## PRACTICAL WIRELESS <br> MAY 1966 216

# FREE INSIDE 

0RESISTOR COLOUR code calculator 2 24-PAGE BOOKLET GUIDE TO VALVE CIRCUITS

## THE <br> 208



SOLDERING EQUIPMENT


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| 1a/GT | 9/6 | 6K25 | 816 | 19AQ5 | $7 / 9$ | EBC81 | 519 | EZ41 | $5 / 9$ | R19 | $9 / 6$ |
| 105GT | $7 / 6$ | 6L1 | $9 / 6$ | 20D1 | $8 / 9$ | EBF80 | 7/6 | EZ80 | 519 | SP41 | 213 |
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| 6AU6 | \%/- | ${ }^{7} \mathrm{~B} 6$ | 91- | 185BTA | $19 / 6$ | ECL82 | $81-$ | PCC84 | $6 / 6$ | UBC41 | \%/6 |
| 6AV6 | 61. | $7 \mathrm{B7}$ | 5/6 | $80 \%$ | $7 / 6$ | ECL88 | 1016 | PCC85 | 6/6 | UBC81 | 61 |
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| 6BG8G | 15/- | ${ }^{7} \mathrm{H}^{7}$ | 5/- | 954 | $3 / 6$ | EF39 | $4 / 6$ | PCC189 | 13/6 | UBL21 | 916 |
| 6BE8 | $5 / \mathrm{F}$ | 7S7 | $14 / 6$ | 955 | $2 \%$ | EF40 | 11/- | PCF80 | $6 / 9$ | UC92 | $7 / 9$ |
| $6 \mathrm{BJ6}$ | $5 /-$ | \%Y4 | $4 / 6$ | 956 | $21-$ | EF41 | $81-$ | PCF82 | 6/- | UCC85 | $7 / 3$ |
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| 68W ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5 /-$ | 10F1 | 4/9 | 9003 | $5 / 6$ | EF85 | 6/- | PCL 82 | $7 / 9$ | UCH42 | 7/3 |
| $6 \mathrm{C4}$ | $2 / 3$ | 10LD11 | 14/6 | ATP4 | 276 | EF86 | $7 / 6$ | PCL 83 | $91-$ | UCE81 | \%/9 |
| 605 | 516 | 10P13 | $8 / 6$ | AZ31 | 6/- | EF89 | $8 / 9$ | PCL 84 | 7/8 | UGL82 | 8/- |
| $6 \mathrm{C6}$ | $5 / 6$ | 10P14 | $9 / 6$ | AZ41 | 7/- | EF91 | 3/- | PCL85 | $7 / 6$ | UCL83 | 101- |
| 609 | 11/- | 12AE7 | ri/- | B36 | $4 / 6$ | EF92 | $3 /-$ | PCL88 | 10/6 | UF41 | 6/6 |
| 6CD6G | 17/- | 12AH8 | 9/- | CBL3I | 19/- | EF183 | $9 / 9$ | PEN25 | 819 | UF42 | 4/9 |
| 6D6 | 3/- | 12AT6 | 8/6 | CL33 | $9 /-$ | EF184 | $9 / 6$ | PEN45 | $8 / 6$ | UP80 | 613 |
| 6 F 1 | 419 | 12AT7 | $4 / 9$ | CY81 | $7 / 6$ | EL32 | $3 / 9$ | PEN4 | 416 | UF85 | $7 / 6$ |
| 6F6G | $3 / 6$ | 12406 | 9/- | DAF91 | 4/6 | EL33 | $6 / 6$ | PL33 | $8 / 6$ | UF89 | 519 |
| 6 6 13 | 4/3 | 12A07 | 4/9 | DAF96 | $7 / 3$ | EL34 | 11/6 | PL36 | $9 / 6$ | UL41 | $7 / 6$ |
| 6 F 14 | $9 / 6$ | 12AV6 | 6/3 | DF91 | 3/- | EL35 | 6/- | PL38 | $17 / 6$ | UL44 | 14/- |
| 6 F 15 | 9/6 | 12AX 7 | 6/- | DF92 | 3/- | EL38 | 1216 | PL81 | 7/9 | UL46 | $8 / 3$ |
| 6 F 23 | $6 / 6$ | 12BAB | 71- | DF96 | $7 / 8$ | EL41 | $8 /$ | PL82 | $6 / 6$ | UL84 | $71-$ |
| 6 6 5 G | 31- | 12BE6 | $6 / 6$ | DK91 | $5 / 6$ | EL42 | $7 / 9$ | PL88 | $6 / 6$ | UR16 | $7 / 6$ |
| 6J5GT | 473 | ${ }^{12 \mathrm{BH}}{ }^{\text {² }}$ | $8 / 9$ | DK92 | $71 /$ | EL84 | $8 / 6$ | PL84 | $7 / 6$ | UM80 | 9/6 |
| $6{ }_{6} 6$ | 216 | 12E1 | $17 / 6$ | DK96 | 7/3 | EM34 | $8 / 6$ | PY31 | 81- | U08 | 11/- |
| $6{ }^{67} \mathrm{G}$ | 4/9 | 12J\%GT | 8/- | DL92 | 5/- | EM80 | $7 / 9$ | PY32 | $9 / 6$ | VP41 | 5/6 |
| 6J7G | $7 / 6$ | 12K7GT | 4/- | DL94 | $6 / 6$ | EM81 | $6 / 9$ | PY33 | $9 / 6$ | UY21 | $9 / 6$ |
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| 6 K 7 | $5 / 9$ | 12K8GT | $9 / 6$ | EABC80 | 6/6 | EM85 | $8 / 6$ | PY81 | 519 | UY85 | $51-$ |
| 6K'G | 1/- | 1297GT | $5 /-$ | EAE42 | 3/3 | EY51 | $8 / 6$ $7 / 6$ | PY82 | $5 / 9$ | VR105 | 51 |
| 6K7GT | 4/6 | 12SA7 | $6 / 3$ | EB41 | $5 /-$ | Y51 | $7 / 6$ | PY83 | 519 | VR150 | $7 / 9$ |
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## TRANSISTORS

GUARANTEED TOP QUALITY Huge reduction. Red Spot White Spot R.F
Mullard Matched Output Gits 0081D and 2-0C8 3 transistors transistors $9 / 6$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { AF114 } & 8 /- & 0026 & 9 / & 0081 & 5 / 6 \\ \text { AF115 } & \text { n/ } & \text { 0C36 } & 14 /- & 0 C 81 D & 5 / 6\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { AF115 } & 7 /- & \text { OC36 } & 14 /- & \text { OC81D } & 5 / 6 \\ \text { AF116 } & 7 / 6 & \text { OC44 } & 5 / 6 & \text { OC82 } & 8 /-\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { AF116 } & 16 & 0644 & 5 / 6 & 0 C 82 & 6 /- \\ \text { AF117 } & 6 /- & 0 C 45 & 5 /- & 0 C 170 & 8 / 6 \\ \text { AF19 } & 7 / 6 & 0 C 72 & 5 /- & 0 C 1 \% 1 & 8 / 6\end{array}$
GERMANIUM DIODES
General Purpose miniature
detector A.V.C. etc. $6 / 6$ doz. $8 d$. Gold Bonded highest quality $1 /=$

Individually tested $9 / 6$ doz. SILICON REGTIFIERS d performance. Top makes Tested 250 v. working. | $\begin{array}{c}120 \mathrm{ma} \\ (3 \text { for } 8 / 6)\end{array}$ | $3 / 9$ |
| :---: | :---: |

CRM141. CRM142. Special bulk purchase enables us to offer these tubes at $39 /=$
this low price (carr, $9 /-$ ). 25 WATT BASE SPEAKERS
Very heavy coned lem. cast chassis. There is nothing to touch it for power handling and quality at $\quad$ e4.19.0 CONNECTING WIRE P.V.C. Bright Colours. Five 25 ft . coils only.

## HITACHI PORTABLE

 TAPE RECORDERLatest Hitach:. Fabulous quality reproduction of music. 6-transistor. 1 fin. and ${ }^{3} \frac{3}{4}$ in speeds. Output 500 mW high quality speaker. Fast forward and rewind. Battery level and record level meter.
Precision capstan drive. Size $8^{8} / 16 \times 3 \frac{3}{x} \times$ Precision capstan drive. Size $8^{8} / 16 \times 3 \frac{3}{8} \times$
$6 \frac{7}{8}$ in. Genvine normal price of 35 gns. $6 \frac{7}{6}$ in. Genuine normal price or available
Unrepeatable. All spares With tape, tape reel, 19 Gns:

## HITACHI 4 TRACK MODEL TRA-5053

This superb 48 gns. recording machine is on limited very special offer. Two $\frac{5}{5} \mathrm{in}$. and $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. per sec. One track can be listened to on an earphone whilst recording on the second track, and thereafter both tracks played simultaneously through the loudspeaker. ideal for languages, singing to music, high-fux elliptical speaker. A.C. erase Dimensions: 1lin. x 11 din. $x$ 5in. Weight 12 lb . Dynamic mike. Sound level meter. Footage indicator. 29 EnS.
Two mixed imputs.

MODEL TRA-722 Large 2 -track semi-professional model with freq. response $50-13,500$ C.P.S. on 7 in . reels with mike 'tape' large speaker, latest single hand controls,

| TTVTS |  | SATISFACTION GUARANTEED |  | NEW TYPES |
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| Carr. | $121{ }^{\circ}$ | 6 Montis | 12 Months |  |
| MOST MULLARD, MAZDA, COSSOR, | I2in. | E2. 0.0 | ¢3. 0.0 | AW47-91 |
| EMITRON, EMI- | 14 n . | £2.10.0 | E3.10.0 | $\Varangle 5.15 .0$ |
| SCOPE, BRIMAR, | 15-17in. | £3. 5.0 | ¢4. 5.0 | AW59-81 |
| FERRANTI TYPES | 19 in. | E3. 5.0 | E4. 5.0 | E7.10.0 |
| OUR OWN | 21 in. | E3.15.0 | 65.15 .0 | AW48-80 |
| FACTORY | $23 i n$. | £3.15.0 | £5.15.0 | 65. 5.0 |

100 HI-STABS $\begin{gathered}1 \% \text { to } 5 \% \\ 100 \Omega \text { to } 5 \mathrm{~m} \Omega\end{gathered} \mathbf{9 / 6}$ CO-AX, low loss, 6d. Yd., 25 ycds. 11/6; 50 yds. 22/-; 100 yds. A2/6. Co-ax Plugs 1/3. Wall outlet boxes $3 / 6$.
100 RESISTORS $\frac{\text { STZES }}{\frac{1}{8}-3 \text { watt } 6 / 6}$ MICROPERONE CABLE, Highest quality

100 CONDENSERS 9/6 Miniature Ceramic, Silver Mica etc.
3 pF to $-1 \mu \mathrm{f}$. LTST VALUE OVER 结.

## $10 \times 5 \mathrm{in}$. SPEAKERS

Ceramic High Flux, 'pancake" magnets. Hammered gold flaish. Most 25/=

DULOIVHF) FM TUNERS
MIODEL FDIT/5. Self powered 200/250 7 . A.C. A.F.C. High sensitivity for fringe and long distance reception. size 113 x 8 gin. $x$
3 in in. high. Weight $7 \frac{1}{2} l b$. In case
finished in satin chrome and black. We can offer the satin ifdelity instrument Normally £21.13.5. 15 Gns. LOUDSPEAKERS. $3 \Omega$ Top Makes 6isin. $\quad 7 / 6 \quad$ 5in. $\quad 8 / 6$ MAINS TRANSFORMERS Excellent Quality Guaranteed Upright mounting
6.3 v . 200 . Pri, 60 mA .,
Primary 230 v . $6.3 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{BA}$. Primary 230 v 5A 5v. 3A. Super quality Ditto 80mA.

## STEREO PORTABLE CABINETS

Latest black and silver metal finish. Consisting of centre cabinet size $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. $x$ I3in. x 8 in. deep with lift up lid together clip on ends of main cabinet size 4 in $x 13$ in $x$ Sin. making overall size of $25 \operatorname{tin}$. $x 13 \mathrm{in}$. $x$ 8in. High quality chrome fittings. Will take most autochanger or
tape decks. Half price. DITTO but with vynide

59/-

## TRANSISTOR <br> CAR RADIOS

Latest Antolux fully transistorised complete with speaker and fittings. Large purchase enables us to sell these 14 gns.) at the amazing price of 9 Gns.

## GELOSO 100W AMPS.

$110-240 \mathrm{v}$. AC twin mike and twin gram inputs full mixing, base, treble controls impedances. Weight 381bs. Hi -Fi quality output. Normally 42 Gins.

## STEREO AMPLIFIERS

AC262 3-4 watts per channel, excellent control payel, excellent quality 6 Gns.
finish. AC mains. Valve at

## SPEAKER FABRIC

Superior Gold/Brown Vynide with small

ENORMOUS PURCHASE. GUARAN TEED. APPROX EALF PRICE

WORLD FAMOUS MAKE

## $\star$ TAPE $\star$

We offer you fully tensilised polyester mylar and P.V.C. tapes of identical quality hi-fi, wide range recording Quality are truly worth a few more coppers than acetate, sub-standard, jointed or cheap imports. TRY
PROVE IT YOURSELF!
Standard Play Double Play
 $\begin{array}{lllll}4 \mathrm{in} . & 300 \mathrm{rt.} & 4 / 6 & 4 \mathrm{in} . & 600 \mathrm{ft} . \\ 8 / 2 \\ 5 \mathrm{in} . & 600 \mathrm{ft} . & 7 / 6 & 5 \mathrm{in} . & 1,200 \mathrm{ft} . \\ 15 / 2\end{array}$ $5 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . \quad 900 \mathrm{ft} .10 / 6 \quad 5 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{in} .1,200 \mathrm{ft} .19 / 6$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 7in. } & 1,200 \mathrm{ft} .13 / 6 & 7 \mathrm{in} . \\ \text { 2,40 } & 2,40 \mathrm{ft} .2 \%\end{array}$
3in. ${ }^{\text {Long Play }} 225 \mathrm{ft} .2 / 9$ Tin. Triple Play $\begin{array}{lllll}4 \mathrm{in} . & 450 \mathrm{ft} . & 5 / 6 & 5 \mathrm{in} . & 1,800 \mathrm{ft} . \\ 25 /\end{array}$ bin. $900 \mathrm{ft} .10 / 6 \quad 5$ isin. $2,400 \mathrm{ft} .34 /$ $5 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{in} .1,200 \mathrm{ft} .13 /-7 \mathrm{in} .3,600 \mathrm{ft} .44 /$ $\begin{array}{ll}7 \mathrm{in.} 1,800 \mathrm{ft} .18 / 6 & \text { Quadruple Play } \\ \text { Postage } 1 / \text { reet } & \text { 3in. } 600 \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$ Post Free less 5\% on three reels. Quantity and Trade enqniries invited,

Large deluxe alc radiogram chase Large de-iuxe A/C radiogram approx. 24 gas. 17 Eils.

## TRANSISTOR PLAYERS

UA25SS A tochanger low noise, 2 externa inputs (mike etc.). External speake socket, with hi-tux speaker, mixer, base case with large satin chrome control panel.

## ELPICO MONO PREAMPS

DPA15 Latest black/satin chrome finish multiple input channels selector, base and treble controls. Matches all pickups and mikes. Provision tape record- 5 Gils.
ing. Normally 10 gns, our price

## 230V AC CONVERTORS

INPUT 12V D.C. Output 40 watts from | car battery (normally |
| :--- |
| $10 \frac{1}{2}$ gns.) |
| $\mathbf{5 . 1 0 . 0}$ |

## LATEST GARRARD

 All Factory prresh. All with cartridge Stereo cartridge fitted for 17/6 extra. SRP12 Mono (Single) Player \&4.19.0 SR25 Semi-Transcription (Single) AUTOSLIM Standard Auto. $\begin{array}{r}\text { 21.19.0 } \\ \text { E5. } \\ \hline 19.0\end{array}$ AT5 Slimline-similar to $A T 6$ E7.15.0 Mode 1,00 $£ 6.19$ Model 2,000-large turntable $\% 7.19 .0$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Model 3,000-wear } & \$ 10.10 .0 \text {. } \\ \text { AT60-Heavy Automatic } & 811.19 .0\end{array}$ A 70 -Automatic LAB80-Transcription 401-TranscriptionModel 50 -Automatic 219.19.0. Model 50 -Automatic $\quad 929.19 .0$.
B.S.R.

TU14-Single player Complete $50 /-$ GU'-Single Deck Complete $x 4.6 .0$ UA14-Anto Changer va25sss super Slim devonian court, park orescent place, brighton

## ...COMMENT

## CAMBRIDGE RELAY STATION

The BBC's new television and v.h.f. sound relay station to serve Cambridge was brought into service on 7th March. It transmits BBC-I television on Channel 2 with horizontal polarization, and the three sound programmes on v.h.f., also horizontally polarized, on the following frequencies: Midland Home Service $93.3 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, Light Programme $88.9 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, Third Network $94 \cdot 1 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$.

## RECORDING EQUIPMENT DEMONSTRATED IN AMERICA

Sound recording equipment developed by EMI Electronics Ltd. aroused wide interest among leading sound engineers during reeent demonstrations in the United States and Canada.
EMI senior sales engineer $S$. G. Griffiths held the demonstrations during a four-week sales and market evaluation tour of the two countries.
Mr. Griffiths visited major television companies in New York and the leading film studios in Hollywood. In Canada he met sound engineers in the major broadcast centres of Toronto and Montreal.
"Everywhere I went the interest shown in our equipment was tremendous," said Mr. Griffiths. "Our new L4 professional portable tape recorder received particular attention and one Hollywood studio has taken an option on 40 of the machines."

## MARCONI COMPUTER FOR SAUDI ARABIA



This photograph shows one of the new Marconi Myriad computers of the type which will be used in the radar dato handling systems for the Saudi Arobion defence system.

This computer which has been designed by Marconi for radar data processing and other on-line applications, features the latest techniques in microelectronics.

The complete machine is housed in this single desk unit which measures $6 f t . \times 3 f t . \times 2 f t .9 i n$. high. All controls and indicator lights are mounted in the low superstructure of the desk top, which provides the operator with full facilities for machine operation and programme checking.

Good Old Henry
I am now what many people regard as an "oldster" and you and your colleagues are what Ibsen described as "Youngsters knocking at the door'".

So I feel that I must congratulate you on the wisdom, the balance and the up-to-dateness of the article by "Henry" entitled Oh, but it Hertz! This is what I call technical journalism at its best.

So, as a westerning planet, I salute the dawn of a new dispensation.
Percy Wilson.
Headington, Oxford.

We are grateful for this tribute from veteran technical journalist Percy Wilson who, as many readers will know, was for many years Technical Editor of "The Gramophone". He has now established a Consortium of Audio Consultants, in which endeavour we wish him every suc-cess.-Editor.

## Tapespondent Wanted

I would like to tapespond with anyone, anywhere of my own age (15) who is interested in amateur radio, short wave listening and radio construction generally. My tape recorder is a National 2 track $1 \frac{7}{8}$ and $3 \frac{3}{4}$ i.p.s. All tapes will be answered John Adams.

$$
74 \text { Spring Street, } \begin{aligned}
& \text { Sandringham, } \\
& \text { Victoria, } \\
& \text { Australia. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Ham or Sham

What type of person is worried about the "Radio Amateur"-why the concern? If a person is sufficiently interested in radio communications then he would not ask the "Ham or Sham" question. He would know that in amateur radio "Sham" cannot exist, because the operator is fully qualified to operate any equipment he may own, whether it be home constructed or commercial. This "amateur" tag may have been all very well in the far distant past when capacitors and all other equipment had to be hand-made, but of course even when an operator builds his own home-made gear, the components are all commercial.

I say to the Citizens band agitators and the like; put in some hard work and try for the R.A.E. and long before you pass, the "Ham or Sham?" will have disappeared from your minds.-You will know better!
E. W. Phillipson, G3NVE.

Goole,
Yorkshire.
More News and Comment on Page 44.


WhyNOT BUILD ONE OF OUR PORTABLE TRANSISTOR RADIOS...

## BACKED BY OUR SUPER AFTER-SALES:SERVICE

All components used in our receivers may be purchased separately if desired. Parts price lists and easy build plans available separately at prices stated. Oyerseas post $10 / \mathrm{l}$.

## FIRST FOR QUALITY, PERFORMANCE AND PRICE!

 NEW ROAMER SEVEN Mk IVAmazing performance and specification fULLY TUNABLE ON ALL WAVEBANDS

7 WAVEBAND PORTABLE OR CAR RADIO $\star$ Now with PHILCO MICRO-ALLOY R.F. TRANSISTORS
 for M \& L waves and Size $9 \times 7 \times 4$ in. approx. The perfect portable and the ideal car radio. (Uses PP7 batteries available anywhere) $\star$ EXTRA BAND FOR EASIER TUNING

Total cost of parts now only OF PIRATE STATIONS etc. Parts Price List and easy build plans 3/- (FREE with kit)

Ł5. 19.6
P. $\underset{5 / 6}{\&}$ P.


"... amazed at volume and performance... has really come up to my expectations" S.G. Stockton-on-Tees.

8 stages - 6 transistors and 2 diodes
Our latest completely portable transistor radio covering medium and long waves. Incorporates pre-tagged circuit board, 3in. heavy duty speaker, top grade transistors, volúme control, tuning condenser, wave change slide switch, sensitive 6in. ferrite rod aerial. Push-pull output. Wonderful reception of B.B.C. home and Light, 208 and many Continental stations. Handsome leather-look pocket size case, only $6 \frac{3}{4} \times 3 \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{7}{8}$ in. approx. with gilt speaker grille and supplied with hand and shoulder straps.
Parts Price List and
Total cost of all
£3.9.6
$\underset{3 / 6}{\text { P. } \& ~ P . ~}$ parts now only

## POCKET FIVE

## 7 stages - 5 transistors and 2 diodes

Covers Medium and Long Waves and Trawler Band, a feature usually found in only the most expensive radios. On test Home, Light, Luxembourg and many Continental stations were received loud and clear. Designed round supersensitive Ferrite Rod Aerial and fine
 tone $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in. moving coil speaker, built into attractive black case with red speaker grille. Size $5 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (Uses 1289 battery available anywhere).
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P. \& P. 3/-.

## NEW ROAMER SIX

NOW WITH PHILCO MICRO-ALLOY R.F. TRANSISTORS - 6 WAVEBAND ! !

$\star$ EXTRA BAND FOR EASIER TUNING OF LUX, ETC.
Parts Price List and
easy build plans $2 /-$
(FREE with kit)

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Listens to stations half a world away away with this 6 waveband portable. Tuneable on Medium and Long waves, Trawler band and two Short Waves. Sensitive ferrite rod aerial and telescopic aerial for short waves Top grade transistors, 3-inch speaker, handsome case with gilt fittings. Size $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Carrying strap $1 / 6$ extra.

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NEW FIVE

TRANSONA
"Home, Light, A.F.N., Lux., all at good volume." G.P. Durham

- 7 stages-5 transistors and 2 diodes
Fully tunable over Medium and Long Waves and Trawler Band. Incorporates Ferrite rod aerial, tuning condenser, volume control, new type fine tone super dynamic $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in. speaker etc. Attractive case. Size $6 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} i n$. with red speaker grille. (Uses 1289 battery available anywhere.)

