## PRAGTIGAL Wilitiss <br> AUGUST 1972 <br> 20p

# THE 0.5ALISEOPE at work 

## Also:



INETALLINE Youle
CAB RADIO

## TUNINE

 TOP BAND ON MV mumurn

## TECHNICAL DETAILS

## Bass Control $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 40 Hz .

 Treble Control $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 14 KHz . Sensitivities Mag. P.U. 3.5 m.v. Into 47 K ohm R.I.A.A. Ceramic Amp. $100 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{v}$. into 100 K . Radio Tuner $400 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{t}}$ Into 400 K ohm, Crosstalk 53 dB .Hum and Noise-75 dB min. vol. -65 dB max. vol.
$\star$ Individual Bass and Treble Controls. $\star$ Frequency Response $\pm 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~dB}$ 20 Hz to 65 KHz .
$\star$ Outputs for Speaker impedances between 3 and 15 ohms.
$\star$ Stereo/Mono Switch.

* Input Selector Switch.
* Solid State Circuitry.
* Attractive silver finished metal facia and matching control knobs.
$0-200-230-250 \mathrm{v} .50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ A.C. mains operation. Inputs for magnetic or Ceramic Pickup, Tape or Radio Tuner.

LINEAR 606
$6+6$ WATTS Recommanded Retail Price \&22.50

Distortion $0.1 \%$ at 1 watt into 15 ohms.
Output (per channel) 6.5 watts I.H.F.M.

* A modestly priced solid state unit
* The Silver Facia with black lettering enhanced by matching control knobs, provides a high standard of appearance.
$\star$ Suitable for crystal Gram. Pick-up cartridges and Radio input.
* A wide range of tone variation is provided by the separate Bass and Treble 'lift' and 'cut' controls.
$\star$ A selector switch permits instantaneous selection of Gram. or Radio.
$\star$ Speaker impedances between 3 and. 15 ohms are suitable.
Wholesale and Retail enquiries to the Manufacturers

TECHNICAL DETAILS
Frequency Range 20 Hz to 20 KHz
Output (per channel) 5 watts I.H.F.M.

Bass Control $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 60 Hz . Treble Control $\pm 14 \mathrm{~dB}$, at 14 KHz.

PRINTED CIRCUIT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYING 10 TRANSISTORS

ALL LINEAR AMPLIFIERS GUARANTEED FOR 12 MONTHS

## LINEAR PRODUCTS LTD.; Electron Works. Armley.Leeds.LS12 3SA Tel. 630126


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Exsin Multicore Solder contains 5 cores
of non-corrosive flux, instantly cleaning
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## IDEALFOR HOME CONSTRUCTORS



Size 1 cartons all at 25 peach in 40/60, 60/40,
or Savbit alloys in 7 gauges.

## EASY-TO-USE DISPENSERS <br> Size 5 <br> (Savbit) 18swg, <br> $18 p$ (illustrated) <br> Size 19A <br> (60/40 alloy) <br> 18swg. 18p <br> Size 15 <br> (60/40 alloy) <br> 22swg. 22p <br> Model 3A. Strips insulation from cable or flex without nicking wire. 4 different settings, 4\&6BAspanner ends, ground cuttingedges Price 32p. Also available, de luxe Model $8 . \quad$ Price 58 p .

## BIB WIRE STRIPPER AND CUTTER



From Electrical and Hardware Shops. If unobtainable, write to: Multicore Solders Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

high POWER SPEAKER SYSTEMS

Strong leather cloth finish $\mathbf{y}^{*}$ board, fully lagged. Fitted high efficiency 8 or $\mathbf{1 6}$ ohm speakers.

PRINCE. 50 watt rms. $12^{*}$ twin cone. Size $24^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$. COESORT. $100^{\prime \prime}$ watt rms. $2-12^{\prime \prime}$ twin cone speakers. Size $36^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$. ghajEsTIc. 100 watt rms. $15^{\circ}$ Crescendo. Size $38^{\circ} \times 24^{\circ} \times 15^{\circ}$. SOVEREEIGN. 100 watt rims. $18^{\prime \prime}$ Bass, $12^{\wedge}$ Full range. Size $50^{\prime \prime} \times 26^{\circ} \times 14^{\prime \prime}$.

FULL RANGE OF MICROPHONES, STANDS, ETC. ALWAYS IN STOCK


## SOUND CONTROLLED AND

 SOUND TO LIGHT UNITSMid, Treble and Bass Channels, up to 1 kw of lamps per channel plus override switching. D580L. Sound to light. Takes output from most amplifiers. Adjustable levels.
DJ40L. Sound controlled version. Built in microphone, no connections required.

## ASSEMBLED DISCOTHEQUES

DISC0-MIIII. Complete portable Disco with built-in full function preamplifer/mixer. For use with any power amplifier auch as "Discmaster". Size $30^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\circ} \times 8^{\circ}$. $\mathbf{2} 98.50$ DISCD-DRP. The Iatest eddition to the Discosound Range of discotheques. Even smaller and more compact than the Disco-mini, it contains all the necessary features for the $181^{2} \times 7^{3}$. 878.00
DISCD-ETARDARD. Has all the facilities of the Disco-Mini with the addition of a built-in 100 watt power amplifler making it a completely self contained disco unit. A V.U. meter gives visual indicatjon of output levels. Size $2^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\circ} \times 71^{*}$. $\quad 8180.00$
DIsconsuper. A silightly larger version of the Disco-Standard. Fitted individual controls for both mic. and deck inputs plus a cross-iade cueing system, mic. over-rlde, also a V.U. cueing system, mic. over-ride, also a
meter gives viaual indication of output levels. DJeter gives ( 30 L (300w) 3-channel paychedelic light unit is a standard fitting. Deck cut out switches are also featured tor ease of cueing. Size $38^{*} \times 27^{\circ} \times 10^{\circ}$. 2824.00
DIsCO-8UPREME. Has all the facilities of the Disco-super plus the addition of a third turntable which can be naed for Jingles or other effects withoat using the main deck system. Flexilights are also fitted. Size $50^{\circ} \times 27^{\circ} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$. DISCO-FLINTH. Consists of 2 turntables fitted with high quality ceramuc cartridges. The unit has a built in cross-fade rotary control ior transferring the sound romification built in and must be rased with amplifiers such as the D.J. 1058 or D.J. 70S. Size 32" $x$ $14 \frac{1}{*}^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$ (incl. lid).

## PA-DISCO AMPLIFIERS



DISCO-AMP. 100 watt rms. output for 8-16 ohms, 4 channel inputs, 2 -mic, 2 decks. Separate volume control plus masters. Response 30 Hz -30 KHz , distortion less than $1 \%$. Treble/Bass/ PFL/Mic over-ride etc. Panel size $16 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$.

DJ.70S MIXER/AMPLIFIER. 70 watt rms . output for 8-16 ohms. 2-mic, 2-aux/decks. Master volume/Bass/ Treble. Size $15 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$.
DJ.105S. 30 watt rms. version. Size $113^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$. DISCMASTER SLAVE AMPLIFIER. 100 watt rms. for 8-16 ohms. $\quad \mathbf{5 5} 5 \mathbf{- 0 0}$

## NEW D.J. 500 SERIES P.A. AMPLIFIERS

 50 WATT, 70 WATT \& 100 WATT MODELSThis new range incorporates many features that make them ideal for the profesqional user, clubs, discotheques, factories etc. Fibre glass P.C. Boards are used throughout with low noise silicon transistors, high stability resistors, generously rated components and hand wire assembly to ensure reliability and quality.
$\star$ Hxclusive "Fail Safe" Electronic $\star$ Fault Condition warning lamp. $\star$ Bulit in base boost
 below 30 Hz .

* 4 channel mixer with slider controls

All three amplifiers have a built in emitter.follower output socket for connecting a slave amplifer to enable the power output to be increased up to 1000 watts or more if required. A matching range of slave power amplifers and a separate matching 100 v line transformer is available SPECIFICATION
Frequency Responge $\quad 50-20,000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}(10 \mathrm{~dB}$ Bass Boost at Signal/Noige Ratio better than $=50 \mathrm{db}$.
Harmonic Distortion less than $1 \%$
Speaker Impedance
Inputs: Mic 1 \& 2 Aux $3 \& 4$ $5 \mathrm{~m} V$ at 50 K ohms ( 50 or 600 ohm to order) Size (all models) 10mat ineg ohm.
Size (all models) $\quad 15^{\circ} \times 5^{*} \times 6^{\circ}$.
Power Output: Model D.J.500 - 50 Fatts R.M.S. $\mathbf{E 5 6}$.25 (at 8 ohms ) Model D.J.700 - 70 watts R.M.S. 467.50 Model D.J. $1000 \quad$ - 100 watts R.M.S.

## DISCO MINI

Hardly larger than a suitcabe yet contains all the necessary features bile unit. The pre-amp has separate tone controla for both mic. and decks, and each lnput has ite own individual volume controls and inputs, plus the addition of a cross fade for dect to deca gound traner a built in P.F.L. system for cueing, together with mic-over-ride faclity are standard on all units. Response $20-20,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Mic. input 5 mV , 50 K . Output 1 volt.
McDonald M.P. 60 Turntables are used with high quality ceramic Cartridges, and each deck has its own individual cut out switch fitted. for use with the -Dlscmaster' or Clubs having a power amplifer, of for use with the ${ }^{\prime 2} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$. $898 \cdot 50$.

## EFFEGTS PROJEGTORS



DISCO COLT. 150 watt. LIQUMATICC MINI, 50 watt Q1 with $6^{\prime \prime}$ wheel. DISCOWHEEL, 60 watt Q1 with quick change Cassette.
GMOME 160,150 watt Q1 with Cassette. PLUTO TUTOR-2, 250 watt Q1 with Cassett and $6^{\prime \prime}$ wheel.
and ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Wheel.
KALILIDOscope LENS (for Tutor-2) 6" Cassette and Moire ( 24 different types to choose trom).
Chortable Hi-Power Strobes.
YOU WILL BE SURPRISED BY THE LOW PRICES\& PERFORMANCS

## SDL POWER SPEAKERS

High efficiency $12^{\prime \prime}$ speakers. Fertite magnets. Heavy duty voice coils and cones for Disco and Group use.
$12^{7} 50$ watt rms. 8 ohm Fill range.
$12^{\circ} 25$ watt rms. 15 ohm Mid-Treble.
$15^{\prime \prime} 50$ watt rms. 15 ohm. Full range.
15 " 100 watt rms. 15 ohm. Bass.


Designed to take three E/S Type spot or colour bulbs up to 150 watts each. The unit is of all metal construction and has one 3-pin mains input socket plus one s-pin mains output socket for connecting more thau one bank together if required. The unit can be left iree-standing or wall mounted if needed. Black crackle finish gives the unit a very professional appearance.

Size $18^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$ (excluding bulbs)
Also in stock: Ultra Violet Spot Lamps and Fluorescent Lamps, Standard and Colour Spot Lamps and Fittings. Rotating Colour Displays. Flexilights, Fibre Optics, Dimmers, Flashera Effects Foils, etc. Your enquifies invited.

## MIXER UNITS

D1.101. Battery powered, 6-channel, 'variable levels, $3 \times 50 \mathrm{k}$ mic., $1 \times 100 \mathrm{mV}$. aux., $2 \times$ 100 mV p.u. Output 250 mV .
DJ.102. Mains operated, 4-channel, variable levels. $2 \times 50 \mathrm{k}$ mic., $2 \times 100 \mathrm{mV}$ p.u. PFL control, master volume, mic. over-ride, output variable $0-500 \mathrm{mV}$.
DISCO 40. Pre amp part of Disco amp (see above). All facilities. Output will drive up to ten 100 watt ampliflers.

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309, Edgware Road, London, W. 2. (01) 7236963


| PRICES SYSTEM 1 | Viscount III R101 amplifier $2 \times$ Duo Type II speakers Garrard SP25 Mk. III with MAG. cartridge plinth and cover <br> Total | $\begin{aligned} & £ 22 \cdot 00+90 p \text { p\&p } \\ & £ 14 \cdot 00+£ 2 \text { p\&p } \\ & \text { £23.00 +£ } 1 \cdot 50 \\ & \underline{£ 50 \cdot 0 n} \mathrm{p} \mathrm{\& p} \end{aligned}$ | PRICES <br> SYSTEM 2 | Viscount R101 amplifier $2 \times$ Duo Type III speakers Garrard SP25 Mk. III with MAG. cartridge, plinth and cover <br> Total | $\begin{aligned} & £ 22 \cdot 00+90 p \text { p\&p } \\ & £ 32 \cdot 00+£ 3 \text { p\&p } \\ & £ 23 \cdot 00+£ 1 \cdot 50 \\ & £ 277 \cdot 00 \quad p \& p \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Available | plete for only $£ 52+£ 3 \cdot 50$ |  | Available complete for $£ 69+£ 4$ p\&p |  |  |

$14+14$ watts r.m.s. 40 Hz to $\mathbf{4 0 k H z} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$. Total distortion at 10 watts at $1 \mathrm{kHz}-0.1 \%$
This is real value for money! We have designed 2 systems and the heart of them is the Viscount III amplifier. A unit of great eye appeal with teak finished cabinet. FET's (Field effect transistors) are incorporated on the input stages, just like top priced units. FET's give you more of the signal you want and almost none of the hiss you don't. Both units have output sockets for headphones and tape recorder. Filters and tone controls give a wide range of bass and treble adjustment.
For both systems we have chosen the famous Garrard SP25 Mk. III deck which comes complete with simulated teak plinth and dust cover.
The exclusive Duo loudspeaker systems are incomparable for quality within their price range. Large speakers in extremely substantial cabinets. There's a choice of the Duo li's for the smaller room or the big Duo Ill's for real bass response.

## SPECIFICATION

14 watts per channel into 3 to 4 ohms (suitable 3-15 ohms). Total distortion @ 10w @ $1 \mathrm{kHz} 0.9 \%$. P. $U .1$ (for ceramic cartridges) 150 mV into $3 \mathrm{Meg.P} . \mathrm{U} .2$ (for magnetic cartridges) 4 mV (3) 1 kHz into 47 K equalised withln $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ R.i.A.A. Rad $/ \mathrm{Cl} 150 \mathrm{mV}$ into 220 K . (Sensitivities given at full power). Tape out facilities: headphone socket, power out 250 mW per channel. Tone controls and filter characlerisics: Bass +12 dB to -17 dB @ ${ }^{(14)} 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Bass 12dB 6 dB pertave Signal to 0 iss .
 than 26 dB on afl inputs. Size approx. $13^{\frac{3}{4} \text { in }} \times \operatorname{gin} \times 3 \frac{3}{\boldsymbol{z}} \mathrm{in}$.


SPEAKERS
Duo Type II
Size approx. 17 in $\times 10 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 6 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. Drive unit $13 \mathrm{in} \times 8 \mathrm{in}$ with parasitic tweeter. Max. power 10 watts, 8 ohms. Simulated Teak cabinet. £14 pair + £2 p\&p.

Duo Type III
Size approx. $23 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 9 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Drive unit $13 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 8 \frac{1}{4}$ in with H.F. speaker. Max. power 20 watts at 3 ohms. Freq; range 20 Hz to 20 kHz . Teak veneer cabinet. $£ 32$ pair $+£ 3 \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{p}$.

S.A.E. for fully illustrated leaflet

Radio and TV Components (Acton) Ltd, 2lc High Street, Acton, London W3 6NG. 323 Edgware Road, London W2. Mail orders to Acton. Terms C.W.O.

All enquiries S.A.E.


The whole system is complete including superb cabinets in simulated teak -just simply screw together the components and you save pounds! Amplifier is based on the famous Mullard Unilex system. Garrard 2025TC turntable complete with stereo ceramic cartridge with (diamond stylus), teak simulated plinth and tinted acrylic cover. Plus the big $13^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ EMI Twin-cone speakers ready for mounting in their elegant cabinets.
Easy to follow step-by-step instructions guide you quickly and effortlessly to taking the wraps off truly realistic stereo sound.
£25 complete plus $\mathbf{£ 2} \mathbf{8 0} \mathbf{~ p . ~ \& ~ p . ~}$ Power output: 4 watts per channel into 8 ohms.


Inputs: 120 mV (for ceramic cartrid ges).
Stereo headphones with adaptor $£ 4.00$

UNISOUND MODULES ONLY $£ 6.95$
If you prefer, you can buy the three modules -pre-amplifier, power supply/dual power amplifier, and control panel-by themselves for only £6.95. P. \& P. 50p extra.


$\star 3$ Individual Mixing Controls. $\underset{\text { S }}{*}$ Separate bass and treble controls common to all 5 inputs. * Mixer employing $F, E$, bass and treble controls * Solid Stat Circuitry. \& Attractive Styling. (Field Effect Transistor).
 NPII Mic or Guitar -1 . Crystal Mic or Guitar 9 mV . 2. Moving coll Mic or Guitar 8 mV. inputs 3,4 \& 5 are suitable Tuner, Monitor, Organ, etc.). All 250 mV sensitivity, 3dB (a) 60 Hz . Treble controls: $\rightarrow 3$ Volume controis. Bass control range: Neon Indicator. POWER Control range $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ © 15 KHz . Separate ON/OFF Switch. SIGNAL/NOISE: OUER OUTPUT:- 12 Watts R.M.S. into 3 to 4 ohms speaker. SUPPLY:-220-250 ACter than -60dB on inputs 3,4 and $5 \&-50 \mathrm{db}$ on $1 \& 2$.


## DUETTO MK. II I.C.

## STEREO AMPLIFIER

Mullard built stereo pre-amplifier/tone control module and the highly efficient I.C. monolithic power chips ensure reliability and very low distortion at all power levels.
NPUTS:-P.U. 150 mV . (a) 2.2 Meg (for ceramlc cartridge)
Auxiliary 100mV. (a) 1 Meg (or radio, tape etc.
OUTPUTS:-5 watts R.M.S. per channel into 8-158 speakers
CONTROLS. Switched stereo headphone socket with power correction.
T 0 balance and on/off switch. Neon indicator. 14 db TONE CONTROLS:-Treble $\pm 14 \mathrm{dbHz}$. TONE CONTROLS:- Bass $\pm 14 \mathrm{db}$ G 60 Hz . POWER BANDWIDTH: $\pm 2 \mathrm{db} 20 \mathrm{~Hz}-25 \mathrm{KHz}$,
plus P. \& P. 60p


SOUND 50 50 WATT AMPLIFIER AND SPEAKER SYSTEM Output Power: 45 wetts R.M.S. (Sine quency Response - 3 dB points 30 Hz a 18 KHz . Total Distor tion: loss than $2 \%$ at rated output. Signal to nolse ratio better than 60 dB .
Speaker Impedance: 3, 8 or 15 ohms. Bass Control Range: $\pm 13 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 60 Hz Treble Control Range: $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 10 KHz . Inputs: 4 inputs at 5 mV into 470 K Each palr of inputs controlled by separate volume control. 2 inputs at 200 mV nto 470K
To protect the output valves, the incorporated fail safe circuit will enable the SPEAKERS I Side at half power.
保 eaker with cast frame. Cabinets attractively finished in two tone Black and Grey.
COMPLETE SYSTEM
£50
Plus
Sound 50 Amp and 2 speakers or available separately.

Amplifier $£ 28 \cdot 50$ plus $£ 1 \cdot 50$ P. \& $P$. Speakers £12•50 each plus $£ 2 \cdot 25$ P. \& P.

## TOURIST MK 3

CAR RADIO ALL TRANSISTOR
Beautlfully designed to blend with the interiors of all cars. Permeability tuning and long lent tracking, sensitlvity and selectivity on both wave bands.
R.F. sensitivity at 1 MHz is better than 8 micro volts. Power output into 3 ohm speaker is 3 watts. Pre-aligned I.F. module and tuner together with comprehensive instructions guarantees success first time. 12 volts negative or positive earth. Size 7 in $\times 2$ in $\times 4 \frac{1}{2}$ in deep.
Circuit diagram 13p. Free with parts. Speaker, baffle and fixing kit \&t-25 extra, plus 25p p. \& p. Postage free when ordered with parts.
SET OF PARTS
£6.30

 which are pre-aligned before despatch. As well as electronic components, this kit also contains 2 diamond-spun aluminium knobs, elegant matching front panel, dial, washers, screws and wire.
The Pullman PB is suitable for 12 volt working with both negative and positive earth. It covers the full medium and long wave bands. Four push-buitons for medium wave, one for long wave. It is permeability tuned and sturdily constructed. Output is a full 2.5 watts into an 8 ohm speaker. But the Pullman PB will operate into any loudspeaker from 8 to 15 ohms.
Power consumption approx. 1 amp.
$\star$ Circuit diagram and comprehensive - Cap aerial ft-25 post with parts.

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Transistor Radio Cases: 25p each. Size $9 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 6 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$. Post 22 p . Speakers: 35 p. $2 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{}{ }^{\prime \prime} 8 \Omega$. Brand new. Post 15p. Designed for the modern auto changer. Size $17^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime} \times 71^{\prime \prime}$. p.p. 55 p .

Radio: $£ 3.958$ transistor LW/ MW. Free case, battery. Post $15 p$. Precision Tape Motors: $£ 1.95$. 200/250V. Famous

Transistor Gang Condensers: 20p. Miniature AM. Post Iree. Modern Gang Condensers: 30p. AM/FM or AM oniy 20p. Post 10 p. Brand new, takes PCF806, PCC89. Post 25p.
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| 5046 | . $\mathrm{Sl}_{1}$ | $30 \mathrm{FL12}$ | -88 | £BC90 | . 22 | EY51 | . 36 | PCL88 | . 85 | UCC84 | -38 |
| 6F4G | - 85 | $30 \mathrm{FL14}$ | -68 | EBF80 | $\cdot 32$ | EY86 | - 29 | PCL800 | . 75 | UCC85 | - 35 |
| SY3GT | -34 | 3011 | . 29 | EBF83 | . 39 | EZ40 | . 48 | PENA4 | $\cdot 77$ | UCF80 | - 82 |
| 5240 | . 35 | 30 L 15 | . 57 | EBF89 | - 89 | EZ41 | $\cdot 43$ | PEN36C | $\cdot 70$ | UCH42 | -58 |
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| OAL5 | -11 | 30P4 | . 85 | Ecc82 | . 20 | EZ81 | -28 | PLa6 | -48 | UCL82 | - 38 |
| BAM6 | -18 | 30 Pl 12 | .78 | ECC83 | . 35 | GZ30 | . 84 | PL81 | . 44 | UCL83 | . 68 |
| GAQ5 | - 22 | $30 \mathrm{P19}$ | -65 | ECC85 | -34 | QZ32 | $\cdot 40$ | PL81A | -47 | UF41 | . 66 |
| 6AT6 | . 20 | 30PLI | . 60 | ECC804 | . 54 | GZ34 | -48 | PL82 | . 31 | UF89 | . 80 |
| BAU6 | -20 | 30PL13 | . 89 | ECF80 | $\cdot 31$ | KT41 | $\cdot 77$ | PL,83 | -33 | UL41 | .57 |
| 6BA6 | - 20 | 30PL14 | . 65 | ECF'82 | ${ }^{26}$ | K'T61 | . 55 | PL84 | -30 | UL84 | 80 |
| 6BE6 | . 21 | 35L6GT | . 45 | ECH35 | . 55 | KT66 | . 78 | PL500 | -63 | UM84 | -22 |
| 6B36 | - 41 | 35 W 4 | -26 | ECB42 | -59 | LN319 | . 83 | PL504 | -63 | UY41 | 88 |
| 6BW7 | -52 | 35Z4GT | -25 | ECFP81 | -29 | LN329 | - 72 | PM84 | -38 | UY85 | -25 |
| $6 \mathrm{Fl4}$ | - 40 | 50CD6G | -68 | ECE83 | . 40 | LN 339 | $\cdot 88$ | PX25 | - 85 | VP4B | $\cdot 77$ |
| 6 F 23 | . 68 | 807 | - 45 | ECF84 | . 86 | N78 | -87 | PY32 | - 56 | W77 | $\cdot 48$ |
| 6 F 25 | - 53 | AC/VP2 | . 77 | ECL80 | . 85 | PABC80 | - 34 | PY33 | - 55 | Z77 | . 22 |
| 6J7G | - 24 | B349 | . 65 | ECL82 | . 81 | PC88 | 47 | PY81 | . 25 | Tranbi |  |
| 6K7G | . 18 | B729 | -62 | ECL86 | - 35 | PC88 | $\cdot 47$ | PY82 | -25 | AC107 | 17 |
| 6K8G | $\cdot 17$ | CCHF35 | -67 | EF39 | . 38 | PC96 | - 42 | PY83 | -28 | AC127 | $\cdot 18$ |
| 6Q7G | . 85 | CY31 | - 30 | EF41 | -60 | PC97 | -89 | PY88 | -88 | ADI40 | -87 |
| 68N7GT | . 80 | DAF91 | -22 | EF80 | -23 | PC800 | - 31 | PY800 | - 84 | AF115 | -20 |
| 6V6G | . 28 | DAF96 | - 36 | EF85 | . 28 | PCC84 | -29 | PY80 | $\cdot 34$ | AF116 | -20 |
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| 6X4 | -28 | DF96 | - 38 | EP89 | - 28 | PCC88 | . 38 | R20 | 56 | AF118 | . 18 |
| 6Xbat | . 28 | D177 | .20 | EF91 | $\cdot 18$ | PCC89 | . 45 | U25 | - 84 | AF125 | -17 |
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| 19BG6G | . 80 | DL92 | -26 | EL33 | . 55 | PGF800 | - 58 | U191 | -59 | OC72 | . 12 |
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| 20P3 | . 27 | DL96 | $\cdot 38$ | EL41 | -54 | PCF802 | -40 | U251 | -64 | OC81D | . 12 |
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$500 \mathrm{mF} .12 \mathrm{~V} .15 \mathrm{p} ; 25 \mathrm{~V} .20 \mathrm{p} ; 50 \mathrm{~V} .30 \mathrm{p}$.



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SHORT WAVE, SIMGLE. 10pF 80p; 25pF 55p: 50pF 55p. ITEON PANEL INDICATORS 250 V AC/DC Red or Amber 20p. RESISTORS. \& W. $\frac{1}{}$ w., $20 \%$ 1p; 2 w .5 p 10 ohme to 10 me HIGH STABILITY. $\frac{7}{2}$ w. $2 \% 10$ ohme to 1 meg., 100. WIRE-WOUND RESISTORES 5 watt, 10 watt, 15 wstt,
100 hms to 100 K . 10 p each; 24 watt, 1 ohm to 8.2 ohms 10 p

## DECCA DECCADEC GARRARD

## MOTOR UNIT MKII



METAL PLINTH \& PLASTIC COVER Cut out for most Garrard or
B.S.R. Whil play with cover in
position. position. Latest design. Covered In black leatherette.

