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# HLECTRONICE <br> JANUARY 1978 <br> 45p 

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SOUND TO LIGHT /SEQUENCER \& DISPLAY

TWO YEAR GUARANTEE

illustration shows GXL Centaur System
These systems feature full mixing for two decks tape \& mic with monitoring faculities - override and are supplied complete with saund to light + sequencer, display, speaker leads etc

JUST PLUG IN AND GO!

BSR Decks - 17,000 Line Loudspeakers - Rugged Aluminium Trimmed Cabinets - Cue Light And Phones Output - Slave Output - Deck Lights/Motor Starts (GXL)

# MINI DISCO 100 WATT MONO SYSTEM $£ 159.50_{\text {opossifif22.66 }}$ <br> 12 Months © £14.60 or 24 Months e $£ 8.14$ <br> Similar in appearance to the Centaur and complete with loudspeakers and leads. <br> <div class="inline-tabular"><table id="tabular" data-type="subtable">
<tbody>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">Headphones to suit any system</td>
<td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">$\mathbf{£ 7 . 5 0}$</td>
</tr>
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<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">EM507 Electret Mic</td>
<td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">$£ 15.00$</td>
</tr>
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<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">ECM 81 Electret Mic</td>
<td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">$£ 19.95$</td>
</tr>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">Boom Stand</td>
<td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">$£ 15.50$</td>
</tr>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">Carriage on all disco systems</td>
<td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">$£ 10.00$</td>
</tr>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: left; border-left: none !important; border-right: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">(Included in H.P. Prices)</td>
<td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; " class="_empty"></td>
</tr>
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| :--- | ---: |
| EM507 Electret Mic | $£ 15.00$ |
| ECM 81 Electret Mic | $£ 19.95$ |
| Boom Stand | $£ 15.50$ |
| Carriage on all disco systems | $£ 10.00$ |
| (Included in H.P. Prices) |  |</table-markdown></div> 


D.I.Y. MODULES FOR ALL DISCO/P.A. AMPLIFIERS


DISCO MIXERS - COMPLETE OR MODULAR

|  |  | MONO OR STEREO |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WITH AUTOFADE |  |  |

COMPLETE LIGHTING CONTROL AT YOUR FINGERTIPS!


Lighting Control Unit Mk II
4 kW Sequencer + Sound Light + Dimmers + Automatic Level Integrated Logic Module $£ 32.50$ Circuitry Panel £2.95

Three Channel Sound to Light $£ 26.75$
3kW 1-240W input - master Module $£ 19.75$
Plus channel controls Panel $£ 2.95$

## SPARES \& ACCESSORIES - LOUDSPEAKERS \& CABINETS

| Rope Lights- Red or Multicolour |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Rope Light Controller for up to 120 + $£ 30$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Fuzz lights-Red/Blue/Yellow/Green £22.80 |  |
| Magnetic Cartridge Equalis |  |
| 100 Watt Chassis Loudspeakers 12" |  |
| Empty Loudspeaker Cabinets: Small $12^{\prime \prime} £ 1$ Large $2 \times 12^{\prime \prime} £ 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Projector lamps: All $167 £ 2.90$. M6 $£ 5.65$. 100W Spot lamps Red/Blue/Vellow/Green £ 1.50 eaf f 13.50 for 10 <br> Spot banks: 3 way $£ 7.506$ way $£ 11.50$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 12 way £ 18.50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| Melos Echo Chamber | $\mathbf{£ 5 9 . 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Headphones |  |
| Sirens: English Police, USA Police, | $\mathbf{£ 7 . 5 0}$ |
| Destroyer | $£ 8.90$ |



## STROBE UNITS

Pro-Strobe 4-6 Joules $£ 37.50$ Super Strobe 2-3 Joules $£ 22.50$ (Pro-Strobe has external trigger facility).

PROJECTORS - PLUTO -
CHOICE OF WHEEL/CASSETTE

| Pl50 150W Tungsten | $£ 37.50$ | Liquid wheels | $£ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| P500 100W Q.I. | $£ 79.50$ | Cassettes | $£ 8.00$ |
| P500 250W Q.I. | $£ 89.50$ | Picture wheels from | $£ 5.00$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wide choice available) |

PIEZO HORNS only $£ 7.50$ YES! - only $£ 7.50$
(As fitted to our package PA system) Direct from Motorola Inc., USA at an UNBEATABLE PRICE
No crossover required $4 \mathrm{kHz}-30 \mathrm{kHz}$ rated $75 \mathrm{~W} / 8$ ohms $150 \mathrm{~W} / 4$ ohms use two per 100 W amplifier - Full instructions supplied.


Complete with PIEZO horn columns fitted with 100 watt units (100 watt system illustrated)

## 100 Watt £145 Deposit $£ 19.70$

## 200 Watt £225

Deposit $£ 28.80$
12 Menths á E21.18
29 Months E [11.81

These systems come complete with a Four Channel Amplifier, Leads etc. The 200 Watt system features Twin 100 Watt drive units in each cabinet.

ALSO ILLUSTRATED:
Melos Echo Unit $£ 59.00$ Boom Stand $£ 15.50$ Electre ${ }^{+}$ Mic ECM81 £19.95* Floor Stands $£ 9.90$ EM507 Mic* $£ 15.00$ Phasers $£ 19.80$
D.I.Y. MODULES FOR P.A. SYSTEMS Monoor, stereo

Make your own mixer - Mono/Stereo - up to 20 channels with these, easy to wire modules - Available as PCB's or assembled on panels.

Input Stages
Up to 20
Mono
PCB
£5.95
Mono (/W panel etc.
£8.95
${ }_{\substack{\text { Sleefe } \\ \text { PCB }}} £ 9.50$
Stereo (/W
£12.50
Mixer/Monitor
${ }_{\substack{\text { Mene } \\ \text { Me }}} £ 5.95$
Mono C/W
ponel etc.
£8.95
(One only
per system
${ }_{\substack{\text { Slete0 } \\ \text { pe8 }}} \mathbf{£ 9 . 5 0}$
Stereo (/W panel etc.
£12.50
Power supply for
up to 20 chonnels
£9.50
Blonk
ponel
£1.00

Send for free brochure for complete specification
Saxon AP100 Amplifier $£ 45$
Four mixing inputs - 100 W into 4 ohms Wide range bass \& treble controls + master - Twin outputs
Saxon 150 Amplifier $£ 59$
Four mixing inputs - 100 W into 8 ohms
 150 W into 4 ohms - wide range bass
\& treble controls + master
All prices subject to $8 \%$ VAT except where asterisked ( $12 \frac{1}{2} \%$ ) Shop premises open Mon to Sat $9 \mathrm{am} \cdot 5 \mathrm{pm}$ lunch 12.30 - 1.30 pm Mail order dept open Mon to Fri $10 \mathrm{am}-4 \mathrm{pm}$ - Ring 01.6846385

## TO ORDER

ByPost Send your requirements with cheque crossed P.O. or 60 p COD charge to address below or iust send your Access or Barclay Card Number. NOT THE CARD
By Phone You may order COD. Access or Barclay Card
Post \& Patking 50 p on all orders except where stated.
SAXON ENTERTAINMENTS LTD.
327 Whitehorse Road, Croydon, Surrey:
All Enquiries Large SAE Please Brochures on request:

## Pribuitame Capacitive discharge electronic ignition kit

VOTED BEST

( 'POPULAR
MOTOALN MOTORING
MAGAZINE CCT. 74

* Smoother running
* Instant all-weather starting
* Continual peak performance
* Longer coil/battery/plug life
* Improved acceleration/top speeds
* Optimum fuel consumption

Sparkrite Mk. 2 is a high performance, high quality capacituve discharge, electronic ignition systern in kit form. Tried, tested, proven, reliable and complete. It can be assembled in two or three hours and fitted in $15 / 30$ mins.
Because of the superb design of the Sparkrite circuit it completely eliminates problems of the contact breaker. There is no misfire due to contact breaker bounce which is eliminated electronically by a pulse suppression circuit which prevents the unit firing if the points bounce open at high R.P.M. Contact breaker burn is eliminated by reducing the current to about $1 / 50$ th of the norm. It will perform equally well with new, old or even badly pitted points and is not dependent upon the dwell tirne of the contact breakers for recharging the system. Sparkrite incorporates a short circuit protected inverter which eliminates the probiems of SCR lock on and, therefore, eliminates the possibility of blowing the transistors or the SCR. (Most capacitive discharge ignitions are not completely foolproof in this respect). All kits fit vehicles with coil/distributor ignition up to 8 cylinders.
THE KIT COMPRISES EVERYTHING NEEDED
Ready drilled pressed steel case coated in matt black epoxy resin. ready drilled base and heat-sink, top quality 5 year guaranteed transforme and components, cables, coil conneciors, printed circuit board, nuts bolts, silicon grease, full instructions to make the $k$ it negative or positive earth. and 10 page installation inspructions.

## OPTIONAL EXTRAS

Electronic/conventional ignition switch
Gives instant changeover from "Sparkrite" ignition to conventional ignition for performance comparisons, static timing etc., and will also switch the ignition off completely as a security device, includes switch connectors, mounting bracket and instructions. Cables excluded Also available RPM limiting control for dashboard mounting (fitted in case on ready built unit)

CALLERS WELCOME. For Crypton tuning and fitting service 'phone (0922) 33008
PRICES INCLUDE VAT, POST AND PACKING Improve performance \& economy NOW NOTE-Vehicles with current impulse tachometers (Smiths code on dial RV1) will require a tachometer pulse slave unit. Price $£ 3 \cdot 35$ inc. VAT, post \& packing

ELECTRONICS DESIGN AssOCIATES, 22 Beth St.. Waleall, WS1 3DE
Quick installation no engine modification required

Electronics Design Associates, Dept. PE1 82 Bath Street, Walsall, WS 1 3DE. Phone: (0922) 33652

58Name



## THE 'NUTS \& BOLTS' OF THOSE PROJECTS

| TRANSFORMERS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MINIATURE MAINS Primary 240 V with two independent secondary windings |  |  |  |
| No. |  |  | Price |
| 2024 | MT280 0-6 | RMS | £1.30* |
| 2025 | MT 150 0-12 | 2 VRMS | £1.30* |
| MINIATURE MAINS Primary 240 V |  |  |  |
| No. | Seco |  | Price |
| 2021 | $6 \mathrm{~V}-0-6$ |  | $90{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 2022 | 9 V -0-9 |  | $90{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| 2023 | $12 \mathrm{~V}-\mathrm{O}-1$ | mA | $95 p$ * |
| 1 AMP MAINS Primary 240 V |  |  |  |
|  | Secondary | Price |  |
| 2026 | $6 \mathrm{~V}-0-6 \mathrm{~V} 1 \mathrm{amp}$ | £2.70* | P. \& P. 30p |
| 2027 | $9 \mathrm{~V}-0-9 \mathrm{~V} 1 \mathrm{amp}$ | f2.20* | P. \& P. 30p |
| 2028 | 12V-0-12V 1 amp | ¢2.60* | P. \& P. 30 p |
| 2029 | $15 \mathrm{~V}-0.15 \mathrm{~V} 1 \mathrm{amp}$ | £2.75** | P. \& P. 30p |
| 2030 | 30V-0-30V1amp | £3.45* | P. \& P. 30p |
| STANDARD MAINS Primary 240 V <br> Multi-tapped secondary mains transformers available in $\frac{1}{2}$ amp. 1 amp and 2 amp current rating. Secondary taps are 0.19-25-33-40-50V. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Voltages available by use of taps: <br> 4. 7. 8, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25. 31, 33. 40. 50, 25-0-25V |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & 2031 \\ & 2032 \\ & 2033 \end{aligned}$ | Rating | Price |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{amp}$ | £3.42* | P. \& P. 30 p |
|  | 1 amp | £4.40* | P. \& P. 50p |
|  | 2 amp | £5.45* | P. \& P. 85p |

## AUDIO LEADS

S1275 pin DIN plug to 4 phono plugs length $1.5 \mathrm{~m} \quad £ 1.30^{*}$ S1285 pin DIN plug to 5 pin DIN socket length $1.5 \mathrm{~m} £ 1.05^{*}$ S1295 pin DIN plug to 5 pin DIN plug mirror image S1302 pin DIN plug to 2 pin DIN socket length $5 \mathrm{~m} \quad \mathbf{6 8 p}{ }^{\circ}$ S131 5 pin DIN plug to 3 pin DIN plug 1 \& 4 and 3 \& 5 length 1.5 m
S 1322 pin DIN plug to 2 pin DIN socket length $10 \mathrm{~m} \quad 98 p^{*}$ S1335 pin DIN plug to phono plugs connected to pins 385 length 1.5 m
S1345 pin DIN plug to 2 phono sockets connected to pins 3 \& 5 length $23 \mathrm{~cm} 68 \mathbf{p}^{\circ}$ S123 5 pin DIN socket to 2 phono plugs connected to pin
$3 \& 5$ length 23 cm
$68 p$ S136 Coiled stereo headphones extension cord extends to 7 m S124 3 pin DIN plug to 3 pin DIN plug length $1.5 \mathrm{~m} \quad 75 p^{*}$ S125 5 pin DIN plug to 5 pin DIN plug length $1.5 \mathrm{~m} \quad \mathbf{7 5 p}{ }^{*}$ $\$ 1133.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ Jack to 35 mm Jack length $1.5 \mathrm{~m} \quad 75 p^{*}$ S 1145 pin DIN plug to 3.5 mm Jack connected to pins 38 S 1155 pin DIN plug to 3.5 Jack connected to pins $8 \mathbf{8 p}^{\mathbf{8}}$ length 15 m 85p

## G.P. SWITCHING TRANS.

TO18 SIM. TO 2N 706/8
BSY/27/28/95A. All useable devices. No open and shorts ALSO AVAILABLE IN PNP similar to 2 N 2906 . 8 CY 70 . 20 for $50 \mathrm{p}, 50$ for $\mathrm{f} 1,100$ for $£ 1.80,500$ for $\mathrm{£8}, 1,000$ for E 14 .

When ordering please state NPN or PNP.

## SIL G.P. DIODES

300 mW 40 PJV (min) SUB-MIN FULLY TESTED
$\mathbf{3 0}$ for 50p, 100 for $\mathbf{£ 1 . 5 0 , 5 0 0}$ for $\mathbf{5 5}, \mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ for $\mathbf{£ 8}$

| L.E.D.s |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Size | Order No. | Colour | Price |
| til209 | 0.125in | 1501 | RED | 12p |
| TIL2 11 | $0.125 i n$ | 1502 | GREEN | 25p |
| TIL213 | 0.125 in | 1503 | Yellow | 25p |
| FLVI15 | 0.2 in | 1504 | RED | 12p |
| FLV310 | 02 in | 1505 | GREEN | $25 p$ |
| FLV410 | $0 \cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$ | 1506 | YELLOW | 25p |
| 2nd Grade L.E.D.s |  |  |  |  |
| A pack of 10 standard sizes and colours which fail to perform to their very rigid specification, but which are ideal for experiments. <br> Order No. 1507 $\text { fo. } 90$ |  |  |  |  |
| L.E.D.CLIPS |  |  |  |  |
| Pack of 5 | Size 0.125 |  | No. $1 / 0.125$ | Price $15 p$ |
| Pack of 5 | 0.2 in |  | /0. 2 | 13p |

BA BOLTS - packs of BA threaded cadmium-plated screws, slotted cheese head.
Supplied in multiples of 100

| Type | No. | Price | Type | No | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\operatorname{lin}$ OBA | 839 | ¢1.50 | 1 in 4BA | 845 | f0.51 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ in 08A | 840 | ¢0.83 | $\frac{1}{2}$ in 48A | 846 | £0.38 |
| 1 in 2BA | 842 | f0.69 | $\frac{1}{4}$ in 48A | 847 | f0. 33 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ in 2BA | 843 | c0.54 | 1 in 6BA | 848 | ¢0.50 |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ in 2BA | 844 | ¢0.63 | $\frac{1}{2}$ in 6BA | 849 | ¢0.30 |
| tin 6BA 850 £0.33 |  |  |  |  |  |
| BA NUTS - packs of cadmium-plated full nuts in multiples of |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | No. | Price | Type | No, | Price |
| 08A | 855 | f0.90 | 48A | 857 | f0.42 |
| 28A | 855 | £0.60 | 6BA | 858 | £0.36 |
| BA WASHERS - flat cadmium-ptated plain stampe washers supplied in multiples of 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | No. | Price | Type | No. | Price |
| OBA | 859 | ¢0.20 | 48A | 861 | c0.15 |
| 2BA | 860 | ¢0.15 | 6BA | 862 | f0.12 |
| SOLDER TAGS - hot tinned supplied in multiples of 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | No. | Price | Type | No. | Price |
| 08A | 851 | c0.42 | 4BA | 853 | £0.30 |
| 28A | 852 | f0.36 | 6BA | 854 | £0.30 |

## CASES

INSTRUMENT CASES. in two sections, vinyl covered top and sides, aluminium bottom, front and back

| No. | Length | Width | Height | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 155 | 8 in | 51 in | 2 in | ¢1.40* |
| 156 | 11 in | 6 in | 3 in | ¢1.80* |
| 157 | 6 in | 4娄in | 13 ${ }_{\text {a }}$ in | £1.25* |
| 158 | 6 in | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in | £1.60* |
| ALUMINIUM BOXES. Made from bright all., folded construction, each box complete with half inch deep lid and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| No. | Length | Width | Height | Price |
| 159 | 51 in | 2tin | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in | 62p* |
| 160 | 4 in | 4 in | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in | $62 p^{*}$ |
| 161 | 4 in | 219in | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$ | $62 p^{*}$ |
| 162 | $5 \frac{1}{6}$ in | 4 in | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 74p ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 163 | 4 in | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in | 2 in | $64{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 164 | 3 in | 2 in | 1 in | 44p* |
| 165 | 7 in | 5 in | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in | £1.04* |
| 166 | 8 B | 6 in | 3 in | f1.32* |
| 167 | 6 \% ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | 4 in | 2 in | $86 p^{*}$ |

BRIDGE RECTIFIERS
SILICON 1 amp

| Type | Order No. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 50V RMS | BR $1 / 50$ |
| 100V RMS | BR $1 / 100$ |
| 200V RMS | BR $1 / 200$ |
| 400V RMS | BR $1 / 400$ |
|  |  |
| SILICON 2 amp |  |
| 50 V RMS | BR $2 / 50$ |
| 100VRMS | BR $2 / 100$ |
| 200V RMS | BR $2 / 200$ |
| 400V RMS | BR $2 / 400$ |
| 1000 RMS | BR $2 / 1000$ |

Price
$\mathbf{£ 0 . 2 8}$
$\mathbf{£ 0 . 3 0}$
$\mathbf{£ 0 . 3 2}$
$\mathbf{£ 0 . 3 6}$

$\mathbf{£ 0 . 4 5}$
$\mathbf{£ 0 . 4 8}$
$\mathbf{£ 0 . 5 2}$
$\mathbf{£ 0 . 5 8}$
$\mathbf{f 0 . 6 8}$

FUSE HOLDERS AND FUSES
Description
$20 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ chassis mounting $1 \frac{1}{6}$ in $\times$ fin chassis mounting 1 tin car inline type
Panel mounting 20 mm
Panel mounting $1 \frac{\mathrm{~T}}{\mathrm{in}}$
QUICK BLOW 20 mm

| QUICK BLOW 20 mm ( |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | No. | Type | No. | Type | No. |
| 150 mA | 611 | 1 A | 615 | 3 A | 619 |
| 250 mA | 612 | 1.5 A | 616 | 4 A | 620 |
| 550 mA | 613 | 2 A | 617 | 54 | 621 |
| 800mA | 614 | 2.5A | 618 | All 5p | ch |
| ANTI-SURGE $\mathbf{2 0 m m}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | No. | Type | No. | Type | No. |
| 100 mA | 622 | 1 A | 625 | 2.5 A | 628 |
| 250 mA | 623 | 2 A | 626 | $315 A$ | 629 |
| 500 mA | 624 | 1.5 A | 627 | 5A | 630 |
| All 7peach |  |  |  |  |  |
| QUICK BLOW 1 ¢ ${ }^{\text {in }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | No. | Type | No. | Type | No. |
| 250 mA | 631 | 500 mA | 632 | 800 mA | 634 |
| All 7p each |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | No. | Type | No. | Type | No. |
| 1 A | 635 | 2-5A | 638 | 4A | 641 |
| 1.5A | 636 | 3 A | 639 | 5A | 642 |
| 2A | 637 | All 6p each |  |  |  |

Just a jalection from our SEE OUR 1977 CATALOGUE 126 pages packed with ORDER NÓW ONLY 50p pius $15 p p . \& p$.

