


## britank leading sournal for the radio \& Electronic constructor

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## NEWS \& VIEWS

18 Editorial Chicken \& Egg
19 News . . . News . . . News . . .
44 Paris Show Report David Gibson
47 PW Reader's PCB Service
Prices and details of the PCBs available
48 Hotlines
Recent developments in electronics
Production Lines
Ginsberg

Information on the latest products
Alan Martin
Kindly Note
Portable PA Amplifier, December 1977
57
Letters
Comments from PW readers
61 On the Air
Amateur Bands
Eric Dowdeswell G4AR
MW Broadcast Bands
Charles Molloy G8BUS
SW Broadcast Bands
Charles Molloy G8BUS
VHF Bands
Ron Ham BRS15744

## FOR OUR CONSTRUCTORS

PW "Purbeck" Oscilloscope-5
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Model Railway Point Motor Supply
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QSL
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(for details see page 39)


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Power: 50 w with
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30w with HPXIR Size aporox
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A further drawback to cheap receivers is massive image interference on the higher frequencies due to the use of a low IF, typically 455 kHz . The cure for this problem is the use of a high IF and the SRX-30 employs a first IF of around system as this in the Racal RA17 series receivers: after all, the SRX -30 has sysid as thasic the basic from this very receiver. The bis drawback to the RAl7
copied copied the basic idea from this very receiver. The bis drawback to the RAl7
(apart from the price !!) is that unless you have the muscles of a prize fighter, lifting the RA17 may send you for a holiday at Hernia Bay (staying at the Truss House?).
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| ${ }_{5}^{5 \mathrm{KV}}$ 8. | 5 mA | TM 30 | £.7.02 |
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Quantity prices available. Please, unless you are calling. Quick Cuppa. Mini immersion heater ideal carriage. Quick Cuppa. Mini immersion heater, Ideal for taking on
holiday, for making a "quick cuppa" tea, or tor having by the bedside for baby's feed etc. 250 w heater 2330 volts or approxlmately 90 watts $Q 110$ volts. Price $\mathbf{E 2} \cdot 95$.
Neon $\mathbf{S c r e w d r l v e r s . ~ T w o ~ u s e f u l ~ m o d e l s : - ~} 7 \mathbf{1}$ " price $70 \rho$ and $5 t^{*}$ price 550 .
$240^{\circ} 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ Moving Coll Panel Meter. A large instrument. size approximately $4 i^{N}$ square at the front and $4 t^{\prime \prime}$ deep.
Intended for panel mounting, Its scale is calibrated $0-7$ and it was intended to be used as rev. counter, £14 each
Presture Switch. Adjustable through a range of pressures from where it can be operated by sucking or lowing to
approx. 50 psi-10 amp changeover microswitch, meta! body approx. 50 psi-10 amp changeover microswitch, meta! body Push-Push Switch. Fixed through panel this is a ratchet actlon, double pole changeover switch, the contacts we
understand are hard gold plated. Spindle is t" diameter so that a standard radio knob can be fitted. Price $30 \mathrm{p}+3 \mathrm{p}$. Good quantity available at usual ditcounts.
C.R.T. Display Unit. We feel this would be easy to convert
to an oscilloscope, it has all the necessary Ingredients. It to an oscilloscope, it has all the necessary In oredients. It
is in a case size $15^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ a $11^{\prime \prime}$ approx. with a carrying is in a case size ${ }^{15^{\prime \prime}} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ " ${ }^{11^{\prime \prime}}$ approx. with a carrying
handle and a front protection hap. Plenty of controls and is hande and a tront protection flap. Plenty of controls and is
mains operated through step down transformer. Size of the mains operated through
tube is $3^{\prime \prime}$. Price $£ 16 \cdot 75$.
VU Meter Edgewise mounting. through hole size $1 \frac{1}{\prime \prime} \times x$
$t^{\prime \prime}$ approx: these are 100 microamp fsd and fitted with internal $t "$ approx: these are 100 micro amp isd and fitted with internal
6 volt bulb for scale illumination, also have zero reset. The scale is not calibrated but has very modern appearance.
Price $£ 1$. 5 . Cassette Mechanlem. Jap. made to rigid speciflcation.
These will fit many music centres and cassette players. These will fit many music centres and cassette players.
Chassis size approx. $4 t^{\prime \prime}$ wide by 5$\}^{\prime \prime}$ deep, 6 v motor and chas position counter at the rear. The six levers for "'play"'
"last forward". "rewind", "stop", record and elect are ali "hast forward" " "rewind". "stop"", record and eject are ali
at the front, as is the auto mechanlsm to stoo the motor when at the front, as is the auto mechanlsm to stop the motor when
tape end is reached. These are new and unused and have
and record playback and erase heads. Limifed quantity. Price
$\mathbf{£ 1 5} 50$. Shortened 3kw Tangential Heater. This is in fact
near enough the same size as the normat 2 kw tangential. Motor runs a bit faster to compensate for the increased heating and the fan lmpellers are metal to save any possi-
billiy of extra heat distorting them. The heater element is tapped so that 1, 2 or 3 kw 's of heating can be used or of
course this will biow cold. Price £ $8 \cdot 55$, post $£ 1 \cdot 50 p+12 p$. Omron 410 Relay, Built like a contactor. this has a elear plastic cover over the working parts but the terminals are all brought out of the front so that connection may be made without removing the cover also the relay may be fitted Into
position and the wires brought to it afterwards, generously rated at 10 amps the contacts are really more like 15 amps. they are changeover and there are 4 sets of them. A really robust relay which looks as though it will give a lifetime of
service. Size $3 i^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 3 \mathrm{~m}^{\prime \prime}$ high. Price £4 so. service. Size $3 \mathbf{l}^{\prime \prime} \times \mathbf{3}^{\prime \prime} \times 3 \mathbf{1 "}^{\prime \prime}$ high. Price E4.50.
track Carifidge Players. In car units with ampliffers but
this amplifler may need attention. mechanism guaranteed O.K. £. $\cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}+19 \mathrm{p}$.