Total cost of all parts now only

## TRANSONA

 ${ }_{3}^{1 / 6} 6^{\mathrm{em}}$ Parts Price List and easy buildplans $2 /-\quad(F R E E$ with kit $)$

## SIX

- 8 stages-6 transistors and 2 diodes
This is a top performance receiver covering full Medium and Long Waves and Trawler Band. High-grade approx. 3in. speaker makes listening a pleasure. Push-pull output Ferrite rod aerial. Many stations listed in one evening including Luxembourg loud and clear. Attractive case in grey with red grille. Size $6 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ in. (Uses PP4 battery avail able anywhere.) Carrying strap $1 /-$ extra. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Total cost of all } \\ \text { parts now only } & 59 / 6 & \text { P. \& P. } \\ 3 / 6 .\end{array}$ Parts Price List and easy build plans 1/6 (FREE with kit)



## SUPER SEVEN

9 stages -7 transistors and 2 diodes

Covers Medium and Long Waves and Trawler Band. The ideal radio for home, car or can be fitted with carrying strap car or can be fitted with carrying strap
for outdoor use. Completely portablefor outdoor use. Completely portablereception. Special circuit incorporating 2 R.F. Stages, push-pull output. 3in. speaker (will drive large speaker). Size $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (Uses 9 v . battery, available anywhere.)
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P. \& P.
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 (7 x 3in. glass). Self powered, using a good quality mains transformer and valve rectifer. chasgis. Size of completed tumer 8 y 6 x $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. At one time s519.6 separately. Set of parts if purchased at one time instr.6, pliss $8 / 6$ P.P. and ins. Circuit as above but complete with magic eye, front panel and brackets, s6.12.6. P. \& P. 8/6.
Mark III Version as Mark I but with output stage (ECL82) and tone control, $8 \% \% .0$. P. \& P, 8/6.
SPECIALPURCHASE! TURRET TUNERS By famous maker. Brand new and unused. Complete for Channel 1 to 5 and 8 and 9. Circuit diagram supplied. ONLY $25 /$ - each. P. \& P. $3 / 9$

GÖRLER F.M. TUNER HEAD
88-100 Me/s $10.7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ I.F., 15/=, plus 2/- P. \& P. (ECC85 valve, $8 / 6$ extra).

6 TRANSISTOR AND DIODE
SUPERHET
A first-class 2 waveband transistor superhet. Printed circuit panel (size $8 \frac{1}{2} \quad$ x $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in.). ${ }^{3}$ pre-aligned IF
transformers, transformers, High-grade transistors. Car aerial winding. Pushpuil outpnt. All parts supplied with simple iustructions All parts sold separately. Set of parts if purchased at one time ONLY \&4.5.0. P. \& P. 2/6 (Circult diagram 2/Free with set of parts.)

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Suitable for use with above. 2hn. Goodmans Ideal replacement for most pocket portables, 8/6; 3ifin. 12/6; $7 \times 41 \mathrm{n} ., 21 /-\mathrm{P}$. \& P. 2/- per speaker,
Portable CABINET
 34 in . apeaker, 25/-, P. \& P. $2 / 6$.

## COIL AND TRANSFORMER SET <br> FOR TRANSISTOR SUPERHET

3 IF transformers one oscillator coil one driver transformer and wound Ferrite aerial (med, long and car $\begin{array}{llll}\text { aerial coupling) } & 82 / 6 \text { complete post } 2 /- \text { - } & 6 \text { transistor } \\ \text { printed circuit board to match } & 8 / B \text {. Post } & 1 / \text {. Circuit }\end{array}$ printed circuit boa
diagram 1/6 extra.
TWIN TELESCOPIC AERIAL. Comprising two 3 -section heavily chromed rods. Closed 12in. each extending to 32in. Completely adjustable from vertical to horizontal. Supplied complete with universal mounting bracket,
coax lead and plug. Suitable for F.M. or TV, 12/6. coax lead and plug. Suitable for F.M. or TV, $12 / 6$.

QUALITY RECORD PLAYER AMPLIFIER (which is toped record player amplifier. This amplifier (which is used in a 29 gn record player) employs heary
duty double wound mains transformer, ECC83, EL84, duty double wound mains transformer, ECC83, EL84,
EZ80 valves. Separate Bass, Treble and Volume controls EZ80 valves. Separate Bass, Treble and Volume controls
Complete with output transformer matched for 3 ohm Complete with output transiormer matched
speaker. Size 7 in . w. $\times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. d. $\times 5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. h . Ready built speaker. Size 7 in . w. स $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. d. $x / 2$,
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ALSO AVAILABLE mounted on board with out put put transiormer and $6 i n . ~ s p e a k e r ~$
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QUALITY PORTABLE R/P CABINET Uncut motor board. Will take above amplifier and B.S.R. or GARRARD Autpehanger or single Record Player Unit. Size $18 \times 14 \times 8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.
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B.S.R. TU/12

Carr. 5/6.
GARRARD SP25 De Luxe ${ }^{2} 12.10 .6$.
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Latest B.S.R. UA25 Super slim ................. \&6. 2.6 GARRARD Autoslim (4 pole motor) plug-in ind. 25.10 .0 GARRARD AT6...... 99.10 .0 . Carr. $6 / 6$ on each. All the above units are complete with $t / 0$ mono head and sapphire styli or can be supplied with compatible stereo head for 12/6 extra.

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 E.M.I. $18 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{x} 8 \mathrm{sin}$. With high fux ceramic magnet, $42 /-$
(15 ohm $45 /-$. (15 ohm, $45 /-$ ). P. \& P. $4^{\prime \prime} \& 5^{\prime \prime} 2 /-, 6 \frac{x^{\prime \prime}}{2}$ \& $8^{\prime \prime} 2 / 610^{\prime \prime}$ \& $12^{\prime \prime}$ 3/6 per speaker.
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MAINS TRANSFORMER For transistor power supplies. Tapped pri $200-250 \mathrm{v}$. Sec. 40-0-40 at 1 amp (with electrostatic screen) and 6.3 V at 5 amp for dial amps etc Drop thro mounting. Stack size liz x 340 x $3 \frac{1}{8} 28 / 6$.
P. \& P. $4 / 6$. Also ior use with above 4000 mfd .40 v , Smoothing condenser size $1 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$ dia $x$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$ high. $8 / 6$ each. P. \& P. $1 / 6$ and 2800 mid. 25 v , I ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ dia $\times 3^{\prime \prime}$ high $3 /-$ P. \& P. 1/-.

MATCHED PAIR OF $2 \frac{1}{2}$ WATT TRANSISTOR DRIVER AND OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS. Stack size $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{B_{3}}{8} \mathrm{in}$. Output trans. tapped for 3 ohm and 15 ohm output

7-10 watt OUTPUT TRANSFORNERS to match pair of ECL 86's in push-pull to 3 ohm output. ONLY $11 /$ P. \& P. 2/6.
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BRAND NEW TRANSISTOR BARGAINS GET 15 (Matched Pair) 15/-; V15/10p, 10/-; OC71 /-; OC76 6/-, A당 $7 / 6$
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PXA101 6/6; XA103 6/6
.F.I.
 PXA102 Mixer PKAIOI L.F. 6 Pack: Consisting of PXB11s Driver Matched pair. PX 171 mounted complete with heat sinks (Equiv. ALL TRANSISTORS POST FREE.

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HSL 'FOUR' AMPLIFIER KIT
A.C. Mains 200/250v., 4 watt, using ECC88, EL84, EZ80
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All components and valves are brand new. Very learand concients and vaives are brand new. Werienced amateur to construct with $100 \%$ success. Supplied complete with valves, output transformer ( 3 ohms only), soreened lead, wire, nuts, bolts, solder, etc. (No extras to buy.) PRICE 79/6. P. \& P. 6/
Comprehensive circuit diagram. practical layout and This kit although similar kit)
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10/14 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT
 announcements to follow each other. Fully shrouded section woumd output trand 2 independent volume controls, and separate bass and treble controls are provided giving good lift and cut. Valve line-up 2 EL84s, ECC83, EF86, and EZ80 rectifier. Simple instruction booklet $1 / 6$. (Free with parts.) All parts sold separately. ONLY s\%.9.6. P. \& $P$. 8/6. Also available ready built and tested complete with std. input sockets, 29.5 .0 . P. \& P. $8 / 6$.
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B.S.R. MONARDECK (Single speed) $3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$, per see., simple control, uses $5 \frac{3}{6} \mathrm{in}$. spools, $\mathbf{\text { £ } 6 . 1 5 . 0}$ plus $7 / 6$ carr. and (
LATEST COLLARO MAGNAVOX 363 TAPE DECK DELOXE. Three speeds, 2 track. each (Tapes extra).

ACOS CRYSTAL MIKES. High imp. For desk or hand use. High sensitivity, 18/6. P. \& P. 1/6. TSL ORYSTAL STICK MIKE. Listed at 45/-. Our price. 18/6. P. \& P. $1 / 6$.

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EVEN THE OLDER CHELBFEN BCILB THEM! . . no soldering - only 16 connections then hear it reach out bringing in station after station, loud and clear Palm-of hand size $4_{1}^{4} \times 2 \frac{7}{8} \times 1 \frac{1}{4} n$. Many Testimonials M.H. of Bradford, writes: ". I have hust completed one of your sets successfully. it is the first time have ever tackled anything like a radto, and must state here and now. am amazed how tions and plan have obviously been very carefully thought out so that even the most Iim can follow them. " Direct from Manufacturers to You. Send $19 / 6$ plus $2 / 6$ whit, rtc
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THE SKYROVER RANGE 7 transistor and 2 diode superhet portables-covering full med. plus 6 SW Bands.
The SKYROVER MK III.
(Illustrated). Now supplied with redesigned plastie cabinet in black, grey and chrome with edgewise controls.

Controls: Wareband Selector, Volume Control with on/off Switch, Tuning Control, In plastic cabinet, size $10 \times 6 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. with metal Can now carrying han | Can now |
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| be built for |
| 88 |
| 19 | $\mathbf{~ P o s t ~} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Poxtr }\end{aligned}$ F.P. Terms: 45/- deposit and 11 monthly payments of 18/9. Total H.P.P. 29.16.3.

The SKYROYER De Luxe Tone Circuit is incorporated, with separate Tone Control in addition to volume Control. Tuning Control and Waveband Selector. In a wood cabinet, size $11 \frac{1}{8} \times 6 \frac{1}{2} \times$
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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Can now } \\ \text { be built for } & \text { e.10.19.6 } \\ \text { Post } \\ 5 /- \text { extra }\end{array}$ H.P. Terms: 55/- deposit and 11 monthly payments of 16/11. Total H.P.P. £12.1.1.


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A simple additional circuit provides coverage of the $1100 / 1950 \mathrm{M}$. band (including 1500M. Light programme). This is in addition to all existing Medium and Short wavebands. All necessary Only $10 /=$ extra Post Free.
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Fully tunable long and medium bands. Uses 7 Mullard Transistors; plu
© 7 Transistor Auperhet. 350 Milliwatt output 4 in high flux speaker. All components mounted on a single printed circuit board, size $\overline{5 \frac{1}{2} i n . x 5} \overline{\frac{1}{2} i n}$. in one complete assembly. Plastic cabinet, with carrying handle, size $7 \mathrm{in} . x 10 \mathrm{in}, \mathrm{x} 3 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{in}$., in blue/grey. Elasy to read dial. External socket for car aerial. I.F.frequency $470 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$. Ferrite rod internal aerial. - Operates from PP9 or similar battery. Full comprehensive data supplied with each Receiver. All consembly. Ans, etc., fully wound ready for immediat


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With the same electrical specification as standard model-PLUS A SUPERIOR WOOD with super-chrome trim and carrying IManNG covered in attractive washable material mounted to further enhance the pleasant styling. ONLY \&is EXTRA
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SP25 Stereo................................. $\begin{gathered}29 \\ 10 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 6\end{gathered}$
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The very latest 3 speed model- $12,3,3 \frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s.s, available with either $\frac{1}{2}$ track or $\frac{1}{6}$ track head. Features include: pause control; digital counter; fast forward and re-
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## JUST ARRIVED-THE NEW GARRARD TAPE DECK <br> Fitted with 3 heads $\frac{1}{4}$ track Stereo/mono; three speeds; takes 7in. spools;

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Superhet chassis, fully built-by famous British manufac-turer-on printed circuit. Uses 7 Newmarket transistora giving 500 m m $/ \mathrm{w}$ push-pull output- 3 I.F. stages, ferrite rod aerial. Covers full, long and medium wavebands208M (Luxembourg). 4 inin. speaker; fitted: volume control on/oft switch, tuning dial and position for car aerial socket. Uses any 9 V battery. Overall dimensions-7in. $\pm 4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $x$ 2in. Absolutely complete except for cabinet.
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givins 5 watts giving 5 watts high quality output on each channel (total 10 watts) Sensitivity is 50 millivolts. Suitable all crystal or ceramic stereo
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R.S.c. $4 / 5$ watt A5 HIGH GAIN AMPLIFIER

A highly-sensitive 4-valve quality amplifier for the home,
small club, etc. Suitable for all crystal or ceramie $p$. heads and practically all "mikes". Separate Bass and Treble controls giving "rift" and "cut". Hum level ridB down. Negative Feedback 15dB. H.T. of 300 v . 25 mA and L.T. of 6.3V. 1.5a. available for supply of Radio Tuner or Tape Deck pre-amp. For A.C. mains 200-250y. Speaker
output 3 ohms. Kit is complete in every detail with fully punched Hammer finished chassis, point-to-point wiring or assembled ready for use $25 /$ extra, plus $3 / 6$ carr. Deposit $22 / 6$ and 84.15 .0 5 monthly payments of $22 / 6$ (Total £6.15.0) for assembled unit.


COMMUNICATION RECEIVERS RX 60 DE LUXE
Frequencies covered $1600 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$ to $30 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ continuous. Incorporates 5in. speaker. Slide rule tuning dial 'S; meter. Internal ferrite aerial $58 i n$. 10 section for short waves. Fitted sockets for optional outdoor aerial. Headphones, external speaker socket. Other features are electrioal bandSpread tuning. Noise limiter, A.V.C., B.F.O., Stand-by switch. cabinet. Brand new with iull instructions manual. Usual guarantee. 19 Ens.
R.S.C. AI5 20 WATT (R.M.S.) HI-FI TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER with integral preamp tone control stages
Output for $3,7.5$ and 15 ohm speakers. Kit of parts consisting of Printed Cir including 9 Mullard or New same latest type semi-conductors. Heat sink and full wiring instructions or with printed circuit fully wired and tested eq extra. Harmonic Distortion: $0.1 \%$ measured at
£6.19.9 1000 c.p.s. Hum and Noise: - 80 dB . Sensitivity: Post 5/ Bass Control: +9 dB to - 14 dB at 40 c .p.s. Treble Control 8 dB to - 13 dB at $10 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$. Suitable Power Pack Kit $39 / 6$
R.S.C. COLUMN SPEAKERS

Covered in two-tone Rexine/Vynair. Ideal for vocalists and Public Address. Normally sup plied for 15 ohm matching but can be supplied Type C58, 15-20 watts. Fitt
yype cas, in-w watts. Fitted five $8 i n$. high flux
 9 mthly pmts 27/9 (Total \&14.9.9) 9 mthly pmts 27/9 (Total \&14.9.9) 10 watt speakers. Overall siz $56 \times 14 \times 9$ in. approx. Carr. $15 /-19 \frac{1}{2}$ Cns. Or Deposit 3 gns. and
$43 / 2$ (Total $21 \frac{1}{2}$ gns.).

## 18in. 60 WATT EXTRA HEAVY dUTY

 LOUDSPEAKERSFamous make. Normal prioe over 17 Gns.
825. Very limited number to clear with full guarantee. Terms available. Carr. 15

## 30 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER for Lead, Rhythm, Bass

 Guitar, Vocal or Instrumental Groups A Four Input, two volume control Hi-Fi 'cut' and 'boost' contross and Treble valves. Housed iontrols. Latest type ered cabinet Hith twin carrying handles Attractive black and dolid persper fassia for 3 or 15 ohm sieakers. Send S.A.E.
for leaflet. Deposit 83 and 9 monthly



## INTEREST CHARGES REFUNDED

on H.P. and Credit Sale Accounts settled in 6 months. LINEAR TAPE PRE-AMPLIFIER. TYpe LP/1. Switched Equalisation, Positions for Recording at Lin., $3 \frac{3}{4}$ in., 7 tin. per sec, and Playback, EM84 Recording Level Indicator. Designed primarily as the link bem suitable almost any Tape Deck. S.A.E. for $9 \frac{1}{2}$ GRS.
leaflet.

CORNER CONSOLE CABINETS
strongly made. Beautiful polished walnut veneered finish. Pleasing design Approx. $20 \times 11$ x 8 in. Carr. $5 / 649 / 9$ Standard Model. To take up to 10 in . speaker. Size $27 \times 18 \times 8 i n$. Senior Model. To take up to 12in. speaker and with Tweeter cut-out. Size approx.
$30 \times 30 \times 15 i n$. (Recommended for use with Audiotrine speaker system.) 8 (nns.


12in. HIGH QUALITY LOUDSPEAKERS In walnut veneered cabinet. ${ }^{10}$ Watt
Model. Gauss 12,000 lines.
S4.19.6
 monthly payments of $10 / 10$ (Total \&5.12.6) 20 Watt Model. 15 ohm. Size $18 \times 18 \times 10$ in Terms: Deposit $24 / 6$ and 9 97.19.6 Total E8.17.6), Carr. 8/6 30 Watt Model. 15 ohms. Carr. $10 /$ O. Or 10 CnS. Deposit $32 / \sim$ and 9 monthly payments of $2 /$, covered Cabinets, \&1 extra. R.S.C..JUNIOR BASS REELEX CABINET. Designed or 10 in . speaker. Acoustically lined and ported. Medium Walnut veneer finish. Size $18 \times 12 \times 10$ in. Strongly 84.7 .6
SELENIUM RECTIFIERS F.W. (BRIDGED
$6 / 12 \mathrm{v} .1 \mathrm{a}, 3 / 11 ; 6 / 12 \mathrm{v} .3 \mathrm{a}, 9 / 9 ; 6 / 12 \mathrm{v} .6 \mathrm{a}, 15 / 3 ; 6 / 12 \mathrm{v} .2 \mathrm{a}, 6 / 11 ;$
$6 / 12 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}, 12 / 3: 6 / 12 \mathrm{v} .10 \mathrm{a}, 26 / 9$. 6/12v. 4a, 12/3: 6/12v. 10a. 26/9.
R.S.C. GRAM AMPLIFIER KIT. 3 watts output. Nega.s. Vol. Tone and Switch. Mains operation $200-250 v$. A.C. Fully isol
etc. Snj 39/g. Carr. $3 / 9$.
R.S.C. 4 WATT GRAM. AMPLIFIER KIT. Complete set of parts to build a good quality compact unit suitable for use with any record playing unit.
Mains isolated chassis, separate Bass
and Treble controls. Output and Treble controls. Output
for $2-3$ ohm speaker. For
for
$200-250$ v. $\mathrm{A} . \mathrm{C}$.
(MANCHESTER) LTO
For addresses see page II

## R.S.C. BASS-REGENT 50 WATT AMPLIFIER



AN EXCEPTIONALLY POWERFUL HIGH QUALITY ALL-PURPOSE
UNIT Forlead, rhythm, bass guitar and all other musical instruments. For vocalists, gram, radio, tape and general public address * UNUSUALLY POWERFUL LOUDSPEAKAR COMBINATION consisting of a FANE HIGH FLUX 15in. 30 watt unit PLUS a FANE $12 i n .20$ watt unit with extended frequency response. $\star 4$ Jack Inputs and two Volume Controls for simultaneous use of up to 4 pick-ups or 'mikes'"

* Cabinets covered in two-tone Rexine/Vynair with gold trimming. Fitted carrying handles. $*$ separate bass and "cut" 49 Ens. compare the Bass-Regent with units at more than three times the Carr. 25/- Or deposit \& $^{2} 7.16 .0$ and 9 monthly payments of 85.8 .8 (Total 54 gns.)


## R.S.C. GI5 I5 WATT AMPLIFIER for Lead

 or Rhythm Guitar, Mike, Gram or Radio High-fidelity ou tput. Separate bass and treble controls. Twin separately controlled inputs so that two instruments or "mike" and pick ups can be used at the same time. Heavy Duty attractive Rexine/Vynair. Size approx. 18 x ONLY $18 \times 8 \mathrm{in}$. Or Deposit 3 gns . and $19 \frac{1}{2}$ Ens. ${ }_{9}^{18}$ monthin. payments of $43 / 8$ (Total 21: payments of $43 / 2$leafiet.

Guaranteed 12 months

Consisting of Mains Transformer /12v. 6 amps., vari- F.W. Bridge, Metal Rectifier, wel able output. Consists , holders. Grommets. Fuses. Fuseof Main Transformer holders. Grommets, panels, Heavy Bridge) 250 v . FW Bridge). Selenium Rariable Ammeter, Rate Selector Panels. Plugs. Fuses, Fuseholder and circuit. Carr. 5/6.

## BATTERY CHARGER KITS

R.S.C. B20 MULTI-PURPOSE AMP. especially suitable for Bass Guitar. Incorporating massive 15in. high flux bass and treble controls. Two jack inputs separately controlled. Substantial cabiret attractively finished in Rexine and $\forall$ ynair. Size approx. $24 \times 21 \times 111 \mathrm{n}$. Send S.A.E. for leaflet. $\mathrm{Or}_{9} \mathbf{2 9} \frac{1}{2}$ Gns. monthly payments of 64/2 Carr. 17/6
R.S.C. BATTERY CHARGING EQUIPMENT All for A.C. Mains $\mathbf{2 0 0 - 2 5 0} \mathrm{v} .50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ Assembled amps 6/12v. Fitted Ammeter \& variable charge rate selector.
 12 v charging. Louvred charging, steel case with stoved grey hammer finish. Fused and ready for use with mains and output leads $59 / 9$ and clips. Or Deposit $12 /$ and 5 JO/V

TRANSISTORISED SOUND MIXER
Enables mixing of up to 4 standard jack inputs i.e., microphone, tape, gram, tuner, etc., into single output. Compact and completely self- $49 / 9$

## LINEAR TREMOLO PRE-AMP UNIT

## Suitable for use with any of our Amplifiers. Controls

 are Speed (frequency of interruptions) Depth (for heavy or light effect). Volume and 4 Ens. Switch.