Post 25p
ALSO AVAILABLE IN SOLID NATURAL MAHOGANY
WAX POLISHED FINISH AT SAME PRIC
MAINS TRANSFORMERS $\underset{28 \mathrm{p} \text { р еach }}{\substack{\text { ALL } \\ \text { PosT }}}$


 MNIATURE 200 ₹. $20 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 \mathrm{~B}$ ₹. 1 a. $2 \downarrow \times 21 \times 2 \mathrm{in}$. MIDGET 290 \%. $45 \mathrm{~mA} . \mathrm{m}^{6-3}$ v. 2 a . $24 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \mathrm{in}$. MINT-MAINS 20\% 100 mA . $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{5} \times 1$ Iin.. HEATER TRANS. 63 v .3
Ditto tspped sec. 1.4 F., $2,8,4,5,68 \mathrm{~F}, 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{amp}$. VOLTAGE 80 p at 2 amp. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8. $9,10.12,15,18,24$ and 30 ₹utpats $1 \mathrm{amp.1}, 8,10,12.16,18,20,24,30,86,40,48,60,8225$
$2 \mathrm{amp} .6,8,10.12,16,18,20,24,30,36,40,48,60.28 .25$



 FULL WAVE BRIDGE CHARGER RECTIFIERS:


E.M I. $13 \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \mathrm{in}$. LOUDSPEAKERS With twin tweeters and crossover, 10 watt. $44 \cdot 25$ State 3 or 8 or 15 ohm .
(As illustrated) Post 15 With fared tweeter cone and ceramic magnet. 10 watts. $\quad\{2.75$
Brss rea. $45-60$ eps. bluy 10,000 ganss.
State 3 or 8 or 15 ohm.
Teak Cabinet Size $16 \times 10 \times 9$ in. Post $25 \mathrm{p}, 5$

ALL MODELS "BAKER SPEAKERS" IN STOCK Hi Fi bhelosura Manual containing 20 plans, croszover
date and cubic tables.
A2p, Poat Free
BAKER I2IN. MAJOR E9

 TEAK HI-FI SPEAKER CABNEDTS. Fluted wood front For 12 in . or 10 in . dia. ppeaker $20 \times 12 \times 8 \mathrm{in}$. 89 . Post 25 p $\begin{array}{lll}\text { For } 18 \times 8 \mathrm{in} \text {. or } 8 \mathrm{in} \text {. speaker } 16 \times 10 \times 9 \mathrm{in} \text {. } & \text { 25. Post } 25 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { For } 10 \times 6 \mathrm{in} \text {. of } 6 \mathrm{in} \text {. speaker } 16 \times 8 \times 6 \mathrm{in} . & 84 \text {. Post } 25 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$ LOUDSPEAKER OABINET WADDING 18 in . Wide, 15 p It.
COODMANS 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. HI-FI WOOFER 8 olm, 10 watt. Large cexamic magnet. Special Cambric cone surround. Frequency Hi-Fi Encloanes Systems, otc. 54


## ELAC CONE TWEETER

The moving coil diaphragm gives a good radiation pattern to thooth extension of total response from $1,000 \mathrm{cps}$ to $18,000 \mathrm{cps}$. Size $3 t \times$ $31 \times$ 2in. deep, Rating 10 watta. 3 ohm or 15 ohm models. 11.90

Post 10p.
SPEAFER COVERING MATERLALS. Samples Large S.A.E. Horn Tweeters $2-16 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}, 10 \mathrm{~W} 8 \mathrm{ohm}$ or 15 ohm 81.50 . De Luxe Rorn Tweters 8 -18 Ke/k. 15 W , 15 ohm 88.
TWO-WAY 300Gop CROSSOVERS 8 or 8 or 15 ohm 85 p . EPEOAL OFFER! $80 \mathrm{ohm} 2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. 28 in ; 35 ohm , $2 \mathrm{In} . ; 3 \mathrm{in}$
 15 ohm .3 3in. dia.; $8 \times$
3 ohm. 2 .
LOUDSPEAKERS P.M. 3 OHHS. $7 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. $21-25 ; 6$ in. 81.50 ; $8 \times 5 \ln .9 \lambda-60 ; 8 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} .81-508 \mathrm{in} .81-75 ; 10 \times 6 \mathrm{in} .41-90$. RICEARD ALLAN TWIN CONE LOUDSPEAKERS.
8in. dia. 4 watt: 10 m. dis. 5 watt; 18in. dia. 6 watt 8 in. dia. 4 watt; 10in. dis. 5 watt; 18in. dia. 8 watt
VALTE OUTPUT TRAES. 25 p ; MIKE TRANS, $50: 125 \mathrm{p}$. 5 W ATT MULTI-RATIO. 8,8 and 15 ohms 80 p .

## BAKER 100 WATT

ALL PURPOSE
TRANSISTOR
AMPLIFIER
4 inputs apeech and

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Separate Treble and Bass controls
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BARGAIN FM TUNER as above less cabinet
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 MINIMUM POST AND PACKING 15p

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| 1300ma 750m |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ED | fp | $\mathrm{f}^{\text {f }}$ |
| 500.40 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 1000.04 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| 200005 | 0.08 | 0.06 |
| 4000.06 | 0.13 | 0.07 |
| $6000 \cdot 47$ | 0.16 | 0.10 |
| 8000.10 | 0.17 | 0.13 |
| 10000.11 | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| $\because 00$ | 0.38 |  |



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2N2926 (Y) (O) $\begin{array}{ll}10 \\ 10 & \text { for } \\ 50 \mathrm{p}, & 25 \text { for } \mathrm{EI} \\ 20,000 & \text { TO CLEAR }\end{array}$

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ORP60, ORP6140p each

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OCP: Type, 48p
SIL. G.P. DIODES \&p $\begin{array}{lr}300 \mathrm{~mW} & 30.0 .50 \\ 40 \mathrm{PIV}(\mathrm{Min}) & 100 \ldots 1.50\end{array}$ Sub-Min. $\quad 500.5 \cdot 00$ Full Tested 1,000.,8.00 Ideal for Organ Bullders.
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Hat) 18 p ea. 10 W ( $\mathrm{so-10}$ Hat) 18p ea. 10w (so-10 Stud) 25 p ea All fully
teated $5 \%$ tol, and markired.

| 1-5A | 3A | 10.A | 30 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢p | £p | £p | ${ }^{2}$ |
| 07 | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.47 |
| 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.7 |
| 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 1.00 |
| 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.37 | 1. |
| $0 \cdot 23$ | 0.84 | 0.45 | 1.85 |
| 0.25 | 0.37 | 0.55 | 2. |
| 0.80 | 0.46 | 0.63 | $2 \cdot 50$ |
| 0.33 | 0.57 | 0.75 |  |
| FULL RANGE |  |  |  |
| ZENER DIODES |  |  |  |
| VOL | TAGE |  | ANGE |
| 2-33V. 400 m ' (D0-7 |  |  |  |
| Case) 13p ea. 1+W (Top- |  |  |  |
| Hat) 18p ea. 10 W (50-10 |  |  |  |
| Stui) 25p ea. All fully |  |  |  |
| tested $5 \%$ tol, and |  |  |  |
| marked. |  |  |  |
| requ |  |  |  |

10 amp POTTED BRIDGE RECTIFIER on heat sink.
100PIV. 90p each

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Reaistors, capacitors poty, electrolptics and coils plus many other mately $31 b s$ in weight, Price
$\mathbf{2 n} .50$ only Plus your satifaction or
money back auntaves. money back guntamee. GEAND TRW TEASISTORS Coded and Gunranteed Pak No. EQVT T1 82926313 OC71 $\begin{array}{cccc}T 2 & 8 & \text { D } 1374 & 0 \mathrm{C} 75 \\ \mathrm{~T} & 8 & \mathrm{D} 1216 & 0081 \mathrm{l}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{TB} & 8 & \mathrm{D} 1216 & 0081 \mathrm{l} \\ \mathrm{T} 4 & 8 & 2 \mathrm{G} 381 \mathrm{~T} & 0 \mathrm{O} 87\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { T5 } & 8 & 2 G 381 T & 0081 \\ \text { 2G382T } & 0 \mathrm{CR} 2\end{array}$ T5 8 2G344t $\begin{array}{cccc}\mathrm{T} 7 & 8 & 2 \mathrm{GS45B} & 0 \mathrm{OC45} \\ \mathrm{~T} 8 & 8 & 2 \mathrm{G} 378 & 0 \mathrm{C} 4\end{array}$
 T10 8 2G417 AF117

All 50p eacb paik 2N2080 MPN SIL DUAL
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120 VCB MIXIE DRIVER TRANSISTOR. Sim. R8X21 \& C407, 2N1899 FCLLY TESTED AND
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Sil. trans. suitable for P.E. Organ. Metal TO-18
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Plastic Encapsulate 2 Amp. BRIDGE RECTS 50 ' RMS 82D each $\begin{array}{ll}100 \text { v RMS } & 77 \mathrm{p} \\ 400 \text { V RMS } & 46 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$

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प1 U17
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U19
U29 $U 19$
020
021

U U24 20 Germanium 1-Amp rectifiers GJM U24 20 Germaniurn 1-Amp rectifiers GJM up to 300 PIV.. U25 $25300 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ NPN ailicon transistors 2 N 708 , BSY27... | $\bar{U} 26$ | 30 Fast switebing silicon diodes fike IN914 micro-min |
| :--- | :--- |
| 029 | 10 -Amp SCR'g TO-5 can up to 600 PIV CRS1/25-600 | U31 20 sil, Planar NPN trans. low noise amp SN3707. U32 $\overline{2} \overline{5}$ Zener diodes 400 mW D07 case mixed voits, $3-18$. U33 15 Plastic case 1 amp silicon rectiflers IN 4000 series. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { C34 } & 30 \text { Sil. PNP allay trans. TO-5 BCY } 2 \overline{6} . \\ \text { U35 } & 255 \text { Sil. planar trane. PNP TO-18 } 2 \mathrm{~N} 2906 \ldots . .\end{array}$ U35 25 Sil. planar PNP trans. TO-5 BFY50/51/52. U37 30 Sil. alloy trans. So-2 PNP, OCC200 28322.... $\begin{array}{ll}\text { U39 } & 30 \text { RF getm. PNP trans. 2N } 1303 \\ 5 \text { TO- }\end{array}$ $\bar{U} 40 \quad 10$ pual trans. 6 leat TO- $2 N 2060$.



U42 10 VHF germ. PNP trans. TO-1 NK T667. | $U 44$ | 20 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sil. trans. plastic TO-5 BC115/116. |  | U45 73 A SCR's TO-66 up to 600 Pls:

Code Nos. mentioned above are given as a guide to the trpe of dovice in the Pak. The devices themselves are normally unmarked.