SWITCHES

| Description | No |  | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DPDT miniature slide | 1973 |  | ¢0.10* |
| DPDT standard slide | 1974 |  | £0.12* |
| Toggle switch SPST |  |  | £0.33* |
| Toggle switch DPDT |  |  |  |
| 1 amp 250 V a.c. | 1976 |  | £0.36* |
| Rotary on-off mains switch 1977 |  |  | £0.42* |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Push swltch - Push to make } & 1978 \\ \text { Push switch - Push to break } & 1979\end{array}$ |  |  | £0.13* |
|  |  |  | £0.18 |
| ROCKERSWITCH C | Colour | No. | Price |
| A range of rocker switches SPSTmoulded in high insulation. Material available in a choice of colours, ideal for small apparatus | RED | 1980 | £0.22* |
|  | BLACK | 1981 | £0.22* |
|  | WHITE | 1982 | £0.22* |
|  | blue | 1983 | £0.22* |
|  | YELLOW LUMINOUS | 1984 | £0.22* |
|  |  | 1985 | ¢0.22* |
| Description No. |  |  | Price |
| Miniature SPST toggle. 2 <br> amp 250 V a.c. <br> 1958 |  |  | £0.50* |
| Miniature SPST toggle, 2 |  |  | ¢0.55* |
| Miniature DPDT toggle, 2 |  |  | ¢0.65* |
| Miniature DPDT toggle. |  |  | ¢0.85* |
| Push button SPST, 2 amp |  |  | ¢0.65* |
| Push button SPST. 2 amp |  |  | £0.68* |
| Push button DPDT, 2 amp |  |  | ¢0.80* |
| MIDGET WAFER SWITCHES |  |  |  |
| Single-bank water type - suitable for switching at 250 V a.c. 100 mA or 150 V d.c. in non-reactiver loads make-before-break contacts. These switches have a spindle 0.25 in dia. and $30^{\circ}$ indexing. |  |  |  |
| Description |  | Order No. | Price |
| 1 pole 12 way |  | 1965 | £0.48* |
| 2 pole 6 way3 pole 4 way |  | 1966 | £0.48* |
|  |  | 1967 | £0.48* |
| $4 \text { pole ' } 3 \text { way }$ |  | 1968 | f0.48* |
| MICRO SWITCHES <br> Plastic button gives simple on-off action |  | rder No. | Price |
|  |  |  |  |
| Rating 10 amp 250 V a.c. |  | 1969 | f0. 20 |
| Button gives 1 pole change over action |  |  |  |
| Rating 10 amp 250 V a.c. |  | 1970 | £0.25 |
| DISPLAYS |  |  |  |
| TypeBDL707 $0-3 \mathrm{in}$ single | Order No.$1510$ |  | Price |
|  |  |  | f0.80 |
| BDL7470.6in single |  | 1511 | f1.50 |
| BDL7270.5in double |  | 1512 | £1.80 |
| COLD CATHODE ITT 5087 ST <br> Side viewing indicator tubes. Displays 0-9 and decimal points. Wide viewing angle - operates from 180 V with $16 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ series anode resistors - character height 16.5 mm pin connections supplied. <br> Order No. 1513 Price $\mathbf{f 0 . 6 0}$ |  |  |  |
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## VOLTAGE REGULATORS

Positive Regulators TO220 case $\begin{array}{lll}\text { MVR } 7805 & 5 \mathrm{~V} & \mathbf{£ 1 . 2 5} \\ \text { MVR } 7812 & 12 \mathrm{~V} & \mathbf{£ 1 . 2 5}\end{array}$
Negative Regulators TO220 case MVR 7905 5V $£ 1.85$ MVR791212V 1.85
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { MVR 7815 15V } \\ \text { MVR } 782424 \mathrm{~V} & \mathbf{£ 1 . 2 5}\end{array}$
MVR 782424 V £1.25
MVR791515V £1.85 MVR 7924 24V $\mathrm{E}_{1.85}$

## ORDERING

PLEASE WORD YOUR ORDERS EXACTLY AS PRINTED, NOT FORGETTING TO INCLUDE OUR PART NUMBER.

VAT
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Add 25 p for postage and packing unless otherwise shown. Add extra for airmail. Min. order $£ 1$


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## KITS FOR SYNTHESISERS, SOUND EFFECTS



COMPONENTS 8ET8 include all necessary esistors. cepacitors, semiconductors. potentiometers and transformers. Hardware such as most of thess, knobs, etc. are not included Fuler details of kits, PCBs and parts are shown in our lists.
CIRCUIT AND LAYOUT DIAGRAMS are supplied free with all PCBs designed by Phonosonics. PHOTOCOPIES of the P.E. texts for most of the kits are available-prices in our lists.

MAIL ORDER SUPPLIERS OF QUALITY PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS, KITS AND COMPONENTS TO A WORLD-WIDE MARKET
P.E. MINISONIC Mk. 2 SYNTHESISER
portable mains-operated Miniature Sound Synthesiser with keyboard circuits. Although having slightly few lacilities than the large P.E. Synthesiser the functions otfered by this design give it great scope and versatility Consists of $2 \log$ VCOs, VCF, 2 envelope shapers, 2 voltage controlled amps, keyboard hold and control circuits. HF oscillator and detector, ring modulator, nolse generator utput amp and mixer, power supply.
Set of printed circuit boards
from $\mathbf{5 8 4 . 2 5}$
P.E. SYNTHESISER (P.E. Feb. 73 to Feb. 74)

The well acctaimed and highly versatile large-scale mains-operated Sound Synthesiser complete with keyboard circuits. Other circuits in our lista may be used with the Synthesiser to good edvantage, notably P.E. Minisonic, Bender, Voltage Controlled Filter Guitar Ettacts Pedal and Bender. Voltage Controled Fiter, Gutar Eftects Fedal and The Maln Syntheslear: PSU, 2 linear VCOs, 2 ramp generators. 2 input amps, sample hold, noise generator. reverb amp, ring modulator, peak level circuit. envelope haper, voltage controlled amp. Full details in lists.
Set of basic component kits
543.03

Set of printed circuit boards
$\$ 13.20$
The 8ynthealaer Koyboard Circults (can be used without the Main Synthesiser to make an independent musical modulation amps mixer 2 envelope shapers and additional PSU. Full details in our liste.
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Set of printed circuit boards
$548 \cdot 11$
57.80
GUITAR EFFECTS PEDAL (P.E. July 75)
Modurates the attack. decay and filter characteristics of an audio signal not only from a guitar but from any audio source, producing 8 different switchable effects that can be further modified by manual controls. Possibly the most interesting of all the low-priced sound effects units in our range. Circuit does not duplit.
Overdrive Unit. Overdrive Unit
Component set with special foot operated switches $£ 7$. Aliernative component set with parel mounting
Switches
$\mathbf{5} .96$
51.43

SOUND BENDER (P.E. May 74)
A multi-purpose sound controlter, the functions of which include envelope shaper. tremolo, voice-operated fader automatic fader and frequency-doubler.

Component set for above functions (excl. SWs) Printed circuit board
Optional extra-additional Audio Modutior $\quad \mathbf{8 1 . 8 1}$ which in conjunction with the above compone the use of produce :"jungle-drum" rhythms

Component set (incl. PCB)
PHASING UNIT (P.E. Sept. 73)
A simple but effective manually controlled unit for introducing the "phasing." sound into live or recorded music.
Component set (incl. PCB
c2. 8
PHASING CONTROL UNIT (P.E. Oct. 74)
For use with the above Phasing Unit to automatically control he rate of phasing
Component set (incl. PCB)
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A slightly modified version of the circuit published in Elektor'. December 1976. and includes manual and automatic control over the rate of phasing and vibrato.
Component set
Printed circuit

WAH-WAH UNIT (P,E, Apr. 76)
The Wah-Wah effect produced by this unit can be controlled manually or by the integral automatic controller. Component set (incl. PCB)
c3.55
AUTOWAH UNIT (P.E. Mar. 77)
Automaticaly produces Wah-pedal and Swell-pedal sounds oach time a new note is played

Component set, PCB. special loot switches
Component set and PCB, with panel switches
c7.27

## POST AND HANDLING

U.K. order:-under $£ 15$ add $25 p$ plus VAT, over $£ 15$ add 50 p plus VAT. Keyboards $£ 2.00$ plus VAT
Optional Insurance for compensation againat tow or damage in post, add 35 p in addition to above post and hanaling. Export postage rates. and other countries are subject to
P.E. JOANNA (P.E. May/Sept. 75)

A five-octave electronic piano that has awitchable alternative voicing of Honky-Tonk piano, ordinary piano, harpsichord or a mixture of any of the three. together with facilitie including tast and slow tremolo. loud and soft peda switching, and sustain pedal switching. The power amplifie typically delivers 24 watts into 8 ohms. The PCBs have been redesigned by ourselves making improved use of the space Mailable.
Main power supply, tone generator, 61 envelope shapers Set and pre-ainp circuits
Set of printed circuit boards for above
Power amplifier
Printed circuit board for power amp

## ELECTRONIC ORGAN

5 -octave electronic organ with 5 basic voicea that can be used individuslly or together, 5 pitches ( $241,4 \mathrm{ft}, 8 \mathrm{ft}, 18 \mathrm{ft}, 32 \mathrm{ft}$ ) variable attack, tremolo. vibrato, phasing. and variable

## ORGAN CONVERSION KIT

Converts the P.E. Joanna electronic piano to also provide most of the facilities offered by the above electronic organ Basic component set and PGB $\quad\{12 \cdot 3$

## SYNTHESISER TUNING INDICATOR (P.E. July 77)

A simple 4-octave frequency comparator for use with ynthesisers and other instruments where the full versatility the P.E. Tuning Fork is not required.
Component and PCB (but excl sw.)
17.45

GUITAR FREQUENCY DOUBLER (P.E. Aug. 77) A modified and extended version of the circuit published Details in list.

## SEE OTHER PAGE FOR KEYBOARDS, AND OUR LISTS FOR OTHER COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES STOCKED

## WIND AND RAIN UNIT

A manually controlled unit for producing the above-named Comp.
Component set (incl. PCB)
£3.72

## GUITAR OVERDRIVE UNIT (P.E. Aug. 76

Sophisticated. versatile Fuzz unit. including variable and switchable controls affecting the fuzz quality whitst retaining he attack and decay, and also providing filtering. Does no uplicate the effects from the Guitar Effects Pedal and can
Component set using dual slider pot instrument
Component set using dual rotary pot
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Printed circuit board } & \text { E6.20 } \\ & \text { [1.62 }\end{array}$

## FUZZ UNIT

imple Fuzz unit based upon P.E. 'Sound Design' circuit.
Component set (incl. PCB)
\&2. 03

## REMOLO UNIT

ased upon PE "Sound Desion" circuit
Component set (incl. PCB)
[3.64
TREBLE BOOST UNIT (P.E. Apr. 76)
Gives a much shriller quality to audio signals fed through it
Comph of boost is manually adjustable.
Component set (incl. PCB)
2. 40
P.E. TUNING FORK (P.E. Nov. 75)

Produces 84 switch-selected frequency-accurate tones. A or tuning acoustic and electronic note adjustments. Ideal

Main component set (incl. PCB)
Power supply set (inci. PCB)
515.59
57.03
P.E. SYNCHRONOME (P.E. Mar. 76)
an accented-beat electronic metronome, providing duple. can also ate. also be used as simple drum-beat rhythm
Component set (inct toudspeaker)
Printed circuit board
11.62
62.04

## TAPE NOISE LIMITER

Very effective circuit for reducing the hiss found in most tape
ecordings. All kits include PCBs
Standard tolerance set of components
Regulated power supply (will drive 2 sets)

## ENVELOPE SHAPER WITHOUT VCA (P.E. Oct. 75)

rovides full manual control over attack, decay, sustain and release functions, and is for use with an existing voltage Controlled amplitier
Component set (incl. PCB)

ENVELOPE SHAPER WITH VCA (P.E. Apr. 76)
This unit has its own voltage controlled amplifier and has fult manual control over attack, decay. sustain and release unctions.
Component set (incl. PCB)
TRANSIENT GENERATOR (P.E. Apr. 77)
An envelope shaper, without VCA, having the usual atlack decay. sustain and release functions. and in addition it also provies a Rynthesiser to be banjo.
Component set
Printed circuit board
c. 52
1.82

## WAVEFORM CONVERTER

Slightly modified from a circuit published in a German edition of "Elektor". Converts a saw-tooth waveform into regular triangle form and squarewave with an saw-tooth reguiar triangle form, and squatiable mark-space ratio
Component set (incl. PCB but excl. sw-s)
ce. 19

VOLTAGE CONTROLLED FILTER (P.E. Dec. 74)
Part of the P.E. Minisonic now released as an independen
kit for use with other synthesisers.
Component set (incl. PCB) (Order as Kit 65-1) ce. 22

RING MODULATOR (P.E. Jan. 75)
Part of the P.E. Minisonic now released as an independent Component set (incl. PCB)

## NOISE GENERATOR (P.E. Jan. 75)

Part of the P.E. Minisonic now released as an independen
Compe with other synthesisers.

SOPHISTICATED POWER SUPPLIES
A wide range of highly stabilised low noise power supply kits
is avairable-details in our lists.

MICROPHONE PRE-AMP (P.E. Apr. 77) Component set (incl. PCB)
13.78

VOICE SPERATED FADER (P.E. Dec. 73)
For automatically reducing music volume during
"talk-over"-particularly useful for Disco work or for
Component set (incl. PCB)
c3. 97

DYNAMIC RANGE LIMITER (P.E. Apr. 77)
Automatically controts sound output to within a preset
Component set (incl. PCB)
[4.5

## DON'T FORGET VATI

Add $12 \frac{1}{2} \%$ (or current rate if changed) to full total of goods, post and handling. (Does not apply to export orders).

EXPORT ORDERS are welcome, though we advise tha a current copy of our list should be obtained before ordering as it also shows Export postage rates. Alt payments must be cash-with-order, in Sterting and preterably by International Money Order or through an English Bank. To obtain list send 40p.

## AND OTHER PROJECTS

PHOTOGRAPHS in this advertisement show two af our units containing some of the P.E. projects built trom our kits and PCBs. The cases were built by ourselves and are not for sale, though a small selection of other cases is available.
LIST-Send stamped addressed envelope with all U.K. requests for tree other components.

OVERSEAS enquiries for list Europe-
send 20 p , other countries-send 40 p .


## KEYBOARDS AND CONTACTS

Kimber-Allen Keyboards as required for many published circuits, including the P.E. Joanna, P.E. Minisonic, and P.E. Synthesteer. The manufacturers claim that these are the finest moulded plastic keyboards available. All octaves are C to C. The keys are plastic, spring-loaded and mounted on a robust aluminium trame
3 Octave ( 37 notes) $£ 25 \cdot 50$. 4 Oct ( 49 notes) £32-25. 5 Oct ( 61 notes) £39-75. . Contact Asembiles for use with above keyboards. Single-pole change-over (type SP) as for P.E.
Joanna and PE. Minisonic. Two-pole normally-open make-break (type DP) as fo: P.E. Joanna and PE. Minisonic. Two-pole normally-open make-break (type DP) as to: P.E. Synthesiser. Special contact assembly (type 4PS) having 4 poles, 3 of which are normally-open
make-break contacts and the fourth is a change-over contact-this special assembly enables THE SAME KEYBOARD to be used with the P.E. Synthesiser, P.E. Minisonic and the P.E. Joanna simultaneously thus avoiding the cost of more than one keyboard. See our hist for other contacts.

| Contact | Each | 3 Octave Set | 4 Octave Set | 5 Octave Set |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SP | 24p | [ 8.88 | \$11.76 | £14.64 |
| 2 P | 27p | [ 9.99 | \{13.23 | 516.47 |
| 4PS | 53\% | \$19.61 | ¢25.97 | ¢32.33 |

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS for use with the above contacts and thus eliminating most of the inter-wiring required, are avallable. Details in our lists.

## MORE NEW KITS!

```
NEW RHYTHM GENERATOR
Redesigned, improved and extended version of the PE 1974 design and including new automatic thythm programme selector.
TUNE-PROGRAMMABLE SEQUENCER
(PE Nov. 77) The new music unit currently berng published.
```


## FORMANT SYNTHESISER

```
Elektor Macazine 1977, Very sophisticated music年保 cost is secondary to performance.
```


## GUITAR SUSTAIN UNIT

```
(PE Oct. 77).
Details in lists. Please send S.A.E.
```

SOUND-TO-LIGHT (P.E. Aurora) (P.E. Apr.-Aug. 71) Four channels each responding to a different sound frequency and controlling its own light. Can be used with most audio systems and lamp intensities Printed circuit board for above Power supply
PCB tor power supply

## -CHANNEL SOUND-TO-LIGHT (P.E. Apr. 76 )

simple but effective sound-to-light controller capable of operating 3 lamps each of approximately 700 watts. Includes power supply, thyristors, and by-pass switches Component set (inct. PCB)

DISCOSTROBE (P.E. Nov. 76)
4-channel light-show controller giving a choice of
sequential, random, or full strobe mode of operation Pasic component se

BIOLOGICAL AMPLIFIER (P.E. Jan./Feb. 73)
Multi-function circults that. with the use of other external quipment, can serve as lie-detector. alphaphone. Pra-Amp Module Component set (incl. PCB) Basic Output Clrculte-combined component set with PCBs, for alphaphone, cardiophone, frequency meter and visual feed-back lamporiver ircuits
Audlo Amplifier Module Type PC7

SEMI CONDUCTOR TESTER (P.E. Oct. 73)
Essential test equipment for the enterprisuing home Set of resistors capacitors
potentiometers. makaswit semiconductors. Panel meter $(500 \mu \mathrm{~A})$

Prices are correct at time of pmess.
E. I O. E. DELIVERY SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY.