## HI-FI 12 WATT AMPLIFIERS

## R AMPLTFIERS

Carr. 7/6
Manufacturers' discontinued Model.
£7.19.9 ately controlled Imputs for 'Mike' and gram. Separate Bass and Treble Controls. High Sensitivity. Output for 3 or 15 ohms speaker. Guaranteed tested and in perfect working order.
R.S.C. MAINS TRANSFORMERS

FULLY GUARANTEED
Interleaved and Impregnated. Primaries $800 \mathrm{~m} 20-250$ v. 50 e/s. Screened. MIDGET Clamped Type $28 \times 25 \times 24 i n$. $250 \mathrm{v} .60 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .2 \mathrm{a}$ $13 / 9$
$14 / 9$ TOP SHROUDED DROP THROUGF $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} .70 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}, 2 \mathrm{a}, 0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v} .2 \mathrm{a} 17 / 8$ $350-0-350 \mathrm{v} .80 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}, 2 \mathrm{a}, 0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v} .2 \mathrm{a} 219$ $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .2 \mathrm{a}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .1 \mathrm{a}$ $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}, 3.5 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{T}$. $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}, 0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v} .3 \mathrm{a}$ $300-0-300 \mathrm{v}, 130 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .1 \mathrm{a}$, for
Mullard 510 Amplifier Mullard 510 Amplifier $300-0-300 v .100 \mathrm{ma}, 6.3 v .4 a, 0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v}, 3 \mathrm{a} 35 / 9$ $350-0-300 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}$. $4 \mathrm{a}, 0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v}, 3 \mathrm{a}$ 28/9 $350-0-350 \mathrm{v} .150 \mathrm{~mA} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}, 0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v}, 3 \mathrm{a} 37 / 9$ FULLY SHROUDED UPRIGDT $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} .60 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .2 \mathrm{a}, 0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v}$. 2 a . M1dget type $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3$ in
$250-0-250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \dot{a}, 0-5-6 \mathrm{v} . \dot{\mathrm{a}} \quad 18 / 9$ $300-0-300 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}, 0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v}$. 3a $29 / 9$ $300-0-300 \mathrm{~V}, 130 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{T} .6 .3 \mathrm{v}$. 1a, for Mullard Amplifier $350-0-350 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}, 4 \mathrm{a} 0-36 / 9$ $350-0-350 \mathrm{v} .150 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 \mathrm{v} 4 \mathrm{a}, 0-6.3 \mathrm{v}$. 3 a $425-0-425 \mathrm{v}, 200 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}, 4 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{C}-5-6.3 \mathrm{v}$. 3 a $425-0-425 \mathrm{v} .200 \mathrm{~mA}(6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}$ Twice 5 v .3 a $450-0-450 \mathrm{v} 250 \mathrm{~mA} 6.3 \mathrm{v} 4 \mathrm{a}$ C.T 5 v . 3 a 69/ FILAMENT TRANSFORMERS
$200-250 \mathrm{v} .50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ primaries $6.3 \mathrm{v} .1 .5 \mathrm{a}, 6 / 6 ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$. $2 a, 76 ; 12 \mathrm{v} .1 \mathrm{a} .7 / 11 ; 6.3 \mathrm{v} .3 \mathrm{a}, 8 / 11 ; 6.3 \mathrm{v} .6 \mathrm{a}$. 17/6; 12v. 1.5a twice, 1 /6.
OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS
Standard Pentode $5,000 \Omega$ to $3 \Omega$
Standard Pentode $7,000 \Omega$ to $3 \Omega$

| Push-Pull 8 watts, EL84 |  | $6 / 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $6 / 6$ |  |

or matched to $15 \Omega$
Push-Pull 10-12 watts to match 6V6 or
L84 to 3-5-8 to $15 \Omega$
Following types for 3 and $15 \Omega$ speater $19 / 9$
Push-Pull $10-12$ watts, 6 V 6 or EL84 $18 / 9$
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Push-Pull Mullard 510 Ultra Linear 6L, KT66, EL34 etc.
SMOOTHING CHOKES
$60 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{H}, 400 \Omega 4 / 11.100 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{H}, 220 \Omega 8 / 9$ $80 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{H}, 350 \Omega 5 / 9,150 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{H}, 250 \Omega 11 / 9$ CHARGER TRANSFORMERS All with 200-240-250v. 50 c/s Primaries:
 3a, 16/9; $\quad$ a 28/9. 5a, 19/9; 0-9-15v. 6a, 23/9; AUTO 8a, 28/9
A 0 (Step up/Step down) TRANS. watts, 27/9; 250 watts, 49/9; 500 watts, $99 / 9$.

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Our Course has now been extended to sixteen months' duration to include theoretical and practical instruction on transistor television receivers, U.H.F. television receivers and colour television.
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## SUPERB NEW STERN-CLYNE

 FMI VHF TUNERSpecially designed for the Amateur builder, a new sensitive tuner unit free reception of BBC FM transmissions. High quality outpurt signal ensures optimum periormance from any Hi -Fi audio system; superb styling makes for harmonious installation with existing equipment. Reliable easily aligned circuit employs RF stage, tumed anode tuned grid freq. changer, 2 IF's, Noise Limiter and Ratio Detector. Taput sens. 160 mV for 40 db . Distortion less than $1 \%$ at full deviation. Power req. 200 F at 20 mA and 6.3 v at 1.8 A . Panel black
and silver-grey, size $8 \times 5 \mathrm{in}$. FMI Kize 8 K parts
Assembled and tested
Assembled and tested
Optional Power Pack available.

## 

New American branded tape by world renowned manufacturers and equal in quality to the best obtainable anywhere. Guaranteed splice free, red oxide coated, with full frequency response and uniform output. Resistant to moisture, heat, eold and abrasion. Available
in a wide range of Acetate and Polyester qualities, each distinctively boxed and cellophane wrapped in colour coded cartons showing recording times at $7 \frac{1}{2}, 3 \frac{7}{2}$ and $1_{\frac{7}{8}} \mathrm{i}$.p.s. Compare the prices!

> Polyester Range available:
 7 in . 1,200 if. Standard $12 / 6$ 5 in. 1,200ft. Double Play 15/. 7 in . 1,800ft. Long Play 20/5 gin. 1,800ft. Double Play 20/6
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5ii. 900ft. Long Play $10 /-$ 5inin. 1,200ft. Long Play 12/6 Both types post and packing $1 /-$ per reel. Fo
reels post free.

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 WITH THIS COMPAGT PROFES- SIONAL style RECEIVER 20 Gns.
Carr. \& Ins. $15 /$ New, $\underset{\text { bighly }}{\boldsymbol{C}}$ Ins. $15 /-$ communications receiver has portable radio proportions and a performance comparable with many highly expensive professional receivers. Continuous irequency coverage from 540 ke/s to include extra large dial. 'S' meter, variable pitch BFO, Noise Limiter, extra quality loudspeaker, extending rod aerial to receive all but most distant stations. Extras include phone output, Standby switch, etc. Uses ultra modern multi valves 12BE6, 12AU6, 12BA6, $500 \mathrm{C5}$ and sincon rect. Meticulousiy constructed and handsomely finished in attractive metal case. Only $13 \frac{1}{2}$ X 5 x in. deep. Essential for all serious listeners yet cheaper than many commercial sets. For 200/250 volts mains operation.

## THE SUPERB VERITONE



## VEGA

Solid-state Stereo Amplifier with integrated Pre-amplifer/control unit The Vega is a new, solid-state amplifier that provides great
purity of sound with the best valve amplifiers plus all the advantages accruing from semi-conductor design employing the latest techniques. Important advantages, such as improved reliability, absence of high working temperatures, lack output transformers, and design freedom that permits spacious layout withination of the overall size to suit modern installation requirements. And the Vega is stzled and potimum in impeceable taste - totally enclosed in a handsome tealk case with comprehensive controls functionally arranged on a clear silver grey and black panel. Outputs comprehensive 13 watts per channel. Freq. response 40 to $20,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s} \pm 3 \mathrm{dh}$. Distortion less than $0.5 \%$ at 10 w .


Carr. 8/6.


Top value offers from our wide renge. suitable for use with moderately priced equipment up to the inest obtainable.

1. PLANET CM-21 CRYSTAL

Handsomely styled in two-tone grey plastic case with silver trim, and and small amplifiers. Fold out stand permits hand or table use. Complete with dit. insulated screened lead and moulded standard phono plug. 12/6 P. \& P. 1/6.
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Compact lightweight crystal stick micro phone in machined aluminiam body with 1egral thumbswitch. Size overall an. long finish. Complete with stand adaptor and Gft. detachable with stand adaptor and

29/6 P. \& P. 1/6
4. TEISCO DM-10\% DYNAMIC

A reaily superior stick microphone employing a high quality moving coll insert in a beautifuly styled, black ancdized body with heavy chrome head and grill. Fitted with integral thembswitch and removable
 nector. Standard 50 K ohms impedance £3.9.8 P \& P $\mathbf{P}$.
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A superb, non-directional microphone incorporating features normally found only in extremely expensive professional units. an excellent frequency response of 50 15,000 cycles permits use in high quality all gencral microphone usage. Rohust engine turned body has integral slide switch. Beautifully styled with fluted detachable head, matt black and satin silver finish. Complete with desk stand and clamp, floor stand adaptor, and 6ft. lead
and plug. In fitted pack. $\mathbf{* 6 . 1 9 . 6 \text { P. \& P. } 3 / 6}$

The Remarkable VERITONE 300

## Fint <br> 0 <br> 

ONLY
86-6-0 A sman size, quabity ith constructed amplifier with a big 4 watts output that is adequate for all domestic uses. Features include separate Bass and ireble con-
trols and, when used a good quality speaker, results are indistinguishable from many more expensive outfits. Ideal for quality home-build reproducers, portable lead guitar amplifiers, tct. Size only $8 \frac{1}{3} \times 4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Grey hammer finish with brushed aluminium front panel. For $200 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ AO mains.

TEST 8
mULTIMETER 57/6


Compact all purpose tester with 12 specially selected ranges for all home and motor car wiring and servicing, amateur radio, TV fixing electronie hobby work, etc Estremely robust construction employs rugged large soale meter movement and plug-in range selection to obviate switch wear defects and ensure trouble-free life. In tough metal backed impact resisting case. Ranges: $0-10-250-500-1,000$ v. A.C. and mA D.C. current. $0-10,000-100,000$ (Sens. 1,250 resistance. Size only $47^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ ohms deep. Complete with test battery.

Special offer of 12 inch LOUD. SPEAKERS

High quality, all-British units with built-in wigh flux magnet a high fux magnet that reproduction. Handles 6 watts ezsily. Heavy Carr. $\quad$ watts easiyy Heavy phms or 3 ohms impedance.

## GARRARD 3000 AUTOCHANGER

Intended for use with high compliance cartridges and featuring a low mass arm speeds. Finished dark grey with chandard speeds. Flinished dark grey with chrome $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. front rear. Above board $4 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{in}$. below $2 \frac{73}{3} \mathrm{in}$. For $100 / 130 \mathrm{v}$ and $200 / 250 \mathrm{v}$ AC. Complete wth 9TA/HC cartridge.
£8.8.0 Carr. 5/-


A really versatile instrument that makes a handy pocket-size tool. Heasures AC or D0 voltage in three ranges of $0-15-150-$ $1000 \%$. Resistance $0-1000,000$ ohms, and Current $0-150 \mathrm{~mA}$. DC. Size only $3{ }^{5} \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$, with ingenious dial $1 \frac{1}{6}$ in., with ingenious dial design providing a clear, easily read scale. Complete with
battery and test leads.

EXCEPTINAL OFFER OF AM/FM Radiogram Chassis

## 16 gns, carr, $10 /$-. <br> 

Superb new six valve unit covering long and mediam wave on FM and all BBG sensitive AM circuit receives most stations through internal gerial, separate FM input employs famous Gorler tuning heart. Uncluttered facia covers whole frontal area and simplifies adaptatinn to existing cabinets or building into contemporary bookshelf units. Extra large illuminated dial and dual concentric controls for volume, tone selection and tuning simplify opeation, enhance appearance. Poweríul 4 W. outInputs provide for external AM and FM aeriats and gramophone pickup. For 200250 F . A.C. operation. Size overall 15̄in. x $6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. $\times 7 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~B}$ in. deep.

## HIGH

## INTENSITY

## LAMP 49/6 carm 86

Provides a concentration of intense pure white glarefree, shandowless light straight on to illumination area. Ideal for reading
 needlework, stamp and minute object examination, delicate craft work and watch repair, table-top photography, etc. Ingenious design combines function with attractive appearance: tough plastic base has on/ off switch and is weighted by built-in transformer that reduces mains voltage to permit use of enormous headlamp
power of car bulb over small area. 21 power of car bulb over sman area. 21
watt lamp 'actually provides greater light intensity than conventional 100 watt bulb with electrical consumption less than one-fifth of usual mains lamp. Gold anodised flexible pillar facilitates light direction from any angle. For 2001 240 v . AC only; spare bulbs readily obtainable. Base $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in. $\times 3 \frac{3}{4}$ in. $\times 2 \mathrm{in}$. Height overall 16 in.

## TRAVLER 2

## Fit your own transistorised

 car'radis at a fraction of the usual costEasily the finest value in car radio obtainable. Robust, all British manufacture with stylish, uncluttered facia that presents simple, 2-knob control and P P, \& P. 5/control and pushubutton change for medium and long wave. Heavy ehrome escutcheon and fixing screws permits simple installation to almost any car $2 \times$ fing. and standarii location of best features op valves and transistors to ensure high performence with greatest reliability. Complete with $7 \times 4 \mathrm{x}$. speaker and baffle trim, brackets, standard fase coupling and filter, all nuts and bolts, and eass to follow, foolprooif fitting instruetions.

VANDAL-PROOF CAR AERIAL $39 / 6$ P. \& P. $2 / 6$
$\qquad$ mavily chen pushed only with special key. Very plastic tube. Fits any winc contour Complete with fittod, reach tough plasie inve. Fits any wing contour. Complete with fitted lead and standard plug, 2 keys,

MAGNAVOX 363 TAPE TRANSPORTER


Manufactured to precise limits that permit recording and tape playback to the highest standards set by the employs a single high-dity motor with heavy flywheel. Features include fast wind on and rapid rewind, pause control, 3-speed selection with interlock, built-in revolution indicator, piano key controls. "Speeds $1 \frac{5}{8}$, $3 \frac{3}{4}$ and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s. Wow and flutter $0.15 \%$ on $7 \frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s. Max. spool size 7 in. Playing
time up to 120 min . per track from time up to 120 min . per track from lilin. plus $5 \frac{1}{4}$ in below mounting board. With $\frac{5 \pi}{4}$ track heads, mounting With ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ With $\frac{1}{4}$ track heads, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ heads. $\pm 13.19 .6$. Add 10/-carriage and insurance.

## NEW PORTABLE TAPE RECORDER



Exeeptionally low-priced, but actually a robustly made reliable instrument taking, idea recording, dictation, ete. Mechanism solidIy built on to rigid steel chassis and housed in tough grey plastic case with carrying strap and clear plastic tape deck cover. Fitted with single multi-selector function switch and volume control. Hand microphone has Stop/Start thumbswitch for remote cription. Complete with tape and spare spool, mike and miniature earpiece Size only: 8 x $7 \frac{1}{2}$ x $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . \quad$ ? $6,19.6$
high. Carriage $4 / 6$.

# § $\leftrightarrows$ DNOM () $c \int N$ N 

Member of the Pantiya Group of Companies.

## TAPE AMPLIFIER

## 

Easily the best complete tape amplifier available to the home builder. Supplied already matehed for the Magnavox 36 tapedeck, but may be to most other decks.
Features include; switched equaliz ation for all speeds (CCIR standards at $\frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s.) Treble boost incorporated playback, speaker output matched playback, speaker output matched outputs for extension speaker, phone monitoring on Record and Hi-Fi playback through existing systems, Imputs for Mic. Pick-up, and VHF Radio. Valves: EF86, ECC83, EL84, EM81, EZ81. Size overall: $11 \times 6 \times 6$ in. (Panel $13 \frac{7}{8} \times$ 3in.). Power pack on separate chassis size $7 \frac{1}{2}$ x $3 \times 4 \frac{3}{2}$. Amp. and power pack. Kit of parts 813.13s.
Assembled and tested carriage. Magnerox 363 and HF/TR3 unit. Superbly constructed finish, dark grey
cloth. 55 extra.
loin. $x$ bin. eliptical speaker suitable for
use with above.

rdentical pocket-size units in cream plastic and gold anodised trim, each unit Powerful two-transistor amplifier has sensitivity of 55 db plus, consumes only 7 mA at no aignal condition. With 9V PP3 battery, instructions, and 50 ft . lead with phono plug ends for instant connection. In distinctive yellow and gold hinged gift box.
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# TOPIC DF THE MONTH 

## Face Lift

$\mathbf{M}$ ELL, here it is! A newly styled and, we hope, improved Practical Wireless. The larger page size will not only allow a more attractive layout of articles but will also make for easier reading. The better quality paper will permit far better reproduction of photographs, which will be of great benefit in constructional articles. In order to carry out these improvements it has been necessary to slightly increase the cost of the magazine, but this is, we trust, a small price to pay for the considerable advantages reaped.

Regular readers need not feel anxious that this face lift will reflect on the general structure of the magazine. All the popular regular features will be retained and we will continue to balance the magazine with a good selection of material contrived to appeal to all the various interests in our hobby. The basic policy will remain as before and there will be no shifting of emphasis except where considered necessary from time to time in the light of our own experiences and the wishes of readers as expressed in correspondence.

Since 1932, Practical Wireless has held a unique position in the realm of amateur radio and through the years has served faithfully the interests of those who are interested in this absorbing hobby. At times, during these eventful 33 years, Practical Wireless has had, for some reason or other, to take stock of the existing situation and, where desirable, to initiate changes.

Such a time has recently passed. And as we start off on Volume 42 we are safely launched on another stage of the development of the magazine. And yet, in essence there is no division, for the fundamental objectives of the present staff are the same as those of the pioneers in the early 1930's-to present each month in the best possible way a magazine dedicated to the interests of all who derive enjoyment from one or more of the facets of amateur radio.
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The JUNE ISSUE WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MAY 5th

[^1]
## Were Pre-War Sets Better?

Mr. L. Welch complains of poor quality sound from sets he has made, and also from high priced commercial sets he has heard (P.W. March, 1966).
Most modern sets use inadequate speakers and the cases are undersized and flimsy. Pre-War sets with larger speakers and heavier cases were much better, although they were generally "boomy".

For high quality reproduction, our friend must forget about a "set" and keep the radio equipment separate from the speaker enclosure. The speaker should be of good quality and mounted in a properly designed enclosure placed where it gives the best possible results. The output, as Mr. Welch realises, must be large enough to deal with peaks without distortion.

He writes that no commercial set offers the kind of specification he asks for. Although I would not wish to put him off building such equipment, I must point out that several makers produce tuneramplifiers which give all he asks for and more. Connected to good speakers, they give results that are really something.

## R. E. Barker.

Stockton-on-Tees,
Co. Durham.

## R220 MODS

There are a lot of R220 crystal-controlled v.h.f. receivers about and radio friends and myself have spent many hours trying to modify this set to make it tunable in the range $120-140 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$.
If any readers have managed to do this, we would be most grateful to learn the secrets of their success.

## S. M. Giblions.

> 77 Windlehurst Road, High Lane, Stockport, Cheshire.

## How About a Swop?

I require the March 1962, December 1963 and January 1964 issues of Practical Wireless, and in order to obtain them, I am willing to exchange some 42 old copies of Practical Wireless, Practical Television and Wireless World, all between 1949 and 1951.

If any readers are interested, would they please write to me first before sending copies, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

## J. Currie.

> 156 Hillhead Road, Kirkintilloch,, Near Glasgow, Scotland.

## NEWS AND



Shown for the first time at the Audio Fair will be the Model GL. 68 Transcription Unit (see also photograph above) which also has as a feature infinitely variable speed adjustment, and which is fitted with a new pick-up arm Model G.65. This arm is of low mass tubular design and has counter-balanced stylus pressure adjustment and removable headslide.

In addition, the well-established Model GL. 70 will be on view, as well as the inexpensive Turntable Unit Model G.66.

A new pick-up cartridge will be shown, namely the CS.91IE, which is a high quality Stereo Ceramic Cartridge fitted with an elliptical diamond stylus.Goldring Manufacturing Co. (Great Britain) Limited, 486-488 High Road, Leytonstone, E./I.

## ADVERTS SPEEDED UP BY STC

An automatic control system has been installed by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., in the Classified Advertisement Department of the "Liverpool' Daily Post and Echo", which will now be able to deal with the relevant customer telephone inquiries much more promptly and efficiently.

The STC equipment "scans" 30 operator positions and connects the incoming call to the first free position that it finds. The operator at that position deals straight away with the call if it is a general inquiry. If, however, the caller wants to book space in one of the specialised columns, the call is transferred to the operator who deals specifically with that section. In this way calls are routed to the proper place in the minimum of time.

## BALUN FOR HAM BAND INSTALLATIONS

f. W. Electronics Ltd., of I Heath Street, Dartford, have just introduced the K. W. Balun, the main features are:

Helps eliminate television interference-Broad band 3-30 Mc/s-Waterproof-For use with all types antennas fed with unbalanced Co-ax-Will handle a kilowatt-Virtually no insertion loss.

The K. W. Balun is designed for $50 / 70$ ohm unbalanced co-ax input with I:I impedance ratio. It is intended to be installed at the feed point of a dipole, beam or similar balanced type antenna.

Support it by taping to your beam or dipole "T" insulator and connect the output terminals (marked with a white spot) to the feed point of the antenna with a short length of wire. Connect the co-ax "outer" and "inner" to the terminals marked on the label. The co-ax cable should be suitably sealed to prevent ingress of moisture.

In many cases the installation of the K. W. Balun in balanced antenna systems fed with co-ax cable has improved the efficiency and radiation pattern of the system.

The K. W. Balun is 4 in . long and $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. overall diameter. The weight is less than $40 z$. and the price is 35 s . including postage in the U.K.



THIS is a six-transistor receiver with high frequency end bandspread, car aerial, tape output and personal phone facilities. A ferrite rod aerial is fitted, tuning long and medium wavebands. With ordinary 2 -waveband circuits, many popular and well-received stations are heard over a small section of the high frequency end of the medium waveband. To simplify tuning these stations, a bandspread range is provided (covering about 185215 metres), this being extended over almost the whole rotation of the tuning capacitor. As a result, it is easy to select Radio Luxembourg and other transmissions in this range.

## Bandspread

The bandspread is achieved, without any particular ganging difficulties, by switch section S4, which places the 1 per-cent capacitor C 4 in series with the oscillator section VC2 of the ganged tuning capacitor. S 1 introduces the trimmer TC2 in series with VC1, for bandspread aerial tuning. Because of the low capacitance present, the bandspread range extends to a somewhat higher frequency limit than the medium wave range.

S2 selects separate base coupling windings, provided on the medium and long wave coils. S 3 shorts the 1.w. section for m.w. reception, and brings in C3 for l.w. reception, to obtain suitable oscillator coil coverage. The switch thus has three positions, " Long", " Medium" and "Bandspread".

Normal reception is by means of the internal ferrite rod aerial, but an external aerial can be connected to the "car aerial" socket, which has a coupling winding on the aerial rod. An external aerial is often used with a portable in a vehicle, to overcome screening and directive effects of the ferrite aerial.

AF117 transistors are used in mixer and i.f. stages, and need no neutralising. (It should be noted that the oscillator coil and i.f. transformers must be of the type intended for AF117's.) The audio signal obtained from the diode D1 may be taken to a tape recorder through the "tape output" sockets. This
gives high quality, and an audio level suitable for the usual recorder. The usual automatic gain control bias reaches $\operatorname{Tr} 2$ through R5.

VR1 is the $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ volume control, with on/off switch. The OC81D drives two OC81's, having base bias and feedback resistors R15 and R16. This gives excellent volume and quality from a large number of stations.

For personal listening, earphones or a personal phone can be plugged in, thereby automatically disconnecting the speaker. A low impedance type of phone should be used.

