## ELEGTRONICS TODAY LTIERHATIONAL



# The average hi-fi designerversus the human ear. 

The human ear forms part of a sound receiving system that outperforms the best audio equipment known to science.

Capable of interpreting a dynamic range of 120 db or 10 octaves, it has double the capability of any man made electronic equipment.

The earcan discern direction, coloration and musical within a complex detail rendition of a 50 piece orchestra in a manner no electronic equip ment is able to do.

It is, in short, a sophisticated piece of equipment that should represent the most stimulating challenge to any designer of audio equipment.

Unfortunately it's a challenge that's largely ignored. Which is why in most stereo

systems handling power and volume are substituted for subtlety and frequency response.Vector Research however is one of the few exceptions. Developed by a team of highly experienced audio engineers who
were tired of comprom ise, Vector Research represents a new standard in high fidelity excellence.

Discussing the Vector VRX 9000, Stereo Review states "The receiver surpassed virtually every one of its performance specific ations... it sounds as good as it looks, which is saying a lot..."

High Fidelity states "a receiver with such sophisticated per formance and functions demands attention."
Popular Electronics on the Vector VCX 600 cassette deck, "Lower Flutter readings than those of the VCX 600 are hard to find ... while not cheap, it affords excellent value." Hi-Fi Buyer's Review sums up.
"Vector Research is a newcomer to the audio scene, but if the VCX 600 is any guide, this company should be very successful."

If then you are an audiophile whose interest goes beyond famous names and shiny knobs then you owe it to yourself to learn more about Vector Research.


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This month's cover reatures David Tilbrook's Series 5000 Graphic Equaliser project and the Sparkrite 'Voyager' car computer - five of which can be won in our super contest.

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\section*{Metal Film technology at carbon prices}


\section*{Standard Film Resistors \\ At last. A range of metal film resistors with improved performance over carbon film types, at the low prices} you'd expect to pay for carbon film resistors!

We're talking about Philips' new SFR25 range of \(5 \%\) tolerance - \(1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}\) metal film resistors. With a quality and price made possible only by advancements in metal film technology and the massive scale of our automated manufacture.

SFR25's feature a 'clean lead' finish and are constructed to the same high standard as the Company's 'MR' series. Resistance coverage from \(1 \Omega\) to \(1 \mathrm{M} \Omega\) (E24 values) with a tolerance of \(\pm 5 \%\) is assured. Maximum power dissipation is 0.33 W at \(70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ambient.

They have a noise figure of less than \(0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}\) (a tenth of the carbon film noise figure) and a temperature coefficient of less than \(250 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). Even more important, neither parameter shows degradation with increasing ohmic value. These improvements stem

For further information phone:
Philips Electronic Components and Materials,
P.O. Box 50, Lane Cove, 2066. Phone: Sydney 4270888, Melbourne 542 3333, Adelaide 243 0155, Brisbane 440191 Perth 2774199.

\section*{Editor}

Roger Harrison VK2ZTB
Technical Editor
David Tilbrook VK2 YMM
Assistant Editor
Jennifer Whyte B.App.Sc
Advertising Production
John Gerrie

\section*{Advertising Sales}

Bob Taylor (Group Manager) John Whalen (National)

\section*{Editorial Staff}
J.B. Scott B.Sc./B.E.(Hons) VK2YBN
Jan Vernon B.A.
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Ali White B.A.
Bill Crump
Githa Pilbrow
Typesetting
Julie Hewlett
Reader Services
Paula Maloney
Managing Editor
Collyn Rivers

\section*{Acoustical Consultants}

Louis Challis \& Associates
Editorlal and Sales Office:
4th Floor, 15 Boundary St.
Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011
Ph: (02)268-9811; Tlx: 27243
Metbourne: Virginia Samon and Mel Goorrey. 150 Lonsdale St. Melbourne Vic. 3000 Ph: 662-1222: Tlx AA34340.
Adelaide: Admedia Group, 24 Kensingion Ro Rose Park SA 5067. Ph: 332-8144.
TIX AA82182.
Brisbane: Geoll Horne Agencies, 16 Bellbowrie Centre, Bellbowrie Old 4070. Ph: 202-6813.
Perth: C. Thomas, Adrep Advenising
Represenlatives, 62 Wickham St , East Perth WA 6000 .
New Zealand: Frank Hargreaves. Circulation Marketing Manager, c/- ACP, 4th Floor, Sun Alliance House, 42-44 Shorland Si. Auckland. Ph: (9)30311.
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Japan: Genzo Uchida, Bancho Media Services. 15 Sanyeicho, Shin juku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Ph: 359-8866; Cable: Elbanchorito; Tlx: BMSINC J25472 Tokyo.
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Roger Harrison Editor

\section*{services}

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\section*{next month}

\section*{TRAIN CONTROLLER PROJECT}

This dual-circuit unit provides throttle and brake controls that work in the same manner as on a 'real' train. The circuitry gives the driver the feel of inertia as well as loading. It can run anything from micro-gauge to win ' 0 ' gauge engines and it's low in cost, More a 'railway controller than a simple model train controller!

\section*{30 V/1 A PROTECTED POWER SUPPLY PROJECT}

No electronic hobbyist's bench should be without one! This fully-profected supply is simple to build, low in cost and features both voltage and current metering.

\section*{POLYPHONIC TOUCH ORGAN PROJECT}

Featuring a touch' sensor keyboard on the unit's printed circuit board, fully polyphonic capability, two-octave range (F below middle - C 10 F above), two 'voices' and loudspeaker output, this battery or plugpack operated organ is low in cost and simple to build. The circuitry has been specially designed so that the keyboard is not plagued by finger moisture or humidity problems.

\section*{WHAT BATTERY?}

The widespread availability of low cost CMOS and other devices of staggering complexity and low power demand has led to increasing miniaturisation of a wide variety of electronic equipment. This, In turn, has led to a resurgence in battery operated devices. At the same time, advances in technology have led to some remarkable developments in batteries today. Which type of battery is best, dry cells, NiCads or alkalines? Philip Clark discusses their merits and applications.

\section*{THE MICROBEE REVIEWED}

The Microbee, from Apolied Technology, lays claim to being Australia's fastest selling microcomputer. This mulliple review examines the microcomputer industry's hottest property and throws up some surprising results.

\section*{CHIP-8 PROGRAMMING HINTS AND TIPS FOR ETI-660 OWNERS}

This article covers a host of useful hints, tips and routines for owners of the ETI-660 Leamers' Microcomputer but it should be of interest to any CHIP-8 programmer.

\section*{THE VECTOR RESEARCH VCX500 CASSETTE DECK}

Vector Research is a relatively new name on the Australian hi-fi market. This cassette deck has all the makings of a first class machine with an outstanding appearance, well made electronics, solid construction and performance claims which ought io olace the unit in the "top shelf" bracket.

Although these articles are in an advanced state of preparation, circumstances may affect the final content However, we will make every attempt to include all features mentioned here.
* * * * boQrd

Not flimsy Bakelite junk. You will be able to use this board over and over again whthout deterioration. Measuring a massive \(115 x\) 164 mm and contains \(2816 \times 1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) dlameter holes. Worth over \(\$ 8\) but our special for November only \(\$ 2.95\) each. Source: Brisbane River.

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\section*{top value}

\section*{Electric Eels?? * *}

No. One metre long 7.5A appliance cords. Each (black) cord has a moulded 3 pin approved mains plug on the end. Why so cheap? Well they ARE only a metre long. But consider this:
- Any benchtop plece of equipment only needs a short mains cord. A long \(m\) ains cord gets in the way and is positively dangerous!। - Ideal for power supplies or any bench or rack mounted audio or test equlpment
We have HEAPS. But we have said that before.
Buy in bulk and save. We doubt whether you will ever see mains cords th is cheap again
1.9 pcs 69 cents each \(10-24\) pcs 50 cents each \(25-99\) pcs 45 cents each 100 up 39 cents each
GENUINE APPROVED cords from the Parramatta River
Proximity Switch


Shown this time the right way around. In August we advertised this product and the picture showed the 'bum' end facing you. It was sort of like having a sump-eve-view of a Ferrari - you didn't see the nice part.
They didn't sell in any case and we're not sure whether it was the photo or not.
So this month we've HALVED the price and showing it to vou the right way round.
FEATURES: 12V powered unit. When metal object passes near to target face, ou tput swings low. Ideal for Roller shutter doors Burglar alarms or counting metal objects passing by
Were \(\$ 29.50\) Were \(\$ 29.50\) in August - NOW \(\$ 14.75\) and they have not suffered from thelr dunking in the Derwentll

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\title{
Walter Cronkite to address cable and subscription TV symposium
}

All aspects of introducing cable and subscription television to Australia are to be discussed at a major symposium. Former CBS anchorman, Walter Cronkite, will address the symposium as the keynote speaker.

The symposium, sponsored by the recently formed Australian Cable and Subscription Communications Association, will be held at the Lakeside Hotel in Canberra on November 8 and 9.

The Executive Director of ACASCA, Mr. Dick Rowe, said Mr . Cronkite had agreed to travel to Australia especially to address the symposium.

Other speakers would include: - Lord Hunt of Tanworth, who heads a crucial British Government committee inquiring into a recommendation from the Cabinet Information Technology Panel that cable services in the United Kingdom be immediately expanded
- The Minister for Communications, the Hon. NA. Brown
- The Chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Mr. David Jones, who headed the inquiry which in August recommended that cable and subscription television be introduced to Australia as soon as possible
- Mr. David Jull, the Chairman of the Government Backbench committee on communications.
Mr. Rowe said further invitations to top level speakers were
currently in progress.
"In structuring the programme, we have been conscious of the need for issues to be discussed as broadly as possible because cable and subscription television will make wide ranging changes in Australia's media, the business community, education and various arts. We do not believe the nature of these changes is adequately understood by all sectors of the community which will benefit from them," said Mr. Rowe.
"As well as being ACASCA's first convention, the symposium is also the first public forum at which all the issues will be covered."

Mr. Rowe said strong interest in the event had already been expressed by business leaders, politicians, consumer groups, sociologists, educationists, the entertainment and media industries, academics, investors, electronics companies and industrial relations experts.

For further information please contact Mr. Dick Rowe, Richard J. Rowe and Associates, 2/225 Miller St, North Sydney 2060. P.O. Box 268, Spit Junction NSW 2088. (02)438-4814, 438-4815.

\section*{Powerful guarantee}

Scientific Electronics are giving a five year guarantee on all their power supplies.

This covers repairs on a no-charge basis (other than freight) on all power supplies manufactured by Scientific Electronics.

For further information contact Mr. Peter Lloyd, Scientific Electronics, 6 Holloway Drive, Bayswater Vic. 3153. (03)762-5777.

\section*{New faces at ETI Jennifer Whyte, Assistant Editor}

Jennifer grew up on a farm in Western Australia. She received a Chemistry set for Christmas at age 12 and proceeded to experiment in the family kitchen. The production of some malodorous corcoctions had her banished to the fruit packing shed. There she threw the results of her 'experiments' out the window into the paddock. This brought about a series of drastic events - killing the grass, glving the chooks constipation and the cows acidic milk. That's when she gave up chemistry. Playing with a wind-up gramophone and an old crystal radio, her thoughts naturally turned to electronics.

Growing up in the great outdoors provided a never-ending fund of questions, but not all the answers were available. Jennifer found out about sowing seeds, roosters and hens and artificial insemination and decided to study science.

Attending a girls-only boarding school in Perth taught her about living behind bars, falling in love with your science teacher (the only male brave enough to enter the schoot grounds) and going to church twice on Sundays.
Undaunted by this cloistered experience, Jennifer tackled university next, doing a Bachelor of Applied Science at the Western Australian Institute of Technology, majoring in Physics, men and all-night parties. Electronics was a major unit in the course and her father still uses the arc welder she built as a project. Boolean algebra and flip-flops appealed but she never did appreciate Schrodinger's equation explaining the behaviour of an electron in a one-dimensional box (too much like girls-only boarding school). She says she was spellbound by Einstein's theories, but that could have been a hangover.

While studying, she spent four months at the Carnarvon NASA tracking station, tracking satellites and kangaroos, doing some computer programming and salling.

Jenniter's first job was teaching maths at a girls-only school, but that was 'a bit too close to home'. After a year she

joined the Medical' Physics depantment at Royal Perth Hospital where she stayed for three years calibrating linear accelerators, cobalt machines and attending operations where radioactive sealed sources were implanted. Part time she studied anatomy, human physiology and oncology. Whilst there she rode a bicycle everywhere and learned Scuba diving.
Caught by the wanderbug, she left the hospital and Iravelled south-east Asia, India, England and Europe for a year. Returning to Australia, Jennifer settled in Sydney where she spent the past two years working for the Radiation Branch of the Health Commission. Jennifer collected samples from all over NSW for radiation analysis, wrote several articles for Hobby Electronics and started producing a monthly newsletter for a Scuba diving club. As she wanted to write and produce a magazine, Jenniter leapt at the chance to join ETI. Whilst she will be involved with the whole magazine, Jenniter will concentrate on the Electronic Lifestyle section.

Star sign: Aries.
Beliefs: herself, magic, sea nymphs and ESP.

Likes: circuits that work, rain forests, the sun, sailing, Scuba diving, elephants, music and dancing.

Dislikes: eating meat, bagpipes, junk food, beer guts, hi-fi salesmen, old blue Mazdas, poseurs, Sydney traffic and wearing shoes.
Quote: "Einstein said, 'everything should be made as simple as possible so why complicate things?"
(Next month: Geoff Nicholls, engineer extraordinaire. Well, engineer anyway.)

\section*{World's fastest IC}

\section*{Workers at Thomson-CSF's Central Research Laboratory in France claim they have developed the world's fastest IC for room temperature \(\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.\) ) operation.}

It is an eleven-stage ring oscil- gate lengths.
lator with a gate delay time of 22 picoseconds ( \(10^{-12} s\) )!

The device has a GaAlAs/ GaAs structure which confines electrons at its heterojunctions. It was fabricated by a molecular beam epitaxial process capable of controlling crystal growth to 0.4 nm - which is about the thickness of a single atomic layer. Electron beam lithography

Thomson-CSF officials believe that their new technology will lead to shorter gate delay times than those currently achieved with circuits operating at very low temperatures. Indeed, circuits built with this new technology are expected to compete with Josephson effect devices for speed of operation.

Brian Dance was used to define the 0.6 um


\section*{'Zippertubing'}

Zippertubing offers a complete line of flexible, zip-on protective jacketing to bundle, insulate, protect, waterproof, assemble, shield, enclose, mark and identify wires, cables and other products.

Zippertubing is made from a wide variety of the latest plastic and allied materials designed to meet specific temperatures (high or low), abrasion, insulation, shielding (RFI, EMI, MF and HF system), chemical resistance, grounded or other special requirements.

Zippertubing features simple wrap-around quick-zip characteristics, and provides faster, easier and less expensive protection and covering than any other comparable method, the makers claim.


The closure device is a plastic zipper-track designed to give maximum flexibility without permanent sealing. It allows reworkability, modifications repairs or additions by simply unzipping and rezipping for the entire life of the installation, or the zipper-track can be sealed permanently with ZT sealer. This chemically fuses the track and provides water-tight protection.

Zippertubing is available in various colours for colour coding, and has the additional advantage of harmonising the installations to equipment or piant. Zippertubing can also be supplied in many sizes and special configurations to meet specific needs.

Contact Adimex, 80 Jeffrey Drive, Ringwood Vic. 3134. (03)690-3233.


\section*{Solid state pushbutton switches}

C \(\mathcal{K}\) Electronics has introduced a new concept in logiccompatible pushbutton switches in their solid state pushbutton series 'SS01'

The products offers selfcontained electronics, logiccompatible circuit, multi-mode operation (user-selectable - momentary or maintained), bounce-free outputs, wide supply voltage range \(3-16 \mathrm{~V}\) complementary outputs - 8 mA min. 'source' - 20 mA min. 'sink', DIP pin compatible, builtin status LED (internally connected), variety of snap-on cap configurations and eight colours, round or rectangular LED and three colours, plus insert-moulded pc terminals.

The SS01 is a complete electronic pushbutton module featuring a custom-design integrated circuit triggered by mechanical switching contacts. The contact interface is not critical to switch performance. A single jumper change in the external circuit determines the mode of operation - momentary or alternate action.

For further information contact \(C\) \& \(K\) Electronics, 15 Cowper Street, Parramatta NSW 2150. (02)635-0799

\section*{Coline CRO probe kit}

\section*{An oscilloscope probe kit, manufactured by the UK firm of Coline, is available from Elmeasco.}

The probe provides switch- specify a dc to 100 MHz bandable \(x 1\) and \(\times 10\) attenuation, the width, 3.5 ns risetime, 10 M in-probe-mounted switch also providing an 'input grounded' position which isolates the incoming signal and grounds the CRO input to permit adjusting the trace baseline.

On the \(x 1\) position, Coline claim the probe has a bandwidth of dc to 10 MHz , a 1 M input resistance and an input capacitance of \(40 \mathrm{pF}(+\) CRO input capacitance). Working voltage is quoted as 600 volts (dc and peak ac)

On the \(\times 10\) position, Coline
put resistance and 11.5 pF input capacitance (with 30 pF CRO input capacitance). Compensation range is given as \(10-60 \mathrm{pF}\) and working voltage 600 V (dc and ac peak).

The kit includes an insulating tip, sprung hook tip, trimmer tool, IC adaptor, BNC adaptor and a carry pouch. Cable length is 1.5 metres. Cost is \(\$ 25\) plus sales tax.

Enquiries to Elmeasco, P.O. Box 30, Concord NSW 2137. (02)736-2888.

\section*{LIWB diogst}

\section*{Elastomeric interconnections for microprocessors}

A metal-to-metal elastomeric connector system from Britain permits parallel or perpendicular planes of microprocessor circuitry to be reliably connected by pressure without any form of soldering or bonding.


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}

NORRIE 1478

Cambiflex' from Cambion Electronic Products uses a nonconducting elastomeric core with parallel lines of gold-plated copper conductors on a thin film. When compressed between two parallel planes, the metallised lines interconnect the circuitry on each plane and provide multiple contacts. The elastomeric core produces the force for a reliable connection and serves as a resilient backing. This increases the contact area when under compression, accommodating surface irregularities and making correct contact resistance, the makers claim.

The 500 nm layer of gold provides an oxide-free surface and the standard circuitry pattern comprises 100 um lines on 0.2 mm centres.

The system is suitable for a wide range of interconnections. It can be used to make a connector for flat, flexible cable, independent of conductor spacing and accepting cable with conductors of 1.27 mm and 2.54 mm pitch

The Australian agent for Cambion Electronic Products Ltd is Electronic Development Sales Pty Ltd, 92 Chandos Street, St. Leonards NSW 2065.

\section*{THE PROFESSIOMFILS}



\section*{THE NEW fm/AM-500 "MICRO-MONITOR."}

Through the years IFR have led the way in the avionics test equipment industry. And that's because of their commitment to build the most cost efficient test equipment avoilable. It's a dedication to professionalism.

The same professionalism has been employed to design test equipment for the communication industry. Small, rugged, lightweight and dependable test instruments designed with maximum performance and durability in mind.

The IFR FM/AM-500 is a classic example of IFR protessional design engineering.

Size, weight, function and features have been carefully scrutinised at every step in its design to package this superb unit in an enclosure that measures only 29.2 cm W \(\times 12.5 \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{H} \times 36.2 \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{~A}\)

And it weighs a remarkably light \(7.2 \mathrm{~kg}-9.9 \mathrm{~kg}\) with batteries and accessories.

There is absolutely no compromise in its performance, quality, dependability or feafures.

So if you're looking for a low-cost, uncompromisingly professional Communications Service Monitor, contact your nearest Vicom office.

The IFR FM/AM-500 comes with a two-year warranty and Vicom's unbeatable back-up service.

There is a range of Communication Service Monitors available from Vicom. The Professionals. Soursing the latest and best equipment for the professional in the Electronics Communications industry. And backed by professional expertise.

Standard Features Include:
- FM signal generator
- AM signal generator
- Sensitive \(2 \mu V\) receiver for \(A M\)

FM, and SSB
- 1 kHz audio generator
- Frequency error meter
- Automatically protected
generator output to 150 watts
(no bothersome fuses to replace)
- 0.5 PPM TCXO
- Microphone/accessory input
- Audio demodulator output
- Low price


Optional Features Include:
- 0.2 PPM TCXO
- 0.05 PPM oven oscillator plus high resolution frequency error meter (simulcast paging
- 10 Hz to 9999.9 Hz variable audio generator plus audio frequency error meter
- Internal rechargeable battery (2 hour battery operation)
- High output amplifier
- Microphone
- Telescoping antenna

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\title{
Classifieds:Classifieds
}

\section*{ETI'S NEW CLASSIFIED SECTION}

So you want to clear some of your stock? Maybe you're looking for extra help? Perhaps you're looking for work in the electronic field? You might even be selling your business or looking to buy one. Whatever the reason, ETI's new classified section is the place for you.

COMPUTER CLINIC repairs \(\mathcal{E}\) services Sorcerer, Pet, Apple, System 80, Super 80, Tandy \(\mathcal{E}\) others. (07)269 8573, P.O. Box 68 , Aspley, Qld.

SORCERER Disk Upgrade Kit with manual, Many Pro features. MiCROPOLIS \(\$ 44.95\). EXIDY FDS \(\$ 39.95\) A must! Also free Soft catalogues PJB Box 252, Forestville 2087.

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\section*{NOTES \& ERRATA}

ET1-644 Direct-connect modem; October '82. Note that R93 should be rated at 1 W or 1.6 W (e.g: Philips PR37 resistor). Capacitor C5 (in reference channel flip-flop, IC5) can be reduced to 680p to provide a better variation range for RV1 ('adjust output symmetry pot'). Also note that C18 connects to pin 3 of IC12a on the pc board, not pin 2 as shown in the circuit.
In the Parts List, transistors Q4, 6, \& \& 10 were cut off - they are all 8C549s.
C 4 is shown as 1 n , but 1 n 2 on the circuit - it can be either. C19 should be a 2 n 2 and C21 a 330p. R48 should be 6k8, not 68k. Resistors R53 to R64 are given as 10k in the Parts List and 47 k on the circuit. Either Is correct.

ETI-686 PPI-based EPROM programmer; October '82. In the power supply circuit at the boltom of page 72 the A-E-N on the 240 Vac input should be A-N-E. Q1 is missing from the Parts List. It is a BC547.

Inertial Navigation Systems; September '82. Pages 16-17 have been transposed with pages 18-19. From page 14, the article reads on to page \(\uparrow \mathbf{1 8}\), from page 19 it reads on to page 16, from page 17 it reads on to page 20

Beating the RS232 Blues; August '82. Figure 3 on page 85 shows the STOP and PARITY bits transposed. The parity bit comes before the stop bit. The associated text is correct.

ETI-469 Percussion synthesiser; April '82. Diodes D1 to D6 were omitted from the Parts List on page 43. They are all 1N914s or 1 N 4148 s

\section*{Clock/oscillator modules}

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For further details, contact Bright Star Crystals Pty Ltd, 35 Eileen Rd, Clayton Vic. 3169. (03)546-5076.

\section*{Industrial angular position sensors}

Penny and Giles Potentiometers Ltd have introduced a new angular position sensor designed for use in severe rugged industrial environments.
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excess of 30 dB line-to-ground attenuation between 700 kHz and 30 MHz and 20 dB line-toline attenuation between 800 kHz and 30 MHz .

The PC mount type is designated PLF-2V-3RA-302, and is claimed to provide similar attenuation characteristics between 2 MHz and 30 MHz line-to-line, and 1 MHz to 30 MHz line-to-ground.

Details from IRH, 53 Garema Circuit, Kingsgrove NSW 2208. (02)750-6444.

Big digit LCD
Fairchild's LTR1340 127 mm LCD has glass-frit seals in place of epoxy. This gives the LTR1340 a projected life of more than 50000 hours, according to Fairchild.

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It is available in transflective, reflective and transmissive versions from Fairchild Australia Pty Ltd, 366 Whitehorse Rd, Nunawading Vic. 3131 . (03)877-5444.


Temperature Coefficient shown on resistors
The IEC committee number 40 has agreed upon a colour code system for temperature coefficients of resistors.

This new T.C. colour coding system will be used by Philips in all the MR25 and MR30 programs with tolerances of 1.0 and 0.5 percent.

A survey of the new T.C. colour coding system according to IEC62 is shown above.

When colour coded, the nominal resistance value and the tolerance are marked on these resistors by means of six coloured bands according to IEC publication 62 "Colour code for fixed resistors" (see also IEC pubtication 115-1 clause 4.5). For further information contact Philips Elcoma, 67 Mars Road, Lane Cove NSW 2066. (02)427-0888.


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\section*{Ian Robertson}

\begin{abstract}
The aim in developing this alarm unit was toprovide the most comprehensive system yet developed for home construction. To this end, the circuit includes most of the features found in better known commercial alarms, with the added bonus of converting into a wiper delay system when the alarm is not in use.
\end{abstract}

A MAJOR DIFFERENCE between this and other alarm circuits is the use of digital rather than analogue methods. The circuit uses a master oscillator feeding a divider chain to obtain the many time delays needed. Indeed the arrangement is in many ways similar to an electronic organ circuit.

An advantage of the digital technique is that all the delays maintain a fixed ratio to one another. They do not vary, as an analogue circuit will, due to component tolerance, leakage, temperature, etc and, by adjusting a single potentiometer in the master oscillator, all timing functions can be varied simultaneously. This means it is sufficient to check the accuracy of a single delay period to have, in effect, checked the accuracy of all delay periods. Further, by running the oscillator at, say, ten times normal frequency, a complete test that would normally take two minutes, will take under fifteen seconds.

With any alarm of this complexity the time and skill needed to carry out the installation within the car should not be underestimated. Fortunately there are a number of optional features in the system, and even if these are not used, the alarm will still be very effective. This gives each constructor the means whereby he can make the initial installation as simple or as complex as he wishes, while retaining the option of fitting the missing items at a later date.

\section*{Features}

The following is a list of the main features in the system. Each item gives only a brief description. Greater detail will be found elsewhere in the text.

\section*{Flashing indicator}

In operation whenever the alarm is set. Intended to deter a potential burglar, the indicator also reminds the owner to disable the system upon entering the car.

\section*{Battery detector}

Sensitive to the drop in voltage occurring whenever the load on the electrical system changes. Normally opening a door, operating the brake, switching the headlights on, or a number of similar actions, will trip the detector.

\section*{Two delayed trigger inputs}

Used in addition to (or in place of) the battery detector. These inputs are particularly useful in cars equipped with electric clocks, where the battery detector cannot always be successfully used. Suitable trigger inputs are the roof light, boot, bonnet and glove box lights. However, these must be powered from a circuit that remains energised at all times, even when the ignition is switched off.

\section*{Four instantaneous trigger inputs}

These are suitable for the protection of driving lights, cassette player, radio, etc. In use a wire is clamped under one of the mounting bolts of the item to be protected. Should this wire become detached from the chassis, as it will if the protected item is removed, the horn will sound immediately.

\section*{Hidden switch option}

Normally the alarm is cancelled by operating the ignition switch, however with this extra switch in circuit, a thief must locate both switches before he can cancel the alarm. The hidden switch will also prevent children, or curious adults, setting the alarm while the car is parked.

\section*{Alarm relay}

The alarm section is fitted with a two pole relay. One contact set is used to operate the horn while the other contacts may be used to flash the headlights or disable the ignition circuit or perhaps operate a second horn installed in the boot. It helps to have a second line
of defence should the horn be faulty or disconnected.

\section*{Alarm timing}
- Time to exit vehicle: 15 seconds
- Time to enter vehicle: 15 seconds
- Duration of horn: 96 seconds
- Horn pulse rate: one second on, one second off
- Indicator pulse rate: half second on, half second off.

\section*{Wiper option}

Whenever the alarm is not in use, the circuit converts into a wiper control unit. The output from this section is once again via a relay, it has a single changeover contact and will suit most wiper systems.

\section*{Wiper timing}

The wiper control switch settings are:
- Continuous wipe (CW), normal slow speed wiper operation
- Single wipe (SW), single operation every \(2,4,8,16,32\) or 64 seconds.
- Multiple wipe (MW), dual operation every \(8,16,32\) or 64 seconds.

\section*{Operation}

The heart of the alarm is an eight stage binary counter (ICs B \& C) clocked by a 1 Hz master oscillator. By this means a delay of 256 seconds will occur whenever the counter is taken from zero count to maximum count. Shorter delays are available by using the various outputs, Q1 through Q8. In fact, any delay between one second and 256 seconds can be obtained by suitably decoding the 'Q' outputs.

Below is a list of the outputs that have been decoded and also their main functions:

\section*{- Zero Interrupts the clock pulses,} freezes the counter, holds the indicator off. Pressing the set pushbutton advances the counter.
- 1 to 15 Time allowed to leave the car without triggering the alarm. During this period the indicator remains on.
- 16

Interrupts the clock pulses, freezes the counter, flashes the indicator. Counter restarted by a signal from the battery detector or the delayed trigger inputs.
- 17 to 31 Time allowed to enter the car without the horn sounding. The alarm may be reset to zero by operating the ignition switch (also the hidden switch should this be fitted).
The indicator will remain on for any count greater than 16.

- 32 to 127 Alarm relay operates, pulsing the horn at one second intervals.
- 128

Returns the count to 16 where it may be retriggered should further interference to the car be detected.

In addition to the above, if at any time one of the instantaneous trigger inputs becomes detached from the chassis, the counter will set to 32 and the sequence will begin with the horn sounding immediately.

Similarly, any interruption to the power supply will set the counter to 32. This item is included to prevent cancelling of the alarm by simply removing the battery lead for a few seconds.
The conversion of the circuit from an alarm to a wiper system is under the control of the car ignition circuit:
- With the ignition and hidden switches OFF the alarm is activated, the wiper disabled
- With the ignition and hidden switches ON the wiper is activated, the alarm disabled. Or more simply, the alarm is enabled when the car is not in use, the wiper when the car is in use.
The basic requirement of any wiper control system is to pulse the wiper motor for approximately one second, then follow with a delay (variable) before the next one-second pulse. The length of the pulse is not critical, once the wiper has started to move the normal parking contacts will take over and complete the wipe cycle. Should the pulse be longer than required for a single wipe of the screen then more than one wipe will occur, and this is the method used to obtain dual wipes in the multiwipe switch setting.

This circuit operates by allowing the counter to free run, while feeding the signal from a Q output (selected for the delay required) via a one-second pulsing network to the wiper relay. This gives a chain of one-second pulses separated by a switched delay interval. The pulse is extended to four seconds in the multiwipe setting.

\section*{Circuit description}

Readers should refer to the various logic and circuit diagrams to clarify points raised in the following description.

All system timing is developed around the eight stage binary counter (ICs B \& C). Two 74C193 up/down counters are used. However, in this circuit the downcount facility is not used. This proved to be the simplest way to obtain asynchronous load and clear inputs. Other counters I considered either lacked these inputs or they were of the synchronous type.

The counters are clocked by the 1 Hz master oscillator (ICs F3 \& F4). This is a standard CMOS two-gate squarewave oscillator where the frequency can be adjusted over a wide range by the 500 k preset.

Selective decoding of the counter outputs is carried out by the gates shown above the counter (main circuit); decoded are \(0,16,>32\) and 128.

Normally the counter will free run unless the clock pulses are interrupted by gates E1 \& E3, and this will occur at counts 0 and 16 . If the count is stopped at zero it may be restarted by a pulse from the set push button, if stopped at 16 may be restarted by a pulse from the battery detector, trigger high or trigger low inputs.

Any counter greater than 32 will operate the horn via the horn relay and gate H1. Note also that gate H1, and therefore the horn, is pulsed on and off by output Q1 on counter B.

Various gates below ICs C and B are used to clear and load the counters. These inputs, as mentioned earlier, are synchronous and may be operated at any time, even during periods when the clock is halted. The way these inputs have been used needs explanation.

Turning the ignition on resets both counters, and this in turn interrupts the clock and holds the alarm in the standby position.

A signal from one of the four instantaneous trigger inputs will set the counter. In this instance a count of \(\geqslant 32\) will be loaded, causing the horn to sound, and continue to sound, while the counter steps through to 128 . In a similar manner, the capacitor on the load terminal of \(C\) will force the output to \(\geqslant 32\) for each power up of the circuit.

Reaching a count of 128 resets the counters to 13 which involves clearing counter C while loading 13 into counter B. Loading 13 will silence the horn while giving three counts for the electrical system to settle before the battery detector is rearmed at a count of 16 .

Most input signals are buffered by the LM3900 quad op-amp. Keep in mind that this device compares input currents whereas the conventional op-amp compares input voltages. Using resistors to convert voltages to currents, standard operational amplifier circuitry can be realised, but note when testing that both inputs are clamped to within 0.5 V of negative by the base-emitter junction of the input fransistors.

Nonetheless, the circuit operation is straightforward with K1 handling the accessory switch inputs (positive or negative ground systems), K2 buffers the set push button, while the hidden switch feeds both K1 and K2. The low value (10k) resistors used in the switch circuit can override any other input signal and will prevent the alarm being
set in position S2 or cancelled in position S1.

A short RC delay network is fitted in one line from the output of K1, which resets the counters each time the accessory switch is turned off, thereby ensuring the alarm sequence will start from zero and overcome a problem that occurs if the ignition is switched off with the wiper running.

Section K3 functions as the battery drop detector while also functioning as the trigger high/low input buffer. Figure 10 shows the battery detector in a simpler form. Both inputs are fed from a common voltage, but the lower value resistor feeding the inverter input drives the output low.

If a negative pulse occurs on the battery line it will be coupled into the inverting input by the 100 n capacitor. This will reverse-bias the inverting input resulting in the op-amp output going high and developing a pulse to advance the counter one count. In the final circuit a diode is included in series with the op-amp input, this means the diode and not the inverting input is driven negative, and prevents possible damage to the IC.
Delayed trigger inputs TL and TH operate in a similar fashion. Note that in this instance the TL input feeds a negative pulse into the inverting input while the TH input is somewhat different as it feeds a positive pulse into the non-inverting input. The result however, is the same - a positive pulse at the output of K3.

The instantaneous trigger inputs (T1 and T4) are quite different. Normally, the four inputs are held at earth potential so that, should any input be detached, a pulse will enter the NOR gate via the appropriate RC network. A negative-going pulse occures at the output of the gate, loading 32 into the counter, thereby enabling the horn sequence. Unused inputs can in practice be left floating, as they respond to the change in voltage not the voltage level.

An important feature is the indicating light. This may be a LED or lamp and is operated by a two transistor driver stage, under the control of gate E2. The indicator may be off, illuminated or flashing and the sequence is as follows:
- Off when wiper operation selected
- Off for standby mode, counter zero
- Flashing when armed, count of 16
- Illuminated for all other counts.

The ICs are supplied via a series pass transistor and the function on this stage is not primarily as a regulator. The intention is to limit the voltage fed to the ICs to below the rated maximum of 15 V . In order to limit dissipation in the series transistor a 12 V zener is used. This means that the transistor is hard on with a nominal 12 V rail and will not start to regulate until the input voltage
is some volts above this value.
Conversion into a wiper control unit requires that the counters free run, and to obtain this the load and clear inputs must be overridden and the gates decoding 0 and 16 must be blocked. This is under the control of the ignition switch. A logic ' 0 ' on the output of K1 sets the circuit as a wiper control and a logic ' 1 ' at this point sets the alarm function.

The free-running counter will give a squarewave signal from the various ' \(Q\) ' outputs. The period in seconds given at each stage is two at Q1, four at Q2, eight at Q3, extending through to 256 at Q8. By means of an RS flip-flop (cross-coupled gates, G1 and G2) the squarewaves are converted into an asymmetrical wave having one second ON periods and switch-selectable OFF periods.

Diagram 12 shows Q3 with a period of eight seconds setting the RS flip-flop, while the inversion of Q1 resets the same flip-flop every two seconds. The resulting output, one second on seven seconds off, is clearly shown.

On the multiple wipe setting the flipflop is reset by the inversion of Q3, not Q1, and this will give a pulse four seconds long in lieu of the previous onesecond pulse. Depending on the speed of individual wiper motors two or three wipes will occur during this period.

\section*{Construction}

Construction is fairly straightforward, however there are two forms this may take. The first is to build only the alarm, the second is to built the alarm/wiper combination. There are points for and against either approach and these are covered in the installation notes. In the construction there is little difference between systems, although in units without the wiper option, one relay, two switches and a couple of minor components can be omitted.
(Note that this article is not intended as an ETI constructional project and thus no pe board details are given.)

\section*{Testing}

A completed unit should operate with a minimum of adjustment, however I recommend setting up the test circuit (Figure 9) to check out the alarm before fitting it into the car.
Simple faults may be located with a multimeter, but for more elusive faults an oscilloscope will be required.
The 12 V for testing may be obtained from the car's own battery, in situ, or more conveniently from a battery on the work bench. Alternatively a bench power supply may be used with the restriction that it may not test the battery detector circuit in all respects.

Steps for testing using Figure 9 are:
- Set preset potentiometers to approximately mid-way


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Configurations (1.11A)
\(9 \mathrm{~V}-6 \mathrm{~V}-1.5 \mathrm{~V}-0-1.5 \mathrm{~V}-6 \mathrm{~V}-9 \mathrm{~V}\) or \(9 \mathrm{~V}-7.5 \mathrm{~V}-3 \mathrm{~V}-0-3 \mathrm{~V}-7.5 \mathrm{~V}-9 \mathrm{~V}\) Centre 'Tap Configurations (1.11A) \(1.5 \mathrm{~V}-0-1.5 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~V}-0-3 \mathrm{~V}, 4.5 \mathrm{~V}-0-4.5 \mathrm{~V}\). \(6 \mathrm{~V}-0-6 \mathrm{~V}, 7.5 \mathrm{~V}-0-7.5 \mathrm{~V}, 9 \mathrm{~V}-0-9 \mathrm{~V}\)
- PARALLEL CONNECTION (2.22A) \(1.5 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~V}, 4.5 \mathrm{~V}, 6 \mathrm{~V}, 7.5 \mathrm{~V}, 9 \mathrm{~V}\)


\title{
SERIES 5000
}

As designed by ETI


SERIES 5000 PREAMPLIFIER - SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency response:
Distortion:
S/N noise:

High-level input: \(15 \mathrm{~Hz}-130 \mathrm{kHz},+0,-1 \mathrm{db}\) Low-level input - conforms to RIAA equalisation, \(\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB}\)
\(1 \mathrm{kHz}<0.003 \%\) on all inputs (limit of resolution on measuring equipment due to noise limitation).
High-level input, master full, with respect to 300 mV input signal at full output ( 1.2 V ): \(>92 \mathrm{~dB}\) flat \(>100 \mathrm{~dB}\) A-weighted.
MM input, master full, with respect to full output ( 1.2 V ) at 5 mV input. 50 ohm source resistance connected: \(>86 \mathrm{~dB}\) flat \(>92 \mathrm{~dB}\) A-weighted. MC input, master full, with respect to full output (1.2V) and \(200 \mu \mathrm{~V}\) input signal: \(>71 \mathrm{~dB}\) flat \(>75 \mathrm{~dB}\) A-weighted.
N.B. Picture is only of original heatsink supplied with this project. Our one is tapped from the rear so that no screw heads are visible. New picture next month.

