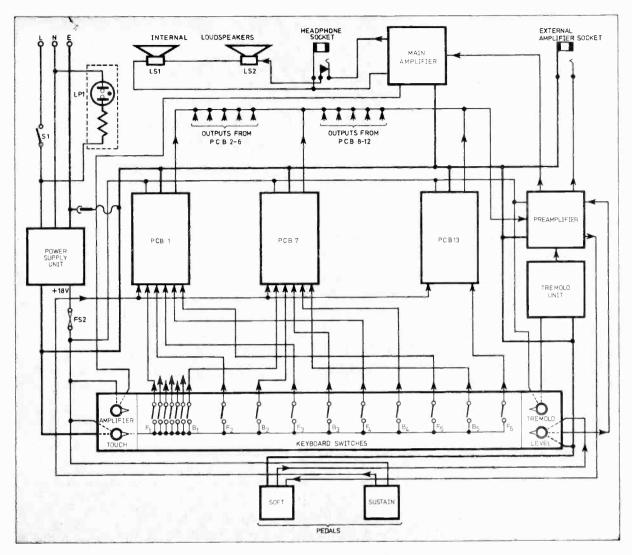


Fig. 1.1. Block diagram of electronic piano

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 $42in \times 21in \times 75in$ 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-

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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.

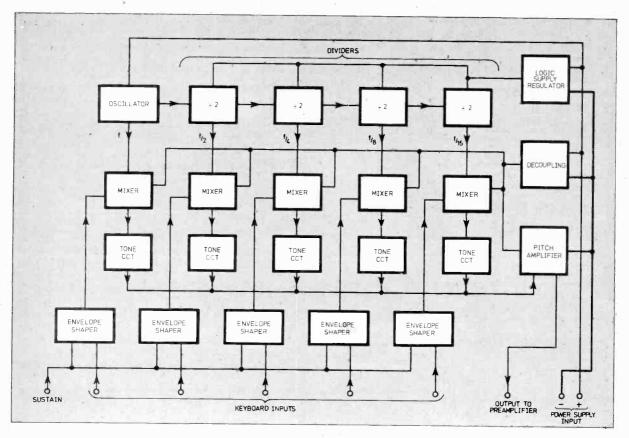


Fig. 1.2. Block diagram of pitch p.c.b.

BULK 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
680	15
270Ω	80
390Ω	14
1kΩ	95
1·8kΩ	95
3·9kΩ	16
5-6kΩ	130
10kΩ	160
27kΩ	135
-56kΩ	145
100kΩ	22
560kΩ	18
820kΩ	130
All 5% 🗄 watt carbon	
270Ω	12
5% 2.5 watt wirewound	
100kΩ 560kΩ 820kΩ All 5% ⅓ watt carbon 270Ω	22 18 130 12

Capacitors	Quantity
0·05µF polyester 125V	.18
0·1μF polyester 125V	16
0·2µF polyester 125V	45
0·5µF polyester 15V	30
1μF elect. 15V	15
5μF elect, 15V	62
10μF elect. 15V	64
100µF elect. 6⋅4V	25
100µF elect. 15V	29
Diodes	Quantity
ZS170 (Ferranti)	350
or any silicon planar diodes of 20V P.I.V.	
KS 047A 4·7V 400mW zenerdiode	es 14
Transistors	Quantity
ZTX300	110
Integrated Circuits ZN7474E	Quantity 24
Miscellaneous	
SEI Feralex pot core VF723/739/P	13
SEI Bobbin MM733A	13
SEI Assembly MM773	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 £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

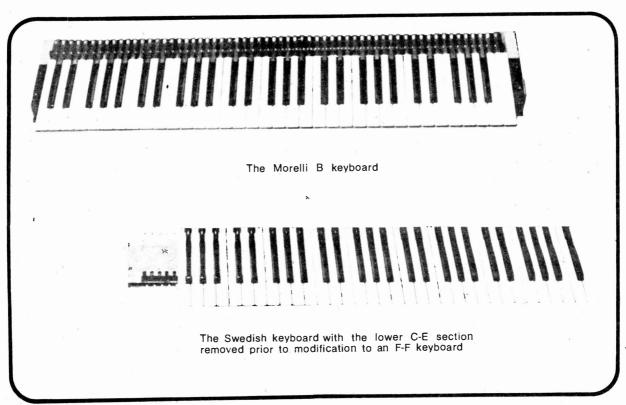
The prototype piano has a Morelli A keyboard which can be obtained from Elvins Electronic Musical Instruments. It is characterised by a simple metal frame without end fixing points and without any form of mounting hinge. It is easy to modify to F-F by cutting the frame in order to remove the bottom C-E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

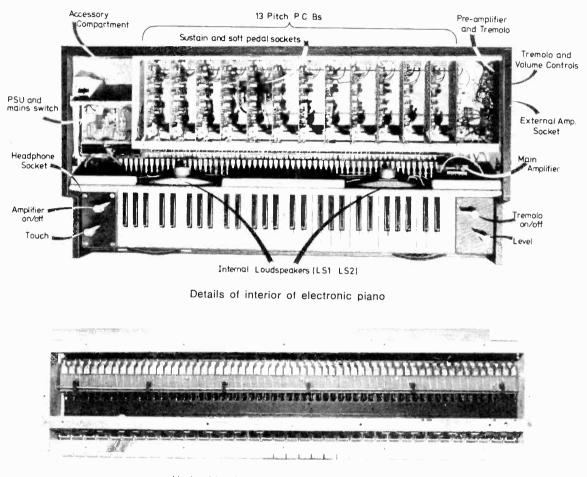


The keyswitch assembly for the Morelli A keyboard is manufactured by Clef Products. This switch assembly is suitable for all the aforementioned keyboards.

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 C-C (except in the choice of tuning capacitors) the author very strongly recommends that F-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



Underside view of Clef keyswitch assembly

KEYBOARD SUPPLIERS

Elvins Electronic Musical Instruments 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.



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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.

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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 2000V. The decimal point is automatically placed with range selection. A truly professional piece of equipment.

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YATES ELECTRO (FLITWICK) LTD. ELSTOW STORAGE D KEMPSTON HARDW BEDFORD	EPOT
1 00% 3·314Ω−1014Ω E12 1p 0· 1 2% 10Ω−114Ω E24 3·5p 1 10% 1Ω−3·9Ω E12 1p 0·	 n. 0.015μF, 0.022μF, 0.033μF, 3p. 0.047μF, 0.068μF, 0.1μF, 4p. 0.15μF, 6p. 0.22μF, 7¹₂p 0.33μF, 11p. 0.47μF, 13p. 1650V: 0.01μF, 0.015μF, 0.022μF, 0.033μF, 0.047μF, 0.068μF, 3p. 0.1μF 3¹₂p. 0.15μF 4¹₂p 0.22μF, 5p. 0.33μF, 6p. 0.47μF, 7¹₂p. 0.68μF, 11p. 1.0μF, 13p. MULLARD POLYESTER CAPACITORS C280 SERIES 19 350V P.C. mounting: 0.01μF, 0.015μF, 0.022μF, 3p. 0.033μF, 0.047μF, 0.068μF, 13p. 31μD, 0.15μF, 402.015μF, 0.22μF, 5p. 0.33μF, 6¹₂p. 0.47μF, 8¹₂p. 0.068μF, 11p. 1.0μF, 13p. 15μF, 20p. 2.2μF, 24p.
DEVELOPMENT PACK 0:5 watt 5% iskra resistors 5 off each value 4:70 to IMD. E12 pack 325 resistors \$2:40, E24 pack 650 resistors \$4-70.	WLAR FILM CAPACITORS 100V 0:001μF, 0:002μF, 0:01μF, 0:02μF, 100pF to 100,000pF, 2p each. 2ip. 0:04μF, 0:05μF, 0:068μF, 0:1μF, 3ip. 100pF to 10,000pF, 2p each. ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS MULLARD C426 SERIES 6p each.
POTENTIOMETERS Carbon track 5kB to 2MD, log or linear (log ±W, lin ±W). Single, 12p. Dual gang (stereo), 40p. Single D.P. switch 24p.	(LF/V) 10/2-5, 40/2-5, 80/2-5, 80/2-5, 320/2-5, 300/2-5, 8/4, 32/4, 64/4, 125/4, 250/4, 400/4, 6-4/6-4, 25/6-4, 50/6-4, 100/6-4, 200/6-4, 320/6-4, 41/0, 16/10, 32/10, 64/10, 125/10, 200/10, 2:5/16, 10/16, 20/16, 40/16, 80/16, 125/16, 1-6/25, 6-4/25, 12:5/25, 25/25, 50/25, 80/25, 1/40, 4/40, 8/40, 16/40, 32/40, 50/40, 0-64/64, 2:5/64, 5/64, 10/64, 20/64, 32/64,
SKELETON PRESET POTENTIOMETERS Linear: 100, 250, 500 and decades to 5MD. Horizontal or vertical P. mounting (0:1 matrix). Sub-miniature 0:1W, 5p each. Miniature 0:25W, 6p each. TRANSISTORS	MULLARD C437 SERIES 100/40, 160/25, 250/16, 400/10, 640/6-4, 800/4, 1000/2-5, 9p. 100/64, 160/40, 250/25, 400/16, 640/10, 1250/4, 1000/6-4, 1600/2-5, 12p. 160/64, 250/40, 400/2-5, 640/16, 2000/4, 1000/10, 1600/6-4, 2500/2-5, 15p. 250/64, 400/40, 640/25, 3200/4, 1000/16, 1600/10, 2500/6-4, 4000/25, 18p.
AC107 15p BC108 10p BFY51 22p OCP71 40p 2N3703 11 AC126 12p BC109 10p BFY52 22p ORP12 50p 2N3704 11 AC127 12p BC147 10p BFY56 32p 2N2369 16p 2N3704 11 AC127 12p BC148 13p OC26 45p 2N3706 1 AC128 12p BC148 13p OC26 45p 2N2926R 9p 2N3706 AC131 12p BC149 13p OC26 45p 2N2926R 9p 2N3706	P ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS Miniature P.C. mounting 5p each.
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BZV10 800V 6A 25p OA90 BZV13 200V 6A 20p OA91 IN4001 50V IA 7p OA202 IN4004 400V IA 8p IN4148	- Spor face cutter 42p 42p Photo Face cutter 42p 42p 92 BATTERY ELIMINATOR 41-50 PV mains power supply. Same size as PP9 battery.
BRUSHED ALUMINIUM PANELS $12in \times 6in = 25p; 12in \times 2\frac{1}{2}in = 10p; 9in \times 2in = 7p.$ SLIDER POTENTIOMETERS	- LARGE (CAN) ELECTROLYTICS 1600μF 64V 74p 3200μF 16V 50p 2500μF 40V 74p 4500μF 16V 50p 2500μF 50V 58p 4500μF 25V €1⋅68 - 2500μF 50V 50p 5000μF 50V €1⋅10
SLIDER FOILER IONELERS Somm x Jomm x Jomm, Length of track 59mm SINGLE 10kQ, 25kQ, 50kQ, 100kQ, log or lin DUAL GANG 10kQ + 10kQ, etc. Jog or lin Knob for above FRONT PANEL 20 gauge panel 12in × 4in with slots cut for use with slider pots. Gerey or matt black finish, complete with fixings for 4 pots.	p 0.01μF 10p 0.047μF I3p 0.22μF 20p 0.022μF I2p 0.1μF I3p 0.47μF 22p