Construction is on a circuit board, with VR1, tuning and switch controls on a small panel, so that the finished receiver can be inserted in a cabinet from behind. With this arrangement, the actual positions of VR1, VC1/VC2, and the switch can be modified without any alteration to the circuit board, so that in some cases an existing cabinet can be used. It also gives plenty of latitude for positioning of the speaker.

Unless very small size is important, a $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter (or equivalent oval) speaker unit is recommended, as these usually give slightly better results than midget speakers. Some notes on possible alternative transistors, etc., are given later.

## The Circuit Board

This is $8 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. of $1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. thick paxolin, and is drilled as in Figs. 2 and 3 first. All wire ends can pass through $1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. holes. The oscillator coil and i.f.t.'s require clearance holes for the pins and can tags, and six holes are needed for $\mathrm{T} 1 . \mathrm{T} 2$ is held with two 6BA bolts. Three small right-angle brackets hold the panel, but this is not fitted until the circuit board is wired. Complete as much drilling as possible, before inserting any components.

The i.f.t.'s will only fit one way, and are held by spreading the can tags. The oscillator coil P50/1AC has a coloured spot between pins 1 and 6 and this must face the i.f.t. P51/1 so that pins 1 to 6 fall in the positions in Fig. 3.

The driver transformer T1 has a green spot, placed as in Fig. 2, so that its tags emerge correctly (Fig. 3). T2 has three tags on its primary side, and two on the speaker side.

All the resistors may be placed either way round, but check the values because an error in reading them will probably completely upset results. Small capacitors may also be connected either way. But the electrolytic capacitors $\mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{C} 8, \mathrm{C} 13$ and C 14 must be placed with positive and negative ends as shown. This also applies to C12, running from R10.


Fig. I: The Circuit


Fig. 2: Wiring of Circuit Board

The circuit layout has been arranged so that no wires cross under the board (Fig. 3). The identification of connections and components is much easier if 1 mm , red sleeving is placed on the "earth" or positive line, with black on the negative line, and capacitors having markings upwards. The can tags T are earthed. Solder all joints rapidly but well, and snip off excess wires.

## Transistors

These are added when the circuit board is otherwise finished. Identification of the leads is greatly eased by placing lengths of coloured 1 mm . sleeving on them. With the AF117's, yellow is suggested for emitter, black for base, and red for collector, the screen wire being left bare. With the OC81D and OC81's, use yellow for emitter, and red for collector. All the pieces of sleeving can be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

There is then no difficulty identifying the leads, as they are threaded through in the positions shown in Fig. 2. Small pieces of sleeving of the appropriate colour can also be slipped on the leads as they emerge as in Fig. 3. The transistor leads should be soldered rapidly, the iron being removed as soon as the joint is made. This also applies to the diode D1.

## Panel

This is drilled for the switch, VR1, and ganged tuning capacitor. The latter is fixed with three 4BA bolts. These must be very short, or have washers, so that they do not protrude behind the capacitor plate, as this will short circuit or damage this component. Small brackets hold the circuit board and panel together.
VR1 is connected as in Fig. 2. Lead X from the positive line runs to the upper tag metal casing, and switch. Lead Y is from diode positive. R10 and C12 are closely in series, negative on C12 going to R11 and R12.

VC1 is the front section of the capacitor, and has more plates than VC2, the rear section. The frame (moving plates) is connected to the positive line of the circuit board.

## Switching

This is quite straightforward, but it is also easy to test the receiver temporarily without the switching, to guard against errors. To do this, take green on the aerial to $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ base, white to R1 and R2, blue to VC1, and yellow to positive line. Normal medium wave reception should then be obtained, after rough trimming as described later. If all is well, the switch wiring can then be undertaken.

Connections to the ferrite rod aerial and switch will be greatly eased if leads are of the appropriate colours. These coloured wires are then soldered to the same coloured tags of the aerial. Suitably coloured wire is easily obtained, or leads can be marked with paint, sleeving or any other means.

Switch positions are L, M and B, for Long, Medium, and Bandspread. The switch has four poles, S1, S2, S3 and S4. Connections are shown in Fig. 2, and can be checked as follows:

VCl to Sl. $M$ and $L$ tags to blue, TC1 and TC2. $B$ tag to $T C 2$.
TR1 base to $S 2 . M$ and $B$ tags to green. $L$ tag to red.

Earth line to. S3. $M$ and $B$ tags to $C 1$ and yellow. $L$ tag to C3.
$V C 2$ to $S 4 . M$ and $L$ tags to $C 4, C P(215 p F$ or $220 \mathrm{p} . F$ padder) and TC3. B tag to C4.
The three trimmers have their tags and adjusting screws through holes in a small piece of paxolin, which is secured to the tuning capacitor by a short bolt. Use a soldering tag for frame leads. C3 and CP are soldered together, and sleeving placed on, the lead passing near R3, through a hole, to pin 3 of the oscillator coil. The specified padder is 215 pF , but this value may be difficult to obtain. A 1 per cent 220 pF capacitor is suitable, and can be readily obtained.

Connections to the switch should be reasonably short and direct, with oscillator circuit leads clear of aerial wiring. The trimmers can be reached from behind when the receiver is in a cabinet.

## Aerial

The specified aerial has coloured tags, connected as in Fig. 2. A $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. bracket, cut from aluminium, is bolted vertically near R7, Fig. 2. A 6BA bolt secures the aerial rod to this, using the fitting provided.

The tags should face the rod centre, as in Fig. 2. The white tags of l.w. and m.w. sections are joined together. Yellow on the l.w. coil also goes to yellow on the m.w. coil.

## Testing

A test and approximate alignment should be made before fitting the receiver in its case. Note that if the mixer and i.f. sections are working, good 'phone reception of many stations should be possible from the tape output sockets. This test can be made before the audio section is wired, if necessary. Again, if an audio signal is fed in at the tape output sockets, good speaker results will be obtained, if the audio section is working.

The i.f. transformers should be adjusted first. If no signal generator is available, tune in any stable signal, and carefully turn the cores for best volume. Use a properly shaped insulated trimming tool. For final adjustment, use a very weak signal, with VRI near maximum.

If a signal generator is to hand, apply a modulated signal for all alignment adjustments, and include a meter in one battery lead. Correct alignment then corresponds to an increase in current, though continuous running with a high current should not be allowed. With an unmodulated signal or programme, correct alignment corresponds to minimum current shown on a meter in series with R13. Once the IFT's are touched up for maximum sensitivity, they can be left.

Initially place the aerial coils so that their card tubes are about level with the ends of the rod. Fully unscrew the trimmers. If the tuning capacitor has trimmers, also unscrew these.

TC3 governs the frequency at the h.f. end of the m.w. band, so is adjusted until readings correspond with the tuning dial. Then adjust TC1 for best volume.

Afterwards, tune to the low frequency end of the m.w. band (gang capacitor nearly closed) and, if necessary adjust the oscillator coil core to obtain agreement with the dial. Then slip the m.w. coil along the ferrite rod for maximum sensitivity.

Switch to long waves, tune in a station with the capacitor nearly closed, and move the l.w. coil on the rod, for best results.

After repeating these adjustments, alignment should be roughly correct. Final trimming is then carried out in this order:
(1) Switch at B. Adiust TC3 for correct position of Luxembourg.
(2) Switch at M. Adjust TCl for best volume.
(3) Switch at B. Adjust TC2 for best volume.

When the receiver is finally in its cabinet, repeat the above until there is no improvement.

## Maximum Efficiency

With values as specified, satisfactory results should be obtained at once. But transistors vary somewhat, and in commercially-manufactured receivers it is not unusual for certain resistors of best value to be fitted individually It is not suggested this be done until the receiver is working correctly, and it may be quite unnecessary.

Should battery drain be under 8 mA or so with no signal, and results sound a little distorted, R17 can be increased slightly. This will increase the OC81's
collector current, and battery drain should be about $10-12 \mathrm{~mA}$ with no signal, peaking up to about $20-$ 30 mA with good volume. R17 may be about 47, 56 or $68 \Omega$, to achieve this. The receiver must not be switched on with R17 disconnected, or of such a high value that a heavy collector current flows.

R4 is occasionally modified slightly, to obtain best sensitivity to weak signals, with low background noise. No confusion about the source of any fault in the tuned circuits should arise if the set is first tested with the m.w. coil only, as explained, VC2 then being wired directly to the padder, which goes to pin 3 of the oscillator coil.
If to hand, popular transistors such as OC71 driver and OC72's for output may be used (maximum power handling capacity is somewhat lower than with OC81's). If so, resistor values in these stages must be those usual for the transistors fitted.

## Car Aerial

A coaxial socket is most suitable, so that a screened coaxial lead can be used from an external aerial. No extra licence is needed for a portable used temporarily in a vehicle. Telescopic aerials may be obtained to clip on a window. Such an aerial increases signal strength, which is reduced by the


Fig. 3: Layout of components on circuit board and wiring to wavechange switch, ferrite rod aerial and trimmer bank
vehicle screening, and is not directive in the same manner as the ferrite rod.

If a telescopic or other short extended aerial is used merely to boost strength of weak transmissions (e.g., not in a vehicle) then it is better not to screen the connection to it.

## Tape Output

These sockets supply an audio signal directly from the diode, at about $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ impedance. Most tape recorders have an input circuit suitable for this, and permit direct recording at high quality. The best method of connecting here is to make up a short screened lead, fitted at one end with a plug to suit the recorder, and at the other with a small audio-type coaxial plug, to fit the receiver; or with separate plugs, if a 2 -pin socket strip is provided. The screened lead outer braiding forms the earth circuit return.

The receiver should not be connected to a midget a.c./d.c. type amplifier or any apparatus live to the mains.

## Earphone

The actual impedance is not very important, but is best not higher than about $50 \Omega$. The jack and plug may be ordinary size, or miniature. The circuit from the secondary of T2 to the loudspeaker is completed through the jack contacts. These are closed when the plug is out. When the plug is inserted, it opens the contacts, disconnecting the speaker to silence it. Signals then reach the earphone from the sleeve and tip contacts of the plug.

## H.T. Whistles

After dark, some inter-channel whistles or interference may occasionally arise, particularly around 200 metres. If necessary, it may be possible to orient the receiver so that directive effects of the aerial reduce this.

Should actual oscillation arise around 200 m . it is in order to place a $100-390 \Omega$ resistor between pin 6 of the oscillator coil and pin 3 of the i.f. transformer, or to connect a capacitor of about $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ across R 1 .


## * components list



Fig. 4 (left): Details of a suggested cabinet
Fig. 5 (below): Calibration of dial


## THE BROADCAST•BANDS

by JOHN GUTTRIDGE

Albania: Radiodiffusion et Television Albanaise (Rue Ismail Quemal, Tirana) has new English transmissions at $1200-1230$ on 7,265 and $1630-1700$ on 9,520. The $0630-0700$ transmission is now on $7,265 / 9,390$.

Czechoslovakia: Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas (Praha 2, Vinohradska 12) using 5,930/7,345 for English 19001930 to Europe. To Africa $1730-1830$ on $5,930 / 7,285 /$ 7,345/9,795/11,990. Englishi to North America is carried at $0100-0200$ and $0330-0430$ on $5,930 / 7,115 / 7,345 /$ $9,795 / 11,990$. Also on Sundays $1400-1500$ on $15,285 /$ 15,448/17,825.

France: O.R.T.F. (Maison de l'O.R.T.F., 116 Avenue du President Kennedy, Paris 16). For those interested in French domestic stations the latest issue of 'Paris Vous Parle' lists all French medium wave and v.h.f. stations.
Hungary: Magyar Radio Es Televizio (Brody SandorS.U., 5-7, Budapest VIII) in English 1930-2030 3,995/6,234/7,220/7,305/9,833/15,160; 2200-22303,995/ 6,234/7,220/7,305/15,160; 2330-2400 539/3,995/6,234.

Luxembourg: Radio Luxembourg (Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg) may be heard very faintly around 2200 on 15,350 carrying a relay of the $233 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ long wave French programme.

Monaco: Radio Monte Carlo (16 Boulevard Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo) now has a long wave transmitter. Frequency is 215 and power $1,250 \mathrm{~kW}$. On air from 0500 - 0100 with same programme as $1,466 / 6,035$ / 7,135.

Portugal: Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusao (Rua Sao Marcal, 1-A Lisbon) now uses 7,130/9,645 for the 0730-0900 English transmission.

Spain: Radio Nacional de Espana (General Yague 1, Madrid) has English 2020-2050 on 9,360.
U.S.S.R.: Radio Dushanbe may be heard around 1900 on 4,640 carrying the programme of Moscow I. Radio Frunze heard around 1600 on 4,008 . Relays Moscow I at 1700. Radio Kiev (Ukrainske Radio, Radio Centre, ul Khreshchatik 24, Kiev, Ukranian S.S.R.) has formed a Dx club. To qualify for membership listeners must send in three reception reports. Transmits in English Mondays and Thursdays, 1900-1930 on 6020/9,640 and $2230-2300$ on 1,241 . Also Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at $0030-0100$ on $7,120 / 7,140 / 7,280 / 7,310 /$ $7,330 / 9,680$ and $0430-0500$ on $7,180 / 7,290 / 7,310 / 7,330$. The 1900 transmission on 6,020 seriously interferes with transmissions from Radio Nederland. Radio Moscow (Moscow) now has a $75 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b}$. home service transmitter on 3,990 . The 2300 English transmission can be heard surprisingly on 4,860 as this programme is intended for North America. The transmission does not appear to be a harmonic of 9,720 . Radio Petropavlovsk may be heard with relay of Moscow I on 4,055 around 1930. Radio Vilnius (Lietuvas T.S.R. Radijas, ul Kanarskio 49,

Vilnius) has English, Sundays and Fridays, 2230-2300 on 7,113. Also believed to use transmitters in 51, 50, 41 and $40 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{bs}$. Radio Yerevan (Armenian Radio, Mravian Street 5, Yerevan 25) has Arabic 1900-1930 on 4,040.

Algeria: La Voz de la Lihertad (F.P.L.N., 3 Rue Auber, Algiers) on air Sundays and Thursdays in Portuguese, $0015-0100$ on 6,080 .

Angola: Radio Comercial de Angola (Casilla Postal 269, Sa de Bandeira) has replaced 3,995 by 4,795 . The station is on the air 1700-2400.
Ascension Island: B.B.C. relay station is expected to begin operations in June. Four 250 kW transmitters are being installed.

Bechuanaland. B.B.C. relay station beams programmes to Rhodesia 0400-0730 and 1015-1145 on 7,295 and $1545-2015$ on 4,842 . Power is 10 kW .

Gambia: Radio Gambia (Bathurst) transmits 17102030 Mondays-Fridays on 4,820 . Can occasionally be heard around 1900.

Morocco: Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine (I Rue Pierre Parent, Rabat) has English 2130-2230 on 11,735/ 15,410.

Nigeria: Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (Broadcasting House, Lagos) has replaced 11,900 by 11,915 . Other frequencies used for English 1700-1900 and $2100-2200$ are $7,275 / 9,690 / 15,255$.
Zambia: Radio Zambia (Broadcasting House, P.O. Box RW15, Ridgeway, Lusaka) can sometimes be heard between 1730-2000 on 3,270 in English.

China (People's Republic): Radio Peking (Peking) has English 2030-2130 in 58-51-48-42 m.b. and 2130-2230 in 51-48-42 m.b.

China (Republic): Broadcasting Corporation of China (Voice of Free China) (New Park, Taipei, Formosa) has English 0250-0350 7,130/11,825/11,860/15,345; 10001045 7,130/9,655/9,685/11,825/11,860; $\quad 1530-1610$ 7,130/9,685/9,720/11,725/11,825/15,125/17,890.

Indonesia: Radio Republik Indonesia (P.O. Box 157, Djakarta) has news in English on 9,555 from 10001010.

Japan: N.H.K. (Tokyo). Results of a poll held among its listeners by N.H.K. to find the station they listened to most, apart from N.H.K., were 1: Radio Australia, 2: B.B.C., 3: Voice of America, 4: Radio Peking, 5: Radio Nederland, 6: Radio Canada, 7: Radio Moscow, 8: Swiss Broadcasting Corporation, 9: La Voz de los Andes, 10: Deutsche Welle.

Thanks for information this month go to M. Barraclough, G. Roberts, I. Black, B. Burling, D. Park, S. Haageman, L. Sapiets, R. A. Adair, S. Ormerod and A. W. T. Moore.

T1HE good openings on the 1.f. bands continue as some of the logs received show. Top band has been particularly good and has produced many W's for those who "listened with intent". Eighty has been noisy with a bit of the long distance "stuff" creeping through the chinks now and again. Forty-even noisier with fewer chinks! Twenty, wide open at times and staying open until quite late. Europeans still audible at 2200 hrs !

Fifteen metres, described by one SWL as the Yo-Yo band. One minute half the world and the next minutethe proverbial Miss Adams.

Ten metres getting better but still a bit patchy, though those that do come through usually do it loud and clear and nearly always on a.m. too. W's are reported at 5 and 9 plus on one or two occasions.
All in all and with a bit of luck the summer looks like being a "good 'un" from the amateur bands point of view. If conditions hold it should be a very lively NFD this year.

## Low Frequencies

Steve Wilson went on safari into the wilds of 160. Armed only with an HRO/MX, a BC348R and a dipole cut for $1830 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ he captured DJ6TK, DL1FF, DL8AM, DL9KRA, E19J, G, GI, GM, GW, HB9CM, IS1FR, OHØNI (Aaland Is.), OL1AEE, OL8ACC, PAØDC, VE1ZZ, WIBB/1, W2IU, W2GGL, W8RRH, K8MGW ZB2AM, ZB2AJ, 4U1ITU, 9H1AE, 9L1HX, 9M4LP (Malaya).
R. Iball (Worksop), SX28 + PR30, 80ft. 1.w., K1OYB/ 1, K2DGT, K8HKB, OE5CR, VE2ATU, VO1FB, W1BB/1, W1HGT, W2FYT, W2GGL, W3ELS, W8 FGK, W8HGW, W9EWC, WØVXO, 4U1ITU, all c.w. On 80 metre phone Alan Lattimore (Dartford), CR100, 20ft. whip raised many G's plus CT1MS, KP4AST, K9JWV, YU2NZ. James Brown (Cardiff), 19 set and a dipole logged EA4GZ, IØFGM, K4AP, OX3LP, OY7ML, many VE's including VE6ALQ, VP5AB, VP9DW, many W's, YV5AFH, ZB2AJ. James would like to know the location of VS3EA (so would I!). No reports for Forty this month-sacrilige, so a new heading and on to the h.f. bands.

## High Frequencies

K. Evans (Shepperton), HE30, 132ft. 1.w., 20 metres s.s.b., KR6UL, VK2JZ, VK3ALB, VK4SB, VK6SA, VK7SM, VP5GU, YV5AIP, ZL1AS. Congratulations on passing the RAE Keith.

## PRACTICAL TELEVISION MAY

* Testing Transformers with an Oscilloscope
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Colin Morris (Tenbury Wells), Electroniques front end into homebrew 9 valve s/het, 33ft. l.w., BV1USA, CN8BB, CP1FOF, CR6AC, EP3AM, FR7ZB, HI8 XMT, HK2OQ, HP9FC/MM, JA6NP, KG6APS, KL7EBK, KP4AXC, KR6UL, KV4AB, KZ4PW (no connection with the magazine!), LU5DBS, OX3LP, PY2BFO, PZ1BW, TF2WJK, UA9HA, VE1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Ø, many VK's, VQ9HT, VS9AJR, YS1JRD, ZD8JPL, ZS1VT, ZS6IK, ZL2BE, 7Q7PS, 7X2BG, 9J2AB, all s.s.b. D. Howell, 7 valve receiver, 66ft. l.w., KR6QL (Okinawa), KL7EBK (Alaska), MP4BB (Bahrain Is.), VK2NN, VK5NJ, WØNNI, W7ADS, ZS2NV, ZD8ARP, ZL3UY, ZL4BX, 4X4JU. A rare one from Frank Videan (St. Albans) who reports hearing WA3BYG/AM on twenty, the /AM meaning aueronautical mobile and giving his location as 35 N , 78 W.

On Fifteen, A4378 (Cardiff), 9v. s/het, 95ft. I.w., heard CN8AD, K2EVG, K9WEZ, W1DUJ, WA1BYA, WA2FQG, W3GTL, YO3TL, 9H1R. A. Trickey (Bristol), 9R-59 + PR30, 100ft. l.w., KP4CNF, W1JRY, W2BLQ, W3TDV, YV4BG, 5A3TX, 9G1FL, 9H1AL. Paul Baker (Pantygasseg), HE30, 61ft. l.w., CN8's, CR4AB, CR6CZ, CR7FM, CR8AT, FW8BJ (Wallis Is.), KP4AXC, KZ5AM, MP4BBA, OA4YI, PY1, 2, 3, 5, 9, PZ1BE, SVØWB (Rhodes), SVØWO (Crete), VE1-5, VO1, VP9, W1-Ø, YV1DP, ZB2AG, ZC4AK, ZE2KL, ZE6JL, ZS1BV, ZS6IN, 4X4HB, 5A1TK, 5N2FEL, 5X5FR, 6W8BG, 7X2WW, 9H1R, 9J2DL, 9K2AD, 9Q5GG, 9U5BB, 9X5MW. Paul queries a 9Y4RS claiming his QTH as Trinidad.

Ten metres, Chris Clarke (Farnham), sends in a colossal list which includes K1, 3 , W1, 2, 3, 4, 8, WA4, plus 52 G's. A4378 again reports GW's, and ZE3JU, ZS9G.

## What and Where

Reports from readers and over the air say the following are to be had for the listening. 4S7IW (Ceylon), around 14200, ZL4CH (Campbell Is.), VK $\varnothing$ (Macquarie Is.) still at it, also around 14200. VK9PL (Papua) on $14 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, CEØAC (Easter Is.), c.w. end of 20, FU8AG (New Hebrides) ditto, TT8BS (Chad) on 15 c.w. and a TY3 ditto (Dahomey). Contests include May 8th, $144 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ Portable contests $22 \mathrm{nd}, \mathrm{D} / \mathrm{F}$ qualifying event, $28-29 \mathrm{th}, 420 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ open contest, $29 \mathrm{th} 1296 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ contest. June 4th and 5th National Field Day.

## PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS

4 special projects for the motorist:


# Comprehensive ATU <br> <br> by D.Gibson G3JDG 

 <br> <br> by D.Gibson G3JDG}

IT is a strange fact that a very great percentage of people tend to spoil the ship for a "ha'porth of tar ". This, unhappily, is all too true in amateur radio. The ham with nice new shiny transmitter, home-built or commercial, will usually have a pitank output circuit.

The pi-tank offers many advantages. For instance, it gives good harmonic discrimination against TVI and it will match a variety of impedances. This is another way of saying that it will often tune or load up anything from a dipole to any random length of wire which happens to be to hand. Although this is true, there are drawbacks.

Component values in a pi-network are calculated very carefully and the capacitors and inductor cannot merely be selected to resonate at the desired frequency. As will be appreciated, there are a great number of combinations of L and C which will tune to a given wavelength. How then do we decide which is the correct combination?

