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S-33

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(5) Tudor AM/FM Tuner Self powered VHF/FM long and medjum waves. FM $87.5-108.5 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ AMr.MW $522-1,630 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$. LW 145 $270 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$. Multiplex output. Built and tested 24 Gns. (P. \& P. 7/6)
(6) Mullard 3-Valve Pre. Amplifier Tone Control Desigued mainly for the Stern Mulard range of Monophonic Powe Amplitiers.
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(8) Mullard "5-10" Main Amplifier
For use with Mullard 2- or 3-valve pre-amplifiers with which an mo. istorted power output of up to 10 watts ts obtained.
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Built and tested 213.10 .0 (C. © $1.5 / \mathrm{B}$ a oove incorporating Pertridge Out put Transiormer £1.6.0 extra.
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## Amplifier Model'STP-I

For use with current Truvor, Brellell or Collaro "Studio" and $\frac{1}{2}$-track Stereo Decks.
EIT OF PARTS 222.0.0
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Suitable for moat t-treack Mono Tape Deciks.
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$300-0-350 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}$. 4 a . $0-5-6.3 \mathrm{v}$. 3 a $425-0-425 \mathrm{v}$. 200 mA , $6.3 \mathrm{v} .4 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{T} .5 \mathrm{~F}$. 3 a $425-0-425 \mathrm{v} .200 \mathrm{~mA}$, $(6.3 \mathrm{v}$. 4 a , $\Gamma \mathrm{wice}$ ). 5 v .3 a FHANDET TRANV. 4a, C.T. 5V. 3a 68/8 FHAALENT TRANSFORMERS $2 \mathrm{a}, 7 / 6 \mathrm{i} 12 \mathrm{v}$. $1 \mathrm{a}, 7 / 11 ; 6.3 \mathrm{~F}$. 3a, 8/11: 6.3 s . 6a 17/6: 12v. I.5a, twice, 17/6.
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A highly-sensitive 4-valve quallty amplifier for the pir9e, small chub; etc. Only 50 milivolts input is requitred for High-fidelity Pick-up heads in gidition to will the latest of pick-ups and practically all "mikes" to all other typea of pick-ups gnd practically all "mikes". Separate Bass and Treble Controls are provided. These give full long playing record equalisation. Hum level is negligible beim 31 aib down 15 d8 of Nerative feedback is used. H.T. of 300 v . 3 mA and L.T. of 6.3v. 1.5a. is available for the supply of a Radio Feeder Unit or Tape-Deck pre-amplifier. Tor. Chassis is not alive. Kit is complete in every detail with fully punched Gold Hammer finished chassis, point-to-polit wiring diagrams and instructions. Exceptiona val 94 15.0 or assembled ready for use $25 /-$ extra, plus $3 / 6$ carr, depesit $29 / 6$ and monthly payments of $3 / 6$ (Total $£ 6.15 .0$ ) for assembled unit.
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FREQUENCY RESPONSE $\pm 2 \mathrm{~dB} .30-20,000 \mathrm{csp} \mathrm{s}$ HUM LEVEL 65dB down
SENSITIVITY: 5 millivolts maximum.
HARMONIC DISTORTION (each channel) $0.2 \%$.

## R.S.C. STEREO 20/HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER PROVIDING IO/I4 WATTS ULTRA LINEAR PUSH-PULL OUTPUT ON EACH CHANNEL

## SUITABLE for "MIKE", GRAM., RADIO OR TAPE. INTENDED FOR THE

$\star$ Four-position tone compensation and Input selector switch.
太 Will amplify direct from Tape Heads.
Stereo/Mono switch so that peak monaural output of 28 watts can be obtained.

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Pre-amp sensitive Push-Pull high output unit with self-contained compare. Ione Control stares. Certified periormance tigures compare equally with most expensive amplliers available. Hum
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## HIGH FIDELITY 12-14 WATT AMPLIFIER TYPE A11

PUSH-PULL ULTRA LINEAR

## OUTPUT "BUILTTIN" TONE

CONTROL PRE-AMP STAGES
Two input sockets with associated controls allow mixing of "mike" and gram., as in A A0. High sensitivity. Includes 5 valves, ECCB8, ECCB3. ELB4, ELB4, EZ81. High Quality sectionaliy wound output transformer specially designed for UVItra Linear operation and reliable small condensers of current manufacture. INDIVIDUAL CONTROLS FOR BASS AND TREBLE "Lift" and "Cut" Frequency response $+3 \mathrm{~dB} 30-20.000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. SLx negative feedback loops, Hum level 60 dB down. ONLY
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A complete set or parts for the constructions of a stereopoon camplifier giving 5 watts high quaily output on volts. Suitable for all crrstal stereo lieads. Ganged Bass and Treble Control give equal variation for "1fft" and "cut". Provision is made for use as straight monaural) 10 -watt amplifier. Valve line-up ECC83. ECC83, EL84, EL84, EZZ81. Outputs for $2-3 \mathrm{ohm}$ speakers. Point-to-Point wiring diagrams and in-
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12in. 10 WATT HIGH QUALITY LOUDSPEAKER
In walnut veneered cabinet. Gauss 12,000 ines. Speech coil 3 Only Terms: Deposit 11/3 and 9 monthly pay ments of 11/3 (Tota £5.12.6). 12in. 20 WATT HI-FI LOUD. PAKERS IN CABINETS. Size $18 \times$ $18 \times 10 \mathrm{in}$. Finish as above. Only £7.19.6 Terms: Deposit $17 / 9$ and 9 monthly payments of $1 \% / 8$ (Total $£ 8.17 .6$ ). Сагr. $8 / 6$
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AUDIOTRINE HI-FI SPEAKER SYSThis. Consisting of matched 12 in, 12,000 line, 15 ohm high quality speaker; crossover unit (con sisting of choke, condenser, etc.) and Tweeter. The smooth ponse and extended frequency range ensure surprisingly realistic reproduction. Standard 10 watt rating. £4.19.9. Carr
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an exceptionally powerful high quality all-purpose unit For lead, rhythm, bass guitar and all other musical instruments ror vocalists, gram, radio, tape and general public address


Full Range of FANE and GGODMANS Speakers in Stock and all type Mikes'. Credit terms if required.
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UNUSUALLY POWERFUL LOUDSPEAKER COMBINATION consistins of a FANE HIGH FLUX 15tn. 30 watt unit PLUS A FANE 12 in .20 watt unit with extended frequency response. 4 Jack Socket Inputs and two indopendent Vol.
Controls for simultaneous use of up to 4 pick-ups or 'mikes'.

* Separate cabinets fully covered in contrasting tones of Rexine/Vynair with gold trimming, for speakers and amplifters.
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Send S.A.E. for leaflet. Or call at one of our many branches and compare the Bass-Regent 49 With units at more than three times the cost Gins. Or deposit er 16.0 and 12 monthly pay
Carr. $2 j$ ments of $81 / 6$. Total 54 Gns


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Enables mixing of up to 4 standard lack inputs. i.e., mic.. tape, gram., tuner, etc., into single output. Compact and completely self-
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Addresses Page 469
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# practical WIRELESS 

## DIG THAT DX

THE newcomer to DX listening is at first thrilled to receive almost any station outside Europe on his short wave set, particularly if this is a home built piece of equipment. Then, as listening experience grows, the commoner stations begin to pall and the search is on for others further and further afieid. Some enthuisiasts are prepared to accept the feat of having heard all parts of the world and sit back to extract what enjoyment they can from the programmes being heard-or the QSO's between the amateur stations concerned.
Others-and these are in the majority-feel a restless urge to proceed further. Even those who do not $\log$ DX just for the sake of it are not proof against the itch to find new stations, hear new sounds, log new countries. It is, of course, the almost limitless possibilities, the likelihood of the unexpected, which keeps the hobby of DX listening from stagnating. The final fulfilment of hearing a station for which one has been searching for days, weeks, or even months, is the type of thing that gives the unique zest to $D X$ work.
After reasonable success has been achieved, and a working experience of the bands has been gained, the more thoughtful will start asking themselves that eternal question, "what is DX". Distance certainly enters inte it, but there are other factors, too, such as the power used and the frequency of the transmitters

This is the turning point which can divide the true DX-ers from those who want things the easy way. For there is no credit in being blase about the hundreds of stations logged on the easier band. when nothing has been done to pull in the hard ones, nearer home on the tougher bands.

Are you digging the real DX-or only the top layer?

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News and Comment
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Thumbnail History of Radio
Books Reviewed
Club News

[^0]
## Wrap-around Radio Sets

Henry's comment on flexible printed circuits' "genuinely flappable copper-clad laminate that could be bent and shaped without cracks in the foil appearing" tempts me to add something to what he has already said. Might we see wrap-around radio receivers in the future to suit all tastes. The bowler hat with the built-in wrap around transistor set, ladies handbags shaped from copper-clad laminate, leather jackets outdated by the "fab new copper-clad laminates". I would like to see Henry devoting a session to it.
D. Walsh.

> Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

## Bottling Acid

- Mr. I. M. Hutchings points out in your News and Comment section (August, 1965, issue) that in this day and age polythene bottles would be more easily obtainable and cheaper for storing hydrofluoric acid. May I point it out to him, that in the industry, we never use anything else but polythene bottles for this purpose and every person dealing with this acid should follow this practice. This particular type of container also has the advantage that it does not break when dropped and so acid is not sprayed over anyone standing in the vicinity.
T. E. J. Toth.

London, S.E. 18.

## Two-pin Plug-in Coils

I have in my possession a few of the very old type two-pin plug-in coils. Rather than throw them out, I would prefer to give them to anyone who may find them useful: The coils are numbered $200,150,75,60$ and 30.

I will send them on receipt of name and address and ample postage. First come, first served. R. W. Walker.

> 10 Eden Vale,
> Sunderland,
> Co. Durham.

## NEWS AND

## INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS EXHIBITION

At the Radio Communications Exhibition to be held from 27th-30th October, 1965, at the Seymour Hall, Seymour Place, London, W.I, the stage presentation will all be of R.S.G.B. design. The Organiser's Silver Plaque will be altered to a $£ 25$ voucher this year as it is thought that entrants would prefer this to winning the Silver Plaque outright which was designed for a permanent achievement.
One of the ten new awards to be presented this year is for the most outstanding home-constructed transistor equipment component.
Overseas visitors will be invited to the new Conversation Night on Friday, 29th October, in the restaurant, and closed-circuit TV will introduce them to the visitors at the Show.

## TUNING DIAL POINTER FOR THE DIRECTION FINDER

Jackson Bros. (London) Ltd., Kingsway, Waddon, Croydon, Surrey, announce that they supply a ready manufactured dial pointer for the Direction Finder for Small Craft (page 342, P.W. August issue). The price is Is. 4d. including postage.

AJAX CAR RADIO


The Ajax Pathfinder car radio employs six transistors and covers both medium and long wavebands. The power output is $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W}$ and the speaker is $7 \mathrm{in} . \times 5$ in. elliptical. It is supplied complete with speaker andfixing brackets at $12 \frac{1}{2}$ guineos, and is available from all leading motor accessory and radio and electrical stores.

BBC TO USE S.T.C. MICROP.HONES FOR WORLD GUP SERIES
The BBC have purchased another 200 noise cancelling microphones from Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. They will be used by the BBC and overseas commentators during the World Cup soccer series in 1966 at a dozen different grounds throughout the UK.
Since its introduction, the 4104 microphone has become highly popular with broadcast commentators due to its good discrimination between voice and background noise-the average figure is better than 20dB. It-uses a pressure gradient transducer, a ribbon, for which the low frequency response rises more rapidly than the middle and high frequency response as the sound approaches the microphone. The 4104 has a flat response to a close sound source at a controlled distance so that frequencies below about $1,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ of any more distant sources are considerably attenuated. Since frequencies below $1,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ form an important part of background noise, good discrimination is obtained between wanted and unwanted sounds.

## C.W. Standards

Mr. Taylor in his letter in the August issue of Practical Wireless, stated that the standard of C.W. operating had deteriorated. This is not so. Before a British subject is issued with a callsign, he or she must pass a Morse test of 12 w.p.m.

As a professional operator and keen amateur who operates only on Top band where the majority of new callsigns aro heard, I know that the standard of operating is satisfactory as far as amateur radio is concerned.

Mr. Taylor may, or may not know that operating is not the only aspect of amateur radio. The amateur. must be aware of what he or she is doing when tuning or adjusting a transmitter or receiver. Hence reducing interference to a minimum.

The R.A.E. theory examination is a basic exam in radio theory and the formulae required to be known are essential for the basic understanding of the theoretical work. Any person who is unable to pass this examination is rightly unsuitable, in their present state to be let loose on the amateur bands.
R. F. C. Alban,

GW3SPA.
Penarth, Glamorgan.

## Panel Lables

Recently, whilst making a mains power-pack, I found that using the labelling machine (situated at' most large railway stations) made admirable panel escutcheons, especially on a wooden background.

Fixing is accomplished by using impact adhesive.
I. R. W. Brown.

> Burghmuir,
Perth.

## We Goofed

With reference to the "Solarpowered Pocket Receiver" featured in your August edition. I would be interested to know how it works whilst in one's pocket!
A. Howe.

Blandford,
Dorset.
On reflection, so would we.Editor.
on page 504

$3 \cdot 5$
7
14
21
28

by F. G. Rayer G3OGR

THIS variable frequency oscillator can be used with most transmitters of the crystal controlled type by feeding its output into the crystal oscillator stage. This allows working on any frequency in the amateur bands without crystals.

The circuit (Fig. 1) employs a Clapp-type oscillator, which is well known for its stability. Large capacitors ( $1,000 \mathrm{pF}$ ) are connected from control grid to cathode and from cathode to earth line and there is a further capacitor $(2,000 \mathrm{pF})$ between anode and earth.

As a result small changes in inter-electrode capacity in the valve are swamped. The oscillator

anode voltage is also stabilised by the OA2 regulator.

Output from the oscillator is taken from its cathode to the control grid of the buffer/ multiplier. This effectively isolates the oscillator from tuning and loading effiects of later stages. The buffer V2 has a two-way switch to select either the r.f. choke or L2. For working on the 80 and 40 m bands the r.f. choke is used. When working on 20 m or a higher frequency band L2 is in circuit. L2 is broadly resonant at $7 \cdot 1 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, thus boosting output for 14,21 and $28 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ bands.

The v.f.o. is intended for use in the $3.5 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ and higher frequency bands but can easily be converted to cover $1 \cdot 8-2 \cdot 0 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ if wanted.


Fig. 1: Circuit diagram of the two-stoge v.f.0. (V1 oscillator, V2 bufferimultiplier).


Fig. 2: Wiring of the v.f.o., underside of chassis.

## V.F.O. Coil

L1 should have its turns cemented in place as any movement will change the frequency. Coverage is $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ and this can be obtained with a wide range of values for VCl with the inductance of L1 adjusted to suit. But it should be noted that if the total capacity of C1 and VC1 is too low V1 will cease to oscillate. This is normal for this type of circuit.

So that $10 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ points may be filled in equally between $100 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ markings full band coverage is best obtained with a little less than $180^{\circ}$ rotation of VC1. With a 100 pF capacitor for VC1, L1 may be 22 turns of 32 s .w.g. enamelled wire, closely wound side by side on a $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter cored former. This type of former is easily obtained.

The turns are wound at the top end of the former and painted with coil dope or shellac. Initially place the core in a middle position.

Cl can be a $270 \mathrm{pF} 1 \%$ silver mica capacitor or can be made up from fixed and preset capacitors (say 200 pF fixed and 100 pF preset). If a preset capacitor is provided, band coverage can be adjusted by means of L1 and the preset capacitor. If C 1 is fixed set VC1 nearly open and adjust the core of L1 until the v.f.o. signal falls on $3.8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ as heard with a receiver. VC1 should then reach $3.5 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ when nearly closed.

## Buffer Coil

This also employs a $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter former with adjustable core and has 33 turns of 32s.w.g. enamelled wire, side by side, near the top of the former. When the v.f.o. is put into use set it to $3.55 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ and adjust the core of L 2 for maximum grid current in the final transmitter amplifier. L2 is thus tuned to about $7 \cdot 1 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ and is left at this frequency. Retuning L2 is not necessary for normal band coverage.

## Resistor R6

The normal regulation current of the OA2 is $5-30 \mathrm{~mA}$, with up to 75 mA while valves are warming up, so R3 may be $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2 \mathrm{~W}$, allowing a normal operating current of about 20 mA for the OA2 and V1. In these circumstances and using a 300 V h.t. supply R6 can be $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2 \mathrm{~W}$.

If a supply of about $230-250 \mathrm{~V}$ is available from the transmitter power pack R6 can be reduced in value or omitted. If a higher voltage is available instead R6 is increased, so that V2 receives about 230 to 275 V . If necessary the voltage and OA2 current can be checked with a meter when first testing the v.f.o.

## Construction

The tuned circuit incorporating L1 should be screened and removed from sources of heat (valves). C 1 could be made up from a combination of positive and negative temperature coefficient capacitors, but this does not seem justified. The layout in Fig. 2 allows ample screening. The holders for V1 and V2 should be skirted so that cans may be placed over the valves.

All wiring should be rigid. Fig. 3 shows underchassis wiring and a tagstrip is fitted to provide anchorage for the power supply leads and other items. Radio frequency output is taken by means of a short length of coaxial cable.

It may be preferred to keep the v.f.o. as a separate unit with flexible leads. Or it may be bolted to the transmitter chassis and permanently wired. A ball drive, panel mounted drive or similar reduction drive is recommended for h.f. band working but is not essential for the l.f. bands.
receiver to $7.1,7.3$ and $7.5 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, picking up the crystal marker harmonics. Then tune the v.f.o. so that its second harmonic gives zero beat on these frequencies and note the $0.05 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ readings. The $0.01 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ marks can be inserted by equally dividing the spaces between the existing calibrations.
Frequencies on the h.f. bands are multiples of those obtained, so no further calibration is required. This is an advantage of the single band v.f.o.

A disadvantage lies in the fact that only part of the $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ range is required for h.f. band coverage, e.g. $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ on the v.f.o. provides $14-14 \cdot 4 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ in the 20 m band. With an efficient reduction drive on the v.f.o. actual tuning is not particularly difficult, however.

For h.f. band coverage only v.f.o. tuning can be $3 \cdot 5-3 \cdot 6 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ by reducing VC 1 to about 35 pF and increasing Cl until $3.5 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ is found with VCl almost fully closed.