Low rom Crouz et Melers. Two more types have just come in; these are 2 rDm and 15 rDm, both 115 v motors but as these
consume only two to three watts it is a simple matter to divide the mains voltage using a mains working condenser, resistor auto transformer or of course use them in pairs.
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2 Price $£ 2 \cdot 25, £ 2 \cdot 00+16 \mathrm{p}$ each.
12 volt Minlature Relay. Gold plated contacts with plastic
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inls can be put to plenty of oiner uses, drive a tumbler for stone polishing: In fact there are no ends

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the dtodes have approx. " leads.
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IT'S FREE!
Our monthly Advance Advertising Bargains List gives details of bargains arriving or just arrived-often bargains sell out before our advertisement can appear-lit's an interesting list and it's free-just send S.A.E. Below are a few of the Bargains still available from previous lists.
Mains Transformer. Small 2 secondarles, 115 volts at 10 mA and 8.3 voit $@ 1 A$. a uselul transformer for manyinstruments.
$\sum 2.70$.
25 Witt Audio $S y s t e m s ~ i n ~ C a b i n e t s . ~ C o m p r i s i n g ~$
$8^{\prime \prime}$
woofer 25 Wat Audio Systems in Cabinets. Comprising $8^{\prime \prime}$ wooter mounted in simulated teak finlah cabinet with fabric front. These are extremely good quality units comparable with those selling at twice the price. Cabinet size approx. $20^{" 1}$ hlgh
$10\}^{\prime \prime}$ wide and 8$\}^{\text {" }}$ deep, heavy cablnet made of thick blockboard. Price £25. ©o the pali, well worth your coming In to collect them but if you cannot collect them, then still worth adding f 5.00 the pair for carriage.
Another $\mathbf{S p e c i a l}$ ltem, for callers
Another Special liem, for callers thls month is a pen re-
corder. Mains operated this is biggish in fiument which corder. Mains operated this is biggish intirument which
probably cost originally several hundreds of pounds. We pre having a reverse auction on this. The starting price is $£ 50$ but the price will come down $£ 5 \cdot 00$ per week until it is sold. Electronics. Two special bargains in this field, the Opto Electronics. Two special bargains in this field, the
OPCP 70 price 75 p and the ORP 12, price 85 p .
Tlit Swltch 15 mm . Meant to swlth ofl heater should it be knocked over; this pendulum operated switch is on only when it is in the upright position. If could be Incorporated in burglar alarm, car alarms etc. Contacts look quite able to Neon Indicator Lamp. Two features about this particular one are-it has screw down terminal connectors for wiring
and is fixed by a single threaded screw. The lens is clear oy you could colour to sult your needs. Price 35 p ndicator Lamp Holders. For low voltage lamps (Lillpui) ype, we have these in five difle.
Twin Padded Flex, 5 amp Ideal for some electric irons and appliances which require very fiexible lead, 10 metre lengths.
Price $£ 1 \cdot 50$.
Heating Pads. These measure $11^{\prime \prime}$ long $\times 83^{\prime \prime}$ wide and are nat. Look rather like pleces of thick blotting oaper. Wire ended 250 watt or joined in serlas they would be approxi-
mately 60 watt each. Oozens of uses. Price top or two for
Rod Thermostat. For high temperatures up $10550^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. This is djustable either at the head or remolely by a length of flexible
Interval Timer. As used in achools and simflar establishments to trigger oft the bell which sounds the end of Jassons, lunch breaks etc. This is another one off llem we feel for callers only. It is in pollsh hardwood case. glase fronted.
comprises a 24 hour switch, a large brass disc and other comprises a 24 hour switch, a large brass disc and other intervals and a pair of contacts to $s$ witch a bell or something slmllar at precise times during the week. Price $£ 55 \cdot \mathbf{0 1 .}$.