## Pi Configuration

The pi configuration is often used in low pass filters and again exactly the same problem is present -which combination of inductance and capacitance to use. Fig. 1 shows the circuit in question, and you will notice that, in addition to the two capacitors and inductor, two resistances are shown $\mathrm{R}_{\text {in }}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{\text {out. }}$

These are the filies in the proverbial ointment. $R_{\text {in }}$ is calculated from the valve anode voltage and current in the case of transmission, and $\mathrm{R}_{\text {out }}$ is the impedance of the antenna. A dipole, and indeed most beams and quads etc., are commonly fed with


Fig. I (left): Pi-network showing input and output impedances. Fig. 2 (right): Parallel tuned circuit showing link input impedance $R_{i n}$.
$75 \Omega$ coaxial so that pretty well all pi-networks are designed to feed into $75 \Omega$.
If we now stick the odd length of wire in the output terminal it is highly probable that we can still load it, but it is almost certain that it will not present an impedance of $75 \Omega$. Any transmitting amateur will tell you that a low pass filter will only work efficiently if it is set up correctly and is terminated in the correct impedance.

Although perhaps not generally realised, this is also true of the pi-tank. If you use it to load odds and ends it does not follow that it is working efficiently, or that it will give the same harmonic discrimination, the very thing for which it is often used.

In the case of a parallel tuned circuit Fig. 2, it will be seen that $\mathrm{R}_{\text {in }}$ is shown as a link coupling. Unfortunately optimum coupling will vary from band to band, so that if any degree of constant efficiency is to be maintained this link will need to be variable not only in the degree of coupling, but also its inductance.

## The Solution

In the case of matching an aerial to a receiver or transmitter it is found that no one circuit will suit every single need. Some aerials are very high impedance and might require a parallel tuned circuit while others are low impedance and would require a series tuned circuit.

Some time ago the writer wrote an article on a S.W.R. bridge (Practical Wireless, Feb., 1965), and contained in the same case was a coil and a capacitor. If high impedance was desired, then the circuit was wired in parallel, if low impedance then it was altered to series tuned with the aid of a soldering iron.

After a short time it became obvious that some form of switching would be a great saving of opening and closing the case at each change of antenna not to mention the "frigging" about with the link coil at each change of band. Accordingly back copies of various magazines were scanned but the same problem came up again and again.

One a.t.u. was fine for tuned feeders but not long wires. Another tuned only three bands or else no
provision was made for varying the link winding. Others had link winding with no alternative input. In short each design, although doing its intended job very well had limitations and the most serious one was lack of flexibility. After writing down all the different desirable properties of the perfect a.t.u. (for the writer) the following was arrived at.

It should be switchable to almost any configuration, and it must match anything from low to high impedance from the longest long wire to the shortest and everything in between. (Yes, even end fed coat hangers and base loaded cufflinks too!) It must have an optional and variable link which should be controllable from the front panel, and be usable with the three main antenna inputs single wire (any length), coaxial feed and tuned feeders. It should also be usable in any of the popular configurations, parallel tuned, series tuned, pi-network, L network, transmatch, balanced transmatched etc.

This unit will do just these things from $1.8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ to $30 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ continuous, and it even peaks some of the medium wave band as a bonus. It will also give added discrimination against unwanted harmonics on transmission, and give an extra stage of quite sharp selectivity on reception. NOTE: It will not give any gain. However it will match impedances and the difference for the prototype between tuned and untuned peaks up to something like three to four $S$ points.

A six foot length of lighting flex draped across the bench was loaded up on all bands while OK's have been heard on topband. The same set up raised East Coast American stations, plus W6 and W7 and PY.

It will, of course, peak signals on all frequencies between $1 \cdot 8$ and $30 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ and is therefore entirely suitable for listening to the commercial bands as well as the amateur bands.
SWL's or those intending to use the unit for reception only can use small Yaxley switches and receiving type capacitors, this will also result in a smaller and more compact unit. The coil too is not critical and some may like to use an inductance which is to hand or wind one themselves. guide the inductance of the coil specified is $41 \mu \mathrm{H}$.

## The Circuit

The complete circuit in Fig. 3 shows two coils, three capacitors, eight switches and ten terminals, together with a coaxial socket. The link coil L2 has a variable capacitor VC3 which gives variable loading. Also the link coil itself can be switched to vary its inductance by turning S 5 .


Fig. 3: Complete circuit diagram of the unit.

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Assembly is easy by following the well presented instructions



With S5 acting as a sort of coarse loading and VC3 a fine adjustment a great range of control is available over the link winding and the amount of coupling can be varied between wide limits. R.F. currents circulating in the unused portion of both the link and the main coil were found to have negligible affect on performance.

L2 is wound on a 2 in . dia. former and mounted inside L1. This avoids the awkward method of winding it around the outside of L1, a rather difficult task because of the tapping points and numerous lead-off wires coming from L1. Details of the mounting and positioning of L1 and L2 are shown in Fig. 4. VC3a, shown in dotted lines in Fig 3, is an unused gang of a 500 pF twin gang and is only included for completeness.

## Coil L1

This is the main tuning coil and takes time and patience to wire up. The tapping wires are all lengths of $18 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. tinned copper wire threaded with sleeving. Great care should be exercised as a dry joint or a poorly soldered connection here can prove disastrous later on, especially when the coil is mounted in position and all the taps are soldered on. Fig. 5 gives all relevant information on L1.

One word of warning before passing on. Ensure that none of the taps, i.e. the lead off wires from L1 touch. Failure to observe this will result not in an a.t.u. but a first-class arc welding unit.

## Other Components

VC1 and VC2 must be insulated from the chassis and front panel. In the prototype they are large transmitting types and are mounted off the chassis with small Eddystone stand-off ceramic insulators. The holes in the front panel for their spindles were cut with a B7G chassis cutter to allow ample clearance.

The switches are as shown and are straightforward switches obtained from the "surplus" market. If the

Photograph shows rear view of the completed unit.



Fig. 5: Positions on main coil LI.
unit is to be used for transmission then these should be ceramic. If, however, it is only to be used for receiving then ceramic or ordinary Yaxley type switches will suffice.

The coloured terminals at the top are arranged in groups of five, the centre one of each bank H and J being earthed. There is also a coaxial socket mounted centrally or if preferred terminal I together with one of the earth terminals may be used. The terminals may be used as either input or output and by this factor alone a large number of permutations are possible without recourse to any switching at all.

S8 allows the coil to be shorted out equally from either end thus the link coil is always at the centre of the main coil. This would not be so if the inductance were varied by shorting out from one end only. As the switch tapped up the coil the link would, in effect, move down towards the tapping point automatically and once the tap had gone above the link there would be very little coupling at all.

Also, of course, in the case of certain aerials it is desirable to tap in equidistant from the ends of the coil. In this instance with $S 7$ in position 1 and the aerial input on terminals $F$ and $G$, $S 8$ will perform just this function.

S6 is provided to short out L1 from one end only. This is useful when the unit is switched for a pinetwork or $L$ network or wherever the inductance is to be tapped or varied. It is also possible to use the tap as an input or output point by using terminal A and switching S 3 to position 1.

## Configuration

The different configurations possible appear to be almost limitless so no claim is made as to the maximum possible number. However some of the circuitry available is shown in Table 1 , together with the position of the switches, the terminals to use, and which capacitors are in or out of circuit. With most


Above-Table I shows some of the configurations possible.

Below-Switching and I/P-O/P connections for configurations shown in Table I.

| SWITCH NUMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diagram Number | I/P | $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{P}$ | One | Two | Three | Four | Five | Six | Seven | VCl | VC2 |
| 1 | B | E | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  | I | IN | OUT |
| 2 | See text | B | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | v | D | 1 | IN | OUT |
| 3 | D | B | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | R | T | 1 | IN | IN |
| 4 | C | E | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | A | $\bigcirc$ | 1 | IN | OUT |
| 5 | B | E | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | A | 1 | IN | OUT |
| 6 | See text | C | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | L |  | 1 | IN | IN |
| 7 | SKI, 1/J | B/D | 3 | 1 | 2 | I | E | w | 1 | IN | IN |
| 8 | E | B | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | E | T | 1 | IN | OUT |
| 9 | SKI, I/J | B/C | I | 1 | 2 | 1 | N | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ | 1 | IN | IN |
| 10 | SKI, I/J | B | 3 | 1 | 2 | I | N | $F$ | 1 | IN | IN |
| 11 | SKI, 1/J | B/C | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |  | $\checkmark$ | 2 | IN | OUT |
| 12 | C | B | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | N |  | 2 | IN | OUT |
| 13 | SKI, I/J | E/C | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | B |  | 2 | IN | OUT |
| 14 | SKI/A | B | I | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\stackrel{A}{N}$ |  | 1 | OUT | OUT |
| 15 | B | C | 1 | I | 1 | 2 |  |  | 1 | IN | OUT |
| 16 | E | c | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | T |  | 2 | IN | OUT |
| 17 | B | C | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |  | 2 | IN | OUT |

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AUDIO SINE/SQ GENERATÖOR, AOU-IU AUDIO SINE/SQ
Sq wave $20 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-25 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D | L | C | 3V. | 6V. | 9V. | 12V. | 15 V. | 25 V . |
| CE. 2 'V' or 'H' | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.07 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - |
| CE. 3 " | $\frac{3}{16}$ | $\frac{7}{16}$ | 0.1 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| CE. 4 | $\frac{3}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.1 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 6 |
| CE. 5 " | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{7}{16}$ | 0.14 | 50 | 40 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 8 |
| CE. 6 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.14 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 30 | 15 | 12 |
| CE. 7 | $\frac{5}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0.18 | 100 | 75 | 50 | 40 | 20 | 15 |
|  | D | L | C | 3 V . | 6V. | 10V. | 15 V. | 25 V . | 50 V . |
| CE. 8 * | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0.14 | 100 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 25 | 8 |
| CE. 9 , | ${ }^{3}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0.2 | 250 | 200 | 160 | 100 | 60 | 20 |

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of the arrangements shown the input side is optional. For instance in 3 the input may be either the link or at terminal D. This is so in a number of other instances.

## Conclusion

A number of antenna have been successfully loaded up. These include dipoles and odd lengths of wire, also some very unlikely ones have been used with marked success. American stations have been


Above-Front panel drilling diagram. Front view.
Below-Orientation of switches and terminal identification on front panel. Rear view.
Co (OF
worked using the garden fence, and the house guttering also loads up very well on all bands.

There is a strange fascination and also a great satisfaction in plugging in all sorts of things into the unit and watching the s.w.r. go down to $1: 1$ indicating a near perfect match. Originally the unit was designed to present $75 \Omega$ to the transmitter and receiver regardless of the type of antenna used.

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## MONOOR STEREO PICKUP BOOSTER

GORDON J. KING

THE sensitivity of a hi-fi amplifier is expressed as the minimum input signal required to cause the amplifier to deliver its rated output power. The sensitivity often differs between the various signal inputs. For example, the RADIO or AUXILIARY input may demand a signal of 200 mV or so, while the GRAM input may need only a few millivolts for full drive.

Many amplifiers, of course, have two pickup inputs, one for "magnetic", and the other for "piezo" (i.e., crystal or ceramic). The magnetic sensitivity is generally higher than the piezo because the signal voltage from a piezo pickup is normally well above that from a good magnetic cartridge.


Fig. 1: Standard recording (a) and replay (b) characteristics.


Pickup output is given in terms of root-meansquare (rms) volts for a certain stylus velocity. A typical specification is $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{sec}$. This means that for each $\mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ of stylus velocity the output is 1 mV . As the velocity imparted from the groove to the stylus is continuously changing, so also is the output voltage-to the pattern of the audio signal.
Broadly speaking, the amplifier's sensitivity voltage should be about five times the $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ output of the pickup. Thus, to cater properly for a pickup of the above specification, the amplifier should have a sensitivity of 5 mV . It rarely happens, of course, that the amplifier's sensitivity exactly matches the signal voltage in this way. Often the signal voltage is above the input sensitivity of the amplifier.
This is fair enough, for a preamplifier can usually cater for a signal a number of times above its sensitivity voltage before overloading starts to cause significant trouble. This has to be so to handle the dynamic range of music.
When the signal voltage is far above the amplifier's sensitivity voltage, there is not a great deal of trouble involved in attenuating the signal prior to its application to the input. All that is generally required here is a simple resistive attenuator to match the source and amplifier impedances.

The biggest problem is when the signal voltage is considerably below the sensitivity voltage of the amplifier input. Say, for example, that we have a magnetic pickup with an output of $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{sec}$, and that the sensitivity of the amplifier is 100 mV . For full drive conditions the amplifier sensitivity should be around 25 mV so the effect of connecting this pickup to the 100 mV input would be a serious lack of drive.

Actually, some sort of reproduction would be possible by turning the amplifier's gain (volume) control full on, but even then full power would not be delivered by the amplifier, and the signal/noise ratio would be bad.

The problem would be resolved either by using a pickup with an output of about $20 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{sec}$, or by using a booster between the pickup and the amplifier. This article describes such a booster, which can have one or two channels for mono or stereo pickups.

## Equalisation

The majority of amplifiers that will be used in conjunction with this booster will possess an equalised pickup input circuit. It will be understood, of course, that all magnetic pickups require an equalising circuit because the output voltage from this kind of pickup rises approximately at the rate of 6 dB per octave, as shown in Fig. 1(a). Actually here is shown the relative velocity of the cutter stylus over the frequency spectrum. On playing back with a magnetic pickup, therefore, the signal output follows a similar curve.

If nothing is done about this at the amplifier the reproduction sadly lacks bass, and treble has predominance. Pickup equalisation simply means that the pickup channel of the playback amplifier should have a gain/frequency response which is the reciprocal of that of the pickup output. This is shown in Fig. 1(b). The curves in Fig. 1 are in reality associated with the recording characteristics of the disc. These differ from the basic 6 dB /octave characteristic
in that at about $1,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ the output rise is checked and controlled treble lift is applied (a) as a means of improving the signal/noise performance of the reproducing system.

## Crystal Pickups

Now, how about piezo or crystal pickups? Well, the output from these is not specifically affected by frequency. That is, when they are loaded to a high impedance of about $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. The output then is proportional to the level of the recording.

In practice, this means that the output from the pickup is substantially "flat" over the normally recorded frequency spectrum. Such a pickup, then, can be connected direct to an unequalised input, and this, indeed, is necessary to preserve correct balance over the spectrum. If, for instance, a crystal pickup were connected to a high impedance equalised input, there would be far too much bass and too little treble.

However, an output very similar to that from a magnetic pickup is produced by a crystal pickup when it is connected across a relatively low impedance input circuit. This output, incidentally, is often referred to as " velocity ", as the output rises with rise in velocity of the stylus.

Now, on some amplifiers the crystal pickup input is of an impedance below that required for true "piezo" pickup action, meaning that the amplifier incorporates some kind of equalisation on the piezo input as well as on the magnetic. Other amplifiers, on the other hand, utilise an "unequalised "crystal input, loaded to a high value of impedance or resistance.

Moreover, the voltage from a "high-loaded" crystal pickup is considerably above that from the same pickup loaded to a relatively low value for velocity operation. To reconcile all these factors in terms of a pickup booster is nigh impossible without a great deal of complexity, which is what the author set out to avoid.

To provide all facilities would be little different from designing an entirely new preamplifier or control unit to cater for a pickup with an output below that of the sensitivity voltage of the existing preamplifier or control unit.

## Compromise

Nevertheless, a reasonable compromise has been created in the booster unit now to be described. The circuit of one channel of this is given in Fig. 2. For stereo operation, of course, a pair of identical amplifiers are necessary. The circuit board and unit design are such that two channels can easily be accommodated, as we shall see.

There is nothing particularly new about the circuit which employs a pair of OC75 transistors in common emitter mode and which is used in all kinds of audio applications. The two transistors are directly coupled. This means that the collector of $\operatorname{Tr} 2$ is in d.c. connection with the bass of Tr2. The avoidance of a coupling capacitor here improves the low-frequency response and the phase characteristics.

The pickup signal is applied direct to the base of the first transistor, via the electrolytic capacitor C 1. Appearing across the collector load R4 is thus the amplified signal which is fed to the base of Tr 2 . Again, further amplification takes place and the


Fig. 2: Circuit of mono booster.
processed signal appears across Tr 2 collector load R6. The signal is then passed out of the unit, via C4, and applied to the input of the amplifier which is insufficiently sensitive for direct connection of the pickup in use.
Now, there are several interesting aspects of the booster. Firstly, it arranges the signal from either a magnetic or piezo pickup so that at the output it appears as of "velocity " characteristics. This means that the booster must normally be connected to an equalised pickup input of the parent amplifier.
Secondly, the overall gain is adjustable by the negative feedback applied from the collector back to the base of Tr1, via R2. The small value of this resistor, the greater the feedback and the smaller the overall gain.

Thirdly, the first transistor is arranged for a current input from either a magnetic or a crystal pickup. Transistors, of course, are current-operated devices, so the more current that can be injected efficiently into their emitter/base junction the better the noise performance.

## Pickup Coupling

Fig. 2 shows a resistor R 1 connected in series with the pickup signal. Actually, this resistor is used only with a magnetic pickup. Its value is arranged in conjunction with the inductance of the pickup to provide high-frequency roll-off. In effect, the resistor tends to endow the inpat towards constant-current operation. The greater the inductance of the pickup, the greater should be the value of R1. For the best results it may be necessary to experiment a little here with resistors from about 2.7 k to $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

When a piezo pickup is used (either a crystal or ceramic) the input is coupled direct to C1, and R1 is deleted. The source impedance of a piezo pickup is capacitive, and because of this the signal current into the emitter/base junction of the first transistor increases with increase in frequency. It is this effect that provides the basic "velocity" characteristics. Moreover, it ensures that all the available signal current from the pickup passes into the emitter/base junction.

The signal passing into the first transistor does not match perfectly the requirements of equalisation, but it is fairly close and slight modifications to the settings of the amplifier's tone controls should provide the final tailoring to the response.

The frequency response is also affected to some extent by the value of R2, for since this applies the feedback via C1 there is a tendency towards a rising bass response due to the reducing feedback at the lower frequencies. This is countered, however, by the rising degenerative feedback across the emitter resistor R4, for here C2 progressively has less signal bypassing effect towards the lower frequencies. A further, smaller amount of correction in this respect is given by C 3 in Tr 2 emitter circuit.

A degree of feedback is purposely introduced into Tr 2 by the unbypassed emitter resistor R7. Apart from reducing the stage gain, the action of this increases the impedance at the bases of Tr 2 and thus provides improved signal transference from Tr to Tr 2 due to the resulting improvement in matching.

With the booster and pickup connected to the parent amplifier, the value of R2 should be adjusted to produce the correct output with the amplifier's volume control about half on. Of course, any required gain conditions can be achieved by altering the value of R2. There is rarely any possibility of the booster being overloaded by a too strong pickup signal, for if the pickup signal is that strong then a booster would not be needed anyway!


Fig. 3 (left): Layout of components for one channel (Channel A) on Veroboord.
Fig. 4 (right): Underside of Channel $A$ of Veroboard, showing the pattern of the circuit.

## Booster Coupling

It is possible, however, to overload a low-level input on the parent amplifier by the booster delivering too strong a signal, but-as already mentionedthis can be corrected by decreasing the value of R 2 . This can be set initially at $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

Fig. 2 shows a resistor R 10 in series with the output signal. This may not be required, depending on the characteristics of the parent amplifier's equalised pickup circuit. Sometimes the equalisation is sensitive to load impedance (or load inductance). This may then make it necessary to put a resistor in R 10 position. This usually requires to be about $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ when the equalised magnetic pickup of the amplifier is used.

The booster runs on a 9 -volt PP4 or similar type of battery, and the current consumption is approximately 2 mA per channel ( 4 mA when a pair of stereo channels are adopted).

The idea has been to produce a booster that is completely self-contained with its own internal battery. A piece of Veroboard was prepared to take both channels and to fit snugly into a $2-o z$. tobacco tin, which makes an excellent housing for transistor devices of this nature.


## Veroboard Circuit

Vero Electronics Limited make available through the retail trade four standard sizes of Veroboard, and the piece chosen was 16 -way board of approximately $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. long. About half an inch was cut from the length of the board, giving 21 holes along each metal strip. Thus, the total number of holes in the board is 16 times 21 , or 336 .

Each amplifier section is accommodated along the length of ten holes over the 16 strips. Thus, the length is divided by 16 holes not employed for either section.

The layout of one amplifier section of the board is given in Fig. 3. The 16 strips are marked " $A$ " to " P " inclusive, while the lines of holes on the other axis are numbered 1 to 10 inclusive. By this means each hole in the board can be identified. The line of holes separating the two sections is marked " O " and then, of course, the numbering starts again to 10 to cater for the other amplifier section, both sections being identical.

The circuit on Veroboard is created by using the metallised strips as the conductors. Thus it is necessary to break some of the strips and interconnect others with external wire links to form the required circuit. A special tool is available for cutting the strips cleanly and without tearing the metallic foil from the insulated laminate.

The reverse of the Veroboard with the holes and strips identified as in Fig. 3 is shown in Fig. 4. This reveals exactly how one section of the board must be processed. Here is shown the foil cut-outs and the external links. The Veroboard should be processed exactly in this way for one section of 10 holes by 16 strips for a single-channel mono amplifier or for two sections of 10 holes by 16 strips for a two-channel stereo amplifier.

It will be seen that there are three strips common to both sections, they are two strips for battery plus and one strip for battery negative. These strips are not severed at the line of holes corresponding to " O " in Figs. 3 and 4.

The " $X$ " marks on the component layout plan in Fig. 3 indicate the foil cut-outs on the reverse side of the board, and these, of course, correspond with the cut-outs indicated on the strip side of the board in Fig. 4.

## * components list

| Resistors: |  | Capacitors: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RI, R2 s | see text | CI $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic 6 V |  |
| R3 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elec |
| R4 | $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| R5 | 3.3k $\Omega$ |  | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, |
| R6 | $3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Transistors |  |
| R7 | $150 \Omega$ |  |  |
| R8 | $220 \Omega$ | Trl OC75 |  |
| R9 | $680 \Omega$ | Tr2 OC75 |  |
| All $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W}$ or $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}$ high stability type. |  |  |  |
| Other Pa |  |  |  |
| SI-SPST toggle on-off switch.* Veroboard-see text |  |  |  |
| One phone socket. One 2-oz. tobacco tin |  |  |  |
| grommet. One 9V battery (PP4 or equivalent).* Length |  |  |  |
| of screened signal output cable. Wire, coteNote: The above list is for the mono |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stereo version, two of each part mentioned will be |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



Fig. 5: The arrangement of the Veroboard and other components in the 2-oz. tobacco tin.

The full lines (dotted underneath the components) in Fig. 3 show how the circuit is formed from component to component, and a little study will reveal that this physical circuit follows exactly the theoretical circuit in Fig. 2.