## Calibration

This is best done with a receiver and $100 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ crystal marker or with a heterodyne frequency meter or crystal calibrator. Couple both the crystal marker and v.f.o. signals to the receiver. Check the band coverage of VCl as mentioned, then seal the core of L 1 in place.

The v.f.o. dial is then calibrated at $3.5,3 \cdot 6,3.7$ and $3.8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ by tuning it to zero beat with the crystal marker harmonics, and the dial readings are noted. or the scale is marked directly with these frequencies.
To secure calibration at 3.55 , 3.65 and $3.75 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ tune the


Fig. 4: Cutting details of oscillator screening box.


## Coupling

The v.f.o. output will normally go to the control grid of the crystal oscillator stage of the transmitter. There is only enough output from V2 to drive the power amplifier direct if the transmitter is low powered.
The crystal oscillator stage may have capacitors from cathode to grid and earth with a r.f. choke from cathode to earth line. If so these items are no longer required. Or the r.f. choke can be shorted and the grid capacitor disconnected for v.f.o. working. If some use is still to be made of crystals a two-way switch for crystal/v.f.o.

Fig. 3: Topside components on the chassis.

# PRINCIPLES <br> OF AUDIO 



by G. D. Howat

## PART TWO

## $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$

Much has been written about the frequency response which a hi-fi system should have in order to attain "true fidelity". The frequency response of a system is the range of frequencies over which it has a more or less constant gain, within certain limits. It is written as (e.g.) $40 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-15 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$, this meaning that over the range $40 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-15 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ the gain will not vary by more than 3 dB .
From a purely theoretical point of view, it can be seen from Fig. 10 that for an orchestra playing at the " 100 dB (peak) level"' sounds in the range of $30 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-$ $15 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ can be present, which is more or less the entire audible spectrum. However the same orchestra playing at the 70 dB level uses only a much smaller range. Even so, if the hi-fi system is to be capable of treating any normal sound intensity, the specifications must be those of the most extreme care and the frequency response must extend from $30 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ to $15 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ within narrow limits.
It is mainly this evidence which supports the arguments of the extreme enthusiast who insists that nothing inferior to $30 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-15 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ is good enough, and $20 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-20 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ is preferable. Unfortunately, what these people usually seem to forget is that there are virtually no sound systems widely available which will yield any outputs above $15 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ and few which can produce an output above $12 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$.
Anything which is produced above $12 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ is usually composed mainly of harmonics introduced by nonlinear systems, and hiss. Surely it is better to deliberately remove this by using a restricted frequency response, than to allow it to be heard?
Of course, a fairly good high-frequency response is preferable in order to prevent distortion of transient and pulse waveforms which have been mentioned previously. In the end, the best that can be done is to reach a compromise between removing unwanted material and allowing such genuine high-lirequency signals which may be present, to pass.
The low frequency response is determined by the design of the sound systems in a similar way to the high frequency section. Music deficient in bass (ie. low frequencies) has a lack of "body" and, if the excess is marked, may be "tinny". There are fewer sources of unwanted low-frequencies than there are of the higher ones. A well-designed system will have a negligible hum level and any extraneous bass is usually caused by mechanical defect such as rumble on gramophone turntables.

## Desirable Range

A number of tests have been carried out to determine desirable frequency ranges by allowing human audiences to listen to musical items with varying frequency responses.
The first of these tests was carried out by Chines and Eisenberg and came up with the alarming result that only $12 \%$ of listeners preferred classical music played with a response of $35 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-10 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$. The remainder preferred a restricted range of the order of $70 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-6.5 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$.
Subsequent tests have shown that probably a reason for these surprising results was the presence of distortion in the sound system used for the tests. Using purely acoustical filters and a live orchestra, most people preferred an unrestricted frequency range.
From this evidence, what can be said about the "ideal" hi-fi system as regards frequency response? Undoubtedly, a wide response is desirable, say $30 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-15 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s} \pm 5 \mathrm{~dB}$, but provision should be made for ending the response fairly sharply at lower frequencies. A steep-cut filter is sometimes fitted to more expensive amplifiers for just this purpose.
Tone controls of the type which accentuate or attenuate the ends of the frequency spectrum to an infinitely variable extent, one useful for making minor adjustments to suit individual tastes. These should not be made to have too great an effect, since misadjustment of tone controls can easily nullify the effect of a good amplifier.

## Distortion

Distortion occurs when the output waveform of an amplifier or similar instrument differs from the input waveform in some respect. There are various forms of distortion, all of which must be absent if a system is to show good fidelity. It will be possible here only to outline the various forms of distortion and comment briefly on them.
Non-linear distortion (a misleading name) occurs when the transfer characteristic of an amplifier is not a straight line. The transfer characteristic is only a fancy name for the graph of input versus output as seen in Fig. 11.
The line (1) shows the characteristic of a perfect amplifier in which output voltage is a direct function of input voltage. (The slope of the line is a measure of the gain of the amplifier). Lines (2) and (3) are not straight and represent non-linear systems. Any
amplifier having such a non-linear shape will show two forms of distortion.

The first is harmonic distortion-the appearance in the output of harmonics which were not present in the original signal. As was shown earlier, many harmonics produce discords when sounded with their fundamental frequency and so ruin the performance of the system. Harmonic distortion must be eliminated to avoid unpleasant "jamming" of music ${ }_{4}$ A tentative suggestion for maximum tolerable harmonic distortion is $1.25 \%$ but at this level the effect is quite audible.

To a discerning istener, the maxımum harmonic distortion which is not perceptible is much lower and may be $0.4-0.7 \%$.

The second result of non-linear distortion is the intermixing of two or more tones in what is called intermodulation distortion. Two separate frequencies if applied to a non-linear system will beat together to form sum and difference products-in effect forming some completely new frequencies. Also one frequency may amplitude-modulate the other giving a highly peculiar and very displeasing sound.

When mote than two frequencies are affected, the resulting intermodulation effects can be almost painful to listen to. Clearly this is another reason why non-linearity is a feature to be avoided in any form of sound system.

Frequency distortion in any system is the phenomena where signals of different frequency are amplified to different amounts. Some discussion on the subject has already been written and there is little to add to this.

Two final forms of distortion should be briefly referred to: transient distortion and phase distortion. Transient distortion is the inability of a system to reproduce short pulses accurately, Mathematical analysis shows that transients contains very high frequency components which are well beyond the audible range-it is for this reason that an extended frequency response is desirable. Some care is needed to prevent the formation of "hangnovers"-a prolonging of the duration of a short pulse.

Phase distortion occurs when the phase angle between a fundamental and one of its harmonics is altered. Whether or not phase distortion affects fidelity is a subject of some discussion. Certainly a constant tone is audibly changed when one of the harmonics is altered in phase with respect to the others. However it is not certain whether or not such a change would be noticeable in a varying mass of sound as in an orchestra.

As little is known about the subiect with certainty


It is best to reduce the phase distortion to the lowest possible value. Phase distortion can have a serious effect on the reproduction of transients.

## Dynamic Range

The dynamic range of a system is a factor which is frequently overlooked but which is of considerable importance. It has been previously stated that the dynamic range of an orchestra is of the order of 80 dB or one hundred million times.

It is unfortunate that few types of recording equipment have dynamic ranges of this magnitude, a few examples being: a.m. Radio $40-50 \mathrm{~dB}$, f.m. radio $50-60 \mathrm{~dB}$, L.P. records $45-55 \mathrm{~dB}$. The limiting factors in determining the range are, on one hand, the maximum available output power, and on the other, the noise level inherent in the apparatus. This point is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 12.
fig. 12


In order to "squeeze" an 80 dB signal into a system having a dynamic range of 50 dB it is necessary to use a volume compressor. This, as its name implies, is simply a device which makes the quiet passages louder and the loud passages quieter. In the "ideal" hi-fi systems a dynamic range of 80 dB would be preferable, but in practice it is almost impossible to achieve this.

When a recording is played back at a lower volume than it was originally performed, a weak sound is produced, which lacks bass and treble. This is the effect of scale distortions and is a result of the unlinearity of the human ear.

In order to prevent it, the sound produced by the recording equipment must be of the same loudness as the original. It is possible to construct compensated volume controls which automatically boost bass and treble when the loudness is reduced. but these tend to be somewhat complex.

To provide a normal volume in an ordinary room, an amplifier having a power output of 5 W is normally ample, although some people prefer to use units providing up to 10 or 15 W in some cases.

## Hum and Hiss

Up till now only the pre-existing sounds have been considered in this discussion. In addition to presenting a near-perfect replica of the original signal at its output, a hi-fi system must have the added condition that it should add nothing extra to that signal. Extraneous sounds formed in a system, apart from those originating from mechanical defects, are of two kinds-hum and hiss.

Hum results from pick-up of stray magnetic fields surrounding any wires carrying $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ a.c. It is not difficult to screen wires and components and reduce hum to very low levels. (Hum may also result from interval circulation of a.c. via hum loops. This is a problem solved by changing the mechanical layout of the circuits.)
A good system will have no audible hum, the maximum level of hum being determined by the available power output. For a 10 W amplifier, a level of $65-70 \mathrm{~dB}$ below the 10 W output level is inaudible and thus satisfactory.
Hiss is a more complex business. It is caused by the fact that an electric current is quantised and small random fluctuations occur in the number of quanta (electrons) passing through a wire in a given time. The randomness increases with increasing frequency so hiss becomes more of a problem as the upper frequency response is increased.
It is impossible to make an amplifier entirely free from hiss although modern designs manage to reduce it to very low levels. The existence of hiss is another réason against having an exceptionally extended high frequency response. The problem tends to be acute in tape recorders where a great deal of treble boosting is applied to compensate for losses in the tape head at high frequencies.

## Stability

The ability to withstand considerable mis-matching both at the input and output ends of an amplifier constitutes the need for stability in this item. If long loudspeaker leads are used the capacitance across them may be quite high and this, of course, appears across the output terminals.
If the amplifier tends to be unstable, such a shunting effect may cause it to oscillate violently. Stability is therefore another feature to be sought after in a good amplifier.

## Practical Limitations

These, then, are the qualities which should be present in any ideal recording/reproducing arrangement, and the question arises as to how nearly these ideals can be achieved in practice. For practica: purposes, there are three systems to be considered: live radio broadcasts, tape recordings, and gramophone records.
Radio broadcasts differ from the other two in that there is no mechanical step between the performer and listener. Whichever mode of operation is used, the final stage will always be a power amplifier feeding a loudspeaker, so these items will be mentioned first.
It can be tair!y said that a modern prearhplifier-plus-power amplifier system, if well designed, will come quite close to the ideal specifications which have been laid down. Such amplifiers are, of course, expensive. but in terms of frequency response, absence of distortion and voice dynamic range, power output, etc., they will satisfy all but the most critical enthusiasts of hi-fi.
It is somewhat ironical; in view of this; that loudspeakers are the objects often looked upon as the weakest link in fidelity at present. A good "speaker" now consists of anything up to ten separate loud-
speakers (or more!) each one responsible for a particular section of the audio spectrum and fed only this section by means of a complex system of filters. Such an arrangement is frequently most inefficient and even then has a tendency to distortion at the ends of the frequency range.
The equipment present in most broadcasting studios is of such quality that it is theoretically possible to transmit a signal of extremely good fidelity. It is unfortunate that the medium wave transmissions have a rather restricted bandwidth which results in some treble loss to the listener.

Also. medium and long wave transmission, which are a.m., are very prone to interference by other stations not $\quad 0$ mention assorted electric railways, car ignition systems, vacuum cleaners and other appliances. These programmes do not represent very good fidelity.

A far better system is the v.h.f. frequency modulated type of transmission which now covers most of the country. Being f.m. this is not subject to interference like a.m. and can give really superb results if a good tuner is used.

## Tape Recording

Tape recording can be expensive, but as in the case of f.m. radio, the results usually justify the expenditure. Good tape equipment will give excellent results provided it is used correctly. Of course, it is necessary to obtain a signal to record and this is frequently taken from the radio, although pre-recorded tapes are becoming increasingly popular. The combination of an f.m. tuner and a good-quality tape recorder may well provide the best high fidelity system available at the present time.

This statement would be rigorously denied by the makers of gramophone records and a large number of other people. It is true, however, that there are certain limitations imposed by the use of records. Records tend to have a higher level of harmonic distortion than tapes, simply due to their mechanical structure: a $10 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ tone at the edge of a 12 in . record revolving at $33 \frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. traces out a wavy pattern of wavelength only 0.005 cm .

Such very fine structures are inevitably "smoothed out" after a number of playings so the record loses its treble response and is said to be worn. Tape recordings get worn by other processes but less rapidly, so they tend to last longer. Despite all this, records give very good fidelity and are not likely to be abandoned for many years to come.

## Stereo

Stereophonic recordings, more on records than on tape recordings, have been introduced recently. Without a doubt these greatly improve the scope of fidelity since they banish the "hole-in-the-wall" effect which often spoils a good mono set up.

It has been found that using stereo, a considerable reduction can be made in the specification of the system-equipment which plays stereo can have a far less extensive frequency range than similar equipment used for mono, and no serious falling-off in performance is noticed.

Of course, even stereo cannot re-create the atmosphere of a concert hall exactly and perhaps this is the biggest factor of all in preventing absolute fidelity.


All times are in G.M.T.
All frequencies are in $\mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$.

## The Broadcast Bands-by John Guttridge

FIRST of all this month a collective thanks to those who have sent in information, as space limitations preclude mentioning them all by name. Please keep up the good work.

Albania: Radiodiffusion et Television Albanaise (Rue Ismail Quemal, Tirana). English schedule is now 0100-0130 7,265; 0730-0800 7,256/7,090; 2100-2130 7,265/9,390; 2300-2330 7,265/9,390.
Denmark: Radio Denmark (Shortwave Department, Radio House, Copenhagen V). The following transmissions now on 15,165 will be on 9,520 from September 5th-1730-1810, 19452045, 2115-2145, 2145-2245.

Finland: Oy Yleisradio $A b$ (Unioninkatu 16, Helsinki). DX Allianses broadcasts fortnightly over Radio Finland for the last 15 minutes of the following English transmissions. Friday $1600-$ 1700 9,555/11.805/15,185 and 2100-2200 6,120; Saturday $1215-1315 \quad 9,555 / 11,805 / 15,185$. Three verifications (DXA, DX Club, Radio Finland) will be received if reports are sent to DX Allianses, Fin., P.O. Box Bromma 1, Sweden.

Holland: Radio Nederland Wereldomroep (P.O. B. 222, Hilversum). Now transmits in English as follows: $0700-07506,025 / 9,715$ and $19 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b}$.; $1400-1450 \quad 6,020$ and Bonaire relay in $31 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b}$.; 2000-2050 11,960/9,590/6,020 and Bonaire relay in 19 mb . (? 15,290 ); 2100-2150 11,730 and $31 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b} . ; 0130-022031 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b}$. Bonaire relay. Changes have also been made in the following Happy Station programmes on Sundays: 1400-1520 $15,425 / 6,020$ and $16 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b}$. with 31 m .b. relay from Bonaire; $1530-1650 \quad 15,425$ and $31 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b}$.: $1900-$ $2020-11,730$ and $19 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b} . ; 2030-215011,950 / 6,020$ and $31 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{b}$. A news bulletin is reported at 1900 on $15,425 / 17,820$. Full details given on QSL card.

Hungary: Radio Budapest (Budapest VIII). Gives full QSL. Has a programme for radio amateurs in its 1930 English transmission on Sundays and Tuesdays on $9,833 / 7,305$.

Norway: Radio Norway, Oslo. From the beginning of this month the half-hour English broadcasts transmitted on Sundays will be on the following frequencies. At 1200 and 1400 on $25,900 / 21,730 / 17,825 / 15,175 / 11,850 / 6,130 ; 1600$ on $25,900 / 21,730 / 17,825 / 15,175 / 11.850 / 9,610$; 1800 on $21,730 / 17,825 / 15,175 / 11,850 / 6,130 ; 2000$ on $17,825 / 15 ; 175 / 11,850 / 6,130: 0000$ (Monday) on $11,850 / 9,610 / 6,185 / 1,578 ; \cdot 0400$ (Monday) on 11,850/9,610/6,185/6,130/1.578.

US.S.R.: Radio Kiev has English to Europe on Mondays and Thursdays at $1900-19309,760 / 7,210$ and 2230-2300 on 1,241. On Tuesdays and Fri-
days there is English for North America at $0030-$ 0100 on $11,790 / 9,810 / 9,680 / 9,660 / 7,180$ and 0430 - 0500 on $9,680 / 9,660 / 9,610 / 7,180$. On Sundays Radio Vilnius has English at 2300-2330 on approximately $\quad 11,800 / 9,750 / 7,300 / 7,190 / 7,125$. Full QSL is given by Radio Tashkent.

Vatican: The 1815-1830 English transmission to Europe from Vatican Radio is on 11,740/ $9,645 / 7.250 / 1,529$. The broadcast to the U.S.A. is at $0050-0110$ on $9,645 / 11.740 / 7.250$. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays there is a transmission to the Philippines on $9,670 / 11,735$ at 2230-2300. Transmissions for Australasia are at $1130-1200$ on $9,600 / 11,785$ and $2200-2230$ on 9,670/11,735

Algeria: Radio Algerie ( 21 Boulevard des Martyrs, Algiers), has an English transmission from 2200-2230 on $9,510 / 7,170 / 6,050 / 890$. Full QSL.

Congo: Radio Leopoldville (B.P. 3171, Leopoldville), has been reported at 2030 on the new frequency of 4,725 .

Congo (Republic): Radio Brazzaville (B.P. 108, Brazzaville), transmits at $1100-1200$ on 11,970/ 15.445; 1100-1255 7,105/11,710/15,190/21,500; 1300-1400 17,720/21,520; $1730-2100 \quad 5,970 /$ 7,105/9,730/11,930/15,190. Radiodiffusion Television Congolaise (B.P. 2241, Brazzaville), has been heard in England on 4.843 at 2030.

Ghana: Radio Ghana (Broadcasting House, P.O. Box 1633, Accra). The 1445 English transmission on $21,545 / 17.910 / 6,070$ has been extended to 1540

Ivory Coast: Radiodifu usion Television Ivorienne (B.P. 2261, Abidjan.). The National programme on 4,940 has been heard in England at 2030.

Liberia: Radio Station ELWA (Box 192, Monrovia.). From $0500-0800$, 1100-1830 (1930 Sundays) there is a transmission to Nigeria and the Near East with English at 0600,1100 and 1630 on $11,975 / 21,535$. On 15,155 there are English transmissions at 1545 (Congo), 1900 (Near East) and 2115 (North Africa). On Sundays times of transmissions are slightly different. Full QSL.