Two More Mullard Modules. Pre amp module ref. 1181/, 183 , Two More Mullard Modules. Preamp module ref. $1181 / 1183$, stereo or mono. It is on a printed eircult board with wire
connectlons. Supplied complete with connection diagram. Price 99p.
Mullard IF Module Type 1181. In a metal case $2 t^{\prime \prime}$ Iong $x$
$1 t^{\prime \prime}$ wide $x$ thick. Can be mounted on a printed circuit board connection to wire lead outs. Price $£ 1 \cdot 25$.
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$1 \mathrm{amp}, 10$ for $\kappa 9.25$. 50 volt $1 \mathrm{amp}, 20$ for $£ 1-25$. Large quanitimp, avallable at very much discounted prices.
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$£ 12.50+£ 1 \cdot 00$. Carriage $£ 2.00+16 \mathrm{p}$. We hope to make a complete list of the Installation items we have in thme for our nex! newslatter but if there is anything you are wanting by all means give ut a ring.
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 288 's or an $A$ and a $B$ to get difererent deths. 1e. . $11^{\sim}$. $1 N^{N}$ or $2^{\prime \prime}$-note these are external dimensions, the wall the
the case of $15^{\prime \prime}$ thick. Price. section A 25 p , B 34 p.
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large condensers In Alicans for upright mounting. Ideal if you want to make a large storage bank 15,500 uf 10 volts work. ing, 15 volts surge, 10 for £f.
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as any is to use trigger mats under carpets, at windows and as any is to use trigger mats under carpets, at windows and
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24 v 1 amp DC Power Supply Price $£ 5.50$.
Circult Diagram. No charge, just request.
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Mouth Operated $\mathbf{S w l t c h . ~ P r o b a b l y ~ n o t ~ m a d e ~ w i t h ~ t h i s ~ u s e ~}$ Mn mind, more likely made for washing machines to control water level etc. thls is a sensitive low phesture device which operates three 1 pole changeover switches at different levele of pressure but all within a normal persons blowing capacity-
blow gently Into it and No. 1 swlth operates, blow a little blow gently Into it and No. 1 witch operates, blow a little
stronger and No. 2 operates, blow harder still and No. 3 operates. The switch is airtiont so welght of water or other
fuld substance could operate it. Undoubtedly a swltch with fluld substance could operate it. Undoubtedly a swlteh with
very many applications. Oisctype consiruction, this is approxivery many applications. Olse type construction, this as approxi-
mately $31^{\sim}$ dia. $x$ if mately $3 / 10^{\prime \prime}$ diameter-electrical contacts we estimate a PS.4. Price E1-95. Large quantity available.
Powerful Induction Motor. 1i" stack, double ended, would drive a small lathe, drisi or grinder or would power a blowing or extracting fan. Fit sultable pulleys and it would drive a
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## Brief specification

|  | Brief specification |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input Threshold | $2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.2$ volts. |
| Input Impedance | 100.000 Ohms |
| Input Voltage Range | 4 volts minimum 15 volts |
|  | maximum across any two |
|  | or more input leads |
| Maximum Current Drain | $200 \mathrm{~mA} \omega 10$ volts |
| Maximum Input Frequency | $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz} 50 \%$ duty cycle |
| Operating Temperature Range | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Weight | $300 n c e s(85$ grams $)$ |
| Maximum Dimensions | $4.0 \times 2.0 \times 1.8^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  | $102 \times 51 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| LM-I will respond to signals up to 0.1 MHz when the input |  |
| signal swing exceeds the threshold voltage by more than |  |
| 0.5 volts. |  |