NEW QUALITY TESTED PAKS

```
20 Red spot trans. PNP AF
16 White spot R.F. Trans. PNP
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    OC77 type trans.
    Matched trans. OC44/45/81/8iD
    OCr. transintor
    AClos trans. PNP high gain
    ACl2 2 trans. PNP
    OC8] type trans.
    OC71 type trans.
    2 AC127/128 comp. pairs PNP/NPN
    3 AFll6 type trang.
    3 AFI17 type trans.
    3 OC171 H.F. type trans.
    5 2N2926 sil. epoxy trans.
    3 GPT880 low noise germ. trans.
    3 NPN 1 ST141 \& \(28 T 140\)..
    4 Mait's 2 MAT 100 \& 2 MAT 120
    3 Madt's 2 MAT 101 \& 1 M
    4 OC44 germ. trans. A.F.
${ }_{\text {* }}{ }^{4}$ ACl2 2 NPN germ. trans.
20 NKT trans. A.F. R.F. coned
10 OA202 sil. diodes sub-iain.
8 OAB1 dlodes....................
8 OAOS germ. diodes aub-min. IN 69 .
10 A 600PIV sil. rects. 1945 R
4 Sil. trans, $2 \times 2 \times 696,1 \times 2 \times 697$
$\times 2 \mathrm{~N} 698$
Sil. switech trans. $2 \times 1706$ PNP
6 Sil.switch trans. 2 N708 NPN.
3 PNP atl. trans, $2 \times 2 N i 13 i$,
$1 \times 2{ }^{2} 1132$,
Sil. NPN trans. 2 N īili
7 Sil. NPN trans. $2 \mathrm{~N} 2369,500 \mathrm{MHZ}$.
3 Bi . PNP TO. $2 \times 2 N 2904$ \&

NPN ...............................
2N3053 NPN gii. trans
3, $3 \times 2 \mathrm{Na70}$
7 PNP trans. $4 \times 2$ N3703, $3 \times 2 \times 2 \mathrm{Na702}$
7 NPN trans. $4 \times 2$ N3704, $3 \times 2$ N3705 0.50
3 Plastic NPN TO-18 2N3904...... 0.50
6 NPN trans. 2 N 5172 .
7 BC107 NPN trans....................... 0
7 NPN trane. $4 \times$ BCIO8, $3 \times$ BC109 0.50
3 BCl13 NPN TO- 18 tran*
3 HCLI5 NPN TO-5 trans. $3 \times$ BCios
6 NPN high gain $3 \times$ BC167. $3 \times$ BCl 680.50
4 NPN trans. $9 \times$ BFY $41.2 \times$ BFYs:'
7 BSY28 NPN switeh TO-18

8 BY100 type sil. rect. .............. 1.00
25 Sil. \& germ. trans. mixed ali
marked new .....................................

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Price each
Epoxy TO-5 case 1-24 25-99 100 up wh900 Buffer 35p 33p 27p $\begin{array}{llll}\text { gate } & 35 \mathrm{p} & 30 \mathrm{p} & 27 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$
uL923J-K fip-flop 50p 47p 45p
Date and Cireuits Booklet for IC's
Priee 7p.

DUAL IN LNE SOCKETS.
14 \& 16 Lead Sockets for use with
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NFN 8 im. to $\mathrm{BP} \times 25$ and P21. MRAND NEW. Full data availahle. Fully guaranteed. Qty. 1.2425 .99100 up Price each 45p 40p 35p

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| 2N3820 | 508 | 2N5459 | 40p |
| 2N3821 | 85D | BFW10 | 40p |
| 2N3823 | 80 | MPF105 | 40p |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Order No. | 1-24 |  |  | Ordet Ho. | 1-24 |  |  |
| BP00 $=$ SN7400 | ${ }_{0}{ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{51}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 6=SN7486 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{BP} 01=$ SN7401 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP90 $=$ SN7490 | 0.87 | 0.64 |  |
| BP02 = SN 7402 | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.12 | BP91=SN7491AN | 0.87 | 0.84 | $0 \cdot$ |
| BP03 $=$ SN7403 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP92-SN7492 | 0.67 | 0.84 | 0.58 |
| BP04 $=8 \mathrm{~N} 7404$ | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP93 - 8N7493 | 0.87 | 0.64 | 0.58 |
| BPO5 = SN7405 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP94-8N7494 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.88 |
| BP07 $=$ SN 7407 | 0-18 | 0.17 | 0.18 | BP95 = AN7495 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.68 |
| BP08 = RN7408 | 0.18 | 0-17 | 0.16 | 13P96 = 8N7496 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.68 |
| BP09 $=$ SN7409 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.17 | 0.18 | BP100 = SN74100 | 1.75 | 1.65 | 1-55 |
| BP10 $=$ SN7410 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP104 $=$ SN74104 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.8 |
| BP13-8N7413 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.84 | BP105 $=$ SN74105 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0. |
| BP16 = SN7416 | $0 \cdot 48$ | 0.40 | 0.88 | BP107 = SN74107 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.3 |
| BP17 $=$ SN 7417 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 0.38 | BP110-SN74110 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.5 |
| BP20 $=$ SN 7420 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP111=SN74111 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 1.00 |
| BP30 $=$ SN7430 | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.12 | BP119 $=$ SN74118 | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.90 |
| BP40 $=8 \mathrm{~N} 7440$ | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP119 = SN74119 | 1.85 | 1.25 | $1 \cdot 10$ |
| BP41 $=$ SN 7441 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.58 | BP121-SN74121 | 0.67 | 0.84 | 0.58 |
| BP42 $=$ SN7442 | $0 \cdot 67$ | 0.64 | 0.58 | BP141 = SN74141 | 0.67 | $0 \cdot 64$ | 0.58 |
| BP43 $=$ SN 7443 | 1.95 | 1.85 | 1.75 | BP14 $=$ SN74145 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.30 |
| BP44 = SN7444 | 1.95 | 1.85 | 1.75 | BP150 $=$ SN74150 | 1.80 | 1.70 | J 60 |
| BP45 $=8 \mathbf{N N 7 4 5}$ | 1.95 | 1.85 | 1.75 | BP151 $=8 \mathrm{~S} 74151$ | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.90 |
| BP45 = SN7446 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | BP153 = SN74153 | 1.20 | $1 \cdot 10$ | 0.95 |
| $\mathbf{B P 4 7}=$ SN7447 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | BP154-SN74154 | 1.80 | 1.70 | $1 \cdot 60$ |
| BP48 $=$ SN7448 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | BP155-8N74155 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| BP50-SN7450 | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0-12 | BP15fi $=$ SN 74156 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 1.20 |
| BP51-SN7451 | 0.15 | 0.14 | $0 \cdot 12$ | BP160 $=$ SN74160 | 1.80 | 1.70 | $1-60$ |
| BP53-SN7453 | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.12 | BP161 $=$ SN74161 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.80 |
| BP54 = SN7454 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP164 = SN74164 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.80 |
|  |  |  |  | BP165 = AN74165 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.80 |
| BP60 $=$ SN7460 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.12 | BP181 = SN 74181 | 2.75 | 2.80 | 2.40 |
| BP70 = SN7470 | $0 \cdot 29$ | 0.26 | 0.24 | BP182-SN74382 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 |
| BP72-SN7472 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.24 | BP190 = SN74190 | 8.50 | 3.25 | 3.00 |
| BP73 $=8 N 7473$ | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.32 | BP191 = SNT4191 | 2.50 | 3.25 | 3.00 |
| BP74 = 8N7474 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.32 | BP192 $=$ SN74192 | 2.10 | 1.95 | 1.75 |
| BP75 $=$ SN7475 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.42 | BP193 - SN74198 | 2.10 | 1.95 | 1.75 |
| BP76 = SN7476 | 0.43 | $0 \cdot 40$ | 0.38 | BP195 - 8N' 4195 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 0.95 |
| BP80 $=$ SN7480 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.58 | BP196=8N74196 | 1.80 | 170 | 1.60 |
| BPR1 $=$ SN7481 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | BP197 $=$ SN74197 | 1.80 | $1 \cdot 70$ | 1.60 |
| BP82-SN7482 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | BP198 = SN74198 | $5 \cdot 50$ | 5.00 | 4.00 |
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| BP 201C-SL201C |  |  |  | Br932 | 13p | 12p |  |
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| BP 702C-3L702C |  | 50 p | 45p | BP935 | 13p | 12p |  |
| BP 702-72702 | 53 p | 45 p | 40 | R.P936 | 13 p | 120 |  |
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| MODEL | CD66 | GP116 | 3015F Minitron |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anode voltage (Vdo) | 170 min | 175 min | 5 |
| Cathode Current (mA) | $2 \cdot 3$ | 14 | 8 |
| Numerical Height (mm) | 16 | 13 | 9 |
| Tube Height ( mm ) | 47 | 32 | 22 |
| Tube Diameter (mm) | 19 | 13 | 12 wide |
| I.C. Driver Rec. | ${ }_{141}{ }^{\text {BP4 }}$ | ${ }_{141}$ | BP47 |
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50 p
50 p
Pak No
VIC948
VIC948
UIO951
UIC961 $=$
UIC9093 $=$
UIC9094 $=$
UIC9097 $=$
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\hline c & 1/4W & 10\% & 4.7 .10 M & E12 & I & 0-8 & 0.7 \\
\hline c & 1/2W & 5\% & 4-7-10M & E24 & 1.2 & 1 & 0.9 \\
\hline c & 1w & 5\% & 4-7-10M & E12 & 2-5 & \(\cdots\) & 1.9 \\
\hline MO & 12W & 2\% & 10-1M & E24 & 4 & 3 & 2 nett \\
\hline WW & IW & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \% \\
& +1 / 20 \Omega
\end{aligned}
\] & 0.23-3.9 & E12 & 7 & 7 & 6 \\
\hline WW & 3W & 5\% & \(1 \Omega-10 \mathrm{~K}\) & E12 & 7 & 7 & 6 \\
\hline WW & 7W & 5\% & 1.8 -10K & E12 & 9 & 9 & 8 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Codes; \(\mathrm{C}=\) carbon film high stabillty low noise MO = metal oxide Electrosil TRS ultra low noise WW \(=\) wire wound Plessey} \\
\hline Value E12 d their 91 and porver & enotes ecades. their d rating. & ries: 10, 1 24: as E1? cades. Fric OT mixed & 2, 15, 18, plus 11, 1 are tn \(p\) values. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22,16, \\
& 3.16, \\
& \text { more }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
56, \\
,43, \\
ormi \\
pon
\end{tabular} & 82 and 62, 72, ue and value \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 MINITRON
DIGITAL INDICATOR

TYPE 2015F Seven aegment indicator comlogic modules and power supplies. Figs. 0-9 from well illuminated filament segments to give character of 9mm helght plus decinal noint. Power requirement 8 mA from 5V D.C. per kegruent. A limsted number of alphabetical In 16 lead DIL case
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No. 3015 G showing + ar - and fg .1 and decimal point \(\$ 2.00\)

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\section*{SIEMENS TTL}

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FLH101 & (7400) & \(20 \%\) & FLJ 121 & (7473) & p \\
\hline FLH201. & (7401) & 20p & FLJ141 & (7474) & 45 p \\
\hline FLH191 & (7402) & 200 & FLT151 & (7475) & 45 p \\
\hline FLH291 & (7403) & 809 & FLaT131 & (7476) & \(45 p\) \\
\hline FLH211 & (7404) & \(25 p\) & FLH221 & (7480) & 68p \\
\hline FLH271 & (740s) & 25p & FLH231 & (7482) & 87p \\
\hline FLH381 & (7408) & 25p & FLH24] & (7483) & 1.38 \\
\hline FLF891 & (7400) & 85 p & FLH341 & (7486) & \(88 p\) \\
\hline FLH 111 & (7410) & 205 & FLJ 161 & (7490) & 80p \\
\hline FLH351 & (7413) & \(85 p\) & FLJ221 & (7491 & \\
\hline FLH121 & (7420) & 20 p & & AN) & 1.28 \\
\hline FLH131 & (7430) & 20\% & FLJ171 & (7492) & 85 \\
\hline FLH141 & (7440) & 24 p & FLJ181 & (7493) & 80p \\
\hline FLL101 & (7414) & 1.82 & FLJT231 & (7404) & \(1-13\) \\
\hline FLH281 & (7442) & 1.18 & FLJI91 & (7495) & 87 p \\
\hline FLH361 & (7443) & \(1 \cdot 45\) & FLT261 & (7498) & 1.48 \\
\hline F1.H371 & (7444) & 1.45 & FLJS301 & (74100) & \(1 \cdot 64\) \\
\hline FLH151 & (7450) & 20p. & FLJ281 & (74104) & 48p \\
\hline FLH161 & (7451) & 20p & FLJ271 & (74107) & 58p \\
\hline FLH171 & (7453) & 20 p & FLK101 & (74121) & 48p \\
\hline FLH181 & (7454) & 80p & FLaT201 & (74190) & 1.80 \\
\hline FLY102 & (7466) & 200 & FLJ211 & (74191) & 1.80 \\
\hline FLJI01 & (7470) & \(45 p\) & FLJ24I & (74192) & 1.74 \\
\hline FLJ111 & (7472) & 82p & FLJ251 & (74193) & 1.74 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BAXANDALL SPEAKER}

As designed by \(P\). J. Baxandall and originally described in "Wirless World'", Complete kit inc. spkr. equallscr and Rperial cabinet kit (18
RMS/15 \(\Omega\) loading. Part cost of cit to size.
carr. and ins. in U.K. 60 p
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Smail high quality. type PR linear only: \(100 \Omega, 220 \Omega\), \(470 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~K}, 2 \mathrm{~K} 2,4 \mathrm{~K} 7,10 \mathrm{~K}, 22 \mathrm{~K}, 47 \mathrm{~K}, 100 \mathrm{~K}, 220 \mathrm{~K}\), \(470 \mathrm{~K}, 1 \mathrm{M}, 2 \mathrm{M} 2,5 \mathrm{M}, 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega\). Vertical or horizontal mounting, 5 p eack.
ZENER DIODES \(5 \%\) full range E24 values: 400 mW : 2.7 V to 36 V , 145 each; \(1 \mathrm{~W}: 6.8 \mathrm{~V}\) to \(82 \mathrm{~V}, 27 \mathrm{p}\) each; I-5W: +7 V to \(75 \mathrm{~V}, 48 \mathrm{pesch}\).
Clip to lncrease 1.5 W rating to 3 watts (type 266 F ) 4 p . TIMIATURE TOGGLE SWITGHES
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\(0.01 ; 0.012 ; 0.015 ; 0.018 ; 0.022 ; 0.027 ; 0.0 .3 ; 0.047 ;\) 0.056 each 8 p .
\(0.068 ; 0.082 ; 0.1 ; 0.12 ; 0.15\) each 4 p .
\(0.18 ; 0.22\); each 5p.
\(0.27 ; 0.33 ; 6 \mathrm{p}: 0.39 \mathrm{7p}: 0.478 \mathrm{p}: 0.5610 \mathrm{p} ; 0.6911 \mathrm{p}: 1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 18 \mathrm{p}\)
ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS (values in \(\mu \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{V}\) ) \(0.47 / 100 ; 1 / 100 ; 2 \cdot 2 / 63 ; 4 \cdot 7 / 35 ; 10 / 25 ; 22 / 16 ; 47 / 10\); 10/63; 22/35; 47/3x; 100/16; \(100 / 25 ; 220 / 6 ; 220 / 10\); 220/16; 470/3 each 6p.
47/60; 47/63; 100/35; 470/10 each 7p.
100/50; 220/35; cach 9p: 100/63; 470/25; 100/10 each 10p. \(220 / 68\); \(470 / 35 ; 1000 / 16\) : each 14p. 1000/25-16p: \(470 / 63\) : \(1000 / 35\) each 19p: 2200/25-30p. \(1000 / 63 ; 2,200 / 35 ; 4,700 / 16\)-each 83 p . Tantalum and other capacitors etc.--see latest 1972 Catalogue-issue No. 6.

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\end{tabular} \left\lvert\, \(\begin{array}{ll}709 \mathrm{C} / 5, \text { T05 } & 39 \mathrm{p} \\
741 \mathrm{C} / 5, \text { T05 } & 48 \mathrm{p}\end{array}\right.\)

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 TOP SHROUDED DROP-THRO' TYPE
 \(250-0-250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} .3 .5 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{C.......}\). . \(81-55\)

 \(250-0.250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v}-4 \mathrm{a}, 0-5-6-3 \mathrm{v}\). \(300-0-300 \mathrm{v}, 100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6-3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a} ., 0-5.6-3 \mathrm{v}\). \(300-0.300 \mathrm{v} .130 \mathrm{~mA}, 6-8 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{~m}\), , c.t. \(6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v}\) Euitable for Mullard 510 Amrlifier. \(350-0-350 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v}\). 4 s ., \(0.5-6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v}\).

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 \(1 \cdot 5 a 81-35 ; 0 \cdot 0-18 \mathrm{v} 17 \mathrm{za}\) E1-10; \(0 \cdot 12-25 \cdot 42 \mathrm{v} 2 \mathrm{a} 41 \cdot 76\).

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Push-Pull 8 watts EL84 to 3 or \(15 \Omega\) Push-Pull 8 watte EL84 to 3 Q or \(16 \Omega\).. 88p Push-Pull 10 wrtts 6V6. ECL8 to \(3,5,8\) or \(15 \Omega\)
ush-Pull ETs 4 to 3 or 15 Q \(10 \cdot 12\) watts Push-Pull Ultra Linear for Mullard 510 , ete. ush-Pall \(15-18\) \%'atte, sectionall
\(6 L 6, \mathrm{KT} 60\), etc., for 3 or \(15 \Omega\)
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Hotnd EL34, 6L6, K T66 etc. to 3 or \(15 \Omega 83.30\) \(70 \mathrm{p} ; 100 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{H}, 200 \mathrm{R}\) 60p; \(80 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{H}\) \(350 \Omega 50 \mathrm{p} ; 60 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{H}, 400 \Omega \mathbf{2 5 p}\).
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INDIVIDIAL INITS Termi on Amp., Speakers and Wike. Deposit esis and 18 monthly payments of \(£ 3.94\) (Total 885.92 ) monthly FG1/2 Terms etc., next column


\section*{'POP' 100}

18" 100 Watt

14,000 gauss
\(\mathbf{E} 22.95\)
Dep: 85 and 9
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42.20 (Total \(485-80\) )

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\(\begin{array}{cc}\text { Carr. } £ 1-25 & \text { A1 } \\ \text { osit } 415 \text { and } & \text { Hit }\end{array}\) Or Deposit 415 and 18 monthly pay-
ments 83.58 (Total \(£ 79.08\) )

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\(\stackrel{\text { gets. }}{ }\)
15" 60 Watt
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Dep. 48130 and 9 montaly pasments.
E1-80 (Total 815 ). \&1-30 (Total £15).

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el 200 ments 81.20
(Total \(£ 12.80\) ) PAIR SUITABLE

FANE SPEAKERS 'POP' 25/2 12 in .25 WATT Dual Cone \(15 \Omega\) (for uses \(\mathbf{6 6 . 7 5}\) Carr. or Dep. £1 and 9 mthly
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ALL TWO TONE REXINE AND VYNAIR FINISH L125 50 WATT Fitted pair of \(12^{\prime \prime} 50\)
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pyts of 86.08 Carr. 2 \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { pyts of } 86.08 & \text { Carr. } \\ \text { (Total } \$ 70.78 \text { ) } & \text { el:50 }\end{array}\)

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For Guitar, Vocal or Instrumental Group.
A 4 input, 2 vol. control hi-Fl 30 watt unit with Separate Basa and Treble controls. Current vaives. Peak output rating. Strong
Rexine covered cabinet with handles. AttractIve black/gold P.Y.C. facis. Neon indicator. For 200.250 v . A.C. mains. For 3 or 15 ohm apeakers. Send S.A.E. Tor leaflet. Terms: Deposit \(84 \cdot 30\) and 9 monthly payments of \(52-30\) (Total \(£ 25.00\) ).

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TERMS C.W.O. of C.O.D. Ho C.O.D. under \(\mathrm{E}_{1} 1\). POBTAGE 25p EXTRA URDER S2. SOP EXTEA OVER P2 OR AB QUOTED. TRADE SUPPLIED. TO GOVERABE WTT DEFARATMETTS. EDUOATION ADTHORTIES, BCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, H.M. FOROES ETC.
MAUF ORDERS MUST NOT BE SENT TO SHOPS

\section*{NOTTINGHAM}

\section*{SUNDERLAND}

Opening late July . .

\begin{abstract}
ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE! Think of the year 1984 and what \({ }_{17}\) might be produced then-now get the fantastic ASTRAD 17 and SEE for yourself that the incredible Russians have done it all NOW! It's the radio perfectionist's dream MODELS! It will probably make your present radio seem like a 'crystal set''! Complete with optional battery eliminator for both battery and mains use! Wer'e almost giving them away at only E 20.75 -a mere fraction of even today's Russian miracle price! We chalienge you to compare periormance and value if you are not astounded! Elegant black and chrome finish facia, set in fabulous Cabinet built case-constructed of fine Russian hardwood in beautiful Teak-constructed o Prevents vibration, ensures purer and sweeter tone than ever Molume controlled from a whisper to a roar that would fill a hall! Much wider band spread, for absolute 'spin-point'] station selection! Plus MAGIC EYY tuning level indicator for
ultra perfect tuning sensitivity! Yes, the Russians have surpassed ultra perfect tuning sensitivity! Yes, the Russians have surpassed
themselves, proving again their fantastic ability in the field of themselves, provine again their fantastic ability in the field of
electronics and brilliantly reflecring their advanced micro-circuitry techniques in the field of spaceship and satellite communications.
Yes, EVERY WAYEBAND instantly Standard Long, Medium, Short and Ultra Short Waves Standard Long, Medium, Short and Ultra Short Waves
to cover the four corners of the earth 24 hours a day, including all normal transmissions, VHF, AM, FM, MW LW, USW, plus local and new stations not yet operational and messages from all over the world! Expensive TURRET TUNER side control waveband selection unit (as used on ex-
pensive T.V.'s!). Every waveband clicks into position giving pensive T.V.'st). Every waveband clicks into position giving incredible ease of station tuning! Genuine push-pull outpur!
ON/OFF volume and separate Treble and Bass tone controls for utter perfection of reproduction and tone! Press-button dial illumination! Take it anywhere-runs economically on standard
batteries (obtainable everywhere) or direct through battery batteries (obtainable everywhere) or direct through battery eliminator from 220/240v AC mains supply. Internal ferrite rod aerial plus built-in "rotatable" telescopic aerial extending to 39ins approx. It's also a fabulous CAR RADIO. Can also be used through extension amplifier, tape recorder or public address system. SIZE 14 ins \(\times 10 \frac{1}{2}\) ins \(\times 4 \frac{1}{2}\) ins overall approx. U.K. service facilities and spares available for years and years to come. if ever necesar GUARANTEE manual with simple operating instructions and circuit diagram. ONLY \(\mathbf{E} 20.75\) (with mains) battery eliminator \(\mathrm{fl} \cdot 48\) extra). BOX, POST, ETC. 50p. *BUT WAIT, for only 55p extra you get the sensationa! "COMPUTERISED" WORLD TUNING GUIDE (it enables you to time, pinpoint and get transmissions the whole world over-even a child can do it in a flash-it even lets youknow when to tune into the U.K. When abroad. NO GUESSING! NO MESSING!) PLUS Standard 'longlife' batteries PLUS ultra sensitive earphone for personal listening. (Sorry-We cannot change these new radios


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\section*{} WE COULDN'T EVEN MAKE THEM FOR THIS PRICE!

 MAMSEATITBM ELAMINATOR E1 148 extra
\end{abstract}
 and FITTNES!

FANTASTIC "BANK BUSTING" OFFER! ASTRONOMICAL RE DUCTION! Frustrated import order must be turned into cash! Brand New, from first-class makers-we must not mention name. Absolutely the ultimate in luxury car equipment. The sort of offer that you only dream about, but THIS is true! Yes, for the incredible price of \(\mathbf{£ 1 2 . 9 7}\) carr. etc. 33p you can have this magnificent complete 8 -track Stereo Player. Beautifully made-so compact, overall size \(6 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}\). \(\times 6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}\). \(\times 2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}\). approx. for easy mounting in any car, boat or truck-or even in the home. (Runs off I2V. battery.) Just 'slap-in' your favourite recordings (obtainable everywhere) and you get hours of continuous Playing and experience rich true-fidelity stereo sound! Autoplay, automatic track-changer, plus manual programme selector. Separate thumbwheel volume and treble/bass tone controls, sliding balance controf. Outstanding \(80-10,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}\) irequeney response! Circuit--10Tr OTL system! Playback system-8 track, ( 2.5 watts per channel), plus all leads, connections, fitments, etc. Designed for fast, easy mounting. Complete with simple instructions \& WRITTEN GUARANTEE. BUT WAIT1 For only \(£ 2 \cdot 50\) extra ( \(£ 1 \cdot 25\) each) you get the option to buy TWO SUPERB COMPACT MATCHED SPEAKERS-eeach 4 in. diam. approx.- to sive you a COMPLETE MAGNIFICENT 8 TRACK CAR STEREO SYSTEM! Everything for \(\{15.47\) carr. 33p. (SAVING YOU 624.50 ), but plense hurry! We don't wint to disappoint a single reader! Refund suarantee


Shopertunities "thunder" ahead with an offer that's FANTASTIC (even by our standardst) We've snapped up 500 magnificent machines, Latest sensation AND Cassette Tape Recorder \& Player combined and'it also Radio standard batteries or mains. (Simply plug in the \(220 / 240 \mathrm{v}\). AC line cord Record and play back anything, anywherel Even tape direct from the Radio as you listen! RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICE GENUINELY f441 WE OFFER AT ALMOST HALF PRICE! Wonderful features: * Press. button Keyboard]Control Panal or latest MASTER SWITCH CONTROL! * MAGIC EYE Visual Battery check/recording feval indicator or built-in automatic Levellert t Separate ON/OFF and HI-LO volume controis: * Heavy duty buiftin speaker! * Earphone (for personal listening micren Microphonel \(\star\) Built-in swivel telescopicextension aerial (24in. approx)! LY.) Takes standard 30 , 60, 90 or 120 -minude Philips Cassetre Tapes obrainable everywhere. The amazing built-in fuil circuit YHF AM/FM Radio gives you superb clarity of tone, incredible station selection. Unique rotating Station Selector Dial-get all local city and regional stations in every part of the country plus B.B.C. National, VHF. Picks up dozens of foreign stations. Fabulous in your car! You could pay \(£ \in f\) 's more for a Car Radio or Car Cassette player ALONEI C23.75, CARR, ETC. 35p. Complete. with simple instructions, remote control microphone with on/off switch and microphone stand. WITH WRITTEN GUARANTEE. Send today or call at either store.
BONUS OFFER: Batteries and Cassette Tape 25 p extra if required. VOL 48 NO 4

Issue 786

\section*{Hope for VHF}

F we are honest, the VHF (Band II) services have largely been a failure. It is 17 years since these transmissions started but even now the number of people listening to them compared to the \(A M\) stations is very small. We have tried to get hold of some figures to prove the point but they do not seem to exist. Most informed sources tend towards a figure of less than 10 per cent. We don't blame the BBC for this; they have given plenty of information on the availability of the service but they (quite rightly) cannot force people to change over.

The main reason for this failure must be that until recently there have been no extra services on VHF, a situation rather different from that elsewhere, in Europe and the United States, where additional programmes have been available on this band for several years.
There is hope however. Recently the Sound Broadcasting Bill was given the Royal Assent and within about a year the first commercial stations will take to the air. Plans on frequencies etc. have yet to be finalised but it would seem that both medium waves and VHF will be used during daylight while transmissions after dark will be confined to VHF. This situation could bring about a listening revolution; people will have reason to change the waveband switch to VHF and it will not be long before they become convinced that the reception is better. If this does happen, everyone will gain. The set makers will be well pleased, the BBC local stations will have a much higher potential audience and the BBC networks will be able to justify an expansion of stereo transmissions, something which is difficult now with so few taking advantage of the service. It will be the listeners however that have the most to gain.

It will be a very long time before the medium waves become redundant, in fact they will probably continue indefinitely, even if all domestic services are duplicated on VHF, but we can foresee a swing away from AM and this must be welcomed.

We must remember however that the introduction of the BBC local stations was predicted as being the saviour of this band, a hope that has only been realised to a small extent. The number of people who have even heard of the existence of these stations seems to be small, largely due to the tiny budgets available to these stations for publicity. The commercial operators on the other hand will have a vested interest in popularising this band if they are confined to it for part of their transmission time. We can only hope that they will succeed.
W. N. STEVENS-Editor

\section*{NEWS AND COMMENT}

\section*{Leader \\ News . . . News . . . News . . . \\ ..... 304 \\ Electronotes by S. Ginsberg \\ ..... 309 \\ MW Column by Charles Molloy \\ ..... 330 \\ On the Short Waves \\ by Malcolm Connah and David Gibson, G3JDG \\ 345 \\ CONSTRUCTIONAL}
Top Band Converter
by F. G. Rayer, G3OGR306
Take 20, No. 39, IC Audio Amplifier by Julian Anderson ..... 317
The Texan \(20+20 \mathrm{~W}\) IC Stereo Amplifier, Part 4, by Richard Mann ..... 318
Audio Test Trio, Nos. 2/3, Simple Signal Generator and Attenuator by J. N. Watt ..... 331
OTHER FEATURES
Car Radio Installation, Part 1, by Vivian Capel ..... 310
Going Back by Colin Riches and Arthur Dow ..... 321
The Oscilloscope at Work by F. C. Judd ..... 324
Transistor Circuitry for Beginners, Part 9, by H. W. Hellyer and Michael Hollier ..... 337
IC of the Month, L.E.D. Readouts L. A. J. Ireland ..... 349
SEPTEMBER ISSUE WILL BE PUBLISHED ON AUGUST 4th

\footnotetext{
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dence regarding advertisements to Advertisement Manager, Fleetway House. Farringdon Street, London. EC4A 4AD.
}

\section*{Partridge add to their range}

Partridge Electronics Ltd. of Broadstairs in addition to their brand new range of "Joystick" and "Joymatch" export aerial equipmient; have introduced a range of novel very reasonably priced items they describe as "The Partridge Budget Line." These items illustrated from left to right are: (1) Versatile transmit or receive ATU kit; (2) Assembled kit; (3) Indoor artificial earth; (4) Complete aerial system comprising aerial and ATU.

Not illustrated is the new "Joystick" VFA which measures 7 ft . 6 in . assembled (or \(2 \cdot 28 \mathrm{~m}\) for E.E.C. area readers).


\section*{Mini toggles}

A new range of low cost miniature toggle switches, the 5500 series is now available ex-stock from Guest International Limited.

Utilizing \(6 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}\). threaded bush fixing, they are supplied in single or double pole versions. The standard version offers a changeover action, but both types can be supplied in momentary switch and centre off versions.

The switches are rated at 250 V a.c. at 2 A and have solid silver contacts terminating in solder tags.

Coloured plastic hoods are available which snap over the tapered dolly thus providing effective coding. For further information contact Mr. E. S. Tingay, Manager, Industrial Components Division, Guest International Limited, Nicholas House, Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.


The mini toggle switches

\section*{Grinder}

Peter Kwasny GmbH \&' Co., of West Germany market a small battery-operated grinder which has many applications in the home constructor field of radio/electronics. It is ideal for example, for smoothing off holes that have been drilled in chassis and really comes into its own when cabinets have to be drilled or a nice finish has to be put on a unit and rough edges smoothed down.

The carborundum tip cuts metals, plastics or wood and runs at 11,000r.p.m. A toggle switch is provided to switch the unit on and off and power supply is \(6-12 \mathrm{~V}\). The sole UK agents are TIS Products Limited, 39 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, and the price of the unit is \(£ 2 \cdot 50\).


\section*{PRRS rally}

Preston Amateur Radio Society Mobile Rally will be held on Sunday, August 27th at Kimberley Barracks, Deepdale Road, Preston, from 12 nown to 5 p.m.

Talk in stations on 160 metres and 2 metres. Ample parking, refreshments and bar. Further details from G. W. Earnshaw, G3ZXC, 12 Withy Parade, Fulwood, Preston.

\section*{Screwdrivers}

Wittekind screwdrivers have chrome vanadium in their blades and the Standard range has fluted plastic handles. The Top Ten range has a unique three-sided handle design which gives even better turning power while each face is textured to improve the grip even more. Wittekind screwdrivers are distributed in the UK by: L. J. Hydleman \& Co. Ltd., 197/215 Lyham Road, London, SW2 5PZ.


\section*{Seminar of 1972}

Texas Instruments Ltd. presented "The Seminar of 1972" on June 6th, 7 th and 8 th, at the Talk of The Town. The programme was specifically chosen to meet the needs of design engineers working on original equipment.

The themes discussed were: New Digital and Linear Bipolar I.C.'s, M.o.S., Audio and Consumer Design Techniques, Power Control and Opto Electronics.

A Seminar Slide Book was given to everyone attending the day's presentation. This contained a reproduction of all relevant slides, together with a comprehensive data pack containing a selection of collateral material to support the day's presentation.

A new feature for this year's Seminar was a specially prepared text book worth \(£ 5\). Its contents are relevant to the presentations, and it is intended as supplementary reading to the day's Seminar.

The Text Book plus the four course lunch, plus a full day's presentation was all covered by an inclusive charge of \(£ 8 \cdot 50\) per delegate.
"The Seminar of 1972" was a comprehensive applications coverage of tomorrow's semiconductor products. It provided a useful day's education for delegates, and equipped them with knowledge, which they can apply to the design of end equipment that will be marketable throughout the world.


The "Texan" Amplifier display on view at the Seminar

\section*{Bi-Pak components}

Bi-Pak have opened their first electrical component and \(\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}\) supermarket at 18 Baldock Street, Ware, Herts (continuation of Ware High Street).

In addition to their Mail Order lines there is a vast selection of Hi-Fi equipment, transistor radios, cassette and tape recorders, car radios, record playing decks, loudspeakers and enclosures, cartridges and stylus, etc., electronic equipment and accessories.

Customers are also able to hear the popular System 12 Stereo kit which is on display.

The shop is trading under the name of "BI-PAK Components" and is open 9.15 a.m.-6 p.m. Tuesdays to Saturdays with late night shopping till 8 p.m. on Fridays. Telephone: Ware 61593.


\section*{Use anywhere soldering instrument}

Adcola have introduced a lightweight thermally controlled soldering iron operating from a standard car battery.

The new model is an addition to the Invader range of mains operated soldering instruments mentioned in NEWS ... last year, and features a simple plug-in element which can be replaced in 90 seconds.

Two models are available with soldering bit diameters of \({ }_{36}\) in and \(1_{4} \mathrm{in}\), rated at 23 and 27 watts respectively to provide an operating bit temperature of \(360^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\).

Crocodile clips are provided at the end of 12 ft . of p.v.c. cableimpervious to oil, grease and water-for connection to the battery terminals. The tool is supplied with a fire-resistant tubular sleeve which fits over the element and bit. This allows the user to safely replace the soldering instrument in a tool box after use without having to wait for the tip to cool-the sleeve also protects the element in transit.

The Invader \({ }_{16}\) in. diameter bit model BL 646 retails at \(£ 2 \cdot 37\) and the larger model BL 1076 for \(£ 2 \cdot 47\). Both are available with a red or blue handle. A wide range of standard copper and iron plated long-life bits are also available.

F.G.RAYER G3OGR

THIS converter may be used with a valve or transistor receiver, bringing the 1800 kHz to 2000 kHz amateur "Top Band" range into the 600 kHz to 800 kHz section of the receiver's medium wave band. Actual frequency coverage extends somewhat outside the \(1 \cdot 8-2 \cdot 0 \mathrm{MHz}\) range.

Conversion is by means of an oscillator working at about \(2 \cdot 6 \mathrm{MHz}\), the oscillator being h.f. of the signal frequency. As an example; to receive a signal on 1800 kHz , the converter output is \(2600-1800\), or 800 kHz , while to receive a signal on 2000 kHz , the converter output is \(2600-2000 \mathrm{kHz}\), or 600 kHz . The receiver thus functions as a tunable i.f. amplifier, covering \(1800-2000 \mathrm{kHz}\) when tuned from \(800-600 \mathrm{kHz}\). It will be noted that the new frequency range is

inverted, the high frequency end of this band coming towards the low frequency end of the receiver's medium wave range.

\section*{Circuit}

This is shown in Fig.1. When the 3-pole switch is in the "off" position S1A and S1C take the aerial connection directly to the receiver, which then works in the usual manner. When the switch is "on" S1B connects the 9 V battery supply and signals pass through the converter.

Trl, an OCl70, is the r.f. amplifier, the aerial circuit being peaked up by the panel trimmer VCl. Output from this stage passes to L2, trimmed by VC2, which



4Fig. 2. Layout of the tuneable version of the converter. Tuning capacitor VC3 and associated components are not required in the crystal controlled version, shown in heading photograph.

Veneral view of completed converter based on Fig. 1 and 2.
forms the input circuit of the f.e.t. mixer \(\operatorname{Tr} 2\), a 2N5459.

Tr 3 , an OCl 70 , is the \(2 \cdot 6 \mathrm{MHz}\) oscillator, coil L 3 having a fixed capacitor C10 in parallel together with the trimmer. VC3. Mixer injection is via C4, while the output to the receiver is by means of a screened lead.

\section*{Crystal Control}

The oscillator stage Tr3 in Fig. 1 may be replaced by a crystal controlled oscillator, as described later. In this case, VC3 and some other items here will not be required, as this part of the circuit conforms to Fig. 3.

\section*{Construction}

The converter is completely screened in a \(6 \times 4\) \(\times 2\) in. aluminium box made from two \(6 \times 2\) in. universal chassis members, two \(4 \times 2\) in. members and two \(6 \times 4\) in. flat plates secured with self-tapping screws.

Holes for capacitors, switch and coils are punched as in Fig. 2. The can in which L2 is supplied is used as a screen by securing the lid under the bush of L2. Drill holes clear of the threaded portion of the lid, for the leads from pins 1,6 and 8.

A piece of \({ }_{16} 6 \mathrm{in}\). paxolin about \(5^{1}{ }_{4} \mathrm{in} . \times{ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{in}\). is cut and fixed inside the flanged members by countersunk 6BA bolts through the flanges and paxolin. Place washers between the flanges and paxolin, to give about \({ }_{16}{ }_{16}\). clearance for wires which will be under the paxolin. If this is not done, it will be impossible to fix the bottom \(6 \times 4\) in. plate in position. Secure 6BA tags under the bolts near VC1 and the switch, for earth return connections.

It is easier to wire the converter with only the front \(6 \times 2 \mathrm{in}\). and side \(4 \times 2 \mathrm{in}\). members in place. After testing, bolt on the back \(6 \times 2 \mathrm{in}\). member, and fix top and bottom \(6 \times 4\) in. plates.

L 3 is mounted on a small bracket cut from scrap metal but leads should be soldered to its pins before actually fixing it.

\section*{Wiring}

Resistors and other components are fixed to the paxolin board by drilling small holes and putting the wire ends through them, Fig. 2.


Coil pins should be scraped or cleaned with abrasive paper before soldering, since undue heating will soften the material in which the pins are moulded.
(Because of the ease with which the coils can be damaged by excessive heat applied to the pins it is suggested that constructors may wish to use a valveholder for each coil. Wire the valveholders in such a way that they can be pushed on to their respective coils, keeping the leads as short as possible.-Ed.)
When wiring L2, leave an insulated wire projecting from pin 9.
Drill a hole in the centre of the screening can and also cut off some of the threaded section, so that when the can is screwed on it does not cut into the leads from pins 6 and 8 . The can is then screwed on, with the lead through the hole, the collector lead of Trl being soldered to the lead. Note that C3 is across pins 1 and 8 , inside the can.

A 3 -socket transistor holder is used for Tr 2 and this can be cemented in position, or held with stout leads through the paxolin.
Check that switch connections are correct. In the "off" position the converter is not in use. With the switch "on" S1A takes the aerial to 8 on L1, S1B connects the battery positive, and S1C connects the receiver to C5.
The aerial socket fitted is a miniature item for a small jack plug, outer going to chassis, and inner to S1A. The output lead employed was small co-axial cable with the outer soldered to a tag bolted to the chassis and the inner conductor running to S1C. This was to suit associated equipment. There is adequate space for ordinary co-axial connectors or sockets, for
both input and output purposes, if preferred.
An elastic band through holes in the paxolin holds the internal battery. The internal battery supply allows the converter to be connected to a car radio in a vehicle having either positive or negative earth.

\section*{Alignment}