Niger: Radio Niger (B.P. 361, Niamey.). This rare African station can be heard around 2100 on 5.020 .

Nigeria: Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting House, Lagos. The National programme gives good reception around 2030-2100 on 4,990. Full QSL now giveni.

Senegal: Radiodiffusion du Senegal (B.P. 1765, Dakar). The 4 kW transmitter on 4,950 may be heard around 2100. Date and time only on QSL.

## The Amateur Bands-by David Gibson G3JDG

ASOMEWHAT mixed bag again this month. Some bands seemed quite lively but on the 3JDG receiver a rather subdued reception was the verdict. Ten metres which has been opening up in the past appeared to close again though listeners reports do show that the stations are there all right. Twenty and fifteen didn't appear too well but after reading Bob Garvey's report and $\log$ (see listeners reports) I am now checking to find the short which must be in my aerial feed!

The l.f. bands suffered worst of all and reports for the lower frequencies seem to be getting rarer and rarer. How about making it an l.f. month and listening on $1.8,3.5$ and $7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ only? Point of interest, on eighty the British amateur is licenced between 3.5 and $3.8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ but some other stations (i.e. Americans) are permitted up to $4 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$.

## L.F. Bands

Topband brings a lonely but very interesting letter. BRS 26325 says 160 is buzzing with G, GW, GM, GI, and he also netted ZB2A, ZE1AZD, ZE3JO. Bob tells us that ZE3JO seeks SWL reports and is on 1870 between $0300-0400$; KG1AG (Greenland) hopes to be on in September; there is an International 160 Society under the acting directorship of W3AZR which has a bi-monthly news letter and technical gen etc. (U.K. QTH is 20, Fleuchar Street, Dundee, Angus, Scotland.)

Eighty metres is totally deserted this month. G sideband nets and Europeans on key seem to be the main ingredients. Various periods of listening at the home QTH raised only DL, DJ, OK, YU, SP. UB5, YU etc.

Seven megs-the "roaring forties" literally! Your lowly scribe decided to have a go but my few hard earned DX rarities were all reported by SWL's.
B. Stephenson (Staffs)-BC455 125ft. longwire 25 ft .-G, EW, GM, GI, LA8KK, MP4BBA, PXLEQ (Andorra), PAØ, ON, OH, SM, PY7AKT, PY70AT, W3QXB, ZD3BC, ZS5GU, ZD8HL, 5A2TR, 9J2WR. All s.s.b and around 2100 hrs.

BRS 26813 (Cheltenham)-HRO 90ft. longwire -CR4AB, PX1F, SL1CF (Sweden), VE2AQO, SV1BK, W3DCR, W8UEX, W8ZRY/MM, XE1PMC. All on c.w.

## Twenty

The firm favourite again and many people appear to have deserted 21 in order to listen to the DX on this band. B. Dale (Cheshire), with a t.r.f. on a 60 ft . longwire got CR9AI, DU1SA, FY7YL, KB6EPN, KH6CQK, KJ6DA, KøHGM/KS6, VK9NT, VU6AJ, XW8AZ, YA8AZ, 5W1AZ.
A. G. Scott (Liverpool) HE80 and Joystick had these on s.a.b.: CE1FF, CN8BB, CP5AD, CR4AJ, CX2AAV, EL3CC, EP2KC, FG7XL, FM7WN, FP8CK, HC1DX, HC8FN (Ealapagos Is) HK3APC, HP1CC, HR2FE, HZ1AB, KH6EDX/MM, KZ5LC, OH2AM/OH , PJ2MI (St. Maarten), PX1EQ, PZ1AX, SVøWF
(Rhodes), SVøwo (Crete), TG9EP, TI2CHV, UA9KTE, VP1XG, XE1OE, XW8AX, YA3TNC, YN3FP, YS1JJG, ZA1RR, ZE2KL, ZD8TV, ZP5KT, ZS6AZK, 5T5AD, 5U7AG, 5Z4ERR, 606BW, 6W8AG, 7Q7PBD, 9GICC, 9Q5DO, LU6MR, PY1CAD, YV1AB, K6DXK, W6AWT, WA6EPQ, WB6NDC.
L. Dettman (Hull) uses a domestic receiver plus 19 set to produce a beat note, with a 240 ft . longwire. Times between 1300-1715: CX2CO, EA3OJ, EP2KC, JA6NP (Japan), OX3LP, PY2PC, VE-1BFW; 3AUV/P, WA2GYC, WB2PND, W1KHG, W4UDF/MM, YV3DA, ZB2AO, 5A1TS. B. Garvey (Glos.) has the DX'est of DX by hearing on his HRO 5T and 90 ft . longwire Gus Browning currently on another of his famous travels-AC1H, AC3H, AC4H, AC 8 H and $\mathrm{AC}(\mathrm{H}$ - a fine collection! Other DX, all on c.w., includes: BY9SZ (China), CR4AE, 9AH; EL6E, EP2DS, F7GM/HZ, FP8CK, HC1NS, HP1BR, HZ1AD, JA1CIB, 2CMD, 6AA, 8BMK, 9RY: KH6ACC, KL7KQ, KZ5AY, LU6FA, 7AT; MP4BBA, OA4FM, OD5BZ, OX3UD, TF2WIL, 3IC; UAØKAD, VE8ML, VP2GL, VQ9HB, VR2DK, 4CR; VS6FF, 9MB, 90SC; VU2JW, YV1AB, ZB2AK, ZP5LS, ZD8BC, 4S7WP, 4X4HF, 6W8BF, 7G1Q, 7X2ARA, 7 X 3 HT ; 9G1FQ, 9HIQ, 9M2CM, 9 M 4 MU, plus many PY, VE, VO, etc. Does he never sleep?

## Ten and Fifteen

On 15 m , D. Walsh (Co. Tipperary) 8 valve domestic 60ft. longwire, managed the following on a.m.: YV5AAQ, SV1DL, PJ2CZ, KP4AXC, PZ1BE, VP9VP, K1DMG, EA8CL, 9Q5FV, 9J2DT. 5A1TK, CN8MI, 9H1R, 4X4GQ, CT1NY, K4SVQ. Desmond asks if there is any truth in the rumour that 40 is being closed and 160 shared more. We hope not!
BRS 26171 (Suffolk) with CR100 PR30X and groundplane had CX1PI, 8AW; GC2FMV, EA4FY, F2MM, 8RZ, 9BA; 9L1WA, HB9ACW.

More logs for ten than fifteen this month and although the band is supposed to be dead the following SWL's would disagree. George Owen (Bristol) 2 V2 and Joystick: DJ, DL, DM, EA, F8, HB9, 11, OE, ON, OZ, 3M, 5A2TR, 5A5JK, 9G1FL, 9J2DT. L. Morrison (Lowestoft) CR100 PR30X 10 metre groundplane at 33 ft . G, DJ, 11, GW, F2, OE, ON, UR2, UB5, YU, UQ, YO, CT1, EA5.

## Oddments

Logs still come in from unorthodox aerials and these give a good pointer as to just how the signals are coming in on the bands. R. Hill (Stafford) with a CR66 used two RSGB badges with no feeder on 20 and still heard DJ6YH, DJ9BR, G3NIZ, I1LCC, SM7CRW! B. Dale (Cheshire) 4 valve t.r.f. home-brew and 1 coathanger raised s.s.b. CR6BX, EL2AI, EP2RW, HL9KT/P, HM1AX, KL7FDR, KR6EDX/MM,
-continued on page 526

# Transistor Superhet Tuner 

by R.F. Graham



ARADIO tuner allows radio programme material to be recorded or reproduced through an amplifier for personal enjoyment. The superhet type of tuner has the advantage of an adequate degree of sensitivity and selectivity and the design described here uses three transistors and is self-contained with internal ferrite rod aerial and dry battery. A suitable coaxial connector or jack is connected to the output lead and it is only necessary to plug this into the radio input or other appropriate socket of the tape recorder or amplifier.

## Tuner Circuit

This is shown in Fig. 1. Tr1 is a self-oscillating mixer and the medium wave band is covered from approximately $1,500-550 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}(200-550 \mathrm{~m})$. Tr 2 and Tr3 are intermediate frequency amplifiers and automatic volume control bias is obtained from the diode D1 and applied to Tr2. VR1 is the audio gain control, allowing the output to be adjusted if necessary.

A circuit of this kind can be relied upon to give good results with a reasonable selection of stations.


Fig. 1: The theoretical circuit of the tuner.

## THE "VICEROY"'30 watt amplifier

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Three ohm. Ceramic magnet of lateat type. BRAND NEw. (post 3/6.)

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ALTERNATIVE DESIGN. L.W. 1000-1900 MI; S.W. (9-15 Mc/s); M.W. $190-475 \mathrm{M} . ;$ V.H.F. $87 \cdot 100 \mathrm{Me} / \mathrm{s}$. ; Grain position. Otherwise similar to above chassig. Price $£ 15.15 .0$ (carr. paid). TERMS: £S. $^{2} 10.0$ down and 6 monthly parments of 22.4 .0 . Total H.P. price $£ 16.14 .0$. Circuit diagram 2/6.

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[^1]
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R|2 lk $\Omega$ brown-black-red
Capacitors:
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{C1} & 0.04 \mu \mathrm{~F} \text { paper } 150 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{C} 2 & 0.0 \mathrm{~F} \text { paper } 150 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{C} 3 & 330 \mu \mathrm{~F} \text { siver mica } \\ \mathrm{C} 4 & 10 \mu \mathrm{~F} \text { electrolytic } 6 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{C} 5 & 56 \mathrm{FF} \text { silver mica } 2 \% \\ \mathrm{C} 6 & 0.25 \mu \mathrm{~F} \text { paper } 150 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{C7} & 0.1 \mathrm{FF} \text { paper } 150 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{C8} & 18 \mathrm{FF} \text { silver mica } 2 \% \\ \mathrm{C} & 0.25 \mathrm{~F} \text { paper } 150 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{C10} & 0.5 \mathrm{~F} \text { paper } 150 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{Cl} & 0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \text { paper } 150 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}$
The ferrite rod aerial, oscillator coil and intermediate frequency transformers can be obtained in a set for use together. Either Mullard or Newmarket transistors can be employed as in the components list. Yery inexpensive surplus transistors of unknown performance are not recommended.

## Panel

The complete receiver is assembled on a 4 in . x 6 in . paxolin panel $\frac{1}{18 i} \mathrm{in}$. thick. When finished it is inserted in a box. The case illustrated is a transparent lunch box easily obtained from Woolworths.

Fig. 2 shows the paxolin panel with the required holes. If the paxolin is placed under the diagram holes can be marked through the paper with a sharp-pointed tool. All the small holes for wires are made with a $\frac{1}{16}$ in. drill. A $\frac{5}{32} \mathrm{in}$. or $\frac{3}{16} \mathrm{in}$. drill will do for most of the larger holes, for 4BA bolts and coil pins. If any of the larger holes are not accurately placed enlarge them with a small, round file until the parts fit easily.
The holes can be cleaned up with a slightly larger drill or any similar means. No components are mounted permanently until drilling is finished.

## Mounting Components

Parts are on one side of the panel (Fig. 3), the transistors and aerial being left off until construction is otherwise finished.
When securing the gang capacitor VC1/VC2 use very short bolts or extra washers so that the: capacitor plates are not fouled. Place a 4BA soldering tag under the bolts (Fig. 4).


Fig. 2: Drilling details of the paxolin panel, and (below) a view of the components assembled on the other side of the board.



Fig. 3: Layout of the major components on the paxolin panel.

The oscillator coil has a red spot between pins 1 and 6 and this spot must face the gang capacitor as in Fig. 3. The intermediate frequency transformers i.f.t.1, i.f.t. 2 and i.f.t. 3 only have-five pins, so cannot be fitted wrongly. Each screening can has small tags which are opened to hold the component.
C4 is an electrolytic capacitor with positive and negative ends and it must be placed as in Fig. 3. All the other fixed capacitors may be inserted either way round.

Resistors are colour coded, values and coding being given in the component list. All resistors should be $10 \%$ tolerance so have a silver band in addition to the colours listed.

The wire ends of resistors and capacitors should be bent just clear of the component body so that the leads pass through the holes. A very sharp bend immediately against the component should be avoided as it may fracture the lead.

The volume control VR1 (with switch) is held with a nut. TC1 and TC2 are trimmers, fixed by spreading their tags slightly. It may be preferred to connect a few components as they are inserted or all may be placed on the board, wire leads being spread so that resistors, etc., do not fall out afterwards.

## Wiring

This is flat on the front of the panel (Fig. 4). Some 24s.w.g. tinned copper wire with 1 mm sleeving will prove convenient. The sleeving is used wherever wires cross or are in danger of touching other joints, tags or pins.

A small soldering iron should be used with radio grade cored solder. If wires and tags are bright and clean, good joints can be made easily and quickly. Lengthy heating may damage components.

It may be found helpful to use red sleeving on the positive or "earth " circuit. All the following are connected to this circuit: Frame of $\mathrm{VC1} / \mathrm{VC2}$, red from aerial, trimmers TC1 and TC2, R2, C1, $\mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{R} 4$, positive of $\mathrm{C} 4, \mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{R} 9, \mathrm{R} 10, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{C} 9, \mathrm{R} 12$, pin 5 of i.f.t.3, VR1, outer brading of output lead, pin 3 of oscillator coil, one can tag of the oscillator coil and all i.f.t.s and a flexible red lead for battery positive. VR1 bush is earthed by a lead round under the nut.

Black sleeving will identify the negative lead from the on/off switch. This circuit is connected to R1, R5, R8, C10 and pin 2 of each i.f.t. Yellow or any other colour can be employed for all other wiring.

## Aerial

The ferrite rod mount is held with a 4BA bolt with two extra nuts so that the rod is about $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. clear of the panel. If the medium wave winding is viewed from the tagged end one tag will be seen to be turned up as in Fig. 3. A lead from this tag goes to T1.

Tag 2 is connected to $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ base B. Tag 3 goes to the junction of R2, C1 and R1. Tag 4 is wired to the frame of VC1/VC2.

It is easy to identify leads if thin, coloured flex is soldered to the tags, as in Fig. 3, before placing the winding on the rod. Then put rod and winding in position and connect the coloured leads as shown. Adhesive tape round the rod and through the mount slot holds the rod in position.

## Gang Capacitor

The 4BA tags in Fig. 4 provide connecting points to the frame. In Fig. 3 tag Y is VC1. This is the capacitor section near the panel and having most plates.

The two tags $X$ are VC2 or section of the capacitor farther from the panel.

## Transistors and Diode

The OC44 and OC45 Mullard transistors have a red or white spot to identify the collector lead (Fig. 3). The Newmarket transistors have extra spacing between collector and base leads.

A $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. piece of sleeving is placed on each base lead and the wires are inserted as in Fig. 3. Wires are connected as in Fig. 4, sleeving being added where needed.

The transistor wires should be soldered rapidly and the iron is removed as soon as the joint is made. The leads are left quite long and this reduces any chance of damage. It is only necessary to hold the iron on the joint $2-3 \mathrm{sec}$. Excess wire is snipped off.

The diode wires can be formed into small loops, again to avoid damage due to heat reaching the component while soldering. The diode polarity must be as shown.

## Circuit Check

It may be found helpful to mark each lead with coloured pencil as it is soldered on. If this is done systematically a glance at the wiring plan will show if anything has been omitted.

The screened output lead inner conductor is soldered to the centre tag of VR1. The outer brading is undone with a sharp tool, twisted into a pigtail and soldered to VR1 positive tag (Fig. 3). A coaxial plug or jack plug to suit the equipment is connected to the lead. The inner conductor goes to coaxial plug centre pin or jack tip. The receiver can be tested with medium or high impedance headphones instead of an amplifier if this is more convenient. If so connect them to the inner wire and brading of the output lead.


Fig. 4: Wiring connections on the reverse side of the panel.

## Alignment

A test is best made before fitting the receiver in its case. Place the winding so that it is flush with the end of the ferrite rod. Unscrew T1 and T2 about halfway. Rotate the cores of the oscillator coil and i.f.t.s so that they are about level with the top of the screening cans.

A 4.5 V supply is used and can be any three-cell dry battery. A 6 V battery is also satisfactory. Over 6 V should not be used. If a meter is to hand it should show about 2 mA when placed in one battery lead with the tuner switched on.

It should be possible to hear the local station when the tuning capacitor is rotated. The cores of the i.f.t.s are then turned with a small tool for best volume. If the meter is connected this will correspond to lowest current (due to the automatic volume control circuit).
A station of low wavelength (say Radio Luxembourg, 208m) is tuned in and T1 and T2 adjusted for best volume. A transmission round $450-500 \mathrm{~m}$ (say $700-600 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ) is found and the winding is slid along the rod for best volume. The procedure is repeated with weak signals.

## Case

This was a clear plastic lunch box, drilled to take the bush of VR1 and clear the spindle of the tuning capacitor. A hole is also drilled in line with capacitor fixing screw hole F (Fig. 4).
The tuning and volume control scale in Fig. 5 was prepared to place on the inside of the case. The box is painted on the inside any required colour, leaving the area for the scale clear. The scale is held with adhesive.
The receiver is held in the box by an extra nut on VR1 and by a 4BA bolt into hole $\cdot \mathrm{F}$, extra washers giving enough clearance between wired panel and case. Knobs to choice are fitted. The output lead issues from a hole. The battery is held by elastic through small holes.
The box purchased was strong but brittle and care is needed when drilling this kind of material. Various equally suitable coloured boxes with hinged lids can also be obtained.


Fig. 6: Various tuner output connections.

## Final Adjustment

Alignment can be checked after the tuner is in its case. If tuning dial indications are incorrect with the gang capacitor nearly closed, rotate the oscillator coil core until this is corrected and move the winding along the rod to maintain best volume. : Should dial indications be wrong near the $1,500 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ end of the scale adjust T1 and T2 to correct this. Repeat all adjustments a few -times until there is no further improvement. If a whistle arises when tuning through stations see that the transistor leads are not longer than mentioned (e.g. about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of lead between transistor and panel) and slightly unscrew the core of i.f.t. 2 if necessary. The ferrite rod is directive but this can usually be ignored.
If a signal generator is available the i.f.t.s can be aligned at $470 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ by injecting $470 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ (modulated) at the base of Tr1 through an isolating capacitor. Trimming may be at about $1,400 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ and the oscillator coil core and aerial_-winding position may be adjusted at $600 \mathrm{ke} / \mathrm{s}$. The generator may be coupled to the receiver by placing a two or three turn loop near the ferrite rod.