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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| AAZ17 | 0.25 | ASZ20 | 75 |
| AC107 | 0.75 | ASZ21 | 50 |
|  |  | A |  |
| AC128 | 0.25 | Aus | $1.70^{\circ}$ |
| AC127 | 0.25 | AuY |  |
| AC128 | 0.25 | Balds | $0.15{ }^{\circ}$ |
| AC14 | 0.20 | BA148 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| AC141K | 0.35 | BA | 10 |
| AC142 | 0.20 | BA155 |  |
| AC142K | － 30 | BA1 | 0.13 |
| AC178 | 0.25 | BAW65 |  |
| AC187 | 0.25 | BAX13 |  |
| AC188 | 25 | BAX16 | 7 |
| ACY17 | 0.65 | BC107 | 0.12 |
| ACY18 | 0 S | BC108 | 12 |
| ACrio | 0.65 | BC109 |  |
|  | 0.65 | $\mathrm{BCl}^{8}$ | － $0.15^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | BC114 |  |
|  | 1.25 | BC115 | 0．19＊ |
| AD149 | 0.70 | BC116 | $0.10^{\circ}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {AD }} 161$ | 0.75 0.75 | BC |  |
| AD162 | ． 75 | BC118 | $0 \cdot 10^{\circ}$ |
| AF106 | 0.45 | BC125 | $0.18^{\circ}$ |
| 114 | 0.25 | BC126 | － 25. |
| AF115 | 0.25 |  |  |
| AF116 | － 25 | BC138 | $0 \cdot 10^{\circ}$ |
| AF117 | 0.25 | BC137 | $0 \cdot 16^{\circ}$ |
| F139 | 0.40 | BC147 | － $110^{\circ}$ |
| 188 | 1.50 |  |  |
|  | ． 45 |  |  |
| AF211 | 2.75 | 8C158 | ， |
|  |  |  | 0.11 |

## $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{BC} 159 & 0.13 \\ \text { BC167 } & 0.13\end{array}$





BF194
BF195
BF196
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BF200
BF224
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BF257
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BF336
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BF338
BFS21
BFS28
BFS61
BFS88
BFW10
BFW 19
BFX84
BFX85
BFX87
BFX88
BFY50
BFY51
BFY52
BFY84
BFY