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.

C_{ompared} 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 2GHz.

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

By F. BRIERLEY

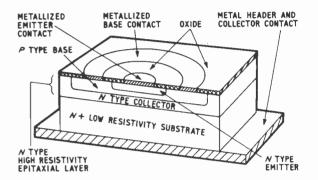


Fig. 1. Sectional view of a silicon planar epitaxial transistor chip

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 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 "N+" or "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 a 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 C by an r.f. heating coil.

High purity hydrogen, to which silicon tetrachloride and a p or n dopant have been added, is passed over them and a thin layer of silicon grows onto the slices by vapour phase deposition. An automatic 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 repeat camera, working at a reduction of 10-1, is then used to make a master photographic plate on which a full size image of the mask is repeated several thousand times across the plate, over an area

Fig. 3. A crystal sawing machine

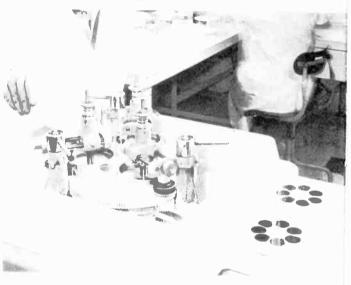
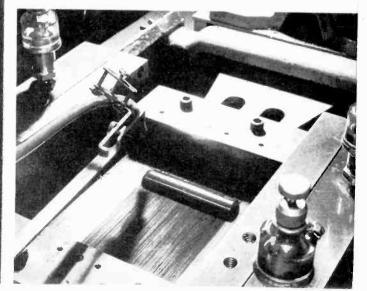
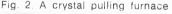
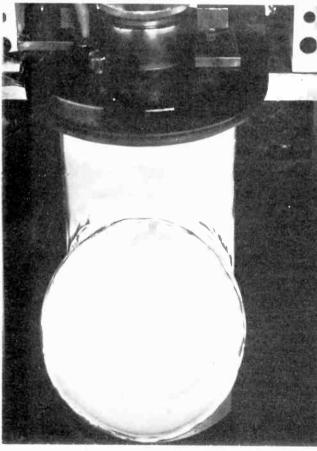


Fig. 4. Slice polishing machine







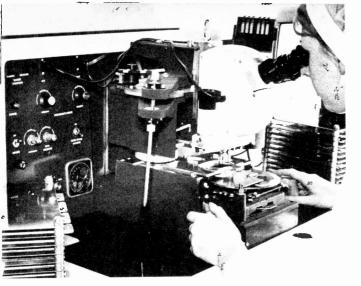


Fig. 5. Mask alignment

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 $1,280^{\circ}$ 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 product 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.

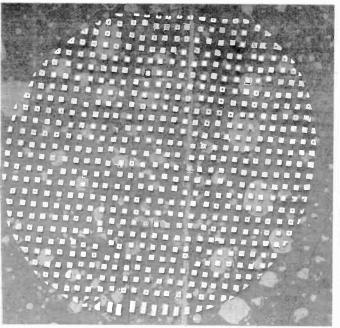


Fig. 6. An expanded slice on a plastic backing

Fig. 7. The E-Line strip framework

Each strip of framework is made to carry 128 transistors. The collector 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 along 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.

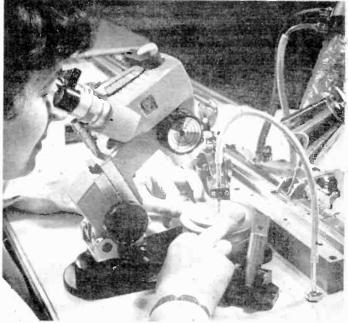
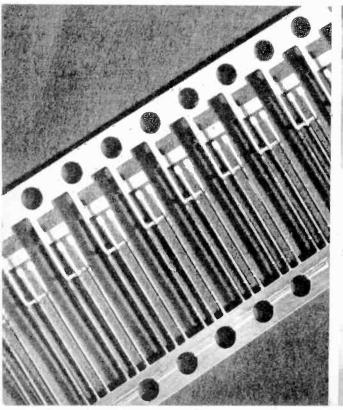


Fig. 8. Alloying machine for E-Line transistors

Fig. 9. The bonding operation





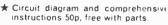


Apart from the output stage. which is an integrated circuit, the only other electronic components that need soldering are some capacitors, resistors, etc. The kit includes a prebuilt RF tuner unit, and fully modulised IF stages which are pre-aligned before despatch. As well as electronic com-

ONLY

ponents, this kit also contains 2 diamond-spun aluminium knobs, elegant matching front panel, dial, washers, screws and wire,

The Pullman PB is suitable for 12 volt working on both negative and positive earth vehicles. It covers the full medium and long wave bands. Four pushbuttons for medium wave, one for long wave. It is permeability tuned and sturdily constructed. Output is a full 2.5 watts into an 8 ohm speaker. But the Pullman PB will operate into any loudspeaker from 8 to 15 ohms. Power consumption is less than 1 amp.







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9p	BC147/8/9	9p
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	BFY50, 51, 52	19p
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	17p 9p 40p	I7p AU103 155V, 10A TO-3 BC147/8/9 40p High gain LOCKFIT 40411 30A, 150V 80p BFY50, 51, 52 80p NEW! TBA800

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 chip 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 0.001in. 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.

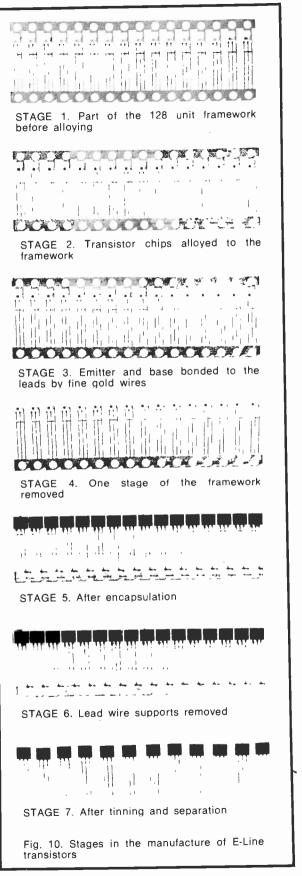
ENCAPSULATION

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° 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,



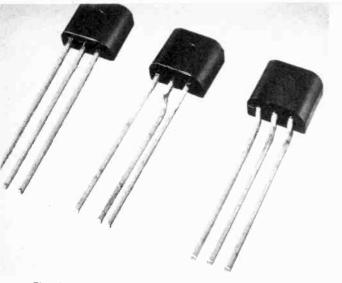


Fig. 11. Variations of lead-out arrangement for printed circuit wiring: left-normal; centre-triangular TO-18; right-"flat-pack" mounting

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 0.050in (1.27mm) 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 $+175^{\circ}$ 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.

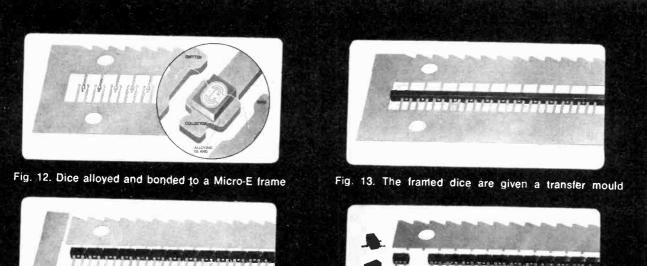


Fig. 14. The Micro-E frame is formed and trimmed and the moulded dice separated by cutting

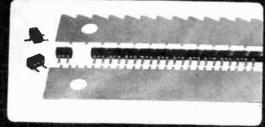


Fig. 15. The leads are cropped releasing the finished transistors

GLOSSARY OF TERMS . . .