If the converter is used with a portable or table transistor receiver, run a reasonably short screened lead to the aerial input socket of the receiver, the co-axial outer conductor going to the receiver earth or chassis in the usual way. This can also be done with mains receivers where the receiver chassis is earthed and isolated from the mains. The converter must not be used with any ac/dc type receiver having a live chassis.

Plug in Tr2, making, sure the lead-out wires are in the correct sockets. Adjust L1 and L2 so that about 15 threads of the adjusting screw protrude. L3 has about 10 threads protruding.

Tune in any Top-Band signal with the receiver tuning around 700 kHz . Place VC1, VC2 and VC3 about half closed and rotate the cores of L1 and L2 for best volume. The core of L3 can be moved to alter coverage, if necessary, and then locked with a nut. It should be found that VC1 and VC2 peak up signals throughout the band; if not, adjust L1 and L2 cores for suitable coverage. In the event of a wanted Top-Band signal falling on the frequency of a medium wave signal thus causing interference, alter VC3 and re-tune the receiver. VC3 also acts as a fine tuner if the receiver is not equipped with a suitably slow tuning drive or dial.

\section*{Alternative Crystal Control}

The LC oscillator tuned circuit L3 with Cl0 and VC3 can be replaced by a crystal controlled oscillator stage with a frequency of about 2600 kHz . The circuit for this is shown in Fig. 3 and the layout in Fig. 4.

Crystal control gives much greater oscillator stability and Top Band frequency readings transferred to the receiver m.w. scale will remain unchanged, which can be useful for logging and tuning purposes. On the other hand, it is impossible to shift the m.w. tuning point in the manner previously described, in order to dodge m.w. interference. So crystal control is only suitable when the receiver is not subject to m.w. breakthrough.


Fig. 3. Modified oscillator circuit for crystal control.


Fig. 4. Layout of components around osciliator inductor L3, when using circuit of Fig. 3 .

\section*{\(\star\) components list}


L3 can be that used for the circuit in Fig. 1, or any similar inductor which can be adjusted to about the crystal frequency by moving its core. Set the core so that the oscillator starts immediately when the converter is switched on.

\section*{Aerials}

If no Top Band aerial is available a long outdoor wire will give good general results. Some 50 to 150 ft of wire would do well. Bends in the run of the
aerial will not matter too much, if they cannot be avoided, but the wire should not turn back on itself.

Various resonant and other aerials are used by Top-Band enthusiasts which can greatly increase signal strength. If a very short aerial is used, it should be brought to resonance by a tuner.

Connecting a reasonably effective earth can also greatly increase the strength of Top-Band signals.

If there is particularly troublesome interference from a m.w. transmission breaking through, this can be reduced with a wavetrap.

\section*{Tuning}

With a receiver such as a car radio or older type of domestic receiver intended for use with an external aerial, there is very little pick-up of medium wave transmissions in the \(600-800 \mathrm{kHz}\) sector when the aerial is disconnected or the converter in use. It is then only necessary to peak signals with VCl and VC2 on the converter and tune the receiver through the \(600-800 \mathrm{kHz}\) range.

With other receivers, and particularly portables with ferrite rod aerials, there is considerable pick-up of medium wave transmissions, so that a number of broadcast stations will be heard in the \(600-800 \mathrm{kHz}\) range. As it is scarcely practicable to eliminate this,


Underside view of modified converter.
interference to reception in the \(1 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \mathrm{MHz}\) range is avoided by means of the small trimmer VC3, which allows the converter oscillator frequency to be shifted a little, so that if necessary a wanted Top Band signal can be moved off the channel occupied by a broadcast station in the m.w. range. With the aid of VC3 it was found practicable to use the converter with a portable receiver having an internal ferrite rod aerial, and provision for connecting an external aerial, and to obtain Top Band signals without m.w. broadcast interference.

VC1 and VC2 were each 50 pF , but on test it was apparent that 25 pF capacitors would be adequate. A pre-set, adjusted when first testing the converter, may be used instead of VC2, but with a slight falling off of results towards the extreme ends of the band. VC3 could also be omitted if the receiver does not give troublesome break-through of medium wave signals. VC1 is better retained as a panel control, to allow peaking up LI with any aerial.


Calculators have been in existence for quite some time. Probably the earliest was a hand which gave a crude visual indication. The left hand fingers were worth one, going from one to five. From five to ten individual numbers were recognised by a bent finger. Once ten was reached, a finger on the other hand was raised. The abacus came with its beads enabling counting to be carried out with comparative ease. Most modern day school children have used a slide rule. These can be bought for less than \(£ 1\) and offer quick means of making a calculation. Accuracy is often not very good, but is usually near enough for most practical purposes.

In this modern technological age even the slide rule is considered by many to be crude, and electronic calculators are beginning to move in. Simple machines which add, subtract, divide and multiply are readily available, some for less than \(£ 50\).

Beauty of the electronic slide rule or calculator is that it is accurate and very easy to read. It is only a matter of pressing clearly labelled push buttons for the simple operations. The answer is clearly readable from illuminated digital readouts.

An electronic calculator which aroused a great deal of interest when it was launched recently, is the HP-35. This unit fits snugly into the palm of your hand, weighs only nine ounces and gives a readout from quite complex functions in less than 0.5 second. The display goes to ten digits, so accuracy is excellent. Some 30,000 transistors are employed in the m.o.s. chips which are manufactured using ion implantation. Besides adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing, the unit also handles square roots plus a whole range of trigonometrical functions such as \(\operatorname{Sin} x, \operatorname{Cos} x, \operatorname{Tan} x, \operatorname{Arc} \sin x, \operatorname{Arc} \cos x\), and Arc \(\tan x\). Logarithmic functions include \(\log _{10} x\), Loge and \(e^{x}\). Other functions are \(x^{y}, 1 / x\), data storage and positioning keys.

The calculating range covers \(10^{-99}\) to \(10^{99}\) which is equal to 200 decades. If any improper operations are involved, such as the square root of a negative number, a light will flash. Readouts are l.e.d's, which save power compared to other readout systems, and the unit also has a memory which will remember a figure for you and display it as and when you call it up on the readout.

Just in case you are a hardened cynic and reckon you could back your conventional slide rule against this device, try working out a square root. The HP-35 takes 110 milliseconds to do this-to ten digit accuracy too. Of course, logarithmic and exponential functions are more difficult and the HP-35 takes a full 200 milliseconds before displaying these answers.

\section*{PART 1}

INTEREST in mobile radio has never been greater. Recently a boost to car radio ownership was given when the radio licence fee was abolished. This had been a damper for some time, and the requirement for a separate licence for the car radio resulted in many technical dodges. The simplest was the provision of a car aerial socket on the ordinary transistor radio, but in most cases it proved unsatisfactory for one reason or another. Next, came the car-portable, which was a cradle fixed in the usual dashboard position into which a detachable transistor radio could be slid. A set of contacts in the cradle and the radio automatically connected an external speaker, car aerial and in some cases the car battery to save the internal ones. Although widely used these actually were illegal from the point of view of operating without a licence because the criterion was not detachability, but whether the radio was run from the car battery.

All this is over now of course, and we can go ahead with a proper installation without consideration of how to save the licence fee. The large number of radios currently offered by the makers is proof that large numbers are doing just that, and the car-portable which had many problems of its own, is now dying a natural death.

The four main operations in installing a car radio are: mounting the radio; mounting the loudspeaker; fitting the aerial, and making the electrical connections including interference suppression.

\section*{Mounting the radio}

In the days of valve radios, mounting was always a problem due to the bulk and the weight. Often the power unit consisting of the vibrator to turn the car-battery d.c. voltage into a.c., and the stepup transformer together with the output stage were contained within a separate case. This helped with space and mounting problems for the radio, but of course room had to be found for the power unit.

Modern transistorised car radios are small, compact and light thus greatly facilitating mounting. The weight of the earlier models meant that one or two securing struts had to be bolted between the back of the radio and some point behind the dashboard of the car. These were extremely difficult to fit in many cars, and just as bad to remove if the radio needed repair. It usually meant lying in some unbelievable positions, and getting entangled with gear levers and handbrakes. Nowadays, the radio can be fixed only by a pair of brackets on either side, and although these are not always easy to secure, generally things are much easier.

In most cars there is a blank plate on the instrument panel which can be removed to reveal the space to accommodate the radio. Incidentally when removing this plate make sure it is kept safely because you may want to remove the radio if ever you change cars. In the aperture will be found, with many models, brackets already fitted as part of the car body. Many have four brackets, one pair at the rear and a pair near the front of the radio, however it is not always necessary to secure the back as mentioned before. It may, though, be desirable as a thief-deterrent to do so. The brackets have slotted holes and can be bent to suit different sized radios.

The fixing bolts usually have plain hexagonal heads, and where access may be rather limited a selection of spanners, box and ring, may be needed to reach the bolts. Sometimes the brackets may be too far from the fixing holes in the radio, and a metal mounting-strut may have to be used. These are usually supplied as part of the mounting kit with the radio.

\section*{The finishing touches}

To finish off the mounting, an escutcheon will be needed to fill in the space between the edge of the radio and the instrument-panel aperture. In some cases where the radio is a good fit and the radio scale overlaps the panel, an escutcheon can be dispensed with. A range of escutcheons is often available from the radio makers to suit most modern car models. Sometimes though, the correct escutcheon or even one close to it is not available because of an unusual style, curvature or size of the instrument-panel. One way to overcome this snag is to make one up from leather or leatherette material obtained from a handicraft shop. A colour can be chosen that will match with the interior trim of the car. Holes are cut in the material for the knob spindles and an aperture for the station scale. The edge of the piece can be either tucked inside the aperture of the instrument-panel or it can be left on the outside. If it is on show, the edge must be cut very neatly and the corners can be rounded off to prevent curling. It can then be secured by fitting self-tapping screws, one in each corner and one halfway along each long side, which will screw into the metalwork of the instrument-panel. The screws should be small, semi or totally countersunk.

Occasionally one may encounter a car, especially an older model where there is no provision or space for a radio in the instrument-panel. In this case it will have to be slung underneath the panel. A central position is best as this will then not interfere with

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the leg-room of either driver or passenger. In some car models though, this space is already occupied by heating equipment, so some other position will have to be found by experiment.

Once the position of an underslung mounting has been decided upon, the actual fitting can be accomplished by using the metal struts mentioned previously. These are screwed to the fixing points on the radio, and then secured by large, self-tapping screws to convenient places on the car body, usually in inconspicuous positions underneath the instrument panel. The struts may have to be cut to size and bent into a suitable shape.

\section*{Loudspeaker fitting}

Now we have to determine where to fit the loudspeaker. There is normally no difficulty here. A common place is underneath the instrument-panel on the passenger side facing downward. Space on the driving side will already be occupied with the steering wheel. Another position favoured by some is in the rear parcel-shelf. The speaker in this case is actually in the boot facing upward. Grilles and escutcheons are available for mounting a speaker in this manner.

A baffle board is usually supplied for the frontmounting position, ready cut for the speaker, so it is just a case of screwing the baffle in position. Some cars have a ready made forward facing position as part of the instrument panel in which case the baffle board can be discarded and the speaker mounted directly in position.

Some people like to have two speakers in the car, one at the rear for the rear passengers, and one at the front. A changeover switch can be fitted to silence either one or the other, or parallel them so that both are on at the same time. One thing that must be watched here is that paralleling halves the load, and many transistor output circuits are not happy when working into a lower impedance than that intended, in fact the output transistors can be damaged. To prevent this, a series resistor can be included in the circuit, which should be half the value of the impedance of one speaker, this will bring the impedance up to that of a single speaker when the two are paralleled. Alternatively matters can be arranged without loss of power in the resistor, by connecting the speakers in series. The changeover switch can then merely short one or the other speaker out.

It is sometimes found that where two speakers are used, one seems louder than the other. This can be due to the efficiency of the baffle, the speaker itself or the resistance of the cable to the back speaker, although this should have little effect if the wire is not too thin. In such a case, a resistor can be included in series with the loud one to reduce it to about the same level as the other. Of course a variable resistor can be used to give volume control if required.

\section*{Aerials}

Next comes the aerial fitting. There are a variety of positions possible, the considerations being good signal pickup, avoidance of interference, practical mounting and accessibility factors, and appearance. Some of the possible ones are shown at Fig. 1. As fitting involves drilling the bodywork it must be
right first time, no second thoughts are possible unless one is prepared to make good a large body hole!
Detachable aerials are available that can be clipped on to the window, but these are more nuisance than they are worth and cannot be considered as a proper installation. Their only value is for occasional use with a portable radio with car-aerial socket.
It must be remembered that strong interference fields are radiated from the distributor and ignitioncoil, as is well known from the early days of tele-


Fig. 1: The various possible positions for the car radio aerial.
vision reception. Therefore, the aerial should not be mounted on the same side of the car as these components. It is true that they will be suppressed, but background noise can still be picked up if the aerial is in close proximity, especially if weak stations are being received.
Normally, the distributor is on the same side of the engine as the plugs, but if this is not so, it is better for the aerial to be near the plugs than the distributor, because although plugs can generate interference, they are buried to a considerable extent in the engine-block and so are at least partially screened. It is the distributor that is the worst culprit, as far as interference goes.

\section*{Aerial siting}

We shall now consider the features of the various positions. A forward position on the wings is fairly easy to fit, as access to the underneath can be obtained from the front wheel-arch. However, the aerial lead will then have to pass through the engine compartment on its way back, and although screened, may pick up a certain amount of interference. It must be remembered that screening does not completely eliminate pickup, it only reduces it to small proportions, and it is when one is a long distance from the nearest BBC transmitter, or well shielded by hills so that the signal is weak, that interference previously unnoticed becomes prominent. Another snag with this position is that the bottom of the aerial and its cable connection is exposed to mud and wet thrown up by the wheel. Even though it may be enclosed, moisture can seep in. This results in a leakage between the aerial and the bodywork. It is quite enlightening to measure the resistance from the aerial to the body with a meter during a wet spell, very often leakage can be found. The effect of this is a reduction of signal and an increase of interference. In fact a number of car radios returned to one manufacturer, were found to be working perfectly and subsequently the trouble was traced to aerial leakage.

Another position that was very popular at one time but seems to have faded out is the under-car aerial. These are very good from the interference angle as they are well away from the main causes, but signal pickup is not so good. There is also the probability of damage from wet and corrosion from the road. Certainly the under-car aerial has room to be longer and more complex than a simple vertical rod, which to some extent compensates for its otherwise poorer signal pickup. It is also unobtrusive and doesn't mar the appearance of the car. This probably was a reason for its losing popularity, as the car aerial became something of a status symbol. However, in these days of vandalism and the wanton destruction of car aerials in many areas, it may again become popular.

\section*{Roof aerials}

As a complete contrast we have the roof position. Because of garage height and other considerations, roof aerials are not of the vertical-rod type, but have a swept-back configuration, or are circular. This position is well away from the engine and interference sources and the elevation is good for signal pickup, although there may be some loss due to the small physical dimensions. Fitting may pose a few problems. A hole must be drilled in a centre position above the windscreen, and with wider cars it may not be too easy to reach this without standing on the bonnet; then the trim must be removed from the inside to feed the cable down to the radio.

A very good position is on the body close to the windscreen. This is remote from the engine and distributor, and the aerial feeder does not have to enter the engine compartment. Provided the exact spot for drilling is well chosen, fitting is quite easy. The cable will emerge from behind the instrument panel, so there will be no need for the removal of trim and refitting. There is one thing that must be carefully checked before drilling. Many car bodies employ a box construction at certain places to impart extra strength. If one inadvertently drills into one of these, there will be no access to the underside of the aerial to pass the cable through and fit the securing nuts. So make quite sure that there is access to the inside before drilling.

\section*{Rear mounted aerials}

The final position is on the body at the rear of the car near to the back window. One advantage with this position is that there will be no windnoise at high speeds which can arise with forward positions, nor any obstruction of the forward view however slight.
Access to the underside is very straightforward, because this point usually lies directly over the boot. Here the aerial is at maximum distance from the engine and so this gives maximum rejection of interference. In fact while with most forward mounting positions, there will be residual interference with the volume up high on weak stations, back positions are usually completely silent. In fact it seems to have all the advantages, but there is one snag. A long cable-run is needed from the aerial to the set. Apart from practical cable-run problems, a high capacitance will be introduced into the aerial circuit. Also the cable supplied with the aerial will in most cases be too short and extra will be needed.

\section*{Adding cable}

Taking this last problem first, any extra cable will need to be special car-radio aerial type. It must be screened, but not the ordinary audio screened-cable which has far too high a capacitance between conductor and screen. Television co-ax cable is better and can be used for short runs, but even this imposes too great a capacitance for a long run from the back of the car. The special cable, which incidentally seems not too easy to come by, consists of a very fine centre conductor running in a tube which is then covered with metal braiding. This construction gives a low capacitance.

If the existing cable is too short, the best plan is to scrap it and fit a new length. If for any reason this is not practicable, the additional length should be soldered to the existing one to ensure a troublefree joint. After joining the inner conductor, insulate and then join the screened braids around the inner joint if possible, to maintain the screening throughout.

\section*{Cable routing}

The route taken by the cable will depend on the car, but usually it can be passed behind the back seat to emerge on the floor and run along the corner between wall and floor. Often, the wall trim is glued down to the floor level with some overlap onto the floor. If this can be peeled back to the corner and the cable laid along, then the trim glued back into place, an inconspicuous run will be achieved.

Make sure that the cable does not foul the handbrake if this is on the right of the driver's seat and therefore in the way of the run. Finally it can pass behind the side foot-panel to come up behind the front parcel shelf and thence to the radio. An alternative is to pass the cable through a hole in the floor and then along underneath the car to come back inside at the front. If drilling down from the back, take care not to drill into the petrol tank!

Even with low-capacitance cable, a long run from the back may introduce too much capacitance into the circuit. Most car radios have an aerial trimmer mounted so that it can be adjusted without removing the case. The receiver is aligned in the usual way by means of the internal trimmers, with the aerial trimmer near maximum, and with a dummy aerial giving the capacitance of an average car aerial.

\section*{Aerial trimmers}

When the radio is being installed, before it is screwed into place, it must be switched on and tried. The aerial trimmer is then adjusted to give the maximum output with that particular aerial, which it does by compensating for the differences between the aerial and the dummy one used in the alignment. If the capacitance of the aerial lead is too great the trimmer will not be able to compensate and it will be found that maximum gain will not be reached even with the trimmer fully unscrewed.

One way of tackling this problem is to realign the internal aerial circuits with a capacitance across the aerial socket to simulate the extra capacitance of the aerial. This may not always work satisfactorily, as tracking may be affected and optimum alignment not be attainable at all points of the scale.

There is another quite effective way of dealing with this difficulty, and that is to simply wire a small-
-continued on page 342

\section*{SUPERSOUND 13 HI-FI MONO AMPLIFIER}


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smoothing with negli-
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\title{
TAKE 2© JULIAN ANDERSON
}

IN "1C of the Month" in September 1970, Mr. Ireland said that the particular IC being dealt with should more appropriately come into the sphere of Take 20. At the time this was a bit optimistic as the cost of the device was about \(£ 1 \cdot 25\) and there were of course a number of ancillary components. Times change, however, and once again we are able to incorporate components in our circuits that would have been too expensive even a few months ago.

The IC involved is a remakable one, the MFC4000P. For an IC it is not particularly complex; it contains six transistors together with a few resistors and diodes. It now retails for only 55 p from at least two advertisers in this magazine and even with the discrete components, we are within our price limit though the loudspeaker will have to be considered as an extra.

The MFC4000P is an audio amplifier, designed for use with a 9 V battery, a \(15 \Omega\) speaker and with an output up to 250 mW . This output may not sound very much until you consider that the outputs from pocket transistor radios which can be as low as 50 mW and rarely reach the level provided by this little package. Distortion is claimed by the makers to only 0.7 per cent and with this low figure, together with the spec mentioned above, you will agree that this IC has a lot to recommend it.

The package itself has only four connections: input, output, positive and negative supply points. Both the input and the output have to be d.c. blocked and we need a volume control of course. Other than these items only one resistor and two capacitors are needed. R1 provides both a.c. and d.c. feedback from the output to the input. For greater gain it is possible to apply only d.c. feedback by using the alternative arrangement instead of this single resistor. This considerably increases the distortion but for certain applications this does not matter. The IC in this arrangement is being rather overrun and it can get very hot and almost certainly it is being run outside the manufacturer's ratings, but providing that some form of heatsink is fitted, I have found no problems in this. I have included this alteration only as an idea for an experiment and unless you know what you are doing it would be best to stick to the basic circuit.

The package itself is very small, under \({ }_{4} \mathrm{in}\). square, and the other components need not be large. One way of constructing this circuit is to glue the IC to the volume control-cum-on-off switch and mount the other components around it. The complete amplifier will then be little larger than the volume control itself. It is as well to use a double pole switch; only one pole need be used but the other tags can be used as a firm anchoring point for the output. If this is not done the whole strain of the loudspeaker lead would be taken by the small tag on the body of the IC-not very good practice!

The amplifier has a very high frequency response and to prevent h.f. instability a small capacitor, C2, is wired from the negative line to the input. This may or may not be needed but if problems are encountered it should certainly be included.

No. 39
I.C. AUDIO AMPLIFIER


Fig. 1 : (a) The complete circuit of the amplifier, (b) an alternative arrangement to replace R1 but see text, (c) the lead identification viewed from the top.



Quiescent current drain is only about 3.5 mA , though this rises to 60 mA or more on peaks and a substantial battery such as a PP9 is needed to drive the unit. The power supply described in the last Take 20 can also be used.


\section*{2O+2O WATT I.C. STEREO} AMPLIFIER

\section*{RICHARD MANN}

\section*{Continued from the July issue.}
(10) Place capacitors C22 and C23 (these will have insulating sleeves) in position and fix down with the capacitor clip. The capacitors rely largely on a snug fit between the transformer and the dividing plate to keep them from slipping around but a thin piece of foam rubber under the clip helps to make the anchoring more positive.
(11) Assemble the mains switch and neon indicator on the front panel.
(12) Fit the jack socket for the headphones to the sub-front panel and use as many of the fibre spacing washers as are necessary to fill the space between the sub-front panel and the front panel.
(13) Feed the leads from the neon indicator through the sub-front panel and screw the front panel to the upper pair of chassis hank bushes with spacers between the panels so that the front panel clears the nuts and washers on the potentiometers. Bright headed fixing screws are recommended since the heads shown on the front panel.
(14) Finally screw in the fixing nut of the jack socket. The control knobs can now be fitted and the final wiring completed.
Illustrations of the final wiring are given in Figs. 44 and 45. These should be followed, carefully, particularly whenever earth wiring is concerned.

\section*{Setting up}

If a fixed resistor has been used for R24 it should be possible to wire up the Texan and switch on! However I know from bitter experience that p.n.p. transistors sometimes get swapped with n.p.n. transistors and joints are not always as wet as they might be. So a few precautions are worth while:
(1) First the obvious-check all joints and component positions with particular care in the output stage. This is where mistakes can be expensive.
(2) To be on the safe side temporarily replace F 2 and F102 with 250 mA fuses and turn the volume control to minimum and selector to Radio.
(3) Switch S5 to the loudspeaker position but do not connect the loudspeakers.
(4) If you have an Avometer (or other suitable
test meter) available, check the power supply voltages. Across C22 and C23 there should be +32 V and -32 V respectively and across C 20 and C21 there should be +15 V and -15 V . These voltages could well vary by about \(10 \%\) due to the tolerance on the quiescent current. Also check the output voltage at the collectors of \(\operatorname{Tr} 4\) and \(\operatorname{Tr} 5\) which should be less than 10 mV .
(5) If all is well so far, disconnect fuse F2 and measure the current flowing into the output stages. This should be in the region of 30 to 100 mA .
(6) Assuming this checks correctly the loudspeakers can now be connected and a few tests made of the volume and tone controls. Even with the amplifier input circuit open the output should be completely stable at all frequencies and all settings of the controls.
(7) Assuming no problems are encountered up to this point then it safe to put back the 2A fuses and do some full power listening tests.

If a variable resistor has been used instead of R24 for setting up the current this should be turned down to a minimum resistance (fully anti-clockwise) before switching on.


Fig. 44 : Details of sockets SK4, SK5 and loudspeaker fuse mounting.


Fig. 45: Power supply wiring details and component positioning.

Proceed with tests 1-4 above then break the wire link to the emitter of \(\operatorname{Tr} 4\) and insert a milliameter. The variable resistance can then be turned up (clockwise) until the current is set to 20 mA . This procedure is then repeated for the second channel. The wire links must of course be replaced when the meter is removed.

A word of warning to anyone with facilities for more elaborate testing of the amplifier: do be careful with the earthing arrangements of the oscilloscope, pulse generator or whatever equipment you happen to be using. It is quite easy to introduce an
extraneous earth loop into the system by connecting an oscilloscope probe across the load and an audio generator across the input resulting in a proportion of the load current flowing through the input stage earth track on the P.C.B. This will not damage the board itself, but it may well introduce low frequency instability, causing some components to "cook" as well as general alarm and despondency. My own technique is to remove the mains earth connections from all the test equipment (groans from RoSPA!) and to clip the 'scope probe earths to the earth link on the input DIN sockets (SKI-3).


Fig. 46 : Exploded view of the metalwork. Note the addition of the three metal strip spacers introduced between the sub front panel and chassis. These have been introduced to facilitate easier mounting of the printed circuit board.

\section*{Heatsink}

In the interests of size, economy and simplicity the Texan was designed with normal domestic operating conditions in mind rather than for extended tests on continuous sine wave inputs. This mainly affects the power supply and heatsink since the basic amplifier is quite capable of supplying a continuous 25 watt from both channels simultaneously.

In the prototype it was found that the heatsink ran at about \(30-35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) with a moderately deafening output of Simon and Garfunkel. It will also cope with full power sinusoidal outputs for a period of ten minutes without reaching a temperature which is dangerously high for the output transistors. However, if particularly arduous conditions are anticipated the heat dissipation can be improved by adding a U-shaped bracket to the back panel of the amplifier. If this is made the width of the heat sink so that it projects about two inches away from the back of the amplifier it will fit quite neatly between the D.I.N. plugs and give a useful reduction in temperature.

Since the first article of this series was published, I have had letters from as far apart as Norway and South Africa which shows how P.W. gets around. The most recurrent query concerned the loudspeaker impedances, which can be used with the Texan so some reiteration may be in order.
Basically the amplifier is suitable for use with \(4 \Omega\), \(8 \Omega\) or \(15 \Omega\) loudspeakers. If \(15 \Omega\) speakers are used there will be a reduction in the maximum continuous sine wave output power from \(16+16 \mathrm{~W}\) to \(15+15 \mathrm{~W}\) (see Specification, Part 1). However, on speech and music there is virtually no audible difference between \(8 \Omega\) and \(15 \Omega\), power outputs since the voltage of the unregulated power supply tends to rise with \(15 \Omega\) loads, due to the smaller peak load currents thereby giving a higher power capability on intermittent inputs. There is an added bonus in that the total harmonic distortion is reduced. With \(15 \Omega\) loads it is a good idea to drop the rating of fuses F1 and F101 to 1 A .

At the other end of the scale, the higher currents required by \(4 \Omega\) loads do tend to push up the distortion (see Table 2, part II) but not to a level which would be objectionable or, indeed, audible to the great majority of listeners. It is possible to obtain full output power (i.e. equivalent to \(8 \Omega\) loading) when using \(4 \Omega\) loudspeakers. It may be necessary to increase Fl and F101 to 3A rating, but I would be inclined to leave in the 2A fuses unless they blow persistently. It all depends how loud you like your music.

When it comes to actual sound output power the most significant factor is the design of the loudspeaker itself. Some designs are notoriously ineffi-cient-particularly some of the infinite-baffle bookshelf systems. This is not to say they are bad designs -some are really excellent--but they do often need a bit more power to drive them. If you are buying new loudspeakers, the best thing is to go along to a good HiFi supplier with your slim-line Texan in hand and demand to hear the complete system before you part with any cash.

If during normal operation of the amplifier it is considered that the output transistors are running rather hot, the values of R24 and R124 may be changed to \(270 \Omega\). This will reduce the quiescent current in the output transistors. Alternatively the "purists" may use the potentiometer method outlined
earlier.
Finally, I should like to acknowledge the assitance received from Derek Skinner, who was involved in the design of the original B80 Amplifier and of Alistair Manley and Brian Howarth for their contributions to the Texan.

The Texan was originally designed in the Bedford Applications Laboratory of Texas Instruments Limited and was subsequently modified for the present series of articles with the co-operation of this magazine and Henry's Radio Limited. Several advertisements have since appeared for "complete Texan kits" and while these may be to specification, it is emphasised that to date neither Texas Instruments nor Practical Wireless have had any liaison concerning the Texan with any kit suppliers other than Henry's Radio Limited.
Henry's Radio Limited are supplying the complete kit for the Texan-to the Texas specification-at £28.50 (plus postage and packing). The teak cabinet will now be given free with all orders for complete kits. This applies also to all existing orders. The cabinet will still be available separately at \(£ 2 \cdot 75\) plus 20 p P\&P.

\section*{\(\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}\) and Electronic retailers amalgamate prior to public \\ flotation}

The Lasky Group and G. W. Smith announce that a merger agreement was concluded on Tuesday 13 June.

The merger has been effected through Audiotronic Holdings Limited, a new company which has been formed to amalgamate the Lasky's group of companies with the G. W. Smith business.

Amalgamation of the two companies has been carried out prior to a flotation on the Stock Exchange in the autumn. An Offer for Sale to the public of shares in Audiotronics Limited is being arranged through merchant bankers Singer \& Friedlander.

Under the merger agreement Audiotronics will acquire the entire capital of Lasky's Holdings Limited (parent company of the Lasky group) and Barnet Factors limited (parent company of the G. W. Smith group).

Apart from operating 14 hi-fi and electronic stores and a mail order division comprising a mailing list of 250,000 , the combined group also run a wholesale division, handling hi-fidelity and electronic equipment, components, accessories and test equipment.

Following the merger it is the intention that the two companies shall continue to trade under their separate names and maintain their individiual identities.

Profits of the combined companies last year totalled \(£ 677,000\) before depreciation and tax and a substantial increase in turnover and profit is expected during 1972.


\section*{\(\mathbb{T h e} \mathfrak{F} 200-\) Again and Jimally}

FOR some time now in "Going Back" we have been publishing snippets of information and comment on the ephemeral ST200 receiver, the main theme being-did it ever exist? We were, therefore, highly delighted to get the following letter from the great man himself, which explains all and which we hope will now end the discussion to the satisfaction of all concerned:-

Dear Sirs,
In your January 1972 "Going Back" feature, which has just come to my notice, a reader suggested that one of the ST series of set designs was withdrawn from the market because of a mistake. As he admits he cannot recollect the facts, may I say that no set design of mine contained a mistake or was withdrawn. The word "market," in any case, is inappropriate. I simply wrote articles in the technical press and readers built sets with components sold by a wide variety of firms.

There appears to have been some suggestion of a mystery about the ST200. My books of circuits went up to ST151. I then confined myself to centuries. The ST300 set of 1932 was the first of a series that ran to ST900. It was called ST300 because I had produced the popular ST100 in 1923 and, somewhat later, a littlepublicised circuit labelled ST200. The ST200 was born in and remained in obscurity, but that hardly.amounts to a mystery.

Yours faithfully, John Scott-Taggart
F.I.E.E., F.I.Mech.E., F.Inst.P.

\section*{}