## Output Circuits

For personal listening with a crystal earpiece, connections can be made as shown in Fig. 6a. For a magnetic phone or ordinary headphone a capacitor is included, as in Fig. 6b, to avoid shorting the a.v.c. through the phone windings.

Transistor amplifiers can be fed as in Fig. 6c, the $5 \cdot 6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor being taken to the base of the first audio stage. For a valve amplifier with a high impedance input the circuit in Fig. 6d can be employed.

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12. PROPAGATION OF RADIO WAVES AND AERIALS-Part 2

### 12.1 Feeding the Dipole Aerial

IT will be remembered that the vollage in a dipole aerial is minimum at the centre of the aerial and that the current is maximum at the same place. It can be seen therefore that the impedance of the dipole aerial will be smallest at its centre. In practice the impedance at the centre of a dipole aerial is of the order of $70 \Omega$ It is an easy matter to break the dipole in the centre and connect to it a $75 \Omega$ transmission line; this may be of a twin lead or co-axial type. (The gap in the centre of the dipole is of course bridged by a suitable insulator.) Fig. 104 shows how the transmission line is connected to the dipole. It is important to ensure that the transmission line to the dipole runs away from the aerial at $90^{\circ}$ for as long a distance as possible so as to avoid the pick up of signals from the aerial itself, thereby causing uneven current distribution to occur.

The twin line or co-axial transmission line (or feeder) can be connected to the power output stage of the transmitter quite easily by means of a loop placed in close proximity to the tank coil of the output stage. The loop may consist of as few as two or less turns, depending on the frequency of operation. This method of connecting the aerial to the transmitter is shown in simplified form in Fig. 105.

### 12.2 The Folded Dipole Aerial

Another commonly used aerial, particularly at higher frequencies, is the folded dipole aerial. A typical method of construction is shown in Fig. 106. As can be seen the aerial is still physically the same length but only one of the two wires from which the aerial is made is broken. It is found that with this type of aerial the impedance at the point at which the feeder is connected is about $300 \Omega$. $300 \Omega$ impedance twin lead is easily used as a feeder for the folded dipole. The disadvantage of the folded dipole is that the two wires making up the aerial have to be spaced so that they do not touch. The spacers will make the aerial heavier than a simple dipole type. For frequencies up to about $7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ the spacing of the wires can be about 4 to 8 in . but at 14 to $28 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ this can be reduced to 2 to 4 in .

### 12.3 Artificial Aeriais

For the purpose of tuning a transmitter an artificial acrial can be used. This is simply a high wattage resistance, generally carbon, and the output of the transmitter is fed directly to this. The resistance is chosen to have the same resistance as the impedance of the aerial system normally used with the transmitter. The efficiency of the power output valve of the transmitter can also be easily determined using an artificial aerial. One advantage of the artificial aerial is that it enables a station operator to "tune up" a transmitter without actually radiating a large signal.

### 12.4 Frequency Meters

The simplest possible form of frequency meter is called an absorption frequency meter. For its operation this type of frequency meter relies on absorbing a small amount of rif power from the anode circuit of the p.a. valve in the transmitter. The meter consists quite simply of a tuned circuit consisting of a coil and capacitor, and in series with these is a small flashlight bulb. The instrument is held close to the p.a. tank circuit and the capacitance of the capacitor is varied until the


Fig. 104 (left): A simple dipole aerial, showing the method of connecting the feeder.
Fig. 105 (right): Connecting the aerial to the tank circuit by means of a link winding.


Fig. 106 (left): Construction of the folded dipole aerial.
Fig. 107 (right): Connecting an artificial aerial to the transmitter.

flashlight bulb lights. At this point the tuned circuit in the frequency meter is at the same frequency as that of the tank circuit and is consequently drawing the maximum power from it (thereby lighting the bulb). In practice the absorption frequency meter should be operated as far away from the tank circuit so as to avoid any detuning of same. The dial on the tuning capacitor of the frequency meter should have been previously calibrated against an oscillator of known frequency, it can then be used as a direct reading instrument. The accuracy of this type of frequency meter is not of a high order.
The absorption type frequency meter can also be operated without having a flashlight bulb in the circuit, the coil and variable capacitor only being used. As the frequency meter is tuned to the same frequency as the transmitter a slight upward reading will be noticed on the milliammeter measuring the anode current of the output valve. Once again, the further the frequency is away from the p.a. tank circuit the more accurate the reading.


Fig. 108 (left): A simple absorption frequency meter using flashlight bulb.
Fig. 109 (right): A sensitive frequency meter using a microammeter.

As the absorption type frequency meter requires a fairly substantial amount of power to be transferred to it from the p.a. tank circuit in order to operate effectively it can only be used when very close to the tank circuit. The coupling required for accurate readings to be taken would be too loose for the proper operation of the meter. The frequency meter must therefore be made much more sensitive so that very loose
coupling can be utilised. A simple way of doing this is to use a d.c. microammeter in the circuit instead of the bulb and to use a crystal diode to supply the rectified d.c. required to operate the meter. The sensitivity of the frequency meter is thereby greatly increased and the loose coupling essential for accurate readings can be employed. This type of frequency meter must also be calibrated using an oscillator of known frequency. A circuit diagram of the improved frequency meter is shown in Fig. 109 and it is worth mentioning that if the transmitter is modulated a pair of headphones can be inserted at the point X and the instrument used as a signal monitor, for it is in fact a simple "crystal receiver".

The most accurate method of measuring the frequency of a transmitter is to use a crystal controlled frequency meter or as it is often called a secondary frequency standard. This employs a highly accurate crystal oscillator which is generally operated on a frequency of $100 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. The harmonics of this oscillator are used to determine the frequency of the transmitter but to the nearest $100 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ only. To take the measurement to the nearest $100 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ the harmonic of the oscillator must be compared to some accurately known frequency, e.g. that of a broadcast station. If the strength of the harmonics of the oscillator is very weak at high frequencies a harmonic amplifier may have to be incorporated in the instrument. In order to take very accurate readings a variable frequency oscillator can be incorporated in the instrument so as to enable frequencies between the intermediate $100 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ points to be accurately determined.

### 12.5 Power Input to the P.A.

The power input to the anode of a power amplifier is given by the product of the anode voltage and the anode current-power input $=\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{a}}$ $\times I_{a}$ (where $E_{a}$ is in volts and $I_{a}$ in amps). This will give the power input in watts. Therefore in order to measure the power input to the p.a. of a transmitter a milliammeter and voltmeter must be included in the anode circuit. Similarly the power input to the screen grid of a tetrode output valve would be the product of the screen voltage and screen current.

### 12.6 The Efflciency of the Outpût Stage

The efficiency of the anode circuit in a power amplifier is given by-

$$
\text { Efficiency }=\frac{\text { Power output }}{\text { Power input }} \times 100 \% .
$$

If a valve had an anode power input of 50 W and an output to the aerial of 25 W the efficiency of the valve would be-

$$
\frac{25}{50} \times 100 \%=50 \%
$$

In this case 25 watts of power has been lost. This has been dissipated as heat by the anode of the p.a. valve. Care must be taken to ensure that the rated anode dissipation of a valve given by the maker is never exceeded. (N.B. in a tetrode output stage the screen dissipation is equal to the

If the power input was 30 W and the power output was 17.5 W the power dissipated as heat at the anode would be $30-17.5=12.5 \mathrm{~W}$. If the power amplifier valve were a triode the meter used to measure the anode current could also be placed in the cathode circuit, the same reading being obtained as in the position shown in Fig. 111.

I hope that this series of 12 articles has been of use to those readers studying for the R.A.E. examination and that readers will bear with me in appreciating that of necessity the topics have had to be covered very briefly. As 1 said in the first article the function of the series was to give a broad outline of the work only and that a great deal of personal work would have to be done by the prospective candidate in order to satisfy the examiner.


Fig. 110 (left): The connecttion of meters to measure the power input to the P.A. circuit.

Fig. Ill (right): Using an artificial aerial to find the efficiency of a P.A. and also to determine the anode dissipation.

Fig. $1 / 2$ (below): Signal path with ionospheric deflection.
screen power input power as no power is delivered to the aerial by the screen grid.)

### 12.7 Using an Artificial Aerial to Determine the Efficiency of a P.A.

An artificial aerial can easily be used to determine the efficiency of the p.a. stage of a transmitter. A simple circuit is shown in Fig. 111 and the readings of the meters have been noted on the diagram. In Fig. 111 the power input to the anode is found from the product of the anode voltage and current-i.e.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Watts } & =\text { Volts } \times \text { Amps. } \\
& =300 \times 0.1=30 \mathrm{~W} .
\end{aligned}
$$

The power delivered to the artificial aerial can be found from the resistance of the aerial and the current flowing through it-i.e.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Watts } & =1^{2} \times \mathrm{R} \\
& =0.5 \times 0.5 \times 70 \\
& =17.5 \mathrm{~W} .
\end{aligned}
$$

The efficiency of the amplifier will be given by-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \text { Power output } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Power input } \\
=175 / 30 \times 100 \% \\
=58.33 \%
\end{array} .100 \%
\end{aligned}
$$



## Answer to Last Month's Questio

The answer to last month's question is given in Fig. 112. As this is the last of the series of articles there will be no question this month.

## AND NOW THE MORSE TEST!

Read next month's issue for some helpful tips on how to approach the question of getting your Morse up to the required w.p.m.

## Practical Substitutes

by M. L. Michaelis, M.A.

T-HE lists of parts for constructional articles are those found satisfactory in the prototypes. Queries which the Editor receives show that many beginners regard these lists as strictly binding down to the last detail.

It is the aim of these articles to help beginners make on-the-spot substitute decisions when their dealers do not have specific components on stock. The information should also help when replacing obsolete components and making use of junkbox parts.

## PART THREE

ADISCUSSION of transistor substitutions is necessarily more vague than that for valves because the market is flooded with a profuse variety of different or apparently different types without any rigid standardisation. It is not even possible to give reliable lists of direct or near equivalents because transistors which may behave as direct equivalents in one circuit may be far from doing so in another.

## TRANSISTOR CHARACTERISTICS

Most transistors now available are junction types in four sub-groups: germanium $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}$, germanium n-p-n, silicon $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}$ and silicon $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$. Nearly all cheap transistors used in pocket radios are germanium $p-n-p$ types. Silicon $n-p-n$ types are becoming increasingly common for high frequency, high temperature and general electronic work.

Some silicon p-n-p types are marketed for use in critical stages of equipment otherwise using germanium $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}$ types and subject to somewhat higher temperatures. A common negative collector supply can then be used, whereas silicon $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$ transistors require a positive collector supply (Fig. 12).

All junction transistors have one important property in common: the collector and emitter currents are very nearly equal under normal operating conditions. The slight difference is equal to the very much smaller base current.

The ratio of a resulting change of collector current to the change of base current producing it around a specified operating point is known as the differential current gain $\beta$ at that operating point, which not only varies widely according to the d.c. operating point of the junction transistor but it is also strongly frequency dependent at higher frequencies, falling with increasing frequency.

Data tables often list a cut-off frequency at which $\beta$ has fallen to unity for a specified operating point. The transistor may still be capable of amplification at higher frequencies according to the impedance relationships of the input and output circuits.

A $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}$ transistor normally uses an operating point where the collector is more negative than both base and emitter but the base is slightly negative to the emitter (or the emitter slightly positive to the base). These polarities are all
reversed for $n-p-n$. transistors whether the transistor is a germanium or a silicon type.

## COMPARISON OF TRANSISTORS

If a transistor is to be further considered as a substitute for some other specified one the following characteristics of the two types should be compared in the data tables and should be found to satisfy:
(a) $\beta$ : This should not be less than specified for the original at the adopted operating point. It should preferably not be greater to avoid problems of possible instability at the otherwise resulting increased gain. Slight differences either way are usually unimportant.
(b) Frequency dependence of $\beta$ : The cut-off frequency should either be not less than that of the original transistor or it should be much higher than the highest actual operating frequency of the equipment for both transistors.
(c) Voltage and current ratings: It does not matter if these differ very greatly as long as the limiting ratings of the proposed substitute transistor definitely permit the actual operating voltages and currents involved.
(d) Power dissipation: It does not matter if the rated power dissipation of the substitute transistor is different from that of the original as long as it still allows the actual power dissipation which arises in the stage involved (chiefly collector to emitter voltage multiplied by collector current, which can be measured with a multimeter and compared with the maximum ratings).
Any transistor substitution which satisfies these four conditions and which does not involve a change of basic type (i.e. germanium to silicon and/or $n-p-n$ to $p-n-p$ ) is likely to prove satisfactory regardless of type, function, operating frequency or power level.

## GROUP SUBSTITUTIONS

Silicon transistors may often be substituted for germanium transistors provided that both are $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$ or $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}$ and the conditions (a) to (d) are satisfied. It may be necessary to increase the base

or emitter bias somewhat, unless the operating point is far removed from cut-off. because of the threshold effect manifested by silicon transistors only.

If germanium transistors satisfying conditions (a) to (d) are substituted for specified silicon types the range of temperatures over which the equipment will work satisfactorily becomes more limited. This reduction of operating temperature range may be small and tolerable if single stages are involved or several stages with RC-coupling.

But if a germanium transistor is substituted for a. specified silicon transistor in an early stage of a d.c.-coupled amplifier chain then the increased drift with temperature will generally be intolerable, since the shift of operating point in the substituted stage is amplified through all stibsequent d.c.-coupled stages. In d.c.-coupled stages amplification of the leakage current of a germanium transistor may even block the final stage at all temperatures, so that the substitution is completely ruled out.

It is theoretically possible in a piece of equipment to replace all $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$ transistors with all $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$-p transistors, or vice versa, provided the substitutes satisfy the conditions (a) to (d) and have simular characteristics in other significant respects. It is then only necessary to reverse the power supply polarity and all electrolytics and other polarity dependent components.

It is easier to use $n-p-n$ transistors in hybrid circuitry employing valves, since the positive collector supply may be obtained through large dropper resistors connected to the main h.t. supply. A transistor is not damaged when the collector circuit is taken to the positive h.t. line of several hundred volts through a sufficiently high resistor to limit the collector current to the required operating value and to produce a suitable voltage drop to the collector.


Other protective measures are not in general required. Since only a negligibly small collector voltage is required in relation to the full h.t. voltage the collector dropper resistor must drop virtually the entire h.t. voltage, so that it will have to have a value of $E / \mathrm{Ik} \Omega$ where $E$ is the h.t. voltage and I- the desired transistor collector current in mA .

## LEAKAGE CURRENT AND THRESHOLD

The conditions for transistor substitutions chiefly refer to operating conditions reasonably remote from the cut-off points. Any stage which operates near collector current cut-oft may be more critical and may rule out interchange of silicon and germanium types because of their rather different cut-off behaviour,
Cross-over distortion of push-pull stages
operating in Class $\mathbf{B}$ is often bad enough for germanium transistors but it can be intolerable with silicon transistors which are unsatisfactory in any other linear power stages but Class A pushpull circuits or in pulse-width modulated audio amplifiers where the output stage transistors merely function as switches irrespective of their transfer characteristics.

If a germanium transistor is connected with the base strapped to the emitter as in Fig. 12c a sensitive meter M in the collector circuit will show a current ranging from $1-2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ with small transistors up to 1 mA or so for power transistors. If the base is disconnected (open-circuit) this current will generally be even greater, as much as ten times; even though no base bias is being applied to "open" the emitter and collector circuits.
This leakage current has an enormous positive temperature coefficient and cannot be controlled via the base electrode in the normal manner. It may even already double due to the slight heating obtained by gripping the body of the transistor firmly between the fingertips.

## SILICON TRANSISTORS

Silicon transistors also manifest a leakage current having the same qualitative properties. But the magnitudes are generally at least a thousand times smaller than for similar germanium transistors under similar conditions, so that for many practical purposes silicon transistors have no significant leakage current! This explains why silicon transistors are more satisfactory for equipment subject to high or fluctuating temperatures. All other transistor characteristics are much less dependent upon temperature.

Silicon transistors (whether n-p-n or p-n-p) also differ in that they manifest a threshold effect not shown by germanium transistors. Due to the significant leakage current of germanium transistors thei meter in Fig. 12 (d) and (e) will show a small deflection, even when the base bias potentiometer slider is at the emitter end.
The slightest movement of the slider towards the collector end immediately increases the collector current, which may be in part due to a rise of leakage current with the increased base-toemitter resistance but is in part due to true coilector current control through the base.

Controllable collector current commences virtually immediately any base bias is applied to a germanium transistor. If now silicon transistors are used in Fig. 12 (d) and (e) the meter shows no current when the base bias slider is at the emitter end, since leakage current is insignificant for silicon transistors.
If the slider is now gradually moved in the direction of the collector, collector current still does not commence. Only when the applied base bias has reached about 0.5 V does collector current commence in the normal manner. At 0.55 V , say, collector current can already be very heavy, i.e. this cut-on threshold of about half a volt is usually quite sharp and typical of silicon transistors.
It permits a number of triggered circuits with silicon transistors which would be awkward or
impossible with germanium transistors, whilst, on the other hand, several germanium transistor circuits which would be disturbed by this threshold are not directly substitutable with silicon transistors.

## ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES

The essential differences between silicon and germanium transistors are thus seen to lie in the heavy leakage current shown only by germanium transistors and in the base threshold effect shown only by .silicon transistors.

An important field of application of silieon transistors is in circuits of very high input impedance, up to some dozens of megohms being easily achieved with commonly available types. Due to the significant leakage current of all germanium transistors, which acts to reduce the input impedance of the circuit, it is not possible to substitute germanium transistors for silicon transistors specified for high-impedance stages, even if all other data is similar and there are no excessive temperature fluctuations to be reckoned with.

## SEMICONDUCTOR DIODES

Fig. 13 shows the equivalent circuit of a semiconductor diode. D is the ideal diode with the "wanted" properties for the usual rectifier applications with all the virtual components which make the actual diode differ from an ideal diode depicted externally. Some of these virtual components are made use of in the various subsidiary uses of semiconductor diodes.

The ideal diode D is assumed to be a perfect conductor of zero resistance in the forward direction (anode positive to cathode) and a perfect insulator of zero capacitance in the reverse direction (anode negative to cathode) however large the applied inverse voltage may be.

An actual diode is not a perfect conductor in the forward direction but manifests a small series resistance represented by Rs. In the reverse direction an actual diode will not withstand infinitely large voltages. Above a certain peak inverse voltage the diode commences to conduct again.