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| :---: | :---: |
| AC128 | 26p |
| AC176 | 26p |
| BC107 | 14p |
| BC108 | 14p |
| BC109 | 14p |
| BC147 | 12p |
| BC148 | 12p |
| BC149 | 12p |
| BC157 | 13p |
| BC158 | 13p |
| BC159 | 13p |
| BC182L | 12p |
| BC184 | 12p |
| BC187 | 25p |
| BC204 | 14p |
| BC209C | 14p |
| BC212L | 15p |
| BC213 | 15p |
| BC478 | 29p |
| BCY71 | 22p |
| BD131 | 44p |
| BD132 | $54 p$ |
| BFY50 | 22p |
| BFY51 | 22p |
| BFY52 | ${ }^{24} \mathrm{p}$ |
| BSY95A | 22p |
| MD8001 | 172p |
| OC28 | 60 p |
| OC71 | 20p |
| 0 O 72 | $25 p$ |
| $0 \mathrm{OC8}$ | 25p |
| ORP12 | 70p |
| ZTX107 | 12p |
| ZTX108 | 9 p |
| ZTX501 | 13p |
| ZTX503 | 15p |
| ZTX531 | 23p |
| 2N706 | 13p |
| 2N914 | 22p |
| 2N1304 | 22p |
| 2N2219 | 27p |
| 2N2905 | 35p |
| 2N2905A | 38 p |
| 2N2907 | 22p |
| 2N3053 | 18p |
| 2N3054 | 66p |
| 2N3055 | $48 p$ |
| 2N3702 | 12p |
| 2N3703 | 12p |
| 2N3704 | 12p |
| 2N3819 | 35p |
| 2N3820 | 64p |
| 2N3823E | 39p |
| 2N4060 | 12p |
| 2N5245 | 51p |
| 2N5459 | 33p |
| 2N5777 | 45p |
| INTEGRATED | CIRTS. |
| 318 | 230p |
| 709 TO5 | 40 p |
| 709 8-pin DIL | 48 p |
| 723 T05 | $105 p$ |
| 741 8-pin DIL | 32p |
| 748 TOS | $83 p$ |
| 7488 -pin DIL | 63p |
| HA7805 TO220 | 205p |
| HA7808 TO220 | 205p |
| $\mu \mathrm{A} 7812$ T0220 | 205p |
| HA7815 TO220 | 205p |
| HA7818 TO220 | $205 p$ |
| AY-1-0212 | 650p |
| AY-1-6721/6 | 195p |
| CA3046 | 90p |
| MC3340 | 150p |
| SG3402N | 282p |

PHONOSONICS

## BARGAIN PARCELS SAVE POUNDS

Huge quantities of electronic components must be cleared as space required. 1000 's of capacitors, resistors, transistors. Ex equipment panels etc. covered in valuable components. No time to sort Must sell by weight $7 \mathrm{lbs}-£ 4.95$; 14 lbs $-£ 7.95 ; 2 \mathrm{lbs}-£ 12.00 ; 56 \mathrm{lbs}-£ 20.00 ; 112 \mathrm{lbs}$ £30.00.

Handy Packs
BARGAIN PACKS
4 aluminium boxes $128 \times 44 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ ideal for signal injectors, etc. £1.00
Self Huxing enamelled copper wire 1B \& 22 swg on 202 reals. 2 for £ 1.10
100 miniature reed switches ideal for burglar olarms, model railways, etc. $£ 2.20$
$15 \times 2$-pole reed relays on board operate a 12 valts f 2.45 .
$6 \times 6$-pole 12 voit reed relays on board $£ 2.45$ High quality computer panels smothered in top grade components: 5 lbs $£ 4.75$; 10 lbs $£ 8.95$

DE LUXE FIBRE GLASS PRINTED CIRCUIT ETCHING KIIS
ncludes $\$ 50$ sq. ins. copper clad $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{g}$ board, I lb ferric chloride, 1 dolo atch resist pen, abrasive cleaner, 2 mini drill biss, etch tray and instructions / only $£ 5.30$

## REFILL PACKS FOR ABOVE

150 sq. in fibre glass boord $\qquad$ . .12
.90
1 Ib ferric chloride to mil............................

## IV SURPLUS

rand New ITT CTY Triplers, fit Desca "Pradford" chassis $£ 250$ oach 5 for $£ 10$ Pye and Philips "GB" C TV panely various ye and Phips Eb C.I.V. panelf; various ypes. Alleting 6 are ble C 750
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Thorn tape motors mains $£ 1.20$ each
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erami P1508 10 forfl bases. For
PLS09, PLSos, etc. 10 for LI
Semiconductor Bargains
100 new \& marked silicon and germanium transistors including $\mathrm{BC} 148, \mathrm{BF} 194, \mathrm{BC183}$, transistors
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100 mixed diodes including zener, power and bridge types $£ 3.30$

New U.H.F. transistor TV tuners 4 pushbutton type $£ 2.50$
Rotary type with slow motion drive $\mathbb{£ 2 . 5 0}$ Aluminium TV coax plugs. 10 for $£ 1.00$ Miniature $5 \mathrm{~K} \log$ pots with $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{p}$ switch. 4 for $£ 1$. Hardware Packs sach containing 100's of items including: BA nuts and bolts, Nylon, Self-tapping, Posidrive, "p"t clips, Cable clamps, Fuse holders, Spire nuts otc, etc. £1 per pound. 100 assorted " $P$ " clips $£ 1$.
Belling Lee outdoor Triplexers, U.H.F., Band 1, Band 2,50p each, 3 for $£ 1$.
$40 p$ P \& P ON ALL ABOVE ITEMS. SEND CHEQUE OR POSTAL ORDER WITH ORDER TO SENTINEL SUPPLY, DEPT PE, 20A WADDON ROAD, CROYDON, SURREY.



# Still soldering on? 

You may be that rare person who gets his circuit designs right first time, everytime.

But it's much more likely that you experiment to see what works, and what doesn't.

In which case you ought to know about Bandridge Decs.

Bandridge Decs enable you to try almost any number of possible circuits, without having to use your soldering iron.

You simply push the wires of your circuit components into the holes in the Dec to make a perfect solderless contact.

Which means that you can use the components over and over again.

And, of course, we don't have to tell you how much time it will save you.

There are four Decs available
to suit every possible circuitry requirement.
From simple discrete work to $2 \times$ DIL or $4 x$ TO 5 Station work.

And for larger or more complex circuits you can use any number of Decs linked together.

Eventually of course, you'll need that soldering iron to make up the permanent version of your circuit design.

And when you do you'll probably want to use one of the matching Bandridge Blob boards, to make your job that much easier.

But until then we suggest you put your soldering iron aside and get yourself a Bandridge Dec.

Bcndridge Decs - Available at all good component stockists, where you see the Bandridge sign.



## SIGNING OFF

AS MANY readers will have noted, Fred Bennett signed off as Editor of P.E. in his editorial last month. Regular readers-and P.E. has many who have been loyal from the first issue-will know that Fred Bennett was the driving force behind this magazine from the word go.
Having personally worked under him for nearly nine years I can safely say that his professionalism, foresight and planning have put the magazine where it is today-the highest selling electronic hobby magazine in Britain-that alone is testimony to his abilities.
Being the man he is, Fred Bennett would give credit to the staff of P.E. for their part in this achievement. With the move to Poole the magazine has also lost other staff. One exmember who has been "in the thick of it" was the Production Editor, Dave Barrington; a loyal employee since the word go. The magazine will miss them.

## SIGNING ON

Having said my piece about departing colleagues-continued, as Fred Bennett left off, in the first person-l suppose the next logical step is to introduce myself before continuing in the normal way.

Perhaps some readers will have seen the name Mike Kenward in past issues of P.E.; in fact I started my
career as a journalist with P.E. in 1968, having previously been employed by the then Ministry of Aviation. Later, after being involved in the launch of Everyday Electronics, I moved on to become Assistant Editor of that publication. More recently I have been the Editor of a similar hobbyist publication in Canada and now find myself in the position of taking on P.E. as a result of the move to Poole.

## NEW

A new year, a new editor, a new address and some new subjects for your magazine! One topic that we are continually being asked about is fault finding and this month sees the start of an important series which takes a look at ways and means of getting things going again.

Perhaps one of the most difficult tasks of the editorial team of P.E. is answering readers' queries regarding equipment built, or even part built, that has a strange fault or is missing a few parts. Some carefully chosen words may help.

We say "carefully chosen" because, as we would be the first to acknowledge, we, as a team, play an important role in feeding you "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" and though this is our continual aim we are only human and sometimes things can go awry! It has always been the policy of this magazine to keep readers
fully informed of any corrections, corrigenda, general developments or improvements on all the constructional articles we publish, and that will continue to be our policy.

Having explained our "carefully chosen words" we had better choose them: Our fault finding series is, we feel, excellent material for hobbyist and technician alike, it does however leave some of the more obvious statements unsaid. This is simply because it is a fault finding series rather than a guide to the successful completion of equipment

We are often asked to provide additional information on components or test and setting up procedures for equipment when, in fact, the information is contained in the article; please read carefully. So often we can only ask constructors to check their unit carefully as we know of no corrections or additions.

We feel this illustrates our point perfectly-it's not easy to diagnose faults if part of your equipment is not there in the first place!

Good fault finding is a peculiar skill, usually practised better by the humble repairman than by the honours-degree-engineer. It is a skill that can be learnt and one that can be improved with practice. A good TV repairman can find the "impossible" in a few minutes; however, even for him, miracles'take a little longer!

Mike Kenward.

EDITORIAL
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Make Up and Copy Dept.
Phone: 01-261 5000

## Editorial Offices: <br> Westover House.

West Quay Road, Poole,
Dorset BH15 1JG
Phone: Editorial Poole 71191

King's Reach Tower
King's Reach, Stamford Street, SE1 9LS
Phone: Advertisements 01-261 5000
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## Back Numbers and Binders

Copies of our June 1977 and subsequent issues are available from: Post Sales Department, IPC Magazines Ltd., Lavington House, 25 Lavington Street, London SEI OPF, at 65p each including Inland/Overseas p \& p.

Binders for PE are available from the same address at $£ 2 \cdot 10$ each to UK addresses, $£ 2.70$ overseas, including postage and packing, and VAT where appropriate. Orders should state the year and volume required.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to IPC Magazines Limited:

## Letters

Queries regarding articles published in PE should be addressed to the Editor, at the Editorial Offices, and a stamped, addressed envelope enclosed. We cannot undertake to answer questions regarding other items, nor to answer technical queries over the telephone.


With twelve rhythms that can be superimposed and eight sound generators

THIS Rhythm Generator design compacts eight percussion instruments and a percussionist into a neat professionally styled case measuring some $300 \times 130 \times$ 60 mm .

The advantage of this unit over many others is that rhythms are selected directly and can be superimposed to create new and musically more interesting patterns. There are 12 basic rhythms and these are as follows:-Tango, Waltz, Shuffe, March, Slow Rock, Swing, Pop Rock, Rumba, Beguine, Cha Cha, Samba and Bossa Nova. By simply selecting two or more, their patterns will be superimposed and a blend of the selected rhythms will result.

## CIRCUIT BREAKDOWN

The block diagram (Fig. 1) shows the complete Rhythm Generator. The various circuits can be placed within four main groups:

1. Rhythm pattern generation.
2. Musical instrument simulators.
3. Pre-amplification.
4. Power supply.

To assist in understanding the complete circuit it is best to deal with each of the above groups in turn.

## RHYTHM PATTERN GENERATION

The object of this circuit is to provide the instrument simulators with rhythmically pulsed information which in turn is transformed into recognisable percussion sounds.

The heart is the M253AA chip which contains a read only memory matrix pre-programmed with the 12 basic rhythm patterns. All that is required to obtain this information is to provide the chip with a square wave at the clock input, pin 24. By varying the frequency of this square wave the tempo of the thythm may be controlled.

Fig. 2 shows the circuit diagram of the Rhythm Generator with rhythm selection stop and reset switches and downeat indicator.

To select a rhythm the desired input must be clamped to the 0 V rail (logic 0 ) with the other inputs tied to 4.7 V (logic 1). Change-over switches S1-12 are required for this function. Here the other change over section of the switches is used to select Claves or Snare Drum as appropriate for the particular rhythm.

The square wave for the clock input is generated by a simple astable multivibrator using two cmCS NAND gates together with the associated timing components $\mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{R} 2$ and VRI which control the operational frequency. This frequency may be adjusted from approximately 5 to $50 \mathrm{~Hz}_{z}$

## COMPONENTS . . .

| Resistors |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| R1 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R2 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R3 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R4 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R5 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R6 | $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| R7 | $510 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R8 | $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R9 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R10 | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R11 | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R12 | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R13 | $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R14 | $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R15 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R16 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R17 | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R18 | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R19 | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R20 | $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R21 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R22 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R23 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R24 | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R25 | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R26 | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R27 | $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R28 | $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R29 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R30 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |


| R31 | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| R32 | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R33 | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R34 | $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R35 | $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R36 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R37 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R 38 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R39 | $390 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R40 | $390 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R41 | $390 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R42 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R43 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R44 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| R45 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R46 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R47 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| R48 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R49 | $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R50 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| R51 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| R52 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| R53 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R54 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R55 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R56 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R57 | $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R58 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R59 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R60 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R61 | $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

All $\frac{1}{4}$ W 5\% Carbon Film

| C22 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyrad |
| :--- | :--- |
| C23 | $0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyrad |
| C24 | $0.068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyrad |
| C25 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyrad |
| C26 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyrad |
| C27 | $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic |
| C28 | 4.7 nF ceramic |
| C29 | 4.7 F ceramic |
| C30 | $0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ mylar |
| C31 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ radial electrolytic |
| C32 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyrad |
| C33 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyrad |
| C34 | $2500 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic |
| C35 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic |
| C36 | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic |
| C37 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic |
| C38 | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic |
| C39 | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 16V electrolytic |
| C40 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic |
| All Electrolytics are vertical p.c.b. mounting types |  |
| Note: polyrad means polyester radial lead |  |
| capacitors Mullard C280 Range |  |

## Semiconductors

| TR1 | BC108B | D11 | 12 V 400 mW Zener |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TR2 | BC108B | D12-D15 | Bridge Rectifier 50 V , |
| TR3 | BC108B |  | 1A, type W0-005 |
| TR4 | BC108B | D16 | 0.15 in l.e.d. |
| TR5 | BC108B | IC1 | M523AA |
| TR6 | 2N1132 | IC2-IC4 | CD4011AE |
| D1-10 | 1 N4148 | IC5 | 741 Op Amp |
|  | (10 off) | IC6 | 78L12 AWC Regulator |
|  |  |  | +12 Volt Bridge Rectifier 100 V 1 amp |
|  |  | IC7 | 78L05 AWC Regulator |
|  |  |  | +5V |

Miscellaneous

| 1 | 8 pin d.i.l. socket |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 14 pin d.i.l. socket |
| 1 | 24 pin d.i.l. socket |
| 13 | D.p.d.t. sub min toggle (S1-S13) |
| 1 | S.p.s.t. sub min toggle (S14) |
| 1 | Neon indicator (LP1) |
| T1 | 12-0-12V 100 ma transformer |
| L1, L2 | SC60 100mH min choke |
| SK1 | 3.5 mm jack socket |
| SK2 | 5 pin DIN socket |
| FS1 | 20 mm panel fuse-holder and 250 mA "quick blow" fuse |
| 1 | din rubber grommets |
| 1 | Earth tag; $\frac{1}{4}$ in fixing lug |
| 10 | 6BA nuts and bolts |
| 7 | 6BA clearance spaces ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {in }}$ |
| 1 | Wire clamp ("P" Clip) |
|  | 1 metre $22 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. tinned copper wire |
|  | 2 metres 3 core mains cable |
|  | 2 metres single screen cable |
| 35 | Veropins 0.1 in pitch |
| 2 | Printed circuit boards |
| 3 | K15 knobs |
| 1 | "AWAB" case $12 \mathrm{in} \times 5 \mathrm{in} \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ metres stranded connecting wire |
| 1 | Foot switch press-to-break fitted with 3.5 mm jack plug (optional extra) |



Fig. 1. Block diagram of Rhythm Generator


Fig. 2. Rhythm generation circuit


Fig. 3. Block diagram of M253AA


Fig. 4. The basic sinusoidal oscillator
by the tempo control VRI. The output of the clock generator is fed to the clock input pin 24 of the M253AA.

The rhythm stop/start switch S14 is connected through a NAND gate, operating as an inverter, to the external reset pin 23. When this switch is closed the clock generator is inhibited with its output remaining at logic 1. A pulse is also supplied via the inverter through the blocking diode D1 to reset the rhythm pattern to the beginning of the bar.

On opening the switch the output of the oscillator will immediately go to logic 0 generating the first command pulse which is the first beat in the bar.

## DOWNBEAT START

The rhythm pattern always begins on the downbeat, it


Fig. 5. Fundamental white noise circuit
then lights the l.e.d. with successive downbeats until S14 is closed.

A short pulse is present at the external reset/downbeat pin of the M253AA when the internal logic resets at the end of the rhythm pattern. This pulse is of very short duration only about 2 to $3 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ which is obviously too short to light the l.e.d. The lamp must also light at the beginning of the beat and not at the end of a bar which is when the downbeat pulse is present.

Two nand gates together with R5, R6 and C3 operate as a monostable and extend this pulse to some 350 ms . The third NAND gate inverts the output of the monostable in order that TR1 is switched on and this lights the l.e.d. during the set state of the monostable.


Fig. 6. The four white noise instrument simulators


Fig. 7. The four sinusoidal oscillators

## THE M253AA IC

Internal operation of the M253AA is shown in Fig. 3. Here the clock input is first divided by two and the output fed to a five-stage counter. The counter resets after 32 pulses for $4 / 4$ time and after 24 pulses for $3 / 4$ time. The counter states are then decoded to drive the rom (read only memory) matrix which has been pre-programmed with the 12 different rhythm patterns. These, of course, are defined at manufacture but customer options do exist at a price!

The rhythm selection input is decoded to determine the reset point of the counter and to programme the multiplexer to read the memory matrix. Its outputs are then modified to become suitable to drive the eight instrument simulators by means of a driver stage. This driver stage also includes the logic to reset the memory output after each reading in order that successive readings occur on the correct triggering edge of the following beat.