Some of the terms used 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)

Superfluous moulding material.

HEADER

The structure, 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 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

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 IGHz. 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 41/2 times 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

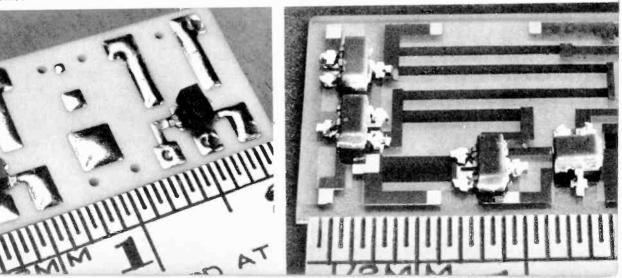
The formation of *p*-type and/or *n*-type regions in a semiconductor crystal by diffusing impurity atoms into the crystal through holes in an oxide mask, which is on the surface. The latter is left to protect the junctions so formed against surface contamination.*

* B.S. 204:1960

Despite their small size, 0.085in (2.16mm) by 0.054in (1.38mm) by 0.055in (1.4mm high), most of these devices can dissipate up to 350mW and have an operating temperature range of -55° C to $+175^{\circ}$ C. The range includes *npn* and *pnp* 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





LOGIC DEMONST A simple means of showing

A simple means of showing the definitions of logic functions

By N. M. MORRIS

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 μ L914 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 +0.2V and +3V (typical of a μ L914 system), then the +0.2V signal corresponds to positive logic "0" (or negative logic "1"), whilst +3V is equivalent to positive logic "1" (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 μ L914 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	Table 1:	INPUT	OUTPUT	LOGIC	DEFINITIONS
---	----------	-------	--------	-------	-------------

LOGI	C LEVEL	S FUN	CTION		RTED
Input	Output	Positive Logic Gate	Negative Logic Gate		Negative Logic Gate
POS. POS. NEG. NEG.	POS. NEG. POS. NEG.	NOR OR AND NAND	NAND AND OR NOR	OR NOR NAND AND	AND NAND NOR 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 $\overline{X + Y}$.

If S2 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 = $\overline{X + Y} = X + Y$

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.

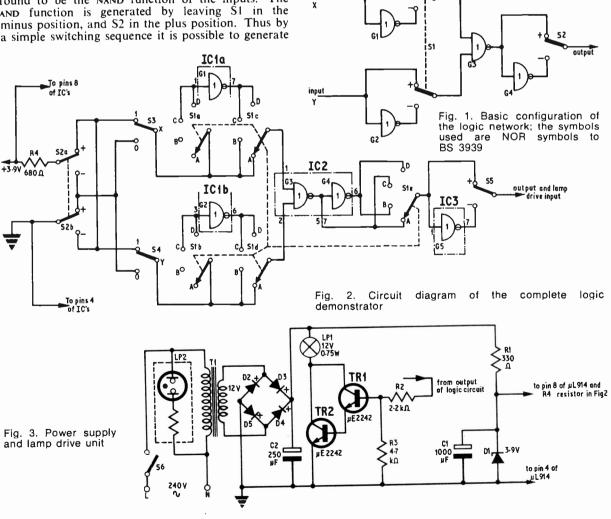
By switching S1 to the minus position, the input logic levels to G3 are inverted, and the output is found to be the NAND function of the inputs. The AND function is generated by leaving S1 in the minus position, and S2 in the plus position. Thus by a simple switching sequence it is possible to generate 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.

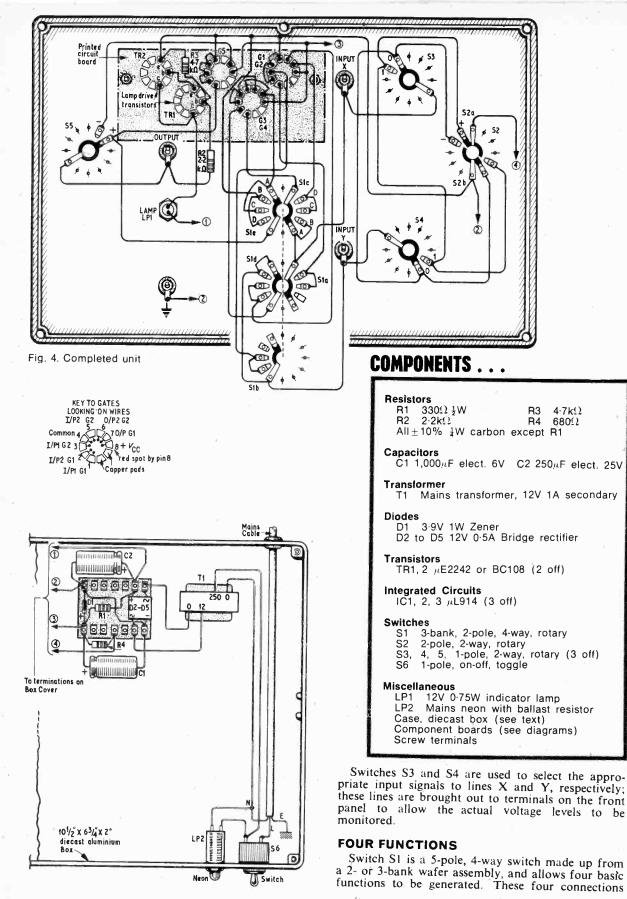
PRACTICAL CIRCUIT

The schematic diagram of the unit is shown in Fig. 2. A supply of about +15V is used (anything between about 12V and 16V 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 40mA at a voltage of approximately 3.9V, 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 µL914 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 S2 are in the lower position.



input



are arbitrarily designated A, B, C, and D, and the student has to determine the type of gate by truth-table tests.

Since positive logic NOR gates are used, the positive logic functions generated by the respective positions of S1 are:

Position	Function	Position	Function
Α	NOR	С	AND
В	OR	D	NAND

These functions are generated by gates G1 to G4 inclusive. Gate G5 is used as an inverter in conjunction with switch S5 so that it is possible to select either positive or negative output logic levels.

The wiring of the integrated circuits is shown in



INTRODUCTION TO SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES By F. J. Bailey

Published by George Allen & Unwin

238 pages, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Price £3.95 hardback, £1.95 paperback

ONG 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 Printed and produced for the authoress by William Clowes & Sons Ltd. 150 pages, 9½in × 6½in. Price £2:25

A MAN 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

Practical Electronics September 1972

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.

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 disc 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.

POINTS ARISING

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.

ELECTRONORAMA

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 VT 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 temperature range. With a 20W output in the range 2-8MHz, Syncal "L" offers 6,000 synthesizer-controlled channels at 1kHz 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 $(-40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +55^{\circ}C)$ 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.



Pocket pager

IDE area paging is now possible with Motorola's latest paging receiver. Pageboy II 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 II 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 1 equipment. The introduction of the super-sensitive Pageboy 11 unit makes county and nationwide systems economically viable and already several potential large-scale users are evaluating the system.

Line scan recording oscilloscope

OF particular interest among Honeywell test instruments on show was the new 1856 Line Scan Recording Oscilloscope which provides excellent resolution (0 Imm spot diameter) with considerable versatility —up to 2_{1/5} per cm X scan speeds and 250 cm/sec paper drive speeds. A Y deflection capability permits the printing of conventional wave forms (d.c. to 100kHz) 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.

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.







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 immediately 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 causing a "help!" lamp to flash attention to the front window.



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!

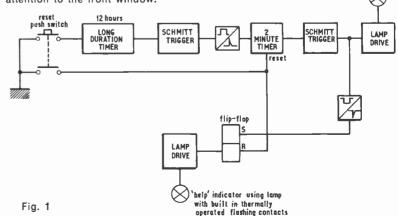
PSITRONICS

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.

2 minute

indicator



By R.W.COLES PARTS

CONSTRUCTION OF THE DISPLAY PANEL

12

Vy nãi .

LAST 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

2

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, a 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 3015F 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.

the way that the so

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

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

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.

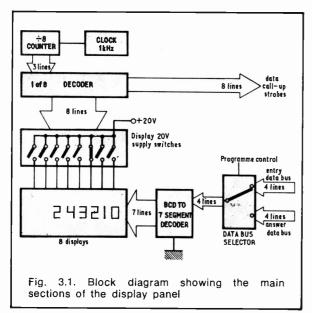
One of the advantages of a multiplex system is that only one seven-segment decoder is required, instead of one per digit as in a static system. The single decoder is connected to each digit of the display in turn by means of an electronic commutator which at the same time calls-up the data to be displayed 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 1kHz 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.

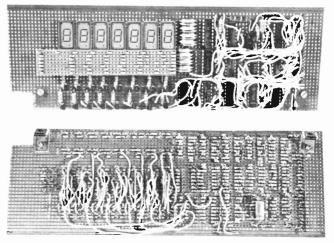
CIRCUIT OPERATION

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).