Fig. 13: Equivalent circuit of any semiconductor diode.

This is depicted by the ideal inverse diode Di (which again has perfect diode characteristics) in series with a virtual battery whose e.m.f. is Vz and whose internal impedance is Rz . Vz is the peak inverse voltage of the diode beyond which it commences to draw inverse current. Finally, all actual diodes manifest a barrier layer capacitance VCi when cut off.

This is depicted in Fig. 13 as a variable capacitor because it depends strongly upon the magnitude of the applied inverse voltage. In general the barrier layer capacitance is reduced when the inverse voltage is increased and vice versa.

All semiconductor diodes manifest all the above-mentioned properties. Types which are specially manufactured to enhance the properties of Di and Vz , i.e. which can be run continuously under conditions of significant inverse current without damage and for which Rz is particularly small are called zener diodes. Vz is then spoken of as the zener voltage and $R z$ is the differential zener resistance.

Types which enhance the properties of VCi are called capacitance diodes or varicap diodes; they permit a smooth control of VCi over a useful range of inverse voltages. Capacitance diodes are frequently employed as tuning correction components across the local oscillator tuned circuits for a.f.c. circuits in modern television and v.h.f. radio receivers.

Other diodes whose principal exploited characteristics are $D$ and $R s$ constitute the general rectifier group, including r.f. detectors, pulse circuit diodes and true power rectifiers.

## DIODE SUBSTITUTIONS

The above generalised description of diode properties should permit many substitutions which one might not otherwise think of. For example, any zener diode can be used as an ordinary rectifier if the zener voltage is treated as being the absolute maximum permissible peak inverse voltage. Some ordinary diodes are usable as zener diodes by applying a voltage higher than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{z}}$ through a suitable high-value series resistor to limit the resulting inverse current to very low values.

The reason why many small rectifier class
diodes make quite unsatisfactory zener diodes is because their $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{z}}$ is rather large, so that even very small inverse currents lead to considerable power dissipation in the diode in excess of the ratings. Otherwise there is no fundamental objection to using a rectifier diode in this manner; it is not usually a voltage above the peak inverse rating that damages a diode but rather burn-out due to excessive power dissipation if the resulting inverse current is not limited.

Diodes specially designed as efficient zener diodes have very low values of $R z$, so that considerable inverse currents can be drawn (zener currents) without destruction of the diode. In the forward direction, with anode positive to cathode, any zener diode behaves as an ordinary rectifier diode, i.e. it conducts efficiently.

Turning to uses of VCl , possibilities of intertype substitution are much greater, since the dependence of the barrier layer capacitance upon the applied inverse voltage is a very markked property of nearly all small silicon and germanium detector diodes. If a specified "capacitance diode" is unobtainable look up in the tables any small detector diode listed as having about the same barrier layer capacitance at a simpler inverse (cut-off) operating point and able to withstand the maximum inverse operating voltage arising in the circuit position in question.

When it is desired to substitute diodes of similar application as stated by the makers, compare the salient data given in the tables, i.e. the listed values for the virtual components shown in Fig. 13 and the limiting voltage and current ratings.

Even if one or more characteristics of the envisaged substitute diode differ widely from the original specification this need not necessarily rule out the substitution. For example, it is quite in order to substitute a diode with much greater VCi in a low-impedance audio frequency circuit, but such a substitution would be ruled out in v.h.f. circuitry or in any other stage where stray capacitances are important.

Always observe that the maximum voltage and current ratings in both directions of conduction are at least as great as the intended operating conditions.

CONCLUDED NEXT MONTH

## Is your TV really safe?

You can find out by reading this month's Practical Television -and you can also find a wealth of other articles, such as
$\star$ WIDEBAND VHF AMPLIFIER-full constructional details.
$\star$ TELEVISION BANDWIDTH
$\star$ ARTICLES ON TV SERVICING AND TV DX

* AND MORE!



## A UNIT-CONSTRUCTED RECEIVI

IWHE unit to be described was constructed very cheaply, and no originality is claimed for the design, in fact the i.f. strip is based on the PW Everest Tuner (June 1962, Practical Wreless), and the audio amplifier is taken from an old TV circuit, as were many of the other components for the i.f. section. The power supply was constructed from an old radio transformer, and a TV metal rectifier. The complete unit comprises three main parts: (1) the prebuilt "front end", (2) the i.f. amplifier and discriminator, (3) the audio amplifier and power supply.

The front end can be obtained complete from Henry's Radio Ltd., 303 Edgware Road, W.2:, who identify it as a VHF FM tuning heart FMA IU3. The price is $15 /-$ plus $6 / 6$ for the ECC85. Actually, the circuit was designed for a UCC85 ( $0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~A}$ heater for series operation) but an ECC85 is used instead ( 6.3 V heater). No modifications are, however, required to the tuning "heart", simply plug the ECC85 straight in.

## I.F. Amplifier and Detector

It must be pointed out at this stage that this circuit was chosen simply because it was known that its performance was quite good and capable of very good reproduction. Denco ready wound i.f.t.'s and discriminator are however used to ease construction. The layout shown should be adhered to.

The phase discriminator stage, often referred to as a "Foster-Seeley", gives a better hi-fi performance than the more common ratio detector.

## Audio Amplifier and Power Supply

Before describing the audio stage used in this design, it will be as well to describe the reasons for choosing the design chosen. The impetus to build an f.m. receiver came from the desire to record certain BBC transmissions. For the sake of completeness an audio stage was added for normal use, but to get the best results a rather more


Fig. I: Circuit diagram of the i.f., detector and oudio stages of the f.m. receiver. The numbered connections ot the input end are token to the tuning heart.

## Iquit FM TUIER

## WITH PRE-BUILT FRONT END



Fig. 2: View of the completely assembled receiver, as seen from the top, showing the location of major components and the connection of the three individual units.
sophisticated power amplifier is required. It will be found, however, that if a good speaker (in a reasonable enclosure) is used, the resulting quality from the ECL80 stage is surprisingly good.

Obviously this very simple design could be omitted or changed to suit the constructors individual requirements. The ECL80 and output transformer were rescued from an old TV. The layout is not critical, although the output transformer should be situated at right angles to the smoothing choke. One half of an $250-0-250 \mathrm{~V}$ mains transformer is half wave rectified, the smoothing provided is as shown.

## Layout and Cabinet

In the prototype the three individual chassis were all bolted to a $16 s . w . g$. aluminium face plate. The whole thing was mounted in a wooden cabinet with a perspex front plate. No tuning dial was incorporated as the stations can easily be found and drift is negligible after the initial warm-up period. It is worthwhile porinting out that drift is mainly associated with the temperature changes on warm-up, therefore the cabinet should allow a free-flow of air in order to minimize this effect.

It is possible to get results of a kind with tuning by ear, but use of a stable alignment oscillator is necessary if the best performance is required.

Better still, the use of a wobbulator and oscilloscope makes alignment a positive joy! However, the majority of constructors do not possess this type of equipment, and therefore a simpler method using a signal generator and a multirange meter will be described. This method gives quite good results, as long as the alignment instructions are carefully followed.

## Alignment

The first thing is to check for h.t. line for shorts. If o.k. then switch on and check that h.t. is present and that the heaters are on. The alignment procedure is as follows-
1 With aerial disconnected, the signal generator is set to $10.7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, r.f. only, and the signal injected between the control grid of V2 and chassis.
2. The voltmeter is connected between point A (Fig. 1) and earth.
3 Increase the signal generator output until a reading is obtained on the meter.
4 Adjust cores of i.f.t. 2 to obtain maximum reading on the meter, then i.f.t. 1 for maximum reading, reducing the input signal as the reading increases.
5 The cores should then be adjusted so that the meter reading stays sensibly constant as
-continued over
the signal generator is swept from 10.6 to $10.8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, whilst outside this band the reading should drop sharply.
Now connect the meter between point $B$ and earth with the signal generator set to $10 \cdot 7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$.

7 If the reading is of the wrong polarity reverse the meter connection.
8 Adjust i.f.t. 3 (discriminator) primary core for maximum reading.
9 Adjust the secondary core for zero reading, continue turning the core in the same


Fig. 3: Underside view of the audio amplifier and power supply unit, showing component layout.

| COMPONENTS LIST |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Resistors: | CIS $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathrm{Ri} 56 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \mathrm{R} 1247 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | C16 $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}\} 350 \mathrm{~V}$ Electrolytic |
| R2 $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \mathrm{R} 134.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | CI7 50 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ |
| R3 82, R14 47k $\Omega$ | Cl8 1000 pF ceramic |
| R4 $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \mathrm{R} / 51 \mathrm{l} \Omega$ | Cl9 2000pF ceramic |
| R5 $150 \Omega$ R16 $680 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | C20 2000pF ceramic |
| R6 $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad$ R17 150 $\Omega$ | C21 1000pF ceramic |
| R7 10k $\Omega$ R18 $220 \Omega$ | C22 100pF silver mica |
| R8 $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ R19 10k $\Omega$ | Valves: |
| R9 100k $\Omega$ ( Matched R20 $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega 3 \mathrm{~W}$ | VI (For 'Tuner Heart') ECC85 V4 EF80 |
| R10 100k 3 \} to 1\% R21 50, IW | V2 EF80 V5 EB91 |
| RII $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ VRI $0.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ Pot. | V3 EF80 V6 ECL80 |
| All $\frac{1}{2}$ Watt $10 \%$ unless otherwise stated. | Inductors: <br> I.F.T.I Ift. II/I0.77 |
| Capacitors: | I.F.T. 2 Ift. 11/10.7 $\}$ Denco (Clacton) Led. |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cl } & 1000 \mathrm{pF} \text { ceramic } \\ \text { C2 } \\ \text { ce }\end{array}$ | I.F.T. 3 PDT 1/10.7 |
| C2 2000 pF ceramic | Tuning Unit |
| C4 1000 pF ceramic | FMAlU3 f.m. tuning 'heart' |
| C5 1000 pF ceramic | Henry's Radio Ltd. |
| C6 1000 pF ceramic | Miscellaneous: |
| C7 1000pF ceramic | MRI: Any 250 V type capable of giving at least |
| C8 $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ paper 350 V working | 50 mA . 4 B9A valve bases. B7G valve base with |
| C9 180pF $10 \%$ silver mica | skirt and can. Coax sockets. Wander Plug Sockets. |
| Cl0 1000pF $10 \%$ silver mica | D.P. Toggle Switch. I Panel indicator lamp. I |
| CIII $8 \mu \mathrm{~F} 350 \mathrm{~V}$ Electrolytic | fuseholder. 18 s.w.g. Aluminium for chassis, etc. |
| $\mathrm{C} 12100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | TI Speaker transformer to suit ECL80. T2 Mains |
| Cl3 0.01 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ paper 350 V |  |
| $\mathrm{C} / 40.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ paper 350 V | 10 Henry Choke. |

direction and the meter reading should go beyond zero. Reverse meter leads to check this. Now readjust secondary core for slight reading (approximately 0.5 V ) above zero.
10 Repeat step 8.
11 Readjust the secondary core to zero.
This completes the i.f. and discriminator alignment.

12 An aerial should now be connected (a 5 ft . loft mounted dipole with a $75 \Omega$ coax feeder is ideal), and the tuning control slowly scanned to pick up the three BBC stations. The tuning heart should require no tuning, but a little trimming on the dust cores and trimmers should soon bring in the stations long and clear with little distortion.

Fig. 4: Underside wiring diagram of the i.f. unit, showing connections to the tuner unit.


## A CONTROL NOTE ON THE HAWAIIAN GUITAR

## (Described in the June and July issues)

## by I. J. Kampel

The control circuit of the Hawaiian Guitar, as shown on the original blueprint, was specifically designed for use with low output amplifiers or low sensitivity amplifiers. As will be seen the output is taken from a potential divider network, only 5 K out of a total of 73 K being tapped for gain control. The reason for this was that less output than that given by this network would never be required in the above circumstances. If, however, you have a good amplifier, with a reasonably nigh input sensitivity (minimum is 500 mV approx), the output, let us say, in excess of about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ watts, then full control will not be experiençed, and gain control must cover total resistance from Tr 3 collector line to ground, allowing output to be cut right off, where previously there was a minimum level of cut off.

If, therefore, any readers have built the guitar and found that no control is obtained from the control circuit, then the circuit adaption below,
should be made. Note there is also a different method of tone control which is more effective and subtle than the previous method.

Note that there are some component value changes, but there is no change to the Veroboard pre-amp itself. Join C4 to board at G7 by a wire, this component flying by pot.


## Competent Constructors

I have followed closely the criticisms of my letter in the May issue of Practical WireLESS. If those people who wrote them are a cross-section of the constructors today, I am horrified. It just typifies the state of apathy that exists now amongst certain sections of constructors.

Surely the attitude, "if it works, it will do" cannot be tolerated. With the present rate of development in the electronics industry, it seems unbelievable that "home electronics" should stamnate.

I can see that with the present rate of development, the transistor (r.ever mind the valve), in the canned form as we know it now, will be obsolete within ten years. So why do we have to get bogged down with components and equipment designed over 25 years ago. Let's see a little life and vitality amongst the readers with a keen eye on the future, not the past.

Finally, in reply to H . T. Kitchen's letter in the August issue. The answer to your problem is, cost of operation, speed of operation, performance at high speeds and availability of spares.
R. A. Packer.

> Sevenoaks, Kent.

## C.W. Standards

I AM writing with reference to F. Taylor's letter on C.W. Standards (Practical Wirelesss, August, 1965).

In my opinion, any person (ex-W.T. Operator or not) who is incapable of memorising a few simple formulae, does not deserve his ticket.-I say this of course, with all due respect.

Mr. Taylor mentions several lads of 16 years who have passed the necessary tests but still do not meet the present-day standards. Obviously, this cannot be true; if they had the ability to pass the R.A.E. and the Morse test, then they must know how to operate both the key and their equipment.

One last point: "speed is not important, quality is !" C. Walker.

Woodhouse Park, Manchester, 22.

## NEWS AND..

## DIRECTION FINDERS. FOR KOREAN FISHERMEN

Ten new Korean deep-sea fishing vessels now under construction in France will be fitted with Raytheon automatic direction finders.

The electronic navigational aids cover the marine and aviation beacon bands, the consolan band and the standard broadcast band, together with marine communications frequencies. The Raytheon model 358 direction finders can be used to take a rapid round of bearings to pinpoint a vessel's position or they can be used to conitinuously "home" on the radio signal of another vessel or radio beacon at a distant port.


## NEW HOME RADIO CATALOGUE

Home Radio (Mitcham) Ltd., have recently published a new 1965 edition of their comprehensive catalogue. It comprises 200 pages and is fully illustrated, covering a very wide range of electronic components and equipment.

Coil formers, crystals, slow-motion drives, plugis, communicotions receivers, panel lights, insulators, microphones and hi-fi amplifiers are but a few of the items listed.

A wide range of valves and transistors with their prices is given in the No. I Catalogue Supplement which is free with the cotalogue.

Copies may be obtained for 7s. 6d. plus Is. post and packing, and every copy contains 5 coupons each worth 1 s . when used as directed.-Home Radio Ltd., 187 London Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

## CUTTER AND WIRE STRIPPER

Multicore Solders Ltd., of Hemel Hempstead, Herts., announce a new addition to their range of accessories. It is the Bib Model 8 Wire Stripper and Cutter.

Model 8 if fitted with a selector gauge which can be preset for any s.w.g. between 12 and 26. Retail price is 7 s .6 d .

## 篤教 <br> c o M N ENT

## TV PICTURES FROM MARS

Pictures of the surface of the planet Mars, taken by the Mariner IV spacecraft in july were transmitted 134 million miles back to Earth by a low transmitter using binary digital coding. Owing to the sinal/noise ratio limitations, the TV pictures, generated at a high information rate of $10,700 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$. were recorded firstly on magnetic tape then played back for transmission to earth at a slow rate of $8.33 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$. Consequently, a picture generated in less than a minute required nearly 8 hours to transmic to earth.

Each transmitted picture was composed of 40,000 elements arranged in 200 lines. The tonal scale of the picture from black to white was quantized into 63 levels and the level for each element was transmitted to Earth by a 6 bit code.

## POWER FROM LASER BEAMS

Devices which have to operate in situations which do not allow the use of electric cables, i.e. in nuclear reactors can now be powered by the use of laser beams. This is a new technique developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the USA.

A laser beam, produced by stimulated emission in a gallium arsenide $p-n$ junction, is directed at the remote apparatus, where the light energy is converted back into electrical energy by a gallium arsenide photodiode. The electric current resulting from this is then used to power the apparatus.

MULLARD SILIGON BRIDGE RECTIFIER


Complementary to the recently introduced Mullard harmonious range of audio transistors this new silicon bridge rectifier, type BY122, is intended for use in the power supply sections of mains-operated equipment.

It is rated for an r.m.s. input voltage of 42 V and gives a rectified output of up to 50 V at a current of 0.5 A .

The BY/ 22 measured only $12 \times 10 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ and has an insulated plastic encapsulation.

It's Not Too Hard If You Try
From time to time I read in your correspondence columns the groans of those would-be amateur operators who want things the easy way-i.e. no examination.

Last September and, in complete ignorance of everything relating to the transmitting side of radio, I decided to read for the R.A.E. This I sat on May 7th last, and I am the very pleased (and very surprised possessor of a pass-ship.

You will probably ask, "What's so unusual about that?" To which I must reply "Nothing except that next birthday I shall be 63 and due for the scrapheap two years afterwards!"

I feel that if types like myself can succeed, the modern youngster should float through the exam with ease. Let them take heart and "have a go". They will find it not too difficult if they are prepared to work.

For myself-now for the Morse test and an Amateure (sound) licence $\mathbf{A}$.
R. S. Welford.

Sunbury-on-Thamea,
Middlesex

## Correspondents

I would like to hear frome readers, in any country, whe have an interest in radio and television. I will answer all letters received.
S. A. Ariyasena,

Sirisewana,<br>Nawagamuwz, W.P Ranala, Ceylon

I would like to hear from readers in Great Britain or any other country who have an interest in short wave listening and who are of my own age (14). I will promptly reply to all letters received.
G. Newstead.

> 40 Kenilworth Court
> Warwick Road
> Coventry
> Warwickshire

I would like to correspond with other radio enthusiasts of my own age (13).
Edward Tweedly.
27 Orchard View Drive,
Kirkfieldbank,
Lanark, Scotland.

# TAPE TAPE TAPE TERMINOLOGY TAPE 

by H. W: Hellyer

## MODULATION.

The variation of magnetism on the tape produced by the application of signals.