The internal reset pulse is fed to the external pin 23 to provide downbeat indication and to allow external resetting when the generator is stopped.

## PERCUSSION VOICES

The Bass Drum, High Bongos, Low Bongos and Claves are created by the use of damped sinusoidal oscillators. The long and short Cymbals and Maracas are simulated by the use of damped filtered white noise.

An example of the simple twin $T$ oscillator used is shown in Fig. 4. The nand gate is held just below continuous oscillation by the use of VRA.

All four oscillators in this group are identical with the exception of the values of the timing capacitors which set the frequency of oscillation (Fig. 7). The values of the capacitors are chosen to suit the instrument being simulated.

VRA regulates the decay of the oscillation and should be adjusted to give the most realistic effect. The pulsing output of the M253AA is a square wave and this is differentiated by C3a and Rla into two opposite spikes


Fig. 8. Pre-amplifier circuit


Fig. 9. Circuit of p.s.u.
which are attenuated by $R 2 a$ and rectified to a single positive spike by Dla. Resistor R3a is necessary to tie the input to earth when no pulse is present as the outputs of the M253AA are open drain types.

Fig. 5 shows the basic circuit of the white noise generators. Transistor TRIb turns on during a command pulse from the M253AA. This charges capacitor Clb which then discharges through R1b to the base of transistor TR2b.

White noise is produced by the reverse biased Zener effect of TR3b which is selectively filtered by C2b and LIb. The level of the white noise at the output of the transistor follows the decaying voltage at the base until the potential across C 1 b has fallen to a level which causes the transistor to switch off.

The metallic timbre of the Snare Drum is produced on a real instrument by a set of steel springs-the snares which run across the diameter of the underside of the drum. It is the snares vibrating against the skin of the drum that give it its characteristic sound.

This sound is recreated in this unit by combining filtered white noise with the damped oscillation of the High Bongo. The two separate simulators are combined via a diode which prevents the Snare Drum from sounding when the High Bongo is activated.

The Maracas simulator is unusual in that it is the only
instrument in which the sound increases gradually and then decreases. This effect is produced by means of the integrator/differentiator circuit C25, D8, D9, R45, R46 and C26 (Fig. 6).

## PRE-AMPLIFICATION AND P.S.U.

Fig. 8 shows the circuit of the pre-amplifier. All eight instruments are combined by means of a resistor, capacitor network. This composite signal is applied through a potential divider VR10 to the non-inverting input of a 741. Feedback resistors R57 and R56 set the gain and a simple high cut filter, adjusted by means of VR2, acts as a tone control. The output to the external amplifier may be varied by the potentiometer VR3.

Fig. 9 shows the complete power supply unit. A $12-0-12 \mathrm{~V}$ miniature transformer is used, its output being rectified by the bridge rectifier D12-15. The centre tap is at 0 volts providing a dual supply. Three regulators, two of which are cascaded, are used to provide the output voltages of $+12,+5$ and -12 volts. The supplies must be stable and ripple free to prevent spontaneous oscillation from the sensitive instrument simulators. To prevent an earth loop, which might cause hum, the case and transformer are earthed to the mains supply and the 0 V circuit line is left floating.

## Next month : Construction and setting up.



Microprocessor technology is changing the face of the electronic and computer industry, allowing existing products to be more effective and revealing new application areas in industry and the home.

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Name $\qquad$
Organization and address $\qquad$
by K. Lenton-Smith

The British Musical Instrument Trade Fair is held at three London centres simultaneously each year. One of these concentrates on keyboard instruments and, as these interest me primarily, my visit to the Fair mainly consisted of reexploring the veritable warren of hotel rooms to see what the Electronic Organ Distributors Association (E.O.D.A.) had been hatching over the past year.

## AIDE MÉMOIRE

When the programmable calculator started to become commonplace, I wondered how long it would be before certain of its principles were applied to electronic music. The Trade Fair produced one example-the EKO Tivoli Elite Automatic Chord Organ, distributed by John Hornby Skewes of Leeds.

In many respects, this chord organ is conventional, with rhythm unit able to trigger fundamental basses and chords. For the raw beginner finding difficulty in coping with playing both keyboard and chord buttons, the Tivoli Elite provides three memory controls: Program/Play, Reset and Clear.

The sequence of chords is loaded into the memory bank by pressing Major or Minor chord buttons (but not Fundamentals) in the same order that the sheet music suggests, this being a silent operation. Once the sequence has been banked, it can be recalled by use of "Memory Play" controf. Each time this control is operated, the next chord is released.
The tiro, thus armed with a memorised chord sequence, can concentrate on reading the right hand part, using "Memory Play" as a master chord button.

## SALES

The E.O.D.A. is in business to sell musical instruments and, perhaps surprisingly, the majority of organs are sold to private individuals, rather than groups or clubs. Any demonstrator will confirm that he can sell an instrument if it sounds good in the hands of a prospective purchaser, however inexperienced. Today's instruments are bristling with gadgets to this end and it is difficult to find a"straight" organ on sale anywhere; attempting to buy such an organ inevitably will mean taking a number of non-optional extras.

## BAFFLED

Rotating-baffle speaker systems and the name of Leslie are synonymous, their addition on an organ system giving a new and exciting dimension. These cabinets are a difficult proposition for the homeconstructor, who usually ends up buying the commercial article.
If considering a purchase, I suggest the Sharma range of speakers is studied. These are manufactured in England despite the Japanese-sounding name (derived from Sharon and Mark, children of the company's owner) and represent very good value.
Two ranges of cabinet are available, for professional and home use, with power outputs ranging between 30 W and 300 W .
All but the least expensive model in each range is fitted with a treble pressure driver, revolving horns and bass rotor giving tremolo, chorale or straight signals. The technical details are less important than the end result, which is excellent throughout the range.

## THE LEADER

The Allen RMI Keyboard Computer has been mentioned previously in this column, but has since been re-designed in some respects. It is neither piano, synthesiser nor organ and contains no oscillators, dividers or filters. It is a musical digital computer and unique in its field.

The present model includes presets for instant changes of contrasting sounds through its stereo system, though a single manual instrument, left and right channel volume pedals allow delicate answering between "Alto Recorder" and "Harpsichord", for example. "Organ" and "Bells" or "Jazz Flute" and "Clavichord" can also be obtained by use of the stereo presets.
This highly expressive instrument has eight foot-controls and, apart from volume, are used for percussion length, sustain, attack/decay, pitch bending, staccato and vibrato. One of the new presets, "Electric Organ', imitates to perfection the drawbars, third harmonic percussion and twospeed doppler speakers of a well known competitor company! All told, this is the perfect keyboard for modern jazz group with money no object.

The Allen organs use digital techniques for tone generation in their instruments. Musical waveshapes, often those of windblown pipes, are stored in digital form and can be re-created at any frequency by a high-speed signal processor. Scaling is even across the keyboards and, though complex, the microcircuits are extremely reliable and never need adjustment or tuning. The Digital Theatre Compact organ has its complete generator on a single plug-in board about $25 \times 50 \mathrm{~cm}$ in size.
In addition to the usual tabs round the horseshoe console, most Allen models (including the RMI ) have card readers; inserting punched cards will give an endless variety of extra tone colours. The transposer, through five semitones upward and seven downward, provides brilliant key changes without involvement in double flats! This facility might be useful for accompanying singers with a poor sense of pitch.
A feature of the Theatre Compact is the reality of its $16^{\prime}$ solo voices, usually a weak point with electronic organs. Pipe organ realism is enhanced by the "Chiff" stoptab. This makes upper harmonic pitch components speak slightly in advance of the fundamental.
Though expensive by most standards owing to the complexity of the digital generator, the Allen organ is the leader in its field both for serious music or the theatre organ enthusiast.

## SYNTHESISERS

The small performance keyboard is now commonplace and selling at a price within reach, often being part of an organ's circuitry. A tab found on many organs this year is "Auto Wah" implying that a v.c.f. is included in the tone forming department even if the specification does not include a complete synthesiser.

The complexity of arpeggiators and automatic chord systems seems to have grown over the past year. Used sparingly and with good taste, these can be a definite performance asset. The Yamaha D Series of organs have an interesting "walking bass", where the pedal notes go through a sequence. This is useful for twelve bar blues and, linked to the rhythm unit, can be made to follow any dance pattern.
Electronic vibrato of the "motorphaser" type appears to be popular in certain quarters, giving a good imitation of the run-up and run-down of a mechanical rotor. However, the high-frequency modulation is never as deep as could be wished for and is more characteristic of a v.c.o. modulated phase-shift system according to my experiments with such circuitry.
The E.O.D.A. might like to consider a gimmick for the 1978 show-a straightforward organ! They may be assured that there is a market for a realistic instrument at a sensible price, as there are plenty of musicians who can already read fluently and are prepared to take up organ-playing as a new venture.

ANYoNe who has experienced the discovery of a flat car battery, particularly at the wrong end of a journey in the pouring rain, will appreciate the value of being able to watch the battery voltage. Since most modern cars do not have a voltmeter fitted as standard, it was decided to "dream up" a small indicator unit. The circuit arrived at gives the tri-state indication of high, normal, and low voltage condition; the two presets providing a wide range of possible settings.


## PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The circuit works by comparing a stable reference voltage level to a fixed ratio of the battery's actual supply level. The reference chosen was about half the theoretical battery voltage, which for most modern cars will be 6 V . Zener diodes of around this value do not create too much trouble with temperature variations, although in the final analysis the Zener voltage will not be entirely critical anyway.

As the battery voltage fluctuates due to loading, charging, and its general state of health, it will be compared to the relatively stable reference voltage, and the difference between the two levels magnified by the comparitor to drive the l.e.d.s. These will not indicate by how much the reference voltage has been exceeded or fallen short of, only that one of the preset limits either side of it has been crossed over. Crossing the upper limit will indicate overcharging, and crossing the lower limit will indicate undercharging or overloading.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Referring to Fig. 1, the reference voltage is generated by R4 and D1, and is fed to the non-inverting input of ICI; the current through R4 being just under 2.4 mA . This is compared to (or amplified with reference to) a fixed proportion of the car battery voltage. the ratio being determined by VR1.
Sensitivity to change is controlled by VR2 and R1. This is simply the gain control of the amplifier, and is used to determine how little voltage difference at the input, is needed to reach the l.e.d. threshold levels after amplification.

COMPONENTS . . .

| Resistors |
| :---: |
| R1 $\quad 1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R2, R3 $330 \Omega$ |
| R4 $2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| All $10 \% \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W}$ carbon |
| Potentiometers |
| VR1 $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ lin preset |
| VR2 $4.7 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ lin preset |
| All miniature horizontal |
| Semiconductors |
| IC1 741 d.i.l. |
| D1 $\quad 5 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~V} 400 \mathrm{~mW}$ Zener |
| D2 $\quad$ TIL209 red (or similar) |
| D3 $\quad$ TIL209 green (or similar) |
| Miscellaneous |
| FS1 200 mA |
| Flying fuse holder for FS1 |
| Printed circuit board, etc. |




Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of Battery Condition Indicator. (For positive earth vehicles, simply connect the input supply wires the opposite way around, so that the line through FS1 connects to chassis instead)


Fig. 2. Printed circuit layout. (Full size)

Since the reference is approximately half the supply voltage, then it follows that the switching mid-point will be roughly correct when VR1 is set halfway. If the battery voltage increases, the voltage at point " $A$ " will also increase, and eventually exceed the reference voltage. When this happens, the output of ICI swings low and illuminates D3. Conversely, if the battery voltage falls D2 will light up; and of course the nominal battery voltage will leave both l.e.d.s off. Resistors R2 and R3 limit the current in D3 and D2 respectively, and the maximum current, as a result of these will be around 20 mA . Therefore the unit can be wired independently of the ignition switch, since this would take months to drain the average car battery.

## CONSTRUCTION

A full size p.c.b. layout is shown in Fig. 2, the component layout of which is shown in Fig. 3. Care should be taken over the correct orientation of ICl and D1. The l.e.d.s are mounted on the vehicle dashboard in an eyecatching position, and only two leads are necessary for the connection of these. The type of l.e.d.s used is completely a matter of choice, but larger ones will be noticed more readily. It would be a good policy to mount these l.e.d.s away from too much ambient light.

Note that in the photograph the posture of R4 is slightly different to that in Fig. 3. This is of no significance. If the component board is to be mounted behind the fascia panel, there is ample space on the p.c.b. to drill fixing holes.



Fig. 3. Component layout for Battery Condition Indicator. A fuse (FS1) should be inserted into the + ve supply wire using a flying lead type fuse holder

Tri-state l.e.d.s are now available which will illuminate either red, green, or remain off. These are merely two back to back l.e.d.s in one package, and although one of these is "made for the job", they are considerably more expensive than using two discrete diodes.

The circuit board can be mounted in a box, or simply screwed behind the fascia panel, but it is a good idea to lacquer the component board to protect it against moisture.

## SETTING UP

Both presets should be set to midway position, and the unit connected to the car battery ensuring that the correct polarity is applied, otherwise ICI will be damaged.

Assuming that the car battery is at the correct voltage to start with, adjust VR1 until both l.e.d.s are off. If this cannot be achieved, set VR2 for less sensitivity (clockwise) and try again. VR1 should be adjusted to the centre of the "dead zone", and then VR2 re-adjusted to give a dead zone supply variation of $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ either side of nominal (13V) before a l.e.d. lights up. A wider range than this can be adjusted for, if other applications are envisaged.

# Semiconductor UPDATIT FEATURING : LM144 MC14433 ISP-8A/650 

## A SHOCKER

One tends to get a bit blase about the giant strides made recently in the operational amplifier field; mention of four amplifiers in one d.i.l. pack, or input impedances measured in giga-ohms, stirs hardly more than a bored yawn in these days of rapid microcircuit progress. It was therefore rather nice to be shaken out of this complacency by a warning footnote in the data sheet of a newly available National device, the LM144 operational amplifier, which refers to the possible electric shock hazard to users!

Well, you could have knocked me down with a feedback resistor, electric shocks indeed! While I do admit to cutting my teeth on a beam tetrode, and was at one time well used to the hazards surrounding valve circuits, I really thought that I had put all that behind me when I traded in my ECL82's for the harmless delights of a 741!

Closer examination of the LM144 data sheet revealed that this intriguing device, described as a high voltage, high slew rate operational amplifier, will run from plus and minus 40 V supplies, and of course, 80 V across a set of well brought up fingers can impart quite a tingle! The LM144 is an externally compensated op. amp available in either a 14 pin d.i.l., an 8 pin metal can or even a 10 pin flat-pack, and it sports a nimble 30 V per microsecond slew rate which makes it a very useful addition to the existing range of low voltage devices in applications which demand that something extra.

As an example, an LM144 with a voltage gain of ten can provide a plus and minus 30 V swing with a 120 kHZ full power bandwidth in applications such as audio power amplifiers or line drivers, so get your rubbergloves on, and start breadboarding!

## COLD COMFORT

Available now from Motorola is the MC14433 CMOS analogue to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ digit b.c.d. converter chip. This chip has upstaged most of the competition by offering a full $3 \frac{1}{2}$ digit resolution along with auto polarity, auto zero, minimum external component requirement, and of course, all the well known advantages of the CMOS technology, at a very low cost.

The MC14433 coding given to this sophisticated chip makes it "just another member" of the complex function CMOS family produced by Motorola, and not a one-off prima-donna as you might expect. To go along with this "standard function" image, the MC14433 comes in a common-or-garden 24 pin plastics package and costs less than $£ 8$ in hundreds, so that you can order it along with your CMOS gates, counters and monostables and treat it like just another building block!

To realise its full potential, you could build it into a sophisticated $3 \frac{1}{2}$ digit multimeter with an l.e.d. or l.c.d. display, but because of its low unit cost you can consider using it in much humbler applications too, perhaps to open up whole new areas to the power and convenience of digital measurement and display.

To emphasise the wider application horizons of the MC14433, Motorola have published a design for a 2 digit thermometer for use on domestic refrigerators or freezers which uses very few components and offers high accuracy and low cost. Anyone who owns a home freezer will no doubt appreciate the comforting presence of such a gadget which could put an end to peering at glass thermometers (or even just hoping for the best!). A casual glance at a pair of l.e.d. digits would tell
you whether your assets are being kept properly frozen!

## SHAPING UP

I recently mentioned the new $n$-channel version of the SC/MP microprocessor, and the increased attractiveness of this low cost device as a result. SC/MP rises even further in my estimation this month thanks to the announcement by National of the ISP-8A/650 peripheral chip.

The SC/MP systems to date have generally had to rely on standard CMOS or t.t.l. peripheral circuitry, and have not had the benefit of special programmable 1/O devices such as those available in the Intel 4040 and 8080 , or the Motorola 6800 families. The ISP-8A/650 changes all this by bringing together in one low cost 40 pin plastics package a 128 -word by 8 bit RAM array and two multifunction 8 bit input/output ports.
The new chip is made using $n$-channel technology and runs from the SC/MPII 5 V supply. Putting it together with an SC/MP MPU chip and a program ROM or PROM gives you a full function microcomputer using just three chips. In most systems the new RAM $1 / O$ chip could replace around a dozen standard components!


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram for a freezer thermometer using the MC14433


## G. LOVEDAY

## A vital new series on the rudiments of faults diagnosis

Probably every experimenter or constructor has experienced the frustration of finding that the circuit he has just built fails to work correctly at switch on, or after a short time in use. Assuming that the circuit has been designed and built correctly, the failure is generally caused by some component fault.

For the newcomer to electronics this can be very discouraging and the causes of failures can seem baffling. However, there are some basic rules to follow in diagnosing faults, and one learns more about electronics in the process.
The skill of rapid fault diagnosis is also very important in Test and Service Departments of the electronic industry, - and anyone wishing to enter the profession usually has to complete a suitable course of study at a technical college. For example, the City and Guilds 272 and 222, or one of the new T.E.C. courses. In the final year an examination in fault diagnosis has to be passed.

## BASIC REQUIREMENTS

What then are the basic requirements for fault diagnosis? A short list would include the following:
(a) An understanding of the way in which components work and how they fail.
(b) A good understanding of how the circuit or instrument operates.
(c) Skill in recognising fault symptoms.
(d) A systematic common sense approach to the problem.

When, for example, a faulty instrument is returned to a service department the engineer's first job is to define the fault. To do this he has to check the functional performance of the instrument and then list the symptoms associated with the fault. For a complex instrument he then has to narrow down the search for the faulty component by dividing the unit into functional blocks: power supply, oscillator, amplifier, etc. The various methods used for this are dealt with next month.
Let's first of all consider how to diagnose faults in a single electronic circuit such as the simple oscillator shown in Fig. 1.1. Like most oscillators it is made up of an amplifier, a tuned circuit, and a positive feedback loop. R1 and R2 provide forward bias for the transistor amplifier, $\mathrm{L} 1, \mathrm{C} 1$ and C2 determine the operating frequency and a portion of the output is fed back to the emitter in order to maintain the oscillations. All the components are vital for correct operation and should any one of them fail the circuit would stop producing oscillations.