Please note that the "Superb quarty" Heatsink for the power amp was designed and developed by Rod Irving Electronics and is being supplied to other kit suppliers. This product cost \(\$ 1,200\) to develop so that your amplifier klt would have a professional finish as well as sound. We also have a new range of rack mounting boxes which will be released soon.

\section*{SERIES 5000 POWER AMPLIFIER - SPECIFICATIONS \\ Power output: \\ 100W RMS into 8 ohms ( \(\pm 55 \mathrm{~V}\) supply).}

Frequency response:
Input sensitivity:
Hum:
Noise:
2nd harmonic distortion:
3rd harmonic distortion:
Total harmonic distortion: Intermodulation distortion: Stability:

8 Hz to \(20 \mathrm{kHz},+0-0.4 \mathrm{~dB} 2.8 \mathrm{~Hz}\) to \(65 \mathrm{kHz},+0-3 \mathrm{~dB}\). NOTE: These figures are determined solely by passive filters.
1V RMS for 100W output.
-100 dB below full output (flat).
-116 dB below full output (flat, 20 kHz bandwidth).
\(<0.001 \%\) at \(1 \mathrm{kHz}(0.0007 \%\) on prototypes) at 100 W output using a \(\pm 56\)
\(V\) supply rated at 4 A continuous. \(<0.003 \%\) at 10 kHz and 100 W .
\(<0.0003 \%\) for all frequencies less than 10 kHz and all powers below clipping.
Determined by 2nd harmonic distortion (see above).
\(<0.003 \%\) at 100 W . ( 50 Hz and 7 kHz mixed \(4: 1\) ). Unconditional

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\section*{POWER AMPLIFIER}

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All pants availabie separately for both kits

\section*{SERIES 4000 SPEAKERS FROM ETI}

\section*{SERIES 4000/14-WAY SPEAKERS}

A no comprise, top-line system designed by David Tilbrook and described in the February 1980 ETI. Those who own them or have heard them universally praise them for clarity of sound, superb stereo immaging and smoothness of response. Employing Philips latest range of low distortion drivers and a specially-designed crossover network (another Tilbrook masterpiece) these speakers are the equal of other systems costing up to three times the price. The \(4000 / 1\) will handle 100 W continuous, up to 400 W peak.

PREAMPLIFER
KIT PRICE S259 P\&P \(\$ 8.00\)
- 1\% Meta Fuilm Resistors are suppliec
- 14 metres of Low Capactiance Shiecied are supadied
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Enowss uopirin switches are supplied no substitutes as others supdir
needs ta, po into every lat
Soectilly imooneo dack
- Again as morn ied black anodised aumininum knobs

A \& \(T\) al mprice power amp we are ohering tins kin
commercial int which we do nol belifeve there is a
commercial unt avalable that sounds as pood Same
delivery as ine PA
delivery as ine PA

- With the power and accessory switches on, all other switches off, check that the indicator light, alarm relay and wiper relay are all off
- Move the wiper switch to continuous wipe (CW) and the wiper relay will pick up and remain up
- Move to the single wipe position (SW) and the relay will pulse at an interval determined by the second wiper switch. By adjustment of the 1 M oscillator preset, the interval can be matched to the times marked on the switch. Reducing the resistance of the preset too far (frequency increasing) will stop the oscillator
- The multiple wipe setting (MW) is similar to the single wipe setting, however the relay pulse will be longer (four seconds) and switch settings 2 and 4 will give the same timing as position 8
- Turn the wiper and accessory switches off and the indicator, alarm relay and wiper relay should be off
- Momentarily operate the push button. This will set the alarm, and light the indicator for a period of 15 s (exit time)
- After the exit time the indicator will flash at one second intervals showing the alarm is set
- The alarm may now be triggered by means of the battery detector, opening a car door if the car battery is being used, or with a bench supply momentarily reducing the voltage by about three volts. If a bench battery is being used, connect a load, say a 15 W lamp, across the battery terminals. For correct operation the 470 k sensitivity preset may need adjustment as maximum sensitivity is obtained with maximum resistance in circuit. Slowly rotate the preset until the indicator latches on, back off 1 mm , reset circuit (using accessory switch and the push button) and then try again
- The 15 s entry delay will occur, followed by the horn relay pulsing at one second intervals for a period of just over one and a half minutes. The circuit will reset with the indicator flashing
- The alarm may also be triggered by either the TH or TL switch and these operate in the same manner as the battery detector
- At any point during the above sequence, closing the accessory switch should cancel the alarm, forcing the relay and indicator off
- Close the instantaneous trigger switch (T1). Reset the alarm using the accessory switch and push button. Opening switch T1 will cause the horn relay to operate, pulsing for the normal \(11 / 2\) minute horn period
- Momentarily opening the power switch will also cause the horn relay to operate
- Other switches can be added for a more detailed test. Add the hidden switch, PG, T2, T3, T4 switches and with either an ohmmeter or lamp, check the alarm relay contacts, wiper relay contacts and also the indicator output.

\section*{Installation}

The alarm may be installed with or without the wiper components. The combined alarm/wiper system must be mounted within reach of the driver, and this can mean the unit is more accessible if the car is broken into. By foregoing the wiper control the electronics may be hidden, and by using extended leads, the push button and indicator may still be fitted in the dash. I, however, advise against mounting the wiper switches outside the alarm as the circuit could be effected by noise pulses introduced by the connecting cables.
Keep the wattage of the indicator down and use a high output LED or a low power lamp. Each time the indicator turns on it attempts to trip the battery detector. This in turn is set less sensitive, and if taken too far the system may not respond in an emergency. The roof light must be not less than four times the wattage of the indicator.

In mounting the alarm, each constructor must determine the most suitable position in his car.

Wiring should be carried out in stages, starting with the basic circuit (Figure 1 or Figure 2) followed by the optional items (Figure 3 to Figure 8). As each stage is fitted, the circuitry may be tested and the faults found. Testing stage by stage is possible with this alarm circuit because careful design has eliminated the need to bridge unused terminals to override the redundant function.

Care is required to select the correct horn circuit as this should match the existing wiring whilst also taking into account the current demand of the horn(s) to be driven. The wiring must suit the currents involved. As a guide the cables used for the relay contacts (also the 0 V and BAT circuits) should have approximately the same area as the horn wiring already fitted in your car. The remaining runs can be any standard hook-up wire and the size can be chosen for mechanical rather than electrical reasons.

During the alarm installation it is easy to overlook the part played by the wiring, for it is often the wiring and not the alarm that is most vulnerable. Take particular care to conceal the cable runs and to ensure all connections are sound and will not cause intermittent operation at a later date.


Figure 1. Basic alarm system, negative ground, with variations to the horn circuit.


Figure 2. Basic alarm system, positive ground.


Figure 3. TL input: using added switches or roof light.


Figure 4. TH input: using added switches or existing roof light.


Figure 6. A3 and A4 alarm relay contact; giving extra protection.

Figure 5. T1 to T4 inputs: for driving light and radio protector.


Figure 7. PB and IND terminals: external pushbutton and indicator.


Figure 8. Wiring a hidden switch.


Figure 9. Basic test circuit. Figure 10. Simplified battery-drop detector.


Figure 11. Wiper operation.


Figure 12. Wiper circuit timing diagram.

\(\triangleleft\) Figure 13. Clock circuit modification to prevent tripping of alarm.

Included are a number of diagrams and these show how to wire the optional features.
- TH\& TLDelayed inputs for connection to the roof light circuit may also be fed from any number of additional points. Possible switch positions are rear doors, tail-gate or glovebox (Figure 3 \& 4).
- T1 to T4 Instantaneous inputs are clamped under driving lights, cassette, radio, etc and will sound the horn as soon as the connection is broken. A transistor inverter stage will be necessary in vehicles with a positive ground system, however this stage should only be
fitted to inputs that are actually used (Figure 5).
- A3\& A4 Spare contacts on alarm relay may be used for a number of auxiliary functions. The contacts have a current limit of 10 A and larger currents require a horn or lamp relay to be fitted (Figure 6).

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\title{
The Sparkute 'Voyager' car computer
}


High technology on the highway. This 'third generation' car computer is a marvel of modern electronic engineering.

THE FIRST generation 'car computers' used a combination of analogue and digital circuit techniques to calculate and display various parameters of a vehicle's performance. Of major interest was fuel consumption - the result of rapid rises in the price of fuel. The 'real time' display of fuel consumption enables a driver to see the rate of consumption during various phases of driving whilst accelerating, climbing hills, passing, changing gears etc. This sort of information is very handy for learning to drive 'economically'. Also of interest was performance over a trip - average fuel consumption over the distance travelled. Relative consumptions between 'city driving' and 'highway driving' can be compared.

The first generation of car computers gave these parameters and a few others. They were expensive and generally sold as an 'after market' item. But, they did a job and some motorists saw them as useful.

The second generation of car computers rapidly followed on the heels of the first. They incorporated microprocessors and featured a great many more functions, some of which were there "because they could be easily incorporated'. These second generation units featured many more components than the earlier ones, in many instances, the use of a microprocessor notwithstanding. By this time, a car computer
became either an 'optional accessory' or part of a 'standard pack' on vehicles, as well as being an after market item. By this time, too, most motorists knew what a 'car computer' was.
'The Sparkrite 'Voyager' car computer, designed and manufactured in Britain, represents the 'third generation' car computer. It is an after market unit, imported and sold in Australia by Jaycar Pty Ltd. The thing that makes this a third generation unit is the incorporation of a specially-designed and manufactured mask-programmed microprocessor, which is basically four computers in one. In addition, the latest in display technology is employed: a gas discharge vacuum fluorescent display tube with large, bright digits that can be readily seen under widely varying conditions of ambient light - very important in a motor vehicle. The traditional LED displays are always problematical in a vehicle. The result is a reduction in component count and thus a reduction in manufacturing cost, whilst still retaining all the previous features demanded and allowing the addition of new ones.

To provide input data for the computer, two sensors are required: a fuel flow sensor and a distance sensor. The fuel flow sensor is inserted in series with the fuel line to the carburettor. The fuel passes through an internal mechanism which spins a disc consist-
ing of alternate translucent and opaque sectors. On the outside casing of the sensor are mounted an LED, providing a light source, and a light-sensitive diode. The casing is translucent, allowing the internal disc to 'chop' the light beam transmitted through the casing, thus providing a series of pulses for the computer to work with. The spinning rate of the disc varies with varying fuel flow, providing a varying pulse rate to the computer from which rate of fuel consumption can be calculated.
The distance sensor requires magnets to be mounted on a drive shaft - the tail shaft on rear wheel drive vehicles, the drive shaft on front wheel drive vehicles. A magnetic pickup is located on the chassis adjacent to the drive shaft mounted magnets. As the drive shaft rotates, the magnets create varying currents in the pickup coil - a pulse for each pass of each magnet. These pulses will vary directly with speed of rotation of the drive shaft, enabling vehicle speed to be determined, and the number of pulses will be proportional to the distance travelled. Non-linearity in the sensors is compensated for in the microprocessor.
The computer in the Voyager contains a 'memory' enabling you to enter information on fuel, distance and time; the capacity being in excess of 3200 km \((2000 \mathrm{ml})\) for distance, 820 litres of fuel ( 180 gal ) and 100 hours for time.

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There are three primary 'computing' modes. There's the LOG mode which can display average fuel consumption since setting the computer - with readout in imperial mpg, or litres per 100 km (to 0.1 ) or the new British standard of miles per litre (also to 0.1). The last would be of little interest here, but being able to get consumption (metric, \(1 / 100 \mathrm{~km}\) ) or its inverse (imperial, mpg) is very handy. The LOG mode also gives you fuel used since setting the computer - to 0.05 gal., or 0.1 litres, and you can read out distance travelled since setting to 0.1 miles or km .

The NOW mode gives instantaneous readout of consumption from second to second as you drive, in mpg, \(1 / 100 \mathrm{~km}\) or miles per litre. This mode also gives a clock - time of day in hours and minutes in 12 hour format as well as providing a stopwatch. Great for rallying! In addition, the NOW mode provides instantaneous speed from second to second in kph or mph - and the readout is digital, don't forget, and reacts much faster than conventional speedometers.

The TRIP mode gives distance travelled since setting the computer, elapsed time (which stops automatically when you turn off the ignition) and average speed over the trip, computed continuously to 0.1 kph or mph .

In addition, several ALARM functions are provided - a very handy feature. You can set two speed alarms - providing a high-pitched note when you exceed a preprogrammed limit, a low note when you drop back below it. Actual speed is displayed as the alarm sounds. There is a time alarm, which acts just like an alarm clock, even when the ignition is turned off and there is a 'lights left on alarm' which sounds if you turn off the ignition and leave your lights on.

The display brightness is automatically controlled by a light sensor mounted behind the front panel, the brightness being increased or reduced according to the level of ambient light incident on the front panel of the unit. Very handy.

Construction-wise, the Voyager is very well engineered. It seems as much attention has been paid to the electronic engineering as to the mechanical. Also, it is clear a great deal of thought has gone into the ergonomic design. The unit is compact, has a logically laid out front panel with tactile-feel pushbuttons and a beeper which sounds when you operate any button. The front panel is of a 'sandwich' construction. The neutral brown background has the designations silk screened on top, each mode having the associated buttons grouped together and bracketed. The panel is lit from the rear by six parallel-connected filament lamps. The rear of the front panel is
clear perspex, with an intermediate translucent white section which disperses the light to evenly illuminate the front of the panel. The display is behind a red panel. The case front surround overhangs the front panel at the top, providing some shading. The case is only about 70 mm deep, inside of which mount two pc boards, sandwiched together immediately behind the front panel. Each board is fibreglass with double-sided tracks and plated-through holes. The board immediately behind the front panel contains the buttons, light sensor, lamps and a few sundry components. It has sockets which plug into the rear board which contains all the electronics and the fluorescent display. A piezoelectric beeper is mounted on the rear of this board. Clearly, top-quality components are used throughout, many from the European electronics giants, some Japanese. Overall, impressively designed and constructed.

Connection to the outside world is via a multipin connector, accessed from the rear of the case, to which a flat ribbon cable is attached via a plug.
The makers have thought of virtually everything in the way of attachments and connections for installing their Voyager car computer. The 'command module', as they call it, can be mounted on or under the dash, on the centre console, on the windscreen or a side window. Attachment hardware is extremely versatile. Installation instructions that come with the unit are clearly written and copiously illustrated. The same could be said of the operating instructions.

As soon as he saw the Voyager, Jonathan Scott wanted it. Now, Jonathan Scott likes 'things Italian': food, women and cars. He drives a Fiat X1-9. Problem. Where to put the Voyager. The X1-9 is compact, Jonathan is very tall. When he gets in wearing his shades, the only room left is on the passenger side dash. Problem. When the Italian lady 'passenger' gets in, certain parts of her anatomy would obscure the Voyager's display and randomly operate the buttons. Solution get a more demure passenger. Jonathan is presently working on installing the Voyager and removing the stilletto heel scratches from the Fiat's bodywork. The scratches on his bodywork will heal themselves, in time.

No matter if you own a Fiat X1-9 or 1973 Holden Kingswood, if you want to know how your car performs, or keep an accurate log, then the Sparkrite Voyager is worth a hard look. At \(\$ 199\), one wouldn't have to look too hard. Contact Jaycar Pty Ltd, 125 York St, Sydney or Cnr Carlingford and Pennant Hills Rds, Carlingford NSW.

WOW! Five diligent, lucky, perserverant, persistent contestants will each receive a Sparkrite Voyager car computer, supplied by Jaycar.

Here's a chance to own a top line, high technology car computer of your own. JAYCAR has agreed to supply no less than five Sparkrite VOYAGER car computers as prizes for this simple to enter contest. All you have to do is answer these half-dozen questions, complete the coupon and send it to:

\section*{ETI/JAYCAR CAR COMPUTER CONTEST ETI Magazine, 15 Boundary St RUCHCUTTERS BAY NSW 2011}

There's a bit of a challenge in answering the questions, so with a modicum of resourcefulness you stand a good chance of winning a car computer. Go to it!

HOW TO ENTER. All you have to do is answer the questions on the entry form, fill out the coupon and send the completed entry form to the address given above. Please read the rules carefully. Multiple entries will be accepted. You must enter you name and address on each entry submitted. Photostats or clearly written copies of the entry form will be accepted, but if sending copies you must cut out and include with each entry form the month and page number from the bottom of the page of the contest. When sending multiple entries, then, you will need extra copies of the magazine so that you send an original page number with each entry.

RULES. This contest is open to all persons normally resident within Austraik with the exception of members of the staff of Jaycar Pty Ltd, Murray Publishers, Ottset Alpine, Australian Consolidated Press and/or associated companies. Closing date for this contest is 31 December 1982. Entries received within 7 days of the closing date will be accepted if postmarked prior to and including 31 December 1982. The winning entries will be drawn by the Editor of ETI whose decision will be final. No correspondence will be entered into regarding that decision.

Winners will be advised by telegram the same day the result is declared. The name of the winners, together with the winning answers, will be published in the next possible issue of ETI. Contestants must enter their name and address where indicated on each entry form and include with each entry the month and page number from the bottom of the page of the contest. In other words you can send in multiple entries but you will need extra copies of the magazine so that you send an original page number with each entry.

This contest is invalid in states where local laws pronibit entrles.
Entrants must sign the declaration, accompanying this contest, that they have read the above rules and agree to abide by their conditions.

You may enter as many times as you wish but you must use a separate entry form for each entry and include the month and page number cut from the bottom right hand portion of the page containing the entry form. You must put your name and address on the entry form and sign it where indicated.

\section*{CONTEST CLOSES 31 DECEMBER 1982}

ANSWER THESE SIX QUESTIONS
1) What is this circuit?


A trembler coil ignition
The first battery/coil ignition system An early electric fence

4) How does this quotation end? 'A traveller without knowledge is
\(\square\) like a fish without a bicycle
\(\square\) a bird without wings
5) Who said the above?
\(\square\) Samuel Johnson
Richard Burton
Jack (walks-on-the-water) O Donnell
Sa'di
Robert Louis Stevenson
6) Apart from computing everything you want to know about your car's performance, the Sparkrite Voyager provides three alarm functions. Describe one and, on a separate sheet of paper tell us, in less than 25 words, for what purpose you would use this feature.
2) Who designed the circuit in question 1 ?
3) Which mechanician designed the coil marked \(X\) in the circuit in question '1?

Runbaken
Lucas
\(\square\) Kettering
Lenoir
Ruhmkorff
Ruhmkove

\section*{Name}

Address

\section*{Postcode}

Send to: ETI/JAYCAR Car Computer Contest, ETI Magazine, 15 Boundary St. Rushculters Bay NSW 2011.

I have read the rules of the contest and agree to abid by their conditions:

\section*{Signed}

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\end{abstract}


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\section*{Project 4.59}


\title{
Series 5000 one-third octave graphic equaliser
}

Is your listening room/concert hall dull and lifeless? Or does it echo and ring with a multitude of sounds long after the last note has died away? If changing the environment is unacceptable or too expensive, then this graphic equaliser will likely effect a distinct improvement. For obvious mechanical reasons, this is a mono unit; two are required for stereo.

SINCE the Series 5000 preamplifier and power amplifier were published (during 1981) we have had many requests for this project. The inherent reliability and superlative performance of the MOSFET power stage makes the 5000 power amp ideally suited for use in professional applications. Unfortunately many of these applications are in difficult or 'problem' listening environments such as large halls or simply rooms with poor acoustic properties. Listening environments with too little damping lead to resonances and reverberation that can seriously degrade the intelligibility of music or speech. By contrast, rooms with too much damping lead to muffled and lifeless acoustic performance due to excessive attenuation of certain bands of the audio spectrum. To a certain extent these problems are unavoidable, at least with present technology. It is
impossible to completely cure a listening environment of inherent problems such as resonances or excessive reverberation. The latter phenomena can cause feedback resulting in oscillation of the sound system or 'howl round'. The problem is that the amplitude of an oscillation is not related in a simple way to the amount of excitation. The maximum amplitude is a function of several variables, one of which is the damping of the listening environment. This converts sound energy into heat and prevents it from being reflected back into the room to further excite the resonance. The time taken for the resonance or oscillation to reach its maximum is also a function of the excitation level, i.e: the volume at which the sound is being reproduced. Problems associated with overdamped listening environments are slightly easier to

\section*{David Tilbrook}
correct, although a complete cure is again almost impossible, especially in bad cases.
The equipment used most often to correct faults in the listening environment is the one-third octave graphic equaliser. This divides the audio spectrum into roughly one-third octave intervals and allows effectively independent amplitude control over each of the frequency bands. We have published one-octave equalisers in the past, as a compromise between the full one-third octave design and the simple tone control system provided on most preamplifiers. These are not suitable however for professional applications which demand more control than is offered by these simpler units. To meet the demand for a full one-third octave equaliser we have designed the Series 5000 unit offering noise and distortion performance that will not \(>\)
by the device. Further, the relative ease of operation ensures that setting up can be accomplished in a reasonable time.

\section*{Design}

The Series 5000 graphic is basically an extension of the principle used in the older ETI-485 one-octave stereo graphic equaliser. Each filter is formed by a series resonant network incorporated into the feedback loop of a high quality operational amplifier. In this case we have used the NE5534N, the same op-amp used in the Series 5000 preamplifier. The advantages of this device are covered in the series of articles
describing that project (Sept.-Oct. '81). 'Gyrators' are used to simulate the inductors necessary for the series of bandpass filters so there are no coils to wind. The gyrator is covered in more detail in the How it Works section, but the main is caused by phase shifts occuring in the op-amps used in the gyrators. The basic principle of a gyrator is to invert the
seriously degrade the performance of
such a high quality system. It should be noted however, that the use of any onethird octave equaliser will affect the performance of the system simply because it is in circuit. Each of the filters has a relatively high \(Q\) and will therefore cause significant modification to the overall phase linearity as well as the frequency response when cut or boost is applied. I have seen many otherwise high quality systems degraded significantly by the excessive use of one-third octave equalisers and we do not recommend the incorporation of these units into a high quality system unless a specific need is apparent. Nevertheless, when modification of the frequency response is required, no matter how drastic or how modest, a one-third octave graphic equaliser is an almost ideal way of doing this. Each channel of the equaliser is conso the array of pots gives an approximate indication of the response inserted

\section*{HOW IT WORKS}

The general circuit, simplified, of the Series on the band limits of 20 Hz and 20 kHz as they set of seven quad op-amps (TLO74s or A774s) are used for the gyrators. Slide pots are used to set the gain or attenis easy to see, at a glance, how much gain or attenuation has been set and, as all the pots are lined up in paraliel across the front panel, one can instantly see the total modification
made to the audio system's frequency response


Figure 5. Simplified diagram of the equaliser.

\section*{Construction}

The one-third octave equaliser divides the audio frequency band into 28 segments so a total of 28 slide pots are used. Cutting the required slots in a front panel is an extremely difficult task so this is one project that is probably best various outlets, which incorporate by various outlets, which incorporate a
pre-punched chassis and front panel. pre-punched chassis and front panel. to construct their own chassis we have supplied detailed drawings of the metalwork required. Assuming that the project is constructed from a kit, most of the work is restricted to assembling two pc boards. One of these holds the bulk of the components while the other holds the slide pots and the 'power on' LED and its associated current limiting resistor.
nues of donloedes e jo asuodsas aseyd
 The problem is that all amplifiers intro-
 towards the extremes of the frequency




 increased. Since the Q of the filters must

 op-amp with greater phase linearity at high frequencies must be used. Fortunately, op-amps with the desired


 op-amps with almost identical performance and are capable of excellent results

By choosing a suitable 0 for the series
resonant network, the bandwidth can be set
to cover a desired frequency range. The
potentiometer then sets gain or attenuation of
the stage at the centre of the chosen frequency
band.
The technique just described above can be
The technique just described above can be relatively large number of filters into the signal path as in graphic equalisers or tone controls. The filter networks need not be bandpass or notch filters, simpler bass and treble controls

Once this basic configuration is set up, all that remains is to design the filter networks.
 were used since these give the required
 networks consist of an inductor, capacitor and
 the impedance of the circuit is equal to that of

 e yons 'jolonpui ue to soinsjeloejey oul
, sojeגK6, e paןes s! !!nos!
The gyrator circult can provide both the
nductance and the series resistance required

 resonant circult. This is shown in block diagram form in Figure 2.

\(\left\{\begin{array}{c} \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 0.11\end{array}\right.\)(11

 inductance 'generated' by this circuit is given
by the simple equation: \(L=1 k \times 220 k \times\) Cc in Henries where the value of \(\mathrm{C} c\) is in Farads umous s! jojeak6 aut to l!noג! juepeninbe oul

 is high enough not to affect circuit operation
drastically. The resonant frequency of this drastically. The resonant frequency of this


In order to illustrate the principle of operation of the graphic equaliser we first need to con-
sider the operation of a simplifted version of a single stage, as illustrated in Figure 1. Here, the input signal is ted to the non-inverting input of an op-amp through a 10 k resistor. A
potentiometer is connected between the noninverting and inverting inputs with its wlper going to signal common (ground) via a network represented by Z. Here, a serles-resonant
circuit is employed. Feedback is provided between the op-amp output and the inverting input. input resistor forms a potential divider with part of the potentioneter (from the opamp + input to the wiper) and the impedance \(Z\)
to common. The feedback resistor aiso torms apotential divider with the end of the pot trom the inverting input and the impedance \(Z\) to ground. \({ }^{11}\) the wiper of the pot is set to mid-travel, the It the wiper of the pot is set to mid-travel, the
attenuation of the insut signal due to the potential divider is compensated by the gain of output is unity. It the pot wlper is now moved toward that end of the pot connected to the op-amp's inverting input, the gain of the stage
is increased as the feedback ratio is reduced owing to a reduction of the impedance from
the op-amp's inverting input to commen At the op-amp's inverting input to common. At
the same time less attenuation of the input signal occurs as the impedance trom the non-
inverting input to common is decreased. The stage will have gain, maximum gain being determined by the impedance of the serles
resonant network. If this is low, gain will be high. Series resonant networks exhibit very low impedance at resonance, rising either side
of that trequency.

When the wiper of the pot is moved toward the non-inverting input of the op-amp, the
attenuation due to the input potential divider is increased. The galn of the op-amp is decreased at the same time as the feedback ratio is increased because the impedance from the
inverting input to common is increased. Once again, the overall gain of the clicuit is a function of the impedance of the series reson-
ant circult, but this time the gain is at a minimum - in fact, attenuation occurs.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{C} 63 \\
& \mathrm{C} 65,66 \\
& \mathrm{C} 7,68
\end{aligned}
\] & 390p ceramic 2200u/25 V electro. .4u7/16 V tantalum \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Semiconductors} \\
\hline IC1,IC2 & NE5534N \\
\hline IC3,4,5-9 & TL074 \\
\hline IC10 ......... & 7812 \\
\hline IC11 ......... & 7912 \\
\hline D1-D4 & 1 10001 \\
\hline LED1 & TH220R \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Miscellaneous} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ET1-459 a \& b pc boards; SW1 - DPST toggle} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{3 -pin DIN sockets; knobs for slide pots; SW2 -}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SPDT toggle switch; nuts, bolts, wire, etc.} \\
\hline Price estimate & \$200 - \$220 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
the switch and use this as a tag point. Now solder four wires to the power switch. Two of these must go to the rear
 Check the construction diagrams if in doubt about these connections.
The slide pot pc board is secured to the


 the heads of these bolts are concealed by




 switches in place while the front pc
board is mounted.
preoq od s!ч7 zunour of Kem 7 se!


 placed across the front on the head. ing the chassis up if necessary to keep these from sliding off the bolts. Now position the pc board in place, passing the slide pot shafts through their re-
spective slots. One at a time the pieces

screwed into the slide pots.
Mount the main pe board on spacers
and carry out the necessary inter-the mains earth must of course be con-
nected securely to the chassis using a
solder tag bolted directly to the chassis.
Do not however connect the chassis
earth directly to the signal earth, use
the 100 n capacitor as mentioned before.
When the rear panel has been com-
pleted, the main pc board can be roughly
positioned in place and all flying leads
soldered to it allowing sufficient length
to run to front and back panels. The
connection between the slide pot wipers
and the main pc board is best done with
tinned copper wire. The rest of the
wiring should be done with insulated
wire.
The most difficult part of the con-
struction is the mounting of the front
panel components. The two switches are
mounted directly to the front panel,
behind the slide pot pc board. All wiring
to these switches should be done before
mounting since it is not possible to
solder to these once the switches are in
place. Shielded cable should be used for
the three cables going to the equaliser
in/out switch. Two of these must be
sufficiently long to go to the input and
output sockets on the rear panel, and
the other must go to the input on the
main pc board. The shields of the three
cables going to this switch can be con-
nected together using the unused half of
the switch. Put a shorting link between
the three unused contacts on the back of
front chassis. PCA orets on the rear panel. Note that these sockets are insulated from the chassis. The same technique is used for this as was used in the Series 5000 preamplifier. First insert a rubber washer of the appropriate inside diameter into the holes drilled in
the rear panel, then mount the sockets. A photograph has been included with the construction details to illustrate this.

 between the 0 V point on the power

 circuitry but no dc connection should be used. This is consistent with the earthing principle of the entire Series 5000 range of components and is a good
 constructing the unit for operation in systems not including a Series 5000 power amplifier you will need a small transformer to supply the necessary

 centre section of the pc board. When using a transformer inside the chassis ot difficult. The usual precautions hould be taken with the prath as ectrolytic capacitors, transistors, diodes and ICs. Note that the two voltage regulator ICs are not mounted in the same direction. Check the pontoverlay for the is probably wise to leave the insertion these are FET devices and are therefore
 әg 'ו!un әч7 u! sұuәuodu00 ләч70 әч7 careful when handling these devices before insertion on the board. Use an
 yourself by touching an earthed metal appliance before handling the ICs. The inputs are protected and should therefore be reasonably safe from damage by static electricity.

Construction of the second pc board is not difficult either, although some care are pots are mounted so that their shafts are as close as possible to forming a right easiest way to do this is to first solder one pin of the slide pot and adjust the, position of the slider while heating the joint with a soldering iron. When the pot. position is satisfactory, solder the remaining pins and proceed to the next slider. The single resistor can be


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connections using the flying leads already secured to the board.
Finally, mount the front panel to the chassis. First remove the switch nuts. Secure the front panel with four 2 BA nuts and bolts. Use a washer between the front panel and the switch nuts when securing the switches to the front panel. This helps prevent the posisibility of scratching the front panel when tightening the nuts. Push a LED mounting washer through the front panel. The LED can now be mounted. Be careful to insert the LED the correct way around.


The RCA sockets mount through the hole of rubber grommets fixed to the rear panel, electrically isolating them from the panel.

Place the leads through the pc board and then push the LED into the washer from behind. You may have to bend the leads a little to get them into the holes in the pc board. Finally, solder leads. All that remains is to secure the cover. Use self tappers passed through the cover into the main chassis. Since the pots are mounted on half inch ( 12.5 mm )
spacings there is not enough room for the usual slide pot knobs. We used small rubber covers supplied originally for use with small toggle switches. These are very common and are available in a variety of colours.

\section*{Power up}

Once construction is complete check all power supply wiring before powering up. This is especially important if a transformer has been included inside the chassis. In the latter case, make certain all 240 V connections are secure and check the chassis earth. If all is correct, power the unit up. The LED should light to indicate that the unit is on.

An equaliser in/out switch has been provided to ensure that a flat response can be obtained easily and without the necessity of changing the equalisation that may have taken some time to set up. The equaliser is intended for use immediately before the power amplifier. If used in this position the level control will probably not be used. In this case turn the control fully counterclockwise. The overall gain of the equaliser with the controls set at centre will be approximately unity. If the equaliser is intended for use from a typical line level output, the gain control can be used to supply the output levels needed by the power amplifier input.


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635 & 35 MHZ & 1 mV & N & Y & 150 mm & \(0.1 u \mathrm{~S}-0.5 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{div}\) \\
601 & 20 MHZ & 5 mV & N & N & 150 mm & \(0.5 \mathrm{~S}-0.5 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{div}\) \\
310 & 15 MHZ & 2 mV & N & N & 95 mm & \(0.5 u \mathrm{~S}-0.5 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{div}\) \\
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The calibrator is locked to the mains frequency - 50 Hz . It provides a selection of 14 different pulse rates from 25 Hz to 450 Hz in 25 or 50 Hz steps. Using the conversion chart, the pulse rate can be converted into RPM for the number of cylinders in the vehicle's engine.

\section*{Construction}

Two printed circuit boards are used and the whole unit is housed in a low cost ABS plastic case which is locally produced by Sigea in Melbourne (case model EC.1001). We 'dressed up' the front panel with Scotchcal.

One pc board holds the power supply and most of the circuitry, with the exception of one IC and the rotary switch, which are located on another smaller board along with a few other components. This board mounts behind the front panel of the case and connects to the main board via two lengths of ribbon cable.
Commence construction by using the larger pc board as a template to mark out mounting holes on the case bottom. Also mark out the mains cable inlet grommet hole and terminating block position. The front panel can be marked out using the Scotchcal as a template.
Drill the case, then mount and terminate the mains cable as indicated in the drawings.

Now you can start assembling the pc boards. Note the three links on the small pc board. LED1 actually mounts on this board, as does SW2. Make sure 1 you cut the shaft of this switch to suit the knob you're using. Leave the leads of LED1 long and don't solder it in place
until you have determined how long they should be by making a trial assembly once all the other components are mounted. SW1 is wired to the board after mounting to the panel.

When assembling the larger pc board, leave T1 and C1 till last. Watch orientation of the ICs, transistors, diodes and polarised capacitors, as usual. Note that the ICs are CMOS types, so observe the usual handling precautions. Don't handle the pins, pick them up with thumb and forefinger on the ends of the package; solder the power supply pins first.

When mounting T1, secure it in place with two PK screws before soldering to the pins to avoid straining the pins and possibly breaking the wires terminated to them.

When both boards have been assembled and checked, wire them together with two lengths of 5 -way ribbon cable about 130 mm long each. Solder flying leads to the 240 Vac input terminals on the board (use mains cable).

Then, mount the larger pc board in the case and terminate the 240 Vac input wires to the mains terminal block.

Attach the Scotchcal to the front panel of the case and mount SW1. Take care of the Scotchcal when tightening the nut. Solder three wires to its terminals and terminate them on the appropriate place on the small pc board. Then mount the small board. Take care when tightening the nut on the shaft of the rotary switch that you don't damage the Scotchcal.

panel, driliing details.

After a careful final check, you're ready to switch on.

\section*{Testing it out}

Set the range switch to position 1 and switch on. The pulse LED will flash at a rate of one second on, one second off. As. you vary the range switch, the LED will flash at an increasing rate. If nothing's happening, then switch off and check your wiring, component orientation etc. See that supply voltage exists on the small pc board. Otherwise, you'll need either a logic probe or a CRO to faultfind.

If all is well, connect the primary loop of the pickup coil of a tachometer to the loop terminals. Vary the number of turns in the loop until the tachometer gives a reading. Use the accompanying table to determine the RPM, knowing the pulse rate and number of cylinders. Alternatively, if a peak reading or pulse type tacho is used, connect up the following additional circuitry:


Beware of the high voltage pulses on the secondary of the transformer in this circuit.

A little experimentation will show you how versatile this pulse generator can be.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Resistors ........ all \(1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%\) unless noted} \\
\hline R1 .... & 22k \\
\hline R2 . ... & 8k2 \\
\hline R3 . . . . & 1k5 \\
\hline R4 & 100R \\
\hline R5 ... & 470k \\
\hline R6 .... & 27k \\
\hline R7 & 100k \\
\hline R8 & 10k \\
\hline R9 & 560R \\
\hline R10 & 1k \\
\hline R11 .. & 22R, 5 W \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Capacitors} \\
\hline C1 & 1000u/25 V axial electro. \\
\hline C2 ... & 10 n greencap \\
\hline C3 & in greencap \\
\hline C4 & \(1 \mathrm{u} / 16 \mathrm{~V}\) tant. \\
\hline C5 & 22u/16 V RB electro. \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Semiconductors} \\
\hline D1, 2, 3, 4 & 1N4001, EM401 etc. \\
\hline 1 Cl & LM340T/12, 7812 \\
\hline IC2 & 4046 \\
\hline IC3 & 4017 \\
\hline IC4 & 4093 \\
\hline IC5 & 4040 \\
\hline LED1 & TIL220R red LED \\
\hline Q1, Q2 & BC548 \\
\hline Q3 & BD266 or similar \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Miscellaneous} \\
\hline TR1 & PL24/5 VA, Ferguson \\
\hline SW1 & SPDT switch \\
\hline SW2 & 1-pole, 9-position rotary \\
\hline & C\&K Lorlín or similar. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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& \bar{x}
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NOTE：Printed circuit board and front panel artwork
is located on page 127 ．


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\title{
Voltage and window comparators
}

Comparators are circuits in which the output changes state when the input varies above or below a set limit, or within two limits. Applications abound.

\author{
Ray Marston
}

THERE ARE MANY occasions in electronics when it is necessary to have a circuit that abruptly changes its output stage when an input voltage, or a quantity that can be represented by a voltage (such as a current, resistance, temperature or light level, etc), goes above or below a preset reference value. Circuits that perform this basic function are known as voltage comparators.

Voltage comparators have plenty of practical applications apart from the obvious ones of over and under-voltage switches. They can readily be made to activate relays, alarms and other mechanisms when load currents or temperatures or light levels exceed, or fall within, preset limits, and have a stack of domestic and industrial uses. We'll look at some practical circuits in the next few pages.

\section*{Basic voltage comparator circuits}

The easiest way to make a voltage comparator is to use a CA3140 op-amp in one or other of the basic configurations shown in Figures 1 and 2. The \(3140 \mathrm{op}-\mathrm{amp}\) has a typical basic


Figure 1. Basic op-amp comparator that functions as an under-voltage switch: the output is high when Vin is below Vref.


Figure 2. Alternative op-amp voltage comparator that functions as an overvoltage switch: the output is high when Vin is above Vref.
(open-loop) low frequency voltage gain of about 100 dB , so its output can be shifted from the high to the low state (or vice versa) by shifting the input voltage a mere 100 uV or so above or below the reference voltage value. This particular op-amp can be powered from either single-ended or split supply rails and provides an output that typically swings to within a couple of volts of its positive rail value or to within a few millivolts of its negative (or zero) supply rail value: Unlike many other op-amps, the 3140 can accept input voltages all the way down
to the negative rail value.
The operation of the Figure 1 circuit is very simple. A fixed reference voltage (Vref) is generated via R2-ZD1 and is applied directly to the non-inverting input terminal (pin 3) of the op-amp, and the test or input voltage is applied to the inverting input terminal (pin 2) via current-limiting resistor R1. When Vin is below Vref the op-amp output is driven high (to positive saturation), but when Vin is above Vref the output is driven low (to negative saturation) as shown in the diagram. The action of the circuit can be reversed, so that the op-amp output is normally low but goes high when Vin exceeds Vref, by simply transposing the pin 2 and pin 3 connections of the op-amp, as shown in Figure 2.