## MODULATION INDICATOR

There are three principal types, (a) neon, (b) magic-eye and (c) meter. Type (a) uses the striking voltage of a neon to indicate peaks and/or the preset "normal" modulation level. Type (b) has a number of variations of display but fundamentally is as described above (see Magic Eye). As the electron beam is virtually inertialess and the signals are applied via a rectifier to a control electrode, this device responds to modulation peaks, and is quick responding.

Meters take three main forms, (a) average-level indicators, (b) VU meters and (c) PPM meters. (a) is simply an ordinary meter fed by a bridge rectifier, and is sluggish in action. Having no advantage over the magic eye, which is also cheaper, it is now seldom used.

The VU or Volume-Unit meter is widely used in the U.S.A. and has been incorporated in a number of semi-professional tape recorders in this country. It has a long-term response to signals of varying waveform, and the associated circuitry is designed to give a slow indication, which is simple to measure but which does not respond readily to peaks.

PPM or Peak-Programme meters are most widely used professionally, having a fast rise-time to signal peaks and a slow falling-off. The expense of the movement and associated circuitry makes them little used by manufacturers of medium-priced machines.
Meters used for the above three applications are almost invariably moving-coil.

## MODULATION NOISE

The granular nature of the tape coating can give rise to very small variations of flux which cause signal variations. This is also aocentuated by poorly demagnetised tape, and should be checked by playing through an unmodulated tape and measuring the output level compared with that from a measured signal.

Modulation noise should be below $40-50 \mathrm{~dB}$ that of the signal with general purpose tape. In
bad cases this noise is heard as a "hiss". It is most annoying in the mid-aural range ( 1 to $5 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ).

## MONITORING

Sampling the signal being recorded fand in certain cases, while being replayed). Method employed in cheaper domestic machines is a simple socket, usually marked "Hi-Z Output" or "Monitor", connected via a limiting resistor to a signal point just prior to the feed to the recording head.

A more effective method is the sampling of the recorded signal by means of a second replay head, (or by switching of the existing separate playback head), this signal being amplified and equalised by a separate amplifier. Better class tape recorders use both methods, employing a Comparator Switch which allows direct comparison of input to the head and output from it.
The term "Monitoring" is sometimes applied to tape position or modulation level indication to demonstrate continuity of the checking process.

## MONAURAL

A term used to indicate single-track recording. Often challenged by hi-fi enthusiasts who object on the grounds it implies "listening with one ear". The term, however, is sufficiently self-explanatory. Monophonic is the preferred description of singlechannel recording.

## MOTORS

Four types of motor are generally employed in tape recording machines, for different purposes.
(1) Shaded-pole. Type of induction motor which is reliable and inexpensive but relatively inefficient. Principal drawback is the effect of a change of loading upon its speed. "Shading" consists of notching the pole face of the stator (four polés being the usual construction) and inserting a copper ring in the notch. This provides a movement of magnetic flux across the pole faces and affects starting. The number of poles determines motor speed. Thus, a four-pole motor (singlephase), used on 50 cycles $/ \mathrm{sec}$ mains supply tends to rotate at $1500 \mathrm{revs} / \mathrm{min}$, while a two-pole shaded motor runs at twice this speed. This type of motor is widely used as a spooling motor, and as a capstan motor on cheaper decks, where light

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(2) Synchronous hysterisis induction motor. Capacitor starting is used and speed depends on the mains supply frequency. More expensive than shaded-pole motors, but more constant with varying loading, and lends itself to "rotating outer case" design, with fixed armature, providing a flywheel effect.
(3) A synchronous or nonsynchronous induction motor. Also a hysteresis type with capacitor start, whose speed depends on loading, making it particularly suitable for spooling purposes but not for capstan drive, where constant speed is required.

Both hysteresis types lend themselves to speed switching and can be reversed. An example of switching for speed variation is shown in Fig. 11.
(4) D.C. Motor. This type is used in battery portables. It is usually series-wound to obtain the necessary high starting torque and needs governing to maintain constancy of speed. Several methods of governing are used including the relatively simple centrifugal switch, directly controlling current, and transistorised control circuits, using the switch as a sensor to control bias to a transistor circuit through which the motor current flows. See Fig. 12.

Principal drawback with d.c. motors is the stringent need for suppression to eliminate noise. Complicated circuits are employed in better-class machines, and the mechanical layout is carefully designed for minimum interference radiation.

A recent German design has been announced, but is not yet in production, eliminating the commutator by using a four-transistor circuit, and thus developing a brushless motor. A high frequency centrifugal transistorised governor is suggested for speed control.

## MOVING COIL MICROPHONE

This is a low-output, low or medium impedance transducer with an omni-directional or cardioid response, according to construction. Its rugged construction makes it particularly suitable for field work, and careful construction can make full use of its fairly wide frequency range. Also known as "Dynamic Microphone". See Microphones.


Fig. 12: D.C. motor control circuit as used in Stuzzi Magnette. Collector current of transistor limits motor current when governor closes, applying base bias. (Battery state indicator is moving coil device with mechanical indication).


Fig. 11: Speed sefection by switching of coils of motor field winding in combinations of series and series-paralle', as used in Grundig TK25 and similar machines.

## MYLAR

Trade name for polyester film based tape. Special features are its strength (compared with previously used paper and acetate materials) and its stability with respect to temperature and humidity. See also Tape.

## MIL

One-thousandth of an inch. Term often used in reference to head gaps, etc.

## MULTIPLAY

Term used to denote crosstrack recording. Signals recorded on one track are re-recorded on another and can be mixed with a previous signal and an incoming signal. The system lends itself to many variations, the mixing process overcoming the inherent re-biasing effect of super-imposition. See Crosstrack and Sound-on-Sound.

## N.A.R.T.B.

The standard used in the U.S.A. Characteristics for tape recording and replay and tape manufacture have been drawn up by the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters (also abbreviated to NAB).

The Magnetic Recording Industry Association (MRIA) has an active committee working on these standards and their correlation with international standards. See Equalisation and Standards.

## NEON INDICATOR

Form of modulation level indicator used in some domestic models. Modulation level can be preset for the indicator to light at overload or extinguish beneath desirable recording level. A combination of these techniques can give an effective visual indication of recording level. See also Modulation indicator.

## NOSE

Unwanted signals. Background noise can be caused by mechanical or electrical defects or faulty tape. It is most troublesome in the mid-frequency region ( 1 to $5 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ ) and is thus difficult to filter out. See also Modulation Noise.
A prevalent cause of noise is a magnetised head and de-gaussing should form a part of regular maintenance of tape recorders.

## OUTPUTS

The output from a tape recorder can take several forms. Domestic machines usually employ loudspeaker output, with extension loudspeaker facilities, for $3-7 \Omega$ and/or $15 \Omega$ impedance matching, and a high impedance output for application to an external amplifier or headphone monitoring. See also Monitoring.
Additional forms of output used with better machines are line output and PA output. Line output nsually provides a signal level of 0.1 to 1 V and matches from $100,000 \Omega$ to $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. Used where
matching to a number of loudspeakers is required.
Cathode follower output allows matching at a lower impedance and with longer cable runs.

PA (public address) line output is a distribution system, usually at medium impedance and with $50-100 \mathrm{~V}$ output, occasionally greater. Higher voltage outputs usually employ separate amplifiers and tapped transformers are used for standard PA output to give distribution over an extensive installation.

## PINCH WHEEL OR ROLLER

Free-running pulley, which may be of rubber, composition or, in rare cases, metal. Used to hold the tape in contact with the revolving capstan spindle to obtain constant speed of tape transport. Adjustment of pinch wheel pressure is sometimes provided and can be important.

Too little pressure causes tape slip and irregular recording or playback., Excessive pressure can cause the tape to "ride", up the capstan, impairing the effective azimuth adjustment, may cause flutter due to back torque of the feed soool in certain machines or wow when the flywheel is belt driven and a certain amount of slip is possible. See also Capstan.


Fig. 13a: Phono socket of simple type, with spring wire contacting plug pin when this is inserted in socket hole. This action pushes the spring A from the contact B, removing the short circuit. Electrical circuit is shown inset.
Fig. 13b: Exploded view of typical phono plug. Spring clamp holds two halves of plastic shell to plug body. Pin is insulated from body.


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Total cost of all parts now only
£3.19.6 P. \& P.

Parts Price List and easy build plans $2 /$ m

## ROAMER SEVEN MkIV

## 6 WAVEBAND PORTABLE OR CAR RADIO

Amazing performance and specification

* Now with PHILCO MICRO-ALLOYR.F. TRANSISTORS

9 stages -7 transistors and 2 diodes
Covers Medium and Long Wave日, Trawler Band and two Short Waves to approz 15 metres. Push-pull output for room filling volume from rich toned heary "Celestion" peaker. Air spaced ganged tuning condenser. Ferrite rod aerial for M \& waved and elescopic aeria for Wavess Real eather-look case wilh gil trim and shoulder and hand straps, Size $9 \times 7 \times 4$
The perfect p̄ortable and the ideal car radio. (Uses PP7 batteries, available anywhere.) Ertra band for easier
 tuning of pirate stations etc.
Total cost of $\{5,19.6$ P. \& P. Parts Price List and parts now only $\mathcal{L}$. 2.0 easy build plans 31.

MELODY SIX


8 stages-6 transistors and 2 diodes
Our latest completely portable tran sistor radio covering medium and long waves. Incorporates pre-tagged circuit board, 3 in . heavy duty speaker, to grade transistor volume control, tuning condenser, wave change slide switch, senaitive Gin. ferrite rod aerial. Pushpull output. Wonderful reception of B.B.C. Home and Light. 208 and many Continental stations. Eandsome
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## NEW ROAMER SIX

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8 stages-6 transistors and 2 diodes
Tisten to stations balf a world away with this 6 wareband portable. Tunable on Medium and Long waves. Trawler band and two Short Waves. Sensitive ferrite rod aerial and telescopic aerial for short wates. Top grade transistors, 3 -inch speaker, hance
 1/6 extra
$\star$ EXTRA BAND FOR EASIER TUNING OF LUX., ETC.
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SPECIAL RADIO EXCHANGE BARGAINS

1. HEADPHONES. Sonotone H.S. 30 High Fidelity Headphones. Made by famous Anuerican manufacturers. Approx. 150 ohms impedance for direct natching into most transistor circuits. BRAND NEW in original sealed curtons. $15 /-$, p. \& p. 1/6. Matching transformers for higher impedance 2/6 extra.

2. IHE SIG-GEN. A versatile Rignal Injector. Something no constractor should be without. This ingenous device generates an andible signal through the Audio and R.F. ranges. With variable output. Telescopic Probe. Pocket size slim line case measures $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$. Complete set of parts with full instructions. 19/6, . a D. 1/6.
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4. 1200 mW TRANSISTOR AUDIO AMPLIFIER. Designed to give high qualter at low cost. This superb amplifier uses 4 transistors including a spechal porer type operating from a 12 -volt battery. Variable pedaice. Heans and including iransistors, pinte chat plans free with printed circui blis,
CYIDOT PERMEABEITY
5. CYLDON PERMEABLITY 2 UNERS By famous manufacturer. Full M.W.
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## FIDELITY PERFORMANCE from the LUSTRAND

The Lustrand microphone is a moving coil, omnidirectional microphone with fidelity performance characteristics. Compact, elegant and weighing only 8 ozs, it is fitted with a stirrup for table standing which is recessed for easy hand use. Can also be supplied for direct use with tape recorders. Full details on request.

## LUSTRAPHONE

the foremost name in microphones Lustraphone Ltd., St. George's Works, Regents Park Road, London, N.W.I.

## BARGAINS FROM <br> BROADWAY ELECTRONICS

TRANSISTORS: AF115, AFI16, AF117, OC170 all at 4/6 ea. OC26 7/6. Mullard RF Packs OC44 two OC45 12/6: AF Packs OC810 two OC81 8/6; OC44 3/6; OC45 3/-; OC71 2/6; OC 2 3/-; OA81 Diode 2/3; ORP12 Light Cell 7/6.
TRANSISTOR ELECTROLYTICS: $1,2,4,5,8,10,16,32,50,100$ mfd. all at 15 volts, $1 / 3$ each.
EARPIECES w1th cord and 3.5 mm plug. 8 ohm magnetic $3 /-$ $250 \mathrm{ohm} 4 /-: 180 \mathrm{ohm}$ magnetic with clip $8 / 6$; Xtal $4 /$-.
GUITAKE PICK-UP complete with olip and screened lead, 12/6. B.M.3. XTAL MIKEE 30/-: table stand for same 9/6.

GARRARD A.T.6. Mono e8.19.6, Stereo s9.5.0. A.T.n. Stereo 88.10.0. Autosilm $£ 5.10 .0$ : Autoslim pick-up arm fitted with Ronette Stereo only 25/-i A. T. 6 shells 6/B; GC8, GC2 cart. with brackets $15 /$ - ea. Motor Board $15 \times 14 i n .12 \mathrm{~mm}$ ply cut out for Garrard or B.S.R. changer: $7 / 6 \mathrm{ea}$.

Cabincts suitable for tape deck, A.T. 6 etc, 18 x 144 x 81 in. covered in red and black Rexine with carrying handle, 8\%/6. Speaker cabinets to match with sloping front to take 12in. speaker. 42/6; to take 10in. speaker, $3 \% / 6$.
The "BLAKE"' $12 i n$. Heavy Duty Cabinct. Size $24 \pm \times 18 \times 91 n$. The Baffe is tin. thick. Plain white wood $83 ;$ covered in Rexine and Vynair $85 /=$; De Luxe model veneered with wood grain Formica and standing on smart 6 in. legs 55 . Please add $10 /$ for carriage.
"HA YDON"' Cabinet. $16 \frac{1}{3} \times 15 \times 7 \mathrm{in}$. Fabric covered, suitable 12 in . speaker 45/-. Postage 7/6.
Vynair speaker cloth 501n. wide 14/- yard,
Rexine leather cloth 50in. wide $10 / 6$ yard (S.A.E. for samples).
NEON PANEL LIGHTS. $240 \%$ A.C. Arcolectric, $2 / 6$ ea. TERMS: C.W.O. or C.O.D.

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 tone, volume and balance controls, 5 stage selector, 2 amplifiers, stereo pre-amp and front escutcheon. With power pack total price. is well under $£ 30$. FM can be added for another $\{12.17 .6$.

## LOOK HOW YOU SAVE

$\begin{array}{lr}5 \text { stage Input Selector } & \text { £2.7.6 } \\ \text { Pre-amp. and vol. control } \\ \text { P1.17.6 }\end{array}$

- Pre-amp. and vol. control $\mathbf{E 1 . 1 7 . 6}$
- 10 watt amp. ( 3 ohms) $\mathbf{4 5 . 1 2 . 6}$

8 10 watt amp. ( 15 ohms) 66.12 .6 - Mains power supply $\in 2.15 .0$

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Fig. 14: Typical polar diagrams. (a) Moving coil microphone, showing virtually omni-directional response at low and mid-frequencies, more directional response at higher frequencies. (b) eardioid response. and (c) figure-of-eight response of ribbon microphone.

## PARALLEL TRACK

Method of recording or replaying two tracks simultaneously, mixing the outputs during replay or using separate amplifiers for special effects.

## PAUSE CONTROL

Device used to move the pressure roller from the capstan temporarily to stop tape drive while leaving the machine in the record or play function. Often associated with auxiliary braking mechanisms. Widely used for editing and in dictation work.

Better-class machines also provide for the temporary inhibition of erase and bias supplies during recording when the Pause Control is operated.

## PERSONAL LISTENING

Method of allowing headphone connection. usually with muting of internal loudspeaker. See also Monitoring.

## PHONO PLUG

Small type of coaxial connector widely used in cheaper machines and found in many of the American models, even of the professional variety.

## PHONO SOCKET

Socket to receive the phono plug. Special feature is often the short-circuiting device used to prevent noise pick-up and imbalance of input stages. See Fig. 13.

## PLINTH

Shallow box-like stand used as a support for a tape deck when this is combined with other equipment.

## POLAR DIAGRAM

With reference to microphones: a curve traced around a microphone when a source of constant sound output moves around so as to produce a constant output from the microphone to its amplifying equipment. In the case of an omni-
directional microphone this curve would be a circle.
A typical moving-coil microphone polat diagram might be heart shaped, i.e. cardioid, and that of a ribbon microphone figure of eight. Polar. diagrams can also be traced for loudspeakers, plotting sound output for constant power.

In all cases the frequency at which the tests were made should be stated. See Fig. 14.

## POLYESTER

A plastic backing widely used in tape production. See also Tape.

## PREAMPLIFIER

Input stage of a tape recorder carefully designed for the best signal-to-noise ratio to handle the very small signass (down to $2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ in a typical machine). Also used to denote the first stage of amplification during playback.

A separate preamplifier, with sometimes an equalisation network and bias supply, is referred to as a tape preamplifier and may be a self-contained unit, often with its own power'supplies. Mixing facilities can also be added.

## PRE-EMPHASIS

Method of boosting the high-frequency content of the signal to be recorded to compensate for head and tape losses. The amount of pre-emphasis is important to preserve correct signal-to-noise ratio. Too much boost will cause overloading, requiring reduction of the modulation level and hence a poor $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio.

See also Equalisation. Known also (principally in the U.S.A.) as pre-equalisation.

In practice some measure of low-frequency boost may also be employed in the recording process to reduce the effect of hum pick-up, which would be increased if full low-frequency boost was applied during playback.

A tape recorded with no low-frequency boost (as on many professional machines) and replayed on a domestic machine would sound shrill and lacking in bass. Hence the need for common equalisation standards-still, we regret, being negotiated.

## TO BE CONTINUED



# No. 14 <br> On turning Pro. 

EACH month, the Editor receives letters from eager readers who want to turn pro. This looks an easy way to earn a living, as well as being fun. Let's throw up the nine-till-five clerkery and join the telly-boys: rat-race.

Before telling the boss what you think of him and rushing home to pack your toolbox, take a few words of well-meant advice from one who has spent Gis working life in the dubious field of radio service Dubious, for it attracts to its ranks numbers of: get-rich-quick 'amateurs (or worse, tax-evading, part-time professionals.

First the pros. It is true that there is a great deal of pleasure in doing a job that awakes your interest. And in certain sectors of the trade there are fairly good rewards. The "perks" vary from an monlimited use of the firm's van to useful discounts on radio, electrical and audio goods. Except with firms that are hardly worth working for, there is no rigid timekeeping for the field engineer: no clocking lon and off And the nature of the work usually ensures that there'll be plenty of overtime.