## HOW AND WHY DO COMPONENTS FAIL?

Just like everything else an electronic component has a finite operating life. Stresses are acting continuously on all components. These stresses are of two kinds, operating and envir'onmental. The operating conditions of current, voltage, and power are determined by the design and naturally the life can be extended by operating the component well within its maximum rating. Environmental stresses are those caused by the surrounding conditions.


Fig. 1.1. Sinewave oscillator
High humidity, extremes of temperature and mechanical shock and vibration being three that will, if excessive, rapidly reduce the life of a component.

Take for example 'a resistor. It is subjected to continuous cycles of heating and cooling; this causes it to expand and contract and very slowly its chemical properties change. It becomes brittle and one day it will suddenly fail open circuit. Of course, not all failures are sudden and complete; a component may gradually drift out of specification causing a gradual loss of circuit performance.

Another common cause of component failure is where high voltage pulses or "spikes", generated from switched reactive loads, are transmitted along the mains lines and appear on internal power supply leads. These "spikes" can easily lead to the breakdown of semiconductors.

Table 1 shows the most likely type of failure for different types of components which would appear as follows:

## Table 1

| Component | Common type of fault |
| :---: | :---: |
| Resistors | high in value or open circuit |
| Variable resistors (pots) | open circuit or intermittent contact resulting from mechanical wear |
| Capacitors | short or open circuit |
| Wound components (inductors and transformers) | open circuit <br> or shorted turns <br> or short circuit coil to frame |
| Semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, thyristors, etc. | open or short circuit at any junction |

## DIAGNOSING FAULTS IN THE CIRCUIT

One component failure usually gives a unique set of symptoms. These being changes in the output signals and changes in dic. bias levels. Returning to the oscillator, let us imagine that L1 becomes open circuit. A possible fault since the coil is made of relatively thin wire. The signal
output would be zero and the d.c. bias voltages, measured with a standard ( $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega /$ volt) multimeter at the three test points with respect to zero volts will be:

| Test Point | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | 1.2 V | 0.6 V | 0.7 |

(meter readings with L1 open circuit)

Whereas the expected readings should be:

| Test Point | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | 2.4 V | 1.8 V | +9 V |

How can we use the first set of voltages to guide us to the faulty component? When $\mathrm{L1}$ is open circuit an equivalent circuit of the fault conditions is as shown in Fig. 1.2. There is no d.c. path for collector current, so the base emitter junction acts as a forward biased diode passing base current only. The voltage at TP2 will be low because current through R3 has fallen. Given the values and the equivalent circuit for the fault you can readily calculate that the voltage on the emitter will be approximately 0.7 V and the voltage on TP1 will be about 0.6 V above that at 1.25 V .


Fig. 1.2. Fault conditions for $L 1$ open circuit
Most readers might assume that TP3 would read zero volts but when a meter is connected from the collector to the $0 V$ rail, the base collector junction acts as a forward biased diode and so a small voltage is indicated.

When you have a set of symptoms for a particular fault try and fit the effects of the component you suspect with these results. Take for example a fault with the following symptoms:

| TP | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | 0.7 V | 0.7 V | 9 V |

(Fault readings)

Note that the voltage on TP1 is the same as that of TP2 and this indicates a possible short circuit between those points. This would mean a short circuit between the base and emitter of the transistor. If this happens all transistor action ceases, since no emitter current is going to flow across the base into the collector, and the collector voltage should rise. This then is the correct fault, since it fits the symptoms.

Now try your hand at diagnosing the following oscillator fault conditions. The answers are given at the end of the article (Answer (1)). The symptom is no oscillations.

| TP | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fault A | 0 V | 0 V | +9 V |
| Fault B | 2.5 V | 0 V | +9 V |
| Fault C | 1.2 V | 0.6 V | +9 V |
| Fault D | 2.5 V | 2 V | +9 V |

FAULTS IN A MORE DIFFICULT CIRCUIT
Many circuits contain d.c. negative feedback loops which tend to complicate diagnosis since a change in bias level at one point usually effects all voltages. A simple series regulator is a good example of this. The circuit shown in Fig. 1.3 is designed to give a relative stable output of 10 volts at 200 mA from an unstabilised 15 volt supply. A larger output current can be obtained by mounting TR'l on a heat sink. Remember, if you build the circuit for fault diagnosis, the circuit is not short circuit proof.

Most readers will have a good understanding of the operation but it's worth going over it briefly. TR1, the so called series control transistor, acts like an emitter follower so that an output voltage is provided across the potential divider R3, VR1 and R4.

A portion of the output voltage selected by VR1 appears on the base of TR2, the error amplifier, and this voltage is compared with the reference voltage from the Zener diode. Since the Zener has a fairly constant voltage across it any change in output voltage causes more or less current to flow through TR2. The output of TR2 is used to control the base of the series element TR1. Thus, if the output voltage falls, caused by an increase in load, TR2 conducts less, its collector voltage rises and TR1 is turned on more to correct the original fall in output.

When the circuit is working correctly and supply a 200 mA load current the voltages at the test points are:

| Test Point | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | $10 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 6.05 V | 5.2 V | 19 V |

normal readings

Let us start by imagining a fault caused by an open circuit Zener diode. We should expect an unstabilised output with higher ripple, and this in fact would happen. Since the emitter voltage of TR2 rises towards the unstabilised input $(+15 \mathrm{~V})$ the output must also rise because TR2 is cut off. However, the output voltage will not rise much above +12 V because the load current requires that TR1 be supplied with base current resulting in a volt drop across R2. If the load is disconnected the output voltage will increase.

The fault conditions are:

| Test Point | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | 13 V | 12.3 V | $15 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12.3 V |

D1 open circuit.

Naturally other faults will cause the output voltage to rise and for stabilisation to be lost. For example R3, VR1 or TR2 base emitter open circuit would do this. The particular symptom that points to D1 open circuit is of course


Fig. 1.3. Representative series regulator
that TP3 has risen to $+15 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$. What then would be the symptons for R3 open circuit? (See Answer (2) at end of article.)

Electrolytic capacitor Cl is included to reduce the amount of ripple on the reference voltage. Consider the effect of this becoming short circuit. The emitter of TR2 becomes zero volts, and this causes TR2 to conduct hard. TP2 falls to about 0.7 V setting up a voltage of about 1.3 V at the output (TP4). This means that TP3 must be at about 2 V , that is 0.7 V greater than TP4. The output voltage must be about twice $V_{b, e}$ of TR2 because of the potential divider R3, VR1 and R4.

Voltages for C 1 short circuit:

| Test Point | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | 2 V | 0.7 V | 0 V | 1.3 V |

Finally, try and diagnose faults from these symptoms. Voltages measured with 200 mA load. (Answer below)

| Test Point | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fault A | 0 V | 0 V | 5.2 V | 0 V |
| Fault B | 14.8 V | 0 V | 5.2 V | 0 V |
| Fault C | 7 V | 5.9 V | 5.3 V | 6.2 V |
| Fault D | 1.5 V | 0.67 V | 5.2 V | 1.5 V |
| Fault E | 13 V | 7 V | 5.2 V | 12.3 V |

## ANSWERS

(1) Fault A R1 open circuit.

Fault $B$ Base-emitter open circuit.
Fault Collector open circuit.
Fault D R3 open circuit.

(2) | TP | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | 13 V | $12 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $5 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 V |

(3) Fault A R2 open circuit.

Fault B Base/emitter open circuit.
Fault C R4 open circuit.
Fault D TR1 b/e short circuit.
Fault E TR2 b/e open circuit.
Next Month: Fault finding on systems


FRANK W. HYDE

## SOYUS/SALYUT

The failure of the Soyus 25 -Salyut 6 mission was the eighth time of disappointment for the Soviet space commission. Thirteen launches of spacecraft had been made during the year, so it would appear that there is some special reason for such a high rate of loss. In proportion this failure was the second for 1977 in the Soyus/Salyut programme, and the sixth mission in which procedural errors or the malfunction of equipment was involved during docking or in the rendezvous area.

There is a standard procedure in the Soyus/Salyut docking missions for the Soyus to be automatically guided through the rendezvous stage until it closes within 300 feet of the Salyut space station. At this point control is taken over by the commander who executes the remaining manœuvres and docking. This is done by manual control of the thrusters. The vehicle had reached this point when the trouble became such that the mission could not be completed normally. It seems that during the manual sequence it was not possible to reach a safe closing-in speed for the Soyus. One thing that seems to have had some place in the failure, was that the final positioning of the spacecraft took somewhat longer than usual. Normally the actual link up would take place at the 17 th orbit. In this case it was necessary to go to 18 orbits.
Some direct information on the activities of the cosmonauts has been given by the Observer Group at Kettering School, who have become very expert under the guidance of Mr . Cooper in plotting Soviet space activities. Several conversations between the cosmonauts and the ground station were recorded at
this time. This indicated that there had been an attempt at orbit 17 to initiate the preliminary techniques. However on the 18 th revolution Kettering heard none of the usual discussion about the equalising of pressures which takes place after a docking. On revolution 19, Kettering heard a systems check which was normal and suggested that no problems seemed to be involved. American observations revealed that the two spacecraft were close together, and seen as one object up to at least orbit 25 .
The inability of the Soyus to dock certainly meant an immediate return to earth of the vehicle and crew. Soyus missions have the facility to operate on batteries for at least two days. This enables the solar sails to be jettisoned to allow for speedier mancuuving. The return to earth of a vehicle means in any case that the docking section cannot be examined, because it is jettisoned before re-entry.

## SOVIET METEOR 2

On June 29, 1977, the Soviet Space Agency launched their first vehicle into a 98 degree sun-synchronous orbit. This is a multispectral equipped vehicle, and two scanners are involved. One is twoband and the other is four-band.

The two-band unit is designated the MSUS, and this instrument operates in the 0.5 to 0.7 , and the 0.7 to 1.1 micron bands. The resolution in these bands is 250 m , with a swath of $2,000 \mathrm{~km}$ at a height of 900 km . The four-band unit operates on the same band as the USA Landsat spacecraft. The resolution on these bands is $1,000 \times 1,600 \mathrm{~km}$, with a swath of $2,800 \mathrm{~km}$ at a height 900 km .
Although this degree of resolution does not approach that of the US spacecraft, there is the advantage that repetitive plots are made every two-three days as against the US nine day intervals. The level of resolution is, however, not sufficiently high to merit computer enhancement. In the Soviet Union the data obtained is being put to use in a number of environmental and economic spheres. These are:

Atmospheric Research. The effect of air pollution was being studied by monitoring the amount of snow melting due to increased absorption of solar energy caused by pollution laden air. Dus't storm boundaries were being monitored by the four-band instrument.
Snow Surveys. Snow cover registered over Siberia was to within $5 \%$ of the total area by the twoband equipment, and within $15 \%$ of the total by the four-band equipment.
Geology. Continental and regional structural units have been monitored, and geotectonic maps have been produced, on a scale of $1: 5$ million for 50 million kilometres. The extremely wide field of view has been used to define extra large fault lines and massive circular
structures which would have required image mosaics to observe by any other method.
Agriculture. Both the two- and four-band instruments have been used to examine vegetation stress conditions. The grazing grass over an area of 50 million hectares has been assessed to within 100 kg .

## INTELSTAT 5

This satellite, to be launched in late 1979 will be provided with flight tested instrumentation which has been emphasised as a prerequisite for efficient missions in the future. This design will have an improved capacity over the Intelstats 4A. There will be 12,000 twoway circuits which will double the capacity compared to the 4 A design. There will, however, be a number of departures from the previous designs. Intelstat 5 will be the first to use the $14 / 11 \mathrm{gHz}(\mathrm{K}$ band) region of the radio frequency spectrum as well as the traditional $6 / 4 \mathrm{gHz}$ (C band) region. The total band width will therefore be 1 gHz . The uplink is at the higher frequency and the down link is at the lower frequency. Frequency re-use is by both spacial and polarisation diversity. Three axis stabilisation of the vehicle is installed, and is to be launched by shuttle.

New technology is going to be introduced. Although the tried and tested travelling wave guide systems are being retained, the introduction of graphite fibre reinforced plastics for antennas will be a great advantage. The structures too will benefit from these techniques. In some cases the solid state technology will be fully exploited in order to reduce weight. But since the innovation of new techniques is largely governed by ministries, it may be some time before the field effect transistor replaces the tunnel diode in spite of superior performance.

There are six communications antennas which link the spacecraft with the Earth. The down link operates on 4 gHz having an 88 element feed array. Each feed horn produces a small spot beam whose phase and amplitude are controlled by an associated feed network. The individual beams merge to form a composite beam of the proper shape and offset to serve the desired area of the Earth's surface.
There is a 6 gHz hemizone receive uplink antenna, a 4 gHz global coverage transmit horn, a 6 gHz global coverage receive horn, and two identical $14 / 11 \mathrm{gHz}$ spot beam antennas. Each of these spot beams generate uplink and downlink beams.

The spacecraft is to be kept to within $\pm 0.1$ deg. of its assigned longitude, and $\pm 0.1$ deg. of its equatorial plane. Other limits for pitch, roll and yaw are not yet given, but it is expected that they may be in the region of $\pm 0.2$ deg. in roll and pitch, with a limit of $\pm 0.4$ in yaw. The power supply is by solar cell, and cadmium batteries which will operate during eclipse periods. The total power available will be 1,205 watts.

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THIS breadboard system is designed to facilitate developing, or experimenting with circuits without the need for continual soldering and desoldering. It not only saves time, but also reduces the risk of burning components and/or fingers.

The board can accommodate i.c. packages with up to 20 pins, as well as discrete components, but the concept is capable of being expanded to any desired size. It is constructed from Veroboard and i.c. socket strip (200 sockets).

## CONSTRUCTION

The Veroboard is cut according to Fig. 1 which gives four groups of 10 electrically separate modes, each mode having sockets. The i.c. socket strip is cut and trimmed as
in Fig. 2, and the sharp edges are removed with a file. The socket strips are then inserted in the Veroboard.

## SOLDERING

Each group of ten strips is retained in the Veroboard using a spare finger, and one end of each strip is soldered. When all strips are secure, each joint is resoldered while its respective strip is positioned perpendicular to the board. The other end pins of the strips are then soldered. The three inside pins of each strip are not soldered.

## INSULATION

Because of the close proximity of the stocket strips on the board, it is necessary to provide insulation between

adjacent rows of sockets, to avoid accidental shorts between rows. Any insulating material will be sufficient, but 6 mm strips of thin plastics material, 110 mm long, cut from an ice cream container proved to be very suitable. These are inserted between the socket strips and also help to maintain the alignment of the four groups of sockets.

## MOUNTING

The board is mounted on a small block of wood, being held just clear by spacers on the screws. A piece of hardboard, with several suitably sized holes drilled in it, may be screwed to the block to serve as a panel for holding switches, pots and sockets.

## USE

External connections to the board, and jumper leads between stips should be made from single core bell wire. The board as designed is capable of accommodating a wide variety of circuits, and with reasonable care, should give long and trouble free service. Should any of the sockets become deformed after prolonged or over enthusiastic use, it is an easy and inexpensive matter to remove the offending strip, and replace it with a new one.


## Ideal for many board games

The basic idea for this electronic die developed with the idea of having a hand-held unit that would be small and have a long battery life. Because of the latter it was desirable to display a number from the die by simply switching the unit on by depressing a pushbutton; releasing the push-switch isolates the battery and switches the unit off.
The display, in the $H$ format, consists of seven light emitting diodes gated in such a way to produce the six required numbers.
To obtain a random number from the die a high frequency multivibrator is gated on and off by a much slower read rate oscillator. By making the mark to space ratio of this read rate oscillator large and the frequency of the other multivibrator high. sufficient difference in the number of cycles allowed through into the display each read rate pulse is assured and the randomness in the decoded number does not appear weighted toward any number.

## DESCRIPTION

To decode in binary the required number of states, three JK flip-flops are required. In this design DTL 9093 devices are used, two being contained in one 14 pin dual-inline package.

To fully decode the seven diode matrix of l.e.d.s the minimum gating required is two, two input nand gates and one three input nand. Conveniently one can use three, three input NAND gates contained in one package, i.e. SN7410 strapping the inputs on two of the gates.

Reference to Fig. 1 the circuit diagram, will show that the three JK flip-flops are connected in series, the decoding takes place as indicated in Fig. 2 which shows total display.

On binary seven Q2 and Q3 are reset leaving inverse Q1 output high and hence D1 on since this is connected to Q I


Author's prototype, although any box can be used


Fig. 1. Circuit of die

| No. | LED DISPLAY |  |  | No. | LED DISPLAY |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| 2 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 5 | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| 3 | O |  | $\bigcirc$ | 6 | - |  | $\bigcirc$ |

Fig. 2. Showing the l.e.d. display for a count up to six


Fig. 3. Upper side pattern of the main p.c.b. shown full size


Fig. 5. Upper side pattern of the display board shown full size


Fig. 6. Lower side pattern of the display board shown full size


Fig. 7. Component layout of the display p.c.b. (upper side) note that the print pattern shown is of the upper side with underside connections shown with blobs


Fig. 4. Lower side pattern of the main board shown full size


Fig. 8. Component layout of the main board (upper side). Print pattern shown is of the upper side with all underside connections shown with blobs

Table 1

| No. | $\overline{\mathbf{0}} 1$ | $\overline{\mathbf{Q}} 2$ | $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table showing the binary decoding necessary to drive the l.e.d. display

As can be seen gate IC 3 a resets the two flip-flops when the three input lines correspond to 111. Similarly gate IC3c decodes two l.e.d.s concerned only with displaying six. By considering the various states indicated in Table 1 one can follow how the decoding works.

Transistor TR7 feeds $0-5$ volt pulses into IC1a on the first JK flip-flop input. TR3 and TR2 constitute a multivibrator oscillating at approximately 50 kHz . This square wave is fed into the base of TR7 continuously but only appears at the output on collector TR7 when TR6 is off. TR6 is gated on and off by the multivibrator TR5, TR4.

TR1 drops the 9 volt battery to 5 volts while providing good regulation until the battery is finished. Cl is included to avoid the 50 kHz being modulated with multivibrator pulses from TR4, TR5 so avoiding any possible synchronisation.

## CONSTRUCTION

A double sided printed circuit board is shown in Figs. 3 through to 8 . Construction whether on the printed circuit board or other means is straightforward but it is very necessary to ensure the l.e.d.s are the correct way round before soldering them in.

## THE DIE IN USE

Once Sl is depressed pulses are immediately fed into $C_{1}$ because TR6 should be hard off in this initial condition. The first number to be displayed will thus appear almost simultaneously, keeping the button down: the display will be seen to gate again after a display period of approximately $1-2$ seconds. This will be recognisable because all the l.e.d.s will glow softly for a very short period, another number will then be displayed; this proçess continues as long as the die is left on.