There are a few points worth noting about the basic singlesupply Figure 1 and Figure 23140 voltage comparator circuits. The first point is that the 'reference' voltage can be given any value from zero up to within two volts of the positive supply rail value, so either circuit can be made to trigger at any desired value between these limits by simply interposing a preset pot between a fixed voltage-reference source and the 'Vref ' pin of the op-amp.

The second point to note is that the 'input' pin of the op-amp must be constrained to the range from zero volts up to within two volts below the positive supply rail value. Thus, if you want the circuit to trigger at some high value of input voltage, this action can be obtained by feeding the input voltage to a simple potential divider before it reaches the actual input of the op-amp.

The final point to note about the basic voltage comparator circuits is that they give a non-regenerative switching action, so that the op-amp is driven into the linear (non-saturated) mode when the 'input' voltage is within a few tens of microvolts of Vref, and under this circumstance the op-amp output generates lots of spurious noise. In some applications this type of action may be unacceptable, in which case the problem can be overcome by feeding a small part of the op-amp output voltage back to the non-inverting input terminal, so that a regenerative switching action is obtained. The feedback signal introduces a degree of hysteresis in the voltage switching levels, the degree of hysteresis being directly proportional to the amount of feedback.

\section*{Special voltage comparators}

Figures 3 to 7 show how the three points mentioned above can be put to practical use to make various types of 'special' voltage comparator circuits; plenty of other variations are possible.

Figures 3 and 4 show how the basic comparator circuits can be modified to give variable-voltage switching by using a pre-set pot (PR1) to set the desired 'reference' or trigger voltage at any value in the range \(0-5 \mathrm{~V} 6\), and to give regenerative ('noiseless') switching by feeding part of the op-amp output back to the non-inverting terminal via R3; note in the Figure 4 circuit that the input terminal is terminated via \(R 5\), to ensure controlled hysteresis.


Figure 3. Variable under-voltage switch with degenerative feedback overcomes intermediate-voltage problems with Figure 1 and 2 circults.


Figure 4. Variable over-voltage switch with regenerattive feedback.


Figure 5. High value \((0-130 \mathrm{~V})\) under-voltage switch.
Figures 5 and 6 show examples of how the circuits can be modified to give high-value variable-voltage ( \(0-130 \mathrm{~V}\) ) triggering by interposing a simple potential divider (R2-R3) between the input signal and the input of the op-amp: The Figure 5 circuit gives non-regenerative switching, while the Figure 6 circuit gives regenerative switching.
Finally, Figure 7 shows how the comparator can be used as a sensitive audio sine-square converter that can operate from input signal amplitudes as low as 10 mV peak-to-peak at 1 kHz and which produces decent squarewave outputs from sinewave inputs with frequencies up to about 15 kHz . Input impedance is 100 k .


Figure 6. High value \((0-130 \mathrm{~V})\) regenerative over-voltage switch.
The operation of the Figure 7 circuit is simple. Voltage divider R1-R2 and capacitor C2 apply a decoupled reference voltage to pin 2 of the op-amp and an almost identical voltage is applied to signal-input pin 3 via isolating resistor R3. When a sinewave is fed to pin 3 via Cl it swings pin 3 about the pin 2 reference level, causing the op-amp output to change state at


Figure 7. This sensitive sine-square converter needs only a few tens of millivolts of input signal to produce a decent squarewave output up to about 15 kHz .
the 'zero voltage difference' crossover points of the input waveform and produce a squarewave output. Preset pot PR1 is used to bias the op-amp so that its output is just pulled low with zero input signal applied, so that the circuit operates with maximum sensitivity and stability. Note that, because of the gain-bandwidth product characteristics of the op-amp, the circuit sensitivity decreases as the input frequency is increased.

\section*{Window comparators}

The voltage comparator circuits that we've looked at so far give an output transition when the inputs go above or below a single reference voltage value. It's a fairly simple matter to interconnect a pair of voltage comparators so that an output transition is obtained when the inputs fall between, or outside of, a pair of reference voltage levels. Figure 8 shows the basic circuit configuration, which is generally known as a window comparator or discriminator.


Figure 8. A voltage window comparator or discriminator. The output goes high when Vin goes outside of the \(V_{L}\) or \(V_{U}\) limits.

The action of the Figure 8 circuit is such that the output of the upper op-amp goes high when Vin exceeds the six volt \(V_{U}\) 'upper limit' reference value, and the output of the lower op-amp goes high when Vin falls below the four volt \(V_{L}\) 'lower limit' reference value. By feeding the outputs of the two op-amps to R4 via the D1-D2 diode OR gate we get the situation where the final output is low when Vin is within the limits set by \(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{U}}\) and \(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}}\), but goes high whenever the input goes beyond these limits.

The action of the Figure 8 circuit can be reversed, so that its output goes high only when the input voltage is within the 'window' limits, by taking the output signal via a simple inverter stage. Alternatively, the required action can be obtained by transposing the two reference voltages and taking the output via a diode AND gate, as shown in Figure 9.

Window discriminators can readily be made to activate from any parameter that can be turned into an analogue voltage, in the same way as a 'normal' voltage comparator can. They can thus be used to activate relays or alarms whenever temper-


Figure 9. An alternative window discriminator in which the output goes high when VIn falls between the two limits.


Figure 10. An over-current switch: the output goes high when the load current exceeds a preset value. The action can be reversed by transposing pins 2 and 3 of the op-amp.
atures, voltages, currents or light levels etc, go outside of preset limits. Let's look now at some examples of 'analogueactivated' comparator circuits.

\section*{Analogue-activated comparators}

Figure 10 shows how a comparator circuit can be made to function as an over-current switch that gives a high output when the load current exceeds a value preset via PR1; the value of \(R x\) is chosen so that it develops roughly 100 mV at the required trip current level. A fixed half-supply 'reference' voltage is fed to pin 3 of the op-amp via R3-R4 and a similar but current-dependent voltage is fed to pin 2 via Rx-R1-PR1-R2; in effect, these two sets of components are configured as a Wheatstone bridge, with one side feeding pin 3 and the other side feeding pin 2, and the op-amp is used as a bridge-balance detector; consequently, the trip points of the circuit are not significantly influenced by supply voltage variations but are highly sensitive to load current variations.

Note that the action of the Figure 10 circuit can be reversed, so that it functions as an undercurrent switch, by simply transposing the connections to pins 2 and 3 of the op-amp. The circuit can then be used as a lamp or load-failure indicator in cars or in test gear, etc.
Figure 11 shows the circuit of a sensitive ac over-voltage switch, which gives a high output when the input signal exceeds a peak value ( 6 mV to 111 mV ) preset via PR1. The ac input signal is applied to the input of non-inverting variable gain amplifier IC1, which has its gain variable from \(\times 45\) to x 850 via PR1. Note that the input of IC1 is dc-grounded via R1-R2, so the op-amp responds only to the positive half-cycles of the input signal. Consequently, the output of IC1 is an amplified but positively half-wave rectified version of the input signal; this signal is peak-detected via R5-D1-C2-R6-R7 and fed to the input of non-inverting voltage comparator IC2,
which thus gives a positive output when the C2 voltage exceeds the value on the junction of R8-R9.

Figures 12 to 15 show a variety of ways of using comparator circuits as light or temperature-activated switches. All of these circuits use a light or temperature-sensitive transducer (and LDR or cadmium sulphide photocell for light, or a negative-temperature-coefficent thermistor for temperature) as the sensing element and use the element as one arm of a Wheatstone bridge and the op-amp as a simple bridge-balance detector so that the 'trip' point of each circuit is independent of supply line variations. In all cases, the sensing element must have a resistance in the range 5 k to 100 k at the required 'trip' point and PR1 is chosen to have the same resistance value as


Figure 11. This ac over-voltage switch can be triggered by input signals in the range 6 mV to 111 mV peak.


Figure 12. Precision over-temperature switch with transistor/relay output.


Figure 13. Precision under-temperature switch with VFET/relay output.
the sensing element at the required trip level.
The Figure 12 to 15 circuits also show a variety of ways of using the output of the op-amp to activate a relay or to generate an acoustic alarm signal. Thus, the Figure 12 overtemperature switch has a transistor-driven relay output, while the Figure 13 under-temperature switch has a VFET-driven relay output. Similarly, the light-operated switch circuit of Figure 14 generates a monotone alarm output signal in a small speaker, while the dark-operated switch of Figure 15 generates a low-power pulsed-tone signal in a small piezoelectric transducer.


Figure 14. Light-operated switch with monotone alarm output.

\section*{Micro-power operation}

All of the 3140-based comparator circuits that we have looked at so far are continuously powered; they draw continuous currents of about 4 mA per op-amp and will thus flatten a small 9 V battery in less than two days of continuous operation. These circuits are thus not well suited to battery operation in 'portable' applications. In practice, however, all of these circuits can easily be modified for long-life battery operation by using a micro-power 'sampling' technique; the principle can be explained with a simple example, as follows.

The Figure 13 under-temperature switch circuit monitors temperature continuously and draws about 5 mA of quiescent current (with the relay off). In reality, however, temperature is a slowly-varying parameter and thus does not need to be monitored continuously; instead, it can be efficiently monitored by briefly 'inspecting' or 'sampling' it (by connecting the supply power and inspecting the op-amp output) only once every second or so; if the sample periods are very brief (say 300 uS ) relative to the sampling interval (one second), the mean current consumption of the monitor can be reduced by a factor equal to the interval/period ratio (e.g: by a factor of 3300 ) by using the sampling technique, so that, for example, the 5 mA consumption of the Figure 13 circuit can be reduced to a mean value of a mere 1.6 uA , thus giving years of continuous operation from a 9 V battery. The 'sampling' technique thus enables true micro-power monitor or comparator designs to be implemented.
Figure 16 shows the basic circuit of a 'micro-power' or sampling version of the Figure 13 under-temperature switch, which operates the relay when the TH1 temperature falls below a preset value but which draws a mean quiescent current of only a few uA. The TH1-PR1-R1-R2-IC1 monitor network is almost identical to that of Figure 13, but instead of being continuously powered it is powered via a 300 uS pulse just once every second via a sample-pulse generator and Q1.


Figure 15. Dark-operated switch with low-power pulsed-tone output.
Note that the output of IC1 is fed to temporary 'memory' store R4-C1 via D1, and that the memory store operates the relay via VFET Q2.

Thus, if the TH1 temperature is outside of the trip level when the sample pulse arrives, IC1 output will remain low and no charge will be fed to C 1 , so Q 2 and the relay will be off, but if the TH1 temperature is within the trip level when the sample pulse arrives the IC1 output will switch high for the duration of the pulse and thus rapidly charge Cl up via D1 and thence drive the relay on via Q2; the C1 charge will then easily hold
the relay on until the arrival of the next sample pulse
The Figure 16 circuit, then, illustrates the basic principles of the micro-power sampling technique. In reality the sampling interval and pulse-width used (and thus the reduction in mean power consumption) will depend on the specific application. If, for example, you wish to monitor transient changes in light or sound levels and know that these transients have minimum durations of 100 mS , you may have to use a 50 mS sampling interval and (say) a 500 uS sample pulse, in which case the mean consumption of your circuit will be reduced by a factor of 100 .

In some cases you may have to slightly modify the operating principle of the sampling circuitry to obtain the desired micro-power operation. Figure 17, for example, shows how the


Figure 16. This micropower or 'sampling' version of the Figure 13 undertemperature switch draws a mean quiescent current of only a few microamps.


Figure 17. This coded light beam detector circult uses a modified version of the micropower 'sampling' technique.
principle may be adapted to make a coded lightbeam detector, in which the 'code' light signal is modulated at 1 kHz for a minimum duration of 100 mS . Thus, the sample-pulse generator is designed to produce a minimum pulse width of 1.2 mS so that it can 'capture' at least one full 1 kHz code cycle, and the sampling interval is set at 60 mS so that part of artone burst will always be captured. The sampling circuitry thus gives a \(50: 1\) reduction in monitor current consumption.
Thus, in the Figure 17 circuit, the sample generator repeatedly feeds 1.2 mS 'inspection' pulses to the 3140 detector circuitry via one input of the OR gate and via Q1 to see if any trace of a coded signal exists. If no trace of a code signal is detected the output of the op-amp remains low and another sample pulse is applied 60 mS later, but if a trace of a code signal is detected the output of the op-amp immediately switches high and the resulting pulse is 'captured' by C1 via D1 and applied to the remaining input of the OR gate, thereby temporarily applying full power to the 3140 circuitry so that the code signal can be properly inspected via the passive signal conditioning circuitry to see if it conforms to the specified 'code' characteristics.

Note that, for a sampling system to be truly efficient, the actual sample-pulse generator must itself consume negligible current and may thus have to be a non-standard design. We'll show some possible suitable circuits in the next edition of 'Circuit File'.

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This book is split into ttree sections. Direct current maths introduces the student to the calculator. Iractions and dimensional analysis. Ahemating current maths covers phasors, quadratics and RMS in both sine and digital waveforms. Active device maths introduces number systems and boolean.
AUSTRALIAN MICROCOMPUTER HANDBOOK 72505

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Normatly \(\$ 25.00\). A detailed buyer's guide to microcomputer systerns and application packages in commercial. industrial, scientific, educational and home/hobby areas.
TRANSISTOR SUBSTITUTION HANOBOOK
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17th edition - Accurate transistor substitution in a matter of seconds with this replucement listing of over 19000 American and foreign blpolar transistors.

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\(\$ 19.95\)
Shows you how to use CP/M (control program for microprocessors) and its resources. No prior knowledge of computers is assumed. CP/M is available on nearty all computers using the 8080, 8085 or \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) microprocessors.
HANOBOOK OF ICS EQUVVALENTS AND SUBSTITUTES 2028
\(\$ 5,76\)
Contains full interchangeaplity data on more than 9500 ICs with possible allematives and equivalents shown. Covers many types of digital and linear ICs.
HANDBOOK OF RADIO, TV, INDUSTRIAL E
TRANSMITTING TUBE \& VALVE EQUIVALENTS BP2
\(\$ 2.25\)
Equivelents book for amamurs and servicemen. More then 18000 old and new valves from UK, USA. Europe, Japan et al. CV (military) listings with commercial equivalents included.

\section*{RADIO AND ELECTRONIC COLOUR COOES}

AND DATA CHART
BP7
\(\$ 1.60\)
This targe wall chart covers all colour codes in use throughout the world. For all radio and electronic components made in UK. USA, Europe and Japan.

FIRST BOOK OF TRANSISTOR EQUIVALENTS AND SUBSTITUTES possible alternatives and equivalents. Covers transistiors made in UK, Japan, USA, Gemany, France. Europe. produced by more than 120 different manufacturers.

SECOND BOOK OF TRANSISTOR EQUIVALENTS
ANO SUBSTITUTES
BP14
\(\$ 5.92\)
interchangeability data covers semiconductors manufactured all over the world. Immediate equivalents are shown and possible substitutes are included.

GIANT CHART - RADIO, ELECTRONICS,
SEMI-CONOUCTDRS \& LOGIC SYMBOLS
BP27
\(\$ 1.92\)
Identify those symbols at a glance. A must for beginners and advanced enthusiasts alike. Protessionals can always hide it in their desks!
RESISTOR SELECTION HANDBOOK
BP28
\$2.24
Shows how to combine two preferred values of resistor to obtain virtually any required value of resistance. Includes information about fixed resistors, standard ranges, colour codes and markings, power ratings and resistor calculations

\section*{ELECTRONIC CALCULATDR USERS' HANOBOO}

8P33
\(\$ 5.12\)
Presents formulee, data, methods of calculation, conversion factors, etc, for use with the simplest or most sophisticated calculators. Incuudes the way to calculate using only a smple lour-uncuion catcular. .ingonoweiric functions, hyperbolic functions, logarithms, square roots and powers.

\section*{DIGITAL IC EQUIVALENTS AND PIN CONNECTIONS}

BP40
\(\$ 12.32\)
Revised edition showing Japanese. American and European equivalents. Also shows pin connections of a popular user-orientated selection of digital ICs

\section*{LINEAR EQUIVALENTS AND PIN CONNECTIONS}

BP41
\(\$ 9.12\)
Shows equivalents and pin connections of a selection of
popular linear ICs, with details of families, functions.
country of origin and manulacture. Includes devicas from Analog Devices, Advance Micro Devices, Faircthild, Sescocrem, SGS-ATES. Sivenens, AEG.Toltunken,
Teloctye Toxas intuments.
Teledyne, Texas instruments.
PRACTICAL ELECTRONIC CALCULATIONS
\& FORMULAE
BP53
\(\$ 9.76\)
For the practical person's workbench. Bridges gap between technical theory and cut-and-dried methods which work but leave the experimenter unfufifiled. There's a strong practical bias. Tedious and higher maths avoided where possible.
INTERNATIONAL TRANSISTOR EQUIVALENTS GUIOE BP85
\(\$ 9.76\)
Companion to BP1 and BP14 equivalents books, but contains a thuge amount of information on modem transistors produced by over 100 menufacturers. Wherever possible equivalents are subdivided into Eurcpean, American and Japanese types. Also shown are the material type. polarity, manulacturer and indication of use or application.

\section*{HOW TO IDENTIFY UNMARKED ICS}

BP101
\(\$ 2.46\)
This chart shows the reader how, with just a lest-meter to 90 about recording the particular 'signature' of an unmarked IC which should enable the IC to be identitied with reference to manuficturers or other data.

\section*{electronics for beginners}

\section*{BEGINNERS HANDBOOK OF IC PROJECTS}

\section*{74286P}
\$19.25 The novice is guided in mastering the fundamentals of building. Iroubleshooting and testing electronic projects. in addition to many elementary projects, more advanced ones are included concerning bipolar integrated circuits and medium and large-scale integrated circuits.

\section*{hI-FI LOUDSPEAKER ENCLOSURES}

2058
\(\$ 3.36\)
Data for building corner reflex, bass reflex, exponential hom, folded hom, tuned port, Klipschom labyrinth, tuned column, loaded port and multi speaker panoramics. Clear dimensloned diagrams included

\section*{SOLID STATE NOVELTY PROJECTS}

\section*{2198}

S3.04
Aumber of novelty projecis using modern ICs and iransistors. Includes 'Optomin' - a musical instrument played pot plants music toneam with your hand, water warbler for touch switch, electronic roulette wheel, etc.

\section*{SOLID STATE SHORTWAVE RECEIVERS}

\section*{FOR BEGINNERS}

2228
\(\$ 4.32\)
Design and construction of several solid-state shortwave receivers giving high level of performance yet utilising relatively tew inexpensive components.

\section*{BEGINNERS' GUIDE TO BUILDING}

\section*{ELECTRONIC PROJECTS}

2278
\(\$ 5.12\)
Enables total beginners to tackle electronic projects includes component identificalion, tools, soldering, building methods, cases, legends, etc, etc. Practical basic projects are included

\section*{ESSENTIAL THEORY FOR THE ELECTRONICS}

\section*{HOBBYIST}

2288
\(\$ 4.32\)
This book supplies the electronics hobbyist with the background knowledge which will exactly suit their specific requirements. Minimum maths

\section*{RADIO AND ELECTRONIC COLOUR CODES}

\section*{AND DATA CHART}

BP7
\(\$ 1.60\)
This large wall chart covers all colour codes in use throughout the world. For all radio and electronic components made in UK, USA. EUrope and Japan.

FIRST BOOK OF PRACTICAL ELECTROMIC PROJECTS 8P23
\$2.72
Full constructional data, circurts components lists for many practical projects including audio distortion meter. superfET receiver, gultar amp, metronome, etc.

\section*{RESISTOR SELECTION HANDBOOK}

BP28
\$2.24
Shows how to combine two preferred values of resistor to oblain virtually any required value of resistance. ranges, colour codes and markings, power ratings and resistor calculations

HOW TO BUILD YOUR OWN METAL AND TREASURE LOCATORS

\section*{BP32}

BP32
Electronic and practical details on the simple and inexpensive construction of heterodyne metal locators.

\section*{ELECTRONIC PROJECTS FOR BEGINNERS}

\section*{8P48}
\(\$ 4.64\)
This book gives the newcomer to electronics a wide range of easily buit projects. Actual components and wiring ayouts aid the beginner. Some of the projects may be built without using soldering techniques.

\section*{POPULAR ELECTRONIC PROJECTS}

\section*{\(8 P 49\)}
\(\$ 4.96\)
A collection of the most popular types of circuits and projects to interest most electronics constructors. The projects cover a wide range and are divided into four basic types: radio, audio, household and test equipment.

\section*{BEGINNERS GUIDE TO DIGITAL ELECTRONICS}

\section*{8P61}
\$3.36
Covers all essential areas including number systems, codes, constructional and sequential togic. analogue/ digital/analogue conversion.

\section*{ELECTRONIC GAMES}

\section*{8P69}
\(\$ 5.92\)
How to build many interesting electronic games using modem ICs. Covers both simple and complex circuits for beginner and advanced builder alike

8P79 55.92 How complete systems work with constructional details of solid state transmitters and receivers. Also included antennas, field strength meter, crystal controlled superhet, electro-mechanical controls. Section dealing with licensing eic. not applicable to Australia.

\section*{EASY ELECTRONICS-CRYSTAL SET CONSTRUCTION 8P92 \\ \(\$ 6.56\)} For those who wish to participate in the intricacies of electronics more through practical construction than by theoretical study. The circuits are based on those from earlier publications but have been modified to use moderm inexpensive components and home wound coils

\section*{IC PROJECTS FOR BEGINNERS}

\section*{8 897}
\(\$ 6.56\)
Especially written for the less experienced hobbyist and offers a range of fairly simple projects based around a number of popular and inexpensive llnear and digita ICs. Complete layout and point-to-point wiring diagrams Included.

ELECTRONICS - IT'S EASY VOL. 1
\(\$ 5.95\)
Meters, resistance, capacitance and inductance, emitter followers, Op amps, power supplies and eiectronic filters.

ELECTRONICS - IT'S EASY VOL. 1 \$12.95
ELECTRONICS - IT'S EASY VOL. 2
ELECTRONICS - IT'S EASY VOL. 2
Digital sub-systems counters and shitt registers, A-D and D-A conversion, digital instruments and test equipment. computers, transmission links and oscilloscopes.

ELECTRONICS - IT'S EASY VOL. 2
\(\$ 12.95\)

\section*{SIMPLE PROJECTS FROM ETI}
\$2.95
Two volumes containing easy projects plus chaplers on construction techniques and useful information on components.
HOBBY ELECTRONICS PROJECT BOOK
\(\$ 4.95\)
Fitty projects ranging from very simple ones for complete beginners to more elaborate ones for those with more experience. There's a complete guide to soldering and instructions on how to make your own pc boards.

\section*{how to build electronic games}
\(\$ 3.95\)
Alien invaders, electronic die, sound effects, two slot car controllers, electronic poker machine, the family ferry and lots more.

\section*{HOW TO BUILD GOLD AND TREASURE}

\section*{DETECTORS}
\(\$ 3.95\)
Tells you how metal detectors work and how to construct induction balance and a professional deep-seek, Bring unit How to build a geiger counter.

\section*{constructional projects general}

DESIGN OF TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS
WITH EXPERIMENTS
21626P
\$20.75
A sell-teaching course in transistor circuits - seven chapters explore the fundamentals of active semi conductors and their operating principles and procedures Experiments in design and semiconductor testing provide hands-on experience.

\section*{UNIOUE ELECTRONIC WEATHER PROJECTS}

21484P
\(\$ 13.25\)
Fun and easy-to-build prolects include an IC barometer to serve as a tornado waming and a thermostat with a brain to help conserve energy

\section*{BUILD YOUR OWN HI-FI \& AUDIO ACCESSORIES}

2208
\(\$ 3.04\)
Essential for keen hi-fi and audio enthusiasts. Projects include stereo decoder, three-channel mixer, FET preamp for ceramic pick-ups, mic preamp with adj. bass, stereo dynamic noise limiter, loudspeaker protector, voice operated relay, etc.

\section*{28 TESTED TRANSISTOR PROJECTS}

\section*{2218}
\(\$ 4.32\)
Some circuits are new, others are familiar designs Projects can be split and/or combined for specialised needs.
50 CMOS PROJECTS
2248
\(\$ 4.64\)
Many interesting and useful projects - multivibrators amplifiers and oscillators; trigger devices; special devices.

MAJOR SOLID STATE AUDIO HI-FI PROJECTS
8P29
\(\$ 3.04\)
Three projects for the more experienced constructor: 12.5 W/ch stereo amplifier, eight input stereo/mono mixer and \(4 \times 14\) W quadraphonic amplifier. Full constructional details provided

\section*{HOW TO BUILD YOUR OWN METAL AND}

BP32
\(\$ 5.92\)
Electronic and practical details on the simple and inexpensive consiruction of heterodyne metal locators.

HOW TO MAKE WALKIE-TALKIES

\section*{BP43}
\(\$ 5.12\)
This treatise on low power transmiter-receivers (walkietalkies) covers many aspects from licensing requirements and bands, through practical circuitry and construction to the various types of aerials that may be used.

\section*{PROJECTS IN OPTO-ELECTRONICS

\section*{P45}

\section*{P45}
\(\$ 5.92\)
Included are simple circuits using ordinary LEDs as well as more sophisticated designs such as inira red transmitters and detectors, modulated light transmission and also
photographic projects etc.

\section*{RADIO CIRCUITS USING ICS}

\section*{BP46}
\(\$ 4.64\)
This book describes ICs and how they can be employed in receivers for the reception of either amplitude or frequency modulated signals. Also discussed are stereo decoder circuits, quadrophonic circuits and vollage regulator devices.

\section*{POPULAR ELECTRONIC PROJECTS}
\(\$ 4.96\)
Inctudes a collection of the most popular types of circuits and projects which
and test equipment.

HOW TO BUILD YOUR OWN SOLID-STATE

\section*{OSCILLOSCOPE}

BP57
\(\$ 5.12\)
Project divided into sections for builder Individually to construct and test - then assemble into complete instrument. Includes short section on scope usage.

\section*{SINGLE IC PROJECTS}

\section*{BP65}
\(\$ 5.12\)
Simple to build projects based on a single IC. A fow projects use one or two transistors as well. A strip board ayout is given for each project plus special constructional and setting up info. Contents include low level audio circuits, audio power amps, timers, op-amps and miscellaneous circuits.

\section*{ELECTRONIC GAMES}

BP69
\(\$ 5.92\)
A number of interesting electronic games projects using ICs for both the beginner and advanced enthusiast.
ELECTRONIC HOUSEMOLD PROJECTS
8P71
\(\$ 5.92\)
Most useful and popular projects for use around the home. Includes two-tone buzzer, Intercom, smoke and gas detectors, baby alarm, freezer alarm etc. etc.

\section*{REMOTE CONTROL PROJECTS}

\section*{BP73}
\(\$ 6.56\)
Covers radio, infra-red, visible light, ultrasonic controls. Full explanations are provided so that the reader can adapt the projects for domestic and industrial as well as model use.

POWER SUPPLY PROJECTS
8P76 \(\$ 5.92\) This book gives a number of power supply designs, ypes and variable voltage stabilised desions, The designs are all low voltage fypes for semiconductor circuits.

POPULAR ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS - BOOK 1

\section*{P80}
\$6.56
Yet more circuits from Mr. Penfold! Includes audio, radio, ost gear music projects, household projects and many more. An extremely useful book for all hobbyisis, offering remarkable value for the designs it contains.

\section*{ELECTRONIC PROJECTS USING SOLAR CELLS}

8 P82
S6.56
includes a number of projects that benefit from solar power
and obviate the problems encountered with batteries, such as weight and bulk, frequency of replacement, and
fallure when batteries are exhausted.

\section*{digital ic projects}

\section*{8 P84}

S6. 56
Companion to No. 225 Practical Introduction 10 Digital ICs and BP61 Beginner's Guide to Digital Electronics. The projects included in this book range from simple to more advanced projects - some board layouts and wiring diagrams are included

\section*{AUDIO PROJECTS}

\section*{8 P90}
\(\$ 6.56\)
Covers a wide range of audio projects including preamplifers and mixers, power amplifiers, tone controls and matching etc. A number of board layouts and wiring diagrams are included.

\title{
MAGNIFICENT! NEW 5000 DAVID TILLBROOK HAS DONE IT AGAIN!! 5000 SERIES 1/3 \(\star \star \star \star \star \star\) 5000 SERIES GRAPHIC EOUALISEIRS
}


Latest addition to the thoroughbred 5000 Serles stablel David Tillbrook has once again produced a 'No Compromise' design This new component, a \(1 / 3\) octave equaliser, gives you ABSOLUTE CONTROL over the acoustics of your particular ilstening enviroment. You get 3 SEPARATE CONTROLS for every octave of audio bandwidth to virtually eliminate the subtle nuances that are particular to your ilstening area.
\(1 / 3\) octave equalisers have been used by professional engineers in Recording Studios and live concerts for over a decade now. It is no acclatent that the advent of the \(1 / 3\) octave equaliser and studio quality live sound have gone hand-inhand. BUT THERE'S A CATCH. One of these equalisers is not enough. You will have to buy 2 (for stereo). Quite a lot of money - but worth it if you want the best.

For those whose budget does not extend to \$389, may we suggest the 2010MkllA octave ( 10 band) equaliser. This unit is rack mounted and in the same format as the 5000 serles equaliser. It is stereo (in one \(31 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) cabinet) with one slider per octave. Basically an upgrade of the ETI 485 graphic, it represents outstanding value for money at only \(\$ 139.00\). The Jaycar kit includes a fully prepunched plated chassis, prepunched heavy gauge front panel with silkscreened front panel to match the other 5000 components. It is absolutely original. You can purchase the kits one at a time for \(\$ 199\) ea. or, for two, \(\$ 389-a \$ 10\) saving. If you are one of the hun. dreds of happy 5000 users we are convinced th at you will be just as delighted with this unit.

BUY 2 AND SAVE \$10 - ONLY \$389

\title{
only \\ \$199
}
"BLUEPRINT"
5000 PREAMPLIFIER

\section*{One Sivallow does not make a spring \\ - Neither does a few gold RCA sockets!}

Several ol our comperitors ate imitating our "Bluepriat"preamp by adding a few bits and pieces, notably gold plated RCA soctets to their standard kits. Untortunately they have missed the point. We supply gold plated sockets in out "Blupprint"" preamp but only where it make"s sense to do the. i.e. on the inputs - NOT the outputs. 16 zold sockets are provided by us. This, however, does not make a "Blue print". THIS OOES:
Low capacilance screened cable - 12 merres of it. NOT Taiwanesp cable a supplied in other hits. Our cable costs us NEARLY 5 YIMES MORE than the Taiwanese stulf.
Orignal ETI designed tront panel. Not an "AOAPTION". Our front
Factory pre-tianed PCB's to reduce chances of dry or noisy solder foints is by tal the micest.
Quarity LE Os. poltshed finish, multucoloured display.
IC sockets on line amp hoard.
Special rear panel.
- Special how noise selection LM3gan NOT CH device in MC. preamp.
- Thermatoy (U.S. made) theatsint- on 7805 regula tor.

English Lorlin selector switches.
- Apart from te 16 gold RCA's we throw ina pair of gold plated line ACA plugs - worth \(\$ 5\)

So don't "Swallow" the lacts before
You can-1 make a wilk purse oul al a sow's Ear. Send SAE for lull specs
the following EXCLUSIVE Ienturs
- Berylluin Oxide (Space Age ceramic) T0.3 washers. (Not limsy mica
-Jig drilled mid entruded heovy yruge, anoudised heatsink brackel.
SUPERFINISH front panel. STILL THE BEST now with bliad tapped holes.
New heavy duty heasinks for the driver transistors \(100 \%\) exlia heassimk ared and black anodised for
greater efticiency. (Not in original design).
Ventiation holes in metaivork at critical points. (Not in orignal design).
series Equaliset comingrsoon!! Not in original design but now a must withents ( \(1 / 3\) rd Octave 5000
must with the new additions in the
If YOU THINK THAY YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON THESE KITS ASK YOUR SUPPLIER IF HE WILL GIVE YOU ALL OF THESE FEATURES AT THE PRICE. MAKE SURE THAT YOU GETIT IN NAIFINGII
APRICE RISE ON BOTH KITS (i,e SALES TAX ANOME TALWORK ETC.) IS EXPECTEO SOON: GUY THE BEST F OR NO MORE

\section*{SPECIFICATIONS}

OWE R OUTPUT
FRE QUENCY RESPONSE

INPUT SENSITIVITY
HOM
2nd HARMONIC
OISTORTION
3rd HARMONIC
TOTAL'HARMONIC
OISTORTION
INTERMODULATION
OISTORTION
STABILITY

Around 100W RMS into 8 ohms
\(\mathrm{aHz}_{2}\) to \(20 \mathrm{kHz},+0-0.4 \mathrm{~dB}\)
Note: these ligures are determined soley by pessive - filtors

IV RMS for 100 W ouiput
-100 dB bolow full output (Har)
-116 dB balow full outpuz (flat, 20 kHz bandwidth) < \(0,001 \%\) at \(1 \mathrm{kHz} 10,0007 \%\) on prototypas) at 100 W <utput using a 56 V supply rated at 4 A continuous
\(<0,003 \%\) ar 10 kHz and 100 W \(<0,0003 \%\) for all traquencies less than 10 kHz and all powers below clipping
onic distortion (seo above)
\(<0,003 \%\) at loow ( 50 Hz and 7 kHz mixad \(4 ; 1\) )
Uneonditional

\section*{BLUEPRINT \$275}

\section*{SPECIFICATIONS}

\section*{}
 S/N naw



\title{
SERIES COMPONENT
} OCTAVE GRAPHIC EQUALISER - BRILLIANT!!

\section*{WIRELESS GUITAR LINK — low cost breakthrough!}

SPECIFICATIONS
effective radiated OWE OF TRANSMITTER NAUT SENSITIVITY

SIGNAL TO NOISE
tunable freq quincy

\section*{re ouenct response}

FREQUENCY STABILITY

\section*{DIMENSIONS}
\(\triangle\) COMPACT
battery ha
facilities

\section*{30 mw Over 50 metres
V arable down Variable down
15 mV iR Ais! 6008 with typical tuner
88 - 100 Mm
ie low lunuved pat of FM 10 Hz to \(16 \mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{Mz}\) Flat ter the
tuners l Similes to the Procquence seabiaty
high qua ivy FM in you can speck many IM HE bent win other
25 now 25 noun continuou Arced chap ping socket tow battery indicate}

Now you can roam almost anywhere without the hassle of a trailing cord back to the mixer or amp. The Muselink simply clips to either your belt or guitar strap and transmits back to any FM tuner. IT works on the largely unused section of the Australlan FM band The FM tuner then connects to the PA direct or thru a mixer. The results are spectacular and reliable. The transmitter is very stable. The massive price re. duction is due to the fact that you don't need a special crystal controlled receiver, Just your FM tuner.

\section*{super siren'}
incredible CMOS circuit drives a Motorola plezo horn (KSN 1038A) to achieve extremely high sound pressure levels. Makes a great alarm and only draws - would you believe - 5 mA average?
Runs for ages on a 9 V battery. You can get the electronics Including the PCE for only \(\$ 5.00\). KN 1038 A only \(\$ 17\) extra.
Ref: EA \(11 / 82\)
FROM \(\$ 5.00\)


\section*{8 CHANNEL MIXER KIT}

The 414 was bes ely configured as
 8002 are a testimony to the sound basic design of the mixer coupled with ne the performance capability of the \(1 \mathrm{C}^{\prime}\) 's Whist the 8002 is the ideal 8 channel compact stage mixer, other applications have been kept in mind AS A "STUDIO" MIXER. The prime requirement of a studio mixer is that it mull be quiet - be have coon \(5 \mathbf{N}\). Due to the fact that the "miracle" 5534 IC's are used in the B002 studio applications are entirely feasible AS Addison to this, metal film resistors are used in critical signal aras.
AS A DISCO MIXER. The balanced input feature of the 8002 in not really meceswory for disco use. This ser the semsitle format of the 8002 and \(\}\) emendous equalization facilities should make this ming cor l preamp discourse
- Balanced ( 600 Ohm) Mic. Inputs/Line Inputs.
- Cannon Connectors included in the price
- Bass, Mid \& Treble Equalization on each Input.
- "Effects" (i.e. Echo etc.) capability.
- Foldback and Stereo Pan on ALL 8 Inputs.
- 60 mm Slide Faders used throughout.
- 19" Rack Mount capability (or Console Mount)
- Professional Black Front Panel with Format borders \& multi coloured knobs to assist function identification.
- VU Metering.


What will| they think of next???I Sensational project that detects the current drawn by one appliance to switch on up to 4 others AUTOMATICALLY I
Great for computers, component Hi FI etc. When you have to norm ally switch on several Items in a system. Will switch total load of 240V 10A.
Complete kit including outlets, box, mains relay etc. ONLY \(\$ 39.50\)

\section*{Jaycar}

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MINIMUM
MAIL ORDER
\(\$ 5.00\)

Send SAE for full details + details on use as stage mixer all material has been checked for feasibiltity, component availability etc, but the circuits have not necessarily been built and tested in our laboratory. Because of the nature of the information in this section we cannot enter into any correspondence about any of the circuits, nor can we produce constructional details.


\section*{Traffic lights}

This circuit for a traffic light system that can be used in model town applications or for a child's toy has been designed by C.A. Symes of Flynn ACT.
The six JK flip-flops form a sequence counter to achieve the same sequence of operation as traffic lights using red, green and orange LEDs.
When the circuit is switched on, R5 and C6 set the flip-flops ICa and IC3b and the other four flip-flops are reset. This turns the lights on in the correct sequence.

A one second clock is formed by IC4 and its associated circuitry, but the clocking of the flip-flops is inhibited by the NAND gate IC5a. IC6 forms a 30 s monostable flip-flop. Pin 3 is usually high for 30 s , then it goes low and the gate IC5a goes high and the clock then pulses the flip-flops.

The traffic lights then change from orange to red (green in the other direction) at a 1 s step rate. IC5b output changes from low to high as either orange light switches on. When the
orange light switches off and the red goes on the output of IC5b goes low. This sends a pulse through the diode D1 which causes the monostable output to go high again and disables gate IC5a again for a further 30 s .

Resistor R4 holds the trigger line of IC6 high to prevent false triggering of IC6.

\section*{ŁAUDIO KITS \\ JAYCAR IS NUMBER 1}

\section*{\(\not * * *\) sub woofer sensation}

THE SUB-WOOFER
MODEL SW 250 This unit has been extremely popular with audlo enthusiasts designed ass Australla! EA have designed a special crossover/ Now you have no excuse to bulld a subwoofer system to enjoy those thrilling low notes from pipe organs, synthesisers, 1812 cannons etc SPECS: Diameter 10" ( 250 mm ) Cast Frame, \(\mathrm{QT}=0.39\). \(V \mathrm{AS}=631\) Power Handling \(=100\) WRMS Free-air Resonance \(32 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~Hz}\) Voice Coil \(=2^{\prime \prime}(51 \mathrm{~mm})\). Dia Magnet Assy \(=3 \mathrm{~kg}\) (6.6|bs A FREE SUB-WOOFER CABINET DESIGN IS PROVIDEDWITH EACH UNITII


ENCLOSURE


This compact 63 Iltre vented enclosure was speclfically designed around the parameters of the SW250 SubWoofer. It follows the theory ploneered by the work of Thiele, Small and Snyder. The Jaycar enclosureis easy to build and is made of high quality durable materials, The heavy valed cabinet is covered win an attractive black vinylveneer. Alack till is aiready Assembly takes less than one Assembiy takes NB
NB. The photo shows the shed in white. The production units are only avallable in black Freight anywhere in Australia only \(\$ 10.00\).