Anyone who was constructing receivers in the early days of wireless was well acquainted with the name of John Scott-Taggart and the stream of progressive designs that he produced. The designs were generally free of "gimmicks" and the home constructor, using standard components, could follow the constructional articles with complete confidence.

Wing Commander John Scott-Taggart, M.C., F.I.E.E., F.I.Mech.E., F.Inst.P., far better known as "S.T.", is 75 this year. It is appropriate on this occasion to give an account of some of the pioneering activities of one who has contributed so much to the amateur movement but even more to the development of electronics.

Our personal knowledge of his work dates from 1932 when he designed the S.T. 300 , the first of a highly popular annual set designs. But this was his second-wind activity. What was he up to before 1932 ? There are many sources of information, most of them printed, some of them on television and some we have dug up out of "S.T.'s" own half-forgotten archives. We shall call him "S.T." throughout. He was so well known that in 1926 a letter from abroad addressed simply "S.T., England" reached him at once. He calls this notoriety rather than fame and growls that it has smothered his far more important work as a professional radio engineer.

Let's see what he's done for the amateur and serious experimenter first. He became an amateur himself in 1911. He acquired a transmitting licence (call-sign UX, later LUX!) and figured in the Gamage directory of 1913. His name first appeared in print when he showed his equipment at a school exhibition in Bolton in July 1912. In July 1913 the account of a school camp radio station appeared in the national press. In the December 1914 issue of 'Wireless World he described his first receiver design. It was the first


Amateur radio station LUX, dssigned, built and operated by S.T., after being licensed in 1911.
of some 800 articles in British and foreign journals. In December 1914, as a boy of 17, he joined the Army and was a sergeant-instructor of signalling at just 18. He went to France as an infantryman but after going to a Wireless School at G.H.Q. he was given a commission in the Royal Engineers. He was privileged to work in the laboratory of Major Stanley and learnt, as he has said, "all about valves"-then a development practically unknown to the general public.

The rest of the war he spent as a wireless officer at the front, gaining the Military Cross and a Mention in Despatches for gallant and distinguished service. In spite of his active service, he contributed --starting in 1917-a series of "excellent articles" on valve techniques. The description appears in the preface to a book by Fleming-the father of the valve.


Top view of one of the famous series of receivers designed by S.T., the ST300 of 1932.

His compulsion to write and explain has lasted "S.T.'s" whole radio career. In 1921 appeared a monumental book "Thermionic Tubes in Radio Telegraphy and Telephony" with its 460 pages and nearly as many illustrations. Some dozen textbooks have come from his pen, excluding manuals written for the Royal Navy in later years.

On demobilisation in 1919 S.T. got his first civilian job-as head of valve manufacture in the Ediswan Company. He designed for them the first valves made expressly for the amateur experimenter. These were marketed in the period 1919/1920 and the types were called ES2 and ES4.

From 1918 onwards, S.T. patented many valves and valve circuits. Some thirty patents were sold to Marconi's, Radio Communication Company, Telefunken (Germany), La Radio Technique (largest makers of valves in France), Ediswan, Canadian Marconi Company, Commercial Cable Company (USA), Hazeltine Corporation (USA) and other concerns. His expert knowledge of patent work led to his becoming, in May 1920, Head of the Patent Department of the Radio Communication Companythen Marconi's great rivals; he also occupied the same position simultaneously with Mullard's. When Mullard's were sued by Marconi's for alleged infringement of their valve patents, S.T. was involved up to the neck in a legal battle that ended in a Mullard victory. The valve was free. As a patent expert, he advised many leading companies in the world-especially those in competition with Marconi companies. He was later chief radio patent consultant to HMV, now part of EMI.

But what of his interest in the wireless amateur? He was a very active member of the Wireless Society of London (which at the end of 1922 became the Radio Society of Great Britain) and was made a member of its Committee in 1920. In 1922 he was one of the committee that extracted from the Post-master-General permission for the Marconi Company to broadcast from Writtle (near Chelmsford) half-anhour a week! Half-an-hour! Such was the opposition both to broadcasting and the amateur. This was the start of broadcasting as we know it. That it was due to amateur pressure is proved by the PostmasterGeneral's official statement that this broadcasting was "for the benefit of the wireless societies". But, meanwhile, in the USA broadcasting had begun in earnest and Britain followed. The British Broadcasting Company was formed and the flood-gates that the amateur had prized open a few inches were flung wide open. There followed a boom-but it was led by the 30,000 amateur experimenters. Without them to act as a lever, the general public would have taken far longer to get round to broadcasting.

S.T., in 1972.

John Scott-Taggart, amongst others, was there at the right moment to instruct the growing public. He formed his own publishing organisation Radio Press Limited, which published five radio journals. The first appeared on 9th January 1923-Modern Wireless, a monthly magazine. It was in the June 1923 issue that the ST100 circuit was published and 100,000 sets are known to have been built to this design.

The battle for the amateur movement was not over. There was much hostility from set manufacturers and the Post Office. S.T. offered a large sum to the Radio Society of Great Britain to fight for the legal rights of the experimenter. Later there were threats of patent actions against those who built their own sets. S.T. publicly undertook to defend at his company's expense any experimenter who was sued for patent infringement. The scare died down.

At the end of 1926 S.T. retired-at 29 years of age! He was called to the Bar in June 1928 but never used his wig and gown. In 1932 he was asked to design sets for Amalgamated Press Limited, the company to which he had sold his periodicals. The "Return of John Scott-Taggart" went with a bang and the first explosion was the ST300.
continued on page 350


For our valve enthusiasts-a relatively simple but efficient receiver intended to cover the short wave bands but additional coils permit reception on medium and long waves. A high i.f. of 1.6 MHz gives good second channel selectivity while the associated crystal filter will provide adequate selectivity whether the mode of reception is a.m., c.w. or s.s.b. The use of easily obtainable and standard components greatly facilitates the alignment procedure once the receiver is completed.



\section*{Reproduction crystal set}

Our nostalgia special! Few of our readers will remember the techniques used in the early twenties for receiving wireless telegraphy (as radio was then called) but the crystal sets of those days did work and the materials can still be obtained. This crystal set duplicates exactly the circuits and techniques used in the very earliest days of radio. And who knows, you may be able to hear the 50 th anniversary broadcasts on the BBC in November on our Reproduction Crystal Set!



A high precision enlarger timer is essential for good printing from negatives and this one is truly a "Rolis Royce" version with a range from 1 to 110 seconds in switched 1 second intervals and with an accuracy of 5 per cent. It has excellent "repeatability" and the stability is first class.

PLUS MANY OTHER CONSTRUCTIONAL ARTICLES
AND ALL THE REGULAR
FEATURES. BE CERTAIN NOT TO
MISS THE NEXT ISSUE. PRICE 20p


THE oscilloscope is probably one of the most versatile electronic testing instruments in existence, for it will not only measure amplitudes of a.c. or d.c. voltage but will display for visual examination the waveforms or fluctuations associated with them i.e., variations in amplitude over a period of time and at repetition frequencies ranging from zero (d.c.) to the high Megahertz ranges.

It is not intended to explain how the oscilloscope itself operates as many articles have been devoted to this and there are a number of text books which deal admirably with the subject. It should be mentioned, however, that commercial oscilloscopes are usually designed for specific applications, ranging from general workshop use for audio and television servicing, to highly sophisticated and expensive laboratory instruments with bandwidths extending to 4 GHz and beyond. There are also 'd.c.' 'scopes which directly measure and display stationary or slowly fluctuating voltages from a few millivolts to 1000 V or more as well as alternating voltages of very slow repetition rate or up to very high frequencies.
amplifier testing, audio frequency comparison and modulation, etc., and so will exclude any that apply to video which are dealt with in Television and in text books such as 'Servicing with the Oscilloscope' by Gordon J. King. Even so there are a large number of audio and other applications that cannot be mentioned or illustrated because of space limitation. It is hoped that the examples given will at least prove helpful to those new to the oscilloscope whilst others may simply serve to illustrate the versatility of the instrument and provide a few new ideas for those already well practised in the art of oscillography.

All the photographs are real oscillograms; they are not redrawn. Some have been taken by direct projection of the display onto bromide photographic paper, hence the 'black on white' illustrations, whilst the rest are by normal film and print photography (white on black). Oscillogram photography is in itself quite a fascinating subject but there is not room to deal with it here.

\section*{OSCILLOSCOPE ESSENTIALS}

It is important with any oscilloscope that the


Fig. 1: A 1 kHz sine wave illustrating good linearity.


Fig. 2: The timebase waveform (above) and the flyback suppression (below) in the PW Workshop Oscilloscope.


Fig. 3: Half a cycle of a 10 kHz square-wave applied direct to a 'scope.

General purpose servicing oscilloscopes are not all that expensive when one considers their usefulness and have many applications in audio work, as well as television. The "P.W. Workshop Oscilloscope" described in Practical Wireless April and May 1971 issues (which unfortunately are no longer available) has been used for some of the examples shown; the rest have been taken from a Cossor Model 1049 Mk III double beam d.c. 'scope. Good secondhand double beam and d.c. instruments can be obtained at quite reasonable prices and have many applications beyond the usual display of a.c. waveforms as will be shown.

The various applications described and illustrated are confined to the lower frequencies e.g., audio
amplifiers and timebase generator perform correctly and that some form of calibration is available, i.e., that the controls are calibrated or that there are calibration marks on the c.r.t. screen. The latter are usually contained on a thin perspex or celluloid graticle placed over the screen. For examination of repeating waveforms, i.e., sine and square-waves, etc., it is essentital that each timebase produces a linear \(X\) (horizontal) deflection. The example given in Fig. 1 is a 1 kHz sine wave displayed on the \(P . W\). Workshop Oscilloscope. Note the equal spacing between each cycle. This is because the timebase voltage itself is linear; actual timebase waveform (Fig. 2A) and flyback suppression pulse (Fig. 2B).


Wide frequency response in the \(Y\) (vertical) amplifier is also an essential feature and the example given in Fig. 3 shows a little over one half cycle of a 10 kHz square-wave displayed on the P.W. Workshop 'Scope with the highest but one timebase range. It is equally important when using an oscilloscope not to overload the \(Y\) amplifier input. The result of doing so is shown in Fig. 4 in which positive clipping of a sinewave is occurring. If the input signal is too large it should first be attenuated.
Two common faults that can occur, particularly with home constructed 'scopes, are hum pick-up in the \(Y\) amplifier as shown in Fig. 5 and crosstalk between the \(Y\) amplifier and timebase amplifier and generator as shown in Fig. 6. The first fault, hum pick up, might make it difficult to synchronize the timebase and also ascertain any hum level in the signal being checked. The second fault simply produces distortion in the display of the waveform being examined.

Fig. 6: Crossialh between the timebase and \(Y\) amplifier.

Fig. 7: Simple differentiating circuit for obtaining marker pips from a square-wave.


CALIBRATION
With a.c. coupled 'scopes, calibration of the \(Y\)


Fig. 4 : Result of overloading the \(Y\) amplifier showing positive clipping.


Fig. 5: The result of hum in the \(Y\) amplifier
amplifier can be carried out by using a combination of screen graticule markings and gain control settings to denote different peak-to-peak amplitudes of signals fed to the \(Y\) amplifier.

Time-base calibration is a little more difficult but can be obtained by means of marker pips derived from square-waves of known frequency. First the square-wave must be differentiated by the simple circuit shown in Fig. 7, with the C (usually small) and \(R\) (usually a few thousand ohms adjusted to produce the positive and negative going pips as in Fig. 8B. Either the positive or negative pips can be rectified out with a diode across \(R\) leaving defined single pips as in Fig. 9A.


Fig. 8: Waveform A shows a square-wave while B shows the differentiated output.


The next procedure is to mark the screen with dots (with indian ink) as in Fig. 10.

The setting of the timebase controls must be noted, or left set, as any alteration of the timebase speed will. render the calibration inaccurate. This method is more suitable for short term testing, for example, to find the rise time of a square-wave as shown in Fig. 11 in which \(10 \mu \mathrm{~S}\) markers are derived from a 100 kHz square-wave. The rise time of the squarewave shown from the 10 per cent to 90 per cent points on the leading edge is approximately \(1 \mu \mathrm{~S}\).

\section*{FREQUENCY COMPARISON}

The Lissajous method for frequency comparison may well be a technique unknown to those who have never used an oscilloscope but is a simple enough way of determining, for example, the frequency of an oscillator. A calibrated oscillator and oscilloscope are required but the 'scope must have inputs to both
known frequency was 50 Hz and the unknown twice that frequency ( 100 Hz ). If the loops were lying sideways (turn the page round) then the unknown would have been the known frequency divided by two or 25 Hz .

Further examples are shown in Figs. 14 and 15 which display 3 and 4 loops respectively. The three loop display is vertical and the known frequency 50 Hz . The unknown is therefore the known frequency times three or 150 Hz . The four loop display will then be 200 Hz .

\section*{BRILLIANCE MODULATION}

If pulses applied to the c.r.t. grid are directly related in frequency to signals coupled to the \(Y\) input, the result will be blanked out portions of the display as in Fig. 16. The pulses to the grid must be of sufficient intensity and in the case of Fig. 16 the Y display is a 50 Hz sine-wave and as each half cycle


Fig. 10: By putting indian ink marks over the pips, the screen can be calibrated.


Fig. 13: A two-to-one Lissajous pattern.


Fig. 11: \(10 \mu \mathrm{~S}\) marker pips used for measuring the rise time of a square-wave.


Fig. 14: A three-to-one pattern.


Fig. 12: A Lissajous circle.


Fig. 15: A four-to-one frequency ratio.
the \(X\) and \(Y\) plates, either directly, or via \(X\) and \(Y\) amplifiers. The timebase must be switched off (the P.W. Workshop Oscilloscope has these facilities). The calibrated oscillator can be connected to, say, the \(X\) input and its output set to produce a short horizontal trace. The signal of unknown frequency is connected to the \(Y\) input to produce about the same amount of vertical deflection.

The calibrated oscillator is now slowly adjusted around the expected frequency of the unknown until a circle is produced as in Fig. 12. When the circle is stationary, or nearly so, the frequency of both signal sources will be the same, i.e., the unknown will be that of the calibrated. It may happen that the frequency of the unknown is outside the range of the calibrated source in which case multiples of the circles can be used to determine frequency. In Fig. 13 two loops are visible and in this case the
is missing the pulses to the c.r.t. grid are also 50 Hz . Remember that only the negative going half cycles of the signals to the c.r.t. grid will produce the blanking effect. A further example is shown in Fig. 17 in which the \(Y\) input signal is 50 Hz and the blanking pulses about 350 Hz .

Fig. 16: Brilliance modulation with a one-to-one ratio.



Fig. 17: Brilliance modulation with about a seven-to-one ratio.


Fig. 20: Greater than 100 per cent modulation resulting in top and bottom clipping.


Fig. 18: A shows a sine-wave, \(B\) shows the same signal modulating an r.f. carrier to about 50 per cent.


Fig. 21 : Gross over modulation resulting in squared pulses. Such a signal will produce severe harmonics.


Fig. 19: 80 per cent modulation with some clipping.


Fig. 22: A complex waveform due to stray coupling.

\section*{RF MODULATION}

Amplitude modulation of radio frequency signals by audio frequency signals is well known by amateur radio enthusiasts but, judging by the side band splatter frequently heard on the amateur transmitting bands, it is pretty obvious that few ever monitor the modulation level. Modulation can be displayed in two ways but if the 'scope has a Y amplifier with a sufficiently wide bandwidth (the P.W. 'scope will cope with \(1 \cdot 8 \mathrm{MHz}\) ) then it may be simply a case of coupling some of the modulated r.f. signal to the Y input, taking care not to overload it.
The first example shown in Fig. 18 displays the modulating audio sine-wave at 1 kHz and the modulation at approximately 50 per cent (Fig. 18B). In Fig. 19 modulation is at approximately 80 per cent but there is slight clipping which could be due to insufficient r.f. drive power or limiting in the modulator itself. Another example is given in Fig. 20 which shows modulation at well over 100 per cent plus top and bottom clipping. The r.f. amplifier is also failing to maintain power on positive peaks. Gross over modulation is shown in Fig. 21 in which the audio signal is squared resulting in squared pulses from the transmitter. Speech modulation, allowed to square in this fashion, would produce spurious side bands all over and outside any amateur radio band allocation.
Finally, don't be fooled by a display like that shown in Fig. 22 in which the modulation is 100 per cent but phase shift, due to stray coupling, external to the 'scope, is producing the distorted positive going modulation envelopes as well as distortion in the modulating audio signal.

\section*{SQUARE-WAVE TESTS}

The so-called square-wave test is commonly used to check the performance of high fidelity amplifiers
and the method is to feed a square-wave of known quality to a linear input of the amplifier and then examine the amplified version with an oscilloscope. An example is given in Fig. 23 in which trace A is the input square-wave at 1 kHz with a \(1: 1\) markspace ratio and a rise time of less than \(1 \mu \mathrm{~S}\). It is important that a square-wave of this quality is used. The output from the amplifier, with tone controls neutral and filters, etc., out of circuit, is shown in trace B. Slight loss of rise time and rounded tops on the leading edges indicate some small loss of frequency response but nevertheless show that the amplifier itself still has a wide response which, in the case of the example shown, was almost flat from 15 Hz to 100 kHz . Severe rounding on the leading edge would indicate poor h.f. response whilst downward sloping to the top (left to right) and upward sloping (left to right) of the bottom, would indicate poor l.f. response.


Fig. 23: A 1:1 square-wave as applied to an amplifier (A) and as seen at the output (B). The fast rise time on the verticals means that this part of the waveform cannot be seen.

This latter test is supported by Fig. 24 which shows that the bass control has been turned to full bass cut thus reducing the l.f. response. The squarewave is still at 1 kHz and trace A is the input. On the other hand bass lift is shown by sloping in the opposite direction as in Fig. 25, trace B, which shows


Fig. 24: The applied signal (A), with the output (B), showing poor l.f. response.


Fig. 27: Boosted h.f. response resulting in overshoot


Fig. 30 : Symmetrical clipping.


Fig. 25 : Boosted I.f. response. A poorer amplifler may show some rounding of waveform \(B\) under similar conditions.


Fig. 28: Severe ringing in an amplifier.


Fig. 31: Noise and hum from an amplifier.


Fig. 26 : Poor h.f. response or full treble cut.


Fig. 29: Crossover distortion indicated by the arrows.


Fig. 32: Harmonic distortion, A shows the input while \(B\) shows the output with the fundamental signal removed.
the effect of turning the bass control to full lift, i.e., about plus 12 dB . Again the input square-wave is 1 kHz as in trace A .

The response of the treble controls can be determined in much the same way. Fig. 26 trace \(B\) shows the effect of full treble cut, i.e., by about 12 dB , whilst Fig. 27, trace B, shows the effect of full treble lift, also by about 12 dB .

The square-wave test can also show if ringing is occurring on transients; a good amplifier should not produce these. A severe case is shown in Fig. 28 in which trace \(A\) is the input at 1 kHz and trace \(B\) the amplifier output with ringing due to inductive elements within the amplifier circuitry, e.g., coupling transformers.

Another form of distortion common to audio amplifiers with complementary pair output stages is crossover distortion whereby the point of take-over between one transistor and the other does not coincide. The effect can be seen by applying a sine-wave input and is a small 'step' half-way between the positive and negative peaks. The step is often hard to detect and then only at low power levels. Listening tests
might fail to reveal a small amount of crossover distortion. The example shown in Fig. 29 is typical but is only a small amount. The steps are just visible where shown by the arrows.
Another test applied to audio amplifiers, also with a sine-wave input, is a check that symmetrical clipping can be obtained at just beyond the rated r.m.s. power output. A good example is shown in Fig. 30 in which both top and bottom have become clipped uniformly. Clipping at either top or bottom only indicates unbalance in the output stages.

The oscilloscope will also show the hum and noise content of an amplifier which, if related in terms of r.m.s. voltage to the r.m.s. voltage obtained at full power from a 1 kHz sine-wave, can be expressed in decibels as a level below the rated output. The example given in Fig. 31 shows the combined hum and noise from an amplifier (the missing portion is due to the fast camera shutter speed and the slow timebase speed). Note that the hum amplitude is greater than the noise amplitude but it is usual to measure the r.m.s. voltage of both together. For example a combined hum and noise level of 12 mV


Fig. 33 : The distortion seen on the 50 Hz mains.


Fig. 36: Waveform from a rotating tremulant loudspeaker.



Fig. 34; The effect of a voicing network in an electronic organ.


Fig. 37: Permanent record of the frequency response of an amplifier.

Fig. 39 : (left) A good low frequency squarewave. Such a display is only avallable on a d.c. coupled 'scope.

Fig. 40: (right) Using a d.c. 'scope as a voltmeter-the numbers represent volts.


Fig. 35: The integration of a square-wave signal.


Fig. 38: An alternative method of displaying the frequency response.

related to an amplifier output of 12 V both across a load of say \(8 \Omega\), would be 60 dB , i.e., the hum and noise would be 60 dB below the rated power output.

One other form of distortion is shown in Fig. 32. This is THD or total harmonic distortion but to be seen requires a THD bridge. However, it is shown for the sake of interest and the upper trace \(A\) is a 1 kHz sine-wave signal after passing through an amplifier. The lower trace \(B\) is the total harmonic distortion produced by the amplifier and in this case is about 0.3 per cent and contains mostly second harmonics. A further example, again one of interest, is that given in Fig. 33 in which trace \(A\) is ordinary 50 Hz domestic mains supply. The THD shown below in trace \(B\) looks formidable but amounts to only about 1 per cent. However, the harmonic content is complex and no doubt accounts for the fact that mains hum and its harmonics are so difficult to get rid of in amplifiers!

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

The double beam oscilloscope allows one to examine both input and output signals simultaneously, as in the case of amplifiers when the
square-wave test is applied, or when it is desired to compare the effect of a particular circuit on a given waveform. In Fig. 34 for instance the lower trace B shows the waveform being fed into an electronic organ voicing circuit whilst trace \(A\) shows the output from that circuit. A further example is given in Fig. 35 in which trace \(A\) is a square-wave and trace \(B\) the effect of integration by passing the square-wave through a CR network.

One of the advantages of any oscilloscope is that the timebase can be locked to the signal input, thus producing a stationary display of rapidly occurring waveforms. The display shown in Fig. 36 is an unusual one in that the signals had to be picked up by a microphone, amplified and then fed to the 'scope. The waveform is that produced by a rotating termulant loudspeaker (Leslie speaker) on an electronic organ. The modulation envelope is approximately 6 Hz per second.

It is not difficult to obtain a permanent record of the frequency response of an amplifier by a photographic method as shown in Fig. 37. In this case an a.c. coupled 'scope can be used in conjunction with an illuminated frequency response (log) scale which is placed over the c.r.t. screen. The signal level at
each test frequency is displayed as a ventical deflection which is the peak-to-peak amplitude. The timebase is switched off and the \(X\) shift control used to move each vertical trace to coincide with the frequency scale. The example shown is the response from a Hi-Fi amplifier.

A similar technique can be used with a double beam d.c. 'scope but in this case the signals being measured are rectified to produce a d.c. voltage to deflect the trace. No timebase is used and the scan is carried out by manual X shift control. In Fig. 38 the straight line is the output from the signal generator ( 0 dB ) and the curving line the amplifier response from 10 Hz to almost 100 kHz .- the same amplifier as used for Fig. 37 in fact.

An a.c. coupled 'scope will not normally display accurately a square-wave of very low frequency although the wave may be very symmetrical, i.e., perfeotly flat top and bottom. An a.c. 'scope will usually display it with the top and bottom sloping quite considerably. A d.c. coupled 'scope, however, will display a low frequency square-wave accurately as shown in Fig. 39 which is the 15 Hz square-wave from a good audio signal generator.

A d.c. coupled 'scope can also be used as a d.c. voltmeter because d.c. voltages applied to the input will produce direct deflection of the trace. In Fig. 40 each line is the trace deflected upward from 0 V to 5 V by 1 V intervals.

\section*{TELEVISION}

\section*{AUGUST ISSUE}

\section*{COLOUR RECEIVER}

\section*{RGB AND AUDIO MODULES}

Complete details this month of two of the colour receiver modules--the colour signal matrixing and output board and the i.c. audio output board. This is the first time than an RGB board has been presented to the constructor. The layout is not critical but care is required in the design to ensure stability and accurate black-level clamping. With these two boards we complete the signal side of the project.

\section*{SERVICING TV RECEIVERS}

The very widely used Thorn/BRC 1500 singlestandard monochrome chassis has now had time to reveal its common faults and this month Les will be telling us what goes wrong and what to look for.

\section*{SINEWAVE LINE OSCILLATORS}

You might at first think it odd to use a sinewave oscillator as the line generator stage. Sinewave oscillators have however been used for this purpose for a number of years and have the advantage of much better frequency stability. This month Keith Cummins delves into all this and gives a practical circuit for use in his popular 625-line receiver.

ON SALE JULY 17th He reports reception from the Mediterranean area of Oujda, Morocco on 593 kHz ; Nicosia, Cyprus 602 kHz ; El Gawarsha, Libya 674 kHz ; Sebaa Aioun, Morocco 701 kHz ; Corfu 1007 kHz ; Sebaa Aioun, 1043 kHz . Many local broadcasters from this part of the world are audible during the evening. Listen for Oran, Algeria on 548 kHz ; Cairo 773 kHz ; Tartus, Syria on 782 kHz ; Beirut, Lebanon 836 kHz ; Algiers 890 kHz ; Tunis 962 kHz ; Algiers 980 kHz ; El Beida, Libya 1124 kHz ; The Voice of Morocco, Tangiers on 1232 kHz ; Tripoli, Libya 1250 kHz . Stations further east that are worth looking for are Baghdad, Iraq on 760 kHz ; Radio Teheran, Iran 841 kHz ; Kermanshah, Iran 985 kHz ; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 1183 kHz .

From Seamas Davey of Collooney, Co. Sligo comes information about the new low-power local radio service in the West of Ireland. Programmes are in the Irish language and are on the air daily from 1800 hrs until 2000 hrs GMT on 529 kHz and 1250 kHz . Reception reports should go to Radio na Gaeltachta, Casla, Connemara, Eire.
Richard Coyle of Glasgow has a Lafayette KT340 and a medium wave loop antenna. Between 0100hrs and 0300 hrs GMT he has logged CJON St John's, Newfoundland on 930 kHz ; CBA Moncton, N.B. Canada on 1070 kHz ; Radio Sutatenza, Colombia on 960 kHz ; Radio Margarita, Venezuela 1020 kHz ; Radio Globo 1180 kHz and Radio Tupi 1280 kHz , both located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. South Americans are at their best in summer, those in Brazil being particularly prominent during the hour before sunrise. The cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro have a number of commercially owned outlets that are heard regularly in the U.K. Portuguese is the language and call signs, although allocated, are seldom used. Try for Radio Record 1000 kHz ; Radio Tupi 1040 kHz ; Radio Nacional 1100 kHz ; in Sao Paulo. From Rio de Janeiro there are Radio Mundial 860 kHz ; Radio Journal 940 kHz ; Radio Nacional 980 kHz ; Radio Globo 1180 kHz ; Radio Tupi 1280 kHz .

Two high power outlets in Buenos Aires, Argentina can nearly always be heard. These are LR1 Radio el Mundo on 1070 kHz and LR3 Radio Belgrano on 950 kHz . Others to look for when conditions for reception from this area are good, include CX12 Radio Oriental Montevideo, Uruguay on 810 kHz ; CX16 Radio Carve, Montevideo 850 kHz ; LR4 Radio Splendid, Buenos Aires 910 kHz ; CX28 Radio Imparcial, Montevideo 1090 kHz ; LT2 Radio Splendid, Rosario 1230 kHz ; LS6 Radio America, Buenos Aires 1350 kHz .

\footnotetext{
Send logs and information about the Medium Waves to the writer at 132 Segars Lane, Southport, PR8 3JG.
}


This month we describe a simpler and smaller version of the comprehensive audio signal generator dealt with in the July issue of PW. A discussion on the design of audio attenuators is followed by constructional details of a practical unit with switchable attenuation from 0 to 39 dB .


THE full audio generator described last month is thought to be a very suitable one for a large number of applications, but despite its relatively small size, it occurred to the author that an even smaller design, almost of pocket size, would be found extremely useful to service engineers etc. who prefer to work on audio equipment away from their main workshop.

Accordingly, a second instrument was constructed omitting the square wave generator and coarse level output attenuator. This enabled the generator to be built in a box only half the size of the previous design. With no coarse attenuator now available, for levels of signal below 100 mV , it is desirable to use an external attenuator, rather than attempt to set the instrument's fine level control for such very small output.


With a little ingenuity, an even smaller unit could no doubt be made, perhaps only \(\mathbf{1}_{2} \mathrm{in}\). in depth, the generator then resulting could truly be called pocket-size but would still retain the excellent stability and purity of waveform of the original.

\section*{CIRCUIT}

The simpler oscillator circuit Fig. 1 follows, in principle, that of the larger instrument described last month, that is, amplitude stabilisation is provided in the same way, using the voltage variable resistance characteristic of the 2 N 5245 f.e.t. as a means of controlling the gain of ICl. Frequency determination is provided by VR1 together with the appropriate capacitor Cl to C 3 and C 4 to C 6 , as selected by two poles of S1, while the time constant of the amplitude stabilising circuit is similarly selected by the third pole of S1.

As with the larger unit, any temporary increase in the sine wave output of ICl results in a larger negative d.c. voltage appearing across Cl 10 to C12; a proportion of this latter voltage is impressed on the gate of the f.e.t. so increasing its effective resistance. This has the effect of increasing the amount of negative feedback around ICI, which of course reduces the gain of that amplifier, so counteracting the increase in sine wave output originally noted. The actual level of this output is determined by the particular values of all the circuit elements employed. The f.e.t. especially is liable to vary from sample to sample and so VR2 is used to set the output to the required level.

The variable resistor VR3 is adjusted to give sufficient, and only just sufficient, positive feedback for the circuit to oscillate reliably, and is set up so that a constant output is obtained at all settings of VRI, without distortion of the output waveform.


A Fig. 1. Circuit of the simplified audio signal generator.

Once set, the range of control of the negative feedback is sufficient to ensure stability.

Only a straightforward potential divider attenuator is provided in this simpler oscillator, so that when the output level is varied, so then is the output impedance varied also. For very low levels of output an external attenuator is best employed and this should also be done if the output impedance is required to be kept constant for any reason. A suitable \(20 \mathrm{~dB} 600 \Omega\) attenuator is shown in Fig. 2.


Fig. 2. Circuit of a \(20 \mathrm{~dB} 600 \Omega\) attenuator suitable for use with almost any signal generator.


In other respects the smaller oscillator will be found to be as effective as its larger companion, as well as being a very portable source of audio frequency signals.

\section*{CONSTRUCTION}

The general method of construction is similar to that used in the larger model of the generator except that the die cast box now measures only \(4^{5}{ }_{8} \times 3^{5}{ }_{8} \times 2^{1}{ }_{4} \mathrm{in}\). The circuit board, Fig. 4, is attached to the lid while the remainder of the components are fitted in the box itself, Fig. 3.

\section*{TESTING}

The setting up of the generator follows the same procedure as described last month for the sine wave part of the circuit. However the essentials of the alignment are given again.

With construction complete, before plugging in the i.c., use a voltmeter to check that, at each of the input pins of the holder, i.e. pins 4 and 5 , there is half supply volts. These readings should with two new batteries, be +9 V or so, relative to battery negative (chassis). Any large departure from this value indicates the presence of a fault of some


Fig. 3. The larger components are fitted in the die cast box, left, with the remaining components mounted on the lid, right.

[006082]

The completed circuit board is mounted using a piece of thin foam plastic as insulator.

Fig. 4. Reverse of the circuit board indicating breaks required in the copper rails.
kind; correction must be carried out before insertion of the i.c.

Now fit ICl and check its output potential at pin 10 . It should lie close to +9 V relative to chassis. If all is well, VR3 can be adjusted for optimium performance.


Fig. 5. A meter capable of giving a clear indication of about \(100 \mu \mathrm{~A}\) is required in the test set-up.

To do this, the test set-up of Fig. 5 is required to monitor the output of ICl. S1 is set to the middle range and VR1 to mid travel. With VR3 in its extreme anti-clockwise position, advance it slowly until the meter starts to indicate. Further advancement will give a rising meter reading which will start to level off as VR3 is rotated further; stop at this point.

Now swing VR1 over its total range whilst continuing to monitor ICl output. The reading should be constant, indicating a good setting of VR1 but if the meter reading is not constant, slight re-adjustment of VR3 is called for. The specification calls for the output level to be within \(1_{2} \mathrm{~dB}\) either way which amounts to a total permitted variation in meter reading of about \(11 \%\) as VR1 is swung from one end to the other.

The actual level of the output signal depends on the particular values of the components employed, especially the specimen of f.e.t. used. Accordingly, transfer the test set-up to the output terminals, which should be loaded with \(600 \Omega\). Set VR4 to maximum output and S2 to the 1V range; adjust VR2 for a reading of \(80 \mu \mathrm{~A}\) indicating a level of 1 V r.m.s. With some specimens of the f.e.t. called for, it may not be possible to obtain 1V r.m.s. in this way, in which case a slight alteration in the value of R15 should enable the correct level to be arrived at.


\section*{\(\star\) components list}


With IC1 functioning correctly, an oscilloscope can be used, if available, to examine the output sine wave. It should be excellent at all settings of the controls.

Lack of output, or a large rise in output, at any setting of VR1, other than that used when setting up VR3 probably indicates a fault in the amplitude stabilisation circuitry.

Calibration of the frequency scale can be done by comparison with an existing audio signal generator, either by means of a Lissajou figure on an oscilloscope or by listening simultaneously to both generators. It is possible to determine when both signals are at the same frequency by this latter means, especially if the operator has some musical appreciation.

Audio signals of a very high degree of frequency accuracy are available to everyone with a radio or TV set.

\section*{ATTENUATORS}

A glance inside the workroom of any enthusiastic amateur constructor in the field of electronics will reveal the presence of a number of items of test equipment, the quantity and complexity of them depending largely on the experience and depth of knowledge of the owner.

Thus, from a multi-range testmeter likely to be found belonging to even the rawest beginner, we move to the laboratory-like instruments of the advanced constructor, probably including signal generators, a valve voltmeter and perhaps an oscilloscope, along with other items depending on the owner's special interests. However, how often do we see a calibrated attenuator?
No professional laboratory would dream of being
without an accurate attenuator, so why is it that the amateur constructor seems to think differently?

Is it a question of the lack of availability of commercially manufactured units at reasonable prices, coupled with the lack of information for home construction? If the latter, this article seeks to put that right, with an outline of the simple theory, how to calculate component values, constructional details of a \(0-39 \mathrm{~dB}\) attenuator, followed by an example of its use in a typical audio measurement.
```