## Assembling in Box

Fig. 5 shows how the Veroboard and the remaining components are mounted in the $2-\mathrm{oz}$. tobacco tin. Phono sockets are adopted for channel A and channel B signal inputs, while screened leads-taken out of the tin through rubber grommets-transfer the boosted signals to the equalised pickup sockets of the parent amplifier.
The positive battery clip wire is soldered direct to the inside of the tin, beneath the Veroboard. The tin box is made common with the supply positive line, this being accomplished by the connection of short lengths of wire from strip " $P$ " on the board to the side of the tin box. Two connections are made here, one to hole P2 and the other to hole P9 on channel B section of the board.
These wires also serve to suspend the Veroboard in the tin box, and balancing suspension wires are soldered on the other side of the board, to the opposite side of the tin box at holes C2 (channel A section) and C9 (channel B section). The strips associated with these two holes are not concerned with the circuit and are thus isolated.
To avoid the circuit side of the Veroboard and the channel A edge from shorting to the tin box, a thin piece of cork is glued to the inside base of the tin, of a size equal to that of the Veroboard, and to the left-hand edge of the tin and corner.
Note also that the outer conductor (braiding) of the signal output leads is soldered to the side of the tin box, the inner conductor being terminated at hole B10. If R10 is not required a wire link is connected between holes B5 and B9.
The "earthy" side of the phono sockets is automatically connected to the tin box and the "live" side of each channel is connected to the strip corresponding to hole O 1 .

IHAVE been building radios and electronic equipment for a good number of years now and I find, as I am sure a lot of readers do, that the most difficult stage of construction is the cabinet.
I pride myself that I am " mechanically minded " but when it comes to working with wood my skill is very limited indeed. Evening classes on the various arts of woodwork were out of the question (I work shifts). "D.I.Y." books are very good but I found very little of value even in the excellent shelves of the local library. Space in my "den" is very limited, as also is cash for the purchase of expensive carpentry tools.

My friends were envious of my first transistor radio because it worked so well but were amused at the cabinet which almost housed it. The stabilised power pack which has worked so perfectly right from the initial first "plug in", remains unmoved on the bench: the cabinet will not stand the strain of being lifted. Without "plastic wood" and modern adhesives some of my earlier attempts would, I fear, not even be dustproof.


Fig. 1: General view of the radio cabinet as described in the text.

However, all that is now in the dark past, I am pleased to say. I have reorganised my thinking and my methods to produce some examples of cabinet building which has astounded me no less than my friends.

There is, of course, no magic formula, just an application of common sense and the judicial use of a few of the products of the wonderful age in which we live.
I began by reorganising my thinking thus:

1. Keep design strictly simple, this is the modern trend anyway.
2. Be meticulous with your measurements at all stages of construction.
3. Use only new timber. (I found that by careful buying, the extra expense was not large and the results were very much easier to obtain.)
My altered methods consisted of:
4. Using no conventional joints, i.e. dovetail, tenon, butt or mitres. (This w़as of course my main point.)
5. Keep tools to an absolute minimum, but choose them with care. My basic tool kit consists of: One good quality rip saw, not too coarse and regularly sharpened; one hammer; one fretsaw and good supply of blades; one wheel brace or electric drill with a few twist drills say from $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{i}$. down to $\frac{1}{16} \mathrm{in}$. and a "rosebud" type countersink; screwdriver and a good selection of screws. Sandpaper or sanding dises; sharp knife; good ruler and metal set square; panel pins and nails.
The main material used in all my cabinets is " blockboard". This is a material consisting of blocks of softwood sandwiched between two layers of plywood and can be obtained usually in three thicknesses, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. and 1 in . It is easy to saw, never splits when nailed or screwed, extremely strong and has a very smooth finish. If, when buying timber, the
sizes of the pieces required are accurately known, then you may find, as I did, that the shopkeeper will saw them for you and save a lot of effort and sawdust on your part.

Let us consider the construction of a radio cabinet of average size to house a 3 plus 1 set with a 5 in . speaker and covering long and medium wave, in fact a typical constructor's piece often discussed in the pages of this magazine. The cabinet would need to be about 18 in . by 12 in . by 8 in .

Saw four pieces accurately of blockboard, two 18 in . by 8 in . and two 12 in . by 8 in . and nail them together with long nails (Fig. 1).

Countersink all nails slightly and fill the holes with plastic wood or putty. Sandpaper the edges to make them level (a high finish is not necessary) and check that all angles are true with the set square.

From a length of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. softwood now saw four pieces 16 in . long and four pieces 10 in . long. These are panel pinned into the cabinet after carefully drawing a line lin. on both front and rear of the four sides of the inside of the insides of the rectangle formed.

Two pieces of softwood 6 in . by 2 in . by lin. are now cut and screwed, after countersinking, on to the bottom of the cabinet about lin. This raises the cabinet up and a piece of felt glued on to these two pieces make them virtually scratchproof to furniture.

The two sides and top of the cabinet are now covered with " Con-tact" self adhesive plastic finish to your own colour requirements. This yery attractive form of finish can be bought in a variety of colours and either in gloss or matt finish.

The back and front are of hardboard and should fit easily in to rest against the four wooden strips inside the cabinet. The back is "vented" to allow for heat dissipation and suitably drilled for aerial, earth, mains lead, etc. The front will of course be cut to suit the position of dial, knobs, speaker and so on and for this the fret saw is used. The front is finally to be covered with " Con-tact" adhesive but before this is done, a word about how the front and back are held in place. I decided against screwing or nailing for two reasons, as I wished to be able to dismantle any piece of equipment easily and quickly for the purpose of repairs or modifications and, for the fact that hardboard does not take easily to being drilled near the edges, I decided to use springs. The type of springs used can be obtained very easily and cheaply from most hardware shops or even from car accessory shops. In the case of our example, a fairly "soft" spring, 4in. long (when closed) will do nicely. Two are usually sufficient, and placed near to the edges of the cabinet can, as a rule, be kept well clear of the radio chassis. Make two small holes in the front piece and thread a loop of stiff tinned copper wire through as shown in Fig. 1. A groove cut with the knife between the two holes allows the wire to lie flat under its final covering of plastic. The wire is now twisted tightly and soldered, it will now be self supporting in a horizontal position which is ideal for our purpose. The fixing for the spring on the back can be one of the holes which were cut for ventilation.

The front panel can now be covered with the plastic adhesive (preferably in a contrasting colour) and with the knife cut out the shapes already in the hardboard. If two diagonal cuts are made in each of


The finished stereogram cabinet.


Inside the record player compartment.
Another view of the stereogram cabinet with speaker units.

the shapes it will be found that the edges can be turned back very neatly.

Attention can now be turned to the front edge of the cabinet which, up to now, has been left unfinished. This edge I cover very carefully with glossy black or black and gold plastic strip. This can be obtained in quarter inch, half inch or three quarter inch widths and is flat on the back and rounded on the front. It is usually fastened with a good quality contact adhesive and if desired can be mitred at each corner. To complete the job, a suitable handle can now be screwed on top for the purpose of making the set "portable". All that remains now is for the radio to be housed in its new and shiny cabinet, the springs to be fastened and the knobs pushed home.

It needs very little imagination to see that almost any type of cabinet can be made in this manner and as there is no paint or varnish involved, no awkward "waiting period" between stages. Blockboard is obtainable in all sizes and I have seen sheets 10 ft . square. It has little or no grain to worry about and therefore can be safely sawn and used in any direction. Radio chassis can be screwed directly to it and it does not appear to warp with heat.

After a few trial runs on cabinets of this sort I attempted my most ambitious piece a stereogram. Here as in the other designs, the shape was kept as simple as possible and I carefully measured each piece to be purchased. The pieces were cut for me by the shopkeeper and this ensured a right angle cut on each edge (he used a circular saw). It is essential that the edges are accurately sawn if only nails and screws are to be used. (See heading, page 40.)

The main construction proceeded very quickly and was remarkably easy, long screws were used and each screw hole was drilled and countersunk to give maximum strength to the whole assembly. Screw
and nail heads were hidden by plastic wood and sanded flat as were any imperfection in the sawn edges of the blockboard.

The door for the record cabinet (right hand side) was hung on two brass hinges and is held closed by a magnetic catch. The door itself is blockboard and is slightly larger than the opening, when closed it is "proud" of the door jamb and gives a very attractive appearance as well as being easy to make.
The front and back are held in by springs in exactly the same way as previously described.

The two speaker cabinets are in blockboard of two thicknesses, three quarter inch for the baffles and half inch for the sides. Again, screws and nails were used throughout. The inside of each is lined with thick felt (carpet underlay) and the back is quarter inch hardboard panel pinned and stuck with contact adhesive. Connection to each speaker is by standard jack plug. The finished product is covered, as explained, in glossy " Con-tact".

The equipment was bought on a strict budget and was selected for a maximum outlay of under $£ 40$. This I just managed to do by being fortunate enough to purchase the speakers second hand. Here is a brief description of the rest of the equipment used. Amplifier, "Heathkit" S33 Stereo/Mono. Turntable, Collaro type RP594 but the original arm has been replaced by one built to my own design by an engineer friend. It has jewelled bearings and a tracking weight of 2 to 8 grammes. Tracking error is negligible and adjustment is possible in all directions to correct stylus error. The speaker "line up" consists of one 10 in . and one 5 in . in each column capacitor connected. A jack is fitted to allow for headphone listening and the speakers are switched out when this is used.

Results are much better than most commercial models of the $£ 80$ to $£ 100$ range that I have heard and compares favourably with a few very, expensive models.


Fig. 2: Some suggested cabinet designs.

T10 allow the use of manageable figures in radio and electronics, the basic units are often subdivided or multiplied, providing such terms as megacycle (one million cycles) and millivolt (one thousandth part of a volt).
While the terminology may be quickly recognised, complications may result when the beginner is faced with calculations involving values other than the basic or quoted units, and errors can quite easily be made by dropping or adding the odd nought.
The use of mathematical indices provides a simple and, once properly understood, infallible solution to this problem. It also allows any particular calculation to be carried out from one basic formula, irrespective of what pre-fixed values are employed.

## INDICES

Consider the expression $a^{x} ; a$ may be any number and $x$, the index, may be any number. Basically, it means that $a$ is multiplied by itself $x$ times. For example, $4^{3}$ (four cubed) is $4 \times 4 \times 4=64$.

The index $x$ need not be a whole number. If it is a simple fraction a root is indicated, e.g. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ is $^{2} \sqrt{4}$ (the square root of four) $=2$. Extending this a little, $4^{3 / 2}\left(\right.$ or $\left.4^{1.5}\right)$ is ${ }^{2} \sqrt{4 \times 4 \times 4}=\sqrt[2]{64}=8$.

Reciprocals are expressed by a negative index; thus-

$$
\frac{1}{a^{x}}=a^{-x} \text { or } \frac{1}{a^{-x}}=a^{--x}=a^{x}
$$

Calculations involving indices could not be simpler. In multiplying, the indices are added:

$$
a^{x} \times a^{y} \times a^{z} \times \ldots=a(x+y+z+\cdots) .
$$

Note that when dividing or dealing with reciprocals, the signs of the indices must be observed: e.g.-

$$
\frac{a^{x}}{a^{y}} \times a^{z}=a^{x} \times a^{-y} \times a^{z}=a(x-y+z)
$$

The expression $\left(\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{x}}\right)^{\mathrm{y}}=\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{xy}}$, i.e. the indices in this case are multiplied. For example $\left(a^{x}\right)^{2}=a^{2 x}$.

Note that $a=\mathrm{a}^{1}$ and not $\mathrm{a}^{0} .\left(\mathrm{a}^{0}=1\right.$, whatever the value of $a$.) Generally the index is omitted in the expression $\mathrm{a}^{1}$, but the 1 must be included when adding the indices.

## MULTIPLIERS

In applying multipliers to basic units, multiples of 10 are invariably used; these may be applied directly (as in megacycle) or inversely, by dividing (as in millivolt).
We therefore have the case where $a=10$ and $\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{x}}=10^{\mathrm{x}}$. Now $10^{2}$ is $100,10^{3}=1,000,10^{4}=10,000$ and so on. It will be seen that the number of noughts in the resulting number corresponds to the index value.

Similarly $10^{-1}=\frac{1}{10}, 10^{-2}=\frac{1}{100}$ etc.
It is now apparent that any of the prefixes or multipliers used in electronics can be simply represented by the figure 10 with an index, or $10^{\circ}$ where $x$ is a whole number. The following table gives prefixes commonly used with their corresponding numerical values:
$\left.\begin{array}{|lcc|}\hline \text { Prefix } & \text { Symbol } & \text { Multiplier } \\ \text { TARA- } & \text { T- } & 1,000,000,000,000\left(10^{12}\right) \\ \text { GIGA- } & \text { G- } & 1,000,000,000\left(10^{9}\right) \\ \text { MEGA- } & \text { M- } & 1,000,000\left(10^{6}\right) \\ \text { KILO- } & \text { K- } & 1,000\left(10^{3}\right) \\ \text { RECTO- } & \text { H- } & 100\left(10^{2}\right) \\ \text { DEVA- } & \text { DEC } & 10\left(10^{1}\right) \\ \text { deci- } & \mathrm{d}- & \frac{1}{10}\left(10^{-1}\right) \\ \text { centi- } & \mathrm{c}- & \frac{1}{100}\left(10^{-2}\right) \\ \text { mali- } & \mathrm{m}- & \frac{1}{1,000}\left(10^{-3}\right) \\ \text { micro- } & \mu- & \frac{1}{1,000,000}\left(10^{-6}\right) \\ \text { nano } & \mathrm{n}- & \frac{1}{1,000,000,000}\left(10^{-9}\right) \\ \text { micro-micro- } & \mu \mu- \\ \text { or } & \mathrm{p}-\end{array}\right\} \frac{1}{1,000,000,000,000}\left(10^{-12}\right)$.

Applying this to actual values, $13 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ may be written $13 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}, 2 \mathrm{~mA}$ as $2 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~A}$ and $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ as $8 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~F}$. Going a little further, 300 pF may be written as $300 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{~F}$, but 300 is $3 \times 10^{2}$ and by adding the indices we obtain the value $3 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~F}$.
To resolve the result of a calculation in terms of a prefixed unit, just subtract from the index in the answer, Any remainder will normally be incorporated in the value figure. For example

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \times 10^{5} \Omega=400 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\
& 3 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{~F}=30 \mathrm{pF}
\end{aligned}
$$

A decimal may be eliminated or modified by means of a multiplier. Moving the point to the left introduces a positive index corresponding to the number of digits the point is moved. Conversely, moving the point to
-continued on page 49

## Mods for Modulated Light

After reading your article on the Modulated Light Telephone link (Feb., 1966, issue of P.W.) I would like to put forward an idea.

There are certain times when one person in a household may need a bit of peace and quiet and another may want to watch the television. Surely this can be overcome without the use of bothersome wires and equipment by connecting a modulated light transmitter to the sound, together with a switch for normal listening. The receiving unit could be completely transistorised and compact enough to stay unobtrusively on a coffee table. Actual listening would, of course, be by means of an earpiece.

## J. Douglas.

Newcastle upon Tyne

$$
\star \star \star \star
$$

Just over two years ago, I carried out similar experiments to those described in the February issue of Practical Wireless.

Although I was only able to obtain a range of up to about 20 yards I would like to offer the following hints to anyone thinking of experimenting in this field.

An ordinary household torch with the minimum of alteration (i.e., breaking the circuit and connecting in the output of the transmitter amplifier), makes an almost ideal transmitter, especially if it is of the type that can be focused. Instead of mirrors (which may be difficult or expensive to obtain) the reflectors from car headlamps, obtainable for a nominal fee from scrap merchants, can be used with great success. For short range experiments, both amplifiers can be simple battery-operated transistor types having an output of about 1 W .

## B. M. R. Green.

Ripon,
Yorkshire.

## U.H.F. and V.H.F. Designs

I enthusiastically echo the request by S. Peat (P.W. March 1966) for designs on u.h.f. and v.h.f. receivers, though not for the same reasons.

Having built the t.r.f. version he mentions, I feel that the next stop is a portable switched band a.m. superhet covering 70 $-160 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, this covering the amateurs, broadcast and a host of other interesting stations.
How much longer must we put up with the superregenerative hiss?
P. M. Thacker.

Morley, Yorkshire.

## NEWS AND

## IEETE LONDON MEETING

A lecture entitled "Control by Computer"' was given by Mr. A. St. Johnston, B.Se. (Eng.), M.I.E.E., M.I.E.R.E., Joint Managing Director, Elliott-Automation Computers Ltd., to members of the Institution of Electrical and Electronics Technician Enigineers and their guests on 7 th March in the I.E.E. Lecture Theatre, Savoy Place, London, W.C.2.

The outline of the lecture was that the digital computer is the tool that provides the Auto in outomotion. The whole technology of computers, not only their electronics, but even more their application, is new.

The power of the computer comes from its quite unique method of operation -the stored programme techniques. The profession of programming is new and offers a completely new career line.

As a control tool, the computer's flexibility holds out a new dimension of "power" in control systems. The ever decreasing size and increasing capability made possible by transistor and microelectric development opens up new fields of application in every wolk of life.

## 1966 PHYSICS EXHIBITION

Mullard Ltd. Educational Service was on stand E.5 at the 1966 Physics Exhibition held at Alexandra Palace, London, from March 28th-31st.

Several experiments designed by the Mullard Educational Service for use in schools, technical colleges and other training establishments were shown. They included a computer demonstration unit, an electronic very high voltage generator, a lc/s sinewave oscillator, an oscilloscope, a simple timer and a binary adder/ subtractor.

## NEW LABORATORY PREMISES FOR MULLARD

Many of the 3,000 employees at Mullard Southampton Works - the principal establishment of Associated Semiconductor Manufacturers Ltd., the joint Mullard/GEC manufacturing and development company for Mullard tran-sistors-work in the plant's extensive laboratories.
Two important sections of these laboratories are now moving to new premises on the N.E. outskirts of Southampton. These sections are the reliability and quality laboratories. Both of which form part of the 200 strong team under the technical direction of Mr. L. B. Johnson.

When the move is completed, well over $\in \frac{1}{4}$ million worth of technical equipment will occupy the 25,000 square feet of space in the new premises.

The West End unit is planned to have a direct link with the new ICT computer at the main factory, which is on Southampton's Millbrook estate. This will enable scientists in the reliability and quality laboratories to feed their problems directly into the new computer.

## SELF-ADHESIVE INITIALS

From Convex Ltd., 41 Brecknock Road, London, N.7, come the sets of Myrogram self-adhesive gold coloured plastic initials $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high. These are especially useful for putting that "finishing touch" to front panels of receivers, equipment, etc. The price is 5 s . per sheet ( 26 letters and various ornamental shapes). Further details from the above address.

## HEATHKIT CATALOGUES AND BROCHURES

In addition to the distribution of their normal catalogue, which is published quarterly, Daystrom Ltd.. Gloucester, now send-to those people interested -special brochures covering the Electronic Instrument field, and the Amateur Radio market. Copies of the latest Heathkit Catalogue may be obtained by writing to Daystrom Ltd., Gloucester.

# ...COMMMENT 

## ROYAL VISIT TO CABLE SHIP

Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret Countess of Snowdon and the Earl of Snowdon were the guests of honour at a reception on the Cable and Wireless Ltd.'s cable repair ship CS Cable Enterprise on March 5th, during the Royal Visit to Hong Kong for the British Week.
In the evening, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon attended a charity premiere which included the Cable and Wireless Ltd.'s new 30 -minute documentary film, East-West Island, which portrays life in Hong Kong and the role of the Company's overseas telecommunications in Hong Kong.

## NEW FILTER FOR SHIPS' COMMUNICATIONS

A new magneto-mechanical double sideband filter, trade-named MF 2000050, was exhibited at the Leipzig Spring Fair last month by VEB Werk für Bauelemente der Nachrichtentechnik "Carl von Ossietzky" at Teltow in East Germany.
The filter is earmarked for use chiefly in transmitter and receiver units on board ships, and has a medium frequency of $200 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ and a 3 dB band width of $500 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$.
It can be applied both as a high-speed double sideband filter and as an inert carrier frequency filter. A temperature coefficient of $5 \times 10^{-6}$ degrees Celsius, the manufacturers claim, obviates the use of expensive and spaceconsuming thermostats.

## POCKET RADIO-TELEPHONE TYPE 4B7



A pocket radio-telephone of only 25 cubic inches and weighing 24 ounces, the Cub, is the latest addition to the successful Vigilant range of equipment from the Telecommunications Division of Ultra Electronics Limited.

This f.m. two-channel transmitter-receiver provides a minimum of half a watt output power on frequencies between $70 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ and $175 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. It is designed to operate set-to-set, or in conjunction with a base station. Range is typically one to five miles, dependent on terrain.

The Cub is a further extension of the range of portable communications equipment which includes the Vigilant walkie-talkie, already in use in large quantities by police, fire services, armed forces and public utility undertakings, and for many commercial applications in Britain and overseas.
Ultra Electronics Limited, Telecommunications Division, Western Avenue, London, W. 3 .

## A Challenge

I refer to the letter published in the March 1966 issue of Practical Wireless. Perhaps few people have noticed one unfortunate fact. In 1935, fifteen pounds represented a fair sum to pay for a radio of sturdy build, excellent cabinet work and a good technical design.

Unfortunately, fifteen pounds now is only equivalent of about three pounds ten then. No one, manufacturer or home constructor, can give you three bands, three watts, an 8 in. speaker and a good solid wood cabinet for three pounds ten!
However, give the constructor his chance with sixty pounds, he might produce a valve receiver of comparable performance; with f.m., perhaps slightly better musical reproduction.

Why Mr. L. Welch should want this set to be a transistor type working from the mains, I cannot imagine. I have heard of built-in obsolescence, but please do save us from built-in inferiority. As the Homburg hat is an inferior substitute for a nice head of hair; so is the transistor an inferior substitute for a valve, as far as the matter of music reproduction is concerned.

My 1936 Aerodyne is not as good as it once was, but I could not replace it musically with a transistor set. Snakes are said to hiss, but transistors do hiss. If we were really music lovers, we would have hissed the transistor off the audio stage by now.
A. Biddlecombe.

## Ickenham, Middlesex.

## To Build or Not to Build

I completely endorse a letter in one of your recent issues where the writer states that the cost of building one's own equipment works out more than buying the finished article.

Admittedly I, as a radio experimenter obtain much pleasure from building my own gear. But let us face it, sooner or later finance must be the deciding factor. Although I consider myself at least average at making a decent job of construction, there is still a lot to be desired when surveying the end product, especially as to a neat and professionallooking front panel which is so often a let-down.

I think that the time is rapidly approaching when price and appearance will count for a great deal and radio construction as such, will be a rich man's hobby.
A. J. Simmonds.

Welling,
Kent.

## VOLUME EXPANSION

JUST before the war considerable interest was aroused by volume expansion devices in radio receivers, the idea being an attempt to reproduce by the loudspeaker the range of volume level produced in the studio.

As is well known, both in the recording and broadcasting studio, the range of audio volume is compressed, low levels being boosted and high levels attenuated so that a fairly constant output is achieved.

## Simple System

If this was not done low-volume levels would insufficiently modulate the carrier or impress the record groove, as the case may be, while loud signals would cause over-modulation or a break through from one record groove to its neighbour.
However, in the interests of good-quality reproduction, which aims to make the speaker output a copy of the original in volume range as well as freedom from distortion, there is much to be said for schemes for restoring, if only partly, the orchestra's wide range of sound output.

Within the confines of the average living-room it would probably be impossible to reproduce, say, a solo artist at adequate strength for comfortable listening and, at the same time, reproduce in full

Fig. I (left): Simplest volume expansion device. On low volume the bulb acts as a heavy load: when lit on high volume imposes a reduced load.


Fig. 2 (right): "Bulb" volume expansion circuit with negative feedback. The greater the volume, the less the feedback.


## G. R. WILDING

proportion the sound output from the full accompanying orchestra composed of up to 100 players. But undoubtedly there is a case for some degree of volume expansion, adjustable at will.