Games such as Monopoly require two throws of the die and conveniently by leaving the die on, two numbers are


Interior view of die

COMPONENTS . . .
Resistors

| R1, R2, R12, R13, R14 | $270 \Omega \Omega$ | (5 off) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R11 | $390 \Omega$ |  |
| R15 | $470 \Omega$ |  |
| R10 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| R3, R4, R7 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| R5, R8, R9 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| R6 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |

$\frac{1}{8}$ watt (carbon)
Capacitors
C1, C2, C3
C4, C5
$50 \mu \mathrm{~F} 6$ volt electrolytic
$0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ disc ceramic

## Semiconductors

TR2, TR3

ZTX500
TR1, TR4, 5, 6, 7
IC1, IC2
ZTX300
9093 (Bi-Pak)
SN7410
TIL209
5.6 V 200 mW Zener

Miscellaneous
PP3 battery snap and 9 V battery
Pushbutton switch
Miniature jack socket
displayed then the die is passed around. Unfortunately in the heat of play distrust does sometimes creep in when getting say two sixes. To avoid this a jack socket with a plug and extension lead complete with pushbutton wired in parallel with SI facilitates leaving the die in the middle of the board where everyone can seen the number thrown, merely passing the pushswitch round when one has had a go. The PP3 battery when used in this way proves economical, consequently a larger battery is not needed making miniaturisation of the whole unit easy.

Alihough car radios and tape players are fitted into some cars, many less endowed motorists would like to use their domestic battery-operated radios, radio/ recorders or recorders in their cars at times such as during holidays, long journeys or more permanently and would prefer to use the car battery supply instead of the internal costly dry batteries. This article describes a unit which can be used for such a purpose.

Measurements have shown that under normal operating conditions the nominal 12 V available from the car battery can vary from 10 V to 14.5 V , a tremendous variation, and means must therefore be provided to obtain from such a varying input voltage an output voltage which varies very little from the one required, such as $6 \mathrm{~V}, 7.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or 9 V .

It is a highly desirable feature of any circuit but particularly one for constructors that excellent performance is designed in and no adjustments or tailoring of component values is necessary when it is made up. This circuit has this feature.

## CURRENT LIMITING

The energy available from a car battery is very considerable indeed and it is not impossible for wiring damage to result from breakdowns or accidental short circuits in equipment connected to a car battery system unless safety measures are taken. This unit includes such measures and its outputs can be short-circuited indefinitely without any ill effects. Under such çonditions the output current falls to a low value and remains almost cut off until the short circuit is cleared.

The components used are not critical and similar alternatives should be quite satisfactory. Silicon transistors and diodes should be used, however, because they operate satisfactorily at higher temperatures than germanium types.

## THE CIRCUIT

The circuit is shown in Fig. 1 and may first of all be considered with D3 omitted and D2 short-circuited. It will then be seen to consist of a stabilised voltage provided by the Zener diode Dl fed from the unstabilised input via R1.

To this stabilised voltage point is connected a complementary emitter follower TR1 and TR2, the output being
taken from the emitter of TR1 which is also connected to the collector of TR2. If the circuit was used in this form it would provide a stabilised output voltage of about 0.5 V lower than that of the Zener diode, but if the output was overloaded, particularly if it was short-circuited, the transistors would be destroyed.

The inclusion of D2 prevents the output current rising beyond a chosen limit. For a given set of other components the maximum current is determined by the value of R2 and when this current is reached D2 becomes reverse biased and ceases to conduct. Even if the output is shortcircuited the output current will not increase beyond the chosen value. However, under such conditions TR2 would have the full input voltage applied across it and as it would also be passing maximum current it would be dissipating maximum wattage. Unless means were provided to dissipate the heat generated by this wattage, TR2 would become overheated and damage result. Much more cooling would therefore have to be provided than necessary


Fig. 1. Circuit of stabilised p.s.u.


Fig. 2. Veroboard layout and track cutting details
under all conditions except severe overload such as a short circait.

If D3 is included such a severe overload causes the diode to conduct, the Zener diode is almost shorted out, TR1 and TR2 become almost non-conducting and the short circuit output current is determined mainly by R1 in series with D3 and the output load or short circuit all across the battery circuit. This current is very small so under severe overload conditions the power dissipated in TR2 is negligibly small and cooling arrangements for normal output only need be provided.

## CHANGING THE OUTPUT

In this circuit the output voltage is almost exactly that of the Zener diode used and an output of $6 \mathrm{~V}, 7.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or 9 V may be obtained by merely fitting a Zener of the appropriate voltage. No meter is needed for setting-up purposes. The normal current required by the sort of load for which this unit was designed is up to 150 mA and a current of at least 250 mA has therefore been made available to provide an adequate margin.

There is a possible problem of starting current which in the case of brush type recorder motors is very much higher than the run current. It is this characteristic which makes them attain their running speed very quickly and is why they are so suitable for cassette recorders. However, the starting current can be up to ten times the run current and it is possible that with some recorders the unit as shown will not start up if the recorder is switched on before power is applied to the input of the stabiliser.

COMPONENTS . .

## Resistors

| R1 | $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| R2 | $3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\frac{1}{2} W$ | $10 \%$ carbon |

Capacitor C1 $\quad 0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester film

Semiconductors

| TR1 | BD132 |
| :--- | :--- |
| TR2 | BC108 |
| D1 | BZY88C9V1 9.1V 400 mW Zener |
| D2, D3 | BYX10 (2 off) |

## Miscellaneous

Veroboard, heat sink, nuts, bolts and lock washers.


If this is regarded as a drawback it can be overcome by putting another similar diodc in series with D3. Although the short circuit current is then somewhat higher than when one diode is used it is very much less than with no diode and no starting problem will arise.

Capacitor Cl is included to eliminate any possibility of the circuit oscillating at high frequencies.

## PERFORMANCE

The unit described has been used in a typical family car to operate a cassette recorder and has given no trouble. At an output of 100 mA the voltage varies from 9.08 V to 9.13 V if the input voltage varies from 10 V to 15 V .

At a steady 12 V input the output voltage varies from 9.1 V to 9.05 V if the output current varies from 100 mA to 250 mA .

The output current into a short circuit is 10 mA .

## CONSTRUCTION

The layout of this unit is not critical as indicated in Fig. 2.

It is not always realised just how difficult are the conditions in which the "electrics" in cars operate. Vibration and temperature variations are two of the real environmental hazards. Anything which can vibrate loose or break loose will do so. Leads, components and screws must be very secure, particularly with any sub-assemblies constructed.

The temperature in a car can vary from below freezing to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or above during a year and due regard of this must be taken when choosing components.

Where no convenient connection, such as a cigarette lighter socket, is available it is quite simple to run a separate lead or leads to the car battery or fuse box, but a fuse should be incorporated somewhere in the "live" lead.
The easiest way of doing this is by means of a lead mounted fuse if a lead is taken directly to the battery. If the lead is taken to the fuse box it is best to choose the position, often marked "AUX", which connects to such things as the clock, roof lamp, heater, etc. Failure of wiring will not then put the car out of action.

Final parameters are material and application dependent, but in general bubbles can be supplied to 812 mm ( 32 in ) diameter and beyond. Other shapes are available but this is dependent on sheet dimensions. In-house facilities include normal engineering functions such as turning, drilling and bending.

Further particulars of this design service can be obtained from Viglen Acrylics Ltd., Dept. P.E., 2 Madrid Road, London, SW13.

## DISPLAY CABINET

With so much happening recently in the field of microprocessors and t.v. games, particularly in the constructor magazines, it is interesting to see that Mentor Electronics have just introduced a universal cabinet for V.D.U's.

Ideal for such applications as computer terminals, t.v. games, audio equipment and test gear, the Jubilee cabinet is injection moulded from Noryl highimpact thermoplastic material. It has a moulded-in blower opening, which could be used for a small speaker grille, ventilation grilles and component mounting pillars and bosses.

The front keyboard plate is held in place by an acrylic screen. The cabinet is available unpainted or painted in a textured black and light grey.

The Jubilee housing measures 533 mm $\times 493 \mathrm{~mm} \times 387 \mathrm{~mm}$, costs $£ 79$ and is available from Mentor Electronics Ltd., Dept P.E., Ryefield Crescent, Northwood, Middlesex, HA6 1NN.

## ADJUSTABLE VICE

A precision made bench vice which should interest both the model making and electronic constructor enthusiast is now available from Greenwood Electronics, manufacturers of professional soldering irons and equipment.

The Oryx Model 1 B vice is a versatile tool with 89 mm jaws and is fully


The Oryx 1B adjustable bench vice from Greenwood Electronics
adjustable to rotate through 360 degrees and can be locked in any position. The vice is equipped with nylon jaw linings giving a firm grip with no damage to the work piece. Jaw linings are replaceable. The main components of the vice are cast in high tensile strength lightweight alloy and finished in stove enamelled green.

Cost of the Oryx IB bench vice is $£ 19.95$ plus VAT at 8 per cent and is available from Greenwood Electronics, Dept P.E., Portman Road, Reading, Berks, RG3 1NE.

## NEW TURN

Coinciding with their move to new trading premises, Trueturn Electronics have regraded their popular standard TT wirewound potentiometer series into three classes. Grade "A" devices are guaranteed to have $a \pm 1$ per cent linearity and resistance tolerance. Grade "B" are guaranteed to $\pm 3$ per cent and grade " $C$ " $\pm 5$ per cent, but nearer to 3 per cent linearity in practice.

The overall resistance range has been extended to 47 ohms and 47 kilohms.

The grade " $A$ " range is more suited to applications in telecommunications and instrumentation. While grade "C" range is more suited to commercial and constructors less stringent requirements.

Further details, prices and nearest stockists can be obtained from Trueturn Electronics Ltd., Dept. P.E., 2/3 Golden Square, London, W1R 3AD.

## NOTE

We have been asked by Semiconductor Specialists to point out that they are not able to deal with individual enquiries or orders for the kit of piano i.c.s mentioned on page 7 of our Supplement in the November 1977 issue.

All enquiries and orders for these chips should be placed with Maplin Electronic Supplies, P.O. Box 3, Rayleigh, Essex SS6 8LR.

Futuristic plastics hi fi console by Viglen Acrylics



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

Why not submit your idea? Any idea published will be awarded payment according to its merits.

Articles submitted for publication should conform to the usual practices of this journal, e.g. with regard to abbreviations and circuit symbols. Diagrams should be on separate sheets, not inserted in the text.

Each idea submitted must be accompanied by a declaration to the effect that it is the original work of the undeìsigned, and that it has not been accepted for publication elsewhere.

## TOUCH ACTUATED GENERATOR



Fig. 1

THIS pulse generator provides extended pulses and is controlled by finger contact. It has the added advantage of the output being able to be held in a low or a high state.

The Nand gates of ICl (Fig. 1), form a Schmitt trigger fed from the series diode/resistor combination D1-R2, connected to the gate of the f.e.t. The output from the Schmitt is fed to the clock of a D-type flip-flop (IC2) connected in the divide by two mode. Two capacitors provide feedback from the output of the flip-flop.

Capacitor Cl , feeds the gate of the f.e.t., which, in turn controls the current flowing through R1, D1, and R2.

Hence the potential at the input to the Schmitt will rise and fall according to the state of charge of C1. The rate at which this potential changes is governed by the value of C 2 . With this absent the highest pulse frequency attained is 25 Hz .

When the gate is low less current will flow through D1 and vice versa. Thus, the input at ICI/pin 3 is alternately low and high, giving a low and high output at Q , which is at one half the frequency.

It is interesting to note that if $\mathbf{C} 2$ is very much greater than C 1 , then it is C 2 that controls the pulse width. For example when C 2 is $4,700 \mathrm{pF}$,
the pulse width is about 10 s .
The values of capacitors shown in the diagram, give a pulse frequency of about 0.5 Hz .

The generator is initiated, merely by finger contact on the lower plate. If it is desired to hold the output at one level or another, finger contact on the upper plate will hold the output until released. Both the touch plates should be situated close to mains wiring.
P. R. G. Reynolds,

Benfleet,
Essex

## SIMPLE TIMESETTING FOR THE MK50250/253

## Fig. 1

$H^{\text {aving }}$ recently built an alarm clock using the MK50250/253 range of digital clock i.c.s it was found that the less technical members of the family had some diffioulty in understanding the correct procedure for setting the clock accurately, so it was decided to simplify the time setting procedure, the new arrangement being as follows:
(1). On altering the time, i.e. depressing one or more of the time advance buttons S3 and S4, the clock widl automatically be stopped from counting.
(2). A single push switch (S1) should be used to re-start the clock.
(3). The clock will not stop on altering the alarm time.

The circuit shown in Fig. 1 uses a CD4001 cmos quad NOR gate to perform the required logic functions, and is shown with connections to the MK 50250/253 clock i.c. The 18 V clock supply is dropped to the 15 V required by the cmos. The required level interfacing is achieved using R5, R7 and R6, R8.

It should be noted that with this particular i.c. in this arrangement the alarm time cannot be set unless the clock time is set and running. The circuit can be adapted to suit other clock i.c.s that have similar time setting arrangements to the MK50250/ 253.
F. Dart,

Glasgow

## NOVEL STABILISER CIRCUIT

|F an $n$-channel field effect transistor is used to drive an n.p.n. bipolar device, benefit can be derived from the fact that, for normal openation within the characteristics of both devices, the gate of a low- or mediumtolerance f.e.t. will lie some volts negative to the bipolar emitter.

One useful application of such a combination is an adaptation of the familiar source-resistor-biased f.e.t. constant current device, when more current is required than the f.e.t. alone would provide.

A conventional n.p.n. series voltage stabiliser suffers the disadvantage that its base must be positive to the stabilised output and must therefore be


Fig. 1
fed either from the crude d.c. at the reservoir capacitor or from a separately controlled supply. An f.e.t. driving the series element overcomes this disadvantage and enables a novel circuit (Fig. 1) to be constructed with both the gate and the reference diode fed from the output.

The simple arrangement shown will provide 1 A at an output impedance of 50 milliohms.
P. Smith,
Burnley,
Lancs

## SIMPLE LIE DETECTOR

N this skin resistance indicator the output from a 741 operational amplifier is used to control the frequency of a cmos voltage controlled oscillator. The base frequency, with the components shown is 300 Hz with a control voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{r}}$, at zero rising to 5 kHz at a control voltage of 10 V .
The 741 is operated in the differential mode. Here, the voltage applied to the non-inverting terminal (pin 3) via the probes, is compared to the voltage at the inverting terminal (pin 2). This latter voltage will be held at one half of the supply voltage by the two $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors. Thus, as the skin resistance decreases, the voltage at pin 3 increases to become more positive than that at pin 2. The point at which this occurs is set by means of VR2.
The increase in the output voltage, causes an increase in the output frequency from the v.c.o. Potentiometers VR1/2 are interactive and are adjusted to give a suitable starting frequency at the v.c.o. output.


Fig. 1

The circuit may be used to monitor changes in skin resistance under stress (or relaxation!) for biofeedback or other purposes. Supply rails down to 6 V may be used without any real degradation in performance.
The output may be quite easily detected using a crystal earpiece.

For the greatest sensitivity the probes should be connected to alternate strips of copper if the circuit is made up on Veroboard.
P. R. G. Reynolds, $\begin{array}{r}\text { Benfleet, }\end{array}$

Benfleet,

## TAPE REGORDER PEAK LEVEL INDIGATOR

Many of the high quality tape decks presently available utilise VU meters to monitor the recording levels in each stereo channel. Unfortunately, only the most sophisticated and expensive models provide any indication of the peak level rather than the average level. Because of this, it is possible for overloads to go unnoticed, especially in percussive music.
The purpose of this circuit is to form an add-on unit to perform this function. The input level is sensed for each channel by gates acting as


Fig. 1

Schmitt triggers (Fig. 1). They have present a d.c. bias which sets the input level at which triggering occurs. Their outputs are fed to a monostable type circuit which lights the J.e.d. in a short pulse for each input peak.
I have found the best setting for the bias pot. to be at the point
where the l.e.d. is just turning on with a two-tone sine wave input to the deck which gives a level of about +2 VU .
R. J. Crowther, Stourbridge

## MODEL TRAIN SPEED CONTROLLER



THE main disadvantage with many model train controllers is that they do not give a linear control of train speed. The following circuit gives a linear control enabling the train's speed to be set anywhere between a very slow pace and full speed (Fig. 1).

Mark-space variation in oscillator output is used to change the power output to the motor. Circuit operation is as follows: T1, the bridge rectifier and Cl provide a smooth d.c.
supply of about 12 V to the motor. S2 reverses the train's direction of travel. TR1 and TR2 form an astable multivibrator whose frequency ef operation is about 200 Hz and whose mark-space ratio is variable from about $1: 11$ to about $18: 1$.
The output from TR2 is current amplified by the Darlington pair TR3 and TR4 and applied to C2 and the motor. S 2 reverses the train's direction of travel.

R1 serves as a current limiting re-
sistor in the event that the rails are shorted together.
Transistor types and component values are not too critical and the circuit can probably be built up from near value components. Component layout is not critical and the circuit can easily be built on a small piece of Veroboard.
G. Hughes,

## TWO WIRE/TWO WAY BELL SYSTEM

IN the home the use of an intercom is seldom necessary as the most usual "calls" are to come in for meals, to answer the door/telephone or even to watch a particular television programme. I think that it is also fair to say that a bell is louder than an intercom so if communication with a shed, garage or workshop is required a bell is the best bet to be heard above the noise of the drilling, filing, sawing and hammering that can often be present.

Having decided to use a bell system for two way communication, there are two existing ways. The first (Fig. 1a) uses one battery/transformer with three connecting wires. The second (Fig. ib) uses two batteries/transformers and only two connecting wires. Batteries are very expensive and decay with time, even without use, so a transformer is cheaper in the long-run.

This leaves the choice of using an extra transformer or an extra core in the connecting cable. These can easily work out at the same cost, so how about using neither?
This is the object of my circuit in Fig. 1c. Here the direction of the current determines which bell rings, the direction being set by the push switches. Since each bell runs on alternate mains half cycles, it is run

on d.c. so if your bell has terminals marked positive and negative, connect it up as shown. When both switches are pushed at the same time both bells will ring without damage to anything.

If you have to run a long length of cable it will be much cheaper to use one conductor with the earth as the common. This is shown in Fig. Id.

No details about the bells/buzzers or transformer have been given as they do not have to be matched precisely at all. Transformers which could not supply the necessary current continuously, because of the heating effect of the current, can be

(c)

used as the bells will only be on for a very short time. In the same way the transformer voltage can be in excess of the rated value for the bells. In fact it is desirable to run the bells from a higher voltage transformer than recommended by the manufacturers as it is being run from a half wave rectified supply.
L. O. Green,

Norwich

A combination of the best features of analogue and digital instrumentation, employing auto-ranging from 0.3 V up to 100 V , together with polarity indication. These features make it simple to use and foolproof, in addition to its high accuracy ( $\pm \mathbf{2} \%$ ) and input impedance ( $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ).