Specification
Attenuation: 0 to 39 dB in 1 dB steps. Impedance: 600 R .
Frequency Range: DC to at least 80 kHz . Input: from either $10 k \Omega$ or $600 \Omega$ source
Output: to either 5 k 2 or more or 6002 load.
input level: at $600 \Omega$ input; up to 8.6 V rim.s. at all settings but greater at low settings, e.a. 10V f.m.s. at 6dB.
input level: at 10ks input; up to 35V r.m.s. at all settings.

```


The die cast box carries all the components. The three switches provide any attenuation between 0 and 39 dB .

\section*{BASIC CIRCUITS}

First, just what is an attenuator? In its simplest form, it consists of just two resistances arranged as in Fig. 1, so that:-
\[
\mathrm{Vo}=\frac{\mathrm{R}_{2}}{\mathrm{R}_{1}+\mathrm{R}_{2}}
\]

This very simple attenuator has the merit of simplicity but the disadvantage that the impedance seen by the signal source (to the left in Fig. 1) is different from the impedance seen by the load (to the right in Fig. 1). Accordingly, since the input and output impedances of this attenuator are necessarily different, accurate matching is impossible. Moreover, as the ratio of \(V_{o}\) to \(V_{i}\) is altered, by altering the values of R1 and R2, these input and output impedances change, so further disturbing matching.

A much better arrangement is that given in Fig. 2, where the impedances seen at both the input and output are equal, provided that the resistor values are calculated according to the following equations:
\[
R_{1}=R_{3}=Z\left[\frac{N+1}{N-1}\right] \text { and } R_{2}=Z\left[\frac{N^{2}-1}{2 N}\right]
\]


Fig. 1, lop left, shows the simplest form of attenuator. Fig. 2, top right the \(\pi\) pad provides a better match of impedances. Fig. 3, bottom left is a \(T\) network while Fig. 4, bottom right, is the alternative bridged-T network.
where \(Z\) is the input and output impedance and \(N\) is \(V_{1} /\) Vo.

Note that if the attenuation is quoted in dB (as is usual) then \(D=20 \log N\).

Such a network, or pad, is known as a \(\pi\) pad.
An alternative solution to the problem of providing a known loss at a fixed impedance is the \(T\) pad, see Fig. 3. Here: -
\[
\mathbf{R}_{1}=\mathbf{R}_{3}=Z\left[\frac{N-1}{N+1}\right] \text { and } \mathbf{R}_{2}=Z\left[\frac{2 N}{N^{2}-1}\right]
\]

Either a \(\pi\) or a T pad may be used in any particular case; the choice of which to use would normally depend on the values of resistance that had been calculated, one pad perhaps having more suitable or standard values than the other. Resistors of \(5 \%\) tolerance are usually adequate, any departure from the calculated value then giving rise to no more than a \(5 \%\) mis-match, and only a very small attenuation difference.

One other type of attenuator working between constant impedances is the bridged-T, Fig. 4, where:-
\[
\mathbf{R}_{1}=\mathbf{R}_{4}=\mathbf{Z} \text { and } \mathbf{R}_{2}=\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{~N}-1) \text { and } \mathrm{R}_{3}=\frac{\mathrm{Z}}{\mathrm{~N}-1}
\]


Fig. 5. Switched attenuator for 3, 6 or \(9 d B\). A practical circuit would use preferred value resistors.

This type of pad can have some very inconveniently low values for R3 and very large values for R2 when N is large, and uses one more resistor compared to the \(\pi\) and T pads, but note that only two of these resistors need to be altered to alter the attenuation, which is sometimes an advantage, see Fig. 5. Here, a choice of 3,6 or 9 dB is available,


Fig. 6. Practical design for the attenuator illustrated, incorporating \(\pi\) and \(T\) pads.
using eight resistors and a switch of only two poles.
The practical design for an attenuator, presented below, takes advantage of this simplification, compared to the use of \(\pi\) and T pads, although this is done only for the lower values of attenuation. Resistor values called for in the larger attenuation section would be rather larger, using a bridged-T, and the stray capacities associated with such resistors could tend to modify the response of the attenuator at the higher frequencies. Accordingly, \(\pi\) and T pads are used, see Fig. 6.

The total attenuation available, at an impedance of \(600 \Omega\), is 39 dB , made up as follows. The first pad is a bridged-T, with a two pole rotary switch used to select \(2,4,6\) or 8 dB of attenuation. This is followed by a \(1 \mathrm{~dB} \pi\) pad, either selected or by-passed by the slide switch. Finally, there are three separate pads, of 10,20 and 30 dB attenuation respectively, with a second two pole rotary switch employed to bring in one complete section at a time.

Note that while the 10 and 30 dB pads are T section, a \(\pi\) section is used for the 20 dB pad. This was done in the present design as the resistor values calculated for a 20 dB T pad turned out to lie exactly mid-way between two preferred \(5 \%\) values; to eliminate any errors from the use of resistors either \(5 \%\) too high or \(5 \%\) too low in value, a change to a \(\pi\) section was made. As noted earlier, T and \(\pi\) sections are interchangeable.

Two input circuits are provided, one connecting directly to the pads for \(600 \Omega\) inputs, the other being used for signals fed from an impedance of \(10 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) e.g., the output of some signal generators. The simple matching pad used to connect this high impedance input to the \(600 \Omega\) attenuator presents an impedance of \(10 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) to the signal source and \(600 \Omega\) to the pads which follow. Of course, a loss occurs in this matching process amounting to some 18 dB . Because of the change of impedance, this represents a reduction in voltage by a factor of \(17 \cdot 4\).

The output circuits are also duplicated, in that one is arranged to have a dummy load connected, the other having no such load provided.

\section*{CONSTRUCTION}

The actual form of construction employed can depend, to a large extent, on the availability of a suitable housing for the attenuator, but in any event it should be a metal box of some kind that can be

[010.0683]
Flg. 7. Component layout. All resistors are \(\frac{1}{8} W 5 \%\), S1 is 2-pole 5 -way, S2 is a 2-pole 2-way slide switch and S3 is 2-pole 4-way.
earthed, via the input and output jacks, for screening purposes. The author's prototype uses a robust diecast box, \(43_{4} \times 33_{4} \mathrm{in}\). The layout of the front panel and position of the four jacks (two for input and two for output) is clear from the photographs and drawings, Fig. 7.
With this external layout, the disposition of the resistors in the interior, using the switch terminals where possible, is fairly straightforward. A tagstrip may be used, if found to be convenient, for mounting some of the resistors.
As for the resistors themselves, the use of \(1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}\) components of as tight a tolerance as practicable is recommended. The author used \(5 \%\) resistors, which most likely gives rise to about \(3 \%\) overall mis-match and a very small attenuation error, say \(l_{4} \mathrm{~dB}\), so that the use of, say, \(2 \%\) tolerance resistors at greater expense is hardly justified. As the specification shows, using \(1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}\) resistors limits the maximum input signal (at the \(600 \Omega\) input) to \(8 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~V}\) r.m.s. If the constructor envisages that he will require to apply a greater signal level, \(1_{4} \mathrm{~W}\) or \({ }_{2} \mathrm{~W}\) resistors can be used, as appropriate.

Inputs and outputs to the attenuator are by 3.5 mm . jacks, with some use made of the contacts which are opened by the insertion of the jack plug. At the \(600 \Omega\) input this contact is arranged to remove the \(620 \Omega\) resistor which forms part of the high impedance matching network, for if this component
-continued on page 350


\title{
TRANSISTOR CIRCUIRYY tor meginners PART 9
}

\section*{\(E\) and \(O\) not \(E\)}

Part 8 of this series was held over from the May issue of \(P W\), partly through illness which delayed the contribution, and partly because perceptive readers had jumped swiftly on one or two errors, a few omissions, and some arguable propositions. It would be expedient, if shaming, to begin this article with an attempt to put matters right.

Those readers who wrote, and are champing at the bit for an answer, please read on. . . .

Mr. Sharpies, of Widnes, Lancs, hits upon one very common cause of complaint. "Most books on electronics I have locked at", he says, "contain mostly mathematics, with very little explanation of the operation of circuits." He wants a recommendation of specific books to meet his needs. Many other readers voice this plea, but all give different outlines of their needs. There just are not enough specific books on the market to satisfy such narrow requirements. Authors set out, quite honestly, to appeal to as wide a readership as they can, while giving all the information they are able in the space that is available. It is no easy task: believe me, I speak with feeling. (Mr. Hellyer is the author of "Tape Recorders" and "Radio Technician's Bench Manual", published by Fountain Press, as well as "Questions and Answers on Radio and Television", published by Butterworths, and "Tape Recorder Servicing Manual", now out of print, originally published by Newnes.)

There have been a number of books published on transistor circuitry, with hardly any mathematics, but Mr. Sharples and others ask for "books on electronic circuit design" and this cannot be done without some recourse to arithmetic.

I will not deign to call it mathematics, for none of the formulae used in this series of articles should be beyond the resources of a twelve-year old; and in all cases, we have "worked" the examples through, leaving very little to be taken for granted.

But on one score, I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Sharples. There is very little "explanation of circuits" in the literature available. Poor Michael beat his brains out when preparing his piece on bootstrapping, which will follow. Between us, we
combed the libraries of Bristol and could not find a satisfactory explanation that tallied with our own findings. So may I anticipate any challenge to our text by asking critics to supply supporting chapter and verse?

\section*{Input resistance}

Next we come to the redoubtable Mr. Skidmore, of Gatley, Cheshire, and, to some extent on the same subject, Mr. Fletcher of Kingston, Surrey. Both find faults with Part 6, which appeared in the March 1972 issue of \(P W\).

Factually, both are right in challenging Fig. 31. In the preparation for publication, the caption for this diagram, and the designation of the \(X\) axis, became mixed with another drawing. This unpardonable crime, more easily understood if you look at Pax's cartoon at the foot of Page 70, May issue, should be corrected as follows:-

X axis of Fig. 31 should be \(\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{fe}}\) and not \(\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{FE}}\). Caption should read "Typical variation of small signal forward current ratio with collector current".

We should also point out that we are interested in the curve for a BC109 at a VCE of 5 V . In the


Fig. 45. Reproduction of Fig. 30, p. 1008 of March PW, showing a Darlington pair, as previously described, with special attention in the text to the effect of the \(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) emitter resistor of the first transistor.
diagrams of the last part and in subsequent diagrams, we hope to avoid this misunderstanding by omitting extraneous detail, concentrating only on the basic information we want to impart.

However, one message we tried to impart, and signally failed to do, it seems, is on the subject of input resistance. Referring back to page 1009 of the March issue, we should point out that all the calculations deliberately ignored the effect of Rel. In Fig. 30, this emitter resistor is \(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\), and both our aforementioned correspondents take us to task for not including it in our calculations. We have said that providing Rel is many times larger than Re2, its shunting effect on the input of \(\operatorname{Tr} 2\) will be negligible, but that is not good enough for Messrs Fletcher and Skidmore. They have done us the honour of digging more deeply into the subject, bless them!

\section*{Quotation}

A clearer idea of the objections raised by our two perspicacious readers may be gained if I quote them verbatim, and then leave Michael to provide his personal answer. (That's one way of getting yourself off the hook! Ed.)

Quoting Mr. Fletcher: ". . . the resistance seen at the emitter of \(\operatorname{Trl}\) is \(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) in parallel with the resistance looking into the base of Tr 2 . This latter is current gain of Tr2 times Tr2's emitter load resistor, i.e., \(440 \times 2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) or \(1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega\) approximately.

It is clear therefore that the \(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) is the governing factor as regards the input resistance of Trl. Its current gain being 240, this gives us a value of \(16 \cdot 8 \mathrm{M} \Omega\), quite different to the \(285 \mathrm{M} \Omega\) quoted but still unimportant compared to the lower value of the two base-biasing resistors in parallel."
Now let's go on to Mr. Skidmore, who is a little more hard-hitting.

He says " \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}=\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{fe}_{\mathrm{e}(1)}} \times \mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{e}(2)}} \times \mathrm{RE}(2)\) is quite satisfactory when applied to the circuit of Fig. 26 where the two transistors can be imagined as a single transistor with a high current gain ... but the author has applied this formula to the circuit of Fig. 30 and has completely ignored the effects of the \(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) resistor Rel." This emitter resistor cannot be ignored, he asserts, because it changes the circuit to two emitter followers in cascade.
"All the transistor books I have read give the input resistance of an emitter follower as approximately equal to the emitter load times the current gain, where the emitter load is equal to the combination of the emitter resistors plus any external load added to it."

Mr. Skidmore's meaning is clear, if his language is falling short of the scientifically precise. Perhaps he should have a go at the 1972 Cup (see Editorial in the May issue of \(P W\) ). But his figures clash with Mr. Fletcher's. If \(\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{fe}(1)}\) is \(240 ; \mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{fe}(2)} 440 ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{el}}, 68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) and \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{e} \geq} 2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega\), he says, then \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}(1)}=\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{fe}(1)} \times \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{e}(1)}=\) \(240 \times 68 \mathrm{k} \Omega=16.3 \mathrm{M} \Omega\).

He calculates the input impedance at \(1 \cdot 54 \mathrm{M} \Omega\) which is ultimately not far short of our calculated and measured result. I think it should be remembered that we are trying to be practical (that's what it says on the cover). We build and measure, after initial calculations. Quite often, as we have already demonstrated, the empirical method gives surprising results: obviously some factor has been omitted from the calculation. So was Rel left out?-let's see.

Michael answers: We must take things step by step in arriving at these input resistances of direct coupled transistors. First, we ignore Rel for the reasons already given, so \(\operatorname{Rin}=\mathrm{hffe}_{(1)} \times \mathrm{hfe}_{\mathrm{f}(2)} \times \mathrm{RE} 2\), \(240 \times 440 \times 2,700\), which is \(285 \cdot 12 \mathrm{M} \Omega\).

It is then shunted by the input base bias network R1 and R2, giving the stage input resistance as:-
\[
\begin{gathered}
\frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{IN}}}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{R} 1}+\frac{1}{\mathrm{R} 2}+\frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}} \\
=\frac{1}{3 \cdot 9 \mathrm{M} \Omega}+\frac{1}{3 \mathrm{M} \Omega}+\frac{1}{285 \mathrm{M} \Omega}=1 \cdot 6 \mathrm{M} \Omega \text { approx. }
\end{gathered}
\]

A more accurate calculation for \(\mathbf{R}_{\text {IX }}\) would take into account RE1, previously ignored, giving a marked difference in the calculation of \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}\).

Remember that the input resistance \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}\) is mainly controlled by R1 and R2 in parallel. This has already been used as a main argument by our readers, so let's go on from there.


Fig. 46. Input resistances separately calculated for each section of a combined stage. This is not really a true picture, see text.

The input resistance to the second transistor, \(\mathrm{Rin}_{\text {(2) }}\) is \(\mathrm{hfe}_{(2)} \times \mathrm{Re}_{(2)}\) approximately, which works out to \(1 \cdot 19 \mathrm{M} \Omega\) approximately. Fig. 46 sets out what we have already learned in the preceding paragraphs. But in interpreting this we should hark back to John Donne's reminder, "No man is an island". Paraphrasing, no transistor is a self-contained entity when in a circuit.
In Fig. \(46, \mathbf{R}_{\text {in }(2)}\) is shunting the first transistor emitter resistance, the bone of contention, that \(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) component. Now, \(1 \cdot 19 \mathrm{M} \Omega\) is large, so large compared with \(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) that the effective emitter resistance is only very little below the nominal \(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega\), certainly with component tolerances and transistor spreads.
But let's look at \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}(1)}\), using our nominal figure.
\[
\mathrm{Riu}_{(1)}=240 \times 68 \mathrm{k} \Omega=16 \cdot 3 \mathrm{M} \Omega
\]

This is a far different figure from \(285 \mathrm{M} \Omega\), granted, but take another look at the Stage Resistance, which is what we want to know, practically. Let's insert our new figure of \(16 \cdot 3 \mathrm{M} \Omega\) in this formula. We now get:-
\[
\begin{gathered}
\frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{IN}}}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{R} 1}+\frac{1}{\mathrm{R} 2}+\frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}} \\
=\frac{1}{3 \cdot 9 \mathrm{M} \Omega}+\frac{1}{3 \mathrm{M} \Omega}+\frac{1}{16 \cdot 3 \mathrm{M} \Omega}=1 \cdot 53 \mathrm{M} \Omega
\end{gathered}
\]

As we can see, not such a different value from the original \(1 \cdot 6 \mathrm{M} \Omega\).

We have to thank our correspondents for making us add to our explanation of Input Resistance and hope other readers will bear with us when we appear to be labouring a minor point. It can be important in practice.

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One red-faced author wishes to apologise for a slip of the typewriter: in the April issue, talking about the "practice" of using transistor circuits, allowing for gain spreads, etc., I said (and underlined, Heaven help me!) "Stage input resistance is primarily controlled by the base bias transistors," and, of course, I should have said resistors.
Again, in the final paragraph of this contribution, headed "Normalising", it would have been more explicit to say: "For example, our \(\mathrm{I}_{0}\) is 1 mA , which gives us around \(0 \cdot 24 \mathrm{~V}\), so we multiply the quoted minimum \(h_{\text {Fe }}\) at 100 mA Ic, 20,000 by \(0 \cdot 24\), getting 4,800 . The last sentence of this article should then be ignored.

\section*{Biasing}

In our previous circuits, we have relied upon the potential divider method of biasing, i.e., R1 and R2 in Fig. 45, and the effect of the emitter resistor has, rightly been pointed out to us. We now come to the next step in circuit design, taking account of this component as the prime biasing factor-which may now explain why we were rather reticent about its effect before.

If we have a single transistor, as in Fig. 47, taking a silicon type, for ease of calculation, and we require this to have the collector current of \(\operatorname{lmA}\). If, also, we want the collector to emitter voltage to be around half the supply (see previous articles for the reasons underlying these choices), we can anticipate the maximum voltage swing at the output, all being well.
Beginning with the collector resistor, \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{c}}\), let's calculate:
\[
R_{c}=\frac{V R_{c}}{I_{c}}=\frac{6 \mathrm{~V}}{1 \mathrm{~mA}}=6 \mathrm{k} \Omega
\]

All right, you don't have one of those in your spares box-but just stick with us a moment, while we continue to calculate, using "ideal" rather than practical values. (I remember an old steam radio engineer who used to say "stick a point one in" whenever a capacitor, sorry, condeuser to him, had gone. Surprising how often it was successful.)
Let's typify the circuit by saying the \(h_{i e}\) is around \(6 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) and the \(\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}\) is between a minimum of 200 and maximum of 800 , typically 400 . Take it from there...
Let us now use just one resistor to bias the base, as in Fig. 48. Regard the base-emitter junction as a conducting diode: right then, the base-to-emitter voltage will be around 600 mV for our silicon semiconductor. Taking this away from the supply voltage, we get
\[
\mathrm{VR}_{\mathrm{b}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{bc}}=12-0.6=11.4 \mathrm{~V} .
\]

Calculating the current which will flow through \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{b}}\), which is, of course, the base current of the transistor, \(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{b}}\), we take into account the d.c. current gain which will give us the required collector current. Hence our previous insistence on those graphs. It is no use sticking in something similar and hoping it will work: the right way is to check your curves and do these simple calculations. Or ask your twelveyear old nipper to do them for you!

We know that the base current is multiplied by the d.c. current gain-yes we do, for we spent some time previously, explaining why!-and this gives us a certain collector current.

To write this in basic mathematics, \(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{o}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{b}} \times \mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}\).

If we juggle this formula, we can see that the base current required to attain a given collector current with a known d.c. current gain will be
\[
I_{b}=\frac{I_{c}}{h_{\mathrm{FE}}}
\]

If we take a typical example, our figure of 400 for \(h_{\text {FE, }}\), then \(I_{\mathrm{b}}\) becomes \(\frac{1 \mathrm{~mA}}{400}\) or \(2.5 \mu \mathrm{~A}\).
Simple Ohms Law can now'be called into play.
\(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{b}}=\frac{\mathrm{VR}_{\mathrm{b}}}{\mathrm{IR}_{\mathrm{b}}}=\frac{11.4}{2 \cdot 5 \times 10^{-6}}=4,560,000\), i.e. \(4 \cdot 56 \mathrm{M} \Omega\).
If we fitted a resistor of this value (if we could find one, that is), plus the input and output coupling capacitors, we could get a working circuit with an input impedance of around \(6 \mathrm{k} \Omega\), and we could expect the output impedance to be similar.

In practical terms, a \(6 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) input impedance is low. Remember what we have said before: low to high is the golden rule for matching. In this case, we could increase the input resistance by inserting an unbypassed emitter resistor. Easy, you say, but there is always a snag, that's Henry's First Law. The snag is that inserting this resistor immediately affects the biasing, and we are back where we began.

\section*{\(h_{\text {FE }}\) spreads}

There is an even more subtle pitfall, and this could be called differences in d.c. current gain. There can be variations of as much as \(4: 1\) in \(h_{\text {FE }}\) in any given batch of transistors. So instead of being able to expect a collector voltage swing of between the \(V_{00}\) and the "zero" line with a collector voltage of 6 volts, in the case given, we must allow for \(h_{\text {FE }}\) spreads between 200 and 800 . Let's take a look at what this means, practically.
First, the base current is fixed, so the voltage drop across that base resistor will be \(11 \cdot 4\) volts in the little circuit of Fig. 48. As the resistor does not change its value we can expect the current through it to be \(2 \cdot 5 / \mathrm{A}\).


Fig. 47, left. Biasing, the first steps: determining collector voltage, Fig. 48, centre, the effect of the base bias resistor. Fig. 49, right, returning the "upper" end of \(R_{b}\) to the collector considerably a/ters conditions.

Let's begin with the minimum \(h_{\text {FE }}\) of 200 . The collector current will be:
\[
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{c}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{b}} \times \mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}=2 \cdot 5 \mu \mathrm{~A} \times 200=500 \mu \mathrm{~A}
\]

In other words, half the calculated \(I_{c}\). And even worse, in these circumstances, the voltage across the collector resistor will be \(I_{0} \times R_{c}\), or 3 V which makes the collector voltage \(12-3=9 \mathrm{~V}\).
The serious effect of this is that instead of our collector having a swing of almost plus and minus 6 volts we are now limited to a nominal 3 volts plus and 9 volts minus. Lop-sided waveforms are
anathema to good amplifiers, so we would have to waste a lot of potential capability by limiting the swing to \(\pm 3 \mathrm{~V}\) to allow for the \(\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}\) spread.

If you would care to pursue the same argument, you will find that an \(h_{\mathrm{FE}}\) of 800 would give a collector current of 2 mA and a collector voltage of, believe it or not, zero volts, or very nearly.

The solution? In this type of circuit we would use selected transistors. Eyen gain grouped, types have spreads of \(2: 1\) or so, and an alternative way of ensuring precision is to employ selected resistors for the base bias, or, better still, have a preset resistor.

In practice, what's to be done? We have already seen that resistor choice is precise, and transistor selection can be, to say the least a chancy business. Yet we find this type of circuit in use throughout commercial gear. So where do we, as constructors, take our guideline?

We, that is, Mike and I, suggest you always take the maximum \(\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}\) into account. We do not want to end up with zero collector voltage, so if we design the circuit around maximum d.c. current gain, this eventuality, at least, can be avoided. But we must always remember that the reliability of this type of circuit depends on the peak-to-peak signal swing being smaller than the maximum spreads likely to be obtained in transistors of similar design, and, oh boy; do these vary!

\section*{Another biasing method}

Let us now get on to another type of biasing. A subtle difference, with the base bias resistor taken to the collector instead of the supply line, Fig. 49.

Consider the case of a transistor with a high \(\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}\) fitted into this circuit. As we have seen, this would cause the collector voltage to be less. The base current is controlled by \(\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{b}}\), as has already been noted, but it is also controlled by the voltage "feeding it", so to speak, at its upper end.