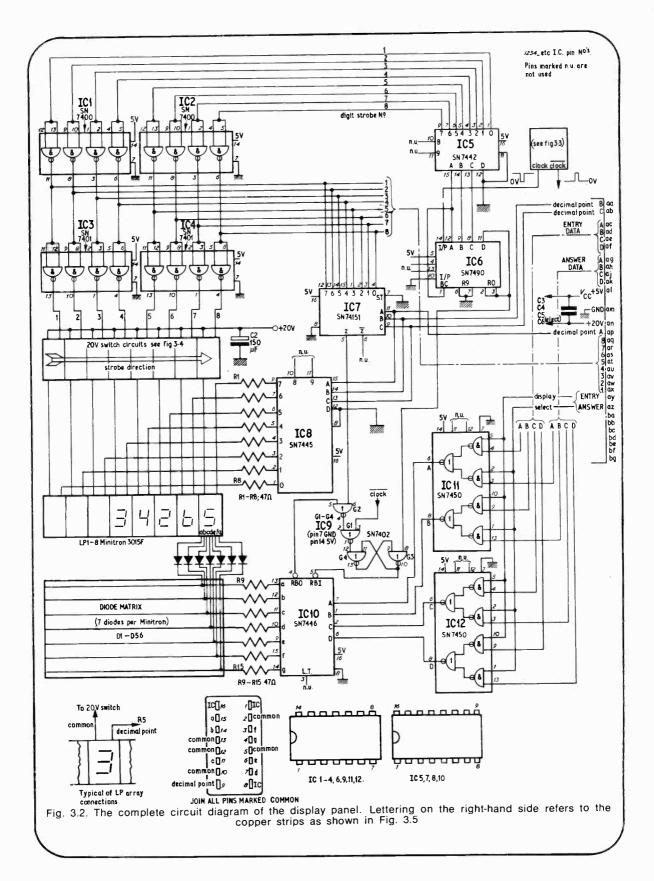
In the detailed circuit the clock (Fig. 3.3) is used to drive an SN7490 (IC6) decade counter which has its D output connected to the RESET input so that as soon as a count of eight appears the counter is reset to all zeros from which it starts to count up again.

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 IC1, 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 20V 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 *npn* 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 IC11, 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 (IC10).

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 inrush⁴ 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 20V 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.

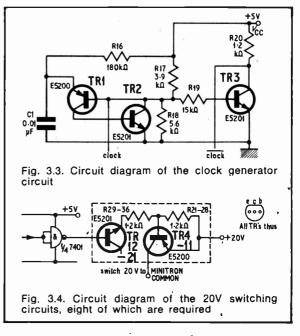
The display unit is wired for eight positions, firstly to allow for improved calculating circuitry and secondly to make the display a self-contained system which can be used for any other purpose should this be required.

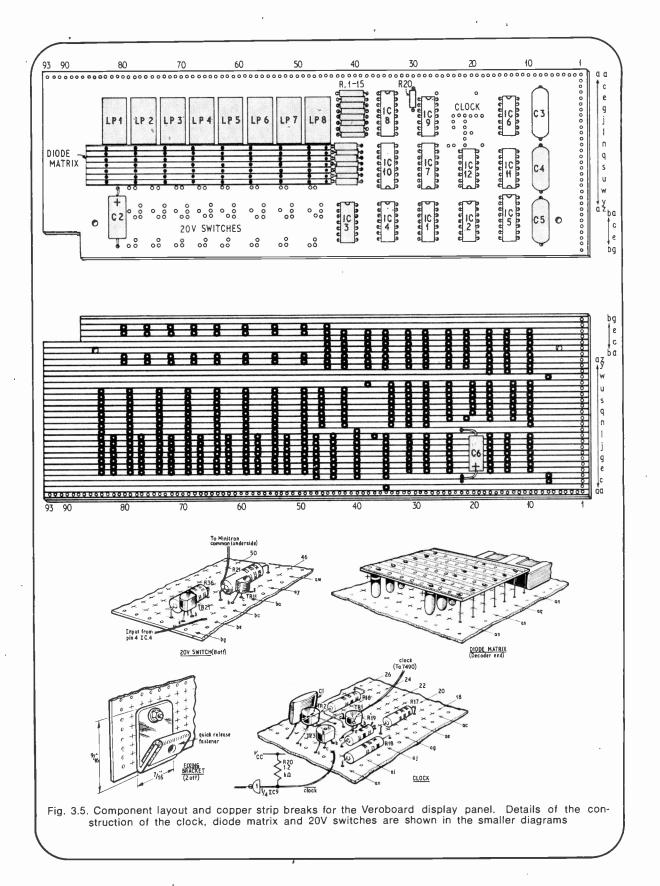
If desired by the constructor, the few extra wires redundant in Digi-Cal can be left out as well as R1 to R4.

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.





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.

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 each 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 SET 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 0-1in.

COMPONENTS

DISPLAY PANEL
Resistors R1-15 47Ω (15 off) R16 $180k\Omega$ R17 $3\cdot9k\Omega$ R18 $5\cdot6k\Omega$ R19 $15k\Omega$ R20-36 $1\cdot2k\Omega$ (17 off) All $\frac{1}{4}W$, $\pm 10\%$ carbon
Capacitors C1 0·01μF C2 150μF 15V elect. C3–5 0·047μF (3 off) C6 10μF 15V elect.
Transistors TR1 E5200 TR2, TR3 E5201 (2 off) TR4-11 E5200 (8 off) 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 SN7446 (or SN7447 see text) IC11, IC12 SN7450 (2 off)
Display Devices LP1–8 Minitron 3015F (8 off)
Miscellaneous 0∙1in matrix Veroboard (9∙3in × 3∙3in)

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.

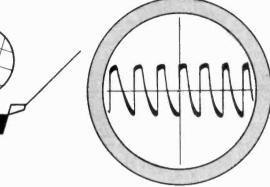
With a circuit board of this complexity it is impossible to give a point to point wiring diagram, so all the pin numbers of the integrated circuits have been given on Fig. 3.2.

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 20V switching circuit).

When wiring the integrated circuits it is a good idea to wire up all the power supply lines (5V 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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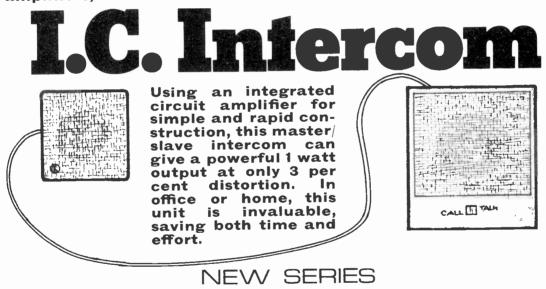


Practical Electronics September 1972



Gives connection data and diagrams of a large number of the most commonly available types of linear and logic integrated circuits, with manufacturers' equivalents of common series.

This Wall Chart is a companion to the Semiconductor Lead-Out Identichart and measures 21 in. \times 15¹/₂ in. It provides at-a-glance data for the workshop and laboratory on differential amplifiers, operational amplifiers, voltage regulators, transistor arrays, power amplifiers, DTL and TTL.



Designing with Integrated Circuits

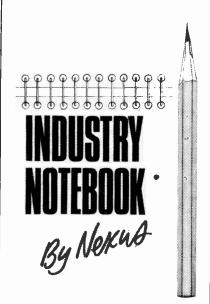
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PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS

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 5W 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 8dB/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 shortcomings 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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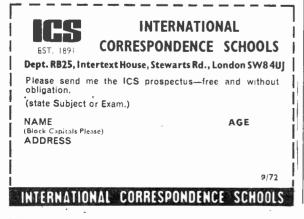
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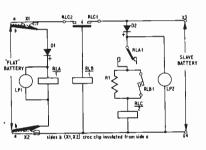
PATENTS REVIEW...

CONNECTING UP SLAVE BATTERIES

In BP 1 270 799 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 clips. As well as the double crocodile clips, X1 and X2, a pair of conventional "slave" clips X3 and X4 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 1 270 799

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 connected to the "flat" terminal X2a and the other end to the slave terminal X3, via resistor R1, contact 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 12a ("flat") and X4 ("slave") through relay coil RLB1 which controls contact RLB1 bridging the resistor R1.

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In use the terminals X1a, b and X2a, 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 X3 and 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 long as RLA contacts have closed) and the RLC wiper contacts link RLC2 and RLC1 contacts the 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 damage. Also, if either clip is removed RLA coil will be "open circuit" and RLC wiper contacts will open.

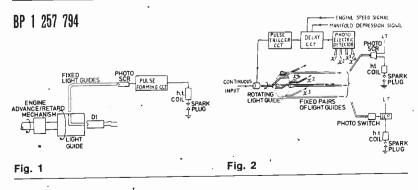
FIBRE OPTIC IGNITIONS

A CLEVER use for light guides turns up in British Patent 1 257 794. 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 guides; 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 guide 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.



ALPHA NUMERIC Part DISPLAYS By R.W. Coles



Other types of Display

N 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.

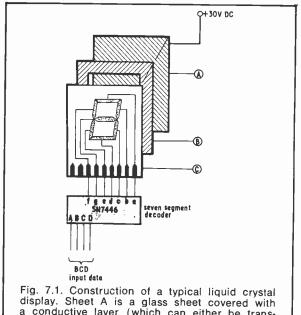
There are various types of liquid crystal structures, all of which are capable of useful employment in display devices, the most popular at the moment being the "nematic" type in which the cigar-shaped molecules are aligned with each other in a two dimensional sheet over the normal liquid crystal temperature 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 30V 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.