\section*{AMPLIFIER/FILTER UNIT}
Amplifier Module
\(\begin{array}{lr}\text { Tramsformer to } & \$ 79 \\ & \$ 3.50\end{array}\)
Motel cose ropectatiy made so tuit including tront panal, hordware otc. (not 3
twin 25 cave). Only \(\$ 29.50\) ONLY 579 Buy the pot for only \(\$ 125.0011\) you purchese the enclosure and wootor
at the same time.


REF. EA JULY 1382
State of the-art power Mosfet technology combined with an active low pass fllter results in a sub-woofer amp without equal anywherell
FEATURES: Around 100WRMS Drive capabillty.
Low pass (sub-woofer) fllters on board Can hook-up to pre-amp uut or poweramp out.
power supply on board.
(Transformer needed. ONLY \(\$ 39.50\) )

\section*{MARC NR82 MULTIBAND RECEIVER}

AS REVIEWED IN ELECTRONICS AUSTRALIA AUGUST 1982 Virtually continuous coverage from 145 kHz to 470 MHz in all modes AM, FM, SSB, CW. Built-in VFO, Squelch, RF Gain, Antenna trim and dozens more featuresll
Measures a huge \(484(H) \times 355(W) \times 165(D) m m\) and welghs 5 klos (plus batteriesll) Fantastic performance from one radio.

s349

TEST EQUIPMENT
 t 02 Pmps PLUS A FIXED
 at up to 2 amps PLUS A FIXED \(+5 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.9 \mathrm{~A}\). The supply is completely protected against short circuits, overloads and thermal runaway. A large meter with voltage callbration is supplied as well as IC sockets. A quality kit.
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ations. Ref Fat 1982 EA
\begin{tabular}{l} 
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\section*{ALTRONICS ... ALTRONICS \\ IMBPY: DING have bult IILE FIRSI IWWO}
- what am I raving about? Well, having one of the World's finest home stereo systems (the brilliant ETI 5000 series amp and preamp together with my beloved B \& W DM II loudspeakers of course!), I couldn't resist building ETI's 5000 series \(1 / 3\) octave Graphic Equalizers. I have been pestering ETI for well over a year - and at last the many 1000's of 5000 series owners have the opportunity to complete their system with another classic, no compromise DAVID TILBROOK DESIGN. Details are on the other page of

DIGITAL FREQUENCY METER
 PERIOD MEASUREMENT FEATURE


IMPORTANT NOTES:
(1) This project is well within the scope of the are contalned on a single PCB.
(2) ALTRONICS USE ONLY THE SPECIFIED INTERSCIL LSI - BEWARE OF INFERIOR KITS THAT DO NOT CONFORM TO THE

INAL DESIGN.
*Screened front panel Bright hlgh efflclency segment alsplay Frequency ranges \(0.10 \mathrm{MHz}, 0.50 \mathrm{MHz}, 10.50 \mathrm{MHz}\) (with optional
 and 1000 input cycles give 0.1 us resolution High input sensitivity -10 mV to 30 MHz . 100 mV at 50 MHz 19 M input impedance 200 mV at 500 MHz @ 75 ohms input impedance * High accuracy- typlcally better than . 00 EXCLUSIVE ALTRONICS KIT FEATURES:
* LC sockets provided throughout
* Thermalloy heatsink for 5 V regulator K 2500 (50 MHZ
K 2500 ( 50 MHZ version)
\(\$ 119.50\)
K 2501 Pre-scaler \(\quad\) (add for 500 Mं Ż versión) \(\$ 26.00\)
* the ever popular * musicolour iv ea project


Combination Colour Organ and Light Chaser Four channel colour organ. Internal micro phone or connect to speakers for colour organ operatiol lo to portion of treauency spectrum concerned Four chaser modes forward and coverse ned. Four chaser modes put lamp load capacity massive 2400 watt nd every for partles, shop signs, Gisplay windows K 1004
\(\$ 79.50\)
TRANSISTOR ASSISTED

IGNITION WITH DWELL EXTENSION - TENSION

FUNCTION GENERATOR WITH DIGITAL DISPLAY


EA's new Function Generator covers the frequency range from 15 Hz to 170 kHz in three ranges with coarse and fine frequency controls An economical 4.digit display has been in. corporated to ellminate dial calibration. Sine wave distortion can be trimmed to around \(0.5 \%\) See EA April, 1982
K 2505
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- Overload and stiort circult protected.
* Full voltage and current metering.
- 3.32 volt output at 1 AMP.
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Electronics Australta Project. Meas 99.99 UF, 240 V Mains Powered. Bright LED Display. Easy to bulld. Complete kit of parts and fuli instructions.
Each kit now includes prectision Each kit now Includes prechion measured capacitors for accurate calibration of each range.
K 2520
\(\$ 45.00\)
DUAL TRACKING POWER SUPPLY

\(\pm 1.310 \pm 22 \mathrm{~V}\) + 2 AMPS +5 V @ 0.9 AMPS
Petrol \$2.00 a gallon - Good Grief! Yes, it's bad enough paying \(\$ 2.00\) a galion for petrol without waisting a fortune on an out of tune engine. Fit this transistor assisted ignition kit in minutes and start saving money from the very next petrof stop. Easy to build!

K 1010.
\(\$ 35.00\)

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- Uses \(.25 \%\) linearity 10 turn pot
- High sensitivity meter.

Essential for every school, workshop and lab. Easy to bullal
K 2507

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KIT FROM ETI 150 watts power output


UNCONDITIONALLY STABLE SOUND STUDIO SPECIFICATIONS
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE Selectable to low \(Z\) volce coll or 100 V or 70 V line out
INPUTS 2 mic inputs HI or low \(z\) with speech filter

\section*{I Aux. inpui.}
- Low noise 5534 op amps used

Noble W/wound power resistors used In output stage for guaranteed stabliliy
* * ALTRONICSEXCLUSIVE * * All due respecis ro Eri, out we felt the original case was louser so weve brough: out ours utilising dur snazzy H 0400 Black Rack Cabinet
It looks terrific!! And for this month only, it's the same price as the original version. K 5035

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GO ANYWHERE 240V PWR. KITS
See EA May and June 82. These greal new inverter kits enabie you to power 240 V appllances for 12 V car battery.)
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Suits small apptlances, i.e. turntable, tape deck shaver etc. Varlable frequency adjustment enables accurate speed control of turntable motors.
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Fully regulated and overload protected XTAL locked frequency.

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Use to power hi.fi, TV sets and for emergency lighting.

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\section*{At last a graphic worthy of the 5000 NAMETAG SERIES \(50001 / 3\) OCTAVE GRAPHIC EQUALIZER}

Another brilliant DAVID TILBROOK no compromise design


\author{
Free
Jotservice over-night dellvery on Nov. \& Dec.
}

SPECIFICATIONS
Noise - at zero gain and 20 KHZ Bandwidth -102 db . Distortion \(1 \mathrm{KHZ}-\) typically \(.007 \%\). Bandwidth \(-12 \mathrm{HZ}-105 \mathrm{KHZ}+0-1 \mathrm{db}\). Boost/Cut -+ and ALTRON
ALTRONICS EXCLUSIVES:
A All 1 C sockets provided Quality series Racking Case supplled * Genuine Philips Synetics Low Noise 5534 1C op amps supplled. Speclally imported high accuracy linear silde polentiometers employed for precision control adjustment. (NOTE: Not compromise "Null Centre" types that some suppliers offer.)
K 5025
See ETI Magazine November 1982
\$199.50

\section*{STUDIO FORMAT \\ ETI 5000 STEREO CONTROL PREAMPLIFIER}

There have been countless accolades excialmingthls brilliant design by Australla's top audio design engineer David Tilbrook - and with good reason!


As a demonstration of our falth in this classic designed preamplifler we proudly release the STUDIO FORMAT 5000 PREAMP which includes some very worthwhile refinements as detailed here:-
Gold plated RCA Jacks on all phono inputs \(1 \times\) pair gold plated RCA Line Plugs, supplied Millary spec. National Semiconductor LM 394 's employed Low capacitance screened cable, supplied; 1C sockets provided throughout: circultry * Pretinned PCB's Satin Black brush finished, aluminium controlknobs
DELUXE STUDIO FORMAT 5000 PREAMP KIT
Complete kit includes all ETI specifled parts plus the Studio Format Package. Full instruction booklet inciuded. SEE ETI MAG. JULY' 81 -OCT. ' 81 FOR FULL DETAILS. K 5001
\(\$ 275.00\)

\section*{ETI 5000 STEREO MOSFET AMPLIFIER}

See ETI miagazine Jan. "81-April '81. New generation mosfet power semis facilitate David Tilbrook's classic power amplifler. Listening tests prove it surpasses even the best in conventional amplifiers in low fatique, high definition audio. Completely uncoloured crisp sound purity.


EVEN BETTER: This beautifully engineered amp design is based principally on two identical printed circuit boards with a minimum of other wiring, thus enabling even building this project as long as the step by step instructions are followed. The ALTRONICSKit includes the DELUXEFINISHFRONTPANELHEATSINK * Original specified chassis bar design case All metal work finished satin black - Flux shorting strap transformers used to minimise hum Low leakage power supply electrolytics
SPECIFICATIONS: Power Output: 100 watts into 8 ohms \(x 2\). Frequency Response: \(8 \mathrm{HZ}-20 \mathrm{KHZ}+0 \mathrm{db}-.4 \mathrm{db}\). Noise: 116 db below full output. input sensitivity: IV RMS for 100 W output. Distortion: Less than \(.001 \%\) at 1 KHZ and full output. Stability: Unconditional stable.
COMPLETE MOSFET AMP KIT K 5005
\(\$ 289.00\)

\section*{LOUDSPEAKER PROTECTION KIT}


Protect your valuable loudspeaker system with this easy to build, professional appearance kit. This easy to construct kit, based on the latest ETi design (Oct '82), provldes both DC and overpower protection for your valuable Hi-FI speakers. Self-powered unit disconnects the speakers within \(1 / 10\) th of a second of a fault occuring yet in no way effects the sound quality.
The ALTRONICS Kit comes In a superb 1 unit rack box Including quality slik screened front panel
EXCLUSIVES: * LED Monitoring of channel cutout * Fujitsu 10 amp relays *AL Output speaker table terminals supplied
Install it In minutes - no AC or DC connectlons required - simply connects into the left and right channel speaker lines.
K 5050 Stereo Rack Version
\(\$ 79.50\)
SINGLE CHANNEL SPEAKER PROTECTOR KIT
For the economy consclous the same electronics employed with the K 5050 are avallable In single channel format. Jiffy box, printed front panel and all terminals suppiled.
K 5051
\(\$ 22.56\)

\section*{ETI'S BRILLIANT NEW DIRECT-CONNECT COMPUTER MODEM}

Employs unique 'Commutated Filter' design overcoming virtualiy ail the problems involved conventional modems.
Super flexible unit faclitates communication between computers over cables, the telephone net work and radio links
Unit connects to a standard RS 232 Interface and is capable of both \(1200 / 75\) Baud and \(300 / 300\) Baud ransmission and reception \(\star\) Line switching; answer and dlaling facilities on board.
EXCLUSIVES: * Plated through, double sided PCB - Complete set of IC sockets *Kit requires 85 iN914 Dlodes for programming these are Included * Ceralock resonator and matching balanced load capacitor used for long life and high accuracy * Telecom approved isolating transformer and Reed relays included.
K 9644
(See ETI Oct 82)
\(\$ 169.50\)
MODEM MONITOR AND CASE OPTION


Having bulit the modems for our own computer use ALTRONICS strongly recommend (as do ETI) the inclusion of Audio and visual Monitoring (signal strength). Our K 9645 includes all the components listed on Page 23 October ETI, custom ALTRONICS PCB, speaker, panel meter, front panel and case to house these options plus the full modem.
K 9645 Modem Option I.
ONLY \(\$ 30.00\)
NEW UNIVERSAL DC-DC INVERTER

\section*{SEE ETI MAG. SEPT. 1982}

Rated at 200 watts this versatile inverter can be simply Ronfigured for virtuaily any desired input/output voltage required by the winding format of \(T 2\).
Typical input voltages: \(12 / 24 / 32 \mathrm{~V}\). Typical output voltages available: \(\pm 50, \pm 15, \pm 40,1400 \mathrm{~V}\)
Now you can use high power hi-fi and PA amps for your boat, caravan etc.
K 6509 includes metal case
\(\$ 39.50\)


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Self-oscillating, push-pull inverter operates above the available frequency range and is capable of driving two 20 watt or one 40 watt fluorescent tube to \(150 \%\) of normal ( 240 volt operation) efficiency. Great for camping, working on the car, and of course, during power blackouts
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\section*{Ideas for Experimenters}


\section*{Cunning light controller}

This circuit can be used to switch a light on or off as a person walks in or out of a room. If two sensors are arranged either side of a doorway (infrared trip switches, like the ETI-570 from Jan. '82, for example) they can drive the two inputs to this circuit, IN1 and IN2. You could also use pressure mats, like those used with burglar alarms.

When IN1 is activated as you start to walk through the doorway (low-going pulse), IN2 is disenabled. The IN1 pulse is stretched such that the output of IC3a is still high when IN2 receives a pulse as you pass through the doorway. The two pulses are fed into an up/down counter, IC2, IN1 driving the UP inputs, IN2 the DOWN input. The counter will count up
if IN1 is activated first, down if IN2 is activated first.

When IC2's outputs are all low, IC4 decodes this and switches off the light via the optocoupled triac. A switch is added on the final output gate, \(\operatorname{IC} 4 \mathrm{~d}\), so that you can manually control the light. Alternatively, pin 13 of IC4 could be driven from some other logic-level source for additional control of the light (from a sound, source, etc).

To set the time allowable to pass the two sensors, \(0.8 \times \mathrm{R} 1 \times \mathrm{C} 1\) gives the period. Note that \(\mathrm{R} 1=\mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{C} 1=\mathbf{C} 2\).

There should be not more than 15 people in the room as the counter resets after this count and the lights will go off unexpectedly.

\author{
Jamie Perry, Albury NSW
}

\section*{THE MONTH' CONTEST}

Scope Laboratories, who manufacture and distribute soldering irons and accessory tools, have offered to sponsor a contest with a prize to be given away every month for the best item submitted for publication in the 'Ideas for Experimenters' column - one of the mosi consistently popular features in ETI. Each month we will be giving away a Scope Panavlse \(p c\) board holder, model 333 - as described in News Digest, p.8, October ' 81 issue. Selections will be made at the sole discretion of the editorial staff of ETI Magazine. Apart from the prize, worth about \(\$ 70\), each winner will be paid \(\$ 10\) for the item published. You must submit original ideas of circuits which have not previously been published. You may send as many entries as you wish.
RULES
This contest is open to alt persons normally resident in Australia with the exception of members of the statf of Scope Laboratories. Murray Publishing, Otfset Alpine, Australian Consolidated Press and/or assoclated companies.
Closing date for each issue is the last day of the month. Entries received within seven days of that date will be accepted it postmarked prior to and including the date of the last day of the month.
The winning entry will be judged by the Editor of ETI, whose decision will be final. No correspondence can be entered into regarding the decision.


Winner will be advised by telegram the same day the result is declared. The name of the winner, together with the winning idea, will be published in the next possible issue of ETI.
Contestants must enter their names and address where indicated on each entry form. Photostats or clearly written copies will be accepted but it sending copies you must cut out and include with each entry the month and page number from the bottom of the page of the contest. In other words you can send in multiple entries but you will need extra coples of the magazine so that you send an original page number with each entry.


This contest is invalid in states where local laws prohibit entries.
Entrants must sign the declaration on the coupon that they have read the above rules and agree to abide by their condritions. COUPON
"I agree to the above terms and grant Electronics Today International all rights to publish my idea in ET Magazine or other publications produced by them. I dectare that the attached idea is my own original material, that it has not previously been published and that its publication does not violate any other copyright"
- Breach of copyright is now a criminal offence

Title of idea . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Signature
Name
Date
Address . . \(\qquad\) Cut out and send to: Scope/ETI 'Idea of the Month' Contest, ETI Magazine, 15 Boundary St, Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011.

Never before has such a comprehensive car performance computer been offered at such a low pricell Once again miracle microprocessor technology has enabled us to pass enormous savings on to youl!
But don't let the low cost fool you. The "Voyager" car computer IS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE PRODUCT THAT WE HAVE SEEN. No other car computer matches th is one AT EVEN TWICE THE PRICEI You could buy a \(\$ \mathbf{2 0}, 000\) Holden and not get a better car computerll Just check the festures. We are sure that you will calculate that the "Voyager' represents outstanding value!

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- VISUAL AND AUDIBLE EXCESS SPEED ALARM.

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- Sydney metropolitan area only.

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Instantaneous fuel consumption
from sec to sec as you drive. \({ }^{\circ}\)

Distance travelled since the Log
Distance travelied since the
computer was last re-set

Two programmable speed alarms

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This book provides a complete look at the internal and even show 280 , the heart of many micrer the EX80, using this powertul chip
DESIGH OF VMOS CIRCUITS, WITH EXPERIMENTS 21686P
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\title{
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\(\$ 6.56\)
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12 V

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A companion for BP80, this book provides a wide range of designs for electronics enthusiasts who are capable of producing working projects from just a circuit diagram without the aid of delailed constuctional information.
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BP105
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BP106
A collection of widely varying circuits and projocts based on the op-amp ICs.
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In this completely revised second edition, the author tells in simple language now helical VTRs work and how to operate and service them. Includes numerous examples of circuits and mechanical systems.
continued on page 88

\section*{TETTERS}

\section*{Dear Sir,}

I am writing to advise you of a mistake on page 61 of the Ideas for Experimenters section of the July 1982 issue of ETI. You summarised a brief article I wrote for the SAMG newsletter but unfortunately printed the wrong circuit diagram with the text. For your information, the history is as follows
J. Wilson's interlace modification in your June 1981 issue contained a mistake which prevented the modification working.
E. Clarke (SMAG newsletter, Oct/ Nov 81), whom you also mentioned in your July 1982 issue, couldn't get that modification to work (because of your printing error) so he designed a modification to perform the same function using several packages.

I then wrote the article (SAMG newsletter Dec 81/Jan 82) which you saw, providing a correction of your misprint of June 1981. I provided no circuit because it was a simple modification which worked well.

The circuit diagram which you printed was for a modification I described in the same issue of SAMG newsletter, detailing how to get the PCG (ETI-681) joysticks to work with a CPU running at 4 MHz .
N.J. Phillis Salisbury SA

\section*{Dear Sir,}

I am interested in the percussion synthesiser and the sequencer projects which have appeared in ETI this year and, funds permitting, I hope to build them.

However it seems to me that there is a basic deficiency in the sequencer project (ETI June 82). At the bottom of page 67 you state, "For example, closing switches 1,3 and 4 will generate a waltz rhythm" This seems to indicate a lack of understanding about waltzes and is a shortcoming in the circuit. As far as I know, waltzes are almost always in \(3 / 4\) time i.e: there are three beats to the bar (or six half beats).

Therefore, it is not possible to produce a waltz rhythm, or anything in \(3 / 4\) or \(6 / 8\) time since the sequencer always works
on a sequence of eight beats. But this is easy to fix as the diagram below shows.


Only SW4, one diode and the 10k resistor are needed to modify the unit. Closing SW4 connects output '6' via the diode to the reset input. When the counter counts to ' 6 ' (i.e: on the seventh beat) a pulse is sent to the reset input, resetting the counter to zero, and the counter starts again. The 10k allows the ON switch to function without interfering with the reset action for 6/8.
This method is simple and doesn't require many parts. I have tried this out on a Proto Board and it seems to work without any problems. With this, or a similar modification, the unit will now be able to play waltzes.

If you had used à 4017 it would be possible to get a \(5 / 8\) beat as well. I am somewhat surprised at your apparent lack of knowledge, or misunderstanding of what is required

All that aside, the project looks good.
Phil Denniss
Chippendale NSW
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THIS PAGE is to assist readers in the continual search for components, kits and printed circuit boards for ETI projects. If you are looking for a particular component or project - check with our advertisers if it is not mentioned here.

\section*{Series 5000 Graphic equaliser}

Because the Series 5000 equipment is so phenomenally popular, this project will be widely stocked as a kit. Any supplier advertising Series 5000 equipment in the past will have this project in stock. If you're a mechanical masochist and really have to cut all 28 slots in the front panel by hand then we sincerely wish you all success. From experience, we know most hobbyists don't fit this category and will be seeking kits. At press time, we knew the following firms were to stock the project: Electronic Agencies and Jaycar in Sydney, Rod Irving Electronics in Melbourne and Altronics in Perth. These firms will be able to supply complete kits, right down to the last nut and bolt and featuring silk-screened front panels.

\section*{ETI-165 Tacho calibrator}

So far as we are aware, only Rod Irving Electronics are stocking this project as a kit. Save yourself the trouble of hunting up all the components and contact them for a kit.

If you have some of the components on hand for this project and want to shop around for the rest then you should find most available almost anywhere. The BD266 Darlington used to drive the loop is not too common, but you should find it at David Reid and Jaycar in Sydney, or Magraths and Ellistronics in Melbourne, plus Data Parts in Shepparton (for Victorian country readers).

The EC. 1001 case is manufactured by Sigea in Melbourne. If you cannot find a local supplier, they can be contacted at P.O. Box 49, Thornbury Vic. 3071.

The PL24/5VA Ferguson pc-mount transformer is available from Jaycar in Sydney and Rod Irving Electronics in Melbourne.

Printed circuit boards and Scotchcal front panels may be obtained from the suppliers listed in Shoparound in the August issue this year (page 70).

\section*{ETI-653 16 Channel computer output driver}

Kits for this project will be stocked by Electronic Agencies in Sydney and Rod Irving Electronics in Melbourne as well as Dick Smith Electronics all over the country.
For those who have parts on hand, then pc boards can be obtained from the suppliers listed in Shoparound in the August issue this year (page 70).


Latest addition to the line of tools produced by Minitools is the 'Gravflo' engraving tool. Like all other Minitool tools it is powered from 12 Vdc . The engraving bit spins at 18000 rpm and the whole unit weighs just 60 grams. Detalls from Minitool Australla, 134A Ayr St, Doncaster 3108. (03)850-9887.

For those wanting to make their own pc board, a print of the full-sized artwork can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed A4-sized envelope to:
ETI-653 pc board artwork
ETI Magazine
15 Boundary St
Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011

\section*{Address missing}

The fairies at the bottom of the darkroom had an insatiable appetite last month, and not content with chewing up leftover artwork, attacked page 64 and devoured the address on A.E.D.'s advertisement at the top of the page. If you want to find out more about the Little Big Board advertised there, contact A.E.D. at 130 Military Rd, Guildford NSW 2161. (02)681-4966. Tell them the fairies sent you. ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

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\text { Mini Drill IH } & \$ 165
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\section*{54}




\footnotetext{









\title{
Amateur transponders for geostationary satellite?
}

Two geostationary amateur satellite transponders may become a reality by the end of 1985 if a proposal by the President of Cablesat General Corporation of Cocoa, Florida USA, is put into effect.

The President of Cablesat, Ray Kassis WA40HK, has proposed a 'no-strings' gift of two transponders to be carried aboard the 'Cablesat East' satellite to be orbited by the company in 1985.
The two 10 MHz -wide transponders will be part of a pair of 24 -channel communication satellites and the value of the gift is estimated to be in the vicinity of US \(\$ 20\) million.
The transponders will operate in C-band, adjacent to an existing amateur microwave band. The overall proposal has been submitted to the FCC for action and, if approved, will give amateur radio the kind of communications only dreamed about in the past.
Ray Kassis would like to see formation of an amateur radio experimental network dubbed ARNET, with a proposed uplink frequency of \(5.65-5.67 \mathrm{GHz}\) and a downlink in the C-Band at or near \(3.40-3.41 \mathrm{GHz}\).
It is estimated that amateurs using a 6 foot dish and 10 watts of power (or less) will provide sufficient voice communications performance over the transponders. According to Cablesat General, the transponders will use circulary polarised antennas
to provide as large a 'footprint' on the earth's surface as is possible, unlike the other 23 transponders on each bird whose signals will be beamed to specific geographic areas.
With satellites at either end of the equatorial 'geostationary parking orbit, the Eastern bird will not only cover most of the continental USA and Canada, but will also serve Central and South America as well.

The Western bird will have similar Northern hemisphere coverage and will reach well out into the Pacific to include the Hawaiian Islands. It is not know if coverage will reach Australia.

Kassis has placed the operation of these transponders with the ARRL, but said that one of the things that he would personally like to see is some form of amateur radio emergency network, possibly one using either computer-based or packet radio technology.

He envisions a new era in amateur radio experimentation using the satellites, and hopes that this gift may add impetus toward getting new, technically-minded people into amateur radio, and possibly from there into careers in the sciences and technologies. (Westlink Repoŕt.)

\section*{Field day in the Blue Mountains}

\section*{The Blue Mountains Amateur Radio Club will hold their annual field day on November 14 at Springwood High School, Chapman Parade, Springwood.}

All the favourite field day events will be on for young and oid: HF/VHF scramble, 'sniffer" transmitter hunts, the traditional 'fox' hunts, etc.
There will be a number of trade displays and that old favourite - the auction, where you can off-load all that junk you bought at another club's auction last year!

If you're taking your family, and they'd rather go sightseeing, there's the Norman Lindsay gallery and museum just down the road from the field day venue and plenty of other local sights.
Don't forget, November 14, at Springwood. The fun commences at 0900 (EADST).


\section*{Reading the RTTY, a breeze with Telereader}

Those myriad of 'warble' signals heard all over the shortwave bands are a variety of radioteletype, morse and ASCII (computer) communications signals. With the Telereader model CWR-670E you can decipher them all.

The CWR-670E is a converter that monitor or your TV set. In addition, a attaches to the audio output of any receiver and will convert morse (CW), radioteletype (RTTY) and ASCII signals to a composite video output that can be viewed on a suitable monitor or TV set. A Centronics parallel printer interface is also provided if you want hard copy output from one of the standard computer printers.
ETI recently had the opportunity of using a Telereader CWR-670E and a companion video monitor, model TMC-9M. The Telereader can be set to demodulate morse ranging in speed from 4 wpm to 50 wpm . The RTTY demodulator can convert the IARUI and US tone standards in three shift widths of \(170 \mathrm{~Hz}, 425 \mathrm{~Hz}\) and 850 Hz . Reverse shift can be copied too. Maximum speed that can be accommodated is 110 baud.

The display memory gives you 14 lines of 75 characters per line on the video output, 16 lines of 36 characters per line on a printer. A useful CW practice function is provided so that you can plug in a key and display your efforts on the

CRO output is provided giving a cross pattern for tuning purposes. Very handy. A mark-space LED indicator on the front panel is used in lieu of CRO tuning.
We connected the Telereader converter input to the \(\mathrm{A} I \mathrm{X}\) SPEAKER output of a Yaesu FRG-7 general coverage receiver, rigged up a hasty antenna ('random wire') and tuned around for some likely signals. Lo and behold!, we found plenty of interest - indecipherable message code a lot of it, but some intelligible news services could be found. The unit performed faultlessly on both CW and RTTY and would cleanly "copy signals that didn't even move the receiver's S -meter.

General operation is 'a breeze' and all controls function as you'd expect them to. If you want to explore a whole new world on shortwave, or get into amateur radio teletype etc, this looks a good place to start. Starting price is \(\$ 447\) for the model CWR-670E. Further details from Emtronics, 649 George St, Sydney NSW 2000. (02)211-0531.

\section*{For kitsets \& projects} and all general electronics

\section*{SOLDERING}

This professional quality soldering tool is designed for modern electrical/electronic circuitry. Lightweight, slim barrel, with plated anti-seize tip.


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Telereader Model CWR-670E


This receiving converter takes audlo output from your recelver and converts morse (CW), radio teletype (RTTY) and ASCII (computer) signals into text for display on a VDU. Converts almost any speed morse and all the standard RTTY and ASCII speeds and frequency shifts. Simple to use.

Video Display Unit TMC-9M

\$185 incl. tax

This compact display unit has a 210 mm diameter screen, an all-metal cabinet and two 75 ohm SO239 input sockets to take standard 1 V composite video.


The shortwave listeners dream; High Quality, medlum price, general coverage communications receiver.

THE INTELLIGENT RECEIVER IS YOURS, FOR DX IN THE 1980's


This new recelver is full of performance advantages including general coverage, all modes of operation, PLL digital VFO for digital tuning, 96-channel frequency memory (option), direct mixer, passband tuning, etc.

\section*{8510/8510P DOT MATRIX PRINTER}


This compact desk top dot matrix serial impact printer is ideal for hard copying CRT displays, and for data communications and peripheral minicomputep terminals. Features include variable fonts, dot graphics, 4 -copy capabillty, print speed of 100 characters per second, 136 characters per line.

ALL NEW EMTRON 470

Introducing the latest in UHFCB \(* 6 C H\) * hand held \(\star\) smallest on the market \(\star 1\) W output * repeater offset. Complete with CH 20 XTL, rechargeable nicad batteries and car adapter. XTL's for other channels

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\section*{Features:}
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Designed to fit
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\title{
COMDUTIIT TODAY
}

\section*{Open systems local area networks}


\section*{Tandy's new TRS-80 Model 16 microcomputer}

At the heart of the Model 16 is an MC68000 microprocessor, a \(16 / 32\)-bit CPU. The Model 16's second microprocessor, a Z-80A, handles \(1 / O\) functions. This dual processor design permits the Model 16 to operate as a Model II and use existing Model II software.

The Model 16 is capable of 512 K The Model 16 is equipped with internal RAM memory storage and 2.5 M of disk memory using two allnew built-in thin line double-sided 203 mm disk drives. Additional external disk storage to over 33 M may also be added via TRS-80 hard disks.

\section*{Digital psychiatrist interviews you on the couch}

Dreamcards, a Melbourne software supplier, has released a new program called 'Psychotec' that turns the personal computer into a tame psychiatrist.

Written for the new 'Microbee computer (but with full conversion instructions for any other 16 K BASIC system), the program allows a dialogue between operator and computer in the style of a psychiatric interview.

The program is supplied as a booklet which contains a full expanded listing, detailed instructions for conversion to other BASICS and a complete and easily understood description of the program logic, to
allow it to be modified as desired. The detailed analysis in the program booklet allows the reader to readily comprehend how BASIC routines can be used to process and understand the English language for all sorts of applications.
Available from Dreamcards, 8 Highland Court, North Eltham Vic. 3095 , the program is \(\$ 20\) and a cassette dump (Microbee format) is \(\$ 5\) extra. Send SSAE to Dreamcards for further information.

In a major step towards true open systems interconnection and networking between equipment supplied by different manufacturers, a number of companies recently announced their support for a set of local area network standards.

The companies are: Intel, ICL, Siemens, Nixdorf, Cil-Honeywell/ Bull, Fujitsu, DEC, Three Rivers Corp, Mitel Corp, Logica-VTS, Olteco/Ollvettl, LM. Ericsson, Ungerman-Bass Inc, 3-COM Corp, Hewlett Packard, Xerox, Information Technology Ltd, Network Technology Ltd, Computer Technology Ltd and Office Technology Ltd.

All these companies suppor the ISO transport protocol Class 4 (ISODPSC16N699) for the transport layer which is intemational standardisation of prior ECMA work. (ECMA 72 revised.) For the lower layers they will support the new ECMA standard for the physical and data link layers (No. 80, 81, 82) for CSMA/CD local area networks. The standardisation of these three protocols will represent a major step to intervendor networking
lacturers of computing equipment.
At the physical and data link layer these ECMA standards are largely compatible with Ethernet in all major areas. The interfacing of such local area networks with the public networks would typically be achieved through X.25. It will be possible to integrate \(\times .25\) virtual services into such local area networks.

The development of these standards and continuing work within the ECMA community to define standards for networking is seen as a precursor to international standardisation.

These proposals from ECMA to ISO are submitted for consideration as input to international standards as are inputs from other national and international standards bodies. These companies are also working in close conjunction with their national and trade associations. and benefit both users and manu-

\section*{It's so noisy I can't hear myself think}

You'll know what I mean if you work in a noisy office and sometimes you feel that you just can't think straight . . . around corners maybe.

Well, Magmedia believe that they have the answer to your problems with their acoustic sound enclosures which have a thick acrylic lid and a base covered with acoustic carpet. Magmedia claim that their acoustic sound enclosures will effectively reduce noise levels, improving the environment in your office. If you want to find out more contact Magmedia at 100 Park St. South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)699-9688.

\section*{Intel and TI share project}

Intel Corporation and Texas Instruments are exchanging masks and process information for the manufacture of an NMOS combination codec/filter IC designed for the telecommunlcations market. The 'combo' codec/filter is called the 2913/2914.
Late in 1981, Tl and Intel agreed in sourcing Tl's future pin-compatible principle to jointly manufacture and CMOS combo devices. Both market the 2913/2914. TI will source versions incorporate a PCM and the Intel-designed NMOS combos transmit/receive filter on chip. and Intel will have the option of

\section*{Meet the} MPU-100

SME Systems know computers, we've been building them for years. And we know what the discerning computer buyer wants most of all - a Z80 system that will provide him flexibility, performance and reliability.

Flexibility to be configured to perform simple single user tasks, and capable of configuration for multi-terminals, color graphics, word processing, business accounting, process control and scientific work.

The MPU-100, the flagship of the SME Unicorn series, is designed around the industry standard S100 bus, with an advanced vertical motherboard system giving it the highest reliability and lowest profile of any commensurate system.

It is CHM based, and its attractively housed system looks equally well rack mounted or on the desk top.

The economically priced system can be configured with the basic MPU-100, its natural partner the DDU-8 2 Mbyte twin disk drive unit, terminal and printer.

Addition of the SME Dartbauds will allow a further 6 terminals or modems to be added, and a further card will allow it to handle up to 50 Mbytes of hard storage.

Other configurations could include one or more HDU-1001 10 Mbyte Hard Drive/l Mbyte floppy subsystems, or the revolutionary 16/Mbyte Lark fixed/removable hard drive units.

Like the hundreds of SME systems already installed around Australia, the Unicorn series is built


\section*{The microcomputer for people performance, durability and}

to stand up to everything that business, commerce, industry, and nature can put it to, and to continue operating without missing a beat.
Its modular construction allows for the easy addition of further function boards as they are required.

A wide range of interface cards such as Color graphics \& CMOS RAM, make the MPU- 100 one of the most versatile systems available today.

SME SYSTEMS build for strength, speed and reliability. All units can be bench mounted or fit comfortably in standard 19" rack configuration.

\section*{The expandable MPU-100}

This rugged, low profile system, has vertical 10 -slot motherboard minimises transmission line defects. Core CPU is the versatile \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}, 4 \mathrm{Mhz}, \mathrm{SBC} \mathrm{800}\), the enhanced FDC-II floppy disk controller card, and the DRC-II state-of-the-art 64/256K dynamic RAM card.

\section*{The highly reliable DDU-8}

A low profile double/sided dual \(8^{\prime \prime}\) disk drive unit with 2 Mbyte storage, door locking, internal fan and power supply. The perfect partner for the MPU100.

\section*{The hard to fool HDU-1001}

Incorporates a 10 Mbyte mini-Winchester hard drive, and 1 Mbyte \(8^{\prime \prime}\) floppy. Its DTC5 10 internal controller uses Bit Slice technology to achieve high data throughput, extensive error detection and correction. On board memory provides data buffering.

\section*{Backing up is a Lark}

The 16 Mbyte Lark Hard drive system fulfills the dream of data base owners. 8 Mbytes are on fixed disk, and 8 Mbytes on removable sealed cartridge - providing the ability to back up a full 8 Mbytes in 2 minutes. With its built-in back up and other features the Lark is less subject to failure than old style cartridge drives.


\section*{LARK}


\section*{Computerland contract to sell Sirius microcomputer}

Barson Computers has won the contract with Computerland Australia for sale of the newly released Sirius 16-bit microcomputer through Computerland's national chain of fifteen stores.

Worth an estimated \(\$ 3\) million in Sirius sales over the next twelve months, the contract was signed on August 3 in Computerland's new premises at 364 Sussex Street, Sydney by Computerland's managing director Loma Hoess and Julian Barson, managing director of Barsón Computers.

\section*{Amber phosphor screens}

The latest advance in the reduction of VDU operator eye strain is the adoption of amber or yellow VDU screens. This trend has accelerated dramatically in Europe in recent years.

Tubes with this phosphor are now Very high resolution CRTS for being manufactured in Australia by Thomas Electronics in a variety of types including \(9^{\prime \prime}, 12^{\prime \prime}\) and \(15^{\prime \prime}\) sizes.

A number of anti-glare treatments are also available. Tubes are manufactured to customer specifications, so that existing VDU's can applications such as Word Processors and Phototypesetting are included in the range.

For more information contact Thomas Electronics of Australia Pty Ltd, 12 Larkin St. Riverwood NSW 2210.
be fitted with amber screens.

\section*{AED releases new Superaed}

AED Microcomputer Products announce the release of a new extended version of the Superaed CP/M extension package. The new package offers an extension of the features of the old version and a much greater flexibility to the user who wishes to modify the package for alternative or additional hardware.
AED are also making available a configure program called Supercon, similar in principal to that offered with Wordstar.

The new Superaed improvements are: keys default to issue any code or string of codes, keys can be dynamically defined as strings, con-
figurability of all hardware drivers, extended and improved monitor features, status line and control and configurability of desired options.

Enquiries to AED Microcomputer Products, 130 Military Rd, Guildford NSW 2161. (02)681-4966.

\section*{Microcomputer grant from Digital}

Digital Equipment Australia Pty Ltd has given an equipment grant valued at \(\$ 70000\) to the Queensland Institute of Technology.

Digital are seeking to enhance teaching and research in microelectronics and computing. To achieve this they have established a Special Equipment Grant Program with the intention of installing microelectronics research equipment in selected centres throughout Australia.

QIT was awarded the grant ahead of keen competition from Universities and Colleges specialising in microcomputing, based on its excellent submission which Digital
believed was an ideal application of microcomputer technology.
Some of the equipment will be located in QIT's Microprocessor Development Centre which is being established by QIT and several large Queensland industrial organisations. The aim of the Centre is to provide the latest microprocessor facilities for firms in the state. In particular, expertise will be provided to implement the latest technologies in industrial processes.

\section*{Single chip IBM 3274/3276 compatible coax receiver transmitter}

Standard Microsystems Corporation recently introduced the COM 9004 IBM 3274/3276 Compatible Coax Receiver/Transmitter. It is the first commercially available single chip metal-oxide-semiconductor/very-large-scale-integrated (MOS/VLSI) circuit IBM compatible receiver/transmitter, claim Standard Microsystems.
The COM 9004 is designed to parity detection and generation, and allow simple implementation of high speed serial data communications. It is a serial encoder/ decoder for interfacing any standard parallel microprocessor data buss to a bi-phase serial line. Besides the double buffered serial to parallel and parallel to serial converters, the COM 9004 provides a Manchester II internal diagnostics for testing both itself and the line driver/line receiver circuitry.