So, if the collector voltage is lower than normal, then the current feed, via \(R_{b}\) to the base will be less, and let us not forget that we are dealing with a current-sensitive device. Reduction of base current will cause reduction of the collector current, so there will be less voltage drop across the collector resistor and the collector voltage will go up.

From this, we can see that taking the base bias resistor to the collector instead of the supply makes the simple circuit more tolerant of transistor variations.

\section*{The signal source}

It has already been stated that we cannot regard a transistor circuit in its isolated state. What came before and what comes after is relevant to its operation. Take Fig. 50a as an example.

Here, we have a signal source, with, presumably, d definable resistance. The a.c. signal at the collector of the transistor is phase reversed with respect to the base. As \(R_{b}\) is connected from collector to base, some negative feedback will take place. The amount of negative feedback depends on the ratio of \(R_{b}\) to the resistance of the signal source.

Let's take the source resistance of the previous stage to be \(1 \mathrm{k} \Omega\). In our diagram, this is shown in series with a hypothetical generator, a convenient way of indicating a signal source. If \(R_{b}\) is \(100 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) and the source \(1 \mathrm{k} \Omega\), then \(1 / 100\) th of the signal source is being fed back to the base.


Fig. 50a, left, shows why the input resistance must be accounted for. Here the source is shown as a voltage generator with its resistance in series. Fig. 50b, right, shows how by "splitting" \(R_{b}\) and decoupling the junction point, we can modify the feedback.

We can modify the amount of feedback by effectively splitting the feedback resistor, as in Fig 50b. But note that the junction of the two resistors is decoupled to the zero volts line. This is to ensure that although for d.c. purposes, \(\mathbf{R}_{b}\) consists of \(\mathbf{R}_{b 1}\) and \(\mathbf{R}_{b 2}\), for a.c. purposes, it is merely \(R_{b 2}\), because the "bottom" end of \(C\) is effectively taken to \(V_{c o}\) via the power supply. The nearer \(C\) is to the collector, the more it shunts \(R_{c}\) and reduces the a.c. gain of the stage.

\section*{Substitutes}

In the May issue of \(P W\) there was some excellent semiconductor guidance, both in Mr. Longland's useful supplement and in the article (The Texan Stereo Amplifier) by Richard Mann. But the sort of thing you will not always see in these articles and supplements, and which is daily hammered home to those of us in the service industry, is that substitutes are not always what they seem-despite published specifications.

In circuits of the type of our Fig. 48, some substitutes may not work at all, even those of the same type number. Not all makers indicate gain groups satisfactorily.

\section*{Summing bias}

We have looked at the two-resistor method of base biasing in previous articles; have considered the effect of the emitter resistor, and in this article we have noted two distinct methods of base bias with a single resistor to the collector, or the supply line. All are common practical methods, and to sum them up, we show a direct comparison, with parameter variations, in Fig. 51.

For this purpose, we are again indebted to Mullard Ltd. You know, if they didn't exist, they would have had to be invented! This figure is a direct crib from Chapter 3 of the Mullard Transistor Handbook. The only change we have to note is their use of \(V_{S}\) instead of our \(V_{c c}\). The table shows the effect on emitter current when \(h_{\text {FE }}, V_{B E}\) or \(V_{S}\) is varied. We can see that in the potential divider type of circuit, the spreads in \(h_{\text {Fe }}\) have little effect on the emitter current. But an emitter voltage of 3 V or more is needed if current variations are to be small when the supply voltage changes.

Thus, it can be seen that variation of the base-toemitter voltage causes only a very small percentage change in the emitter current. So we can regard \(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE}}\) variations as of negligible consequence.

Variations of \(\mathbf{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}\), however, depend on the circuit
arrangement. They are greater with the "direct" arrangement of \(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{b}}\) to \(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}\).

In all cases, the really drastic operational change is caused by a variation in supply voltage. Change in \(V_{s}\) has a marked change effect on emitter current. This underlines more than ever the need for a stable power supply. Both Mike and I feel so strongly about this, having had so much bother with amplifiers and other pieces of transistorised equipment, that we intend to deal with stabilised power supplies, to build and describe one for general use, as soon as a pretty busy life will allow us.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Parameter variation & \(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}\) variation \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}} \pm 50 \% \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{BE}} \pm 7 \% \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}} \quad-50 \%
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{ccc}
+1,-1.6 \% & +23,-35 \% & \pm 49 \% \\
\pm 1.7 \% & \pm 0.95 \% & \pm 0.86 \% \\
-62 \% & -55 \% & -56 \%
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Fig. 51. Comparison of biasing arrangements, showing the effect of spreads of emitter current that can result from changes in hFE and \(V_{B E}\) for alternative supply voltages. Nominal values of parameters are: \(V_{S}=7 V, V_{B E}=0.7 V, h_{F E}=100, I_{E}=1 \mathrm{~mA}\) (approx.).

For now, bear with us, again having spent our allotted space in theoretical discussion. Next month, constructors can get their teeth into a useful project again.

\section*{TO BE CONTINUED}

"I'll bet he hasn't the nerve to make a monkey out of me"!

Car Radio Installation - continued from page 314
value capacitor say around 50 pF , in series with the aerial. This should be done inside the receiver, hence it should be in series with the aerial socket, so that it will be fully screened. The reason for this is that we are putting two capacitances in series, the capacitor, and that of the aerial and its feeder. Capacitances in series are always less in value than either one, hence the capacitance seen by the receiver aerial circuits is less than that of the aerial. There will be slight attenuation resulting from the reactance of the capacitor, but this will be little compared with the extra gain resulting from proper alignment of the aerial circuits.

An aerial trimmer should come to a definite peak, if it doesn't, it shows that alignment is not at its optimum and most likely too much capacitance is the cause. The series capacitor is always worth a try.

Finally in the matter of fitting the aerial, it is a good practice to make a small indentation with a centre-punch at the point of the body where you are going to drill. If this is not done, the drill may wander, or worse still slip and make a nasty scratch on the paintwork.

\section*{Power supplies}

The power supply is the next step. It is essential first to ascertain the polarity of the car and that of the radio. Many radios are easily converted from one polarity to the other by means of a plug and socket or similar switching device, others can be converted by internal wiring changes described in the maker's service manual, while yet others are non-convertible.

Having made sure of the correct polarity, next comes the connecting up. Each radio has a power lead connected to it which incorporates a series fusecarrier. This too should be checked to see if the fuse is present and of the correct value.

There is usually a large grommet in the bulkhead through which various cables pass. The power lead can pass through this, retaining the fuse-carrier on the inside of the car. The lead is brought to the fuse and distribution-box which will usually be found on the bulkhead in the engine compartment. There are generally two fuses for auxiliary equipment, one which is live when the ignition is switched on, and the other which is live all the time. As the radio will no doubt be required when the car is stationary, the one that is permanently on is the one to connect in to. The car handbook will identify which is which, but if a manual is not available, use a meter to discover which is still alive with the ignition switched off.

\section*{Interference}

The radio should now work, and the aerial trimmer can be adjusted as before described, then the radio screwed into place. However, the installation is not yet finished, steps must be taken to suppress interference. Actually, the principal diffculties in achieving a satisfactory installation arise from suppressing interference. There seems to be a certain element of chance involved in this, some cars are quite docile and give no trouble at all, while others seems to be 'rogue' models producing several different types of interference that prove difficult to eradicate.

\section*{TO BE CONTINUED}

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3.5 mm JACK／3－5mm JACK \(7^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}\) long 40 p

5－Pin Din A Type．5－PIM A TYPE．Approx 5＇long 70p．pp above items \(5 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{p}\) ．
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\(50 \mathrm{k} \Omega \& 1.00 \mathrm{pp} 8 \mathrm{p}\) ．
MOLLARD SCEEW TEBMTIAL CAPACITORS． 4,500 uf 64 v ． 7100 uf 40 v ． 50 p esch pp 10 p ．
BELTITG LEE 1.5 amp in－line rubber covered interference suppressor 25 p py 8 p ．
RUBBER 8 PIN 5 AYP GOA REVHEABLLE CABLE CONINECTORS 80 p pp 5交p．
FIBRE GLASS TAPS \(3^{* *}\) wide 50 gd．roll． 50 D ． pp 20 p ．
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\(48 \mathrm{y} 2500 \mathrm{Ex} \cdot \mathrm{equip}\) ．15s pp 5p．
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Chromed \(7^{*}\) closed \(28^{*}\) extended 6 section ball jointed base 23p pp 8 p new．
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PRIT TED CIRCUIX BOARD／19 ACY 19＇s 10 OA200 Diodes： 1 reed relay ： 1 AZ 229 zenner ase．capacitor registocs．Power supply \(32 v 250 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{A}\) DC．Output 240 v ．AC 21 pp 20p ex－equip．
TOGGLE SWTTOHISS．Single pole Double Throw ex－equip．gew condition． 50 p doz．pp 13p．
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Cylinder design \(10^{\circ} \times 41^{\prime \prime}\) ．Pre－ cision cnlibrated scale．Suitable
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CSILLOSCOP CT52
A compact general purpose instrument with many onusual features．Nize 9 in ．． h ，gin．W．， 16 in．d．Time base \(10 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}\) ．to 40 KHz ．Y plate sensitivity 40 V per cm ．Tube \(2 \frac{12}{5} \mathrm{c}\) ．Single Breep facilities．Operstional Contained in metal transit case．Tested（as new） condition．se8－50．Carr． 21 ．
NO． 31 SET BATTERIES \(90-60\) and 41 voits． Four in carton．\＆\＆85，Carr．75p．

No． 22 TM／RC． 2.8 MHz ．Complete with 12V．D．C． P．g．U．headphones，mike and all cables ass－50．Carr． \(22 \cdot 50\) FLW ONLI－No． 62 TM／RC 1．5—10 MHz \(217-50\) ． Cart． 22.


R．209 MK II COMMUNTCATION RECEIVERS． 11 valve．Covers \(1-20\) Me／s． 4 bands．AM／FM．OW BFO． 12 V DC．Internal Power Supply．

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HIGH SPEED MAGNETIC
COUNTERS． 4 digit． 24 volt．40p each or 10 for \(28-50\) post paid，
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Many other Exx－Govt．Surplus Equipment itemt in stock． Receivert efc．in small quantitips too numprous to suerlion．
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\title{
THE BROADCAST BANDS Malcolm Connah
}

\section*{Frequencies in kHz - Times in GMT}

THE various electronic methods of determining the frequency of a station were discussed last month and, as promised, I will now describe a method which requires no additional electronic apparatus.

The main requirement for this method is that the receiver has a bandspread dial, if this is not fitted it can be done very simply-several articles on this subject have been published. The other requirement is graph paper, the best kind has markings every tenth of an inch with major markings every \({ }_{2}\) in.

The vertical axis of the graph is marked with the frequencies of interest. As an example I shall describe the calibration of my Lafayette HA63 receiver on the 11 MHz . band. The lowest frequency of interest is 11700 kHz . and this is written at the bottom of the vertical axis. The scale is chosen so that \({ }_{1}{ }_{2}\) in. represents 25 kHz . The first mark up is therefore 11725 kHz ., the second is 11750 kHz . and so on up to 12000 kHz .

The horizontal axis is marked with the graduations on the bandspread control. The scale on my receiver is marked from 0 to 100 . The left hand end of the axis is marked 100 and every \({ }_{2}{ }_{2}\) in. corresponds to 2 on the dial. The graph markings are, therefore, 100, 98, 96 etc.

In order to draw the graph a certain amount of listening has to be done. The Main Tuning is set to a point where the Bandspread Control covers the whole of the band of interest, this point is then marked on the dial so that the tuning can be reset to this position at any time. During a short period of listening several stations will be heard of which the frequency is either known or announced during the broadcast. The positions of these stations on the bandspread dial are noted.

Typical results of this are, for instance, 11710 kHz . at 66 on the dial, 11800 at 70,11880 at 74 , 11940 at 78 and 11990 at 82. These points are marked on the graph and a smooth curve is drawn joining all the points.

Once the graph has been drawn it is very easy to determine the frequency of any station. Before listening the Main Tuning is moved to the set point, the position of the station on the Bandspread dial is noted and the corresponding frequency is determined from the graph.

The first report this month comes from Richard Coyle in Glasgow. Richard's equipment consists of a Lafayette KT340 receiver and a 200(?) foot loft aerial.
4965 R. Sante Fe, Colombia at 0400.
4970 R. Rumbos, Venezuela at 0400.
4980 Ecos del Torbes, Venezuela at 0345.
4990 R. Barquisimeto, Venezuela at 0400.
11710 RAE, Argentina in English at 0045.
11720 R. Nacional, Brazil at 0200.

11795 R. Afghanistan in English at 1820.
11805 R. Globo, Brazil at 0110.
11865 R. Pernambuco, Brazil at 0005.
11880 R. Splendid, Argentina at 0100.
11925 R. Bandeirantes, Brzail at 0010.
11955 FEBA, Seychelles at 1800 \&
Philip Sokell has recently added a 50 foot longwire aerial to his equipment and has heard:
6000 Hanoi, N. Vietnam at 2000.
6050 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador at 0630.
7125 Conakry, Guinea Rep. at 0530.
7170 Beirut, Lebanon at 0200.
7205 Beira, Mozambique at 0625.
9645 Karachi, Pakistan at 0225.
9545 Ulan Bator, Mongolia at 2330.
Michael Berry of Dewsbury has used his Eddystone EB35 receiver and 15 foot vertical antenna to hear some interesting stations including:
3240 R. Baghdad, Iraq in Turkish at 2005.
3380 Blantyre, Malawi in English at 2100.
3905 AIR, Delhi in English at 2310.
4915 Nairobi Kenya in Swahili at 1730.
4940 R. Yaracuy, Venezuela in Spanish at 0130.
4940 Abidjan, Ivory Coast in French at 2300.
4975 Dushanbe, USSR at 0000.
15435 Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, English at 1905.
15480 R. Portugal Libre, Portuguese at 1840.
Ian Howes of Lowestoft used his R209 MKII receiver and TV antenna to good effect hearing:-
3260 R. TV Congolaise, Kinshasa in French at 1920.
3295 Ghana B.C. in English at 2205.
3380 Malawi B.C. in vernacular. at 1945.
4755 R. Dif. do Maranhao, Brazil at 0020.
4915 Voice of Kenlya at 1750.
4945 SABC, Commercial Service at 2205.
9630 VOA, Philippines at 1700.
14992 R. Liberation, S. Vietnam at 2000.
15180 WINB, Red Lion in English at 2200.
15265 R. Afghanistan in English at 1800.
Chris Bruckshaw of Stockport has a Trio 9R59DS receiver and a 30 foot long-wire antenna enabling him to hear:-
4940 R. Abidjan, Ivory Coast at 1940.
4945 SABC, Commercial Service at 2015.
4980 R. Accra, Ghana noted at 2100.
4990 R. Nigeria, Lagos at 2010.
5010 R. Garoua, Cameroon in French at 2115.
5047 R. Lome, Togo with African Music at 2000.
9020 R. Teheran, Iran in English at 2000.
15015 R. Hanoi, N. Vietnam, English at 2025.
15345 R. Kuwait in English at 1800.

> Reports should arrive by the 15th of the month and be addressed to me at 5 Ranelagh Gardens, Cranbrook, Ilford, Essex.

\section*{W
\(\mathbf{T}\)
\(Z\)
0}


EVERYONE has their pet moans. Many people appear to select the 'JDG shoulder to weep openly and unashamedly on when it comes to writing in about happenings on the Amateur bands. While it would be nice to dismiss these wailings with a single statement, unhappy experience not only backs these complaints but lends considerable weight to their argument.
The most common one is European lids who appear to be smitten with both lack of intelligence and cloth ears at the same time. The other night, on twenty, an OH station called UK1ZFI with the rest of the gang standing by. Numerous other European stations then began frantically calling the OH station who spent most of the evening politely asking people to wait since he was specifically calling the UK1. Definitely an award for the most patient and polite Amateur in the face of persistent and wanton liddery must go to OHIXX.
This incident, of course, is similar to the ones where lids call DX stations on their own frequency despite a clear statement from the DX operator that he is listening 5 kHz (or whatever) up or down the band. One solution might be that any s.w.l. hearing a lid at work, should drop him a line pointing out the error of his ways. The R.S.G.B. has an "Intruder Watch", how about a "Lid Watch"?

Award for the greenest (with envy) amateur of the month goes to your scribe. My miserable 40 ft . end fed overheard 9 Y 4 T telling of his 1 kW to a 3-element beam at thirty feet (Hallelujah!).

FB8XX is on 7.001 MHz practically every night according to Karl Muller (Mbabane, Swaziland). He also mentions ZD9BM as being on the loose on forty. Log from Karl for this band includes; A2CAK, CR7EY, CR7IZ, DJIZN, DJ6EN, DM2ATD, DU1HB, DU1OR, FB8XX, JAIVKC, JA3BG, JA8CSR, JA9BE, JH3OZL, JR1FCT, K2IG, K3PKL, LZ1KNB, OH5UX, PY2AAT, PY5AAB, PY7BBF, SP6BKL, SVOWOO, VE2NV, VK6RU, W1AW, W1LP, W2JBL, W5QU, YU1BCD, ZD9BM, 5R8BD, 7P8AF, 9L1VR, 9M2CN, 9 V 1 QK . All these on c.w. using a Philips BC receiver, homebrew b.f.o. and a G5RV antenna at 15ft. Who says there's nothing but noise and commercials on forty?

Another 40 metre addict is John Moxham (Glastonbury) who is shortly moving QTH (the things they'll do just to get a better aerial up). Receiver is a Drake 2 B , antenna an inverted V , all stations 7 MHz s.s.b.; HP3ML, HR1KAS, KZ5JF, LU2ER, TR8VE, VK2AVA, VK3ZL, VK5PB, YV4TV, YV4UF, ZL2AFA, ZL3GQ, 4Z4AQ/MM. On ten metres, John logged; FM7AA, KG6SL, WA2BVU/3D6, 3B8CR, 5X5NK, 7Q7AA.
Pieter Jacobs keeps a sharp pair of ears at the ready from his QTH in the Transvaal, South Africa. Gear is an HE-30 connected to a wire which is fed "off-centre." Results on 7 MHz read; CR6EO, CR6TP, CX2AX, DL8PC, LU1AEP, LU3AK, OZ5KF, PY2EYO, PZICU, TR8VE, YV5CY, 4UIITU.

Some sharp-eyed sleuths will exclaim that although

\section*{THE AMATEUR BANDS David Gihson, G3JDG}

\section*{Frequencies in kHz - Times in GMT}
one or two of these stations are DX to British listeners, they are not DX in S. Africa. Point is that if you examine this log, and that of Karl Muller, you will see that some European stations are logged. So, the DX is there, and "they" can hear Europe. If "you" can't hear any DX on forty . . . Hm, see what I mean?
"I still prefer top band," says Graham Armstrong (Jedburgh, Scotland). Just the same, Graham slaved over a hot 20 metre segment of the r.f. spectrum to provide heiroglyphics on the following; CP6EL, CN8CG, DU2DB, EL2CY, FY7AP, HC1MC, HP3FA, IT9LPP, JA4BBQ/MM, JW2IK, KP4BAL, KV4AB, KZ5UM, LU5DJD, OD5ES, PZ9AA, SVIGA, TIIFCD, VE3BNZ, VK4CX, VK6KJ, VK9AR/MM, WB2AQC/ P/5T5, XV2IAW, ZL3AAA, ZF1GC, 4X4AE, 6Y5MH, 8P6AN, 8R1P, 8R1Q, 9Y4VV, 9G1NC. These were s.s.b. logged on a 9 R -59DS and a 200 ft . long wire.

Large parcel from Adrian Barnes (Abingdon) turned out to be a 20 metre log of goodies heard on his CR150/2 plus quarter wave vertical. Impossible to print it all, so here's an abridged volume; BV3VRG, CE0AB, CP1OW, CR7CH, EL8I, EP2MH, ET3DF, FP6VC, FY7AS, HC2MV, HP1KC, IS0CCQ, JAlWDF, JW8IL, KH6HIH, KP4CLV, KS6DV, KW6PWH, LU3IO, M1D, OD5GT, OY9LVW, W5ALR/P/TF, TF3EB, TU2DD, TU2DO, 12 VE stations, 81 VK's, VOICV, VP2GDI, VP2KA, VP2LU, VP8FM, VP8MM, VR1AC, VR6TC, 60 W stations, YA2AGU, YB0ABB, ZD8KO, 10 ZL stations, ZM6LJ, ZS1SP, 4X40C, 4Z4BL, 5B4BGM, 5U7AK, 5W1AB, 7X2BK, 8P6EK, 9H1DH, 9L1MF, 9K2CI, 9Y4KJ.
Malcolm Bell admits to squandering a whole \(£ 3 \cdot 20\) on his receiver which is a one valve t.r.f. This feeds a three-valve amplifier. Malcolm claims the following on twenty; CN8GG, CR7CH, DU1DBT, EA6BM/M, ET3DS, HC2ML, HK3AUE, HL1BSM, HP1KC, HR2WTA, JA3NHL, JX6RL, JW7FD, K60U, KP4DAL, KZ5LZ, OD5EP, OY9LV, PY1ADR, ST2SA, TF3SV, VE1AFY, VK33AAO, VK5AZ, VP8MM, VR6TC, WA6JZL/TF, YA1OS, YV1AQE, ZD8RR, ZE1CU, ZL1AA, 4U1ITU, \(5 \mathrm{~J} 5 \mathrm{FW}, 5 \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{NK}, 5 \mathrm{Z} 4 \mathrm{KV}\), 9J2LL, 9Y4RB. Think what he'd do with two valves!

Richard Osborne (Weaverham, Cheshire) has a pair of homebrew headphones ". . . containing coathanger wire and foam draught excluder." Presumably the DX stations can hang their coats up but are prevented from sneezing in his earholes. Gear is a dipole into a preselector feeding the P.W. General Coverage Receiver (March/April, 1970). Stations which arrived at the "cans" include; CP1DN, CR7GJ, K9PAJ, LU4QM, PY2DVH, VK4AS, VP2DAJ, VQ9R, VU20MR, 3V8AF, 9K2CI, 9L1MF, 9 Y 4 VV . All heard on 14 MHz s.s.b. Incidentally OM , do you plug the phones into the receiver, or vice versa?

Logs, in alphabetical order please, to arrive by the 15th of the month to:
12 Cross Way, Harpenden, Herts.

\section*{CONTROL DRII SPEEDS} onll CONTROLLER NEW IKW MODEL. speed from approximately 10 revs. to maximum. Full power at
all speeds by finger-tip all speeds by finger-tip
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Extremely well made by \(a\) German Electrical Company Overall size \(2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \mathrm{in}\)

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Doublo Leat Contact. Very slight pressure closes


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with dashboard control switch-fully extendable to 40 in . or fully retractable Suitable for 12\%. positive or negative earth. Supplied complete with fitting nstructions and ready wired dashboard switch. \(\mathbf{8 5} \cdot 75\) plus 25 p post and ins.

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3 amp. 250 v . With fixing ring 71 p each, 75 p doz.
MICRO SWITCH
5 amp changeover contacts, 9 p 10 p each or \(\mathrm{fi} \cdot 05 \mathrm{doz}\).


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2 pole, 2 way- 4 pole, 2 waypole, 4 way- 3 pole. 4 way- 2 pole 6 way- -1 pole. 12 way. All at 20 p
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WATERPROOF HEATING ELEMENT
26 yards length 70w. Self-regulating
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PROGRAMMER PROGRAMMER Learn in your sleep:
Have radio playing and Have radio playing and
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20 p \& p or with glass front ehrome bezel 75 p 20p \(p\) \& \(p\) or with glass front chrome bezel 75 p
extra. ( ASURE TRACER MARK II Complete Kit (except wooden battens) to make the metal detector similar to the circuit in Practical Wireless August issue. \&8-95 plus 20 p post and insurance.

\section*{QUICKCUPPA}

Mind Immersion Heater, 350 w \(200 / 240 \mathrm{v}\). Boils full cup in about lamp holder. Have at bedside for tea, baby's food, etc. \(\$ 1-25\), post and insurance 14p. 12v, car model also arailable same price. Jug


SNAP ACTION SLIDE SWITCH Rated tas. 240 v . Made by Arrow. Type atted in the handles of electric dritls
vactums, etc. 5 p each, 10 for 45 p .

\section*{NUMICATOR TUBES}

For digital instroments, counters, timers, clocks, ete. Hi-vac XN. 3, Price \(£ 1 \cdot 45\)
esch. 10 for \(\$ 18\).

\section*{\$12 way subminiature \\ MULTI-CORE CABLE}
7.0076 copper cores each core P.V.C. insulated and of difierent colour. P.V.C. covered overall and approx. 3/16in. thick. Price 20 p per yard.


\section*{THYRISTOR LIGHT DIMMER}

For any lamp up to 200 watt. Mounted on switch plate to fit in plsce of standard switch. Virtually no radio interferences. Price \(\$ 2.50\) plas 20 p post and insurance.


MULLARD AUDIO AMPLIFIER MODULE Uses 4 transistors, and has an output of 750 mW into 8 ohms speakers. Tnput suitable for crystal mic. or pick-up SPECIAL SNIP PRICE 60 p each. 10 for \(\mathrm{E5}\). HORSTMANN "TIME \& SET" SWITCH (A30 Amp Switch.) Just the thing if you want to come home to a warm house without it costing you a fortune. You can delay the switch on time of your electric fires, etc. up to 14 hours from setting time or you can use the switch to give a boost on Deriod of up to 3 hours. Equally suitable to control processing. Regular price probably around \(\mathbf{5 5}\).

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Made by Honeywell for normal air temperatures \(40^{\circ}-90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(5-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)\). This is a precision instrument with \({ }^{\text {a }} 1.5^{\circ} \mathrm{Fiferential}\) which can be adiusted to better than witch is operated by a coiled bi-metal element and adjustable heater is incorporated for heat anticipation. Elegantly styled and encased in an ivory plastic case with clear plastic windows thermometer above and switch setting scale below-size approx \(3 \cdot 8^{*} \times 3 \cdot 2^{n} \times \times\)
\(1 \cdot 4^{\text {d }}\) deep- can be mounted on conduit box or directly on wall. Price \(\$ 1 \cdot 25\) each or ten for \(\$ 11 \cdot 25\).


\section*{24-HOUR TIME SWITCH}

Made by Smiths, these are AC mains operated, NOT CLOCKWORK. Ideal for mounting on rack or shelf or can be built into box with 13A socket. Two comphangeover contacts will switch circuit on or of during these periods. \(£ 2.50\) post and ins. 25 p . Additional time contacts 50 p pair.

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A parcel of integrated circuits made by the famous Plessey Company. A once-in-a-lifetime ofter of Micro-electronic devices well below cost of manufacture. The parcel contains 5 ICs all new and perfect, first-grade device, definitely not sub-standard or seconds. 4 of the 108 are single silicon chip \(G P\) amplifiers, The 5 th is a monolithic NPN matched pair. Regular price of parcel well over ets. list of many different ICs avallable at bargain prices 25 p upwards with circuits and technical data of each. Complete parcel only \(\equiv 1\) post paid. DON'T MISS THIS TERRIFIC BARGAIN.

\section*{MULLARD IF MODULE}

This is a fully screened intermediate srequency module or amplification and detection of \(1 . \mathrm{m}\). signalis at used as an i.f, amplifier for f.m. and a self oscillating mixer for a.m. operation, in conjunction with an ex ternal oseillator coil. 75p each. 10 for 26.75 . 100 for s68-60p. With connection dig.



\section*{ROCKER SWITCHES}

3 new types to ofter this month, all snap in fixing into oblong holes. Type 1 S.P. on /off 10 amp 250 V Are approx. 13" \(\times\) in \(^{\prime \prime}\). Made by 12 p each. 10 for si-08.
Type 2 D.P. onfoff 10 amp 250 V
Type 2 D.P. on/off 10 amp 250 V with neon indicator in the lever. Again Arrow 93 series. Price
25p 10 for \(£ 25\). Typ each or 10 for 3 Souble pole 25.
made by the French Russenberg Compang return,
 CARD OPERATED SAFE All electronic parts to make this \(\mathbf{2 4} 50\)
AMPLIFIER CASE
Teak veneer on \(3^{\prime \prime}\) ply, modern appearance and