## anacricat <br> ELECTRONICS

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## Plus... Part 2. of Our Important New FAULT FINDING Series

## The RHYTHM GENERATOR



Tне only language that CHAMP is programmed to understand is hexadecimal, and therefore to be able to talk to it a hexadecimal keyboard is required, and for it to talk back, a hexadecimal display is required. Hexadecimal is a base 16 number system which we human beings represent with 16 separate characters, namely 0 to 9 and A to F ; and which CHAMP represents with a four bit binary word from 0000 to $1111(0000=0$, and $1111=$ F). Every time we press a single key therefore, we enter a four bit word or "nibble" into CHAMP's internal registers, two presses being necessary to enter a single instruction word of eight bits, and three presses being necessary to enter a single address word of 12 bits.

The hexadecimal notation is useful because it enables us to enter data much quicker than would be possible with binary notation, and because codes for the various instructions in the 4040 instruction set are much easier to remember and use in this format. This makes program writing and debugging much simpler than would be possible if binary, or even octal were employed. The hexadecimal character set can also be represented on the cheap and freely available seven segment l.e.d. display devices, albeit in a stylised form.

## CALCULATOR

As the basis of our hexadecimal keyboard/display unit we need 16 separate keys and several seven segment display digits, and of course, this combination is handily available in the form of any cheap four function calculator, making the use of such a unit the natural choice. The advantages of using a calculator rather than building
from scratch are that firstly, all the case and hardware construction has been done already, and secondly, it is unlikely that you can buy a 16 digit keyboard and an eight digit display, with drivers, for the price! Cheap "throw away" calculators can now be found for less than five pounds, and there are numerous first generation machines no longer in use, and left lying around gathering dust. For CHAMP we chose to use one of the early Sinclair Cambridge machines which were produced in very large numbers, and the result was a very compact and economical keyboard/display unit at very low cost.

We realise that you may not be able to lay your hands on such a machine, and if this is the case it should be possible, using the design and notes presented in CHAMP-5, to adapt most cheap four function calculators to suit, or even to build from scratch if you prefer.

## HOW THE DISPLAY WORKS

Referring back to Fig. 2.3, you will see that there are two 75491 i.c.s (top right,) and these drive the segments of the seven segment display in the calculator. The eight inputs for the 75491 (seven segments plus decimal point) are provided by the 4265 programmable i/o chip which uses ports X and Y for this purpose. The CHAMP display is an eight digit unit and is of course driven in multiplex fashion, and this requires an additional eight control lines to select the currently active digit.

Rather than produce these digit strobes on the CHAMP board itself, a shift register controlled by only two wires from CHAMP, is used instead. The shift register, along with other circuitry, is situated inside the calculator case.


Fig. 5.1. Method of driving the display direct from RAM. A 'replica'' of the energised segments is stored, so that no decoding i.c.s. are necessary. Logic 1 in $4002=$ Lo'. Logic 1 on $4265 \mathrm{o} / \mathrm{p}=\mathrm{Hi}^{\prime}=$ segment "on"

The CHOMP display/driver software loads a single logic 1 into the shift register, and then clocks it along to enable each digit in turn. When the logic 1 "drops off the end" of the shift register it is replaced, at the correct time, by a new one at the data input to the register.

The display driver software is responsible for making sure that the correct segment information is presented to the display at the correct digit time. It achieves this by keeping a replica code for the required display in the 4002 data RAM; reading out the data for each segment in turn to the 4265 , and then going back to do it again when digit eight has been displayed, and a fresh logic 1 has been presented to the register.

The display replica is held in 4002 chip zero, register zero, where the available 16 four bit characters are used in pairs to hold the complete eight digit by eight segment display readout. This can be seen more clearly by referring to Fig. 5.1, which shows how the ram characters map onto the display digits. Notice that the replica is already in seven segment code when stored in the ram by CHOMP. Because the replica is not in binary, no external decoder chips are necessary to drive the display. The decoding is executed using software by means of a "look-up" table, and this will be examined in detail next month.

One advantage of driving the display in this fashion is that user programmes can drive the segments in any way -they please. For example, as decimal digits only, as a full alphabet of characters (which can just about be done with some improvisation), or simply as a " 0 " and " 1 " binary display.

When CHOMP is running, only six of the possible eight display digits are used, the left-most three being used for address or data entries and dumps, and the three right-most digits being used to show the current value of the address pointer maintained by CHOMP. User programmes can of course employ all eight digits, and there is no need to write any display driver software because the CHOMP subroutine DDRV handles all eight digits, and can be called by a user programme when required.

## HOW THE KEYBOARD WORKS

By using a four bit output port, a four bit input port, and some software, the 4040 chip can easily encode and debounce a 16 key keyboard, and even has a special instruction, KBP (keyboard process), available to make the job simple. Despite this, CHAMP does not use software for this purpose, and uses instead a hardware keyboard encoder and debounce circuit; so perhaps a word of explanation is called for. During the CHAMP design process it was realised that the addition of software for keyboard purposes would make the use of two 4702A chips necessary to house CHAMP, and for economy reasons this was not desirable. In addition, the two four bit ports required would not be available on the 4265 and so some extra port hardware would be necessary, which could either be an extra 4265 or some TTL to do the same job. These two things together made the apparently simple software solution untenable in this particular case, and this constitutes, we think, an interesting example of the hardware/software trade off which is necessary in any microprocessor system design.

The hardware encoder/debouncer is in fact quite simple, and requires just four tTL packages, three of which are housed in the calculator case itself. Two 74148 eight input priority encoders with their active-low outputs nored together by a 7400 gate provide the 16 key to four bit binary encoding function, and the debouncing is achieved with the aid of a 74123 dual monostable.

## KEYBOARD/DISPLAY CIRCUIT

Figure 5.2 shows the internal circuitry of the keyboard and display and also covers the interface of this unit to the CHAMP main board. This circuit is intended for direct use by those who have a Sinclair Cambridge calculator of the correct type, but can also be used by those with a similar calculator, and by those who intend to build a unit from scratch. All that is in fact required from the calculator is the eight digit seven segment display


Fig. 5.2. Complete keyboard/display system showing the interconnections to CHAMP board. The shaded area shows which components are mounted on the Veroboard within the calculator case


Fig. 5.2a. Driver circuitry for $\mathbf{0 . 1 2 5}$ inch I.e.d. display digits. The diode ( 1 N4148) is only required when some of the cathodes are driven by a 75492 i.c.
unit (which must be a small common cathode l.e.d. unit), the digit drive circuitry (which may be discrete transistors or a 75492 chip), and the keyboard array itself (which must be capable of being rewired as 16 single keys with one common connection). The calculator mos chip and all other circuitry is not required and can be removed. Some more recent calculator designs drive the digit lines directly from the LSI chip without separate digit drivers, and if you have one of these, then the required drivers can be added by using either a pair of 75492 s or eight silicon n.p.n. transistor stages of the type shown in Fig. 5.2a. Anyone building from scratch (why not build it on the breadboard?) can use the Fig. 5.2a driver circuitry, and must add their own l.e.d. display. In this case it is important not to use the 0.3 in or 0.6 in type of discrete l.e.d. because these have a voltage drop which is "too high for comfort" on the 5 V supply scheme employed here. Only small $0 \cdot 125$ in common cathode arrays are suitable.
Those using other calculators, or building from scratch, may also find it necessary to alter the value of the current limiting resistors R51 to R58 on the main board to achieve a satisfactory display intensity.

## ADDITIONAL CIRCUITRY

Returning to Fig. 5.2, display, drivers, and keyboard components can be identified which form part of the original calculator, and also the additional components which must be mounted inside the calculator case.

Four integrated circuits are added to the calculator, as we shall see later, and these are mounted on a small piece of Veroboard which may be housed in the battery compartment of the Sinclair Cambridge. The digit drive shift register is formed by IC4, with its A data input driven by output Z 3 of the 4265 , and its clock input driven by output $\mathrm{Z2}$, under the control of the CHOMP software. The eight outputs of the 74164, are the digit strobes and are applied to the display via digit drivers which in the case of the Sinclair unit, are already available on the calculator p.c.b. The 75492 driver has only six stages, and to make this up to eight, Sinclair have added two discrete transistor stages, but this poses a small problem when working from 5 V supplies because the difference in voltage drops between the two types of driver causes a difference in l.e.d. digit brightness. This was easily cured in our keyboard unit by adding silicon diodes in series with the discrete driver outputs. Anyone who used all 75492 drivers, or all transistor drivers, should of course omit these diodes.
Integrated circuits IC3, IC5 and IC6 form the keyboard encoder, where IC5 and IC6 are 74148 eight input priority encoders, which give a three bit binary output code corresponding to the active input line with the highest numerical weighting. To get a full 16 line encoder, two 74148 devices are cascaded using the output enable and input enable facility provided on these chips. Chip IC3 provides the final three low order BCD bits and the common "group strobe" which is present when any key is pressed, the high order bcd bit being taken directly from the enable output of the 8 to $F$ encoder. This encoder scheme is simple and very effective, having the advantage of requiring a very simple switching array of 16 s.p.s.t. keys with one side of all of these wired common to 0 V . This overcomes a major obstacle when using a cheap calculator keyboard, because almost any design can be rewired into this configuration from the "row and column" matrix usually employed. The type of matrix used in a calculator design varies a great deal, but a little careful thought should be
enough to enable a CHAMP builder to adapt any design to suit this simple new requirement.

As you can see, a total of 17 connections are required between the keyboard unit and the CHAMP main board, which poses a bit of a problem because 16 -way sockets have been chosen as Standard. The solution was to carry the 15 logic signals using the standard 16 -way ribbon cable connection system, and to add two extra wires for the 0 V and +5 V power supply to the keyboard. As you can see in the photographs, these two extra wires were the two "outers" of an 18 -way ribbon cable connection, and were terminated at the CHAMP end by means of sleeved Soldercon pins which can be pushed on to terminal pins adjacent to SK3 on the main board. This arrangement has worked well in practice, and allows the keyboard to be disconnected easily when required.

## KEYBOARD CONSTRUCTION

From now on, we will be considering the keyboard design used with the CHAMP prototype, and this means that details which follow relate only to a particular version of the Sinclair Cambridge which uses the Texas Instruments' TMS0801 calculator chip. This type of Cambridge can be recognised by the fact that it has a ce button between the c button and the on/OFF switch, whereas some others have a K button.

Start by dismantling the case. This is achieved by locating a screwdriver in the slot around the side of the case and twisting. The buttons and keyplates are held in position by means of a plastics retaining frame which has three studs protruding through the circuit board which are welded on the component side. Lay the calculator circuit board face down on a flat surface and snip the welded studs away, then lift the circuit board off and you should be left with the key buttons and their retaining frame. The stainless steel keyplate will be left attached to the circuit board by means of the on/OFF switch, and this should be removed, together with its thin plastics insulating spacer. Put these parts aside for later use. If you have any trouble with this part of the modification, refer to Fig. 5.3.


Fig. 5.3. A guide to the basic construction of the Sinclair 0801 keyboard assembly

## COMPONENT REMOVAL

Using Fig. 5.4, identify and remove the following unwanted components:

```
\(\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{C} 4\).
D1, D2, D3, D4.
R1, R2, R3, R4, R6.
TR1, TR2.
L1.
IC1.
```



Fig. 5.4. Component layout of the Sinclair calculator. The shaded components should be removed (see text)


Fig. 5.5. After the calculator chip (IC1) has been removed from the Cambridge, terminal pins should be inserted through the lead holes. The vacated i.c. pad can then be wired as shown in the diagram


Fig. 5.6. Modifications to be made around the calculator display

The removal of IC1 in particular should be carried out with great care, since the board is double sided and uses plated-through holes. A "Solder Sucker" or de-solder braid must be used.

With IOl removed, refer to Fig. 5.5, insert the terminal pins and make the links (except those to PL1 and the Veroboard) as indicated.

Using Fig. 5.6, identify the Bowmar l.e.d. display and then, working from left to right, break the tracks connecting display digits 2 and 3 to the circuit board proper, and bridge the gaps with two IN4148 Silicon diodes as shown. Next, add a flying lead from the hole location shown, to act as a 0 V connection to the Veroboard, to be added later. Using Fig. 5.7, which shows the component side of the calculator circuit board, make the 16 track breaks required with a sharp modelling knife or similar implement, and be sure to get rid of any swarf which may cause shorts later. The flying leads from individual keypads can now be added, and these should be of Kynar wire (or similar) left long at first, and trimmed to size when the Veroboard is added. To avoid disaster, these wires should be soldered very carefully to avoid solder running through the plated hole to the keyplate side where it will cause trouble

## THE VEROBOARD

The Veroboard layout is shown in Fig. 5.8, and this board can now be cut to size and assembled in the usual way. Soldercon pins were used for all four i.c.s in the prototype although this is not essential. Make sure that all track breaks, terminal pins, wire and fixing holes are correctly located, and then wire up the board with the fine wire in accordance with Fig. 5.2. Notice that PL1 does not mate with a socket, but is soldered directly to the board.


Fig. 5.7. Proprietary p.c.b. inside the Sinclair Cambridge, showing the keyboard end where track cuts are necessary


Fig. 5.8. Component layout for Veroboard to be mounted inside the calculator case

Terminal pins could be used for this termination instead of the 16 -way plug, but in this case some kind of "strain relief" should be provided for the loom to prevent wires breaking during everyday use of the keyboard.

Using the circuit diagrams the Veroboard can now be connected up to the rest of the calculator circuitry. This involves:

16 connections to keypads
17 connections to IC 1 (now removed)
one connection to the hole left by the emitter of TR2 (now removed).

## KEYBOARD ASSEMBLY

In the prototype, the Veroboard was attached to the calculator p.c.b. by means of a countersunk 6BA screw, which made it necessary to drill and countersink a hole in the main circuit board. This had the advantage of easy dismantling should it be required, and the addition of two insulating strips act as spacers. Perhaps a better solution would be the use of double sided sticky pads.

Reassembly of the calculator can be achieved fairly easily by reversing the dismantling procedure, the separate parts of the keyboard assembly being adequately retained by the case when it is snapped together.

## pollits nitisnt

## BURGLAR ALARM (May 1977)

Constructors may find that in the GUARD condition, sufficient current can leak through LP1 and LP2 to energise WD1, (see Fig. 1). This can be overcome either by replacing these bulbs with l.e.d.s (in series with $560 \Omega$ resistors), or placing a OA47 diode in series with LP2 only, wired in forward bias.

In order that the TAMPER SWITCH (S3) will operate at any time, it should be wired between points " 12 " and " 1 " via a $330 \Omega$ resistor, and not points " 12 " and " 11 " as shown in Fig. 1.

## FREQUENCY COUNTER/TIMER (September 1977)

Some readers have found that the crystal XL1, in Fig. 4, does not control the oscillator frequency as it shuuld do. Anyone experiencing this difficulty should try reducing the value of C 6 to around 330 pF .

## COMPONENTS

# KEYBOARD/DISPLAY UNIT 

## Resistors

1 off $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ R1
Capacitors
1 off $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic C 1

## Semiconductors

2 off 1 N4148 D1, D2
1 off 74L00 IC3
1 off 74164 IC4
2 off $74148 \quad$ IC5, IC6

## Miscellaneous

Sinclair Cambridge calculator (type using TMS 0801 chip) Stripboard, 0.1 inch matrix
Terminal pins
16-way d.i.l. plug (PL1) and ribbon cable
Kynar, or similar wire

## CONSTRUCTOR'S NOTE

The keyboard/display unit, as with other system parts extraneous to the CHAMP board, can be linked using ribbon cable and d.i.I. plugs and sockets. The sockets are readily available, but the plugs may be obtained from: P.S.P. Electronics, 228 Preston Road, Wembley, Middlesex, HA9 8PB. The plugs are made by T \& B Ansley, part No. 609-M165 (16-way).

## TESTING

The keyboard encoder can be checked in isolation by wiring four l.e.d. lamps with 1 kJ 2 resistors in series to pins $13,14,15$ and 16 of the 16 -way d.i.l. plug on the end of the flat cable. The anodes of the l.e.d.s should be connected to +5 V , and the supplies should be connected to the keyboard as if for normal use. Pressing any key should generate the correct binary code on the four l.e.d.s, though in inverted form (light off equals logic 1). The strobe output on pin 9 should always be generated regardless of which key is pressed, and this can be checked with a fifth l.e.d. or by means of a voltmeter. Checking the display is more difficult, although if trouble is experienced, ohmmeter checks between the segment drive lines and the outputs of the digit drives can be carried out as a starting point.

## WIDE USE

The CHAMP keyboard/display described this month is by no means dedicated only to the CHAMP system, and could, if required, be interfaced to almost any microprocessor system where its ready encoded keyboard output and flexible display format would be an advantage.

## NEXT MONTH: CHOMP Firmware



An outline of the various techniques adopted to-date to provide stray field capacitor switching is given in BP 1477252 by Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart.

Essentially, such switches incorporate two flat electrodes, spaced apart. so that one transmits and the other receives a signal, in a manner responsive to any change in the signal path, for instance by the approach of a finger. The new patented circuit is intended to overcome disadvantages of this basic type, for instance sensitivity to moisture and humidity.

In Fig. 1 a transmitting electrode is connected to a high frequency generator and capacitively coupled to the receiving electrode by the stray field. The receiver is connected to a compensating amplifier, which also directly receives the output of the generator for comparison with the received signal. Between the two electrodes there is a further central electrode which is earthed.

Under a normal condition, the compensating amplifier senses the presence of a reasonable signal from the receiver and holds the relay (operative
on a load such as a horn) open. When the tip of a finger is moved towards the surface of a metal screen covering the three electrodes, some of the field is diverted upwards by capacitive coupling and this attenuates the signal received. Accordingly, the difference between inputs to the compensating amplifier increases, as does the output. This triggers the changeover of the relay contacts.

It is claimed that the comparison technique overcomes the difficulties caused to conventional trigger circuits when they become dirty or wet.

## |17:

BP 1459 902—Stiefenhofer KG: Control Switch. Control apparatus for use by at least partially paralysed persons. A cyclically stepped switch, which can, for instance, be used to control a telex machine, is itself controlled by the logic interpretation of very basic pulses generated by a simple switch which can be controlled by a paralysed person, e.g. by light finger pressure or air pressure from the mouth.

## PATEIT HPPIES

Every month we carry a note telling readers how to go about buying copies of British Patents mentioned by number. Unfortunately the British Patent Office still maintains its flat-rate pricing policy, whereby a simple patent of two or three pages costs the same (currently $95 p$ ) as a four-volume computer specification.

Inevitably this deters many people from buying copies of patents, for instance of new electronic circuits, which they would otherwise like to have
for reference at home. As we have previously reminded readers, however, it is possible to economise by visiting any one of the two dozen libraries around the country which have copies of British Patents, or at least abridgements of them, on their public shelves.