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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8in × 5in 3, 8 & 15 ohms I 8in × 5in Dual Cone 8 ohm,	30 Postage Jp Multitester	per cartridge	£p
7in × 4in 3 & 8 ohms 1. FANE 8in 8 ohm, dual cone 2	05 2,000 50 10,000	ohms/volts ohms/volts ohms/volts	£2-50 £2-75 £5-00
GOODMANS 10in × 6in 3 ohm 1- ADASTRA TOP 20 12in 25W	75 100,00	ohms/volts 0 ohms/volts ith transistor tester	£10-00 £15-00
BAKER GROUP 25 12in 25W 8 or 15 ohm 5 24in 64 ohm 5	50 Panel Mete		
Kit-form cabinets, teak (17in × 10in × 7in) with a 13in × 8in or 8in cut out	0-500mA, 0-500mA,	0-1mA, 0-10mA, 0-1 "S" METER £1.50 Postage 17	00mA
(please specify cut out) 2- Postage 25p per speaker	75 Stylii Sanuhire	TC8LP, GC8, GC2,	£p
MIC45 "ACOS" metal case, crystal hand	95 GP65/67, 1 S/Diamone D/Diamone	3F40LP, Studio LP	20 40 1-45
DX166 Dynamic Stick DX143 Dynamic, cassette-type	90 Postage 3p	yLAR" base finest	
MIC60 "ACOS" stick crystal 1- CM70 PLANET stick metal.	00 Jin 600	British made. Ift	36p 45p
DM160 Dynamic uni-dir,	75 51 51 1200 51 52 51 900 52 51 1200	ift ift ift	60p 49p 55p
ball metal 4- TW209 Lesson dual imp 5-	50 5 ¹ / ₂ in 1800 75 7in 1200 45 7in 1800	ift ft	85p 55p 80p
Lapel type, crystal Postage 17p each	40 Postage 71	p each	95p
ACOS GP91/SC stereo compatible 1-	Cassettes (1 05 C90	Low Noise)	40p 80p
ACOS GP95 stereo crystal 1-	90 C120 35 Postage 32	p each	80p
RIVERSD	-	Mail Order Departmen P.O. Box 470,	nt.
	IICS	Manchester M60 4BD	
		CHARANTEED	
ALL OUR MERCHANE		GUARAN TEED	
ALL OUR MERCHANE	NDUC	TORS	
ALL OUR MERCHANE 8 E M I C O AA119 9p BC108 10p BC AA710 10p BC108 10p BC AA730 10p BC108 15p BC		TORS 127 15p 0C75 147 £1.40 0C170 164 35p R2008	23p 23p 23p
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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

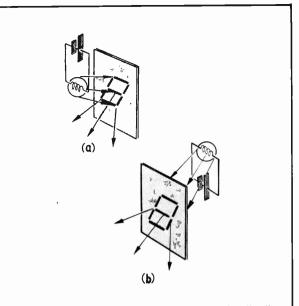
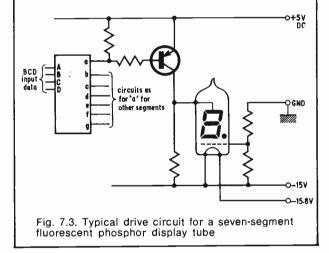


Fig. 7.2. (a) Using front illumination, the "on" segments are opaque to reflect the light (b) with back illumination the "on" segments are transparent



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 20V 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.

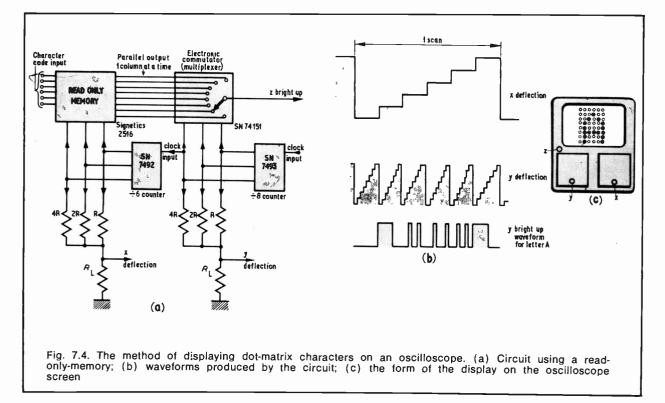
The system shown in the diagram is intended to display only one matrix which can contain any one of 64 different characters depending on the input code, but of course the system can be expanded quite easily to write either one complete row of characters or several complete rows to make a "page".

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.

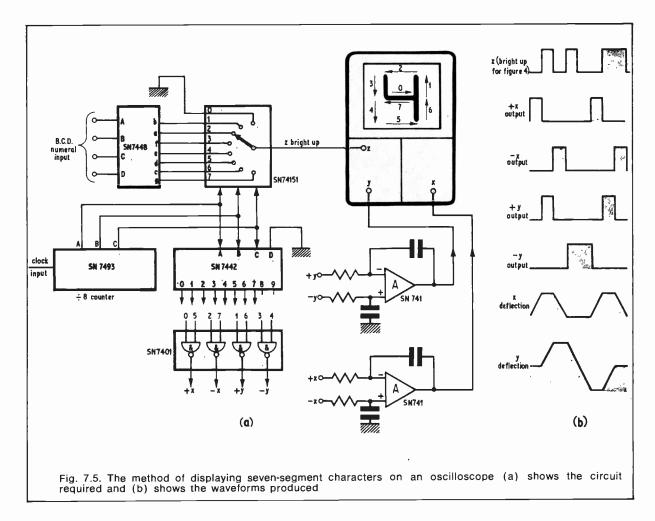
The combination of these two deflections causes the spot to describe a 6 by 8 matrix of dots on the tube face, the dots appearing while the waveforms are horizontal and travel between dot positions occurring when they are vertical.

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



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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 6×8 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 6×8 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 762

Following 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 otherdigits 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 30V which is more than adequate for this application, but as many constructors will have noticed there are devices which are logically identical but with 15V 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 15V 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 100ft 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 $\times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in $\times 3$ 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 (e.g., drill and inspection light, portable television and caravan/boat battery 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 245ft rated at 15A. The 12in 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'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, LS19 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.

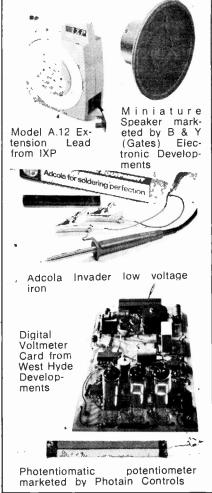
The new model features the same slim moulded plastics handle, weighs less than 2oz and features a simple replaceable plug-in element.

Two models, are available with soldering bit diameters of $\frac{3}{16}$ in and $\frac{1}{21}$ in, rated at 23 and 27 watts respectively to provide an operating bit temperature of 360°C. Crocodile clips are provided at the end of the 12ft, 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 to the firm concerned.



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 $\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter bit model BL646, retails at \div 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.

DIGITAL 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 5V source.

Designated the WH2.5, the cards are available in four ranges from 0.2V to 200V 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 5V 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 20Hz.

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 100dB at d.c. and the series mode rejection 30dB at 50Hz.

Full technical details and typical applications can be obtained from . West Hyde Developments Ltd., Ryefield Crescent, Northwood Hills, Northwood, Middlesex, HA6 1NN.

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 Develop**ments Ltd.

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

Full technical specifications together with a typical frequency response graph may be obtained from B & Y (Gates) Electronic Developments Ltd., 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.

¹ 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 Ltd., Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Practical Electronics September 1972

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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 constructors 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 youth

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 I'm sure they are not.—Please give them a thought.

Neville Powell, Chiswick, W.4.

Psitronics

Sir—1 was very interested indeed to read your item under the heading "Occultaphonics" in On The Fringe, May edition, as for some months now I 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 testimonials 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 sus-pect the answer lies in the telepathic modulation of (or possibly 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 I have a keen amateur interest in electronics I 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 I'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 2N3055 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.

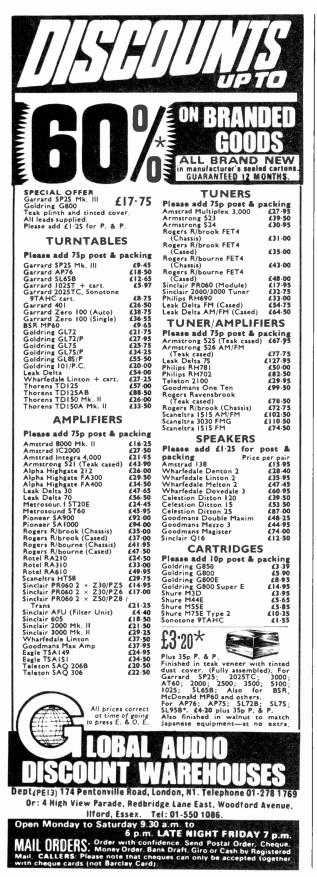
However, a number of our customers have written to us and are under the impression that we are selling sub-standard goods because we are not providing RCA or Ferranti devices. As a result, we have been put to some considerable effort to put people's mind at ease on this point.