It detects and generates line quiesce, code violation, sync, parity, and mini-code violation sequences specified by IBM.

For more information contact bi-phase encoder and decoder,

Total Electronics, 9 Harker St. Burwood Vic. 3125.


\section*{IBC Super Cadet cache disk memory}

IBC recently introduced a cache disk memory for the Super Cadet computer system. The memory consists of 256 K of \(150 \mathrm{~ns}, 64 \mathrm{~K}\) RAM chips on a 102 mm square pc board.
IBC claim that with overlayed operating systems such as OASIS the cache disk offers the user a substantial increase in system performance, making it four times faster than its nearest competitor. Using block transfer, the 6 MHz , Z-80B can transfer a typical 5 K
overlay into the main system memory in less than 18 ms . Using the cache disk to store all program overlays, frees the disk drive to do only transactional data \(1 / \mathrm{O}\), thereby increasing the throughput performance enormously.


\section*{Western Digital single chip floppy controller}

The WD279X series of floppy disk controllers combine the standard feature of Western Digital Corporation's WD179X series, with a digital data separator, phase lock loop and write precompensation circuitry, often the hardest design problem to overcome.

Powered from a single 5 V supply. and the WD279X will also allow for the WD279X is capable of single and double density operation and is software compatible with the industry standard controller interdouble sided operation.
For more information contact Daneva Australia, 66 Bay Rd, Sandringham Vic. 3191. (03) 598-5622.
face. Up to four 51/4" and 8" floppy

\section*{Q.T. Computer Systems have moved}
Q.T. Computer Systems, a manufacturer of microcomputer systems and products, has moved to new, larger premises at 41 Sydney Street, Marrickville NSW 2204. (02)519-2680.

They now provide a ground floor includes a service department for showroom for over-the-counter warranty and after sales service. retail sales and the factory area

\section*{CP/M capability for Apple III}

The Apple III personal computer will now run CP/M-based applica tion programs with the introduction of the Apple Softcard 111 System:

The Apple Softcard III System was developed by Microsoft Corporation and is now being distributed exclusively by Apple Computer.

The system augments the Apple III sophisticated operating system (SOS) to bring dual-processor capabilities to Apple users. The Apple III product marketing manager states, The range and variety of programs compatible with these two operating systems makes the Apple III an enormously flexible computer for business, science, industry, and education.

A major feature of the system is that it supports the Apple 5 M mass storage system, Profile. Both SOS
and \(C P / M\) files can be stored on Profile

No hardware or software modifications of any kind are required to install the system circuit board, which plugs into any of the Apple ill's peripheral card slots. Operation of the Apple III is not affected when not in the \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) mode.
The Apple Softcard III System includes a plug-in \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) microprocessor card, CP/M software, and four manuals which describe card installation and use of the software. The system also provides microsoft basic. The system requires a 128 K Apple III personal computer with a suitable video display device.

\section*{Here's to}

\section*{from Verbatim}


Verbatim is committed to offering customers the very best removable magnetic storage media. Our line of highest quality magnetic storage products extends to virtually all removable media forms and includes Datalife TM flexible disks and minidisks, data cartridges, data cassettes and Datalife TM head cleaning diskettes. Verbatim is intent on keeping their products at the forefront of technology, going above industry standards, setting a new standard for excellence.

\section*{쓰 magmedia}

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& ADELAIDE & \\
& (08) 2236261 &
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MEDGMEAF




\section*{Apple at Australian Computer Exhibition}

The powerful networking capabilities of the Apple II personal computer was demonstrated at the 9th Australian Computer Exhibition held in August at Hobart.

The networking was achieved by linking the Apple II through the use of Omninet, a shared access network, which allows any station to transfer data without the need for a master network controller or a mass of wires.

Also on display was a new terminal emulator, known as 'Netcomm', which allows the Apple to talk to IBM, ICL, Burroughs and other
major mainframes.
Using one of the internal expansion slots, 'Netcomm' communication card can be connected to an external modem or acoustic coupler via RS232-C convention, or directly to an onboard auto dial and answer modem which is designed in Australia, and is expected to be released by October this year.

In order to free the Apple pro-
cessor from the often complex task of monitoring the various communication conventions, it was decided to built "Netcomm" around a \(Z 80\) processor. This enables the communications protocol to be maintained in the background so the Apple processor is free to transfer information from or to disk, to printers or other peripherals while on-line to a host mainframe or mini.

\section*{Ortex announces MicroAda compiler}

A local computer systems manufacturer, Ortex Australia Pty Ltd, has announced the availability of a MicroAda compiler for its range of Pascal System 1 minicomputers.
Ada is a new block structured high-level language that has been developed by the US Department of Defense to be used for all its internal software development.

MicroAda implements a subset of the full Ada language, including packages and separate compilation, tasks, and exceptions. Generics, representation specifications, and the more complex exception handling features are not yet included, though Ortex intends to support the full language within twelve months.

For more information contact Ortex Australia Pty Ltd, P.O. Box 732, Fyshwick ACT 2609. (062)80-5283.

\section*{STOP WASTING TIME TESTING BOARDS}

MO will pin-point microtroubles in seconds Portable and simple to use by non-technical staft in the REPAIR SHOP \(O\) on the PROOUCTION LINE MD tests ROM, RAM \& I/O and pnnts diagnostic reports. MICRODOCTOA can be plugged into an unknown system to perform a general diagnostic and print a MEMORY-MAP
The ENGINEER may enter sequences of CHECKSUMS and RAMTESTS. READS and WRITES to specitic MEMORY and I/O locations SHORTING tests on DATA and ADDRESS LINES PRINT-OUTS of memory in ASCII or HEX These sequences are retained in CONTNUOU MEMO日Y availabe atway FREE Z80 DISASSEMBLER with each MD (other disassemblers soon to retrofit at low cost) Get a DISASSEMBLER LISTING of ROM in any microsystem!


MICRODOCTOR — \(\$ 595.00\)

\section*{Z80 DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM}

MENTA puts out a TV PICTURE of memory in hexadecimal. The 40 key keyboard will accep inguts. both in hexadecimal and \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) mnemonics there is a quick cassette data stor age system, a powertul editor which permits program debugging by showing contents of registers and stack Ay showing contents of registers and stack A 280 disassembler is also availabie which cout. to any RS232 device such as aprinter or terminat MENTA 232 devion leaching microprocessing in schools: provessior leaching microprocessing in schools: prolessional course-material is avalable to teachers together with add-on boards for a vanety of control functions and robotic applications.


MENTA - \$249.00

\section*{INTELLIGENT EPROM PROGRAMMER}

Good tools need not be expensive. SOFTY 2 is the latest version of the engineers favounte EPROM HANDLER for anybody who uses 2516 2716, 2532 and 2732 EPROMS. SOFTY-will program any of these EPROMS or copy any type into another.
SOFTY puts out a TV picture of memory contents, with many code-manipulating and editing facilities. There is also a fast cassente data storage system. SOFTY is also a ROMULATOR (a lead is supplied which may be inserted into a board under development to emulate the ROM using SOFTY's internal RAM. This procedure can also be used on the single-chipper piggy-back type MPU.) SOFTY. is complete in itselt as a PRODUC DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM. Code may be entered in HEXADECIMAL via the keyboard also SERIAL and PARALLEL inputs and outputs allow downloading of object code from your computer or printing EPROM contents on your pniter


SOFTY 2 - \$379.00

\section*{Three new Texas Instruments microcomputer modules}

Three microcomputer modules, an analogue-input, counter/timer and interface module were recently announced by Texas Instruments as the latest additions to T1's TM990 family of single-board microcomputers.

The TM990/315 is a low-level analogue-input module that enables TM990 boards to handle inputs from such devices as thermocouples and strain gauges. The module, which fits directly into the TM990 system bus, is available in versions with either 8 or 16 electrically isolated, differential inputs. For applications requiring more than 16 inputs, the system can be expanded with additional modules to include up to 128 channels. An on-board programmable amplifier provides auto-zeroing and six gain. settings for an input sensitivity of 10 , \(20,50,200\), or 500 millivolts (full scale).

Capable of withstanding commonmode voltages as high as 250 volts, the TMS990/315 has a sample time of six milliseconds per channel and a relative accuracy of \(\pm 5\) microvolts at \(24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)

The TM990/315 operates from a +5 and +12 V power supply ( \(\pm 3 \%\) ) and draws approximately 1.3 A (typical).
Another new module, the TM990/317, is a counter/timer module that can serve as a pulse counter, programmable timer, and waveform generator. The TM990/317 offers four TTL soft-ware-gateable counter inputs with programmable debounce filters and five independent 16 -bit counters with a 5 MHz counting rate.

The counters have both up/down and \(B C D / b i n a r y\) counting capability. Each counter has five outputs, and two of the counters have alarm comparators.

The TM990/317 requires a 5 V ( \(\pm 3 \%\) ) power supply and has a 0.9 A current requirement (typical).

The third new board is the TM990/309, an interface module
designed for use with TI's 6MT Series of input/output industrial modules. By providing an interface between the TM990 bus and 6MT modules, the TM990/309 enables microcomputers such as the TM990/101 to input status from and control the high voltage/current loads found in industrial-control applications.

For applications involving more than 32 I/O points the TM990/309 requires a \(5 \mathrm{Tl}-5500 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}\) expander which allows the TM990/309 to supply power to as many as twelve full 6MT bases.
All inquiries to Texas Instruments, 9 Byfield Rd, Nth Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-1122

\section*{Elmeasco Instruments to distribute disks for Intel systems}

Elmeasco Instruments has announced a range of Winchester disks for use with Intel microcomputer development systems.

The disks are designed and manufactured by Data Management Labs of San Jose, California, which recently appointed Elmeasco its Australian distributor.

Improved performance, capacity and reliability are the major reasons behind using Winchester disk technology in conjunction with microcomputer development systems, says Elmeasco's computer products manager, Daryl Black.
Most importantly all Intel software runs without modification. The DML controller emulates standard Intel controllers. As far as ISIS-II is
concerned an Intel 710,720 or 740 is attached to the system and as a result all existing software, including custom I/O drivers, will operate.

There are two basic DML Winchester disks. The model 1010 offers 6 Mbytes of storage and is priced at \(\$ 8000\), while the model 1040 has 26 Mbytes and is priced at approximately \(\$ 11000\). Each can be used with an optional floppy disk for program load and backup.

For further information contact Daryl Black, Elmeasco Instruments, 15 McDonald St. Mortlake NSW 2137. (02)736-2888.

\section*{Micro Professor MPF-1}

* A learning tool for hobbyist, students and microprocessor enthusiast. An excellent teaching aid for instructors of electrical engineering and computer science courses. * A complete hardware and software system, offering detailed schematics and examples of program code to enable you to easily understand what the world of microprocessors is all about.
* More than a learning tool, you can design your own custom hardware and software applications.
\[
\$ 115 \text { + S.T. }
\]

\section*{Hand Held, Digital and Analogue Multimeters}

ESCORT EDM 302

\(\$ 94.00\)
+ Sales Tax * Hi-Lo OHM power current capability 301S, 302S Only)
* Easy to read
* Superior rellability
- An accuracy \(\pm\)
* Compact design incorporating new advances - Single centre of push to free switch saves time * 10 Amperes DC/AC * Instant continuity function (EDM 301, 302,
- Overload protection
( \(0.25 \%\) DGT + 1 DGT)

\section*{Optional carry case \\ Escort Multimeters available now from as little as \(\$ 59.50+\) S.T.}

AKIGAWA L300B

- Protected against the interterence of external males Tax by core magnet type meter
- A 100 degree wide view meter and mirrored scale enables easier and more accurate reading
Protected from shock and vibration by shock resistant ABS housing.
overload by Zener and componenis are protected agains - "ofload by Zener diodes and glass tuse installed.
shock and vibration.
- Designed with no metat portion to appear on the surface of the instrument. This guards the users from unexpected electric shock during measurement.
- The continuity range is a separate switch position that indicates continuity of a circuit by sounding a buzzer. - Battery condition can be checked through properly loaded circuit at battery testing range. With thermometer probe

Analogue Multimeters From \(\$ 10.50\) + S.T.


\section*{Pro/Writer Printer 8510}

Print Features: Number of columns-136 col. max. Print Speed-l20 CPS. Print Direction-Single-directional and Bidirectional, Switch Selectable. Throughput SpeedFrom 44 to 152 lpm . Character spacing (max. number of columns per line)-Pica 10 CPI (80), Double Width 5 CPI (40), Compressed Font 17 CPI (136), Double Width 8.5 CPI (68), Elite 12 CPI (96), Double Width 6 CPI (48), Proportional Double Width Proportional. Line Spacing-Variable to \(1 / 144^{\prime \prime}\). Print Width-203 mm ( \(8^{\prime \prime}\) ) max.
Forms Type: Fan Fold Roll or Cut Sheet: Width-113 mm to \(254 \mathrm{~mm}\left(4.5^{\prime \prime}\right.\) to \(10.0^{\prime \prime \prime}\) ). Total Thickness -0.05 to \(0.28 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.002^{\prime \prime}\right.\) to \(\left.0.011^{\prime \prime}\right)\). Number of Copies-Original +3 copies nominal.
Form Feed: Method-Tractor or Friction. Form Loading-Either rear or top.
Interface-Serial: Method-EIA RS232-C and 20 mA ( \(40 \& 60 \mathrm{~mA}\) switchable option) Current Loop Serial Interface. Baud Rate (BPS) - 110, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 Transmitting Method-Half Duplex. Synchronization-Asynchronous.
Interface-Parallel: Method-TTL compatible, 7-bit, parallel Interface. Control SignalsACK, BUSY, SELECT, DATA STB, INPUT PRIME FAULT, INPUT BUSY, PAPER EMPTY, Instruction Codes-(ASCII): CR, LF, VT, FF, CAN, SO, SI, DEL, DCI, DC2, DC3, DC4, GS RS, US, FS, EM; GRAPHIC SYMBOLS: BIT GRAPHICS
Error Detection: (1) Parity (VRC)—Odd, Even, No-parity. Switch selectable, (2) Framing Error-Stop bit check. (3) Overrun Error-Error is detected when data are recelved before the previous data have been processed.
Physical dimensions: 398 mm W x \(120 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 285 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{D}\left(15.7^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 4.7^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 11.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}\right)\). Weight: 8.5 kg ( \(18 \mathrm{lbs} ., 12 \mathrm{oz}\).)
P*\$759 (\$725 ex)
S** \$845 (\$775 ex)


\section*{Model 1550}

The Model 1550 is a compact desk-top dot matrix-serial impact printer used for data communication terminals, hatdcopy of CRT displays, peripheral terminals for minicomputers and microcomputers, and small-sized business systems. The character format is a dot matrix of \(7(\mathrm{H}) \times 9)(\mathrm{V})\). or \(8(\mathrm{H}) \times 8(\mathrm{~V})\).
Print speed is 120 characters/second. Up to 136 characters can be printed per line at 10 CPI.
Its main features are: - Compact desk-10p dot matrix printer - 136-column print - Lightweight - Low power-consumption - High-quality print - Bit Image graphics - Graphic Symbols - Prints in six different languages * High reliability - Low cost.
P* \$1225 (\$1050 ex)
S** \$1275 (\$1195 ex)


Extra Special Microline 80
\$499 incl. tax \$435 tax exempt

\section*{F-10 Printmaster Daisy Wheel Printer}

Print Speed: 40 CPS. Print Method: Static PrInt Impact. Number of Printable Columns: 136, 163, Variable. Character Spacing: 1/120 Inch (minimum). Line Spacing: \(1 / 48\). Return Time: 900 msec . Line Feed Time 40 msec . Paper Width: 406 mm (maximum). Print Characters: 96. Printwheel. Industry Standard 96 Character Wheel. Interface: Industry Standard 8-bit Parallel, RS232-C Compatible, X-ON, X-OFF, 12-bit Qume and Diablo Compatible. Dimensions: \(574 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W} \times 405 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~d} \times 153.5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H}\left(22.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 15.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \mathrm{x}\right.\) \(6^{\circ} \mathrm{H}\) ). Weight: 14 kg ( 30.8 lbs .) with cover and power supply. Noise: Less than 65 Db ( 1 M from Platen, A Scale).
P*\$1600 (\$1450 ex) *Parallel Interface ** Serial Interface
S** 1750 (\$1510 ex)

\section*{RITRONICS WHOLESALE}

425 HIGH STREET, NORTHCOTE 3070. MELBOURNE. (03) 489-8131.
TO ORDER: Heavy items sent Comet Freight on Mail Order Phone 481-1436. Wholesale Customers Phone: 489-7099. Mail Orders to RITRONICS WHOLESALE, P.O. Box 235, Northcote 3070. Minimum P\&P \$2. Add extra for heavy items, registration and certifed mail.
Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.
Turn to Page 72 for our Big Board Specials

\section*{VDU monitors}

A range of high and medium resolution monitors aimed at OEM users is now available from Thomas Electronics.

The basic \(12^{\prime \prime}\) monochrome of \(12^{\prime \prime}, 14^{\prime \prime}\) and \(20^{\prime \prime}\), RGB phosphor monitor is priced at under \$A100 FOB Japan. This unit features a 15 MHz bandwidth, 1000 lines resolution, adjustable screen tilt metal frame, and is available with either a white or green phosphor tube incorporating an etched anti-glare screen.

The full monochrome range consists of frame or cabinet versions with \(5^{\circ}, 9^{\prime \prime}, 12^{\prime \prime}\) and \(15^{\prime \prime}\) tube sizes, with P4 (white phosphor) or P31 (green phosphor) as standard. Band widths are up to 50 MHz with resolutions in \(800-1800\) lines.

The colour monitors are in sizes
tubes with either delta or in-line gun types. Included are both open frame and cabinet types of monitors with band widths up to 35 MHz and display formats from 2000 characters to 4000 characters.

The monitor range is complemented by video RAMs to provide a CRT controller for colour data systems and two types of switching power supplies for operation on \(90-264\) Vac \(50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}\).

For more information contact Thomas Electronics of Australia Pty Lid, 12 Larkin St, Riverwood NSW 2210.


\section*{Tandy's new pocket computer}

Tandy Electronics has introduced a new handheld portable computer, Model PC-2, which is now available for \(\$ 319.95\)
Among the features of the extended BASIC language inter\(27 \times 195 \times 86 \mathrm{~mm}\) computer are its preter with ability to process words capability for intemal expansion with plug-in RAM and/or ROM modules, and for external expansion through a 60 -pin \(1 / O\) buss connector.

The PC-2 features a 16 K (ROM) and messages. The CPU is a highspeed 18 -bit custom CMOS microprocessor. The built in memory includes 16 K of ROM and 2640 bytes of user memory.

\section*{Club Call}

MEGS, the Sydney Microcomputer Enthuslast's Group, now meet at St Andrews Presbyterian Church Hall, 37 Anderson St, Chatswood (changed from WIA hall, Atchison St. Crows Nest). Meeting date is still the third Monday of the month, time: from 7 to 10 pm . The church hall is just behind Wallaceway and is conveniently near the railway station and buses.

It's quite likely that many of you have the incorrect address of the venue for the North and Western Suburbs Computer Users Group meetings. So please note that the correct address is Maribyrnong Primary School, Warrs Road (off Raleigh Road), Maribyrnong. Meetings are held every second Thursday from 7.30 pm to 10 pm and you can contact Mr. David Coupe on 370-9590.

A new club which formed in July is the Pocket Computer Users Club. If you have an interest in pocket computers, whatever the brand, you will develop a better understanding of them through the club. The meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30 pm at the 'Woodstock' Community Centre, Church St, Burwood. Interested people can contact the President, George Antonijevic, at home on 683-4296.

The SA branch of the Commodore/Vic Computer Users Association is a functioning user group, established so that enthusiasts can meet and discuss all aspects of computing. The club meets monthly and if you want to find out when and where write to Mr. Eddie Hann, the secretary, at 13 Miranda Rd, Paralowie SA 5108.

Apple-Q, the Brisbane User Group, has been in operation for almost a year. User Group days are held every third Sunday of the month (December excluded) at the Hooper Education Centre, Kuran Street, Wavell Heights. The Centre is open from 8.30 am until 4.30 pm and members are encouraged to bring their Apple along. Barbecue facilities are available for members staying all day. Those interested in becoming members of Apple-Q should forward \(\$ 18\) subscription fee to the Secretary, Apple-Q, the Brisbane User Group, P.O. Box 721, South Brisbane Qld 4101. Apple-Q is affiliated with the International Apple Core.

The Blue Mountains Computer Club is still going strong and meets on the second and last Friday of each month at the Springwood Civic Centre. Meetings start at 7.30 pm .

\section*{32K BYTES FOR THE 2X81 \\ SPECIAL RAM PACK FOR THE ZX81 \\ This board uses dynamic RAM chips for lower cost and lower power consumption. Simply plugs into the \(Z \times 81\) expansion port offering 32K BYTES for basic programmes and data handling. No extra PSU required.} Extra memory to help you build your \(Z \times 81\) into a powerful microprocessor system at an affordable price. Compare the price with other RAM PACKS available on the market!
VENDALE
Price for 32K Ram Pack (RP32) only: \(\$ 165.00\) incl. P\&P (Aust)

Please send order or SAE for further information to VENDALE PTY. LTD., Dept T7, Box 456 , Glen Waverley, Victoria 3150. 36 Plymouth St., Glen Waverley, (03) 2320444.

\section*{ZX80/81 PROGRAMMABLE CHARACTER GENERATOR}

Using simple BASIC programs you can create your own unique character sets and graphic symbols for games, High Res graphs and charts and interesting patterns. Program symbols normally available only on more expensive microprocessors and you are not limited to preprogrammed graphic sets.
Fully assembled price \(\$ 95.00\) incl. P \& P (Australia)
Uses the 8K ROM from Sinclair (not incl.).

\section*{UPGRADE YOUR ZX80 GRAPHICS}

Now you can upgrade your \(Z \times 80\) to the full animated graphics of the ZX81. Your ZX80 will now run in SLOW mode.
Fully assembled price only \(\$ 38.50\) incl. P \& P (Australia)
Works only in conjunction with 8 K ROM from Sinclair (not incl.)

\section*{Attention! \\ OEM's • Independent Software Vendors © System Designers Programming Consultants and Teachers}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline PACKAGE DEAL NO. 1. & PACKAGE DEAL NO. 2. & PACKAGE DEAL No. 3. \\
\hline ACCOUNTING SYSTEM Q.T. Z80A System with & WORD PROCESSINGSYSTEM Q.T. Z80A System with & MULTI-USER SYSTEM OEM \\
\hline 256K RAM and \(2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}\) DS/DD Disk Drives and Super Fast & Q.T. Z80A System with 64K RAM and \(2 \times 51 / 4\) " Disk & Q.T. Z80A System with \\
\hline M Drive. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Drives. \\
* CP/M 2.2
\end{tabular} & 64K RAM and \(2 \times 8\) " DS/DD Disk Drives \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
* CP/M 2.2 \\
* Hazeltine Espirit Terminal
\end{tabular} & * Hazeltine Espirit Terminal (Green Screen) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Disk Drives. \\
*MP/M Version 2
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
(Green Screen) \\
* Accounting Software (in source code) \\
* Diagnostic Software etc.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
* C Itch F-1040 Daisywheel \\
Printer-40cps \\
* Wordstar with Mailmerge (M Drive available)
\end{tabular} & * 2 x Hazeltine Esprit Terminals (Green Screen) \\
\hline \$4995.00 + tax & (for 8 " drives add \(\$ 400\) ) \(\$ 5995.00+\) tax &  \\
\hline PACKAGE DEAL No. 4. HARD DISK SYSTEM & PACKAGE DEAL No. 5. & In order to maintain our low prices these offers are available to C.O.D. customers only \\
\hline Q.T. Z80A System with & UPGRADE TO HARD & \\
\hline 64K RAM and \(2 \times 8\) " DS/DD & & Q.T. COMPUTER \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Disk Drives. \\
* 10 M/byte Hard Disk
\end{tabular} & 16 M/Byte Complete with cabinet, P/Supply, Cables and Software for & SYSTEMS (AUST) \\
\hline * CP/M 2.2 & Apple, TRS-80, S100 or any Z80 based system. & PTY. LTD. \\
\hline \$6870.00 + tax & & 41 Sydney St. Marrickville NSW 2204 Ph: (02) 5192680 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{K-NAR COMPUTER CARDS S100 Z80 SYSTEM CARD SPECIALISTS}


SBC- 800
Youknow the SME Systems boards as the most powertul and technically up-to theminute manufactured in Australia today.

Using K-NAR's mail order system can save you dollars. Compare our prices on these high performance cards. SBC-800

4Mhz Z-80 CPU, two serial RS232 ports,
software programmable Baud rate gen.,
Centronics parallel port, 22 prog. / O lines, real time clock (battery backed), 2K CMOS
RAM, power on rese \(/\) power fail detect, battery backed as standard, etc. List Price \(\$ 495\). Our Price \(\$ 395\) SBC-400

4Mhz Z-80 CPU, IK Static Ram, RS232
VO with Sync/Async, Centronics interface 4 Ch. counter/timer, Soft. Prog. Baud rate generator, 2 K CP/M BIOS EPROM option. List Price \(\$ 395\). Our Price \(\$ 315\) FDC-II

Enhanced floppy disk controller, IBM
3740 compatible, operates \(5 \& 8^{\prime \prime}\) and single/d. density drives, handles up to 4 drives, runs multh-density CP/M2. 2 \& MP/M 2. Vectored interrupt operation optional. List Price \(\$ 465\). Our Price \(\$ 370\).

\section*{DRC-II}

The board for mult-user installations 64/256K dynamic RAM card, bank select, fast 4Mhz operation, on-board memory prom, dip-switch selectable boundaries,
bank mode allows up to 8 boards on bus,
hidden refresh, phantom disable. List Price \(\$ 600\). Our Price \(\$ 475\).
CRC-48
Fool-proof memory system. State-of-
the-ant CMOS memory card with memory prolection. on board battery back-up, compatible with DRC-II, write protection enable/disable, can be used as complete
EPROM card or any combinaation of
EPROM or CMOS ram. List Price \(\$ 525\). Our

SPC-29

SBC. 400

CRC-48

VDC-8024


FDC-II


MPC-6 DARTBAUD

\section*{VDC-8024}

The low cost altemative to stand-alone terminal. Flexible \(80 \times 24\) memory mapped video display board with full ASCII, semi graphics, Inverse \& half intensity video, flicker free screen updating. Battery backed option offers diagnosis of system shut downs. List Price \(\$ 325\). Our Price \(\$ 265\)


\section*{MPC- 6 DARTBAUD}

For Multi-user systems. Multi-channel RS232 Intelligent I/O card with full I/O buffering and high levelinput/output drivers. 6 channels, on-board 780 processor, software programmable baudrates, 6 K buffer memory (batlery backed). User programmable features for system tailoring. List Price \(\$ 725\). Our Price \(\$ 575\). SPC-29

High performance dual serial \& 9 parallel port I/O CARD, with full I/O address decoding. Switch selectable baud rates. Link patch area, programmable modes for strobed/latched V/O. List Price \(\$ 295\). Our Price \(\$ 235\)
PACKAGE SPECLIL
Try this for value
SBC- 800 - FDC-II • DRC-II
\& 5 -slot motherboard with mini-cage. Monitor/BIOS EPROM.
Special package price \(\$ 1425^{*}\)


PO Box 412. Dandenong, 3175 Phone (03) 7955858 Authorised diatributor of SME Syotems producte.
* Pnces subject to change without notice. All pnces exeluding tax. For retail prices add \(17.5 \%\).

All boards fully assembled and tested and backed by
o-day guarantee.

\section*{}

To K-NAR Computer Cards
Please send me product data sheets. (I. enclose 4 stamps)

I wish to order
My cheque/order form is enclosed
Please debit my Bankcard No.
Name
Address

\section*{Signature}

Please include me on your new product mailing list. I am mainly interested in systems for Hobby, I Industrial use \(\square\) Education \(\square\) Business \(\square\) Process control \(\square\) Other

\section*{Profect E53}

\title{
16 Channel computer output driver
}

\section*{With this project hooked up to your computer you can drive relays, motors, lamps, solenoids, or whatever, under software control. Do something useful with your computer! \\ \\ Geoff Nicholls} \\ \\ Geoff Nicholls}

A PERSONAL COMPUTER need not necessarily be used for playing games, learning programming or producing computer club newsletters. With this project, you can put it to some practical use. Just what that is I'll have to leave to your imagination and ingenuity!

Two independent groups of eight outputs are provided. Each of the 16 output driver circuits is configured to run from a 12 V supply, although higher supply voltages may be used. Each can be configured to sink up to 3 A. Simple address selection for the board is provided by an on-board DIP switch. It's a pretty straightforward project and you can vary things to suit your application(s).

\section*{Component options}

The component values shown in the circuit diagram are for output currents of up to 2 A . If other load currents are desired, then a few components need changing in order to reduce power dissipation in the output transistors.

For currents of less than 1 A , the TIP31Bs (Q17-32) may be replaced by BD139s - which have the distinct advantage of costing considerably less than TIP31Bs. However, note that BD139s have a different pinout such that the metal face on BD139s is on the opposite side of the package to the TIP31Bs.

The base current drive to the output devices is determined by R17 and R32 and may be optimised for different loads. The table here (Table 1) summarises component values for various output currents.

If the total output current is expected to exceed 20 A for more than a few TABLE 1. Component variations


The project is bult on a board measuring \(103 \times 165 \mathrm{~mm}\). minutes, then it is advisable to make and calculate \(P=\) Vce \(x\) Ic. the following changes:
(a) Use a terminal strip capable of passing half of the total load current through each terminal OR solder the power ground directly to the pc board ground plane.
(b) Solder several lengths of tinned copper wire to the heavy power ground track on the pc board.

Intermittent use over 20 A should not require these changes. The power dissipation calculations for transistors Q17 to Q32 were based on data for RCA-manufactured TIP31Bs. The prototype transistors developed a collector-emitter voltage of 0.65 V at 2 A , which does not necessitate heatsinking the transistors. If high current loads are to be used, measure Vce and Ic

The TIP31B can dissipate 2 W at \(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ambient without heatsinking. Continuous use at high currents may require a small flag heatsink on each TIP31B.

\section*{Construction}

The entire electronics for this project is mounted on a double-sided pc board. During the early design phase, it was found that a single-sided pe board would require an unacceptably huge number of links. To keep the cost down, throughhole plating was not specified for this board and connections between top and bottom side tracks are made with links of 22 swg tinned copper wire, of which there are a total of 61 . IC sockets were installed on the prototype, but these are not essential.

Commence construction by giving the pc board a good inspection, looking for broken tracks and undrilled holes. Make sure the tracks are clear and bright so that soldering is easily carried out. Insert all the links first. These are identified on the component overlay diagram by a \(\bullet\). Note that a large star is next to a '62nd' link more or less in the
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
OUTPUT \\
CURRENT \\
amps
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Q17 \\
to \\
Q32
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
R17 \\
to \\
R32
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
R1 \\
to \\
R16
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
+5 V SUPPLY \\
CURRENT (max.)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 3 & TIP31B & \(15 R / 1 \mathrm{~W}\) & \(330 R\) & 3.4 A \\
2 & TIP31B & \(18 R / 1 \mathrm{~W}\) & \(470 R\) & 2.8 A \\
1 & TIP31B & \(22 R / 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}\) & \(470 R\) & 2.3 A \\
1 & BD139 & \(33 R / 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}\) & \(470 R\) & 1.6 A \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
centre of the board. This is the optional 0 V link - see the text under the heading 'Power supplies'.
Next, solder diodes D1 to D17 in place. Note that the cathodes of these diodes are soldered on the component side of the board. Solder resistors R1 through T16, then R33 through R48 in place next. Mount and solder the BC639 transistors, Q1 to Q16, in place next. All the 1 W resistors, R17 through R32, stand up on end and these may be soldered in place after the transistors. Follow with the remaining four resistors and the three capacitors. Now you can mount and solder in the output devices, Q17 to Q32. Watch orientation.

Now mount DSW1, but take care you put it round the right way. The ON position of the switches should be adjacent to the edge of the board. If you're using IC sockets, put these on next. If not, solder the ICs in place. Note that ICs 1, 2 and 5 are CMOS types, so take precautions in handling and soldering them in place. Only handle them by the ends of their cases after discharging yourself against an earthed metal object. Solder the supply pins first. A 16-pin DIL IC socket is used for the input connections and this can be mounted now. Last of all, mount and solder in the output terminal strip or strips. We used one 12 -way and one 8 -way strip as we could not obtain a single 20 -way strip.
Having completed the construction, go over the board very carefully, looking
for missed links and components, bad joints or mis-oriented semiconductors. Fix any faults and, if you're satisfied all is well, the best way to test the board is to hook it up and try it out!

\section*{Power supplies}

The logic power supply of +5 V should .be supplied from the host computer Vcc rail through the DIL socket pins 15 and 16. The computer's ground ( 0 V ) should be connected to pin 9 .

The +5 V power to the driver circuits should not come from the host computer unless it has the capability to supply at least an extra 3 A . In any case, heavy wire should be used (at least \(24 \times 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) hookup wire) for the power connections to the terminal strip to minimise voltage drop.

The optional 0 V link (marked with a star) should only be used for light loads. Normally, the connection between 0 V logic and power should be at the power supply.

The output drivers' power supply is shown as +12 V , but other voltages may be used, up to about 70 V . The PIV rating of diodes D1 to D16 should not be exceeded, however (best use 400 V diodes here, at least).

\section*{Hooking it up}

The ETI-653 has been designed to allow up to eight boards to be connected to a computer through a single ribbon cable. In order to do this a special strobe signal must be supplied by the computer

whenever any of the ETI-653 boards are being selected. This will probably require a small hardware circuit, unless your computer is favoured by the famous Murphy! If there is sufficient interest we may publish a general purpose interface board, but until then you will have to work out for yourself how to connect a particular computer from the following guidelines. (For background information, refer to ETI August '82, Turtle Interfacing Fundamentals.)

I will assume that the computer has an I/O scheme with eight I/O address lines - AD0 to AD7. The ETI-653 inputs A0 to A3 are then connected to the lowest four I/O address lines of the computer. i.e: AD0 to AD3. Each ETI-653 board is then set up at a different address via the DIL switches, DSW1, 2 and 3. This means that the ETI-653s will occupy 16 consecutive I/O ports. Now for the hard part!

The STROBE input (A4) must have a positive or negative going edge (see the How it Works) that occurs when an I/O WRITE to the ETI-653s is taking place. In order to fully decode the I/O port address space, the other I/O address lines (AD4 to AD7) must be gated with the I/O control signals to produce the STROBE signal. In order to get the STROBE transition timing correct, a signal such as WRP (write pulse) should also be gated in the STROBE logic. This allows the data buss to settle before the latches are locked.

The ribbon cable requires a buffered driver for each wire carrying logic signals, especially if multiple ETI-653s or long cable runs are envisaged.
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{16}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Capacitors \\
Miscellaneous \\
ETI-653 pc board; DSW1 - 4-way DIP switch; 16-pin DIL socket; IC sockets (optional) \(3 \times 14\)-pin, \(2 \times 20\)-pin; \(2 \times 16\)-pin DIP headers; \(1 \times 12\)-way and \(1 \times 8\)-way pc mount terminal strips or \(1 \times 20\)-way type; suitable length 16 -way ribbon cable; 22 swg tinned copper wire, etc. \\
Price estimate \\
\$40 - \$45
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
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\end{tabular}

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\section*{HOW IT WORKS - ETI-653}

First of all, note that the component values shown on the circuit diagram arefor the 2 A output verslon. Other output current versions are possible, as explained in the text, but basic circuit operation is the same.

The host processor connects to the ETI-653 board via the 16 -pin DIL socket. IC5 compares the logic levels present on the DIL socket pins 14 (A1), 11 (A2), 13 (A3) and 12 (STROBE) to the settings of DSW1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. When a match is found, pin 10 of IC1 goes high. The STROBE input should receive a pulse edge timed to coincide with a valld data buss (pins 1 to 8 of the DIL socket) and a valid address (pins 11, 13, 14). Note that either a positive-going or a negative-going edge of the strobe pulse may be used, according to whether the setting of DSW4 is closed or open, respectlively.

The AO input on pin 10 of the DIL socket determines which of the two on-board latches are being addressed. When pin 10 is low, IC 4 is selected ('B outputs active'), if high, then IC3

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\hline 150
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\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { HS3 }-150 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 580 & 540 & 490 & 3.80 & 290 & 270\end{array}\)
HSA -225 mm 5
\(\begin{array}{lllllll} &\)\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
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\hline
\end{tabular} & 4.30\end{array}
\(-890 \quad 8\)
Unanodised
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { HS11 } & -38 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 1 & 120 & 1.00 & 0.90 & 080 & 0.70\end{array}\)
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This book describes the 8080 architecture and instruction set through simple examples. Some basic software is introduced.

DIGITAL CIRCUITS WITH MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATIONS
46032A
\(\$ 39.50\)
An introductory text; this book provides readers with the basic ideas and tools needed to analyse and design digital circuits and computer systems. Discusses micronumber systems and gate circuits.

\section*{MICRDPROCESSDR INTERFACING TECHNIQUES}

\section*{88029A}
\$24.95
Teaches you how to interconnect a complete microprocessor system and interface in to the usual peripherals. The hardware and software skilis needed to etiectively interiace pertpheral devices are cover various buss standards and \(A\) conversion

\section*{PRACTICAL INTRO TD DIGITAL ICS}

2258
\(\$ 4.32\)
Introduction to digital ICs (mainly TTL 7400). Besides slmple projects, includes logic test set to identily and test digital ICs. Also includes digital counter-timer.

\section*{BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO MICRDPROCESSORS \\ \section*{\& COMPUTING}}

BP66
\(\$ 5.92\)
Introduction to basic theory and concepts of binary language programming. Only prior knowledge assumed is very basic arithmetic and an understanding of indices.

\section*{A MICROPROCESSOR PRIMER}

BP72
\(\$ 5.92\)
Learning about microprocessors is easy with this book, written in a style that is easy to follow. The shortcomings of this basic machine are discussed and the reader is shown Relative are overcome by changes to the instructionsi progressions.

\section*{PRACTICAL COMPUTER EXPERIMENTS}

BP78
\(\$ 5.92\)
How to build typical computer circults using discrete logic. This book is a useful intro to devices such as adders and storers as well as a general source book of logic circuits.

THE 6809 COMPANION
BP102
\(\$ 6.56\)
It is not a beginners introduction to microprocessors in general but a discussion of the features of the 6809 and a reference work for the 6809 programmer in particular
COMPUTERS \& COMPUTING
YEARBDOK 1980
\$4.95
Includes beginners buying guide, the Apple, Tandys TRS-80, the Vector MZ, introducing BASIC, S 100 VDU EPROM programmer, microcomputer power supply and lots more.

\section*{COMPUTERS \& COMPUTING}

YEARBOOK 1982
\(\$ 4.95\)
includes disks, CP/M and your computer, learners microcomputer, programming in CHIP-8, alphasort, fas plotter, PET talk, the System 80 etc.