The simplest device of all, used by Pye in many pre-war models, was the switching in of a small dial bulb across the speaker itself. On loud passages the bulb would light up and as its hot resistance is higher than its cold resistance it would impose a heavier load on low signals than peak signals and thus expand the volume range.

This simple system had great disadvantages, of course. The loading created by the bulb effected a mismatch between speaker and valve, it absorbed power, transient loud passages of duration shorter than the thermal delay of the bulb failed to create effect and the arrangement did not have a linear input/loading curve. But it was simple and it did work.

For experiment in this direction it is advisable to use a tapped speaker transformer so that various types of bulb can be tried. Ideally the bulb should fully light at peak volume and be completely extinguished at about quarter to one-third of this value. Obviously any bulbs should be of low current consumption and with a fine filament for rapid heating up.

## Negative Feedback

By incorporating negative feedback with this simple arrangement its range of operation can be greatly increased. Instead of shunting the bulb directly across the transformer a resistor is placed in series with it of value about equal to the resistance of the bulb when half-lit, and a voltage will be then developed across the resistor which will not rise proportionately with increase of output but will tend to fall off at high volume.
With the bulb half-lit an equal voltage will be developed across bulb and resistor, but as the signal rises the greater fraction of the voltage will be fed across the bulb and less across the resistor. If the resistor voltage is then fed back as a negative feedback signal to the valve grid it will be apparent that the greater the volume the less the feedback.
This circuit lends itself well to adaptation and experiment to suit individual tastes and receiver characteristics. However, the use of a bulb imposes an undue load on the valve and does not provide anything like an ideal device to satisfy the requirements.
Much more satisfactory are voltage dependent


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A compact (9in. x 8 in, x 16.2 in .) general purpose scope CM. Mullard DG 7/5 $2 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. CRT. For operation on 200 250 v . A.C. Supplied complete with metal transit case, strap, test leads, and visor hood. Brand new and guaran teed. £22,10.0. Carr. 10/. Supplied complete wit instructions.

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resistors, since these small components have an internal resistance which decreases rapidly as the applied voltage is increased, have a long working characteristic and do not impose a heavy load on low inputs.

To fully take advantage of the characteristics of VDRs it is best to apply them across a high impedance so that there is maximum variation in applied voltage. In practice this means feeding them from the anode of the output valve via a d.c. blocking capacitor and series resistors.

The blocking capacitor should be sufficiently large to have negligible reactance to the signal compared with the ohmage of the series resistors to avoid any phase change, so a value of at least $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ is indicated.

As shown in the circuit of Fig. 3 the ratio $\mathrm{R} 3 / \mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2+\mathrm{R} 3$, without taking into account the effect of the VDR, would determine the percentage of negative feedback. If R3 was $5,000 \Omega$ and it was desired to have $5 \%$ feedback, then R1 and R2 should have a combined resistance of $5,000 \times 19$ or 95,000 .

If R1 and R2 are made equal at $47,500 \Omega$ each the shunting of the VDR across R2 and R3 will lower their effective value and thus reduce the degree of voltage feedback, and as output voltage rises on peak volume the VDR's internal resistance will drop still further and decrease feedback accordingly. Thus the louder the volume handled by the output


Fig. 3; A volume expansion circuit using a VDR in a negative feedback arrangement. At low volume levels, feedback approximates to R3/ $R 1+R 2+R 3$ and reduces rapidly as volume increases. valve the less is the percentage of negative feedback supplied to the grid.

This is probably an ideal way to approach the problem and by making R1 and R2 variable the characteristics of the feedback can be varied to suit individual receivers and choice.

## Matching

There are, of course, very many different types of VDR but practically any type will suffice for this purpose and undoubtedly those used in TV for line or field stabilisation will do. However, it is always necessary to match the VDR to R1 and R2, that is if tests indicate that the particular VDR to hand has a high impedance, so should the resistors and vice versa. Obviously if it was thought desirable to treble the value of these components it would be necessary also to treble the value of R3 if the same percentage of feedback was required.

Altogether this circuit offers many opportunities for experiment and by including a switch in the lead to the VDR normal non-expanded results can be readily obtained and contrasted with the modified output.

## MICRO TO MEGA

the right introduces a negative index. Thus 0.003 is $3=10^{-3}$ and 7.45 is $745 \times 10^{-2}$.

## More about Roots

From the general expression $\left(a^{x}\right)^{y}=a^{x y}$ it will be seen that to find the square root of $10^{x}$, the $x$ is divided by 2 . Similarly to find the cube root, divide by 3 .

One very important consideration in finding roots however. The result of dividing the index by the root divisor must be a whole number and any remainder must be considered separately as shown in the following examples:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sqrt{10^{9}}=10^{9 / 2}=10^{4} \times \sqrt{10} \\
& \sqrt[3]{10^{8}}=10^{8 / 3}=10^{2} \times \sqrt[3]{100}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Examples

The following examples show simple calculations involving Ohms Law for d.c.
(1) $\mathrm{R}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega ; \mathrm{E}=300 \mathrm{~V}$.

$$
\begin{align*}
& \mathrm{I}=\frac{300}{2 \times 10^{3}}=150 \times 10^{-3}=150 \mathrm{~mA} \\
& \mathrm{E}=9 \mathrm{~V} \cdot \mathrm{I}=300 \mathrm{~mA}  \tag{2}\\
& \mathrm{R}=\frac{9}{300 \times 10^{-3}}=3 \times 10^{2} \times \frac{9}{10^{-3}}=3 \times 10^{1}=30 \Omega
\end{align*}
$$

A typical example of a calculation involving a square root is that for determining the resonant frequency of a tuned circuit:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f} & =\frac{1}{2 \pi \sqrt{\mathrm{LC}}} \\
\text { if }= & 7 \cdot 8 \mu \mathrm{H} \text { and } \mathrm{C}=100 \mathrm{pF} \\
\mathrm{f} & =\frac{1}{2 \pi \sqrt{7 \cdot 8 \times 10^{-6} \times 100 \times 10^{-12}}} \\
& =\frac{1}{2 \pi \sqrt{7 \cdot 8 \times 10^{-18}}}=\frac{1}{2 \pi 10^{-8} \sqrt{7 \cdot 8}} \\
& =\frac{10^{8}}{17.55}=0.057 \times 10^{8}=5.7 \times 10^{6}=5.7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Further Uses of Indices

Multiplying base numbers by adding the indices is similar to the multiplication of numbers by adding the logarithms. This parallel is not without justification, for the common logarithm of a number $\mathrm{N}=10^{\mathrm{x}}$ is $x$, i.e. if $10^{x}=\mathrm{N}$ then $\mathrm{x}=\log _{10} \mathrm{~N}$.

Therefore $\log 10=1, \log 100=2, \log 1,000=3$ etc.
This principle is extended further to produce the slide rule, which in fact is only an adding device whereby logarithms are added together, the scales being logarithmic.

## Footnote

A world of warning about the nomenclature of numbers. The term "million" is readily understood as being $10^{6}$, but there is sometimes confusion about the word "billion". A billion is, strictly speaking, $10^{12}$ although it is sometimes erroneously attributed the value $10^{9}$.

## H. T. Kitchen describes

# An <br> ELEGTRONIG GATE or trace doubler 

## (Continued from page 108I April)

THE power supply requirements are quite modest and many oscilloscopes should be able to provide them without undue strain. There is no reason, however, why an integral power supply should not be incorporated, though this will almost certainly necessitate an increase in the size of the equipment plus, of course, some provision for ventilation, which was not found necessary in the present equipment, which generates very little heat. Where an external power supply, from the oscilloscope or otherwise, is used, thorough decoupling by means of C18, C19, R16 is essential, otherwise there is a very real danger of the high-amplitude gating waveform interacting with the ancillary equipment or with the oscilloscope's vertical amplifier. It will be noted that two decoupling capacitors, C18 and C19, are used. This is desirable because high value electrolytics have an appreciable self-inductance which renders them less effective at higher frequencies. C19, being a paper component, is less affected and so continues decoupling where C18 leaves off. Some paper capacitors are marked with a band at one end. This is the outer foil and should be connected to chassis.

The gate operated satisfactorily at varying h.t. voltages, these extending from 150 V to 350 V . At the lower voltages the output was necessarily restricted, whilst the higher values only increased the current consumption, so that an arbitrary value of 250 V was selected. This was a convenient value because it allowed a measure of decoupling to be effected from the oscilloscope's h.t. voltage of 270 V . The extra 20 V was dropped by a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor R 16 which may require some adjustment for differing h.t. voltages.
The metal work is quite straightforward and calls for little comment. The sides are made of aluminium and are 3 in . x 5 in ., whilst the bottom is a piece of aluminium 5 in . $x$. 8 in . The cover, which is U-shaped, measures 5 in. deep x 3 in. high x 8 in. wide and is best made up after the front and rear panels are made up and joined together by the side pieces. Any errors or alterations can then be allowed for. It must also be borne in mind that components other than those specified may not fit in the available space. The potentiometers and S2 must not exceed $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter and the chassis must be spaced sufficiently far from the front panel to allow the valves to be easily removed or replaced. In the prototype a spacing of $2 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. was found to be adequate. The front and rear panels and the chassis are attached to the sides by $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. c/s 6BA screws (and nuts), which then allows the cover to fit snugly all round. This and the

bottom are attached to the front and rear panels by small self-tapping screws, producing a strong and rigid assembly. In the prototype the chassis and front and rear panels were screwed to the sides, the bottom was screwed on and then the remaining edges of the panel were masked off, after which they were sprayed glossy black enamel. The top cover was sprayed black crackle after the inside edges were masked off. All mating surfaces must be free from paint so that the electrical continuity necessary for preserving electrical screening can be maintained. Small transfers on the front and rear panels complete the "finishing" of a very presentable little piece of equipment. Note that the "separation" control has been labelled " trace height ". This was resorted to " after it was found that the transfers did not include "separation" and attempts to make the word up from individual letters proved a dismal failureexcept possibly as an exercise in time wasting!

The operation known as "wiring up" should not provide any difficulty to the experienced constructor, though the novice would be well advised to enlist the aid of an experienced friend, particularly when trying the gate out for the first time. A few notes, however, would not come amiss. C11 and C12 must be of small physical size in order to fit into the available space; 200 V components, as suggested, should prove suitable, though it is undesirable to reduce their capacity any further unless R5, R6 are increased in proportion to a maximum value of $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.

## Gating Capacitors

The gating speed capacitors C1-C5 and C6-9 are wired in series from tag to tag of $\mathrm{S} 2 \mathrm{a} / \mathrm{b}$, whilst C 5 and C10 go from the second last tags of both sections to pins 1 and 6 of V1. The switch S1 is wired so that the slowest speeds are obtained with the switch anticlockwise looking from the front and the highest speeds with the switch rotating clockwise. The last position is connected to earth and puts the multi out of action, though two 4.7 pF capacitors could be substituted if higher gating speeds were desired. This is an experimental suggestion which has not been tried with the prototype. The outputs from both halves of V4 are connected directly to the output sockets without the usual coupling capacitors since these are already in the oscilloscope. C15 and C16 are wired directly from the input sockets to S 2 and are spaced away from the chassis. C14 and C17 are wired from


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the input sockets to VR2 and VR3 and should be pushed into their respective corners to minimise cross-coupling both mutual and with V4. It is desirable for each stage to have its own earthing point. R1, R2 and the two cathodes of V1 are connected to an earth tag adjacent to V1, to which is also connected the wiper of VR1. R5, R6 are earthed to a tag adjacent to V2, whilst the earthy ends of VR2 and VR3 are connected to a tag adjacent to V3. The centre spigots of V1, V3 and V4 are earthed to their adjacent tags, that of V2 being used as an h.t. + tie point. This is contrary to commonly accepted practice and was adopted as a convenient way of wiring the various resistors that connect to the h.t. line. R7 is a 1.5 or 2 W component and is spaced away from the other components in order that it may safely dissipate its heat. R11, R12 and R13 are connected end-on to the valveholder so that they point towards the sig. o/p socket to which their junction is connected. On the rear panel wiring C18 is held by a clip and has C19 wired across it. The earthy ends of both should be connected to an earth tag on the main chassis. R16, which generates some heat, should be connected between the live end of C18, C19 and a stand-off tag and spaced away from other adjacent components.

The wiring when completed should be checked over for mistakes (we all make them sometimes!) and the gate can then be tried out. The static voltages should be measured with a $20 \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{V}$ meter and should agree reasonably closely with those given on the circuit. The voltages on V1 anodes were measured with VR1 at its central position and with S1 at the $1,750 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ position. All the other voltages were measured with S1 at "off". At no time was an external signal fed into the Y1 and Y2 input sockets.

The gating square wave should be checked on the oscilloscope and should appear to be reasonably square. Some sag at the $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ position and some rounding off at $5 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ may be evident but is not worth worrying about unless it is really severe. If the square wave does sag or round off to an excessive extent the oscilloscope can also be suspect unless it is known to have a first-class transient response. Rotating VR1 should cause the positive and negative peaks to transpose, the output being at or near zero


Above-Y1 trace-sine wave as generated $10 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. Y2 trace below it is as reproduced at IOW by a lOW amplifier
Below-Illustration of gating action. Distortion at left due to excessive sync.


## tarat

Above- $25 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ square wave, rise time $2 \mu \mathrm{~S}$. Lower trace, ditto reproduced at IW by a lOW amplifier
Below-200kc/s sine wave fed into both inputs. Gating speed $17 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ approx.

with VR1 at its mid position. The fact that VR1 is at its mid position for this check shows that the two halves of V2 and V3 are reasonably equal in respect of gain.
If all seems in order the gate can be checked for correct operation. In order to do so the gate's output should be coupled to the oscilloscope input using a short length of coaxial and not ordinary screened wire which has an excessive shunt capacity. The sync $o / p$ should be connected to the "ext sync " input of the oscilloscope. For preliminary tests it is convenient to temporarily connect the Y1 and Y2 inputs in parallel, thereby feeding the same signal to both. This signal should be of fixed frequency and amplitude since this type is the easiest to display. It is most undesirable to experiment with varying or different input signals until some familiarity with the gate's modus operandi has been gained, for too many inputs, particularly those varying in frequency or amplitude or both, such as an audio signal, will only tend to confuse.

The oscilloscope's Y amplifier should be set for maximum sensitivity and the timebase adjusted to display a few complete cycles of the input signal. The Y1 and Y2 gain controls can be adjusted as necessary. By setting the oscilloscope's vertical amplifier at its most sensitive position the chances of overloading the gate's amplifier stage is avoided and, also, the separation control need not be used at the ends of its travel, thereby avoiding any possibility of introducing any distortion into the signal due to excessive over or under biasing. Rotating the separation control should cause the two traces to separate, to merge and to transpose without any distortion being evident. If it is the gate should be bypassed and the signal examined directly on the oscilloscope. The effect of the different gating speeds should be noted and then different inputs can be tried, S2 being used to select the input that provides the best sync. If a steady image is difficult to obtain it may be due to it having a direct harmonic relationship to the gating speed and a different gating speed should be tried.

The amount of advice that can be put into print is of necessity limited, whereas careful experiments on the part of the user are not. The operation of the gate is by no means difficult, though it may appear so to the novice. Obviously familiarity with an ordinary oscilloscope is of inestimable value, for then the gate is but an extension of it.

# practically Wirieless commenary by HENRY 

THERE used to be a fellow down our street who could never put a finger wrong. He was always in demand. Replacing washers, knocking up pelmets, changing tyres or gaskets, putting in windows; from electric bells to herbaceous borders, it was all the same to Mr. B.

He called at the shack to borrow a file, just as I was in the middle of a ticklish piece of amplifier building. "Your fusescor?" said Mr. B expressively.

Now it isn't that Henry cannot tackle a blown house-fuse. My wife had called in Mr. B to help with the constructional aspectreplugging the wall. Somehow, when Henry gets hold of a hammer the theory of Relativity takes a twist. I am happier with a soldering iron.

In fact, I was wielding that familiar instrument as Mr. B leaned against the shack door, scraping at the blade of his grub screwdriver. He watched my clumsy efforts for a while.
" Why don't you use a clothespeg to clamp those bits together?" he asked. "Easier than burning your fingers," he added, as I sucked.

Like all the exasperating Mr. B types, he was quite right. Henry just hadn't thought about the


[^2]simple expedient. Another case of Shute's Mr Honey and the dishmop. Yet Mr. Honey, faced with the prospect of having to resign from aeronautical research at Farnborough, had been sure of a job at the National Physical Laboratory.
Makes one wonder how many of these industrial computerised assemblies, with their sophisticated servo devices, could be supplanted by a part-time Mr. B with Ready Reckoner in the back pocket of his overalls, and pencil stub behind his ear. Perhaps the boffins had not thought of the obvious.

A little while ago, the Autonomics Division of the N.P.L. told us that pattern recognition machines were still a long way short of the ability of the human eye. To quote: "The outstanding performance of the human brain underlines the gap between nature and cybernatic artefacts".

Well, our Mr. B wouldn't know a cybernatic artefact from a wooden leg! But even he could tell at a glance that Auntie Maud's postcard about the weather and her arthritis really meant she would not be coming to babysit next Friday-which is more than any computer could do, despite all its epitoxical semiplanar micro-module flip-chips.

It all comes down to practical know-how in the end. Down to Mr. B with his odd bits of wire and a dash of ingenuity. Softlandings on the moon are one thing, but without some equivalent comrade B-ski to polish the old solar cells, Lunik 1X would hardly have got so far as a lift-off.

What I am getting at hold your seats, lads, Henry is approaching the point-is that there will always be room for the capable technician. No matter
how complex the design conception, some cost-conscious manufacturer is going to build in a few faults with his flap-happy printed boards and haystackwired components.

In a recent review of a very expensive tape recorder, the remark was made that had it not been for the outstanding performance the machine would
 to polish the old solar cells.
have been returned to the maker on account of its atrocious construction. Performance, for how long, Henry would like to ask?

One of our esteemed contemporaries has bemoaned the shortage of "skilled labour" coming forward to answer the adverts of some electronics giants. May we suggest they are aiming too high. Instead of recruiting graduates to refine even more sophisticated hardware, flashing their sliderules for brief spasms, then sitting over the Mephisto crossword while they wait for Mr. B to mend the fuses, we suggest they advertise in these pages for a few "practical types" with enough working knowledge of electronics to take the mysteries within those magic black boxes in their stride!

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T|HE Verulam Amateur Radio Club came into being towards the end of 1961 when a short wave listener, Brian Cockell, concientiously, worked through the R.S.G.B. call book, extracted the names of and addresses of some 100 local "Hams" and wrote to each one individually inviting them to a rendezvous at the "Red Lion", St. Albans, with the object of forming an amateur radio club, and partaking of wine in the process.

His efforts were most successful and a committee was duly elected under the steadying hand of C. F. Thomas, G3EKU, whose connection with radio goes back to World War 1, while at one stage he held an Artificial Aerial licence and was connected with airships.

The Club membership, which is steadily rising, includes some 36 licensed operators. Meetings are monthly at Hedley Road, St. Albans, where visitors


Affiliated Societies Contest last year. Logging G3LXP, on the key G3JDG. Gear, "LXP" 10 watt Tx, s.w.r. bridge, $Z$ match, 888A.


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are always welcome and a quick word with the Secretary G3PAO, 6, Leggatts Wood Avenue, Watford, Herts. (WATford 25526) will bring full details.

Club finances are under the watchful eye of our lady treasurer Miss P. Connelly who incidentally is also licensed. Her "stirling" efforts include creeping across a dark meadow last year at three in the morning to operate in V.H.F. Field Day.

The Club's "newspaper" consists of a monthly news sheet sent to all members, edited by G3LXP and dispatched piping hot from the press by our "printer" Wilf Whitehouse G3SKB.
A regular feature is the Club "Owls Net" on $1980 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$, Saturdays. This usually starts up about $10.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. with everybody "having to cut it short tonight", and finishing with a final ragchew around 2.0 a.m.

Most contests are entered including N.F.D. V.H.F.N.F.D., M.C.C., etc. Last year a small group of keen types went on safari to nearby Salisbury Hall to rig up a station and take part in the Top

Continued on page 66

# DSCILLATOR CIRCUITRY  

## R. Leyland

## 3-A.F. OSCILLATOR NETWORKS

THE only kind of waves that can pass through phase-shifting networks without distortion are sine waves. However, changes do take place in their amplitude and phase. The output wave is usually smaller in amplitude and shifted out of synchronism by a fraction of a cycle, or so many degrees.

It is convenient to represent a sine wave by an arrow called a complexor. The length of the arrow (see Fig. 1) is the peak ampiitude of the wave, and by turning the arrow through the corresponding angle, the level at any other point of the wave is


Fig. 1: Method of representing the attenuction and phase shift of a sine wave by means of a complexor diagram.

Fig. 2: The frequency responses of (a) high pass; (b) low pass networks.
energy, and this causes its current to lead the voltage by $90^{\circ}$. When the current from a capacitor passes through a resistance, the voltage across the resistor will be $90^{\circ}$ ahead of the voltage across the capacitor. If, as in Fig. 2(a), the output is from across the resistor, it will lead the input voltage, although by less than $90^{\circ}$. On the other hand, if the output is from across the capacitor, the output voltage will lag on the input.

## Frequency Response

The actual amount by which the output voltage wave is shifted relative to the input depends upon the frequency and, in many types of network, phase shift is accompanied by attenuation; i.e. as the phase shift increases, the output becomes smaller. The vertical arrow or complexor representing the input remains the same, but as the frequency is varied, the other complexor representing the output swings to a new phase angle and also changes in length.

In so doing, it will trace out a path or locus depending upon the type of network. Quite often the locus is circular, although in the case of the simpler networks (Fig. 2), only a semi-circle.

In the diagrams, the locus curve, dotted, shows how the alternating voltage of the output terminal marked $S$ changes as the frequency is varied. At the points on the locus corresponding to a series of frequencies, the complexor is drawn in, giving the magnitude and phase of the output at these frequencies.

It will be noticed that the frequencies are shown

obtained, A vertical complexor represents the input to the network, and another tilted complexor, shorter in length, represents the output. The angle between them is the amount of phase shift.
There is no phase shift in a network containing only resistance, but a capacitor stores and releases
as half, twice, etc., of a special frequency, $f_{1}$, which can be calculated from the values chosen for R.and C. The value of $f_{1}$ can be altered without changing the impedance of the circuit at $f_{1}$ by multiplying only the capacitance values, since this leaves the reactances unchanged. In the formula C is in farads,

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$\mathbf{R}$ in ohms.
Alternatively, the impedance of any of these circuits can be altered without changing $f_{1}$ if the capacitances are multiplied by the same number used to divide the resistance values, e.g., to double the circuit impedance, leaving $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ unaltered, double the resistances and halve the capacitances.

Resistors are made in preferred values, and will not give a required frequency exactly. This accounts for the frequencies $1061 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}, 1160 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}, 1181 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ in the diagrams, which are the nearest to $1000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ using fixed resistors.

Once component values have been chosen, a locus diagram for the network will show how the output varies with frequency above and below $\mathrm{f}_{1}$. What this special frequency is can be seen from the diagram, e.g. in Fig. 2, $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ is the frequency at which the output
to vary the phase over a very wide range while keeping the output constant in amplitude.