J. A. Marshall, A. Marshall & Son (London) Ltd.









		MA	RS	HA		5	
INT	Έ(GR/	ATE		CIR	CUI	TS
					RGEST		
BRA					GUAR		
		_			1-24 25-99		-25 25-99
We can now	offe		range of	8N7416	1-24 20-50 £p £p 0.45 0.40	SN7496	£p £p 1.00 0.90
Motorola IC's prices. Examples	tat l £p	ndustrial Data f	distributor	SN7417 SN7420	0.45 0.40 0.20 0.18	SN7497 SN74100	6-40 5-60 1-80 1-60
MC724P MC790P	0.66 1.24	10x(a 2		8N7421 8N7422 8N7423	0.22 0.20 0.48 0.42 0.52 0.45	8N74104 8N74105 8N74107	1.52 1.33 1.52 1.33 0.43 0.38
	2.70	ext	.ra	SN7425 SN7426	0.48 0.42 0.32 0.28	SN74109 SN74110	1.06 0.93 0.80 0.70
FAIRCHI	7-5	6-11	12+	SN7427 SN7428 SN7430	0.48 0.42 0.71 0.62 0.20 0.18	8N74111 8N74118 8N74119	1.57 1.38 1.45 1.27 1.92 1.68
L900 L923 Data sheet 12	40p 40p	37p 37p	35p 35p	8N7432 8N7433	0.48 0.42 0.71 0.62	8N74119 8N74120 8N74121	1.06 0.93 0.43 0.38
LINEAR				8N7437 8N7438 8N7439	0.52 0.45 0.52 0.45 0.52 0.45	8N74122 8N74123 8N74128	0-52 0-47 0-90 0-80 0-80 0-70
Op. Amps.	£	-11 12- £p	£p	SN7440 SN7441.	0.20 0.18	8N74141 8N74145	0-90 0-80 0-90 0-80
L702A T05 L702C T05 L703C T05	2·1 0·7	30 £•70 77 0•72	2·60 0·67	8N7442 8N7443	0-80 0-77 1-04 0-88 1-04 0-88	8N74150 8N74151 8N74153	1.19 1.05 1.18 1.00 1.18 1.00
L709C TO5 L709C DIL	0.6 0.5 0.5	18 0·36 33 0·31	0.81 0.27	8N7444 8N7445	1.04 0.88	8N74154 8N74155	1.89 1.75 1.55 1.35
L710C TO5 L710C DIL L711C TO5	0.4 0.4 0.4	7 0-42 5 0-40	0.37 0.35	SN7446 SN7447 SN7448	1.30 1.20 1.30 1.20 1.04 0.92	8N74156 8N74157 8N74158	1.30 1.15 1.30 1.15 1.30 1.15
L711C DIL L716 T05	0.4	5 0·40 7 1·75	0·35 1·70	8N7449	Price to be announced	SN74160 SN74161	1.80 1.70 2.60 2.50
L723C T05 L739 L741C T05	0.7	5 —	0.86	8N7450 8N7451 8N7452	0.20 0.18 0.20 0.18 0.20 0.18	8N74162 8N74163 8N74164	2.60 2.50 3.52 3.08 4.46 3.90
L741C DIL LM741CN DIL	0.2	18 0.86 70 0.65	0.32	8N7453 8N7454	0-20 0-18 0-20 0-18	$\frac{8N74165}{8N74166}$	4.46 3.90 4.25 3.72
SN72709P DIL	. 0.4			8N7460 8N7470 8N7472	0.20 0.18 0.38 0.34 0.36 0.31	SN74167 1 SN74170	4.08 12.32 4.38 3.83
RCA COSMOS		PLESS	£p	8N7473 8N7474	0-45 0-39 0-45 0-39	8N74174 8N74175	2.08 1.82 1.44 1.26
	£p	SL403D SL611C SL621C	1.50 1.70 2.60	8N7475 8N7476 8N7480	0.60 0.55 0.47 0.42 0.70 0.65	8N74176 8N74177 8N74178	1.30 1.10 1.30 1.10 1.80 1.55
CD4001AE CD4009AE CD4011AE	0.98 1.98 0.93	8L701C 8L702C	1.45 1.25	8N7481 8N7482	1.45 1.27 1.26 1.00	8N74179 8N74180	1.80 1.55 1.37 1.20
CD4013AE CD4015AE	1-86 4-86	DATA 8 17		SN7483 SN7484 SN7485	1.30 1.05 1.10 1.00 2.50 2.30	SN74181 SN74182 SN74190	5.50 4.75 1.48 1.34 1.95 1.75
CD4017AE CD4018AE CD4020AE	4.42 3.95 5.50	тозн		SN7486 SN7488	0.45 0.40	SN74191 SN74192	1.95 1.75 1.70 1.50
CD4024AE	2.98	TH9013P	£p £4·57	8N7489 8N7490 8N7491	4.97 4.40 0.80 0.75 1.20 1.00	8N74193 8N74194 8N74195	1.70 1.50 2.00 1.80 2.00 1.80
MULLAR	D	20 WATT TH9014P PRE-AM	£1·50	8N7492 8N7493	0-80 0-75 0-80 0-75	8N74196 8N74197	1.60 1.38
	£p 0-871	DATA SE		SN7494 SN7495	0-85 0-79 0-85 0-79	8N74198 8N74199	3.00 2.75 3.00 2.75
FCH121 FCH201	1·05 1·821	MULL	ARD	RCA Type	1-24 25-99	Type	1-24 25-99
FCJ101	1·50 1·62 1·55	LINEA	R £p	CA3000 CA3001	fp fp 2.28 1.88 3.38 2.79	CA3044V. CA3045	£p £p 1.42 1.17 1.50 1.24
FCJ201 FCJ211	1-80 2-75	TAA241 242	1·80 4·00	CA3002 CA3004	2.26 1.86 2.26 1.86	CA3045 CA3046 CA3047	0-86 0-71 1-59 1-31
FCK101 FCY101	4·871 1·05	263 293	0.70	CA3005 CA3006 CA3007	1.50 1.24 3.47 2.86 3.28 2.71		2.92 2.41 2.34 1.93
GENERA		300 310	2.00 1.80	CA3008 CA3008A	1.98 1.64 3.24 2.67	CA3049 CA3050	1.96 1.62 2.28 1.88
ELECTRIC	-	320 350	0.65 2.10	CA3010 CA3010A CA3011	0.56 0.47 0.69 0.57 0.92 0.76	CA4051 CA4052 CA3053	1.73 1.43 1.80 1.48 0.52 0.43
PA239 PA246	2·21 1·54	435 521	0.78 0.57 1.18	CA3012 CA3013	1.11 0.91 1.30 1.07	CA3054 CA3058	1.19 0.98 3.32 2.74
PA264 PA265	1·76 1·98	522 530 570	1.18 4.95 2.60	CA3014 CA3015 CA3015A	1.52 1.26 1.40 1.15 1.82 1.50	CA3059 CA3060A	1.84 1.52
SIEMENS		700 811	2.60 3.50 4.45	CA3016 CA3016A	2.61 2.15 3.90 3.22	CA3060B1	5-93 4-89
TAA151	≴ p 0-88	TAB101 TAD100	0.971	CA3018 CA3018A CA3019	0.88 0.72 1.19 0.98 0.94 0.78	CA3060D CA3060E CA3062	4-70 3-88 2-74 2-26 2-97 2-45
TAA435	0.78	TAD110	1.971	CA3020 CA3020A CA3021	1.55 1.28 2.01 1.65	CA3064 CA3065	1.42 1.17 1.42 1.17
SGS TAA661B \$1-3	2	TAA7	00 £3·50	CA3022 CA3023	1.90 1.57 1.61 1.33 1.55 1.28	CA3066 CA3067 CA3068	2.61 2.15 2.72 2.24 3.01 2.48
TAA621 £2.0 All TTL IC's	8 may	TBA6	51 £1.69	CA3026 CA3028A CA3028B	1.25 1.03	CA3070 CA3071 CA3072	2.15 1.78 2.01 1.65
for quantity d 8 Pin TO-5 I.(iscount C. Hole	ts. ders. £0-20		CA3029 CA3029A	0.52 0.43 0.63 0.52	CA3075 CA3076	2.07 1.71 1.46 1.21 1.67 1.38
10 Pin TO-5 I.0 12 Pin TO-5 I.0 8 Pin Dual-in-	LineI	.C. Holders	s, £0·20	CA3030 CA3030A CA3033	1.08 0.89	CA3078A CA3078T	
14 Pin Dual-in- 16 Pin Dual-in-	Line I	.C. Holders	, £0 ·17	CA3033A CA3035	4.93 4.07 1.52 1.26	CA3079 CA3080	0.94 0.78
TTL LOG				CA3035V CA3036 CA3037	11.52 1.26 0.90 0.74 1.68 1.39	CA3080A CA3081 CA3082	1.90 1.57 1.80 1.48 1.80 1.48
1-24 2 \$p	£p		-24 25-99 £p £p	CA3037A CA3038	2.60 2.14 2.60 2.14	CA3083 CA3084	1.36 1.12 1.71 1.41
8N7400 0-20 8N7401 0-20 8N7402 0-20	0-18	8N7407 8N7408 8N7409	0.56 0.05 0.22 0.20 0.22 0.20	CA3038A CA3039 CA3040	3-40 2-80 1-00 0-83 2-95 2-43	CA3085 CA3085A CA3085B	0.94 0.78 1.44 1.19 3.78 3.12
SN7403 0-20 SN7404 0-22	0-18 0-20	SN7410 SN7411	0-20 0-18 0-22 0-20	CA3041 CA3042	1.30 1.07 1.30 1.07	CA3086 CA3088E	0.46 0.38
SN7405 0-22 SN7406 0-56	0-20	8N7412 8N7413	0-48 0-42 0-35 0-32	CA3043 CA3044	1.73 1.43 1.42 1.17	CA3089E CA3090Q	2.18 1.80 4.70 8.88