\section*{computing software}

\section*{CP/M PRIMER}

21791P
\(\$ 21.95\)
A complete one-stop course on CP/M, the very popular operating system for 8080, 8085 and Z80-based microcomputers. Complete terminology, hardware and software concepts, startup of a CP/M system, and a complete list of CP/M-compatible software

\section*{THE CP/M HANOBOOK (WITH MP/M)}

\section*{88048A}
\(\$ 19.95\)
Contains a step-by-step description of all the CP/M command features. Designed for the beginner, the book progresses to detailed explanations of the file transter program, the debugging program and CP/M's text editing program.

\section*{HOW TO GET STARTED WITH CP/M}

\section*{39832A}
\(\$ 19.95\)
This practical book eases the reader into the essentials of the system, giving an overview of the operating system, an idea of what it will be like to use and what it can do for the reader.

\section*{AUSTRALIAN MICROCOMPUTER HANDBOOK}

72505
NOW \(\$ 15.00\)
Normally \(\$ 25.00\). A detailed buyer's guide to microcomputer systems and application packages in commercial. industrial, scientific, educational and home/hooby areas.

\section*{THE C PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE}

\section*{10163P}
\$21.95
C is a general purpose low-lever programming language It is not specialised to any particular area of application. but its absence of restrictions make it convenient and effective for many tasks.

\section*{THE 68000: PRINCIPLES AND PROGRAMMING} 21853P
An easy-to-read, systematic approach to the 68000 advanced 16 -bit microprocessor. The book guides you through the complex architecture, instruction set, pinouts and interfacing techniques. Written for design engineers programmers and students.

\section*{PROGRAMMING IN BASIC FDR}

PERSONAL COMPUTERS
30739P
\(\$ 14.75\)
Simple Instructions show how to give BASIC commands and statements a wide range of applications, from and statements a wide range of applications, from sclentific programs.

\section*{PROGRAMMABLE CALCULATORS}

\section*{46008A}
\$24.95
This book suggests which calculators to buy, their possibilities and limitations, and the how-10s of programming them.

\section*{TAKE A CHANCE WITH YOUR CALCULATDR}

39807A
An introduction to modem mathematics, this book deals with programming of programmable calculators and includes probability problems.

AN INTRO TO BASIC PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES
BP86
\$6.56
Ideal for beginners seeking to understand and program in BASIC. Book includes program library for biorhythms, graphing \(Y\) against \(X\), standard deviations, regressions, generating musical note sequences, and a card game.

\section*{BASIC FOR EVERYONE}

61481P
\(\$ 19.75\)
349 pages of BASIC information for all purposes

\section*{BEGINNING BASIC}

39806A
\(\$ 19.95\)
Intended for beginners, thls book discusses how a programmer and a basic computer interact with the com puter, problems likely to be met by the beginner, the need for and uses of documentation etc.

\section*{FIFTY BASIC EXERCISES}

88056A
\(\$ 17.95\)
Designed to teach BASIC through actual practice, this book contains graduated exercises in math, business operations research, games and statistics. The programs were designed to run directly on a TRS-80 and will run with minor or no changes on any systern with Microsolt BASIC

\section*{insioe basic games}

88055A \$19.95 The medium of games teaches readers how to design error-free, interactive BASIC programs. Rules, algorithrns and coding differences for the PET, APPLE II and TRS-80 are also included.

\section*{MICROSOFT BASIC}

39823A
\(\$ 19.95\)
Includes branching and loops, arithmetic in BASIC strings, editing, arrays and files, the disk and a description of the Radio Shack Level II BASIC.

\section*{INTROOUCTION TO FORTH}

\section*{21842P}
\(\$ 14.95\)
The most complete book available on the MMS FORTH version of FORTH, but also a fundamental approach to programming in all versions of FORTH. Many programming examples are provided, with direct comparisons to the Microsoft Level II BASIC version of these programs.

\section*{STARTING FORTH}

\section*{42922P}
\(\$ 23.75\)
A clear and complete guide to FORTH, this book covers fundamental principles and then a full set of highlevel FORTH commands. It concludes with advanced techniques and style.

\section*{A FORTRAN PRIMER}

\section*{80454P}
\(\$ 6.95\)
Assumes no previous knowledge of program writing. It covers the fundamentals of the FORTRAN language, programming style.

\section*{INTRODUCTIDN TO STRUCTURED FORTRAN}

\section*{46007A}
\(\$ 19.95\)
Written for the beginner, the text incorporates the new FORTRAN 77 with a discussion of structural programming. Includes a discussion of time-sharing, pseudo解

\section*{MICROSOFT FORTRAN}

39846A
\(\$ 24.95\)
An introductory text on FORTRAN in general and Microsoft FORTRAN in particular. The latter is exceptionally well suited for use on microcomputers using CP/M and others of the \(8080 / 8075 / 2 \cdot 80\) family.

\section*{BEGINNING FORTRAN}

46011A
\(\$ 19.95\)
introduces readers to FORTRAN. Included are references for hurther study, brief futorlals on key punching, flow chart ing, deck sel-ups and matrix algebra.

\section*{QWIKTRAN}

39824A
\(\$ 19.95\)
Quick FORTRAN for Micros, Minis and Main Frames. Starts with the basic concepts of computing and Owiktran, a fundamental subset of FORTRAN IV. Lots of examples to increase the reader's proficiency.

\section*{THE UCSD PASCAL HANOBOOK}

\section*{35536P}
\$23.75
Language descriptions organised in a quick and easy relerence are given in this book for readers with no pror experience of pascal programming.

\section*{INTRODUCTION TO PASCAL}

91522 P
\(\$ 19.95\)
The second edition of this popular book has been updated to conform to the new intemational standard of Pascal. The contents illustrate the design and construction of ascal programs, puter algorithms in a practical context.

PASCAL
46028A
\(\$ 19.95\)
For people with little or no programming experience, this book gives lots of examples ihat clearly explain proper usage of language features. Discusses top-down programming, debugging, self-documentation etc.

\section*{THE PASCAL HANDBOOK}

88053A
This book summarises the entre Pascal vocabulary,
\(\$ 23.50\) including the variations introduced by different commercial versions of Pascal. All in dictionary format.

\section*{PASCAL PROGRAMS FOR SCIENTISTS}

\section*{AND ENGINEERS}

88058A
\(\$ 23.50\)
Over 60 of the most frequently used scientilic algorithms, along with their program implementation in Pascal, are in this book

\section*{COBOL FOR BEGINNERS}

39378 P
\$21.95
it is a solid text for introductory programming courses in Cobol, using a format that is easy to understand, yet comprehensive enough to make supplementary readings unnecessary.

\section*{STARSHIP SIMULATION}

39810A
\(\$ 11.95\)
This book offers both a specific simulation which can be implemented, modified and played, and a complete look at how to put together a simulation on almost any subject.
BASIC PROGRAMS FOR SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS 88073A
\(\$ 19.95\)
This book contains scientific and engineering application programs written in BASIC.

\section*{COMPUTER GRAPHICS PRIMER}

\section*{21650p}
\$21.95
Almost every page has a colour drawing, photograph, picture or a schematic to help you learn computer graphics quickly and easily. Programming concepis apply to all Apple II.

\section*{INTRODUCTION TO TRS-80 GRAPHICS}

39818A
\(\$ 17.95\)
it begins with the basic concepts of line drawing and leads the reader on to geometric shapes, moving figure the reader on to geometric shapes,

\section*{CIRCUIT OESIGN PROGRAMS FOR THE TRS- 80}

\section*{21741P}
\$21.7
A number of programs written to aid you in using your TRS-80 and Levei II BASIC for the design and analysis of many electronic circuits. The programs analyse information on ms values, periodic waveforms, integrated circuit limers and bipolar transistor circuits.

\section*{MDSTLY BASIC: APPLICATIONS FOR YOUR TRS-80}

\section*{- BOOK 1}

21788P \$19.25
28 ready-to-use BASIC programs which have been telephone dialler, digital stop-watch, spelling test, house buying guide, gas mileage calculator, and others. Com. plete with explanations of each program, sample runs, and complete program listing

\section*{MOSTLY BASIC: APPLICATIONS FOR YOUR TRS-80} - BODK 2
\(\$ 19.25\)
32 ready-to-run BASIC programs, including two to test your ability in thistory and maths, a Dungeon of Danger your abmity in this strictly for fun, eleven household programs, seven that s stricily for fun, eleven household programs, seven on money and investment, two to lest your ESP level, and for each program

\section*{INTERMEDIATE PROGRAMMING FOR THE TRS-80}

\section*{MODEL I}

21809P \(\$ 14.95\)
Step-by-step Instructions for the TRS-80 user who wants 10 progress from BASIC to machine and assembly language programming with the TRS-80 Model I syste A complete how-10 guide with numerous examples.
continued on page 98

\section*{BLACK JACK}
W.F. Kreykes, St Albans Vic.

Bill Kreykes has come up with an absolutely amazing program here that really shows what CHIP 8 is capable of if you're prepared to work at it. Even if you're not a card player, this one's a ripper.

Traditional Black Jack is played with four decks, though casinos generally now play with six decks (but you can't fit that on the '660, yet). This program plays traditional Black Jack with four decks. The '660 is always the banker with an opening balance of \(\$ 1500\) Players A and B (George and Bill in this program) stan with \(\$ 750\).
Whenever a decreasing line appears above a player's name the banker is looking for a reply. When asked to place bets, enter the amount you desire maximum \(\$ 45\), minimum \(\$ 2\). When asking for a yes/ for a reply. Once the line has disappeared your turn is no answer, only press any key from 0 to 9 for a YES reply, no response is required for a NO reply.

The banker is very impatient and will not wait all day erminated, except when placing bets which are above or below minimum or maximum

A simple check can be maintained on the program with regards to any sceptical participant who may doubt the payment of winnings. Every time the bank balance is displayed the three amounts shown should add up to \(\$ 3000\).

The game is automatically re-started if the bank's balance falls below \(\$ 200\) or a player tries to bet money he has not got (no room for an IOU)

The bank shuffles the four decks of cards at the start of each game and then signals another shuffle to take place at the 186th card. However, the cards will not be shuffled until the next round is about to start. The bank can be forced to shuffle the deck before this time by each player not placing a bet at the start of the round.

\section*{House Rules}
- The bank cannot sit on less than 17; players - no minimum
- Insurance is offered if the bank's first card is an ace The maximum amount of insurance is half of your bet If the bank does get Black Jack, he/she will play quadruple.
- Players' cards equal to bank - bets returned
- Players' cards less than bank - bets lose
- Players' cards greater than bank - bank pays.
- Bank plays Black Jack three times.
- Bank plays 5 under 22 double.
- Splits on any pair, but can only be done on first hand.
- Doubles on'9, 10 or 11 then only one more card dealt
- Bank's first card an ace: if Black Jack, insurance pays four times; if not Black Jack, insurance loses

A complete explanation of how the program is constructed and how it works will have to be left for another issue, unfortunately.

0600 290a 6d17 aee0 2860 6c22 aeef \(29 f 6\) ae4d 0610 6d1d 6c18 29 f 8 ad9b 6c18 6d24 \(29 \mathrm{f8} 6 \mathrm{c} 00\) 0620 6d23 ae74 ded7 7c0c ded7 7c1d ded7 7c0c 0630 dcd7 7cce ae31 3c06 1624 ae44 6c00 6d2b 0640 ded5 6c24 dcd5 6001610562006300296 c 06506000610762052928 295e 286430001668 0660 62fe 8214 3f01 1d6a 2a0c 2864 166e 6901 0670 80bO af10 28ce af22 \(28 f 4\) 276e 275a 6d1d 06803600 168e 6cO2 277e 28802920 2b42 2760 0690 277e 28802920 275a \(67006 a 0068016921\) 06AO 2b58 682a 67032 b 58 af10 f065 90b0 1c6e 06BO 2b42 68182778 285c 2b5e 400b 27 e 4 2b42 \(06 C 06705\) 2b66 285c 6901 2b6e 276e 2d26 6801 06DO 28f2 6c02 2870 6c0e 680d 2870 682a 2d26 06EO 6601 2b42 2d26 \(276428706 c 3768362870\) 06FO 2d26 6705 2b42 285c 2b66 2774 2a96 af1c

0700 f065 400b 1c42 170c \(2 b 42\) 2aea \(611081 e 5\) 0710 3f00 1708 276a 2cca 2cca 2760 2cca 2cca \(07202 b 42\) 285c 277428 dc 40 bb 1 C 32 40aa 1c6a 0730 29ce 2738 OOFF 165 a \(6 a 006818\) af1c fa1e 0740 f065 400018 f 22 a 42173 c ada5 6c12 6dOd 075029 f 6 aed8 6dOc ded8 00ee ae4d 29ee 1a04 0760 6d1d 6601 6c2b 6703 O0ee 6c02 6d1d 6700 07706600 ODee 6d06 6r06 69016705 00ee ab44 \(07806410 \quad 36006435 \quad 6515\) d451 74f8 d451 74f8 0790 d451 630260 ff 7001 e0a1 17ba 400917 a 4 07AO 1796 73ff ae67 f318 d451 74014418 00ee 07BO 443d OOee 3300179417 a 8 f518 73ff 4900 07 CO 17a2 3300 17d6 8e00 29cc 4100 17d4 7e0a 07DO 71ff 17ca 80e0 28ca 29ce \(6 f 50\) 7fff 3 fOO 07E0 17dc 17a4 660067022834 6c1A \(36006 c 39\) 07 FO 6d17 277e 77fe 28c0 61004000 180e 70ff 08009010 180e 71019010 180e 00 ff 17 fe 8300 0810 8e30 \(770228 c 083053\) f00 1828 29cc 2842 0820 2a0c 28c8 2844 17e8 28e2 292077036601 08303708 17ee aec0 183a ade 4 6cOd 6dOd \(29 f 8\) 084017502834 adcb 6cOb 6dOd \(29 f 8\) add5 \(29 f 6\) 0850 80e0 19ce 28ba 19c? 2968 1d06 6 dOO aea7 08606 c 00 19f6 285c 7cfe ae3a \(29 \mathrm{f6}\) af28 1932 0870 28c0 4000 00ee 2b42 2a8c 7701 7c0c 00ee ก880 28ca 400018 eO 6 e 2 d 81 eO 81053 fOO 189 c 0890 29ce 275a 2844 2a0c 2844 18b2 6e02 81e0 OBAO 71ff 8105 3f0 18 eO 29 ce 275 a 28 b 6 2a0c 08BO 28 b 628 c 8167 c adct 1846 af 19 f333 00ee 0800 af22 f71e f065 00ee 6000 af22 f71e f055 08D0 00ee af16 f033 af17 f165 noee af0e 18 c 2 \(08 E 0\) 28c0 28d2 af2c f155 af32 f155 af38 f155 08FO ODee af1c 60006100 f155 f155 18ee aefe 0900 ff55 OOee aefe ff65 00ee 601c a66c 18ce 0910 3600 191a 292c 297a 19282962 297a 195e 09203600 195a 292c 298c af2e f355 af2e 6c09
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & 7 c 05 & & & \\
\hline & 320019 & 3300 & 00ee & 2962 & & \\
\hline & \(f 355\) af34 & 6c2d 1930 & & & & \\
\hline & 00ee af28 & 2982196 & & & & \\
\hline 80 & 28 ba af & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & af & & & & & \\
\hline & 4000 19de & & & & & \\
\hline EO & 0ee 7c02 & 129 dcd 5 & & & & \\
\hline FO & Od 29 fa & 9fa 29 fa & & & & \\
\hline OAOO & 186505 & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & 0 & & & & \\
\hline & 6110 & 8015 3f & & 7010 & & \\
\hline & f055 2a 48 & 7 lal 00 e & 818 & 921 & & \\
\hline & d89b 7903 & 61098105 & f01 & & & \\
\hline & d895 7805 & \(8 \mathrm{eO4} 1288\) & & & & \\
\hline & ae7f 400c & 6b 400d & & 这 & & \\
\hline 80 & 7 e 01 C 895 & & & & & \\
\hline & \(6 a 242348\) & & & & & \\
\hline & \(22264 \mathrm{el6}\) & & & & & \\
\hline & & 4563 1a & 4701 & & & \\
\hline & 1 bge & 4 -09 1 & Oa & 硣 & & \\
\hline & 84 co 2 bda & 8c40 6d24 & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & 7 eOa 61 & \(81 \mathrm{e} 53 \mathrm{f01}\) & & 401 & & \\
\hline OB & 1 b 26 2b2c & \(1 \mathrm{co6} 7 \mathrm{fef6}\) & & & & \\
\hline OB30 & 1 b 62 ae 16 & & & & & \\
\hline OB & 1ac4 6f25 & & & & & \\
\hline & af1c f065 & & & & & \\
\hline 60 & \(2 \mathrm{b42}\) afoe & & & & & \\
\hline O & 8 dc & & & & & \\
\hline & & \(2 \mathrm{ba8} 2904\) & 60aa & ae84 & & \\
\hline & ae49 dc & 2 b 62 2a0c & 1d44 & & 1d3a & 28fe \\
\hline & 274a 277e & & & 2850 & 7 cf & 88c0 \\
\hline & 2b4e 7804 & 7c0d 6d1d & & 8 c 0 & & \\
\hline & 28e2 2920 & 2b4e 274a & & & & \\
\hline & 88c0 7c01 & 6563 1a8c & & & & \\
\hline OEEO & 283827 & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & 1 C 204901 & & & & \\
\hline 0c10 & 28e0 2968 & 29042850 & 1 d & & , & \\
\hline OC20 & 27382904 & 6064 ODee & + & & & \\
\hline & 28506000 & 2 b 62 aea7 & & & & \\
\hline 0 C 40 & \(19 \mathrm{f6} 28 \mathrm{fe}\) & & & & & \\
\hline 0 C 50 & 6702 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

0930 6d2b f565 4000 194c f029 2946 f129 2946 0940 f229 2946 f329 dcd5 7c05 N0ee 3100 193c 33001944 00ee 2962 298c af34 0970 00ee af28 298e 196c f565 29a2 84108354 0980 28ba af19 f065 8404 19c2 f565 29a2 8410 \(099083553 f 00185444001 d 5674 f f 7364\) 28ba \(09 A 019 \mathrm{c} 24000\) 19ac 710a 70ff 19a2 \(420019 b 6\) \(130 \mathrm{a} 72 \mathrm{fl} 19 \mathrm{ac} 440000 \mathrm{e}-750 \mathrm{a} 74 \mathrm{ff} 19 \mathrm{~b} 6\) O9D0 4000 19de f029 dcd5 \(7 \mathrm{c04} 29 \mathrm{e} 419 \mathrm{e} 84100\) O9E0 00ee 7c02 f129 dcd5 7cfe OOee ae8e 6c0b c51f 1500 6101 OA10 6210 f215 f207 1200 f318 3200 1a14 71 ff OA20 3100 1a10 00ee 4 bba 290a af3a fb1e f065 8015 3 foo 12347010 af1c fa1e 0 A50 d89b 7903610981053 f01 1 a68 7803 f029 0 A60 d895 \(78058 \mathrm{eO4} 1 \mathrm{a88} 7802\) 400a ae89 400e ae6b 400d ae7a 300b 1a82 ae6f \(04906 a 242 a 48690068186 a 006 e 002 a 3 c 00 f 1\) OAAO \(2 a 264 e 16\) 7ef6 4e15 1b8e 4901 1b2c 2b2c 4701 1ac4 4704 1ac4 OADO \(84 c 0\) 2bda 8c40 6d24 1adc 2aea 40641738 OAEO 277e 3302 1ada 2738 1bda \(28502 a 266400\) OBOO OB10 OB2 274a 2904 OB5O af1c f065 2a48 1b62 28c0 4000 00ee 2 a 26 OB60 2b42 af0e 18cc 68006909 1b70 69006818 0B70 28dc 1a48 2d3e ad8c 1yf6 2d3e aeb6 \(19 f 8\) OB80 49011 b 88 2bd8 2904 60aa ae84 1b92 60bb 0890 ae49 ded5 2b62 2a0c \(1 . d 44\) ae84 1d3a \(28 f e\) 274a 277e 3300 1b3c 290428507 cff 88c0 OBBO 2b4e 7804 7c0d 6d1d 29cc 28c0 7701 28ca 28e2 2920 2b4e 274a 29042738 2b42 7cff OBDO 88c0 7cO1 6563 1a8c 28fe adfd 183a 28fe 297e \(33001 b 36\) 2904 6d 1d 29cc \(28 e 4\) \(0 C 00\) 28fe 2838 1c20 4901 1c28 2bd8 2b32 2aOc 0C10 28e0 296829042850 6d1d 29cc 28c8 2b32 \(0 C 30285060002\) b62 aea7 6c08 6dOf \(29 f 6\) ae20 \(0 C 40 \quad 19 f 6\) 28fe \(4 e 15\) 2b7a 3e15 2b74 2a0c 6600

\section*{660 SOFTWARE}

\section*{WORD 60}

Another game for two players (George and BIII, still) from Bill Kreykes. The computer throws up groups of letters randomly and each player has to write down (on a notepad) as many words as possible within 60 seconds, at which time the letters disappear from the screen.

After the letters disappear, the players compare lists. Matchéd words are cancelled out. You score points for the words left. Any words spelled incorrectly or that contain a letter that was not displayed have points deducted. Plurals are acceptable, e.g: dog, dogs.

Scoring
Three letters \(\ldots . .1\) point
Four letters \(\ldots \ldots .2\) points
Five letters \(\ldots \ldots .4\) points
Six letters \(\ldots . . .7\) points
Seven letters \(\ldots . .10\) points

0060
\(0 C 70\)
0 C 80
\(0 \mathrm{C90}\)
ocáo
OCBO
OCCO
OCDO
OCEO
OCFO
ODOO OD10
OD20
OD30
OD40
OD50
0D60
0D70
0D80
0D90
ODAO
ODBO
ODCO
ODDO
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OE80
OE90
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OEBO
OECO
OEDO
OEEO
OEFO
OFOO
OF10
OF2O
0F30

2b7a 3 e15 2 b 742904 170c ae84 1 d 34 29ec adb4 fc65 af0e fc55 fc55 6b00 c71f 6ae6 \(8 \mathrm{a} 743 \mathrm{fOO} 1 \mathrm{c} 7 \mathrm{c} 28 \mathrm{dc} 617 \mathrm{e} 81053 \mathrm{fO1} 1 \mathrm{c} 7 \mathrm{c}\) fb00 ff18 af3a fble f055 7b01 \(70102 b 62\) 3bc6 1c7c 6016 290c 29ec 6b00 166e 28e0 6d17 29do 3e15 1968 00ff. 28e0 \(291028 c 0\) \(8004800428 e 229101972\) 28e0 af13 f065 8100 28c0 4000 187a 28dc 28fe 90101 104 \(41 \mathrm{bb} 185881053 f 00\) 1d50 2d1a 2 b 42 40aa 1cfa 30bb 1cfe 29722910297229102972 2910 2d1a 29102904 6d24 40bb 1d38 40aa 1b9a 29ce 2904 29cc 187a 6d0e 285e 7cfe 29 f 87 c 02 1d2a 6 c 006 dO aee0 3600 aee1 1916 ae 49 ded 51732 ae 49 ded 5 1d14 aeco \(6 \mathrm{c} 0019 \mathrm{fO} 6 \mathrm{e} 15 \mathrm{30bb} 1 \mathrm{c} 24390.91738\) 00ee 2968 2b42 \(1 \mathrm{dO} 66 \mathrm{co9} 3600\) 6c2d aeट0 \(29 f 8\) 2a0c 2a0c 2aOc 00e0 1600 6d0a 285 e adc 1 2918 7c02 ae44 ded5 7c08 610262006300 293c 1d60 00ff 00ff 00ff 00ff 8e8a 8a8a eeee a8ae a2ee ee88 ce82 eeae aaee aaaa \(96 d 5\) b595 96ee 8aee \(28 e 8\) 8b89 8989 e9b8 20380838 020c 07090 e03 060b 040d 0805 \(0 a 89\) d9a9 89892434 2c24 248b daab 8a8a a294 8894 a23d 151d 15bd dc08 8808 c87c 507c 147c 1c12 1212 1cf4 949494 f7 be92 \(9 e 92\) be8e 888c 88ee e080.e020 e0e7 9496
\(94 e 774547454570 e 0808\) 080e efa9 efaa a970 48484870 aeaa ea4a 4eaO a0a0 a0e0 \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}f 555 & 7555 & \text { f777 } & 4272 & 1272 & 7645 & 6545 & 767 f\end{array}\) 5d7f 7f7f 7f7f 7f7f 5d7f f755 7755 f540 \(4040 \quad 4074 \quad 7 \mathrm{c} 50 \quad 7 \mathrm{c} 14 \quad 7 \mathrm{cf} 3 \quad 5171 \quad 55 \mathrm{f} 7 \mathrm{r} .476\) 54 f7 77242721 270e OaOe 0808 8e88 8c88 eeee a8ee a2ae e080 c080 e038 10105070 50705050 fOfO fOfO fOf0 f090 90 bo f848 50605048 fe00 441044 b8 a8a8 a8b8 \(97 d 4\) b694 \(97444454546 c 3925 \quad 2525\) 39dd 1191 11dd 20408040 20f7 \(557755 f 54 a 6 a 5 b 4 a\) \(4 a 4080008040\) eeaa ee8a 8aae a8ee 424 e a5b5 ada4 a5d5 15d5 55dd ee2a ee4a 2a97 d4b4 9497704060407088083020200020 ee88 8ca8 eeef a9af zae9 774446547779 \(29392979212121213900000000 c 0\)-stores
vo to VF cards -- work area -top cards -- bets -- bank bal. -george bal.-- bill bel. XXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX Storage of 4 decks of cards XXXXX

The words ENTER SCORES will appear on the screen which is a prompt to record each player's score, be it plus or minus. The player on the left enters his/her score first.
To enter scores, press A for add, D for deduct, followed by the number of points. Do this for each player (remember, left player first).
At this stage a high-pitched tone will be heard. During the time the tone Is on, if an error has been made in entering the score, you can correct it by pressing \(E\) and re-entering the correct score (wlpe out the old ones first).

When the scores have been entered the game will automatically restart, showing the updated scores. A
player with a negative score will not have the score displayed until he or she again reaches or passes zero.

The first player to attain a score over 99 is declared the winner of the round.

\section*{Names}

The data from 0957 to 0979 contains the names George and Bill. This can be changed to suit individual needs. However, the data underlined must remain similar to what is shown or be replaced by zeros. This area is used to display the scores to be added or deducted.

0600
0610
0620
0630
0640
0650
0660
0670
0680
0690
06AO
06B0
\(06 c 0\)
06D0
06ED
06FO
0700
0710
0720
0730
0740
0750
0760
0770
0780
0790
-7AO
0780
-7c0
-7DO
o7EO
07PO
0800
0810
0820
0830
0840
0850
o860
0870
o880
0890
○8AO
0830
o8co
08D0
-8E0
o8FO
0900
0910
0920
0930
0940
0950
0960
0970
0980

09106001 6000630 630A 26E6 6006 6307 26E6 6004 6308 26E6 6A00 6B00 O0EO A6D1 6C00 6D16 DCD2 7DOB DCD1 7C08 3C40 162C A957 6D24 270C 271C 3500 16D0 2752 26FA 6C00 6D00 C007 4006 164E 4007 164E A7EE FC1E PO1E F065 A97A FD1E FO55 7D01 7C06 3D07 164E 6007 26E2 276E 6D1A 6F01 663C 2730 FF18 6E2E FE15 FEO 746052756 3E00 \(1682 \quad 2730\) 76FF 3600 167A FC18 276E 26FA 26EO 2708 276E 6C00 279E 6C1C 27CE 8890 6C22 279E 6C39 27CE 6EOE 60AA FO15 FOO7 FEOO EEA 16 AO FE18 3000 16R8 8A84 8B94 FC00 FC18 1626 6FFF FF15 FFO7 FFOO FF18 3F35 16D4 1622 \(6000620063006100 \quad 29207101310816 \mathrm{~EB}\) 72017301 330B 16E6 OOEE 6C18 6D19 A8DC DCD7 7C0. 6 DCD7 OOEE A8E8 6D1A \(6 C 006305\) DCD5 F31E \(7 C 083 C 381710\) OOEE 6500 6D2B
 6C1C A981 F633 F265 4002 OOEE FO29 3000 2748 F129 2748 F229 DCD5 3D24 7C01 \(7 C 04\) OOEE 6004175860056103 275E 6104620 C \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}6300 & 2920 & 7201 & 7301 & 3304 & 1762 \text { OOEE } 6300\end{array}\) 6 C00 6D00 A97A F31E F065 A818 F01E DCD9 \(7 \mathrm{CL12} 73014307\) OOEE 33041774 6DOB 6 CO8 \(\begin{array}{lllllll}1774 & 6100 & 3000 & 7104 & 6215 & 6301 & 1762 \\ 6\end{array}\) 6D2B F70A 470 A \(17 B 2\) 370D 17AO 60002792 A90B 174860012792 A8E3 1748 6C9C 8C64 3FO 1 OOEE 7501 6C64 8C64 3 FOO 75 FF OOEE 6D24 FOOA 61004000 17DE 710A 70FF 17 D 4 F60A \(86148960370 D 1732899589651732\) 38AB 4070451 B 70 AB 66 BB 122F 1223 A32B 665E 819609005578 451B 89B3 6791 4D9B 9167 4 4D89 9167 9B4D 894D 82828282 FE 101010 10008142241818244281 FO88 84848484 8488 F082 C2C2 A292 8A86 868282828282 92AA C682 C6AA 928282828282 C66C 3810 F884 8488 F088 8484 F884 8484 F880 8080 8080808080 FC \(8080 \quad 80\) FO 8080 80 FC 8080 \(\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { 80FO } & 8080 & 8080 & \text { FEO } 20408 & 1020 & 4080 & \text { FE10 } \\ 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & \text { F884 } & 8484 & \text { F8AO } & 9088\end{array}\) 8488 90AO COAO 9088847884808080 8E84 84788484848484848478848484 FC 8484 8484 FC84 848484848484847884808080
 8494 8C7E 0808080808889060 3F3F 3F3F 3F3F 3F20 20 F8 2020 E98D CB89 E977 2426 242778487850487744741477 334A 4B4A 32DD 51D9 905D C000 C040 C000 00F8 0000 F839 AP96 BFEF F82C 5F62 2FF8 205F 62D4 A981 F255 0928 OOEE F809 BEF8 81AE EE72 FAO7 BEFO FAO7 5E1E FOFA 1FFE FEPE FE5E F80C 7 COO BDF8 80 F4 AF9D \(7 C 00\) BD8F \(2 E F 4\) ADED 9P5D 63E2 D4F7 84 B6 94F7 77545755


\section*{SKEET SHOOT}

Peter Collins, Springvale South Vic.
Undoubtedly, dedicated games players have seen skeet shoot in a games arcade where a missile (skeet) is fired at random across a screen and you have to predict where it is going to be and fire ahead of it so that you shoot the skeet. What you are doing, in fact, is judging the speed of the skeet and the speed of your shot so that they meet at a prejudged point.

This version draws a ' \(T\) ' channel on screen. Your shot is at the bottom of the T vertical and the skeet flies across the \(T\) horizontal. Simple? Sure is, but not so simple to hit the skeet!

\section*{PRESS KEY 5 TO FIRE}

The score is displayed on the lower left of the screen - you get 5 points per hit and the number of shots left is displayed on the lower right - you start off with 20 shots. (Best effort from the ETI staff was 65!)
\(0600 \quad 6400 \quad 6501\) A720 D451 7401 343F 1606 643E 06106504 D451 74FF 34201612 D451 7501 352F 0620 161A D451 74FF 341D 1622 D451 75FF 3504. 0630 162A D451 74FF 34001632 D451 75FF 3501 \(0640 \quad 163 \mathrm{~A} 640167006814\) 26E0 26EA 6B00 6 C 02 0650 A722 DBC2 691E 6A2C A724 D9A2 4800 165E 0660 6E00 6680 6D05 EDA1 66003680 268C Ai22 0670 DBC2 8B44 DBC2 3F00 1694 4E00 165C A724 0680 D9A2 4A02 16C6 7AFF D9A2 166E 6E01 6D08 0690 FD18 00EE A722 DBC2 A724 3F01 D9A2 A724 06A0 D9A2 6506 6D02 FD18 6 D03 FD15 FD07 3D00 06B0 16AC 75FF 3500 16A4 26E0 7705 26E0 6EA 06C0 78FF 26EA 164C 3F01 D9A2 7901 D9A2 493F 0610 16D4 166E 3F01 D9A2 26EA 78FF 26EA 1654 U6E0 A710 F733 6300 26F4 O0EE A710 F833 6332 06F0 26F4 00EE 6D2B F265 F029 D3D5 7305 F129 0700 D3D5 7305 F229 D3D5 00EE
\(0720 \quad 8000 \quad 3030\) COCO

\section*{METEOR STORM}

\section*{Adrian Ollerenshaw, O'Sullivan Beach SA.}

Dodge the meteors! Here you are, hurting through space and dirty great meteors bear down on you what to do, duck out of the way or shoot them down? Well, that depends on the position in which you find yourself. Getting hit means your ship is destroyed. Blasting mateors wins you points. Here's how to control your ship:
\[
\begin{aligned}
\text { MOVE UP } & \text { press KEY O } \\
\text { MOVEDOWN } & \text { press KEY } 1 \\
\text { TO FIRE } & \text { press KEY F }
\end{aligned}
\]

When the game starts, your ship appears on the centre left of the screen. Meteors rush at you from the right hand side of the screen. You can only afford to lose three ships in crashes, at which point the game ends. If you successtully destroy 20 or more meteors you get another ship. The score is displayed at the end of the game (i.e: after three crashes). Note that, after firing, you can direct you missile by moving your ship up and down.
To start a new game, simply press any key.


\section*{BLOCK PUZZLE}

\author{
David Poole, Kenthurst NSW
}

This is a simulation of the traditional block puzzles everyone used to play at school under the desk while the teacher's back was turned. Block puzzles consist of a matrix of interlocking tablets, usually in a square of \(4 \times 4\) or \(5 \times 5\), with one tablet missing allowing you to shuffle the tablets or blocks. Each block has a numeral or letter and the object is to arrange them in order: 1234 in the first row, 6789 in the second row etc, leaving the blank in one corner. There are various other arrangements, but you get the idea.

This version displays 16 white blocks on the screen in a \(4 \times 4\) matrix with a numeral or letter in 15 , one being blank. You get the numerals 1 to 9 and lefters \(A\) to F. You can move the blank by pressing the keys as follows:
\begin{tabular}{rr} 
UP & press KEY 2 \\
DOWN & press KEY 8 \\
LEFT & press KEY 6 \\
RIGHT & press KEY 4
\end{tabular}

When you start the program, the block puzzle is written on the screen and the computer randomly shutiles all the blocks. When it stops, you can start moving the blank. This game is guaranteed to take longer to play than it is to key in!


0600 6A12 6B01 611062006000 A6BO D127 F029
06103000 DABS 71087 A08 3130162461107208 0620 6A12 7B08 A700. F01E F055 70013010 160A 0630 6A12 6B01 6C00 62FF C006 70022652 72FF \(0640 \quad 32001638\) 6E00 OOFF F00A 2652 7E01 00FF \(\begin{array}{llllllllllll}0650 & 1648 & 84 A 0 & \circ 5 B 0 & 86 C 0 & 3002 & 1664 & 4501 & 1664\end{array}\) \(0660 \quad 75 \mathrm{~F} 8 \quad 76 \mathrm{FC} \quad 3008 \quad 16704519 \quad 167075087604\) \(0678 \quad 3006 \quad 167 \mathrm{C} 4412 \quad 167 \mathrm{C} 74 \mathrm{~F} 8 \quad 76 \mathrm{FF} 30041688\) 0680 442A 168874087601 A700 F61E F065 8100 06906000 A700 FGIE F055 A700 FC1E 8010 F055 06A0 F129 D455 DAB5 8A40 8B50 8C60 00EE EE5E 06BO FEFE FEFE FEFE FEFE


\section*{SPACE INVADERS MK III}

Peter Collins has modified the original '660 Invaders (Feb. '82, p. 116) to give it a few interesting Iwists.

You get a 'tank' or 'ship' at the base of the screen and a single 'invader' ship moves from left to right across the top of the screen. However, in this version, you can move your tank, rather than firing at angles. The following keys are used:
\begin{tabular}{rl} 
MOVE LEFT & KEY 4 \\
MOVE RIGHT & KEY 6 \\
FIRE & KEY 5
\end{tabular}

It looks simple, doesn't it? However, the invader slows down and speeds up in order to avoid your shot! Very cunning!

You can't move while shooting. Note that your tank 'wraps around' the screen if you move off-screen on either side.
You start off with an arsenal of 20 shots and score 10 for each hit. The score is displayed at lower lett, shots to go at lower right.
You can hit the invader more than once as it progresses across the scroen by chasing after it and firing at the appropriate moment.
Get after it!
(Alright all you CHIP 8 hackers - this one is ripe for 'colouring up', adding sound elfects etc. How about it? Don't forget, we pay for programs published - Ed.)

0600 A68C 6B00 6 6C05 DBC3 641E 652367006814 0610 268C 269A A688 D454 \(4800 \quad 1618 \quad 6 \mathrm{E} 00 \quad 6680\) 0620 3F01 D454 6D04 EDA1 74FF 6D06 EDA1 7401 0630 6D05 EDA1 \(66003680 \quad 2676\) A68C DBC3 CD01 0640 8BD4 DBC3 3F00 165E 4E00 \(1614 \quad 2682\) A68F 0650 D9A1 4A00 1668 7AFF D9A1 2682 163A 2690 0660 770A 2690 A68F D9A1 267C D9A1 6D03 FD18 0670 269A 78FF 1612 6E01 6D08 FD18 8940 8A50 0680 * OOEE A688 D454 O0EE 1038 7C54 60FO 6010 0690 A6F8 F733 6300 26A4 00EE A6F8 F833 6332 06A0 26A4 00EE 6D2B F265 F029 D3D5 7305 F129 06BO D3D5 7305 F229 D3D5 00EE

\section*{software price list} The Sirius comes complete with CP/MI-86, MS-DOS \& M Basic

CBASIC (Digital Research)
Report Manager (Image)
Time Manager (Image) (a)
Personnel Manager (Image) (a)
Project Manager (Image) (a)
Level II COBOL with Forms 2 (Microfocus)
WordStar (MicroPro)
WordStar with MailMerge (MicroPro)
WordStar with SpellStar (MicroPro)
WordStar with MailMerge and
SpellStar (MicroPro)
SuperSort (MicroPro)
WordMaster (MicroPro)
\(\$ 440\) SELECT (Select) \$550
\$330 SuperCalc (Sorcim) \(\$ 330\)
\$225 Pascal/M (Sorcim)
\$225 Basic Interpreter (Microsoft) \$550 \$440
\(\$ 225\) Basic Compiler Diskette \(\$ 550\)
\(\$ 1125\) COBOL (Microsoft) \$880
\(\$ 550\) Multiplan (Microsoft)
\$330
\(\$ 775\) Pascal (Microsoft) \(\$ 660\)
\(\$ 880\) Fortran (Microsoft)
\$550
\[
\text { Real Estate Package (Sample printout available) } \$ 1500
\]
\(\$ 1500\)
Medical Package (Sample printout available)
\(\$ 1500\)
\$175 Stock Control Package

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\section*{SBC100 MASTER PROCESSOR}

Provides all resources necessary for stand-alone CP/M operation, yet allows expansion into multi-processor and hard disk systems.