design. Size- front \(13^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}\) deep design. Size-front \(13^{\prime \prime} \times 4 \frac{10}{8}\) deep \(\times 8 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}\). Limited
quantity \(£ 1.25\) each plus 25 p post quantity 21.25 each plus \(25 p\) post and insurance MUSIC ON TAPE
A further buy enables us to offer these at an even lower price-namely 65p each or 5 for \(\mathbf{2 2} 50\). Send tor list of titles. We can't repeat when sold out.
PRESSURE SWITCH
Made by Bailey and Macaey Ltd., Type 108R. Adjustable up to 15 lb . per square inch. (Instruc Changeover ined). Set to trip at 8Ib. per square inch. Changeover switch rated at bamp 250V A.C. With re-set button. Electrical connections in box with
conduit entry. Price \(£ 1.50\) each plus 20 p post and conduit en

\section*{20 WATT INVERTER}

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\title{
1.1 \\  L.A.J.IRELAND
}

\author{
L.E.D. Readouts
}

THE advances made in the design and fabrication of Light Emitting Diodes over the past few years coupled with the huge demand in industry and elsewhere for these fascinating devices has resulted in a considerable price reduction of these components making them now well within the economic reach of most constructors. Their advantages as light sources over the conventional filament or gas filled bulb parallel those of the transistor over the well established valve. However, like any new discovery, they were not without their teething problems and it is only now that their full potential is being realised. Already in these notes reference has been made to the suitability of l.e.d's as the readout element in digital display devices, making them ideal for use in applications where ruggedness and reliability are of prime importance since failure due to shock, vibration or similar ill-usage is almost completely prevented.

\section*{Developments}

Just as it was only a matter of time towards the end of the Fifties when it would be technologically feasible to integrate transistors, resistors, etc., on a single monolithic silicon chip producing the now very familiar integrated circuits, the same trend is evidenced in the current production of l.e.d. arrays and from being the laboratory curiosities of a few years ago they are now making an important impact on the digital display industry. As recently as 1969 the incandescent seven segment low voltage readout tubes had gradually begun to replace the old Nixie tubes as they were more compatible for use in transistor circuitry, yet these very same devices are suffering the same fate of being superceded by the seven segment and matrix l.e.d. arrays and the present article reviews a number of these units; but first a brief explanation of how the l.e.d. functions.

\section*{Operation}

In an ordinary silicon or germanium diode a potential barrier of about 0.2 to 0.5 volts exists between the p-n junction. Consequently when current flows through the diode the electrons injected across the barrier must overcome this counteracting voltage and they dissipate most of their energy in the form of heat when they drop from their excited states into the valancy bands of the crystal atoms. However the electrons usually go through a number of intermediary stages before finally reaching their lowest energy level and this gives rise to a broad


Decoder and driver functional diagram for operating the Monsanto MAN3A alpha-numeric display.
band of electromagnetic radiation. Due to the existence of so many intermediary energy levels in the case of silicon and germanium these materials proved unsuitable for light generation so a direct band gap material such as gallium arsenide is used. Here the injected electrons do not pause at intermediary stages when they recombine with "holes" and so liberate most of their energy at one specific frequency thereby giving rise to very efficient light production.
An obvious development from this, seeing that the light production area was confined to a minute space, was to integrate a number of these diodes in a seven segment "figure of eight" pattern. The Monsanto Company, in particular, manufacture a wide range of seven segment readout l.e.d's and one of these the MAN3A at present retails at \(£ 3 \cdot 40\). (The American parent company has recently indicated that it hopes soon to reduce the price by about half.) A suitable seven-segment decoder such as the MSD101 manufactured by the same company is needed to decode the BCD outputs of an ordinary decade counter or alternately the RCA type CD2500E (reviewed in the April 1971 issue of P.W.) could be used.

\section*{Recent progress}

Motorola with the release of their MC4050 i.c. have gone one step further in integrating the decade counter and decoder. This MSI device requires
merely the addition of a power supply and seven segment readout device such as the MAN3A to form a complete decade counter, and the only logical step left in developments along this line is to integrate the readout l.e.d. on the same chip as the counter and decoder and no doubt this will shortly be accomplished.


Block diagram of Motorola MC4050 i.c. which requires only the addition of a power supply and seven segment readout display for a complete decade counter.

Monsanto also produce a \(5 \times 7\) dot matrix array of 1.e.d's type MAN2, which is capable of displaying 64 different characters but the price at present ( \(£ 8 \cdot 96\) ) is a bit on the dear side. Nevertheless if the present trend in the optoelectronics industry continues we can expect to see further reductions in the price of these specialised i.c's and their associated address systems.

MAN3A and MSD101 are available from Semicomponents Ltd., No. 5 Northfield Estate, Beresford Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.

GOING BACK - continued from page 322
At the end of 1937 S.T. retired again. War threatened and in May 1939 he was commissioned in the RAFVR. He was sent to France on the second day of the war and commanded a radar station there until Dunkirk. He obtained a Mention in Despatches for gallant and distinguished service. At the end of 1940 he became the Staff Officer at Air Ministry responsible for all radar training in the RAF. He was also responsible for the technical vetting of would-be officers and was Chairman of the radar synthetic training scheme.

In 1943 he became, as a Wing Commander, the Senior Technical Officer of 73 Wing and was responsible for installation, maintenance and operation of all RAF radar stations (including the Navy's coastal stations) in two-thirds of England and Wales. He was again Mentioned in Despatches.

Between 1951 and 1959, S.T. now well out of the public eye, served at the Admiralty Signal and Radar Establishment. In 1959 he retired from radio but followed his developing interest in art-not only as a collector but as an author of three books on the subject. In 1963 the President of Italy appointed him a Knight Officer of the Order of Merit for his services to art.
S.T. says he is now just a has-been of radio and electronics. But we who have benefited from his activities, whether we are amateurs or professionals, are not likely to forget him or feel anything but grateful to him.

AUDIO TEST TRIO-continued from page 336
were left connected, too low an impedance would be presented at the \(600 \Omega\) input.

At the output, when a jack plug is inserted in the "External load" output, the \(620 \Omega\) load is thereby switched out; it remains connected when the "Internal load" output is used.

The reason for the provision of two jacks and a dummy load is that for the levels of attenuation quoted to be accurately obtained, the pads used must be fed from, and loaded by, a resistance of \(600 \Omega\). When the attenuator is being used to feed, say, an amplifier of \(10 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) input impedance, then the "Internal load" jack must be employed to preserve this state of affairs.

\section*{TYPICAL APPLICATION}

As an example of the use of the attenuator, consider the difficulty usually encountered in plotting the response of tone control circuits, for very few of the popular signal generators available have accurately calibrated attenuators.


Fig. 8. Typical set-up for plotting response curves.
Using the set up of Fig. 8, the problem is easily overcome. The voltmeter can be any a.c. instrument sufficiently sensitive to indicate the output voltage at the loudspeaker. The signal generator's output level is first set, at 1 kHz , to give a reasonable output from the power amplifier with, say, 20 dB set on the attenuator, and the voltmeter reading noted. The input frequency is then varied in steps, and, at each step, the attenuator is adjusted to give the same voltmeter reading as originally, so enabling a response curve to be drawn. Remember that, in this example, an increase in attenuator setting to say 26 dB to give the original voltmeter reading means that the overall response has increased by 6 dB at that frequency, relative to 1 kHz .

Different settings of the tone controls and a repetifion of the procedure soon enable a picture of the effect of varying such controls to be drawn. It is as well to use the voltmeter to check that the output of the signal generator is the same at all frequencies; setting the attenuator at a fairly high level of attenuation, so requiring the generator output to be large, will assist this if the voltmeter is not very sensitive.

\section*{BACK NUMBERS}

We regret that the back numbers department of P.W. has now closed and consequently we are unable to supply these. Requests for specific back issues can usually be included in our 'CQ' section; there is no charge for this but it is a service between readers and P.W. is unable to meet any of these requests.

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\title{
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\begin{abstract}
 2Q302 20p 2 N 3439 130p 2 S 103 \(\begin{array}{ll}2 \mathrm{G3} 03 & 20 \mathrm{p} \\ 2 \mathrm{ON} 3440 & 42 \mathrm{p} \\ 2 \mathrm{~N} 3564\end{array}\) 2G306
2 G 308 2Q308 2Q30
2G37
\(2 G 37\)
 \begin{tabular}{ll|ll|l}
2 G 374 & \(\mathbf{2 0 p}\) & 2 N 3568 & 25 p & 2 S 304 \\
2 N 359 & 25 p & 2 S 501
\end{tabular}
 \begin{tabular}{ll|ll|l}
\(2 N 388 \mathrm{~A}\) & 49 p & 2 N 3572 & 97 p & 2 S 503 \\
2N404 & 20p & 2 N 3605 & 27 p & 3 N 83
\end{tabular}
 \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
\(2 N 697\) & \(15 p\) & \(2 N 3606\) \\
\(2 N\) & 2
\end{tabular} 2N698
 \begin{tabular}{ll|ll|l}
\(2 N 706 A\) & \(12 p\) & \(2 N 3648\) & \(18 p\) & \(3 N 143\) \\
\(2 N 708\) & 18 &
\end{tabular} 2N708
2N709
2N718 2N718
2N718A
2N706
\begin{tabular}{l|l} 
35p \\
40p & BCl 14 \\
\(\mathrm{BC1}\)
\end{tabular}呙品 \(25 \mathrm{~F} \underset{\mathrm{BCl} 16}{\mathrm{BCl}}\) \begin{tabular}{l|l}
\(\mathbf{2 5 p}\) & BC118 \\
25 B & \(\mathrm{BC119}\)
\end{tabular} \(\begin{array}{ll}25 \mathrm{~B} & \mathrm{BC1} 19 \\ 50 \mathrm{p} & \mathrm{BC} 121\end{array}\) \begin{tabular}{l|l}
50 p & \(\mathrm{BC121}\) \\
50 p & BCl 22
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{l|l}
50 p & BC122 \\
60 p & RC125
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{l|l}
\(\mathbf{6 0 p}\) \\
75 p & \(\mathrm{BC125}\) \\
\(\mathrm{BC126}\)
\end{tabular} 32 p BC134

 15p BFX12 22 p （ NKT223 27p


 BFX
BFX
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9 p BSX61 \begin{tabular}{r|r} 
9p & BSX76 \\
11 p & BSX77
\end{tabular} 1 B BSX78 27p BSY2 12p BSY 2 40467A 40468A p 40600 \begin{tabular}{ll}
7 p \\
\hline 40603
\end{tabular} 2 p AC107 0p
AC126
AC127解 AC128 30p AC151 \begin{tabular}{l|l}
37 p & ACl52 \\
\(\mathbf{4 0 p}\) & AC154 \\
97 p & ACl 6
\end{tabular} 97p AC176 \(20 p\)
250
AC188 25p ACY 17 25p ACY 18 10 ACY AO \begin{tabular}{l|l}
2 Ap & ACY21 \\
ACY22
\end{tabular} ACY22 47 p ACY39 15 A ACY40 Ap \(A\) ACY4 1 8p
ACY 44
AD140 79 AD149 7p AD161 \(17 p\)
17 p
AP102
A10 17 p
1 pg
AF114 17 p
AF115
AF116 15p AF117 15p AF118 17p AF121 4p
15 p
AF124 \(15 p\) AF12
\(18 p\)
AF126 \begin{tabular}{l|l}
\(18 p\) & AF126 \\
52p & AF127
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
N 29007 & 28 p & 2 N 4964 \\
2 K 495
\end{tabular} 2 N 2923 150 2N5027 2N2924 15p 2N5028 \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
2 N 292 S & 15 p & 2 N 5029 \\
2 N 292 BG & 10 p & 2 N 5030
\end{tabular} 2N2926O 10 p 2N5172 2N2026 10p 10 N 5174 2N3011 20 p 2N5175 \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
\(2 N 3014\) & \(82 p\) & \(2 N 6176\) \\
\(2 N 3053\) & \(18 p\) & \(2 N 5039\)
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
\(2 N 3054\) & 48 g & 2 NS 5232 A \\
2 N
\end{tabular}


 \(\begin{array}{llll}2 N 3390 & 25 p & 2 N 5307 & 37 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { ASY50 }\end{array}\) \(2 N 3391\) 20p 2 N 5308
 2N3303 15p 2 N 5310 \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
\(2 N 3393\) & 15 p & 2 N 5354 \\
2 N 3394 & 15 p & 2 N 5355
\end{tabular} 2N3402 20 D
 \begin{tabular}{ll|ll|l}
\(2 N 3404\) & 32 p & \(2 N 5366\) & 32 p & \(\mathrm{BC108}\) \\
2 N 3405 & 45 p & 2 N 5367 & 57 p & \(\mathrm{BC109}\) \\
2 N 3414 & 20 p & 2 N 5157 & 30 p & \(\mathrm{BCl13}\)
\end{tabular}





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\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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4^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}
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4^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}
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The versatility of Project 60 high-fidelity modules is well demonstrated in this excellent unit. It provides the facilities essential to good stereo and will enhance the quality of any system it is used with, whether Project 60 or any any other top line power amplifiers. Compact, yet robustly constructed, the unit is easily panel mounted and will operate satisfactorily from 18 to 35 volts supply. Silicon epitaxial transistors are used throughout to achieve a very high signal to noise ratio with excellent separation between channels. Distortion at maximum output is barely \(0.02 \%\) with magnetic p.u. input. Accurate equalisation is provided for all inputs, which are selected by push buttons. For maximum effectiveness, the Sinclair A.F.U. is recommended for use with the Stereo 60 pre-amp/control unit. A comprehensive manual supplied with Project 60 modules makes installing and connecting easy and ensures best possible results from your system.

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


Integraled circuil
high Ildeilty ampllifer
sistor circut contained within a 16 lead DIL package, and the finned heat sink is sufficient for all requirements. The Super IC. 12 is compatible with Proguirements. The Super modules which would be used with Project 60 modules which would be used
with the \(Z .50\) and \(Z .30\) amplifiers. Complete with free manual and printed circuit board.

\section*{SPECIFICATIONS}

Output power: 6 watts RMS continuous (12 watts peak). \(6-8 \Omega\). Frequency Response: 5 Hz to \(100 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}\). Total Harmonic Distortion: Less than \(1 \%\). (Typical \(0 \cdot 1 \%\) ) at all output powers and frequencies in the audio band (28V). Load Impedance: 3 to 15 ohms. Input Impedance: 250 Kohms nominal. Power Gain: 90dB (1,000,000,000 times) after feedback Supply Voltage: 6 to 28 V . Quiescent current: 8 mA at 28 V . Size: \(22 \times 45 \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}\) including pins and heat sink.,
Man'lal available separately 15 p post free.
With FREE printed circuit board and 40 page manual

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

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\section*{Project 605}

\section*{the world's most advanced high fidelity modules}

\section*{Z.30 \& Z.50 power amplifiers}

The \(Z .30\) and \(Z .50\) are of advanced design using silicon epitaxial planar transistors to provide unsurpassed standards of performance. Total harmonic distortion is an incredibly low \(0.02 \%\) at \(15 \mathrm{w}(8 \Omega)\) and all lower outputs. Whether you use \(Z .30\) or \(Z .50\) amplifiers in your Project 60 system will depend on personal preference, but they are the same size and are intended for use principally with other units in the Project 60 range. Their performance and design are such, however, that \(Z .50\) s and \(Z .30\) may be used in a far wider range of applications.
SPECIFICATIONS (Z.50 units are interchangeable with Z.30s in all applications).—Power Outputs: Z.30 15 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 35 volts: 20 watts R.M.S. into 3 ohms using 30 volts.
Z. 5040 watts R.M.S. into 3 ohms using 40 volts: 30 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 50 volts.

Frequency response: 30 to \(300,000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}\). Distortion: \(0.02 \%\) into 8 ohms. Signal to noise ratio: better than 70 dB unwerghted. Input sensitivity: 250 mV into 100 Kohms (for 35 w into \(8 \Omega\) ). For speakers from 3 to 15 ohms impedance. Size: \(14 \times 80 \times 57 \mathrm{~mm}\).

\section*{Project 60 Stereo F.M. Tuner}


The phase lock loop principle was used for receiving signals from space craft because of its vastly improved signal to noise ratio. Now. Sinclair have applied the principle to an F.M. tuner with fantastically good results. Other advanced features include varicap diode tuning, printed circuit coils. an I.C. in the specially designed stero decoder and switchable squelch circuit for silent tuning between stations. In terms of ihigh fidelity this tuner has a lower level of distortion than any other tuner we know. Stereo broadcasts are received automatically. a panel indicator lighting up as the stereo signal is tuned in. This tuner can also be used to advantage with most other high fidelity systems.
SPECIFICATIONS-Number of transistors: 16 plus 20 in I.C. Tuning range: 87.5 to 108 MHz . Sensitivity: \(7 \mu \mathrm{~V}\) for lock-in over full deviation. Squelch level: Typically \(20 \mu \mathrm{~V}\). Signal to noise ratio: \(>65 \mathrm{~dB}\). Audio frequency response: \(10 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{KHz}\) ( \(\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}\) ). Totat harmonic distortion: \(0.15 \%\) for \(30 \%\) modulation. Stereo decoder operating levet: \(2 \mu \mathrm{~V}\). Cross tatk: 40 dB . Output voltage: \(2 \times 150 \mathrm{mV}\) R.M.S. maximum Operating voltage: \(25-30 \mathrm{VDC}\). Indicators: Stereo on; tuning. Size: \(93 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}\).


\section*{A.F.U. High \& Low Pass Filter Unit}

For use between Stereo 60 unit and two \(Z .30\) s or \(Z .50\) s. The unit is very easily mounted and is unique in that the cut-off frequencies are continuously variable. As attenuation in the rejected band is rapid ( \(12 \mathrm{~dB} /\) octave), there is less loss of the wanted signal than has previously been possible. Amplitude and phase distortion are negligible. The A.F.U. is suitable for use with any other amplifier system. There are two filter sections - rumble (high pass) and scratch (low pass). H.F. cut-off ( -3 dB ) variable from 28 KHz to 5 KHz . L.F. cut-off ( -3 dB ) variable from 25 Hz to 100 Hz . Distortion at 1 KHz ( 35 V . supply) \(0.02 \%\) at rated output. Operating voltage from 15 to 35 V . Current 3 mA . Size: \(66 \times 40 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}\).


\section*{Power Supply Units}

Designed specifically for use with the Project 60 system of your choice. Use'PZ. 5 for normal Z.30 assemblies and PZ. 6 or PZ. 8 where a stabilised supply is essential.
Typical Project 60 applications
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline System & The Units to use & together with & Units cost \\
\hline Simple battery record player & 2.30 & Crystal P.U.. 12V battery volume control. etc. & £4.48 \\
\hline Mains powered record player & Z.30, PZ. 5 & Crystal or ceramic P.U. volume control, etc. & £9.45 \\
\hline 12W. RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. for average needs. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \times Z .30 \text { s. Stereo } \\
& 60 ; \text { PZ.5 }
\end{aligned}
\] & Crystal, ceramic or mag. P.U., F.M. Tuner, etc. & £23.90 \\
\hline 25 W . RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. using low efficiency (high performance) speakers & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \times 2.30 \mathrm{~s} \text {, Stereo } \\
& 60 ; P Z .6
\end{aligned}
\] & High quality ceramic or magnetic P.U., F.M. Tuner, Tape Deck, etc. & £26.90 \\
\hline 80 W . (3 ohms) RMS continuous sine wave de luxe stereo amplifier. (60W. RMS into 8 ohms). & \(2 \times Z .50\) s, Stereo 60; PZ.B, mains transformer & As above & £34.88 \\
\hline Indoor P.A. & Z.50, PZ.8, mains transformer & Mic.. guitar, speakers. etc.. controls & £19.43 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{F.M. Stereo Tuner (f25) \& A.F.U. (f5.98) may be added as required.} \\
\hline  &  &  & \\
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\end{tabular}

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Partridge Electronic Ltd. \\
Pembridge College & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) \\
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\end{tabular} & 360 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Radio componeñt specialists 362
Radio Exchange Co. \(\quad .\).
Radio \& T.V. Components (Acton)
Ltd.
Radio Society of Great Britain ... 298
\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Readers Radio ... } & \ldots & \ldots & 284 \\ \text { Rodin }\end{array}\)
Robin Hood (Nottm) Ltd.
RSC Hi-Fi Centres Led.... ... \(\ldots .3{ }_{300,1}^{362}\)
R.S.T. Valve Mail Order Co. .... .... 348

Salop Electronics ... ... ... 362
Saxon Entertainments ... .... ... 357
Scientific \& Technical Services... .... 339
\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Selray Book Co. Ltd. } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 363 \\ \text { Sinclair Radionics Led. }\end{array}\)
Sinclair Radionics Led. ... ... ... 358,9
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Shopertunities Ltd. } \\ \text { Smith, G. W. \& Co. (Radio) Lïd. } & \text { 351, 2, } \\ \end{array}\)
Sound Supplies ... ... ... ... 365
Southern Audio Services Ltd. ... ... 312
Surplectronics ... ... ... ... 316
Surplus Electronic Trading \(\ldots .\).
Swanley Electronics ......
Taylor Kirby ... ... ... ... 365
Teleradio ... ... ... ... 362
Thacker, A. H. ... ... ... ... 366
Thornbury Trade Disposals ... ... 365
Tidman Mail Order ... ... ... 365
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Trade Aids } & . . . & . . & \ldots & \ldots . & 316\end{array}\)
Velco Electronics ... ... ... 357
W.E.C. ... ... ... ... ... 362

Web Europa ... ... ... ... 290
\(\begin{array}{llrr}\text { West London Direct Supplies } & 316 \\ \text { Wilmslow Audio } \quad . . . & 286,366\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Wilmslow Audio } \quad . . . & \text { 286, } 366 \\ \text { Wilsic Electronics Ltd. ... }\end{array}\)
York Electronics ... ... ... 292
Yukan Self Spray ... ... ... 363
Xeroza Radio ... ... ... ... 365
Z. \& I. Aero Services ... ... ... 368

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{TRANSISTORS} \\
\hline 2N696 & 0.17 & \(\mathrm{AC127}\) & 0.20 & BD123 & 0.80 \\
\hline 2N697 & 0.17 & \({ }^{\mathrm{ACl} 28}\) & 0.15 & ED131 & 0.85 \\
\hline 2N698 & 0.80 & \({ }^{\text {ACl32 }}\) & 0.35 & BD132 & 0.85 \\
\hline 2N705 & 0.70 & \({ }^{\text {AC153 }}\) & 0.20 & BE115 & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N706 & 0.10 & \({ }^{\text {ACl54 }}\) & 0.15 & BF167 & 0.18 \\
\hline 2N708 & 0.15 & AC157 & 0.20 & \({ }^{\text {BF173 }}\) & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N753 & 0.25 & AC169 & 0.10 & BF179 & 0.30 \\
\hline 2N929 & 0.22 & \({ }^{\text {AC176 }}\) & 0.25 & BF180 & 0.35 \\
\hline 2N930 & 0.85 & \({ }^{\text {AC187 }}\) & 0.30 & BF181 & 0.25 \\
\hline 2N997 & 0.80 & \({ }^{\text {AC188 }}\) & 0.30 & BF184 & 0.25 \\
\hline 2N1131 & 0.25 & ACY17 & 0.275 & BF185 & 0.20 \\
\hline 2 N 1132 & 0.25 & ACY18 & 0.20 & BF194 & 0.15 \\
\hline 2N1184 & 1.25 & ACY19 & 0.25 & BF195 & 0.15 \\
\hline 2N1301 & 0.40 & ACY20 & 0.20 & BF196 & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N1302 & 0.75 & ACY21 & 0.20 & \({ }_{\text {BF }}\) & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N1304 & 0.25
0.25 & \({ }_{\text {ADP }}^{\text {ACP2 }}\) & 0.15
0.50 & BF200
BFW87 & 0.35
0.25 \\
\hline \(2 \mathrm{N1306}\) & 0.25 & AD149 & 0.50 & BFW88 & 0.23 \\
\hline 2 N 1307
\(\mathrm{2N1308}\) & 0.30
0.25 & \({ }_{\text {ADP162 }}\) & & BFW89 & \\
\hline 2N1308 & 0.25
0.30 &  & 0.35
1.25 & BFW91 & 0.20
0.25 \\
\hline 2N1613 & 0.22 & ADZ12 & 1.25 & BFY17 & 0.40 \\
\hline 2 N 1711 & 0.25 & AF114 & 0.20 & BFY19. & 0.60 \\
\hline 2N1756 & 0.75 & AF15 & 0.20 & BFY50 & 0.25 \\
\hline 2N2147 & 0.75 & AF116 & 0.20 & BFY51 & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N 2160 & 0.85 & AF117 & 0.20 & BFY52 & 0.25 \\
\hline 2 N 2217 & 0.80 & AF118 & 0.45 & BSY26 & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N2218 & 0.80 & \({ }_{\text {AF125 }}\) & 0.25 & BSY27 & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N2219 & 0.35 & \(\mathrm{AFP17}^{\text {a }}\) & 0.20 & B8Y28 & 0.20 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {2N }}{ }^{\text {2N2369A }}\) & 0.20
0.85 & \({ }_{\text {AF1 }}{ }_{\text {AF181 }}\) & \({ }_{0}^{0.35}\) & BSY65 & 0 \\
\hline 2N2646 & 0.60 & AF186 & 0.40 & \({ }_{0} \mathrm{Cl} 16\) & 0.50 \\
\hline 2N2905 & 0.85 & AF239 & 0.40 & OC22 & 0.50 \\
\hline 2N2923 & 0.15 & AFZ11 & 0.45 & \({ }^{\text {OC23 }}\) & 0.80 \\
\hline 2 N 2924 & 0.15 & Asy26 & 0.25 & OC 24 & 0.60 \\
\hline 2 N 2926 & 0.125 & ASY27 & 0.85 & OC25 & 0.35 \\
\hline 2N3053 & 0.25 & ASSY28 & 0.25 & \({ }^{0} \mathrm{C} 26\) & 0.25 \\
\hline 2N3054 & 0.80 & AsYY 9 & 0.30 & OC28 & 0.60 \\
\hline 2 N 3055 & 0.75 & ASY54 & 0.25 & \({ }^{0} \mathrm{C} 29\) & 0.60 \\
\hline 2N3133 & 0.30 & \({ }_{\text {ASZ15 }}\) & 0.70 & \({ }_{0} \mathrm{OC30}\) & 0.75 \\
\hline 2N3134 & 0.30 & \({ }_{\text {ASZ17 }}\) & 0.70
0.75 & \({ }_{0}^{\mathrm{OC35}} \mathrm{OC36}\) & 0.50
0.60 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2N3391 } \\
& \text { 2N3392 }
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{0}^{0.20}\) & \({ }_{\text {ASZ }}\) ASZ 17 & 0.75 & OC36 & 0.60
0.20 \\
\hline 2N3393 & 0.15 & A8Z20 & 0.25 & OC44 & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N3394 & 0.15 & \({ }_{\text {ASC2 }}\) & 0.40 & \({ }^{\text {OC45 }}\) & 0.15 \\
\hline 2N3395 & 0.20 & \({ }_{\text {BC107 }}\) & & \(0 \mathrm{OC70}\) & 0.10 \\
\hline 2N3402 & 0.15 & \({ }^{\text {BCl108 }}\) & 0.125 & \({ }^{06} 71\) & 0.12 \\
\hline 2 N 3403 & 0.15 & BC109 & 0.125 & OC72 & 0.25 \\
\hline 2 N 3404 & 0.35 & \({ }_{\text {BC118 }}\) & 0.25
0.30 & OC73 & 0.30 \\
\hline 2N3414 & 0.080 & \({ }_{\text {BC134 }}\) & 0.30
0.30 & \(0 \mathrm{OC75}\)
0 O 76 & 0.20
0.20 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {2N3415 }}^{2 N} \mathbf{2 N 4 1 6}\) & 0.15 & \({ }_{\text {BCl14 }}\) & 0.175 & \({ }_{0}^{0} \mathrm{OC76}\) & 0.25 \\
\hline 2 N 3417 & 0.25 & BC148 & 0.15 & OC78D & 0.20 \\
\hline 2N3702 & 0.12 & \({ }^{\text {BC149 }}\) & 0.15 & \(0 \mathrm{C81}\) & 0.25 \\
\hline 2N3703 & 0.12 & BC152 & 0.15 . & \(0 \mathrm{CB4} 4\) & 0.15 \\
\hline 2 N 3704 & 0.17 & BC158 & 0.15 & \({ }^{0} \mathrm{C83}\) & 0.20 \\
\hline \({ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N 3 7 0 7}\) & 0.15 & \({ }_{\text {BC175 }}\) & & \(0 \mathrm{Cl39}\)
\(0 \mathrm{Cl40}\) & 0.30
0.35 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2N3709 } \\
& \text { 2N3710 }
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }^{0.12}\) & \({ }_{\text {BCY }}\) & 0.25
0.25 & OC140 & 0.35
0.60 \\
\hline 2N3819 & 0.85 & BCY31 & 0.40 & \({ }^{0} \mathrm{C} 170\) & 0.25 \\
\hline 2N3906 & 0.20 & BCY 33 & 0.25 & \(0 \mathrm{Cl71}\) & 0.25 \\
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\hline AC113 & 0.15 & BCZ10 & 0.80 & OC202 & 0.65 \\
\hline AC125 & 0.30 & BCZ11 & 0.40 & OC203 & 0.40 \\
\hline AC126 & 0.20 & BD121 & 0.65 & OC204 & 0.40 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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