'ID				NSISTORS				D.C. PANEL	METERS
01 02 03 06 09	15p 2N2923 15p 2N2924 25p 2N2925 30p 2N2926 30p , Green	12p 12p 10p	2N4930 2N4931 2N5172 2N5174 2N5175	\$2-25 AF115 \$2-70 AF116 9p AF117 22p AF118 26p AF121	25p BC301 25p BC302 20p BC303 50p BC304 22p BC307	34p BF255 27p BF257 54p BF258 43p BF259 9p BF261 9p BF264	41p 46p 48p 28p	1A, £1.60; 5A, £1.60; 10V, £1.60;	21·75; 500μΛ, 21·50; 50·0·50μ.)μΛ, 21·60; 1mΛ, 21·60; 5m. 100mΛ, 21·60; 500mΛ, \$1·6
44A 45B 71	25p Yellow 25p Orange 15p 2N3053	10p	2N5176 2N5245 2N5190	32p AF124 43p AF125 92p AF126	20p BC307V 20p BC308	1 9p BF270 8p BF271	25p 21p	\$1.60; 500V, \$1.60.	TIOMETERS
74 81 17	15p 2N3054 25p 2N3055 20p 2N3390	60p]:	2N5191 2N5192 2N5193	96p AF127 £1-24 AF139 £1-01 AF170	20p BC308A 38p BC308B 25p BC309	8p BF272 8p BF273 9p BF274	58p 25p 28p	SLIDER POTEN Log. AN	
09 74	49p 2N 3391 £1-40 2N 3391 A	20p 22p	2N 5194 2N 5195 2N 5245	£1-10 AF172 £1-46 AF178 43p AF179	25p BC309A 55p BC309B 65p BC313	9p BF457 9p BF458 80p BF459	46p 57p 57p	SINGLE GANGED 40p	DOUBLE GANGED 60
76 74 35	75p 2N3392 75p 2N3393 75p 2N3394	12p 12p	2N 5457 2N 5458	35p AF180 83p AF186	50p BC327 40p BC328	21p BF821 19p BF821A 17p BF828	£2.10	DIODES & R	
51 76 84	95p 2N3402 £1 2N3403 93p 2N3404	19p	2N5459 3N128 3N138	83p AF200 63p AF239 £1-37 AF240	35p BC337 36p BC338 63p BCY30	17p BFS61 35p BFS98	27p 30p	1N914 7p 18940 5p IN916 7p ΛΑ119 10p IN4007 20p ΛΑ129 10p	BAX13 124p BYZ13 2 BAX16 124p 0A5 17 BAY18 174p 0A9 1
38A 04 56	40p 2N3405 23p 2N3414 75p 2N3415	10p	3N139 3N140 3N141	£1-36 AF279 76p AF280 69p AFY42	47p BCY31 47p BCY32 65p BCY33	40p BFW10 60p BFW11 30p BFW15	61p 61p 75p	IN4148 7p AAZ13 10p IN5145 22:374 AAZ15 124p	BAY38 174p 0A5 A BAY38 74p 0A10 22 BAY38 25p 0A47 BY100 174p 0A70
56A 57A	75p 2N3416 80p 2N3417	15p 21p	3N142 3N143	54p AF211 64p AL102 79p AL103	55p BCY34 75p BCY38 70p BCY39	85p BFX13 40p BFX29 80p BFX30	23p 25p 25p	IS113 15p BA100 15p 18120 15p BA102 224p	BY103 224p OA73 1 BY122 374p OA79
91 84 91	£3-25 2N3570 26p 2N3571 34p 2N3572	£1-12 97p	3N154	74p ASY26 74p ASY27	25p BCY40 30p BCY42	50p BFX 37 15p BFX 44	83p 33p	18121 14p BA110 324p 18130 8p BA115 74p 18131 10p BA141 324p	BY127 171p 0A85 1 BY164 521p 0A90
96 97 98	15p 2N 3702 15p 2N 3703 25p 2N 3704	10p	3N 159 3N 187 3N 200	£1 ASY28 £1-30 ASY29 £2-07 ASY50	25p BCY43 30p BCY58 20p BCY59	15p BFX63 18p BFX68 19p BFX84	22-48 80p 24p	18132 12p BA142 821p 18920 7p BA144 124p 18922 8p BA145 20p	BYX10 221p 0A91 BYZ10 35p 0A95 BYZ13 821p 0A200 1
)9)6	29p 2N 3705 10p 2N 3706		3N201	£1-05 ASY55 ASZ21 AU103	35p BCY66 55p BCY67 £1-25 BCY70	58p BFX83 82p BFX86 17p BFX87	29p 24p 27p	18923 12p BA154 12ip	BYZ12 80p T1V307 5
)6A 08 09	12p 2N3707 13p 2N3708 38p 2N3709	70p 90p	40050	BC107 BC108 50p BC109	12p BCY71 11p BCY72 12p BCY87	22p BFX88 13p BFX89 £3-47 BFY10	25p 45p 85p	MAINS TRANSFORMERS "VARNISH 1 amp Charger. Sec. 0-3:5-9-18V (P. & 2 amp Charger. Sec. 0-3:5-9-18V (P. &	P. 221p.)
11 18 18A	30p 2N3710 21p 2N3711 30p 2N3712	90p 95p	40251 40309	58p BC113 26p BC114	13p BCY88 12p BCY89	22-40 BFY11 80p BFY17	45p 90p	a mp (Douglas) MT103 Sec. tappings 1 2 amp (Douglas) MT104 Sec. tappings 1 Post and packing 25p.	rom 6V to 50V
20 21 14	50p 2N3713 55p 2N3714 15p 2N3715	£1.08 £1.15 £1.23	40310 40360 40361	37p BC115 35p BC116 37p BC116A	15p BCZ10 15p BCZ11 18p BD115	85p BFY18 50p BFY19 75p BFY20	85p 85p 50p	6 amp (Donglas) MT107 Sec. tappings 1 Post and packing 371p	
6 18 19	17p 2N3716 30p 2N3773 20p 2N3774		40362 40363	40p BC117 61p BC118 37p BC119	21p BD116 11p BD121 27p BD123	75p BFY29 75p BFY37 82p BFY41	40p 20p 43p	Various other Transformers ranging fu TRIACS	BRIDGE RECTIFIERS
29 30	14p 2N3775 14p 2N3776	£4-19 £5-95	40394 40395	58p BC121 50p BC123	20p BD124 25p BD130	60p BFY43 50p BFY50	65p 16p 16p	SC41A 85p SC35D	\$1 A. PIV A. PIV 0p 1 100 37p 4 50 \$25 1.4 140 57p 4 100
)90)91 [31	30p 2N3777 32p 2N3778 20p 2N3779	£4·84 £2·25 £3·15	40407 40408	40p BC125 31p BC126 41p BC132	20p BD132 30p BD135	75p BFY52 38p BFY53	16p 15p	SC50D £1.90 SC45D £1 .40430 85 p SC46D £1 .	50 9 50 99 4 400 8
.32 .84 .02	20p 2N3780 £1-27 2N3781 16p 2N3782	£3-37	40409 40410 40411	49p BC134 53p BC135 £1.40 BC136	11p BD136 11p BD137 15p BD138	44p BFY56 47p BFY64 55p BFY75	84p 41p 40p	40512 £1-53 40432 £1	37 2 400 48p 6 400 £1 DIACS
303 304 305	16p 2N3789 20p 2N3790 20p 2N3791	£1-76 £1-90	40467A 40468A 40600	57p BC137 35p BC138 57p BC140	15p BD139 24p BD140 30p BDY10	62p BFY76 73p BFY77 £1-25 BFY78	22p 24p 36p	Economy Range Triacs TC4/10 (Pressfit) 4 amp 100 PIV TC4/20 (Pressfit) 4 amp 200 PIV	65p MPT20 4 75p MPT28 87
306 307 308	22p 2N3792 22p 2N3794 25p 2N3819	£2.20 10p 26p	40601 40602 40603	55p BC141 40p BC142 49p BC143	84p BDY11 18p BDY17 21p BDY18	21-50 BFY90 21-50 BRY39 21-75 BSX19	55p 88p 18p	TC4/40 (Pressfit) 4 amp 400 PIV ST2 DIAC	87%p MPT32 87 21p MPT36 87
309 483 507 613	25p 2N3820 90p 2N3823 30p 2N3824 20p 2N3824	48p 62p 75p	40604 40636 40673 AC107	45p BC144 33p BC145 60p BC147 35p BC148	24p BDY19 21p BDY20 10p BDY38 9p BDY60	£1-97 £1 65p 90p BSX20 BSX21 90p	14p 20p 84p	P.E. SCORPIO IG	
631 637 638	38p 2N3854 36p 2N3854 32p 2N3855	16p 16p	AC113 AC115 AC117	16p BC149 16p BC153 20p BC154	11p BDY61 10p BDY62 11p BF115	85p BSX27 75p BSX28 25p BSX29	84p 25p 47p		
6711 7 0 1	£1 2N 3855A £1-10 2N 3856	. 16p 16p	AC121 AC126 AC127	11p BC157 20p BC158 20p BC158	9p BD117 10p BF119 10p BF121	48p BSX30 58p BSX39 25p BSX60	68p 78p 54p	SUB-MIN ELE Axial Lead Values (μF/V); 0-64/64; 1/40; 1-6/3	6p ea 5: 2-5/16: 2-2/63: 4/10; 4/4
702 711 893	£2-15 2N3856A 17p 2N3858 34p 2N3858A	16p 16p	AC128 AC141K	20p BC160 30p BC167B	11p BF123 11p BF125 10p BF127	27p BSX61 25p BSX76 27p BSX77	42p 15p 20p	6.4(6.4; 6.4/25; 8/40; 10/16; 10/64; 12) 25/25; 32/10; 32/40; 32/64; 40/16; 50, 80/16; 80/25; 100/6.4; 125/10; 200/6.4.	5/25: 16/40: 20/16: 20/64: 25/6
102 147 148	30p 2N3859 70p 2N3859 60p 2N3860	16p 16p	AC142K AC151V AC152V	12p BC168C 15p BC169B	10p BF152 11p BF153	20p BSX78 29p BSW70	25p 28p	THYRISTORS	MULLARD C280
192 192A 193	40p 2N 3866 40p 2N 3877 58p 2N 3877	70p 25p 26p	AC153 AC153K AC154	19p BC169C 22p BC170 20p BC171	11p BF154 11p BF158 13p BF159	16p BSY24 23p BSY25 27p BSY26	20p 20p 20p	PIV 50 100 200 300 400 1A 25p 27ip 37ip 40p 47ip 4A 40p 45p 55p 60p	M/FOIL CAPACITOR 0-01, 0-022, 0-033, 0-047, 8p; 0-0
193A 194 194A	61p 2N3878 27p 2N3879 30p 2N3900	£1-91	AC176 AC176K AC187K	16p BC172 17p BC182 17p BC182L	11p BF160 10p BF161 10p BF163	28p BSY27 85p BSY28 20p BSY38	15p 15p 15p	7A — 871p 921p = £1-121 TIC47 0-6A 200 PIV 58p	0-4, 4p each. 0-15, 0-22, 0-33, 5p each. 0-47 9p
195 195A	37p 2N 39007 18p 2N 3901	21p 32p	AC188K ACY17	23p BC183 25p BC183I. 15p BC184	9p BF166 9p BF167 11p BF173	85p BSY39 18p BSY31 19p BSY32	15p 25p 25p	at 85p.; 2N4444 21-91	0-68 11p 1µF 14p
218A 219 219A	18p 2N 3903 20p 2N 3904 20p 2N 3905	21p	ACY18 ACY19 ACY20	20p BC184L 20p BC186	11p BF177 25p BF178	25p BSY53 31p BSY54	25p 30p 79p	VEROBOARD 0-15 0-1 Matrix Matrix 21in × 31in 17p 23p	2·2µF 25p
220 221 221A	20p 2N3906 20p 2N4036 22p 2N4037	40p	ACY21 ACY22 ACY28	18p BC187 13p BC204 18p BC205	11p BF180 10p BF181	35p BSY65 34p BSY78	15p 40p	24 in × 5 in 25p 25p 34 in × 34 in 25p 25p	WIRE-WOUND RESISTORS 2.5 watt 5% tup to 270 of
222 222A 368	20p 2N4058 32p 2N4059 11p 2N4060	90p	ACY30 ACY39 ACY40	42p BC206 55p BC207 17p BC208	11p BF182 10p BF183 9p BF184	40p BSY79 40p BSY79 17p BSY95	4 9p	34 in × 5 in 30p 29p 5 in × 17 in (plain) 83p	only), 7p . 5 watt 5% (up to 8.2k Ω only), 10 watt 5% (up to 25k Ω on
369 369.1	12p 2N4061 17p 2N4062	11p 11p	ACY41 ACY44	17p BC209 31p BC211 84p BC212K	10p BF185 30p BF194 10p BF195	17p BU104 14p BU105 15p C111	£1-42 £2-25 53p	Vero cutter, 45p; Pin insertion Tools (0-1 and 0-15 matrix) at 55p.	POTENTIOMETERS
646 647 711	£1-20 2N4303 12p 2N4913	25p 32p 80p	AD140 AD142	55p BC212L 50p BC214L 45p BC236	12p BF196 14p BF197 16p BF198	15p C407 15p C424 18p C425	18p 15p 86p	OPTOELECTRONICS MINITRON 3015F 7-SEGMENT	Carbon: Log. or Lin., less switch, 169. Log. or Lin., with switch, 259.
712 713 714	12p 2N4914 17p 2N4915 17p 2N4916	87p 95p 11p		58p BC237 £1-28 BC238	8p BF199 8p BF200	18p C426 40p C428	25p 25p 26p	INDICATOR (SEE P.E. MARCH 1979) #2	Wire-wound Pots (3W), 389. Twin Gauged Stereo Pots, L
904 904A	18p 2N4917 29p 2N4918 29p 2N4919	17p 50p 53p	AD161 AD162	55p BC239 38p BC251 36p BC252	8p BF224. 20p BF225. 18p BF225.	19p D40N3	55p 62p	SIDE-VIEW NIXIE TUBES 75p. T1L-209 RED LIGHT EMITT-	and Lin., 40p. PRESETS (CARBON
905 905.V	26p 2N4920 28p 2N4921	60p 50p	AD161) AD162 5	PR BC253 60p BC257	28p BF237 8p BF238 8p BF244	22p GET11 22p GET11 16p GET11	3 25p 4 20p	ING DIODE (TEXAS INST.) 35p	0.1 Watt 6p 0.2 Watt 6p 0.3 Watt 7jp
906 906A 907	18p 2N4922 2N4923 28p 2N4923 18p 2N4926 18p 2N4997	55p 60p 90p	ADZ11 ADZ12 AF106	£1-75 BC259 BC261	11p BF245 20p BF245	38p GET11 48p GET12	5 50p 9 85p	Carbon Film	SLIDER POTENTIOMETERS
2907 2907A 2913	26p 2N4928 75p 2N4929	£2-23	AF109R AF114	35p BC263 25p BC300	28p BF247 24p BF254	49p GET53 14p GET53	5 20p	watt 5°o, 1p, E24 series.	NINGLE GANGED ONLY LIN: 1k, 2.5k, 20k, 25k, 10 250k, 1M.
	-	data a sh		tio teopolators onl	15n extra per	: pair. Min.). Parcel £1-6	0.000	1 watt 10%, 219.	LOG: 5k, 10k, 25k, 100k, 50 40p EACH.