\section*{Features:}
- Z-80A 4 MHz
- Two serial ports (Z-80 DART - SIO optional)
- Two parallel ports (Z-80A PIO)
- NEC 765 floppy disc controller supports 4, 203 mm drives double sided, double density.
- 64K RAM (no wait states)
- 27324 K EPROM supplied with system executive, may be switched out under software control.
- Intelligent Winchester interface (optional).
- IEEE 696 S100 standard interface.
- Software programmable baud rates.
- Time-of-day clock.
- Will operate stand-alone.
- Expandable into multi-user and hard disk systems.
- 4-layer PCB, all IC's socketted, high quality construction.

The Sierra Data Sciences SBC100 Master Processor is the first S100 single board computer that provides all resources necessary to run CP/M.
Standard features provided are an RS232 terminal port; a serial printer port; two parallel ports that may be used as a Centronics or intelligent Winchester interface; a floppy disc controller; 64 K of memory; and a \(Z-80 \mathrm{~A}\) running at 4 MHz . A sophisticated \(C P / M\) implementation designed to make use of all the features of this board is also available.
While perfect for single user environments, this board was designed to be equally suitable for both time-sliced and multi-processor networking systems. A satellite processor card, the SBC100S, has been designed to assist in multi-processor implementations. As data transfers are via 1/O ports on the S100 bus, it can be used with other host processors, even 16-bit machines. A full implementation of the powerful TURBODOS multi-user operating system is available.
We can provide individual boards, metalwork, single user systems, or complete multi-processor machines. For the state-of-the-art in microcomputing contact us now.


\section*{75 Grand Boulevard, Montmorency, 3094, Victoria, Australia. Postal: PO Box 158, Hurstbridge, 3099, Victoria, Australia. (03)439 5257}

\title{
Mative technology the Mirror Systems 2000 computer
}

Here is a locally designed and manufactured personal computer with some unusual features not seen elsewhere.

\author{
Jonathan Scott
}

THE MIRROR SYSTEMS model 2000 is a 6502-based personal computer which boasts a number of interesting features in its design which set it apart from the run-of-the-mill type machines. The most significant difference is that it has software-driven graphics. 'What?', I hear you say. This means that the processor itself is sending the data out to the TV monitor for display. In the Mirror 2000, a timer interrupts the processor using its NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt) line at the required moments, and it outputs the bits to the screen.

The first benefit the makers boast is a low parts count. This should lead to low cost and high reliability. Indeed, the parts count is low for such a computer. The board itself sells for \(\$ 379\), while the works (tested working board, 8 K RAM, power supply, enclosure, basic ROMs and speaker) comes in at \(\$ 599+\$ 10\)
p\&p from the manufacturers. Considering what is offering these days, we rather expected the bare board to be around the \(\$ 250\) mark, in view of its low parts count and unextraordinary hardware. We might add that while the single 380 by 270 mm pc board is of the plain tinned and plated-through hole type, the keyboard, which occupies about \(30 \%\) of the area, is a neat and very nice-feeling design.

The next benefit of software-implemented video control is extreme flexibility in the display system. In this the Mirror is unequalled in home machines. The makers promise a colour output board (the basic unit is B\&W only) which, when it arrives, will give superb capabilities. As is, it starts with a video format of 24 lines of 44 characters each in a \(5 \times 7\) matrix. This can be userprogrammed to 32 lines, though we did
not try this to see how it appeared. As the character generator is soft, it is an elementary (machine level) job to produce whatever character setup you desire - e.g: a full \(7 \times 12\) dot matrix character set with descenders, as found on the high level type of machine. We received an example program which allows you to build a characterset like using lego bricks. This is really not the type of job one would want to do himself, so we feel that such software should be available, and no doubt will be if the machine finds a large market. The other luxury item in the flexible video line is smooth scrolling. This is actually supported at BASIC level, by one of the extension commands, which we will discuss later. In a single command the screen scrolling may be slowed or hastened, giving either a brisk or a visually pleasing movement of lines on
the screen, as the user desires. The character generators may be exchanged, turned off and on or modified as you go, since their location is also changeable. In fact we were most pleased by the number of factors which were not only designed in such a way as to allow them to be changed at the whim of the user, but also pointed out in the manual supplied with the system. The programmer of the Mirror has not fallen into the trap of keeping things you might want to change to himself, or keeping them where you cannot get at them.

\section*{Graphics}

The graphics part of the operation is just as variable. It starts out as a 248 pixel wide by 128 pixel high operation. In actual fact this is implemented as if there were 31 very high characters on the screen, though this fact is substantially transparent to the BASIC user. This occupies the top half of the screen, which is rather disconcerting at first, as the bottom is blank. We feel the unit should have possibly been organised to default a lower screen of text, given that the upper half is all that is required for graphics. This brings us to another quibble of this machine, namely the memory. In these days of plummeting memory prices and comprehensive memory-burning programs ('Adventure' and so on in the games sphere and 'relaxation' programs in the technical) the Mirror is rather small. Sporting space for sixteen \(2114 \mathrm{ICs}(8 \mathrm{~K})\) on the pc board, further memory has to be outboard. The manufacturers intend these boards to be available in the future. The graphics can of course be changed to fill
the whole screen, \(256 \times 256\) pixels, but there goes 8 K , a lot of memory for this beast. (That's in B\&W too!)

The colour board which we mentioned earlier promises to give very good colour capability indeed, when and if it arrives. Slated for release 'when demand becomes sufficient', it will allocate three bits per pixel, giving eight colours, but each of these eight choices can be programmed to one of 4096 different colours, presumably constructed by choosing one of 16 levels of intensity for each of the prime colours. This, if it lives up to expectations, represents very fine and powerful games-type or diagramatic graphics indeed.

\section*{BASIC}

The basic BASIC is Synertek 8 K , but the Mirror has an extension set consisting of ten graphics associated commands, two printer (RS232) commands and a sound port command. The graphics commands allow clearing of the screen, setting and reading of pixels, setting graphics, video or no output to the screen, (the turnoff facility being used for speed), adjusting scrolling speed, moving the cursor for print and input statements, drawing lines and circles and 'filling in' shapes on the graphics platen. These commands seem very comprehensive and well worked out, easing the job of drawing immensely, but there is one quibble that we have regarding the circle command. The length of arc which is drawn, i.e: the fraction of a whole circle, is specified in terms of the number of pixels of circumference to be filled in, rather than in terms of the angle subtended by the required arc.

We were particularly pleased with the 'PAINT' command, which does the filling. This merely turns all the pixels within an enclosed shape to the specified state. We rather expected it to fail on re-entrant shapes, such as a boomerang placed horizontally, but it did not fall into thir trap. After a while we thought of some commands which it would have been \(n_{1}\) ve to add if you are going to the trouble of extending the BASIC, but which were not included. In fact, it is a strong selling point of the MicroBee that it has a very extended BASIC which is clearly influenced by the design philosophies of Hewlett Packard computers with which the author has worked. The idea of extending BASIC is a good one, and few of the computers we have seen even bother. Once having gone to the trouble of interfacing to the core routines however, the more extensions, the classier a machine results. We would be pleased and not surprised if popularity of Mirror 2000's saw the availability of a ROM or program to extend further.
The printer commands are simply 'LPRINT" and 'LLIST" which print or list to the RS232 interface - nothing surprising, but useful utilities. The sound command is a little unusual, by virtue of the method of sound output. The Mirror clocks an 8-bit shift register out to the speaker. The 'PLAY' command accepts as its parameters a duration number ( 16 bits, in decimal integer form) and a value representing the eight bits to be loaded and clocked out. Frequencies between 1.9 kHz and 7.5 kHz may be generated. The lower limit is rather painful, compared to other machines as tones which sound pleasant are generally below 1 kHz .

\section*{68PDC04 \\ Processor and Disc Controller Card}
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The Mirror 2000 exposed! All enquiries about this computer should be directed to Mirror Systems, P.O. Box 186, Belmont Vic. 3216.

There is a possibility which we did not explore, that tones of lower frequency could be generated at machine level using single cycles of the shift register. This might have been supported by the BASIC level command. Also the units of the duration parameter are not mentioned, one of the few flaws of the manual supplied. (They turn out to be a shade more than 1 ms , as might be expected.)

\section*{The editor}

The system also has an on-screen editor. This is a very neat system, being of the popular type where control keys move a cursor over the screen and allow characters over which the cursor passes to be fed into the input line where resides the normal input cursor. This allows lines previously listed to be copied in with additions, concatenations (stringing things together) or deletions as required. More powerful editors are not found on domestic type machines in general, and most do not have editors as standard anyway. The keys are easy to recall, and we experienced no problems whatsoever with this system. Very laudable.

\section*{Monitor}

A monitor is included, which supports inspection, modification, execution and saving/loading of machine level blocks. This is a fairly standard setup, which we will not dwell on. Suffice to say that it is fine for a quick check of machine language routines which are small, but a more comprehensive system would be needed if one was to want to do any significant amount of programming at the 6502 native level.

\section*{Cassette interface}

The cassette interface for recording and recalling programs is fairly standard, except that it does have the facility to load a particular program identified by a number at the time of saving. A 'LOAD' command will not load another program if it is set to load number 4, say. So if you lose the location on the tape of number 4, the tape need only be played end to end while a 'LOAD 4 ' is in effect, and the Mirror will wait and grab that one from the others. Of course, it can be set to load the first it comes to, if you forget the number.

\section*{Expansion}

Finally to the matter of expansion. At this time, the Mirror appears not to be supported by any expansion boards which can be immediately plugged in to give more memory, a disk drive, etc. The board is provided with a very complete 40 pin expansion socket with buffered address and data lines, clock and control lines. This is clearly designed with expansion in mind, so the possibility is there, but we feel that the lack of boards on the market is rather a failure. A 20-pin RCA type keyboard connection is also provided, for external input of keystroke data. We would like to see the promised colour board and more memory, and perhaps some interface board to make an extant disk drive, such as the Apple-type drives, immediately compatible. These will be available if the Mirror becomes popular, and will be purchased even if they are not so cheap, but the initial unit is rather costly for the parts used, and it seems to us that the price will hinder the deserved popularity of this machine.

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\title{
The pocket programmer's friend
}

\begin{abstract}
A utility package for the Sharp and Tandy pocket computers. The program assumes that the user has access to a bigger system and likes to program it in machine code.
\end{abstract}

\author{
Tom Moffat
}

PEOPLE HAVE TRADITIONALLY used the decimal number system, based on ten, because it matches the number of fingers they have to count on. Computers demand binary since their internal registers can only exist in two states. Then there's hexidecimal, a more convenient way of expressing binary, using sixteen states. Anyone who can count hexidecimal on his fingers should forget about computers and join the nearest circus.
The first three routines convert numbers from one system to another. In the pocket computer all the routines are called up in the 'defined' mode, by hitting 'SHIFT' and then the appropriate letter, 'B', 'D', 'H', 'Z' or 'X'.
\(B, D\) and \(H\) specify the number system being converted from. The computer will respond with 'CONVERT TO:' and you again enter \(\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{D}\) or H .

\section*{Program 'B' \\ (convert from binary)}

You enter either 8 or 16 bits, 8 bits at a time, as 1's and 0's. If an 8 bit number, enter ' 0 ' for byte 1 and then the 8 bits for byte 0 . After a (somewhat lengthy) pause the computer will beep and then deliver the decimal or hexidecimal equivalent. For another numer hit 'SHIFTB' again.

\section*{Program 'D' (convert from decimal)}

As the program is limited to sixteen bits the highest decimal number you can enter is 65535 which represents all 16 bits high. Enter the number in the normal way, and wait for the result as above.


\section*{Program 'H'}

\section*{(convert from hexidecimal)}

The pocket computer doesn't split strings, so you must do it yourself. Enter four hex digits separately, such as " 0 - ENTER -2-ENTER -A- ENTER -BENTER" for '02AB'. The conversion will appear in due course, after a beep.

\section*{Program 'Z'}

This is not a number converter, but it's probably the most useful routine of all. Without going into machine code programming too deeply, it can be said that it's sometimes necessary to execute certain program steps 'out of order', usually conditional on the result of some test. If you're at some memory address and want to jump to another address, the actual instruction doesn't usually say where to jump; it only says how far and in what direction.

In this program you enter the 'FROM' and 'TO' addresses (in four digit hexidecimal, as in program ' H '), and the computer responds with ' \(00 \mathrm{xx}^{\prime}\) where ' \(x x\) ' are the hex digits to be used in the
actual instruction. Microprocessors limit the jump distance (called the 'offset' or the 'displacement') to between -128 and +127 bytes.

Any attempt to calculate further than this on the pocket computer will result in an 'OUT OF RANGE' message, and usually much swearing on the part of the programmer.

\section*{Program ' X '}

This does the opposite of program ' \(Z\) ' and is handy for working out how other people wrote their programs. You supply the current address and the offset, and the computer tells you the address to be branched to.

When running the above routines you will notice they are painfully slow, but this is the price of heavy number crunching in the pocket computer. They will allow you to work independently of your bigger system; for instance at the office, when you're supposed to be doing something else (be sure to disable the BEEP statements in this case).
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\hline TELETYPE & POCKET GOMPUTER \\
\(:\), & \(;\) \\
USING 'TRX' & USING "ATHA" \\
\(\cdot\) & \(*\) \\
IT & \(<\) \\
GT & \(>\) \\
PVR & \(\wedge\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Program Listing}
```

10: 'B'GOSUB 640
20: INPUT 'ENTER BYTE 1% '%,U
30: INPUT :ENTER BYTE 0: ::,V
40: R= 10:S=2
50: IF U LET X=U:GOSUB 600:U=256Y
60: X=V :GOSUB 600:T T U +Y
70: IF OS 'H' LET X=T\&GOTO 300
80: BEEP 1:GOSUB 650:END
100: 'D'GOSUB 640:INPUT 'ENTER DECIMAL: ' %,V
110: IF.OS='H' LET X=V:GOTO 300
RO: R=2:S=10.
L30\& X= INT (V/256):IF X=0 THEN }15
40: GOSUB 600:T=Y
150: X=V \&GOSUB 600:U=Y\&BEEP 1
160: USING 'XXXXXXXXX' \&PRINT 'BINARY':,T:,U
170: END
200: 'K'GOSUB 640
210:A=10:B=11:C=12:D=13:E= 14:F=15
20: INPUT 'ENTER HEX= ,G,H,I,J
Z0:V=((16G+H), 16+1):16+J
240: IF OS= 'B' THEN 120
250: IF OS =:A:RETURN
250: T=V\&BEEP.18GOSUB 650
270: END

```



```

303:M$=!C':NS=!D'&0$='E':P\$= 号'

```
```

310: X=X/4096:Q=INT X
320: }X=(x-0) . 16:R= INT X
330: X=(x-R): 16:S= INT X
340: }X=(x-S), 168T= INT ( X +.5) (-5
350: Q=0+1:R=R+1:S:S+1:T=T+1:BEEP 1
360: PRINT 'HEX= :,AS(O)\&,AS(R):,AS(S):,A\$(T)
370: END
400: 'Z'OS = 'A': PAUSE 'SROM...'
410: GOSUB 210:K=V+2
400: PAUSE 'TO...'
430: GOSUB 220:L=V
440: M=L-K\&IF (M LT - 128)+(M GT 127)PAUSE
-OUT OF RANGE.* 'GOTO 400
450: IF M LT O LET M=M+256
450: X=M:GOTO 300
500: 'X'QS = 'A' \&PAUSE 'CURRENT ADDRESS...'
510: GOSUB 210:K=V+2
20: PAUSE OFFSET VALUE..."
500: GOSUB 220:L=V
540: IF L GT 127 LET L=L-256
550:M=K+L8X=M:GOTO 300
600: Y=0:FOR W=O TO 7
610: Z= INT ( }X/R/R
Q0: Y = Y + (X-RZ). S PWR W\& X=Z
60% NEXT H:RETURN
640: CLEAR:INPUT 'CONVERT TO: '\&,QS:RETURN
650: USING ' XXXXXX'\&PRINT 'DECIMAL'':', T\&RETURN

```

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\section*{How do you Purchase a quality compact MONITOR for under \\  \\ \(30 \mathrm{~cm}\left(12^{\prime \prime}\right) 4\) way \\ 20 Hz to 20 kHz \\ \(\pm 3 \mathrm{db} 60 \mathrm{~Hz}\) to 18 kHz \\ S.P.L. 96db 1w.1m. \\ Dimensions: \\ 650 mm High \\ 360 mm Wide \\ 290 mm Deep ( 19 mm thick dense board) \\ UNLESS IT'S A \\ PETERSON \\ R.R.P. \$499pr \\ }


ANOTHER FINE PRODUCT FROM:

VICTORIA: Clive Peeters, all stores; Frankston Sound, Frankston; Brash's, all stores; Rellance Hi-Fi, Footscray; Gleeson \& Tonta, Dandenong; Col Mckir Ballarat: Roy Vincents, Echuca; Sounds Alive, Shepparton; Peter Huthnance Audio, Bendigo; Brystan, Ryrie St. Geelong. NEW SOUTH WALES: Orange Audio. Orange; Car Radio \& Hi-Fi, Wagga Wagga; The Record Centre, Griffith; Brian Bambach Electronics, Newcastle; Nitronics, Coffs Harbour; Kent Hi-Fi, Sydney; North Albury Audio Centre, New Shopping Complex, North Albury. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: High Fldelity Stereo, Picadilly Sq. Perth; Marketec (Wholesaters), (09) 3358275 . QUEENSLAND: Queensland Entertainment Co., Eight Mile Plains; Downtown Hi-Fl, Charlotte St. Brisbane. SOUTH aUSTRALIA: Audio World, Runde St. Adelaide; Ernsmith, The Parade Norwood; Astra Hi-FI, Woodville Sth. SOUTH AUSTRALIA (COUNTRY): O'Connells Stores.

\section*{(Soundair H-FI CENTRE} TAPES CHEAP!

BULK TAPES DISCOUNTED

\section*{Maxell}

UDXLIIS C90 UDXLII C90 UD C90 LN C90

\section*{TDK}

SA-X C90
SA C90
AD C90
- C90

\section*{BASF}
\begin{tabular}{lcl}
\(\mathrm{CRO}_{2} \mathrm{C} 90\) & CHROMOIOXIDE & 10 for \(\$ 52\) \\
\(\mathrm{FEC90}\) & FERRO SUPER & 10 for \(\$ 42\) \\
LHC90 & LOW NOISE & 10 for \(\$ 29\)
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VIDEO-OPEN REEL-METAL MAXWELL, TDK, BASF, AKAI

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complete Tape Price Lists-FREE

\section*{HI-FI SYSTEMS}

AMPLIFIERS, TUNERS, TAPE DECKS,
TURNTABLE, SPEAKERS, HEADPHONES, RECEIVERS

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TAPE ORDERS:
Add: Pack and Post \(\$ 4.00\) per Order and send cheque/money order to:

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135 HAWTHORN ROAD, CAULFIELD, VIC. 3162 (03) 5237145
stock at prices shown available at time of going to press.

\section*{AFTER A LONG, HARD DAY...}


You've spent hundreds or maybe thousands of dollars on your hi-fi. Great amplifier, superb turntable, fantastic speakers. But are you getting all the sound you paid for? Probably not . . . if the vital connections between your hi-fi components aren't made using the Monster Cable system of precision cables, connectors and accessories.
Monster Cable is a proven interconnect system that will dramatically increase audio performance and provide the best acoustic value-for-money improvement you're ever likely to make to your hi-fi.
If you're really serious about your sound system and the listening pleasure you derive from it ... read on!

\section*{MONSTER CABLE}

\section*{AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST SELLING SPEAKER WIRE SYSTEM}

The rapid improvements in power amplifiers and loudspeakers have focused attention on a major weakness - the speaker cable system. By eliminating the problems associated with conventlonal wire, Monster Cable directly couples your amplifier to your speakers without loss. without distortion.
How? More copper, finer ŝtrands, higher purity and a unique winding conflguration that lets your amplifier and your speakers make beautiful music together. For sounds that are dynamic and powerful, open and clear The way teal music should be
And more! Monster Cable provides big periormance for little dollars You can significantly improve the performance of your sound system simply by switching from your conventional speaker wire to Monster Cable - it costs you less than buying better speakers, a better amplifier, or even a better cartridge.
However ... beware the imitators. They offer price but not quality. Only the finest materials are used in producing Monster Cable. And it is sate to use with all amplifiers, regardless of design
Monster Cable is available convenlently pre-packed in 3.7 metre ( 12 ft ). 6.1 metre ( 20 ft ) and 9.1 metre ( 30 ft ) pairs, or can be professionally cut and terminated in custom lengths at your local Monster Cable dealer.

\section*{PERFORMANCE STANDARD SERIES}

\section*{INTERLINKIPHONOLINK}

Designed specitically for transmitting low level audio signals Interlink sets a new standard of performance and value in interconnect cables - for turntables, pre-amplifiers, tuners and tape decks. (And video equipment as well.) Interlink features a special ULTRA LITZ conductor - over 100 separately insulated strands of high purity copper. This inner core allows the most accurate signal transfer without high frequency loss Monster Cable has also developed and produced the perfect termination for Interlink čable - Phonolink, a precision gold-plated RCA-type plug.



Phonolink features a split centre shaft for increased contact pressure and materials that reduce interference with the audio signal to an absolute minimum.
Sonically, Interlink/Phonơlink combine to maximise your sound system's performance for increased clarity, greater dynamic range, lower distortion and reduced hum and RF interference.
Interlink/Phonolink is available in pre-packaged 1 metre pairs or can be cut and terminated to the exact length you require by your Performance
Standard Series dealer

\section*{POWERLINE}

Powerline is a four conductor, controlled impedance speaker cable that has been designed as the ultimate link in the amplfier-speaker interface.
Based on the high purity, fine copper stranding construction of Monster Cable, Powerline utillzes two conductors for each polarity. This results In extremely low resistance and a greater surface area of conductlvity for maximum power transfer at all frequencies. Sonically, Powerline brings you one step closer to the musical event. Startling clarity in the highs, tight well-articulated bass, dynamic impact and the precise localisation of instruments within the sound stage enhance your aural experience


Powerline is available in custom cut and terminated lengths from your local stockist. He'll also be able to demonstrate the advantages provided by this new lechnology, which make Powerline a lifetime Investment in your
listening pleasure.

\section*{AND WHATEVER THE CONNECTION . . . MONSTER CABLE CAN MAKE IT}

Gold Pin. The smallest and perhaps the most universal of our amplifier- to-speaker connectors.
Gold Spades. Beautiful construction with hard gold surfaces to make the ideal connection with many of today's amplifilers and speakers.
Gold Banana. An elegantly simple connector, using a crimp-on design wlth multiple fingers, that can significantly reduce contact distortion.
X-Terminator. An expanding solid shaft tip provides both greatec contact area and high contact pressure - the ulttmate banana-lype connector. Cramolin. Oxidation and contamination, which attack every connection point in an audio system, can now be corrected and prevented

Cramolin Red solution removes distortion producing oxides and corrosions, while. Cramolin Blue solution preserves and protects cleaned contacts from any further deterioration.


The Monster Cable interconnect systems and accessories are available at all leading hi-fi stores. Happy listening from all of us at Monster Cable.


\section*{E ECTRONIC IFESTYLE}

\title{
Grand Hi-Fi Contest winners!
}

Our Grand Hi-Fi Contest, run over the July and August issues, was a great success, thanks to the many, many readers who tackled the dozen twisty questions with gusto and ingenuity. Here are the answers:
1) The Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Roman Catholic countries in 1582 but it wasn't until 1752 that Britain followed suit. The discrepancy between the prevailing Julian calendar and the Gregorian calendar was then 11 days: The 1751 Act required that "the Natural Day next immediately following the second Day of September (1752) shall be called, reckoned and accounted to be the fourteenth Day of September ..."

Thus there were no dates between the 3rd and 13 th of September 1752 hence no significant discoveries were made.
2) Three hours after Bell filed his telephone apparatus patent, Elisha Gray filed a caveat with the US Patent Office claiming that he was working on a similar device.
3) In 1857 Leon Scott (known also as Leon Scott de Martinville and in another reference as Edouard Leon-Scott) developed his 'phonautograph' which employed a hog bristle to trace sound vibrations on carbon-blacked paper.
4) Hollerith's first punched cards were \(6 \%{ }^{\prime \prime}\) by \(31 / 4^{\prime \prime}\) - the same size as the then US dollar bill. His adoption of that size enabled him to use existing bill handling equipment.
5) Unlikely though it may seem, the circuit shown in this question was an early heterodyne radio receiver. The dc energised arc, C1, L3/4 forms a local oscillator. (After Fessenden.)
6) A 'Rheotome' was essentially a device for continuously interrupting the flow of current in an electrical circuit. In 1854 Lenz used such a device for measuring voltage waveforms of ac generators. Bell used another during his pioneering work on the multiple telegraph.
7) Nathaniel Hawthorne in 'House of Seven Gables wrote "Is it a fact - or have I dreamt it - that, by means of electricity, the world of matter has become a great nerve, vibrating thousands of miles in a breathless point of time?
8) In 1792 leaders of the French Revolutionary Convention introduced a decimal calendar. Whilst still retaining 12 months a year each month consisted of three weeks, each of ten days. Each day was divided into ten hours, each hour into 100 minutes and each minute into 100 seconds. The remaining days were inserted as holidays (the Sansculottides) at the end of each year. The decimal day survived from 1793 until 1795 but the decimal calendar continued until January 1st 1806 when Napolean changed back to the Gregorian system.
9) Our illustration is of Augustus de Morgan. Together with George Boole, de Morgan developed theorems used to simplify expressions of logical variables using what became known as 'Boolean algebra' notation.
10) This question, concerning the discovery of the thermoelectric effect by people other than T.J. Seebeck has proved slightly controversial. James Cumming and Jean-Philibert Dessaignes were the people we had in mind. Several contestants have provided evidence that whilst literature credits Cumming and Dessaigne with independent and/or anticipated discovery the extent of their work is in some doubt. Nevertheless as these are the only two people named who could be considered in the context of the question we feel that it is fair to retain those as the correct answers.
11) In 1843 Alexander Bain received British Patent 9745 for his automatic electrochemical recording telegraph.
12) Babbage's signalling lamp (using occultting solar lights) was used by the Russians during the Seige of Sebastopol.

First prize goes to Mr. G.M. Stallman of Graceville in Queensland. No doubt you'll enjoy your system compiled from equipment supplied by Audio Engineers, Concept Audio, Communications Power Inc, National Technics, TDK, Marantz, Pioneer, Vanfi, Audioson, Convoy and Maurice Chapman.

Second prize goes to A.G. Wood of Sydney NSW. We guess you'll be pleased with the Sharp VZ2000 portable hi-fi plus Allsop accessories, TDK tape and Sennheiser headphones from R.H. Cunningham.

Consolation prizes, in order, went to W. Pantelejenko of Plenty Vic; Wayne Thompson of Croydon Vic; Peter Farleigh of Peakhurst NSW; T. Krysiak of Mt Hawthorn WA; Peter Kelly of Leonay NSW and Michael Reich of Turner ACT. The consolation prizes comprised items donated by Communications Power Inc (Allsop accessories), R.H. Cunningham (Sennheiser headphones), TDK (cassette tapes) and Maurice Chapman (Audio-Technica cartridges).

The six runners-up were Roy Preece and Chris Davies of Carlton Vic; Ray Johnson of Stanmore NSW; R.C. Neale of Killara NSW; B.F. Pollett of Cheltenham Vic. and Fred Inman of Cottonvale Qid. Fred Inman deserves special mention as he received a runner-up prize for the most imaginative entry sent in. To question 3, he said "Tom Tom the Piper's Son used a diaphragm and hog bristle to develop a (sex aid)!" To question 4 he said Hollerith's cards were \(5^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}\) by \(3^{\prime}\) to "simulate the height and width of his mother in law for more precise punching practice." The circuit in question 5 Fred said was "a lightning powered ear wax dislodger with 110 V (light duty) battery charger." For question 8, he said "DeciBelgium" introduced decimal time in "Dec. 1010." Instead of telling us the picture in question 9 was that of de Morgan, he said it was "W.C. Shop - he invented the shop counter." Having provided everyone with such a good laugh we thought it was worth something.

Thank you to all the firms who donated prizes and thank you to all the enthusiastic contest entrants. We're sincerely glad you enjoyed the challenge of another of our famous twisty questions contests and hope you search the magazine keenly for more (. . . like the one on page 27, this issue).

\section*{a step} beyond extraordinary


A revolutionary phono cartridge design that recreates the music... and brings back the emotion of the performance!
- BERYLLIUM MICROWALLIBE \({ }^{\text {TM }}\) STYLUS SHANK - New exclusive Shure feature for superior trackability.
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Reduces distortion and record wear.
- DYNAMIC STABILISER/DESTATICISER

Minimises the effects of record warp and static electricity.
- SIDE-GUARD STYLUS PROTECTION SYSTEM Prevents accidental stylus damage.
- SERIALISED, INDIVIDUAL COMPUTER PRINT-OUT
Verifies your Cartridge's performance.
Total Trackability Index Test Record also available.
For technical service and advice, contact the Audio Engineers representative at the office in vour State:
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\section*{Specifications:}
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
& \begin{tabular}{l} 
Force At The \\
Stylus Tip
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Total Tone Arm Setting With \\
Dynamic Stabillser Operating
\end{tabular} \\
Optimum & \(10 \mathrm{mN}(1.0\) gram \()\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(15 \mathrm{mN}(1.5\) grams \()\) \\
Maximum \\
\end{tabular} \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 \mathrm { mN }}\)
\end{tabular}
(1.25 grams)

Force Exerted By Dynamic Stablliser: 5 mN ( 0.5 grams)
Tip Geometry (Typical): Hypereiliptical, \(5 \mu \times 38 \mu(0.2 \mathrm{mil} \times 1.5\) mil) long contact

Trackability At 10 mN (1 gram) Tracking Force (Typical in cm/sec peak velocity):
\(5 \mathrm{kHz}: 80 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}\) \(10 \mathrm{kHz}: 60 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}\)
\(400 \mathrm{~Hz}: 30 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}\) \(1 \mathrm{kHz}: 46 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}\)

Total Trackability Index (TTI): 91.7 minimum
Vertical Tone Arm Resonance: Less than 5 dB rise at 14 Hz in SME Serles III Tone Arm (without SME damper)
Channel Balance: Within 1.5 dB
Channel Separation: \(1 \mathrm{kHz}: 25 \mathrm{~dB}\) or greater
\(10 \mathrm{kHz}: 18 \mathrm{~dB}\) or greater
Output Voltage (Typical): 3.2 mV RMS at 1 kHz at \(5 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}\) peak velocity

Frequency Response Limits:


Recommended Load: 47 kohms in parallel with 250 pF (includes tone arm wiring, connecting cables, and preamplifier input) Capacltive loading from 100 pF to 400 pF will cause negligible change from the recommended 250 pF loading
Resistance (Typical): 815 ohms, dc
Inductance (Typical): 330 mH at 1 kHz
Cartridge Weight: 6.6 grams
Replacement Stylus: V15V: VN5HE, Nudé Hyperelliptical tip, \(5 \times 38 \mu\)
(. \(0002 \times .0015 \mathrm{in}\) ) Black serlal numbers V15V-G: VN5G, Nude Spherical tip, \(15 \mu\) (. 0006 in ) Red serlal numbers

Optional 78 RPM Stylus: VN578E, Biradial (Elliptical) tip, \(13 \times 63 \mu(.0005 \times .0025 \mathrm{in})\)


AUDIO ENGINEERS (OId)
47 Castlemaine Street MILTON QLD 4064 (07)369 9670

AUDIO ENGINEERS (VIC) 2A Hill Street THORNBURY Vic 3071 (03)44 3295

ATHOL M HILL P/L Unit 566 Wéllington St. PERTH W.A 6000 (09)325 7811

\section*{LIFESTYLE NEWS}

\section*{Akai VS-2 video cassette recorder}

The Akai VS-2 features full function wireless remote control and an interactive monitor system.
The interactive monitor system is a microcomputer based system that allows any TV screen to display VS-2 operating instructions, making operating an error-free process. The screen displays the unattended recording schedule and prompts for data input, updating or simple confirmation.

The VS-2 permits unattended recording of up to nine individual programmes on any combination of 16 different preset channels over a four week period.

\section*{Granitic gramophone rocks on}

A hi-fi gramophone with radically new technology has been put on the market by a small English electronics firm, Elite Townshend. Cranfield Institute of Technology's UnIt for Precislon Engineering designed the 'Rock' gramophone, but not without their share of problems.

It's called the Rock gramophone because it's filled with artificial granite to damp unwanted resonances and weighs 16 kg . It incorporates technology that Jack Dinsdale, a senior lecturer at Cranfield, developed. But the Rock cannot incorporate a special bearing that Dinsdale designed and patented because the patent rights were sold to another company - which has never exploited them.
The damping material, called Granitan, was developed at Cranfield.

\section*{Have you seen the Michell Gyrodec?}

Backed by the experience of many years of building high quality turntables such as the 'Reference' and 'Focus One', John Michell has now come up with a new design called the 'Gyrodec'.

The Michell Gyrodec represents the British interpretation of turntable state-of-the-art Its detailed engineering is aimed at maximising isolation of the groove/stylus interface, to extract maximum information with minimum distortion. The Gyrodec is therefore equipped with a very specialised mat and clamping system, with a critically-aligned sub-chassis suspension to give exceptional independence of environmental vibration. The suspension is factory adjusted and arms of different weights are compensated by the use of specially weighted mounting plates, pre-drilled for accurate geometrical alignment for a wide range of popular models.

There is also provision for mounting a second arm should this be
 times better for damping spurious vibrations which can colour the sound from the pickup cartridge. Seven kilogrammes of Granitan are poured into the Rock's chassis during manufacture.

Another Cranfield invention damps vibrations in the pickup arm. A paddle on the arm has to move through oil in a thin trough mounted over the record. This kills off all vibrations of audible frequency.


\section*{Ampex awarded \(\$ 10 \mathrm{M}\) in magnetic tape contracts}

Ampex Corporation USA recently announced that the General Services Administration has awarded the company two contracts valued at \(\$ 10\) million to provide recording tape in support of all facets of US Government's magnetic tape requirements.

According to Stanley W. Faught, Vice President and General Manager of the Ampex Magnetic Tape DivIsion, a \(\$ 7.4\) million contract award is for precision instrumentation recording tape, which will be used in a variety of government-sponsored scientific research programmes, including the space shuttle and other deep space missions. It marks the

\section*{Meridian M10 speaker system}

Audio 2000 has the new Meridian M10 speaker system, the latest in the range of inter-active speakers by Boothroyd-Stuart. The other models in the family of inter-active speakers are the M2 and M3.
The family of inter-active speakers is dedicated to the idea of optimum dispersion for good stereo imaging using purpose-designed amplification for each drive unit, in conjunction with electronic crossover (dividing) networks with precisely tailored characteristics, said the hi-fi experts at Audio 2000. A Meridian 101 preamplifier is planned to meet the demands of the new speaker system.

The Boothroyd-Stuart team, who developed the Meridian equipment,
eleventh consecutive year Ampex has provided the GSA with instru: mentation tape under the Federal Supply Schedule.
The other contract is a multiple \(\$ 2.6\) million award to supply the GSA with broadcast video, video cassettes, audio cassettes, open reel audio and mastering tapes


Let's face it, every car interior gets old. But

\section*{A revolution
to grow younger.} it needn't show. The Kitten System has created Revive All, the facelift that comes in a bottle.

Revive All will dramatically improve the appearance and feel of vinyl or leather upholstery, the dashboard, inside doors, roof linings, tyres, rubber bumper strips and vinyl tops.

Now this isn't just an extravagant claim. Revive All penetrates surfaces with a special silicone film to restore original beauty.

And if you use it regularly, Revive All will preserve against cracking and decay caused by natural elements.

If you have an interior that needs cleaning, we recommend Kitten Interior Cleaner or Kitten Upholstery Cleaner before using Revive All.

Otherwise, for your car's good health, use Revive All regularly and help your car grow young.


\section*{MICHELL ENGINEERING}

\section*{"OUT OF THE DARKNFSS..."}


Experience the beginning of a new era of sound with MICHELL ENGINEERING'S latest masterpiece - the GYRODEC.

With its ultimate in precision 8ritish engineering and logical design Michell's GYRODEC sets the highest ever standards in disc sound quality, far surpassing existing performance levels to give breathtakingly clear sound, fresh as the dawn.

Never before has the space, scale and power of musical performances been so thrillingly
brought to life. GYRODEC moves closer to the ideals of mechanical neutrality and environmental isolation than ever betore. requires no critical fine funing or setting up to yield its uniquely accurate sound, and has provision for mounting a second pickup arm.
The arm mounting system gives correct mechanical and geometrical relationships between the GYRODEC and the best of current pickup arms including SYRINX, ALPHASON and others.

Experience Michell's GYRODEC at your specialist retailer or for further enlightenment about its startling superiority. complete coupon and send to:
AUDIO 2000, P.O. Box 107, Brookvale NSW 2100 Ph. 9392159 Telex 70535


\section*{SYSTEMDEKII an erviable standard for its 8 acoustic value for money.} fine engineering

Incorporating many of the design and performance features of our most advanced unit, the Systemdek III, this completely new concept in a budget turntable provides the opportunity for audiophiles to experience the immense benefits that an advanced signal source is able to achieve. An improved suspension system isolates the specially designed glass platter from the base and its surroundings to provide a level of performance unheard of in this price bracket. And compared with its competitors, the Systemdek II offers a two speed option, simpler alignment procedures, levelling feet and easier arm fitting.
If you are serious about your hi-fi and interested in 'acoustic value for money', then the Systemdek II is worthy of your attention.
See your Systemdek dealer today and discover the true meaning of value for money Systemdek II

\section*{Enjoy hi-fi while you drive}

Concord's latest model in Australia, the HPL-130, an AM/FM radio cassette unit, is a no-compromise 'top-of-the-line' enthusiastoriented product, say Concord.

Featuring quartz digital synthesised AM/FM tuning and Concord's exclusive signal processor circuitry, the HPL- 130 has a four gang front end and 25 watts per channel amplifier section.

The front end offers ten station memory presets, local and distance switching, FM muting and hi-blend sensitivity control and digital frequency display.

The cassette deck has metal and
standard tape compatibility, a Sen Alloy tape head, Dolby noise reduction, power off tape eject, automatic repeat play function, extremely low wow and flutter and a precision speed control.

For further information contact Mr. Martin McMurray, General Manager Sonic International, 4 Clarendon St, Artarmon NSW 2064. (02)439-8900.

\section*{Digital discs first in Japan}

Japanese audio makers, Pioneer and Trio-Kenwood, have said that they will be marketing digital audio disc players in Japan by the end of this year. Sony and eight Sony Philips licensees in Japan also said they will bring their players to the market this year.

Pioneer and Trio-Kenwood make a digital audio disc player under license from Sony and N.V. Philips, which jointly developed the laserstyle system.

Software is supplied by a SonyCBS joint venture, Polygram, Denon and TOshiba-EMI.