But the cons can outweigh the pros. That last point, overtime for example. In most trades it is possible to reckon on a few bours regularly. 'Service work


TTelling the boss what you think of bim.
means that we are at the beck and call of a demanding public. Sets have a habit of breaking down just as we are locking up the workshop. The telephone becomes a hated incubus. The clock is a hard taskmaster.

It is all very fine whiling away a wet Saturday on Uncle George's pre-war special, but hardly economic if you reckon the true worth of your labour. And in business it is labour charges that make the radio service bills so provocatips to those types that dash off protests to the Editors of local papers.

Further: Uncle George, as he tips you a packet of fags, congratulates you on getting the old set going. In the cold world of business, it is more likely that the customer will sniff disparagingly because the quality of the programme does not satisfy his taste. This is part of a wellknown "customer-ploy"; preparing the ground for a delaying action when the invoice is submitted.

There are various return volleys that come under the general heading of "Servicemanship" and need not occupy us here. What will occupy us, painfully, is the difficulty in dealing with sets we've never even heard of and for which neither service information nor spares may be available.

While it is possible, privately, to turn down work of this nature, it becomes harder when the bloke with the dubious Oriental receiver is also your best customer for light fittings, or has just had his Neo-Regency Super Stereo-Gram repaired.

The problem of obtaining spares is made worse when the set we are doing is a well-known make, but the manufacturer, for reasons of his own, fails to fulfil your urgent order. He'll ignore your letters and make vague promises over the telephone. But just you try doing the same to your customer.


Doing a job that awakes your interest.
"What! A fourpenny knob for a Popular Ten", he will protest. "You should keep such things in stock." Useless to argue that if you kept spare knobs for all the sets you handle your: capital would be tied up and you'd have difficulty opening the storeroom
And this business of stock supplies brings me to one of my pet aversions. This is the practice of service engineers doing a few jobs in their spare time. From any point of view, it is sheer dishonesty. They pay no tax on the income thus derived, often they make use of their employer's vehicle and test gear, and there are often doubts about the source of the spares they use.

I've nothing against what a colleague in the trade calls "the kitchen-table amateur". Although he sneers, it is obvious that many of us who spend our time servicing also enjoy pottering in our spare time-usually with some special aspect, such as hi-fi work, ham radio or closed-circuit TV. It is one of the reasons that so many professionals read Practical Wireless; for the type of helpful article they would never find in their trade magazines.

Even if they do pretend that they only came across the copy by accident, and had nothing better to do than read it!

## MAINS POWER PACK

 Designed to operate transistor mets and volts ior up to 500 mat (class $B$ working). Takes the place of nny of the following batteries: PP1-PP3-PP4-PPB-PP7.PP9 and others, Kit comprises: wains transformerrectifier. gnabothing and load resistor 5000 andtructions , and anip zener diode and 3/- post.

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Transistor ferrite rod aerial with medium and long wave coils. with circult, $\rightarrow 7 / 6$. Oncillator Coil and set of 3 IF F. transformers for transistor set with circuit, $12 / 6$. Tuning Midget Sin. P.M. Loudepesket $3 \mathrm{ohm} 12 / 6$.
Midget $208 \mathrm{pF}+176 \mathrm{pF}$ two-gang Tuning Condenser with trimmers, for transistor set Price $9 /$ -
Push-Pull Transformer. Sab-miziature $8 / 6$, dielextric ding spindie Condenser. Soljd Cryatal set, with spindle tapped 6 B4ar or 46 Sets (Receiver/Transmitter paek set). Unused sets complete exccpt por crystals. Packed with parts and easily rebuildable into

## Waterproof Héater Wire 16 yds. length 70 watts, self regulating temperature control, 10/=, post free.

Mains Transformer $260-0-250$ at 80 mA , 6.3 volts, 5 a (normal mains inpuț), 12/6 each Carriage $2 / 6$.
Ontpnt Transiormer- Standard pentode matching type, $3 / 6$ each. $36 /-$ per doz. Slide Stitch. Sub-miniature but updt, 2/each, 18/- per doz.
other gear, $19 / 6$ eacb. Post $3 /$ -
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5 amp. $9 / 6$.
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Philids Trimmers- $0.30 \mathrm{pF} 1 /-$ ea., $9 / \mathrm{m}$ doz. Tas Panels. Ideal for constructors. experimental circults, eto. 3 of each oi'lo different ypes, 5/-.
Slydlok Panel Mounting Fused with carrier, 5 amp., 2/- each. 10 amp., $2 / 6$ each.
4 Mag. Potentiometer. Sealed type by Morganite, among the best ever made. Staudard $\ddagger$ spindle lin. long $6 /-$ dozen. 100 K . ditto, $6 /-\mathrm{doz}$. meg. ditto. 6/- doz. 100 K , ditto, $5 / 6$ dozen. $00 \mathrm{~K}, 5 /-$ dozen. MU Metal Screen for American 5, CP1 etc 10/6 pair in VCR97 and otber 6in. tubes, $1 /$ complete. Ditto ror 2 -3in. tube, $5 /=$ Electric Lo
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 optical systems ean be
used as lens for TV camers-light cell atc. (details supplied). The binoculars form part of the army night driving (Tabby) equipment. Cbey are unuged and believed to be in good working order, but sold without a guarantec. Price 22.17 .6 plus 10/-carrisge and insurance.
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- transistors including " two in push-pull input for crystal of magnetic miorophone or pick-up-feed back loopssensitivity $5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{v}$.


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motors, is completely wortable and is leatififully styled and look like a good tape recorder. Among ts many good reatures is a switch on the microphone to stop and start the tapes a very userul feature ior rou whez atock takine, etc. Other points are twin track recording 40 mins. with normai tapes, standard batteries. Although originally sold at £16.18.0 we are able this monih to offer for only 27.19.6 plus $5 /-$ post and insurance. Brand new and complete with microphone, batteries, tape and spools, nothing else to buy DON'T MiAN THIS ABAZINE OFFER.

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Type 'A' 15 amp for controlling room heaters, preinter bnob cuickiy adfustable from for pointer knob quickiy adjustable from 30/mounting, 5/-. p post. Suitgble box for wall Type ' $B$ ' 15 ainp. This is a
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> OZONE OUTFIT-for removing smella and general $y$ improving any oppressive atmosphe:e. Kit cons.sts of Philipg bor, $1 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{B}$ plus $3 / 6$ postage and insurance.
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## Add-on B.F.O.

FOR TRANSISTOR S.W. SETS

by A. J. McEvoy, B.Sc.

THE transistor has by now secured its position in the short-wave field and increasing numbers of kits and commercial sets feature some coverage below $1.6 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$.

However, some owners, especially those with an interest in amateur transmissions, will be frustrated 10 find that their new portables, while very satisfactory for a.m. transmissions, are incapable of reproducing s.s.b. or c.w. signals.

This is because when tuned to a c,w. signal the i.f. stages of the receiver are passing an unmodulated waveform, i.e. a sine wave of constant amplitude. It follows that the diode detector, which responds to variations in amplitude, will not produce an audio signal.

## SSB and CW

On s.s.b. an asymmetrical i.f. signal is passed to the detector, so that the output from it is unintelligible. The device to be described enables both these modes of transmission to be resolved.

On c.w. it injects into an i.f. stage a sine wave at a frequency a little removed from the i.f. Trequency: the two waves beat and, since the frequency dfference is small, this beat frequency will lie in the audio range. The detector functions as usual and an audio tone is heard reproducing the Morse signal transmitted.

On. s.s.b. a sine wave is injected at such a frequency as to replace the missing sideband; the


Fig. I (above): Circuit diagram of the b.f.o. unit.
Fig. 2 (right): Wiring of the unit on the paxolin board.
resulting waveform appears symmetrical to the detector, so the audio signal is faithfully reproduced.
Obviously what is required is an oscillator whose frequency can be varied within close limits about the i.f. frequency of the set. Further, it must fit in the little space available in a portable receiver and for obvious reasons the current drain must be low. The unit finally produced fulfils these conditions, measuring only $\frac{7}{8} \mathrm{in}$. $x \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. $\times \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}$. and drawing 1 ma. at 6 V .

## Construction

The unit is built around an i.f. transformer (in the prototype one supplied by Eagle Products in their type H402 coil kit, but any miniature type for transistor use will do) which provides a circuit tuned to the desired frequency and a coupling winding for feedback.

Most b.f.o.s use a variable capacitor to control their frequency but in this case, aside from considerations of hand capacitance and "strays". this was ruled out by lack of space. Instead, using the fact that the capacitance of a semiconductor diode varies with the potential across it, a potentiometer is used as frequency control.

The unit is constructed on a piece of paxolin $\frac{7}{8} \mathrm{in}$.

$x \frac{3}{8}$ in. Holes for the components are drilled as in Fig. 2 and the components mounted. Connections are made on the reverse side of the board, using the leads of the components, and the wires for the power supply and the frequency control soldered in. Note the polarity of the diode-it is reverse biased-otherwise both it and the transistor may be damaged.

## Fitting

The unit is now ready to be mounted in the receiver. The positive line is earthed, as is usual in transistor circuitry, and the negative line taken to a convenient point on the decoupled negative: line on the set, i.e. the section supplying the current for the i.f. stages; this avoids cross-modulation by the audio stage.

The frequency control is mounted at a convenient point on the front panel of the set; the length of the wires required does not matter, since none of them is at signal frequency. The switch on the control is connected between the b.f.o. and the power supply and so switches the unit off when not required.

## Adjustments

The set is now switched on and a station tuned in. If the b.f.o. is switched on and the frequency icontrol rotated a whistle should be heard, dropping in pitch to a minimum, then rising again. The core of the oscillator coil is set so that the

minimum occurs at the centre of the travel of the frequency control.
The injection of the b.f.o. signal into the i.f. stages of the set is as yet only by stray capacitances -if necessary a 5 pF capacitor may be addedfrom the collector of T1 to the collector of the first i.f. transistor.

## Operation

If the set is now tuned to the amateur bands the constructor may try to resolve a c:w. signal with the b.f.o. It will be found to make these audible at a frequency (pitch) which can be set by the b.f.o. control.
Similarly on s.s.b. one setting of the control will render intelligible the distorted signal otherwise received. It will be understood that a little practice is required to obtain maximum benefit from this addition, but the owner will quickly come to appreciate the increased scope of his set.

## TWO-STAGE VFO

## -continued from page 478

control, would be an added convenience.
To avoid instability it is usual to employ doubling between the v.f.o. and transmitter first stage. Therefore the r.f. choke is switched into the anode circuit of V 2 for $7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ and the $7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ coil here is used when the transmitter first stage is giving drive to the p.a. on $14 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ or a higher frequency.

For $3.5 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ the r.f. choke is also used as an untuned load for V2. If the transmitter is of simple type and more drive is required on $7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ it may be in order to switch to L2. If this is done find if any grid current appears at the p.a. with V1 withdrawn.

If so and the $7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ drive is essential it may be helpful to enclose the bottom of the chassis of the v.f.o. by bolting on an aluminium plate. This should have several fixing points.

Normally the crystal stage of the transmitter can be driven at one half its output frequency and when it is used as a doubler in this way there should be no instability and ample grid current for the p.a.

## Top Band

For $1 \cdot 8-2 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ coverage omit L 2 and the twoway switch. C 1 should be changed to $250 \mathrm{pF}, 1 \%$, and VC1 remains at 100 pF . Ll can be wound on a cored former as described and has 55 turns of 33s.ws. enamelled wire side by side. The core

should be adjusted to obtain $1.8 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ with VC1 fully closed.
The output from V2 can be sufficient to drive the usual top-band low-power transmitter p.a., which generally has a $5763,6 \mathrm{BW} 6$ or similar valve. Should more output be required on 160 m than is available from V2 with the r.f. choke a coil broadly resonant at about $1.9 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ can be fitted here instead.


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# by R. F. Farley, G3SSJ <br> A Thumbnail History of Radio 

## PART I: WIRE TO WIRELESS

SOMEHOW the word "radio" has never really replaced the word " wireless" with the British public as a whole. There are many who do not like to describe a thing by the use of a negation; however, to the telegraph concerns at the turn of the century it was an apt term for a new science. For wireless communication had been the dream of many of the telegraph pioneers who depended on costly cables across land and sea.

It is hard to realise in today's world, tintinnabulating with transistor radios and television, that scarcely a century has elapsed since James Clark Maxwell published what was to mark a turning point in scientific history.

## Faraday Experiments

In 1860 Maxwell was sent to Cambridge, where Faraday was still working in his laboratory at the Royal Institution. The tireless energy with which Faraday had transcended his poor early environment was still with him. It was here that Faraday performed the experiments. with coils and magnets which led him to the development of the induction coil, the transformer, generator and other electrical machines.

Maxwell became interested in Faraday's theories about the lines of magnetic force, and for a period of eight years worked on his own electromagnetic theory. During this time he was also working on the theory of gasses.

After a long series of experiments Maxwell reasoned that electromagnetic effects were due to waves, or "undulations" as he called them, in a medium which surrounded electric or magnetic bodies. Hitherto it was generally believed that the bodies acted on each other directly.

Now Faraday had observed that the plane of polarised light could be influenced by a strong magnetic field. From this Maxwell concluded that light consisted of electromagnetic disturbances in bis bypothetical medium.

## Maxwell's Paper

In December, 1864, Maxwell presented a paper to the Royal Society entitled "A dynamic theory of the electromagnetic field" in which he expounded his hypothesis for the existence of the medium to which he attributed two main properties. Firstly, "that the motion of one part commumicates motion to the part in its neighbou:hood". Secondly, "that this communication is not instantaneous but is progressive and depends on the elasticity of the medium as compared with its density.".

He concluded farther that wherever magnetic
force is exerted the medium is in a state of constraint; any change in the force would bring about a change in the medium, setting up wave motion. Maxwell devised a very accurate method of measuring both the electromagnetic field between two charged plates and of the magnetic field produced when the plates were discharged through a conducter. Since the magnetic field for any given charge is proportional to the velocity of the electricity flowing it was possible to determine the former by knowing the latter.

## Electromagnetic Theory

From this experiment Maxwell deduced that the electricity was flowing at the speed of light. This would also be the speed of propagation of the electromagnetic waves postulated by him. In addition to the paper he produced a page of equations which, in one form or another, appear in most of our textbooks today but often without reference to Maxwell at all!

According to the electromagnetic theory all electromagnetic waves, including light, consist of alteriating electrical and magnetic disturbances at right-angles to each other and both being at rightangles to the plane of propagation. Maxwell did not actually devise a generator or detector for his waves and seems to have been wholly content with his hypothesis.

Needless to say he was treated with scepticism by many of his fellow scientists and it was not until after his untimely death at the age of 48 that physical proof was provided by Dr. Heinrich Hertz.

## Scientific Instinct

But meanwhile in America a significant chapter in the evolution of wireless was being written by Dr. Marlon Loomis, whose work today seems for some reason obscure. Being by profession a dentist, Loomis would seem to have missed his vocation, for he was a keen student of electricity and worked from scientific instinct rather than systematic research.

He became obsessed with the idea that telegraphy was possible without the use of wires and seems to have come very near to developing the first practical system before Marconi was born.

His notes are written in an almost mystical and ambiguous style. It must, however, be realised that electrical science was then still very young and many pioneers stumbled upon truth as the result of an inspired guess.

In 1866 he demonstrated his system from two mountain peaks in Virginia. He ran up two kites on wires 600 ft long. To each kite was attached

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a 15 in . square of copper wire gauze connected to the wires. An earth connection was made by placing a coil of wire on the damp ground. A galvanometer was connected between this aerial and earth system at the receiving and at the transmitting end.

The actual circuits, however. were not completed until a precise moment at which the connection was made at the transmitting station, the two stations having identical apparatus. Three separate half-minute connections were made and observers said that the galvo needle at the receiving end moved just as though it were connected to a battery.
By a careful arrangement with the other station the performance was repeated after five minutes, using the former receiving station as a transmitter. with identical results.

## Ridicule

Loomis believed that his system worked by interrupting the flow of static electricity in the upper atmosphere, but in the writer's opinion it is possible that the back e.m.f. from the galvo coils (which had become energised by the static) produced high-frequency oscillations which were radiated by the aerials. Possibly poor earth connections produced some form of rectifying action at the receiving end. It is hoped that one day the experiments will be repeated, using modern measuring techniques to clear up the mystery.
After several unsuccessful attempts to launch his system commercially, Loomis applied to Congress for financial aid. A Bill was passed in 1873 incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company. but unfortunately he did not get the 500,000 dollars he requested to perfect his system: He died brokenhearted and almost forgotten in 1866 after suffering much ridicule from the popular Press and seekers after political capital.

## Hertz's Resonator

Hertz's wave generator consisted of an induction coil the secondary of which was connected to a spark gap. Across the spark gap were connected two metal rods which were in turn connected to two metal plates. His receiver was simply a loop of wire having a small gap at the end. Thus the energy was fed directly into what was certainly the first dipole resonator. In the primary of the induction coil was a make and break interrupter in series with a battery of cells.
When the current was switched on a high voltage appeared across the secondary of the coil, producing sparks across the gap, each spark producing a train of oscillations in the dipole resonatol circuit which, of course, contained capacitance and inductance.
Since these circuit elements were opened out the charges appearing across the dipole were radiated into surrounding space as the electrons rushed to and fro. Hertz adjusted the gap of his detector with a micrometer, usually looking for the spark in darkness. But although it was a very insensitive device it enabled him to study the phenomena of e.m.f. waves.

He called his detector a resonator and
experimented endlessly to give it the right size and shape to resonate or tune to the transmitter frequency. By moving his resonator Hertz was able to measure the plane of polarisation.

He also discovered that there were two peaks at which the spark was at maximum strength: from this he was able to measure the actual wavelength and from this he calculated the frequency. The formula is familiar to all radio enthusiasts.

Later Hertz used a parabolic reflector and found that the beamed waves were reflected when directed at a sheet of metal, a technique which doubtlessly had much in common with radar.

## The Coherer

During the 1890's a French physicist, Dr. E. Branley, produced a device he called the coherer. It consisted of a tube of iron filings having metal inserts at the ends fitted with terminals. In its ordinary state it offered quite a high resistance to electric current flow but when excited by highfrequency alternating current the resistance decreased substantially until the filings were made to " decohere" by tapping the tube.

In England Sir Oliver Lodge added a mechanical tapper to the device and during 1894 demonstrated his apparatus before the British Association. He is said to have received signals over a distance of $150 y$ y on this occasion. Neither Lodge nor Branley. appear to have been interested in developing a practical system from their experimental data.