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2N697
$2 N 698$

VALVES ＜

| －4．E |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EL32 } \\ & \text { EL33 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1-50" } \\ & 3-50^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AZ31 | 1．10＊ | ECC83† | $0.55^{\circ}$ | EL41 | 1－25＊ |
| CBL31 | 1.50 | ECC84 $\dagger$ | 0．60＊ | EL42 | 1．75＊ |
| CL33 | $2 \cdot 00^{\circ}$ | ECC85 $\dagger$ | 0．55＊ | EL81 | 1 1．10＊ |
| CY31 | 1．00＊ | ECC88 $\dagger$ | － $75{ }^{\circ}$ | EL84 $\dagger$ | $0.45{ }^{\circ}$ |
| DAF91＋ | $0.40^{\circ}$ | ECC01t | $0.55{ }^{\circ}$ | EL86 $\dagger$ | $0.75{ }^{\circ}$ |
| DAF96 | 1．00＊ | ECC189 | 1．00＊ | EL91 | $4.35^{\circ}$ |
| DF91t | 0．40＊ | ECF80＋ | $0.40{ }^{\circ}$ | EL95 $\dagger$ | － $80{ }^{\circ}$ |
| DF6 | $1.00{ }^{\circ}$ | ECF82 $\dagger$ | －70＊ | EL360 | $2.75{ }^{\circ}$ |
| DK91才 | $0.55^{\circ}$ | ECH35 | 2．00＊ | EM80 | $1.10^{*}$ |
| DK92 | 1． $25^{\circ}$ | ECH42 | 1．15＊ | EM81 | $1.00{ }^{\circ}$ |
| DK8 | $1{ }^{10}$ | ECH81† | $0.55{ }^{\circ}$ | EM84 | $1.00{ }^{\circ}$ |
| DL92 | $0.75{ }^{\circ}$ | ECH83 | 0．35＊ | EM85 | $1 \cdot 25^{\circ}$ |
| DL94 | 1．20＊ | ECH84 $\dagger$ | $0.85{ }^{\text {c }}$ | EM87 | 1．50＂ |
| OLOS | $1 \cdot 10^{\circ}$ | ECL80 $\dagger$ | $0.60{ }^{\circ}$ | EN91 $\dagger$ | $2.24{ }^{\circ}$ |
| OY88／7t | 0．55＊ | ECL82† | $0.60{ }^{\circ}$ | EY51 $\dagger$ | $0 \cdot 75^{\circ}$ |
| DY802 | $0.60^{\circ}$ | ECL83 | 1－50＊ | EYB6 $\dagger$ | $0.50{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Es8CC $\dagger$ | 1．00 | ECL86 $\dagger$ | $0.85{ }^{\circ}$ | EZ40 | 1．25＊ |
| EABC80 | 0．50 | ECLL800 | 7．00＊ | EZ41 | 1．25 |
| EAC91 | 0.50 | EF37A $\dagger$ | $2.50{ }^{\circ}$ | EZ80 $\dagger$ | $0.50{ }^{\circ}$ |
| EAF42 | 1－25＊ | EF39 $\dagger$ | 1．60＊ | EZ819 | $0.50{ }^{\circ}$ |
| EAF801 | $1.75{ }^{\circ}$ | EF40 | 1．15＊ | EZ90 | － $6.60^{\circ}$ |
| EB41 | 2．00＇ | EF41 | 1．20＊ | GZ32 | －${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Ebolt | － $40{ }^{\circ}$ | EF42 | 2．00＊ | G233 | $4.60^{\circ}$ |
| EBC33 | 1．75＊ | EF50¢ | －60＇ | G234 $\dagger$ | $1.52^{\circ}$ |
| EBC41 | $1{ }^{125}$ | EF80； | $0.50^{\circ}$ | KT61 | $3.50^{\circ}$ |
| EBC81 | 1－10＊ | EF83 | 1．75＊ | KT66 | $5.00{ }^{\circ}$ |
| EBC90 | 0．75＊ | EF85 $\dagger$ | $0.50^{\circ}$ | KT88 | $6.25{ }^{\circ}$ |
| EBF80 | 0．50＊ | EF88 $\dagger$ | 0.60 － | KTW61 | $1{ }^{175}$ |
| EBF83 | 1．25＊ | EF80 | － $600^{\circ}$ | KTW62 | 1．75 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| EBF89 $\dagger$ | 0．45 ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | EF91t | －70＊ | KTW63 | 1．75＊ |
| EbL31 | $2.50^{\circ}$ | EF92 $\dagger$ | $0.75{ }^{\circ}$ | MU14 | 1．00＊ |
| ECC40 | 1．25＊ | EF98 | $125{ }^{\circ}$ | N78 | －00＊ |
| ECC81t | $0.50^{\circ}$ | EF183 $\dagger$ | $0.70^{\circ}$ | OA2 $\dagger$ | 0.55 |
| ECC82 $\dagger$ | $0.47^{\circ}$ | EFIB4 $\dagger$ | 0．70＊ | OB2 $\dagger$ | 0.60 |

## 

## 

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS


| 7454 |
| :--- |
| 7460 |
| 7470 |
| 7472 |
| 7473 |
| 7474 |
| 7475 |
| 7476 |
| 7480 |
| 7482 |
| 7483 |
| 7484 |
| 7486 |
| 7490 |




WNNNNNN NNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNN NNNNNN $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 92AV } & 7.16 \\ 15082 & 1.80\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}150 \mathrm{~B} 2 & 1.16 \\ 150 \mathrm{C} 2 & 1.50 \\ 150\end{array}$ な－4くな 0.30
0.1
0.2
0.26
0.26
0.26
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0.37
.4
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0.50
0.50
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0.80
0.3
.5
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0.4
.3
0.2
2
75
0.17
0.21
2
 7.18
1.80
1.50
2.30
$150 \mathrm{C4}$
211 ${ }_{807}^{723 A B} \dagger$
 5.00
5.00
1.00