All that is needed is a centre-tapped input voltage. For this we can use two equal resistors, or a centretapped transformer, but the most useful arrangement is probably a " phase splitter" using a valve or transistor. The circuit is shown in Fig. 3. The phase of course varies with frequency as before, and $f_{1}$ is now the frequency of $90^{\circ}$ phase shift. The output is constant and equal to the "input voltage" which is half the total applied voltage.

An important point is that the anode voltage of a valve is in antiphase to the grid voltage, while the cathode voltage is in phase with the grid. This reversal of phase means that for circuit (b) of Fig. 3, the locus diagram is turned through $180^{\circ}$, so that the output is lagging the input instead of leading as with


Fig. 3: Phase shifting arrangements with a constant output.
is $70 \%$ of the input, and the phase shift is $45^{\circ}$. Capacitive reactance decreases with frequency, so in (a) the phase shift and attenuation are greatest at low frequencies, while in (b) phase shift and attenuation are greatest at high frequencies.

Notice how as the phase shift increases to $90^{\circ}$ the output decreases to zero. We thus have a complete picture of the response of the circuit for different frequencies.

## Constant Output

It can be seen that although the circuits of Fig. 2 have a semi-circular locus, in both the output varies down to zero because the complexor radiates from the point $Q$. If the end of the complexor can be moved further up the diagram until the complexor becomes a radius as in Fig. 3, it will then be possible
circuit (a). Grid (or cathode) potential is in antiphase to anode potential (referred to point $T$ as zero potential). Both are additive across the phase-shifting circuit.

In this arrangement the phase can be varied by changing the value of R and C , and the ouput will remain constant, providing the values of RL are low so that no appreciable change in loading occurs. Two such circuits in cascade can give an overall phaseshift of $180^{\circ}$ and this can form the basis of a very satisfactory type of a.f. oscillator.

## Ladder Networks

To produce this phase shift of $180^{\circ}$ by means of a ladder network requires three sections. The locus diagrams (Fig. 4) of ladder networks consisting of equal resistances and equal capacitances are not quite


Fig. 4: Frequency responses of ladder networks having three equal sections.
circular in shape. Because the network has three sections, the locus curves into the third quadrant, reaching zero at $270^{\circ}$.

The output at $\mathrm{f}_{1}$, here the frequency of $180^{\circ}$ phase shift, is almost too small to show on the diagrams since it is only $1 / 29$ th of the input voltage, but this does not prevent the network from being successfully used in an oscillator, providing there is a sufficient amplifier gain. Since a single valve or transistor gives a phase reversal in the usual arrangement, an oscillator using a single valve or transistor is possible with a ladder network.

The $180^{\circ}$ phase shift of the network is cancelled out again by the phase reversal of the amplifying stage to give an overall phase shift of zero as is required for oscillation.

It should be noticed that with these ladder networks, the frequency is six times higher for shunt
shift, while a low-pass network produces a phase lag. If we combine the two we might expect that at some frequency the two phase shifts would exactly cancel, making the effective phase shift zero.

This is in fact what happens in the three networks of Fig. 5, and the output also passes through a maximum at $f_{1}$, the frequency of zero phase shift, although this maximum is only one third of the input voltage. The output therefore is slightly peaked at $f_{1}$ which is at the top of the circular locus, this time a complete circle, but this peaking of the output is relatively unimportant.

What matters in a phase shift oscillator is the phase shift, which takes place with any variation of frequency about $f_{1}$, since oscillation can only be maintained at a frequency where the overall phase shift is zero.

The third of these circuits, Fig. 5 (c) is the most

(a) 'Low-pass, High-pass'

(b) 'High-pass, Low-pass'

$$
f 1=\frac{1}{2 \pi R C}=106 i \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}
$$



(c) Wien network

Fig. 5: Three networks having the same "peaked" frequency response.
capacitances and series resistances than vice versa, assuming that the component values are the same in both circuits. This is why in Fig. 4 the series resistances in (b) for a frequency of roughly $1 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ are six times as high as the shunt resistances in (a).
Used in a transistor oscillator, the frequency would be somewhat different owing to the loading effect of the transistor.

## Zero Phase Shift

It only makes sense to employ a phase shifting network to produce zero phase shift when this is obtained at one particular frequency, which in an oscillator determines the frequency of oscillation.
A high-pass network produces a leading phase
widely used. It is the Wien Network, but all three have the same frequency response, as shown in the locus diagram. At $f_{1}$ the phase shift is zero, so positive feedback applied through the network in an oscillator will produce oscillation at this frequency. Usually negative feedback is also applied, and this will alter the locus diagram, moving the end of the output complexor upwards from the point Q . This should increase the rate at which the phase angle changes with frequency variation, so making the circuit more effective.

The combination of positive and negative feedback forms a bridge circuit, and since there is zero phase shift at $f_{1}$, a balance or null at $f_{1}$ would be possible, as in a Wien Bridge for measuring purposes, but in



Fig. 6: Three networks with the same "valley" response.

$$
\mathrm{ft}_{\mathrm{t}}=\frac{1}{2 \pi R C}=1061 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}
$$




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an oscillator there must be an excess of positive feedback for oscillation, so the bridge must be unbalanced.

## "Bridged-T" Networks

After mentioning the four-branch arrangements known as bridges, we now turn to circuits which are " bridged" in the more obvious sense of having one component connected like a bridge across two other components.
The output of the networks in Fig. 5 is from terminals SQ. If, instead, the output is taken from terminals SP, the three networks will re-arrange as shown in Fig. 6 where (a) and (b) are symmetrical "Bridged-T" arrangements. There is now a minimum at $f_{1}$ instead of a maximum, because the original "peaked" output has been subtracted from the input to produce a "valley" response.

The re-arranged circuits also can be used in an oscillator, but are placed in a negative feedback path. As before, a surplus of positive feedback at $f_{1}$ is needed to produce oscillation, and this has the effect of reversing the complexor in the locus diagram, so that conditions are virtually the same as when one of the original three networks of Fig. 5 is employed.

Many different types of a.f. oscillator are possible incorporating one or another of the phase-shifting networks described, as a substitute for an L-C tuned circuit. Tuned amplifiers and filters are also possible, and in these feedback is used to magnify the effect of the network, so that a more sharply peaked response to the signal input results than is depicted by the locus diagram.

## Parallel-T Network

Another circuit of interest is the parallel-T network (Fig. 7). This can be described as a true null network because it is complete in itself and gives zero output at a particular frequency $f_{1}$. In this circuit, unlike the previous ones, it is no longer possible to choose all the components alike in value, and


Fig. 7: Frequency response of parallel-T network.
certain ratios must be observed. The simplest arrangement makes the shunt impedances half of the series impedances.

The output follows a circular locus which has a diameter equal to the input. At the frequency $f_{1}$ the output decreases right down to zero, so the arrangement is applicable as a filter. An output taken from terminals $P Q$ instead, will be maximum at $f_{1}$, and equal and in phase with the input.

Used in an oscillator the circuit requires less amplification than other arrangements, but is restricted to fixed frequency applications, because tuning would require a triple-ganged potentiometer with one section half the resistance of the others.

The full capabilities of all versions of this network are not obvious without a more complete analysis, and it appears that with different ratios one variation of the parallel-T network can produce oscillation from a single transistor.

All of the networks described have been voltagetransfer networks, but the corresponding current transfer networks are easily derived from them, and are often preferred for use in transistorised oscillators.

## CLUB SPOT

—continued from page 57
band Transatlantics. Armed with ten watts of s.s.b./ c.w. and 300 feet of wire the net total for the night was some 50 cups of cocoa, 4 lbs . of sausages and six contacts across the pond.

The club owns two 40ft. masts, both homebrew and a demonstration of the simple erecting of these (four men 10 minutes, and a bit of luck, from scratch) was demonstrated by "Verulam" at the Woburn Mobile Rally last year where the club also manned the talk-in stations.

A lecturer is in attendance most meetings either resident or visiting. A fortunate annual event is a visit from Mr. G. Turner of the GPO Engineering Dept:, when TV1/BCI is the topic for the evening. Other lecturers in the past year have included Antennas (G3HRH), Working DX (G3AAZ), SSB (G3DZW), and Receiver alignment (J. Akim, Marconi Instruments).
Demonstrations have also proved very popular and have included some well-known names such as T . Withers (G3HGE), Vic Hartopp (J. Beams), and Green and Davis.
The Club has its own test equipment the more impressive of which is v.h.f./u.h.f. signal generators (Marconi), General Purpose Oscilloscope, and a 5band home-brew transmitter.


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## THE SINCLARB AUIIO

## Build a SINCLAIR Hi-Fi System

By building ALL three Sinclair designs featured this month, you can become the proud owner of a unique A.M-F.M/Stereo $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ system that will give complete satisfaction and save pounds compared with other spstems. Each unit is complete in itself and you will have two radio units, each of which can be used separately as an independent self-contained personal receiver. These designs cover all aspects.

## A.M

The Micro-6. It has amazing range and power and combines readily with the Z.12
F.M

For quolity, the Micro FM gives all you want both as a tuner and a pocket receiver for personal listening.

Hifi
The Z. 12 more than replaces larger conventional amplifiers for price, size and power. Two in stereo carinot be bettered.

A CONSTRUCTOR TELLS US
"I was determined to finish it (The Micro FM) at one sitting. Having completed, it, 1 am amazed at its quality of reproduction, and am spending for too much time listening to it; it even works on trains which is more than can be said of AM rodios."
(Signed) D.V.B., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.


ALL YOU WANT FROM AN F.M. TUNER AND RECEIVER IN A SINGLE UNIT

7 TRANSISTOR COMBINED
F.M. TUNER RECEIVER

When Sinclair Radionics decided to design an F.M receiver which could be carried in the pocket and yet satisfy the most stringent demands likely to be made of it, it was realised from the start that radical departures would have to be made from conventional F.M design techniques. The problems of alignment would have to be eliminated for constructors. Sensitivity had to be such that good reception could be enjoyed using no more than the telescopic aerial necessary to keep the set truly portable. Audio quality had to be at least as good as that from sets where size and price were not important considerations. Sinclair Radionics achieved this and much more in their Sinclair. Micro FM. Today, it enjoys the unique distinction of being the only set of its kind in the world, it can be used as a tuner and as an independent pocket size personal F.M receiver. In appearance, this fully-fledged 7 transilstor superhet F.M is as outstanding as it is in its performance. The brushed and polished aluminium front panel with spun alum-
inium tuning dial makes it the most elegant,


$2 \frac{55}{15} \times 1 \frac{11}{18} \times \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{fn}$. Needs no Alignment One output for $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ One output for listening -
Tunes from
88-108
$\mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{si}$

Complete kit of parts including transistors, gerial cose, front donel, dial, eorpiece and instructions

## the smallest set on earth

-it's the inimitable


## 

SIX STAGE
A.M. RECEIVER
> - $14 / 5 \mathrm{in} . x^{13} / 10 \mathrm{in} . \times \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. - Weight-l oz.
> - Bandspread for Luxembourg
> - Build it in an evening
> - Plays anywhere

No transistor set in the world has ever yet compared with this six-stage marvel for power, range and size. It gives you the whole of Europe to listen to The Micro-8 has 2 stages of R.F. amplification, double diode detection and 3 stage high gain A.F. amplifier. A.G.C. counteracts fading from distant stations. Tunes over medium waveband. The whole set complete with ferrite rod aerial and batteries is contained in a case smaller than a matchbox, and is a delight to build.

All parts inc. transistors, case and dial assembly in white, gold, black, arpiece gold black.
 MALLORY MERCURY CELL ZM312


The Sinclair Micro FM is a enmpletely self-contained double-purpose FM superhet
 transistors and 2 diskes in special superbet FM circultry. The R.F amplifier is folI.F. transformer and all problems of aligunent. The final I.F anuplifier produces a square wave of constant amplitude whish it converted into uniform pulses so arranged that the original modulathn is reproduced exartly. A pulse-cinunting detector ensures improved linearity and theref, 5 e better andio quality at the output stages. After equalisation the signal is channeiled to one output fur feeding tu amplifier or recorder and to another in which the receiver's own audio amplifying stage enables the Micro for to used as an independert self-contained pocke purtable. A. F.C. is nsed to lock the progranime toned in; the telescopie aerial included with the kit will be foumd

Supply voltage-9y from self contained standard battery.

- Consumption- $5 m A$.
- Sensitivity-Typically 3mV Signal to Noise Ratio 30 dB at 30 microvolts. Audio frequency response $-10-20,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$
- Two Audio Outputs-One
for feeding to amplifier or tape recorder
One for feeding to earpiece to enable set to be used as a portable receiver
A.F.C. for automatically locking on to each station tuned in.
- Inserting plug of earpiece or tuner lead switches set ON.


# FIDELITY PROGRAMME 



## 12 WATTS RMS OUTPUT

For size alone, the $\mathbf{Z . 1 2}$ marks another important advance in quality design, for its amazing compactness opens up exciting new vistas in amplifier housing and application. Combined with this are the fantastic power and superb quality of the $\mathbf{Z .} 12$ which can provide an effortless output of 12 watts R.M.S. continuous sine wave from its unique eight transistor circuit. Basically intended as the heart of any good mono or stereo hi-fi system, the size and efficiency of this Sinclair unit make it equally useful for a car radio (with the Micro-6 for example), a high quality radio with the Micro FM, in a guitar, P.A. or intercom system, etc. Other applications are sure to suggest themselves to constructors. The manual included with the Z .12 derails many mono and stereo tone and volume control circuits by which inputs can be

COMES TO
YOU READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE
matched (and switched in) to the pre-amp. The size, performance and price of the $\mathbf{Z} .12$ all favour the constructor seeking the finest in transistorised audio repro-duction-it is in fact today's finest buy in top grade high fidelity.

\author{

- FOR 6-20V OPERATION <br> - SIZE 3in. x $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. $x \quad 1 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{in}$. <br> - IDEAL FOR 12 VOLT BATTERY OPERATION
}

Ready built, tested and ' guaranteed With Z. 12 manual

Technical Specification
88 special HF transistors.

- Uitra-linear class B output and generous neg. feed back.
- Response- 15 to $50,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$
$\dot{ \pm} 1 \mathrm{~dB}$. $\pm \mathrm{IdB}$.
- Output suitable for 3, 7.5 and 15 ohm loads. Two 3 ohm
speakers speakersRMS Output- 12 watts con* tinuous sine wave ( 24 w peak). 15 watts continuous music power ( 30 w . peak).
- Input-2mV into 2 K ohms

Signal to noise ratio-better than 60 dB .

## NEW

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| 2G21 | 12/- | 6BG6G 15/- | 6 K 25 24/- | 10F1 14/- | 12SQ7 10\%- | 85Z4GT $8 / 6$ | COBD | 4/- | EBC33 7/- | EL37 | $17 / 6$ | ORP60 10/- | PZ30 | 101- | UU5 | 81 |
| 2 x 2 A | 81 | 68H6 $\quad 7 / 6$ | $6 \mathrm{L1} 10 /-$ | $10 \mathrm{F3}$ 8/- | 12 SR 7 5/- | 3525GT 61- | CL33 | $9 /-$ | EBC41 8/6 | EL38 | $17 / 6$ | PABC80 $7 / 6$ | QP25 | 5/- | UU7 | $81-$ |
| 3A4 | 41 | 6BJ $151-$ | 6 L 5 G 6/- | 10 FI 88 9/- | $12 \mathrm{SY7} 6 /-$ | 50A5 12/- | CY31 | $7 / 1$ | EBC81 6/6 | EL41 | 9/6 | PC86 12/- | QQVo3- |  | Uも9 | $7 /-$ |
| $3 \mathrm{~A} 5$ | 8\% | 6BJ6 8/- | 6LGGC 8/- | 10L1 \%/6 | $12 \mathrm{Y} 4 \quad 2 / 6$ | 50B5 \%/- | D41 | 51- | EBC90 4/6 | EL42 | $91-$ | PC87 12/- |  | 35/- | UE10 | $81-$ |
| 3A8GT | 81 | ¢BJ7 \%- | $\begin{array}{ll}6 L 7 & 5 /- \\ 6 L 18\end{array}$ | 10P13 12/6 | 1487181 | $50 \mathrm{C5}$ 5-6/6 | DA30 | 10\% | EBC91 6/- | EL50 | $6 / 5$ | PC97 $9 / 6$ | QS105/4 |  | UY1N | $9 \%$ |
| 3D6 | 41/- | 6BK4 25/- | ${ }^{6 \mathrm{LL} 18} 88 \mathrm{l}$ |  | $19 \mathrm{AQ5}$ 5/- | 50L6GT 6/6 | DA41 | $401-$ | $\mathrm{EBF2}^{\text {EBF80 }} 12 / \mathrm{r}$ | EL81 | 9/6 | PC900 12/ | Qsios. | 15/- | UY21 | $9 /-$ |
| 3 E 29 | 601- | 6BL7GT 9/- | 6N7 8/- | $\begin{array}{ll}10 Y & 15 /-\end{array}$ | ${ }_{20} \mathrm{Pl}^{2} 14 /-$ | 50Y6GT10/- | DAC32 | $71-$ | EBF80 $7 / 6$ | EL82 | $81-$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { PCOR4 } & 6 / 6\end{array}$ | Q81200 | 10/- | UY41 | 6/6 |
| 3Q4 | $6 / 6$ $8 / 6$ | 6BN6 7/6 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 \mathrm{P} 1 & 11 /- \\ 6 \mathrm{P}^{2} & 12 / 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}12 \mathrm{~A} 5 & 10 /- \\ 12 \mathrm{~A} & 3 /\end{array}$ | 20P3 181 | $\begin{array}{ll}75 \mathrm{~B} 1 & 5 / 6 \\ 75 \mathrm{C1} & 101\end{array}$ | DAF91 | 4/6 | EBPS8 $9 /-$ | EL83 | 81 | ${ }^{\text {PCC85 }}$ P688 | R1 | 81- | UYB2 | $9 / 6$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{FT} \mathbf{T} \\ & \mathbf{3 S 4} \end{aligned}$ | 6/6 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 6BQ6 } & \text { 11/- } \\ 6 \mathrm{BQ7A} & 8!-\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 \mathrm{P} 25 & 12 / 6 \\ 6 \mathrm{P} 28 & 12 / 6\end{array}$ | 12A6 3/- | $\begin{array}{ll}20 \mathrm{P} 4 & 14 /- \\ 20 \mathrm{P} & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}75 \mathrm{Cl} & 12 /- \\ 80 & 6 /\end{array}$ | DAF92 | 6/- $7 /$ | EBF89 ${ }_{\text {EBL1 }}$ | EL84 | $5 /-$ 81 | PCC88 PCC89 12/6 | R10 | 101- | UY885 | $6 /-$ $8 / 6$ |
| 3 V 4 | 6/- | 6BR7 121- | 6Q7G 6/= | 12A8GT 5/- | 3085 $12 /-$ <br> 5 A 6 G 5 | 85 Al 25\%- | DC70 | 121- | EBL21 11/- | EL86 | $81-$ | PCC189 12/- | R18 | \%/6 | VP41 | $3 / 6$ $5 /-$ |
| 6R4GY | 97 - | 6BR8 51- | 6R.7 6/- | 12ac6 8/- | 2505 10\% | 85A2 $8 / 6$ | DF33 | 8j- | EBL31 20\% | EL90 | $6 /$ | PCC805 12/6 | S130 | 12/6 | VP21 | $5 \%$ |
| 5 T 4 | 8/- | 6 BS 7 17/- | 657 7/- | 12AD6 8/- | 25 LGGT 81 | 85 A 3 5/6 | DF72 | $7 /$ | EC86 12/- | EL91 | $2 / 6$ | PCC806 14/- | S130P | 25/- | W21 | $51-$ |
| 5 U 4 G | $51-$ | 6BW6 9/8 | ${ }^{6897}$ 8/- | 12AE6 $6 / 6$ | $25 \mathrm{Y} 510 \%$ | 90 CL 12/- | DF73 | 7 | Ecs8 12/- | EL95 | 6/- | PCE800 12J- | SP41 | 5/- | W81M | 6/- |
| 5 CuGB | 6/6 | 6BW7 10\%- | ${ }_{6 S C 7}$ 9/- | 12AL5 | 25Z4G $81 /$ | 185BTA $15 /-$ | DF91 | 3/6 | ECCsa $4 /-$ | EL360 | 22/- | PCE80 $7 / 6$ | SP42 | 81- | W729 | 10/- |
| 5V4G | 9f- |  | 68D76T <br> 6SE7- <br> $8 /$ | 12AQ5 $12 /=$ | ${ }^{25 Z 46} 180$ | ${ }_{807}^{220 \mathrm{PA}}$ | DF92 | $2 / 6$ $7 / 6$ | ECC40 10/- | EL821 | ${ }_{10 \%}^{61-}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { PCF882 } & \text { 8/- } \\ \text { PCF86 }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {SP61 }}^{\text {TH233 }}$ | 41- | X63 | 6/6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \times 4 \mathrm{G} \\ & 5 \mathrm{Y} 3 \mathrm{GT} \end{aligned}$ | $8 /-$ 50 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 \mathrm{BZ7} & 11 /- \\ 6 \mathrm{C4} & 2 / 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 6SF7 } \\ 68 \mathrm{~F} 7 & \text { \%/- } \\ \text { 6/ }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}12 A T 6 & 5 /- \\ 12 A T & 4 /-\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{25 Z 5}{2587} 101 /$ | $\begin{array}{lr}807 & 9 /- \\ 829 & 301-\end{array}$ | DF96 | 7/6 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ECC81 } & 4 /- \\ \text { ECC82 } & 5 / 6\end{array}$ | EMM5 | 10/- | PCF86 $81 /$ | TH233 | $6 /$ | $\mathrm{X}^{\mathrm{X} 65}$ | $5 / 6$ |
| 6Y4G | $8 /-$ | 605 81- | 6S57 8i- | 12aU6 6/- | 28D7 7/- | 32 201- | DH63 | 5/6 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ECC82 } \\ \text { ECC83 } & 6 / 6\end{array}$ | EM31 | 12/- | PGF87 PCF800 13/- 11/ | TP22 | 7/- | X 66 $\times 78$ | 81- |
| $5 \mathrm{Z3}$ | 7/8 | 6C5CT 6/- | 6 SK 7 5/- | 12AU7 5/6 | 30 | 954 5/- | DK40 | 11j- | ECO84 \%/- | EM3\% | 8/- | PCF801 $11 / \mathrm{L}$ | TP25 | 5/- | X81M | 18/- |
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| ${ }^{6 / 30 \mathrm{~L} 2}$ | 11/- | 6 CsG \% $71-$ | 6SN7GT 4/6 | 12AV6 6/- | 71/6 | 956 2/- | DK92 | $91-$ | ECC86 \%- | EM80 | ni- | PCF805 11/- | TT12 | 60/- | XC12 | r7/6 |
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1B40K10, 4 amps DC $\left(14^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \cdot 4^{\prime \prime} \cdot 6^{\prime \prime}\right)$
1B100K10, 10 amps DC ( $\left.2 \cdot 25^{\prime \prime} \times 2 \cdot 25^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{*}\right)$

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| OA10 | $8 /-$ | OA86 | $3 / 6$ | CG12E | $2 /-$ |
| OA70 | $8-$ | OA90 | $2 /$ | GEX23 | $1 / 6$ |
| OA73 | $1 / 6$ | OA91 | $2 / 3$ | GEX 44 | $1 / 6$ |
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