## Maritime Signalling

About this time Admiral Sir Henry Jackson became interested in the possibility of signalling by wireless between battleships. He believed this would afford more secrecy than the other methods of signalling used by the Fleet. In August, 1896, he succeeded in signalling between ships using a coherer and an electric bell movement as a decoherer.
In 1895, under orders from the Admiralty, he met Marconi and the two pioneers discovered that they had both been working along the same lines. They corresponded together for the next 18 months and in 1898 Jackson succeeded in signalling over a distance of 60 miles during manoeuvres at sea.

## Atmospheric Electricity

During the years 1895-6 the Russians, Popov and Minchin, were using some of the methods of Hertz to study atmospheric electricity. Popov devised a receiver which is said to have worked well over short distances, but little seems to be known of these experiments.
Marconi, whilst still a youth, carried out many experiments in the grounds of his father's estate. At first he used beam reffectors behind Hertziantype transmitters but soon discovered that he could cover far greater distances by using aerials suspended from high buildings or church steeples, sometimes using kites in the manner of Loomis.
After many successes, at the age of 22 Marconi came to England and was introduced to Sir William Preece, then chief engineer to the
G.P.O. Preece had successfully telegraphed over 2 distance of three miles using a purely inductive method.

## Marconi Experiments

Marconi demonstrated through the walls of several rooms $100 y$ d apart and later over two miles on Salisbury Plain. In 1897, using a 20in. spark coil, he spanned the Bristol Channel. Later, in 1899, he spanned the English Channel, the signals also being received at the new Marconi Company's factory at Chelmsford. This was a distance of 85 miles from the transmitter. At this time he was also carrying out trials for the Italian Government.

Now since Hertz's transmitter was tuned by the dipole resonator the waves he used were very short, the resonator having low values of inductance and capacity. It is now well known that these very short waves, or v.h.f, waves as we how call them, travel in straight lines. By using a large aerial with an earth system Marconi, prabably by accident, tuned his transmitter to a lower wavelength.

His spark gap was connected straight across the ends of his aerial and earth conductors and this radiating system possessed much greater inductance nd capacitance. Hence its resonant frequency was lower and the wavelength longer.

Now, using these waves, Marconi was able to cover much greater distances because they had ground wave. Later it was discovered that there were reflecting layers above the earth which affected the propagation of waves having a frequency up to approximately $30 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$.

At Chelmsford Dr. Eccles was on Marconi's staff designing a method for testing coherers without using an aerial. It consisted of graphing the characteristics. He also worked on the design of coupled circuits. Commercial wireless telegraphy had arrived.

## The Atlantic Spanned

In 1901 the first message was transmitted across the Atlantic from Poldhu, in Cornwall, to Newfoundland. At the receiving end was a long aerial attached to a kite. As the faint letter S was heard by Marconi and his assistant, Kemp, perhaps a few trumpets sounded on the other side for Dr. Loomis!

It is the writer's opinion that the long-sighted vision of Maxwell set the ball rolling, although probably, like many physicists, he would have considered wireless an unimportant by-product, being wholly concerned with the quest for physical truth.

TO BE CONTINUED

## On THE SHORT WAVES

-continued from page 483 MP4BEU, OD5EE, PY2BFO, TF5TP, W7WVE, ZB2AO, ZS6VL, 5X5IU, 7Q7PBD. I. Black (Kent) HE30 Window frame via $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ meter (most novel S-meter I ever heard of) CX8BM, EL2AG, LU-1DAB, 2BG, 8DAF, OA4AR (Peru), PY1MA, VK-3BW, 3TF, 5GQ, VP2SK, (St. Vincent) W5HWR/VP9, YV5BKW, ZB2AO, ZP5CF, 4X4JU, 5T5AD.

For the sharp of ear and with distinct insomnia tendencies the following are reported to be on the loose with an r.f. box. 7D7 St Helena, 5W1 Western Samoa, VR1S Funafuti Is, VP6TC Pitcairn Is, OHØ Aaland Is, YJ8 New Hebrides, CR4 Cape Verde, KS6 Samoa, TJ Camaroun, VP8 South Georgia, VR2 Fiji, VU2DI Andaman, G8JDE St. Albans (Sundays $1100 \mathrm{hrs} 28000 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$.).

Contests and rallies include: Sept. 4-5th Region 1 VHF 4-5th VHF NFD. $11-12$ th WAE (phone) 12 th 80 metre field day. $11-12$ th WAE DC (phone). 12th RSGB mobile rally (Woburn Abbey), 12th UBA international mobile rally. 18-19th SAC (cw), 25-26th SAC (phone), 2526 th $21 / 28$ mes receiving contest (phone). 26th Harlow mobile rally. Oct. 2-3rd WADN (cw). My thanks to those who sent logs and gen. Please don't forget on logs date, time, band and rst. Deadline for this month is Sept. 28 th.

Finally-logs in alphabetical order PLEASE!

## MEDIUM WAVE DX

We regret that the article on this subject, scheduled for this issue, has been held over due to pressure on space. It will definitely appear next month.
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 each. Line Cord 100 ohms ft. 3 -way, $1 /-\mathrm{ft}$. WIRE-WOUND PORS 3 WATT Preset Min $6 / 6$ WIRE-WOUND POIS 3 WATT. Pre-set Min. TV
Types. All values 10 ohms to $25 \mathrm{~K}, 3 /=\mathrm{each}, 30 \mathrm{~K}$ 4/=. (Carbon 30K to 2 meg. $8 / \mathrm{m}$ )
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$12 / 6 ; 15 \times 14 \ln ., 15 /-; 11 \times 3 \ln .6 / 6$.
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## TECHNICAL DETAILS

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Gram. 50 millurolts
Mic. $1-5$ millivolts
Mic. $2-150$ microvolts
FREQUENCY RESPONSE
$\pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}, 30$ c.p.s. $-20.000 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{s}$.
BASS CONTROL
+15 dB to -15 dB at 50 o.p.s.
TREBLE CONTROL
+12 dB to -12 dB at $10 \mathrm{Kc} \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$.
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harmonic distortion
$0.5 \%$ for 30 watts.
VALVES
Mnllard ECOB3, ECCB3. ECCB3, FI34, FIO4, G234.

- fenTIV FEDBAC 20 dB .
DAMPING FICTOR

12. 



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= AMATEUR RADIO, by F. G. Rayer.<br>Published by Arco Publications, 9 , Grape Street, W.C. 2 191 pages $8 \frac{3}{4} \times 5 \frac{5}{4}$, Price 30 s.

THERE must be many people who are interested in radio, amplifiers and electronic gadgets. To say "I do radio" really tells very little as the word "radio" is so ambiguous these days. "I do electronics" suffers from the same problem.
However, say "I'm a Ham" and you can be pin-pointed immediately, as one who chats to other "Hams" all over the world via the medium of wireless. You are also pinpointed as one who will sooner or later be asked by someone-"What book should I read to understand more about ham radio"?
Aren't you lucky? All you have to do now is say "'Amateur Radio' by F. Rayer" and the job is done painlessly. You can go away happy and sleep nights too because you know that the book contains a gentle introduction to Amateur Radio and also gives a number of sound practical projects like a complete c.w./a.m. transmitter, grid dip meter, absorption wavemeter, frequency meter etc.
You will also know that there is some sound theory too, and that included at the end of the book is a very useful table of coils to wind and their coverage when used with a specific value of capacitance. The morse code and a Radio Amateur Examination Paper are included too so that the book literally contains just about everything from oscillators, t.r.f. and superhet receivers, aerials, valves, modulators and test equipment.

The price is a little high at 30s., but then that won't bother you. After all it's for your enquirer to decide if he can afford it-D.L.G.

## 三 ELECTRONIC ORGAN HANDBOOK, by H. Emerson Anderson. <br> Published by. W. Foulsham \& Co. Ltd. <br> 270 pages $8 \frac{3}{4} \times 5 \frac{3}{4}$. Price 35s.

TTHIS book will be invaluable to any reader and its full value appreciated IF the reader intends servicing any of the commercial electronic organs mentioned later.

Nine of its eleven chapters are parts of circuits and schematics of organs like to the Conn, Hammond and Baldwin etc., each chapter being devoted to a particular organ. For the home constructor there is very little of practical use, although it may be interesting to read of the methods used in professional models.
The commercial units complete with servicing details described are Baldwin, Conn, Gulbransen, Hammond, Kinsman, Lowrey, Thomas and Wurlitzer. Any enthusiast purchasing one of these would doubtless find the relevant chapter of interest but 35 s . for one chapter does work out a
bit expensive. I found the book theoretically interesting and it was enlightening to observe the schematic circuitry of the various organs. However this did strike me as the kind of book which would be sought after on the shelves of the local library rather than over the counter of a bookshop. A handy book to browse through if the subject interests you and you come into some money unexpectedly.-D.L.G.

[^3]TTHE title implies a practical aspect-to have fun with. Unfortunately that is where it ends-at the title. The Foreword tells that it will bring pleasure and satisfaction to the modern boy.

Here's. one modern boy to which it certainly didn't bring pleasure and satisfaction A lot of it is filled with uninteresting photographs and/or descriptions of commercial apparatus which can be obtained free from any manufacturer's brochure.
The chapter "Transistor Shortwave Receivers" consists of barely three pages and of this, half the second page is taken with a photograph of the IBM 1620 Data processing system. Half the last column consists of another photograph of a new automatic system for assembling computer transistors.

There are numerous large photos of commercial sets, some taking up a whole page. There is over a page devoted to the names and addresses of firms like Sobell, McMichael, Ever-Ready. If my son spent $12 / 6$ on a book which disappointed so much I would vote to bring back the "cat".-L.S.A.

## 틍 FUN WITH RADIO, by Gilbert Davey.

Published by Edmund Ward (Publishers) Ltd., 194/200 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
64 pages $10 \mathrm{in} \times 8 \mathrm{in}$. Price 13s, 6d.

TTHIS might at first be thought to be eminently suitable for a youngster perhaps as a Christmas gift. Again the inside cover assures that this edition is a book of modern designs and is completely revised. Your reviewer disagrees with both suggestions.

As regards "modernisation", some valves are old octal type of the wartime junk era and details of pin connections for the W21 and PM22a valves are given. One circuit even uses a grid bias battery!

A "high fidelity" amplifier uses a 6 J 7 into a single ended 6 V 6 output stage. The chapter on transistors and transistor receivers covers three pages and describes but one 2 -transistor t.r.f. I rest my case!-L.S.A.


ACTON, BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK RADIO CLUB Hon. Sec.: W. G. Dyer, G3GEH, 188 Gunnersbury Avenue, Acton, London, W. 3 .

The next meeting will be on Tuesday, 21 st September at 7.30 p.m. at 66 High Road, Chiswick. At this meeting G5ZA will be talking ebout 'Earths'. Visitors welcome.
BROMSGROVE AND DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY
Hon. Sec.: Jo K. Harvay, 22 Eim Grove, Bromagrove, Wor cestershire.

The monthiy meeting will be held on 10 th September in the Co-op Rooms, High Street, Bromsgrova, when G3GVA will lectura on Home-Brew Rx's.
R.A.E. classes have been arranged for the Autumn at Bromsgrove College of Further Education, Wednesday nights.
BURSLEM AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
Hoń. Sec.: J. R. Sherratt, G3SAJ, 23 Ash. Way, Ash Bank, Bueknall, Stoke=on-Trent, Staffordshire.

The next meeting will be on 21 st September and new officers of the Committee for the following year will be alected. This will be followed by a filmshow.
A hearty welcome is extended to any prospective members who wish to join at the Moorland Junior High School, Burslem, S.O.T. BURY AND ROSSENDALE RADIO SOCIETY

## Mon. Sec.: K. Drinkwater, G3RHR, 16 Lindadale Avenee,

 Accrington, Lancashire.The September meeting is to bo held at the Old Boar's Head Hotel (private room), The Róck; Bury, at 8 p.m. when a lecture on Tuned Circuit Caiculations by G2FMU is scheduled.
CHESTER AND DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY Hon. Sec.: P. J. Holland, GJTZO, Field House, 19 Kingeley Road, Great Boughton, Chester.
At the meeting on 24th August thitre was a Radio Quix and on Ist Augusc, A. Bennetc, G3SQP, gave a lecture on Building $\mathbf{2}-2 \mathrm{~m}$ Convarter.
CONVEREAF. AND DISTTRICT RADIO' CLUB, G3KXO
Hon See: R. Calderbank, 165 Preston Road, Coppuil, Lincashire.
We have made R. E. Dewhurst; G3KXO, an Hon. Member of the Club and he will be operating mostly on Top Band/A from the Club QTH almost every Saturday.

## DERBY AND DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY

 Hon. Sec: F. C. Ward, G2CVV, 5 Uplands Avenue, Littleover, Derby.At the meeting on 8th September, M. Shardlow and J, Anthony pave Technical Film Show. There will be a D.F. Practice Night on
Tth September and there will be a Social Evening for non-parti-

## cipants.

On 24 th September is the proposed R.S.G.B. Region 4 Lecture I -Lecture Theatre, Derby and District College of Technology, Kedieston Road, Admission by ticket only.
EAST WORCESTERSHIRE AMATEUR RADIO GROUP Hon. Sec.: M. Nicholas, G3TOI, 12 Crabtree Close, Redditch, Worcestershire.
At the meeting on 9th September, there will be a lecture on Cryozenica and a demonstration of very low temperature phenomenal
HAVERING AND DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO CLUB Hon. Sec: P. J. Moore, G3TUW, I Bonns Farm Cottages, Stapleford Tawney, Nr. Romford, Essex.

At the maeting on Ist September there was 2 lecture on Safety Regulations. Meatings are held at. Goodehild House, 54 Western Road, Romford, on alternate Wednesdays at 8 p.m.
HARLOW AND DISTRICT RADIO SOCIETY
'Horn Sec: G. O'Donald, G3TL.J, "Great East", Harlow Road, - Hoydon, Harlow, Essex.

Our Annual Mobile Rally and Field Day is to be hald ow 26ch Seprember at Magdalen Laver Village Hall, near Harlow.

## IPSWICH RADIO CLUB

Hon. Sec.: 1. Rhind, 67 Rosecroft 'Road, Ipswith, Suffolk. The Club meets on the last Wednesday in the month at the Civie College, Ipswich at 7.30 p.m.

Past activities have included a visit to the local ITY station, nalk: on Mobile Gear, The R.A.E., Chassis Construction, TV, and ruming an exhibition station at a local foce

MAGNUS RADIO SOCIETY
Hon. Sec. : R. Wallwork, B.Sc., G3JNK, Magnus Grammar School, Newark, Notts.
GB3RH IIth and 12th September. At the symposium on Amateur Radio to be held at the Residential Youth Centre. Ollerton, there will be a special station operated by the Magnus Radio Society assisted by the Mount School Radio Society. "Robin Hood" will operate on $160 \mathrm{~m}, 80 \mathrm{~m}$ and 20 m . A special QSL card will be issued to confirm all contacts. Reports which will be greatly appreciated should be sent to G3PAW, Magnus Grammar School, Newark, Nots, or the R.S.G.B. QSL bureau.
Notts, or the R.S.G.B. QSL bureau.
Hon. Sec: Paul A. Harris, 20 Hamilton Drive, Elgin, Morayshire.

With the Society now well into its second year, plans are forging ahead for having the Club station, GM3TKV, on the air regularly. NORTHERN HEIGHTS AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY, G2SU
Hon. Sec.: A. Robinson, G3MDW, Candy Cabin, Ogden, Halifax, Yorkshire.
$O_{n} 7$ th Autust the Society visited the Calder Hall Atomic Power Station, and on the 14th, manned a demonstrition staţion at the Halifax Agricultural Show.
On Ist September, the Society held a Pea and Pie Supper.
SALOP AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY SALOP AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY
Hon. Sec.: Dr. K. Jones, GJRRN, Graystones, Shrawsbury Road, Church Stratton.
There will be a Junk Saie at the mesting hold on 9th September and the Society will be manning a station at the Shrewsbury Carnival to be held on llth September.
SALTASH AND DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
Hon. Sec.: D. Bowers, B.R.S. 26760, 95 Grenfell Avenue, Saltash, Cornwall.
On 15th August, the Club joined Plymouth Radio Club for the Inter-Club Picnic.

The Club magazine, Tamar Pegosus continues to flourish. Copies are available, at 9d, post paid from the Hon. Sec. at above address. SLADE RADIO SOCIETY
Hon. Sec.: D. Wilson, I77 Dower Road, Sutton Coldfield,
On 3rd September, Geof Sykes gave a lecture on Radio Teleprinting. This was followed by a demonstration arranged by Jack Hartwell.
At the meeting on 17th September, member Dr. Williams will discuss and demonstrate his sound reproducing equipment.
SOUTH BIRMINGHAM RADIO SOCIETY, G30HM
Hon. Sec.: J. Rowley, G3TQO, I95 Castle Lane, Solihull.
At the meeting to be held on 16th September, there will be a demonstration and lecture on the well-known "Eddystone" receivers.
VERULAM AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
Hon, Sec.: G. Slaughter, G3FAO, 6 Leggatts Wood Avenue, Watford, Hertfordshire.

Wally Dennis, G3NCK, was asked by the committee to arrange a Film Show for I5th September. He has been most successful and has managed to book the film, "Friendship Seven". This film, about the American manned spaceeraft, is something not to be missed.
WAKEFIELD AND DISTRICT RADIO SOCIETY
Hon. Sec.: Edwin Price, G3TQV, 23 Elmwood Grove, Hor. bury, Nr. Wakefield, Yorkshire.
On 30th September, the Society will be paying a visit to the Spen Valloy Radio Society.

The Sudbury World Communications Club has changed its name to the World Communications Club of Great Britain. Subscription for European members is now 10s. a year. For an extra 5 s . members may use the Club's new QSL bureau. There is also a special tape recordings bureau membership of which costs a further 5s. Address of the club is c/o. Mr. C. L. Everitt, 4 Suffolk Road, Sudbury, Suffolk

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WIRECOMP'S PRICE 23 Gns. Post $10 / 6$
TYPE 1002A Control Unit. WIRECOMP'S PRICE A4.19.6. Pon 2/M. TYPE 1002B Control Unit/Pre-amp. List Price 225.4 .0.
WIRLCOMP' E PRICE £6.10.6. Post 2/6. TYPE 732A Switched Radio Tuner. WIRECOMP' PRICE 55.19.6, Post $7 / 0$ All fully described in our advertisement in "P.W." April 1965.
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