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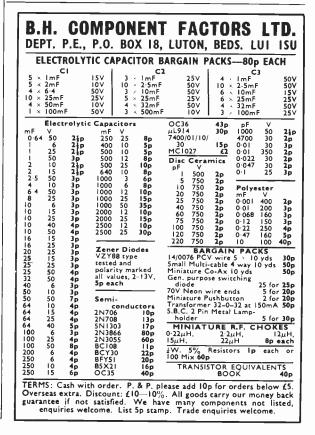
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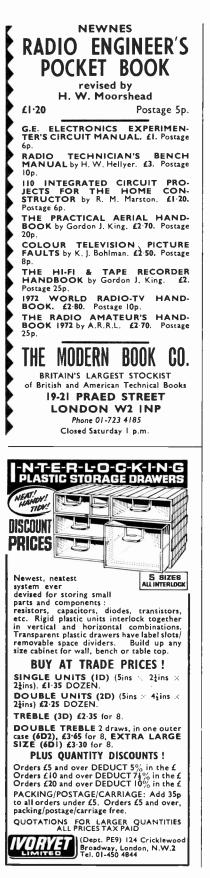
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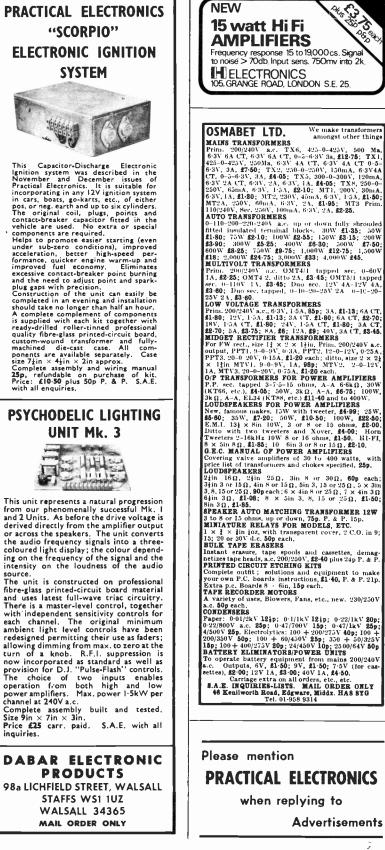


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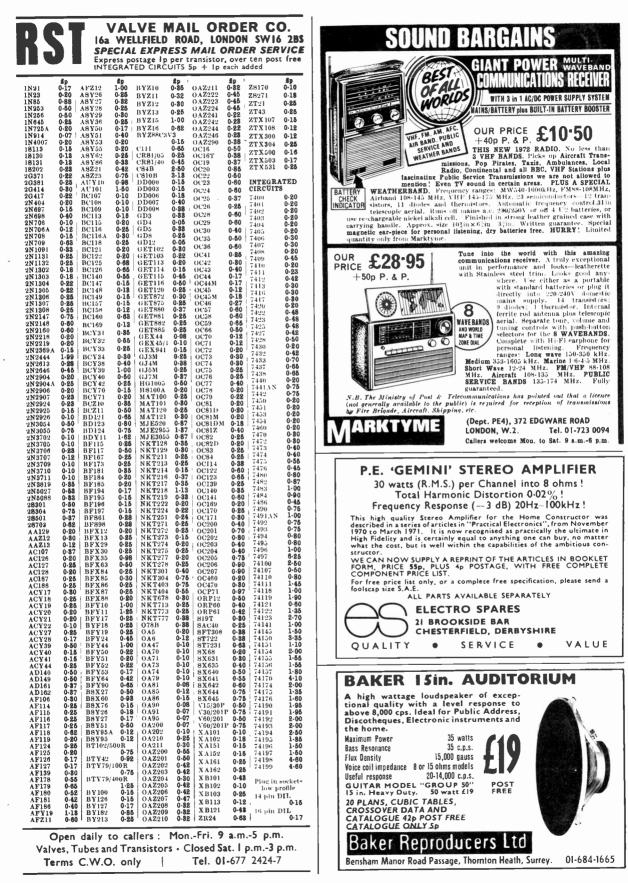
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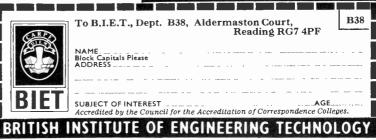
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