This also presents a useful and quite legal way of beating the pricing system. In virtually all the British libraries with patents on their shelves (except the main patents library housed in the building of the London Patent Office in Chancery Lane) it is possible to have on-the-spot photocopies made of selected pages of a patent. Average cost is around 6 p per page.
The main London library will not make selective photocopies in this way
at page rate, because they very rightly fear that so many people would use the system and so many bound volumes of patents would be continually off the shelves and in the photocopying room that the library would cease to be useful for reference. But the provincial patent libraries are far less busy, and anyone wanting a copy of just a couple of pages of a patent, for instance the main circuit diagram and a list of component values, will be able to get it for just a few new pence if they go to a provincial patents library.

Most of the major cities have such libraries, but if in doubt readers can phone 01-405 8721, ask for Library Information, and. check their nearest source of patents.

## ...TWO-DAY COURSE

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The proceedings will be opened by Professor C. Turner, King's College, London.

Please use BLOCKCAPITALS



# CHROMA-GHME 

## kit review

BRaIN child of a young British engineer, Robin Palmer, the ChromaChime is claimed to be the world's first microprocessor-driven electronic door chime. The Chroma-Chime has been on the market for some months, and more recently has been made available in kit form for constructors.

The Chroma-Chime Kit is of particular interest since it brings the microprocessor (in a dedicated form) into the hands of the constructor in a reasonably priced project which has the great merit of being a useful and attractive item for installing in one's home. Thus the constructor can satisfy his curiosity concerning these latest devices, gain experience using them, and at the end of a five-hour building stint possess an article whose functioning wid never fail to amuse and amaze friends and all callers!

## THE HEART

The heart of this electronic door chime is a 4 bit microprocessor, Texas T'MS1000. This 28-pin $p$-channel device incorporates a clock generator, RAM, ROM and $1 / 0$, as well as CPU and therefore is correctly described as a one-chip microcomputer.
It is of interest to note that the TMS1000 is currently in use in various dedicated applications, including taximeters, scientific calculators, a board game and, perhaps the most sophisticated use so far, as an electric cooker controller where it times the on/off periods according to recipes and fires the triacs in the power circuits.

In each of its customised forms, the TMSIOOO is marked additionally with a unique code number. In the case of the Chroma-Chime, this is MP0027A.

For this particular dedicated application the original software programme written by the Chroma-Chime designer has been built into the rom during chip manufacture by Texas Instruments.

## CHROMA-CHIME DETAILS

All the notes necessary to produce the 24 tunes are generated by counting down from the master clock oscillator. Since they all have precise digital relationships they cannot go out of tune to each other.

Five transistors are included in the twenty-odd discrete components that go to make up the overall circuit. Three are used in control circuits and two form a Darlington pair driving the loudspeaker.
Twenty-four tunes are "in-store". Selection is made via two control knobs readily accessible at the front of the unit. Other controls are provided for volume, tempo (speed) and tone.

The Chroma-Chime can be operated from two separate bell-pushes. One circuit provides access to the full repertoire, the other (intended for the back door) allows a choice of two tunes only.

The jingles include Greensleeves, God Save The Queen, Oranges and Lemons, and Beethoven's "Fate Knocking".

## THE KIT

The Kit was well organised. Everything in the component and material line (including solder) was provided. (With our kit was an Erratum slip: the five

points covered were duly noted and the relevant parts of the Manual amended accordingly.)

An excellent Assembly Manual explained everything very clearly, with many line diagrams and photographs illustrating different operations in the assembly. If the maker's advice to read the Manual through before starting construction, and then to follow it through paragraph by paragraph in practice is adopted, success should be achieved first time.

## PREPARATION

Close examination of the parts, checking every item against the list provided, is an important first step. We discovered a bonus in our kit, in the form of a spare $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor.

The microprocessor chip was supplied mounted on a piece of expanded polystyrene, with a piece of tin foil sandwiched between. The chip was not removed from this packing until the time had arrived to mount the i.c.

To the tools specified for the job, we would suggest adding a bench light or torch, and a magnifying glass. It's best to have no doubts or uncertainty as to

whether a connection point has been well and truly soldered.

Do not forget to acquire the two PP3 batteries. To finish the construction work (say one evening) and then be unable immediately to test one's workmanship must be frustrating, to say the least.

## ASSEMBLY

The actual assembly work on the p.c.b. is not difficult, provided one has had some experience with small-scale operations, and has a certain adroitness with a miniature soldering iron. The Manual recommends a bit less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in (3mm). We used a 1.5 mm bit, which proved ideal; except for sweating the four battery contacts, when we switched on a 3 mm bit. The amount of $22 \mathrm{~s} . w . g$. multicore solder provided was well in excess of actual requirements.

We took time over the assembly of components on the p.c.b., double-checking values and positions of every component.

The big moment was mounting the i.c. socket and fitting the i.c. in position. Having first carefully aligned the pins with the sockets, a good firm downward pressure was applied and i.c. was home,
safe and secure. The i.c. socket connecting strips came away cleanly after repeated bending with pliers.

When the p.c.b. assembly work was completed there were only two further soldered connections to make-to the loudspeaker. This unit is clamped to the case with three "Starlok" washers. We adopted the Manual's advice and found that an old ball point pen case served admirably as a box spanner for this purpose.

The completed p.c.b. was then fitted into the case. The control knobs were located in the holes at the front of the case and they then engaged with their respective parts on the p.c.b. Finally, a few screws were fitted and a pair of PP3 batteries inserted into the compartment.

## TESTING

Still carefully following the Manual, we set the various controls as stated, placed a screwdriver blade over terminals three and four and were almost immediately regaled with the opening theme from Beethoven's Fifth.

After carrying out the full testing procedure we fixed the labels (decorative

and informative) to their respective places on the case, and fitted the two access covers and the base cover.

## INSTALLATION

Installation should present no problems. Any lamp incorporated in a bellpush must be removed before connecting up, otherwise the Chroma-Chime will sound continually. Detailed instructions concerning Installation and Operation are provided in a separate deaflet accompanying the kit.

## NEWS BRIEFS

## GEE Computer System for RNIB

THe Royal National Institute for the Blind has placed an order on GEC Computers Limited, valued in the region of £175,000, for the supply and maintenance of GEC 4070 computer equipment to be used in the production of braille literature. The order is part of a major expansion and modernisation exercise which will make the RNIB's work in this field the most advanced in the world.

The computer equipment will be used in the RNIB's new printing centre and will speed publication of a greatly increased range of braille books and periodicals for educational, vocational and recreational purposes.

Operators at 16 text-entry visual display terminals will key in text from English originals. The computer system will directly accept these inputs and translate the data into braille output coded onto magnetic tape cassettes. These are used to control embossing machines which automatically punch the braille characters (called cells) onto zinc plates suitable for use on a printing press. Alternatively, for single copies of a document, the computer can itself drive a paper embosser thus eliminating the need to manufacture a metal printing plate. The use of visual display units as input terminals gives the operators the facility to edit text on entry. Separate purposebuilt refresh graphics display terminals are used to edit the braille cells prior to committing the output to embossed paper or zinc.

The new GEC system wild replace an existing system which uses punched cards as the text input medium.

At present if edits are necessary which cannot be contained on one single source card-and this really means changes of a very minor nature indeed-then repunching and re-translating of all subsequent cards may be necessary. Editing, particularly on a large work, is thus a very laborious procedure, wasteful in time and materials. It is only then this stage is completely
satisfactory that the output deck of punched cards, representing braille, can be produced.

## Solar Water Heaters

A
ONE day technical meeting organised by the UK Section of The International Solar Energy Society held at the Royal Institution, London, in October was devoted to Practical Aspects of Domestic Solar Water Heaters. Papers were delivered by specialists in various subjects, dealing with component parts such as collector plates, control systems and complete solar installations in houses.

Of the latter, two examples of conversions for solar energy collection and storage in existing properties were described: one was an energy saving house project sponsored by Granada TV, the other concerned experiences with a pilot domestic solar-assisted water heating system installed in a modern flat, under the auspices of a South London Consortium of Local Authorities. Finally, a lecturer from Ayr (Scotland) Technical College described progress in the house he is building himself, in which solar heating has been planned-in right from the start.

Electronics came into the picture during the discussions on control systems. Standard modules containing most of the electronics are normally used. The thermistor is the generally used and favoured sensor, and thermal-couples were not recommended because of attendant problems with pipes. There was some discussion about the position of the sensor: important that it be within the collector panel, and critical in placing on cylinder (about one-third up from bottom being suggested), incorrect positioning could cause feedback to occur.

## International Broadcasting Convention

BECAUSE it has outgrown the facilities available at Grosvenor House, its traditional home since 1968 , the next International Broadcasting Convention will be held at the Wembley Conference Centre, London, September 25-29, 1978.

The IBC is a biennial event; it provides an international forum for engineers with interests in the wide field of broadcasting to discuss technical developments, and to exhibit and demonstrate the latest equipment. Further information can be obtained from The Secretariat, International Broadcasting Convention, IEE, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL.


## BERLIN SHOW

Old-timers in the UK look back with nostalgia to the great Radiolympia shows of the late '30s when thousands of the listening and looking (highdefinition TV had just started) public flocked to the Olympia exhibition halls to see what was new. Attempts were made to revive the shows in the postwar years but without commercial success.

For a taste of the excitement of a huge radio show you now need to visit Berlin. The international show this year attracted over 600,000 visitors, an alltime record reflecting the many attractions and brilliant organisation laid on. There were 468 exhibitors from 27 countries so there was plenty to see.

Perhaps the most interesting statistics to emerge from the show post-mortem was the result of a special poll of private, as distinct from professionally engaged, visitors on whether they were familiar with Teletext and Viewdata. Of those questioned 69 per cent knew about Teletext and 60 per cent Viewdata. And of those polled, 33 per cent said they would be prepared to buy both systems.

One sector which is flourishing is Citizen's Band radio. German manufacturers were complaining that the Bundespost didn't give enough warning before the facility became available. Now, however, at least seven German manufacturers are making equipment to meet a demand estimated at 50,000 sets a month.

All equipment has to be submitted for approval to the Bundespost and this may hamper some of the cheaper imports from the Far East. Twelve channels have been allocated for CB in the 27 MHz band and it appears there is already much channel congestion in centres of high population.

Overall the German market in entertainment electronics is expected to grow
between eight and ten per cent in 1977, certainly not exciting but not unsatisfactory in the prevailing economic climate.

Meantime, back in the UK there is still considerable pressure to restrict the imports of Asian consumer electronics goods and, at the time of writing, the Hitachi affair is stil] unresolved. For those who haven't been following the story, the Government is anxious to encourage foreign investment and two Japanese companies have already set up TV manufacturing plants in the UK. They are National Panasonic (Matsushita) and Sony. Now Hitachi wants to come in and set up a TV plant to employ 400 people.

Mullard, Britain's largest component manufacturers and only TV tube maker is objecting, supported by Thorn, Britain's largest TV manufacturer who say that if Hitachi comes in and competes in the UK they may be forced to buy far more components from the Far East to compete in price, thus withdrawing component orders from Mullard and other UK suppliers. It is argued that to create 400 new jobs in the proposed Hitachi plant may result in the loss of 1,500 jobs or more elsewhere and lead to the eventual collapse of British component manufacturers.

Among those lobbying are the trade unions, members of Parliament, component and set manufacturers. The Department of Industry is split in its views and so, it is said, are working parties discussing the problem in the National Economic Development Council.

British companies have a production capacity of 2.4 million TV sets a year. Total output in 1977 is expected to be only 1.5 million. So clearly the nation doesn't need any more capacity for manufacturing. But, perversely perhaps, the buying public likes Japanese sets. So better to make them in the UK with British labour rather than import them. Or is it? The debate continues.

## on the move

Apart from microwave ovens and Doppler-shift type intruder detectors, neither of which are yet in the real mass-market, it is hard to see microwave devices catching on with the general public. But in the USA where they are more liberal on such matters, car-mounted radar speed-trap detectors have been making good progress. One forecast is that a million will have been sold by the end of 1977.

The only snag is that nearly all the detectors work on X-band while the American police have been moving their speed measuring equipment up to K-band. The police use hand-held equipment like a gun pointed at the suspect and momentarily press a trigger to obtain a measurement instead of the X-band method of continuous radiation. So not only are the road-hogs' detectors foiled by being in the wrong waveband
but the momentary radiation on K-band will be very hard to detect in time to avoid a fine.

## THE MIDDLE EAST

The $£ 500$ million extension of British Aircraft Corporation's defence contract with Saudi Arabia was heartening. BAC employs 2,000 people overseas in a massive training and equipment programme for the Royal Saudi Air Force and 750 other companies, including electronics suppliers, stand to gain through sub-contracts.

Rumours that Racal Electronics Group had set up a factory in Egypt were confirmed at the recent Racalex exhibition in London. Racal chairman, E. T. Harrison, stated that the Egyptian and other joint manufacturing agreements overseas had been worth $£ 25$ million and that the need to collaborate with overseas governments was recognised and would continue.

The contract with the Egyptian Government involves the training and supervision of a local labour force of over 200 people for manufacture of Racal-designed SSB communications equipment in a purpose-built factory.

Selling technology is good business but it also exports jobs.

The counter argument is that if companies like Racal don't step in then others will. Harrison said that Racal held off powerful competition for the Egyptian contract from leading French, American and other British firms. And it is a fact of life today that when a large contract is negotiated through overseas governments that some measure of local production is stipulated. Only in such ways can a developing country establish an indigenous electronics manufacturing capability.

Another good contract from Arab sources is for Marconi Marine equipment for the United Arab Shipping Company. Forty of the company's fleet of 60 ships are already fully equipped with Marconi radar, radio, ADF and echo sounders. The older Russian-built vessels in the fleet are now being reequipped as necessary with Marconi equipment.

## SHAKE-OUT

The South African electronics industry, dominated largely by subsidiaries of British, French and American companies, is now virtually seli-sufficient and, under Government pressure, is currently moving to completely local control, especially in key areas of defence electronics and "strategic" products. The trend is for maiority shareholdings to be acquired by local interests with the former principals permitted to retain a minority interest.

ITT, for example, has already relinquished control of one of their South African groups of companies, retaining some 30 per cent of the equity.

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HAM RADIO
By K. Ullyett
Published by David \& Charles
163 pages, $145 \times 225 \mathrm{~mm}$. Price $\mathbf{£ 4 . 5 0}$
With no mathematics, and only simplified written theory not backed up with diagrams, this hardback really only serves as an introduction at a very general level to ham radio. It begins with a brief history of ham radio activities (worldwide), bringing you up to the present time. Various interesting black and white photographs are included. The book does, however, serve as an excellent insight into the field of interest as a whole, revealing such unexpected aspects as ham television, something which many "outsiders" do not realise exists!

If the numerous call signs and codes associated with ham radio are a complete mystery to you, then the information given in the tables at the back of this book (including international ham prefixes and abbreviations) should reveal all. There is 'a chapter entitled "Getting A Permit" telling you everything you need to know about this first step, and to further help you into the fraternity, should you be interested, is a list of useful international addresses for both ham radio
and television organisations and societies.
Other information given under the heading "Miscellaneous Data" is various charts covering component identification marks, and frequency band allocations.

# HOW TO BUILD ADVANCED SHORT WAVE 

 RECEIVERS
## By R. A. Penfold

Published by Bernards (Publisher) Ltd
117 pages, $110 \times 180 \mathrm{~mm}$. Price £1.20

L
ISTENING to short wave transmission holds a fascination for certain people, and if you wish to discover if this includes yourself, How To Build Advanced Short Wave Receivers might be a good starting point!
Proprietary receivers are not cheap, and if you are a constructor, why not build your own? The author proposes that sets with a performance equal to that of commercial equipment are not too difficult to put together, and are certainly a lot cheaper when home made. Also, a greater understanding of the principles involved will result from such activity.

There are no constructional details in the sense of nuts and bolts, but the component manufacturers are given, and physical layout requirements where necessary. Circuit theory is explained on everything in the four chapters, which work upwards from simple sets to those comparable with commercial receivers.

The principles of superhet', a.g.c., i.f., b.f.o. and alignment, are a few of the things you'll be wiser about after reading the book. Stages using f.e.t. devices and varicap diodes are described too.

Chapter Four is called "Add-On Circuits" and covers those extra "odds and ends" such as the " $S$ " Meter, Crystal Calibrator, and Power Supply Unit.

# Riondout <br> A SELECTION FROM OUR POSTBAG 

Readers requiring a reply to any letter must include a stamped addressed envelope. We regret that we cannot answer any technical queries on the telephone.

## On The Air

Sir-May I comment on your mention of Citizens' Band Radio in October's Practical Electronics, see "Industry Notebook".
The Citizens' Band Association, who are the most powerful CB lobby in Britain, propose a v.h.f. f.m. Citizens' Band using $230-232 \mathrm{MHz}$ and having 40 to 8025 KHz channels. Such a service would cause far less spectral pollution than the 27 MHz a.m. used elsewhere and
would also provide a welcome boost to the British Radio Industry. Three British firms are already developing sets for use in such a CB service and if the type-approval procedure was arranged to favour domestic sets for the first two or three years we would not need to fear the Japanese.
Our studies suggest that the introduction of CB in Britain would lead to sales of over $f 150 \mathrm{M}$ in the first two years, creating 5,000 direct jobs and up to 10,000 indirect ones and yielding over $£ 30 \mathrm{M}$ in VAT and licence revenue. Even
if the Japanese did all the manufacturing (and, as suggested above, this could be prevented) the cost to our balance of payments would be under $£ 70 \mathrm{M}$ and the 10,000 indirect jobs and $£ 30 \mathrm{M}$ tax revenue would still be created.

If any of your readers would like to support our campaign may I suggest that they contact our membership secretary, Pamela Webster, at 16 Church Road, St. Marks, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
J. M. Bryant, President,

Cheltenham.

## Instant Wipe

Sir-I I noted with interest K. D. Horton's "Wiper Delay Circuit" in your Ingenuity Unlimited, September issue, since I have used an almost identical circuit for the past year or so.

However, I have found it an advantage to connect Cl to the 12 V switched line instead of 0 V (reversing the polarity of course). This gives an immediate sweep of the wipers on switching on.
C. J. Collins,

Letch worth.

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The Chroma-Chime is the world's first electronic musical door chime which uses a pre-programmed microcomputer chip to generate tunes. Instead of boring old buzzes, dings or dongs, the Chroma-Chime will play one of its 24 well known tunes from its memory using its tiny 'brain' to all the music synthesizing! Since everything is done by precise mathematics, it cannot play the notes out of tune.

The unit has comprehensive built-in controls so that you can not only select the 'tune of the day' but the volume, tempo and envelope decay rate to change the sound according to taste.

Not only visi tors to the front-door will beamazed, if you like you can connect an additional push button for a back door which plays a different tune!

This kit has been carefully prepared so that practically anyone capable of neat soldering will have complete success in building it. The kit manual contains step by step constructional details together with a fault finding guide, circuit description, installation details and operational instructions all well illustrated with numerous figures and diagrams.

The CHROMA-CHIME is exclusively designed by

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