Pioneer has set a dollar equivalent retail tag of US \(\$ 761\) and TrioKenwood, which developed its player jointly with Toshiba, has set a price of US \(\$ 923\). Its model can program up to 99 selections compared with the Pioneer model's 16 selection capability.

\section*{Tape motion analyser}

Bell and Howell's tape motion analyser, TMA 3000, is a microprocessor controlled test instrument. It is IRIG compatible to 240 IPS for measurement of tape recorder tape dynamics including flutter, TBE and skew.
There are nine reference fre- contact Fred Liackman at Bell and quencies and interface options are Howell on (02)660-5366. available. For further information

\section*{Electronic hand clapping}

A British patent application has been fled for a circuit that synthesises the sound of human hand clapping. It enables a pop group to play musical instruments live on stage, while backed with the sound of rhythmic hand clapping.

According to the inventor, David A tone of 1.6 kHz is rapidly swltched Simmons, there is an easy way to imitate the sound of several people clapping in unison. He says it is only necessary to generate a background crashing holse overlaid with the sound of one or two short individual clapping sounds.
The background crashing is produced by amplifying an electronic noise of random frequency and random amplitude. By a happy coincidence, many electrical components, such as resistors and transistors, produce just this kind of noise at low levels. So all that is necessary is to boost the noise in a powerful amplifier.

The single hand clap is synthesised by generating an audio signal which sweeps down in pitch.
on and then allowed to fall to around 200 Hz in 7 ms . When a train of these sweep pulses is superimposed on background crashing, the combined sound is like a hand clapping in time with the music.
The rhythmic pulses are generated by a timing circuit, but the inventor suggests that this should not be too accurate or the sound would be unnatural! Very few people clap in strict tempo. It is also possible to trigger the claps by an audio sensor that responds to sudden sounds. So if the sensor is placed alongside the drummer's kit, the electronic claps will follow the rhythmic beat of the drums-a great morale-booster when playing in empty halls.


\section*{Nakamichi ZX-7 cassette deck}

The \(\mathbf{Z X}-7\) is a cassette deck designed for the serious tape recordist, offering extensive manual calibration control for achieving optimum performance with any tape.

Record head azimuth alignment control, record/playback level and bias can be manually adjusted to optimum levels for the characteristics of any tape. Calibration is carried out in a three step process, azimuth, level then bias. Through careful adjustment a frequency response of \(20-21 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}(\mathrm{ZX} /\) metal tape) can be achieved.

The \(2 \times \cdot 7\) employs Nakamichi's ásymmetrical, diffused resonance, dual capstan transport. However, instead of a CMOS logic circuit, transport control is now handled by an NMOS 4 -bit microprocessor which improves the overall performance of the system.

Oncé recording level and left/ right channel balance have been set, automatic fade-in and fade-out of the master fader control. It allows either a two second or six second fade, 'up' or 'down'.

The same Dolby B.C noise reduction processor ICs are used in all Nakamichi decks. As the S/N ratio of the Dolby processor IC is 74 dB (Dolby \(C\) encoding mode), the total dynamic range of the Dolby circuit can reach 100 dB .

The \(Z X \cdot 7\) record head, playback head and erase head are arranged in a completely discrete configuration. Also incorporated is a system for precise alignment of the record head azimuth.
Other features include a remote control unit RM-200 (optional), MPX filter switch, dc power output for blackbox series and record/ playback timer operation. recording level is possible with the

\section*{Sanyo personal audio system}

Sanyo has now introduced its M.G30 personal audio system which has stereo listening from radio or cassette through lightweight headphones.

It has an AM/FM stereo tuner with LED stereo indicator. The M-G30 operates on batteries or ac with an optional adaptor. The cassette takes both metal and normal tapes wlth auto stop at the end of the tape.

This 'personal audio system' has all the features of a large cassette with the added bonus that you can take the M-G30 anywhere as the accessories include shoulder strap, carrying case and stereo headphones for private listening.

The Sanyo M.G30 is available at a suggested retall price of \(\$ 111.00\).

For further information contact Mr. W. Fabiszewski, Sanyo Austra Ila Pty Ltd, 225 Miller Street, North Sydney NSW 2060. (02) 436-1122.


\title{
Review of the Quad electrostatic loudspeakers, model ESL-63
}

\begin{abstract}
Once upon a time, Peter Walker of Quad Electroacoustics, made an electrostatic loudspeaker. The fame of this speaker spread throughout the lands. This product was held in such reverence it was the standard by which all others were compared. Two score and some years later a new standard was established . . . by others. But, knowing such a day would come, Peter Walker had spent nigh on two score years developing a better product. But will it establish an even 'newer' standard? Perhaps .
\end{abstract}

\section*{Louis Challis}

THIS REVIEW theoretically started at a party in 1979 which the Australian Importer for Quad loudspeakers arranged to welcome Ross Walker, the son of the Managing Director of Quad Electroacoustics Ltd, during a brief visit to Australia.
I sat opposite him at the table and asked the ubiquitous question "when are you going to release the new Quad loudspeakers?" and received the nonchalant answer, ". . . in a little while!", which told me that they were seriously working on the project. His next response was that they would not release a new loudspeaker unless it was a significant improvement on the (then) current Quad electrostatic loudspeaker. Knowing the calibre of the company and its products, I accepted this statement as a matter of fact and the discussion moved on to more mundane matters.

It was only a few weeks later that Peter Walker, Managing Director of Quad Electroacoustics Ltd, demonstrated his new prototype ESL-63 to a packed meeting of the Audio Engineering Society in London. The news of that momentous gathering was not lost on the rest of the technical world and the technical journals literally 'hummed' for almost a year with all sorts of possible and tentative guesses as to when the production version would be released.

It took until June 1981 to solve the not inconsiderable manufacturing problems and the speaker was released with a blaze of publicity. We had to wait a further 14 months to get hold of a privately owned pair of the new speakers.

You might well ask what is so special about Quad electrostatic speakers. The answer, to me, is quite simple as I already own a pair of the original Quad loudspeakers which are used in conjunction with an Audio-Pro B2-50 subwoofer. The Quad's performance is still regarded as outstanding some 26 years after their original release. But, because of their size and shape, I have been hard pressed to find the right location in my living room to place these speakers and the addition of the Audio-Pro sub-woofer has only compounded the problem. The sub-woofer proved to be an essential addition as the lower effective frequency for the Quads was a mere 60:70 hertz, which is just not good enough for the high quality records and tapes now available. Even with the sub-woofer added to the system the major limitation still becomes the maximum undistorted output level from the Quads which at one metre tends to be between 90-95 decibels, depending on the weather. No, it is not that I may be under the weather, but rather that under the influence of high humidity there is always a likelihood of ionisation particularly under high drive conditions when the speakers have to produce peak signal levels. Fortunately the original Quads used a selenium rectifier stack for the high voltage supply and this tended to be relatively immune to such problems (except on the occasion when the speakers were left running and one rectifier stack failed completely. Both the smell and the cost of repair proved to be unacceptàble).

The Editor and I knew that the magazine's readers would be just as
interested as we were to see how well the new Quads performed. Equally important, Peter Walker has been working on the design of these speakers since 1963 and a 19-year gestation period is a remarkably long one for any piece of electo-acoustic equipment.


The original Quad electrostatic speaker.

\section*{Dramatic change}

The ESL-63 loudspeakers present a dramatic change in visual impact when compared with the original Quad electrostatics. Whilst the original Quads are ungainly, and many would say ugly, the ESL-63s are visually attractive and not out of keeping with either a modern architectural internal decor or even a room of antique furniture. They are, I believe, as attractive as the old Quads were unattractive. The reasons for this are not hard to see.
Firstly, the older Quads featured either a black or bronze expanded
aluminium protection grill overlying a swept-back rectangular shaped panel with wooden sides and with two small wooden legs at the front and one at the rear.
The new Quads, by contrast, feature an attractive wooden top and bottom to the main cabinet structure. The lower one rests on top of a molded black plastic pedestal which extends beyond the back of the unit. This pedestal incorporates the power supply rectifiers, delay lines and protection circuits, which form an integral part of each speaker unit. The face of the unit is covered by a seamless stocking of open weave brown terylene cloth. This provides necessary and important protection for the lightly framed electrostatic elements located behind. These elements have a number of important differences when compared with the original Quads. Firstly as the illustration shows, the design incorporates a series of concentric elements with annular electrodes, to which the signal components are individually fed by means of sequential delay lines. This is done in order to reproduce a sound pressure response which is theoretically (but not practically) an exact replica of the sound signal that would be produced by an ideal point source located approximately 300 mm behind the plane of the diaphragm.

The aim of such a configuration is to produce an homogeneous, or equivalent, point sound source with a linear phase response and a frequency response that is as smooth as possible both on- and off-axis.
Obviously such a structure behaves like a true dipole and Quad have introduced the acronym FRED (full range electrostatic doublet) to describe the system. Such a system has a number of positive and unquestioned benefits. Firstly, that it offers benefits in terms of the speaker placement within a typical living room. Secondly, the stereo imaging effect is substantially better than that provided by most conventional loudspeakers and thirdly, if the frequency response is right it should be able to more closely reproduce the original sound, with a subjective realism superior to that achieved by more conventional loudspeakers with which you and I are now very familiar.

\section*{To the test!}

Obviously, I was itching to get the speakers into our anechoic room to see how they would perform, for after all the good things written by overseas (subjective) reviewers, it was time to put the speakers fully to the test.

The first set of parameters that we evaluated was the measurement of the frequency response both on- and off-axis. The results were, as you can see from


The new Quad Model ESL-63 electrostatic loudspeaker - more attractive than its predecessor.
the graphs, particularly commendable with a flatter frequency response over the range 40 Hz to 8 kHz than I would have expected. What was particularly noticeable was the sharpness of the resonant response at 45 Hz (where the damping is obviously too low) and the degree of nonuniformity which is so noticeable in the range 5 kHz to 20 kHz . The off-axis response however, is still excellent, only dropping by approximately 2 dB in the midband, by 5 dB at 8 kHz , by 6 dB at 13 kHz and 10 dB at 17 kHz . I wondered about the sharpness of the low frequency resonance, and the bottom end would obviously behave somewhat differently when presented with a reflective floor surface and a reflective rear wall surface, but more about that later.

Our next investigations were the assessment of the phase response, the results of which took me by surprise. Our first response displayed a series of cyclical variations that were periodic with increasing frequency and which did not go away even after we had correctly aligned the microphone with the true centre axis of the loudspeaker in the anechoic room.
It took me some time to realise that if one is "off-axis" or the delay line tappings
are not perfect, then there must be a series of competing signal components from each of the annular sections of the radiating diaphragm array which can produce small interference patterns. This is totally inaudible, primarily of academic interest and most upsetting Inside the Quad ESL-63 showing the concentric annular electrodes.

for reviewers who wonder where they might have gone wrong! The phase response of the Quad is nonetheless excellent, varying by less than \(\pm 90^{\circ}\) from 20 Hz to 20 kHz . That response has only been bettered by very few other speakers in my experience of speaker testing.

The impedance curve is interesting as it features a modest rise from a minimum of 4 ohms at 10 Hz up to a 24 ohm peak at 100 Hz . This drops away again to 6 ohms at 10 kHz with a rise again to 15 ohms at 20 kHz . This impedance curve is slightly load sensitive, but irrespective of the load would not cause problems for any normal amplifier. The manufacturers do however warn that amplifiers without internal short circuit protection should not be used to drive this speaker. The reason for this, as we subsequently discovered, is that when overdriven, the speaker's protection circuit applies a voltage limiter, in the form of a thyristor, which is connected across the input terminals and which only resets when the dangerous signal is removed. (Sounds like a job for the ETI-494 speaker protector, published last month! - Ed.)
The most interesting tests of the Quad ESL-63 were firstly the conventional tone burst tests, performed at the standard frequencies and also at 40 Hz , and secondly, the decay response spectra. The latter is one of the most revealing tests and has enabled us to correlate some aspects of the objective response with the subjective response. The tone burst tests revealed that the ESL-63 has a relatively sharp \(Q\) in its response at 40 Hz . The decay response test revealed significant decay resonances at \(3.5 \mathrm{kHz}, 6 \mathrm{kHz}, 8 \mathrm{kHz}, 13 \mathrm{kHz}\)

The annular electrodes are driven by a series of delay line elements so that each is driven in the approximately correct phase to derive a sound source that appears to be about 300 mm behind the plane of the etements. (See also, Dec. '81 ETI, Inside Quad's latest electrostatic loudspeakers.)
and 17 kHz . Other resonances are observable in the region above 18 kHz but are generally of little concern.

The smooth response below 3.5 kHz subsequently proved to be important as I had expected to find significant midband resonances. The original Quad electrostatic speakers and, albeit, most electrostatic speakers that I have so far examined, have exhibited such resonances. They provide some of the 'characteristic sound' or colouration that electrostatic speakers possess and which I feel is often mistaken for an attribute even when it is not.

The last of the objective tests that we performed was the distortion level at 10 volts input, the value specified by the manufacturer for continuous sinewave excitation. Here we found the distortion levels much lower than those produced by the previous model Quads and generally amongst the lowest levels we have yet seen from any loudspeakers operating at comparable acoustical output. We endeavoured to perform a transient evaluation of distortion but had less success than we did utilising our conventional technique because the transient levels were lower than we could reliably measure.

INCREASING RADIAL DISTANCE FROM CENTRE

\section*{ใOUDSPEAKER DATA SHEET}
MEASURED PERFORMANCF OF:
QUAd ElectrostatIC MOdel ESL63
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
SERIAL NO.: & 8552 \\
FREQUENCY RESPONSE: & \(35 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}\)
\end{tabular}

CROSSOVER FREQUENCIES:
SENSITIVITY:
(for 90 dB average at 2 m )
HAR VIOVIC DISTORTION:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline (at 10 V input & S.P.L. & 83 dB & 88.5 dB & 89 dB & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{as specified)} & & 100 Hz & \(\underline{1 \mathrm{kHz}}\) & 6.3 kHz & \\
\hline & 2nd & -63.7 & -72.0 & -72.1 & \(a b\) \\
\hline & 3 rd & -46.9 & -77.3 & -65.2 & \(\mathrm{dB}^{\text {B }}\) \\
\hline & 4 th & -68.0 & -78.6 & -76.1 & \(d B\) \\
\hline & Sth & -96.4 & -97.6 & -* & \({ }_{\text {dB }}\) \\
\hline & THD & 0.5\% & 0.034\% & 0.068 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{INPUT IMPEDANCE:} \\
\hline & 100 Hz & 23 ohms & & & \\
\hline & 1 kHz & 8.3 " & & & \\
\hline & 6. 3 kHz & 5.8 " & & & \\
\hline L.F. Minimum at & 10 Hz & 4.0 " & & & \\
\hline H.F. " " & 10 kHz & \(5.4 n\) & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Tone-burst response of Quad ESL-63 electrostatic loudspeakers.




This was confirmed with the Swedish (Svenska) Hi-Fi Institute Test Record which revealed traces of mid-band colouration from the speakers which I had not previously detected in my A-B testing procedure. This was confirmed in part with white noise signals where the signal was not as 'neutral' as I would like.

On most pre-recorded voice material the fidelity of realism of these speakers proved to be absolutely superb and this performance has not been equalled or bettered by any speaker that I have yet tested. It is clear that Peter Walker's ideas are right, even if they have not achieved true perfection.

I continued listening to these speakers for over six hours of unquestioned pleasure and although I often find such work a chore, on this occasion I found it to be both technically and musically
rewarding. I was then convinced that the Quad ESL-63 loudspeakers are unquestionably a dramatic leap forward in speaker technology.
The concept of the concentric elements fed by delay lines is a good one, although the fully developed concept requires extremely precise matching of the component values if true perfection is to be achieved. (The units tested approach this but didn't quite achieve it.)
The achievement of a better damped decay response is another feature which if attained, will further improve these speakers. If any further improvements are to be investigated, it is in this area that the research should be directed.

These speakers are exceptional in many ways with only one of them being ingenuity and another most certainly being perseverance.

At a recommended retail price of
\(\$ 4800\) a pair, I think there will be plenty of people who will buy them solely because of their 'price', without really appreciating their finer technical attributes.

\section*{QUAD ELECTROSTATIC LOUDSPEAKERS,} MODEL ESL-63
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Dimensions: & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Height: 925 mm \\
Width: 660 mm \\
Depth: 270 mm, including \\
150 mm base
\end{tabular} \\
Weight: & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Nett: 18.7 kgs \\
Price:
\end{tabular} \\
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Recommended Retail: \(\$ 4800\) per \\
palr
\end{tabular}
\end{tabular}

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\title{
Audio amplifiers using nested differentiating feedbackloops
}

\author{
Part 2 - The basic idea
}

\section*{Edward M. Cherry}

Associate Professor
Department of Electrical Engineering
Monash University
Here we get to see how this technique is applied to an amplifier and the effect it has on performance under differing conditions.

LAST MONTH we saw that, for a feedback amplifier to be stable, the separation between the forward-path gain and the demanded gain in graphs such as Figure 3 should not decrease towards zero at a rate exceeding \(20 \mathrm{~dB} /\) decade. If an amplifier uses conventional resistive feedback, this stability criterion requires that the forward path must have just one dominant pole \(1 / \tau_{\mu}\), usually achieved in practice by suitable lag compensation. All the poles associated with transit time effects in transistors must be at substantially higher frequencies than \(1 / \tau_{X}\), the frequency of intersection of the curves of forwardpath gain and demanded gain. Thus, available transistor types ultimately force the choice of \(1 \tau_{X}\), and hence set a limit to the reduction of distortion that can be achieved by feedback because the return difference \(F(\omega)\) at angular frequency \(\omega\) in Equation 7 cannot exceed
\[
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{F}(\omega) \leqslant 1 / \omega \tau_{\mathrm{X}} \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
\]

There is, however, another solution to the stability problem. If the forwardpath gain has two dominant poles, so that its gain falls at \(40 \mathrm{~dB} /\) decade, the rate of closure between the graphs of forward-path gain and demanded gain would still be 20 dB /decade provided the demanded gain. itself were to fall at


Figure 5. Block diagram of an NDFL amplifier.

20 dB /decade. In essentials, this requires that the usual frequency-independent resistive feedback factor \(\beta\) should be replaced by something having a frequency dependence of the form \(\omega \tau_{F}\) (remember that the demanded gain is the reciprocal of the feedback factor). Mathematicians tell us that a linearly rising frequency response corresponds to differentiation with respect to time and, in hardware terms, a capacitive feedback network will perform just this action.

Figure 5 shows the outline of an amplifier incorporating nested differentiating feedback loops.

Notice first that the forward path has been separated into a number of stages, whose mid-frequency gains are \(\mu_{1}\) to \(\mu_{\mathrm{N}}\) respectively. The variable \(s\) is what mathematicians call complex frequency; for sinusoidal signals its magnitude is equal to the angular frequency \(\omega\) of the
sinusoid. Factors of the form ( \(1+s \tau_{X}\) ) represent a frequency response that rises proportional to frequency above the frequency \(1 / \tau_{x}\) - that is, they represent a zero. Similarly, factors of the form \(1 /\left(1+s \tau_{0}\right)\) represent a frequency response that falls inversely proportional to frequency above the frequency \(1 / \tau_{0}\) that is, they represent a pole. Thus, the stages in Figure 5 have special frequency responses: all stages except the first have a pole at \(1 / \tau_{0}\), and all except the first and last two have a zero at \(1 / \tau_{x}\).

Notice also that there are differentiating feedback networks, each denoted by \(s \tau_{F}\), linking the output back to various points in the forward path. The resulting feedback loops are arranged one inside another, like a nest of Chinese boxes - hence the name nested differentiating feedback loops.

The amplifier is completed by an overall resistive feedback network \(\beta\).


Figure 7 shows just the last two stages and the inner differentiating feedback factor. This 'clump' is a feedback amplifier in its own right, and Figure 7 shows its forward-path gain (that is, the gain of the last two stages without any feedback), the demanded gain, and the resulting closed-loop gain. Although the forward-path gain falls at a two-pole rate ( \(40 \mathrm{~dB} /\) decade), the demanded gain falls at a one-pole rate ( \(20 \mathrm{~dB} /\) decade) , and their rate of closure is \(20 \mathrm{~dB} /\) decade. By itself, this 'clump' is stable.
Figure 8 shows what happens when we add the antepenultimate stage and another differentiating feedback factor.

Figure 6. Logarithmic plots of gain versus frequency for Figure 5.
If we removed all the feedback from Figure 5, the forward-path gain would be shown in Figure 6: constant up to the frequency \(1 / \tau_{0}\), then falling at an ( \(\mathrm{N}-1\) )-pole rate ( \(20(\mathrm{~N}-1) \mathrm{dB} /\) decade) up to \(1 / \tau_{X}\), and finally levelling off somewhat to a two-pole rate ( \(40 \mathrm{~dB} /\) decade).
If we now applied just the overall resistive feedback \(\beta\), the return difference would be as shown in Figure 6. Distortion would be reduced by a constant large amount, approximately \(\mu_{1} \mu_{2} \ldots \mu_{N} \beta\), at all frequencies up to \(1 / \tau_{0}\). Choosing \(1 / \tau_{0}\) to correspond to 20 kHz would virtually eliminate audible-frequency distortion. But the amplifier would be unusable because of oscillation.

The rate of closure of the forward-path gain and demanded gain curves breaks the rule of \(20 \mathrm{~dB} /\) decade. Let us see how inclusion of the nested differentiating feedback loops solves the problem.


Figure 7. The inner loop of Figure 5.


Again this 'clump' can be considered as a feedback amplifier in its own right. Provided we choose
\[
\mu_{\mathrm{N}-2}=\tau_{0} / \tau_{\mathrm{X}}
\]
the various gains line up as shown. The forward-path gain is the combined gain of stage ( \(\mathrm{N}-2\) ) and stages ( \(\mathrm{N}-1\) ) and N with their local feedback, and this is the middle solid curve in Figure 8. The demanded gain is the dashed curve passing through \(1 / \tau_{F}\). Once again the forward-path gain and demanded gain close at \(20 \mathrm{~dB} /\) decade, so the stability criterion is satisfied for this larger 'clump'.

And so it goes on. We can add more stages and differentiating feedback factors, and each time the curves line up as required for stability provided we choose
\[
\begin{gather*}
\mu_{1} \mu_{N-1} \mu_{N} \beta=\left(\tau_{0} / \tau_{X}\right)^{2}  \tag{9}\\
F=\mu_{1} \beta \tau_{X}  \tag{10}\\
\mu_{k}=\tau_{0} / \tau_{X} \text { for } 2 \leqslant k \leqslant N-2 \tag{11}
\end{gather*}
\]

\footnotetext{
Figure 8. The ( \(\mathrm{N}-2\) )th loop of Figure 5.
}


Figure 9. Complete plots of gain versus frequency for Figure 5.

Figure 9 shows the gain curves for the complete amplifier.

In designing an NDFL amplifier, the starting point is to choose the frequency \(1 / \tau_{\mathrm{x}}\) so that the various transistor poles are sure to lie at substantially higher frequencies. Next choose the frequency \(1 / \tau_{0}\) up to which the return difference should remain constant; 20 kHz is a suitable value for audio amplifiers. After this, the circuit more or less designs itself via Equations \(9-11\) above.

\section*{Outline practical circuit}

Figure 10 shows how an amplifier of the basic topology of Figure 2 can be modified to include two NDFLs. Interested readers should refer to references \(14-16\) for more details.

Notice first that the lag compensating capacitor, C , in the penultimate stage of Figure 2 has been removed in Figure 10. In its place are two capacitors (C) linking the output back to various points in the forward path. These capacitors are the feedback networks of the nested differentiating feedback loops.

The output stage has been changed to include a modified form of Thiele's loadstabilising network. Some form of LRC filter is required to locate one of the poles correctly, and with the circuit shown we get double value from the components (see references 17,18 ).

The input stage itself is unchanged, but an inexpensive small capacitor in the overall feedback network \(\beta\) can be used to correct the group delay and improve the reproduction of transient waveforms.

Another essential addition is an amplifying stage between the two nested differentiating feedback factors. This rather peculiar circuit (which dates back to Rush in 1964) seems largely to have been forgotten. It uses one \(n-p-n\) transistor and one p-n-p to provide a well-defined gain (19).

As already suggested, once the demanded gain \(1 / \beta\) and the critical frequency \(1 / \tau_{X}\) are chosen, the circuit almost designs itself. The equations are:
\[
\begin{gather*}
\frac{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F} 1}}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F} 1}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F} 2}}=\beta  \tag{12}\\
\mathrm{RC}=\beta \tau_{\mathrm{X}}  \tag{13}\\
\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{Y}} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{Y}}=\tau_{\mathrm{X}}  \tag{14}\\
\tau_{\mathrm{L}}=(\sqrt{ } 3-1) \tau_{\mathrm{X}} \tag{15}
\end{gather*}
\]

All stage gains and poles and zeros automatically look after themselves.
continued on page 129


Figure 10. Outline circuit for an NDFL amplifier.

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The film can now be developed by placing it emulsion side up on a table, pouring some Scotchcal 8500 developer on the surface and rubbing it with a clean tissue.

Further information on Scotchcal and pCD manufacture can be found in the September and December 1977 issues of ETI.

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METAL DETECTOR for sale: ETI-1500 with headphones. Works well. \(\$ 180\) ono. Joseph Hawkins, 77 Hirst St, Arncliffe NSW 2205. (02)597-5332.
FOR SALE: Microline 80 printer, excellent condition. Centronics type interface plus cable. \(\$ 650\) ono. Kerry Richens, 1 Rentoul PI, Flynn, Canberra ACT 2615. Phone (062)49-4497 bh.

AUSTRALIAN TAPE RECORDING CLUB. Make friends all over Australla through the hobby of tape recording. For information about the club write to Bill Skillman, P.O. Box 147, Kogarah NSW 2217.

WANTED: Copy of CCT for DSI model 5600A frequency counter, AM, 56 prescaler. L. Michael, 283 Rokeby Rd, Subiaco WA 6008.

WANTED: Schematics for Belltavia 23" TV model 204A and Philips HIZ FN79803 Vaive Radio Stereo Gramophone. (name?) Rout 3-137 Champion St, Christchurch New Zealand.

FOR SALE: Assembled but not tested pc boards, \(2 \times\) ETI-480 50 W amp. \(\$ 10\) each. ETI-482 a/b preamp with CMOS switching. \(\$ 20\). EA Nov 78 tuner boards including funer module. \(\$ 90\) ono. (03)762-3058.

SELL: Sabtronics Model 2000 DMM, \(\$ 65\). New realistic mic mixer, \$15. EA frequency counter (some bugs), \(\$ 45\). K. Chewlun, Capricornia College. Rockhampton Qld 4700. Phone (079) 36-1177 ext 294.

WANTED: ETI-565 (or similar) Laser, kit or builtup. Phone David Hodson (08)336-6186 ah.

\section*{COMPUTERS}

SEMCON COMPONENTS, Exorcisor buss: 16 slot card cage fully socketed, \$175. 32K static RAM card, S350. Blank D/S THP development board, \$25. Phone Ross (09)447-7248.

WANTED: Copy "Pet Revealed". Will pay \(\$ 20\). Other CBM or Pet books wanted. Dr. E. Plunkett, Hill St, Eugowra NSW. Phone (068)59-2472.

APPLE 11 plus 64K RAM, sell \$1000. Steven, 1/380 Brunswick Rd, Brunswick Vic. 3055.

2X-81: Tons of books and tapes. As new. Offers, Australian customers only. Padded die-cast box. Applecross WA. (09)364-7986.

NEW SORCERER 32 K MKII, never used. Warranty, \$1095. Sorcerer, dual stringy floppies, DEVPac, word processor, extra monitor, 80 programs. Cosi \$3000, sell \(\$ 1600\). (02) 449-3647.

DF681, S100 PCG for sale. \(\$ 120\) ono. Write to K. Goiser, 49 Lord St, Sandy Bay, Hobart Tasmania 7005.

SORCERER: 32K plus Devpac, HI-Res monitor (not TV), manuals and lots of software, \(\$ 1000\). Godbout \(X X 32 \mathrm{~K}\) S 100 static RAM card, \(\$ 250\). Phone Terry (02)682-4649 ah.
SELL: DGZ80, S100 CPU, DG640 VDU, DGOS Level BASIC II in ROM, 16K RAM, motherboard, card frame, power supply, keyboard, digitalker plus software. \(\$ 950\). (03)370-5861.

URGENT: SYM-1, BASIC, 4K RAM, keyboard and case, DG640VDU, \(\$ 400\) ono. Will separate if absolutely necessary. Clive Conway, 80 Third Ave, Joslin SA 5070. Phone (08)42-3995 ah.

FOR SALE: OSI Superboard 11, 13K RAM, lots of extras and soltware, full documentation. David Doyle, 1 Knapsack St, Glenbrook NSW 2773. Phone (047)39-5019.

TRS-80. OWNERS: Add 16 K extra memory inside keyboard for \(\$ 20\). No technical knowledge required. Complete instructions S6. G. Waln, 3 Malakotf St, Nth Caulfield Vic. 3161. (03)509-6703.

SELL: S-100 frame, motherboard, 12 sockets and power supply \(\$ 150\). Boards: 280 CPU \(\$ 80.8\) K RAM \(\$ 120\). ASCII keyboard \(\$ 70\). Cassette I/F \(\$ 40\). All offers considered. Jennifer Hudson (002) 30-6338 bh.

FOR SALE: 2 MPI B52 disk drives, power supply and case, all \(\$ 800\) ono. Phone John (02)36-6170 ah.

SYM-1: SWAP 8K BASIC on EPROMS for RAE-1, resident assembler editor on tape with full documentation. M. Cvetanovski, 10 Caroona Close, Adamstown Heights NSW 2289.

DREAM 6800: 16 K Dreamsoft board, synthesiser, 20 mA loop, joystlck, video/VHF outputs, 20 cassettes of software, "Dreamer" all Issues, Horwood case, \$220. (054)42-4756.

SOFTWARE to swap for System-80 and TRS-80. Please forward SSAE plus listing and I will do the same. Mr. A. Tito, 103 Lauren St, Urangan Old 4658. (071)28-9527.

SELL S100 boards. 16 K static RAM, \(\$ 140.16 \mathrm{~K}\) EPROM board complete with microworld BASIC, \$140. Fully documented. Guaranteed. C. Franks, P.O. Box 4345, Darwin NT 5794. (089)81-2541.

SHARP POCKET COMPUTER PC121.1 and printer/ cassette interface plus manual/programs, \$190 ono. John, 15 Robinson St, O'Connor ACT 2601. (062)72-3711.

FOR SALE: Micro-Ace computer with 2K. Complete with leads, power supply, TV adaptor and manual. Sell for \$150. Phone (075)32-5098. Gold Coast.
MICRO-ACE \(4 K\) ROM, 16K RAM, leads, adaptor, manual and programs book. \$150. Phone (02)639-3115 ah.

WANTED: Any hardware information about WANG 2200B computer and peripherais. Phil Sutherland VK6ZPS, P.O. Box 177, Nedlands WA 6009. Phone (09)386-4859 bh.

FOR SALE: ETI-660 colour computer in metal case with 3K RAM and some programs. Also 16K RAM, \(4 K+8 K\) ROMs to suit \(\mathrm{Z} \times 80\) computer with manuals and other books. No reasonable offers refused. (03)762-3058.

\title{
...nested differentiating feedback loops
}

Figure 11(a) shows the 5 kHz squarewave response of Figure 10 as built from:

5\%-tolerance resistors,
\(20 \%\)-tolerance capacitors,
unselected production transistors.
Evidently the circuit is 'designable'; Equations 12 - 15 really do predict component values for good transient response.
A nice feature of the modified Thiele circuit in Figure 10 is that, when the load is made capacitive (a well-known source of high-frequency oscillation in amplifiers), the voltage waveform at the FEEDBACK POINT is the waveform the amplifier would have delivered into its nominal resistance load. Figures 11(b) and (c) illustrate this; the violent ringing in Figure 11(b) is simply an LC resonance between the filter inductor and the load capacitance, and is in no way indicative of approaching instability.

(a) 8 ohm resistance load.

(b) 8 ohm and 2 uF parallel load

(c) waveform at feedback point for (b)

Figure 11. 5 kHz square-wave response of Figure 10.

Figure 12 shows details of the 1 kHz sinusoidal response under overdrive conditions. Note the quick, clean recovery.


Figure 12. Detail of output waveform from Figure 10 under overdrive.


Figure 13.1 kHz third harmonic distortion - Figure 2 (conventional amplifier);
\(\triangle\) - Figure 10 (NDFL amplifler)
An amplifier has been built in which the circuit can be switched from Figure 2 to Figure 10, to illustrate the improvement in performance of adding two NDFLs. Figure 13 compares the measured third-harmonic distortions of 1 kHz . Notice how the distortion of Figure 10 drops away to below three parts per million at small signal amplitudes. Such behaviour is more typical of class-A amplifiers than class-B amplifiers, and may account for the clean sound of NDFL amplifiers

Crossover distortion associated with incorrect bias of the output stage is one of the most audibly annoying forms of distortion. Audio amplifiers based on Figure 2 sometimes have a type of crossover distortion that does not show up in normal measurements. Correct biasing of the output stage relies on close tracking of the thermally-compensated biasing device and the power transistors. At best the biasing device can be thermally bonded to the power transistor cases. More usually it is bonded to the heatsink, but there is no way it can
simultaneously sense the actual junction temperatures of all the power transistors. Under rapidly-fluctuating dynamic signal conditions, the junction temperatures may be wildly different from each other and from the case or heatsink temperatures, and therefore the biasing may be wrong.

(a) Figure 2 (conventional amplifier)

(b) Figure 10 (NDFL amplifier)

Figure 14. 2 kHz crossover distortion when blas is set wrongly

Figure 14 compares the static crossover distortion of Figures 2 and 10 when the bias is deliberately set 0.5 V too low. Dynamic mistracking of the biasing circuit should not introduce audible crossover distortion in an NDFL amplifier.

One final point. The NDFL technique maximises the return difference (and hence minimises distortion components) at frequencies up to \(1 / \tau_{0}\). Above this frequency the return difference falls away rapidly, and distortion rises. Choosing \(1 / \tau_{0}\) to correspond to 20 kHz minimises audible-frequency distortion, but does not minimise ultrasonic distortion.

For example, a common specification for audio power amplifiers is their THD at 20 kHz . The harmonics of 20 kHz lie at \(40 \mathrm{kHz}, 60 \mathrm{kHz}, 80 \mathrm{kHz}\), and so on. All are ultrasonic (and hence inaudible) and the NDFL technique does not minimise them. A measurement of THD at 20 kHz may therefore give a quite misleading indication of an NDFL amplifier's audible performance. Valid objective tests include the SMPTE and CCIF tests for two-tone intermodulation distortion, the proposed IEC test for TIM (20), Cordell's proposed three-tone test for TIM (21) and the proposed test for input-output intermodulation distortion IOD (9). The distinguishing feature of all these tests is that they measure the distortion at audible frequencies.


Followers of that legendary British comedy team, The Goons, will recognise this. Apologies to fans of Krattwerk.


THE HUMBLE MAIL BAG is a wondrously flexible product And I don't mean in the purely physical sense, 1 mean in application. (This tale is specially dedicated to all our readers who have the misfortune of finding themselves guests of Her Gracious Majesty's Corrective Services establishments.) The humble mail bag has often been a target for abuse, ridicule - even satire. Yes, even satire. Well, it was mentioned in passing during The Goon Show's "Tales of Old Dartmoor". Wallace Greenslade introduces a scene with:
"The prisoners were busy at their tasks....mail bag sewing, warder bashing... -Theltink was Ronald Bigg (alas, 'The Great Train Robber') who catapulted the lowly mail bag to fame or maybe infamy.

Enough reverie. We recently had occasion to employ a mail bag in a hastily contrived scientific measuring machine. Our sister magazine, Sonics, was right on deadline and desperately needed to verify some figures quoted in an article. The figures related to tensile strength of guitar strings and the tension required to produce a given note for a certain length of string. But there was some confusion in the use of units. A little physics and mathematics gave result which, while seemingly correct, didn't feel right. Only one way to find out - get a guitar string and measure it!

Buried beneath the pile of half-edited articles, half-read magazines and half-completed projects on Roger Harrison's desk was a packet of guitar strings. One was selected for the destructive test and suspended at one end from a nail (the only one we could find was in ETI's lab and bent like a pretzel) hammered into the transom of Collyn Rivers office door. To the lower end of the string we clamped a small
vise (to avoid kinking the string, thus lowering its tensile strength). Suspended from the vise was - the mail bag! Into the mail bag we put more and more Sonics magazines, increasing the number until the string broke (at about \(E\) above high C, I believe). It took a total of 55 of the Sonics 1982 Yearbook (approx. 25 kg ). This proved a little low, but we were in the right ballpark, because the string was kinked at the vise. Everything then fell into place with the figures in the article.

Taking another string, we clamped the vise to it a measured distance down from the nail and, using a smaller mail bag, added the calculated number of Sonics mags to produce the right tension for a given note. It worked! Much to the rest of the staff's amazement - but we knew it would work all the time!

I wonder if what we did is "... an approved use of a mail bag"?
(Why Sonics magazines? Well, it seemed appropriate after all, and we needed a way of increasing the weight about half a kilogram at a time - and that's the weight of the 1982 Sonics Yearbook. Anyway, our office scales stop at 11 kg .)

\section*{Power youchintaste.}


Sony's new TA-AX5 amplifier with memory is a high fidelity feast.

Its multiple memory lets you create your own acoustic "flavours." Bass and treble tone settings, turnover frequencies, high and low filter are all programmable.

At a touch you can instantly recall the recipe for bittersweet country, hot ' \(n\) ' spicy rock, or a well-seasoned Stravinsky. And electronic displays graphically show you
everything the amp is cooking up.

Sony's Audio Signal Processor means that every function is touch controlled. This knifes through the usual maze of audio circuitry for a streamlined design of the future. Pure and simple, it sounds delicious.

The ideal companion for this tasty new amplifier is Sony's ST-JX4 synthesizer tuner. Why not make

TA-AX5 a reservation for two?


\title{
There's only one way you can find out about computer bargains like this
}

The Sigma/Oki if800 was offered to our mailing list members last month at \(\$ 5,000+\) tax (normally over \(\$ 7,000\) ) Other offers were Dbase II at \(\$ 500+\) tax (normally \$880); PL/I 80 at \(\$ 395+\) tax (normally \$600). Dozens of hardware and software bargains. But the only way you can buy them is through our mailing list. All you have to do to get in on these bargains is fill in the coupon or just send us your name and address.
You'll find out about our range of hardware including Sanyo terminals and computers, Televideo and Kimtron terminals, Sigma/Oki computers and Olympia daisy wheel
typewriter/printers. All products we think are the best value around -
especially at these prices. Software includes products from MicroPro, Systems Plus, Ashton-Tate and Digital Research.
The Newsletter will be coming out roughly every two months (depending of developments) - keeping you up to date on new products from around the world - as well as letting you know about our current specials. We're also doing something about the need for inexpensive, good quality Australian microcomputer software. Now you can promote your programs, and find out about others' - through the John F. Rose Newsletter. We can help you sell your software with advice on documentation, presentation and price.

Write to John F. Rose Computer Services today to get on the mailing list (sorry, only written requests for mailing list membership).

\section*{JOHN F. ROSE}

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