3.80 | $2 A$ | $3 \cdot 39$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 8.35 |  |
|  | 10.00 |

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$\begin{array}{ll}1611 & 8 \text { pin DIL } \\ 1812 & 14 \text { pin DIL }\end{array}$ 181214 pin DIL $\begin{array}{ll}1613 & 16 \text { pin DIL } \\ 1614 & 24 \text { pin DIL }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}1614 & 24 \\ \text { pin DIL } \\ 1615 & 28 \text { pin DIL }\end{array}$ 1816 TO18 Transistor 1817 TU3 Transistor 16117 TOS Transistor

### 60.13 50.14 | co-14 |
| :--- |
| co |
| 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{C} & 15 \\ \mathrm{c} & 15 \\ 40\end{array}$ 6040 $E 045$ $\mathrm{CO} \cdot 12$ E 0.35 $£ 0.35$ $£ 0.12$

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$45 p$
45

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able. $13 \mathrm{v}, 22 \mathrm{v} .2 .7 \mathrm{v}, 3.3 \mathrm{v}, 3 \mathrm{vv}$ able. $13 v, 22 v, 2 \cdot 7 v, 3 \cdot 3 v, 39 v$,
$4.3 v, 47 v, 5-1 v, 5-6 v .62 v, 6-8 v$,
$7.5 v, 8-2 v, 9-1 v, 10 v, 11 v, 12 v, 13 v$, $15 \mathrm{v}, 16 \mathrm{v}, 38 \mathrm{v}, 20 \mathrm{v}, 2 \mathrm{v}$,
$30 \mathrm{v}, 33 \mathrm{v}, 39 \mathrm{v}$.
No. 224 tp ea. $1 \mathrm{w}-1$. ww Plasl/c and melal encap
sulated Range of voltage sulated Range of voltage
available. $1 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v} .22 \mathrm{v}, 27 \mathrm{v}, 3.3 \mathrm{v}$
$3 \cdot 9 \mathrm{v}$
 24 v .27
$68 \mathrm{v}, 72$

10w Melal slud tyoe sorn case. Range of voltages avaliable. $1 \cdot 3 v$ $5.1 v, 5 \cdot 6 \mathrm{v}, 62 \mathrm{v}, 68 \mathrm{v}, 75 \mathrm{v}, 82 \mathrm{v}$
$9.9 \mathrm{v}, 10 \mathrm{v}, 11 \mathrm{v}, 12 \mathrm{v}, 13 \mathrm{v}, 15 \mathrm{v}, 16 \mathrm{v}$
$18 \mathrm{v}, ~$ $4 \mathrm{vv}, 47 \mathrm{v}$.
$91 \mathrm{v}, 100 \mathrm{v}$ No. Z1035p صa.

| SILICON RECTIFIERS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 200 mA |  |
| IS920 50\% | ¢0.06 |
| IS921 100 v | £0.07 |
| IS922 150 v | ¢0.03 |
| 15923 200v | £ 009 |
| IS924 300v | ¢0 10 |
| 1 Amp |  |
| IN4001 50y | 60.04t |
| IN4002 100v | co. 05 |
| IN4003 200\% | ¢0.06 |
| IN4004 400v | ¢0.07 |
| IN4005 600v | co. 08 |
| IN 4006800 v | coo 09 |
| IN4007 1000v | ¢0 10 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.5 Amp } \\ & \text { IS015 } 50 \mathrm{v} \end{aligned}$ | 20.03 |
| ISO20 100 | 6010 |
| IS02t 200v | E0 11 |
| 15023 400v | 20.13 |
| 15025600 v | E0. 41 |
| 15027800 v | ¢0.16 |
| 150271000 v | 60.20 |
| IS031 1200v | 6025 |
| 3 Amp |  |
| 1N5400 50v | E0. 14 |
| 1N5401 100V | 5015 |
| IN5 402 200v | C0 16 |
| IN5404 400v | c.0. 17 |
| INS $109630 \%$ | c.0. 21 |
| IN5407800y | C0. 25 |
| IN5408 1000r | E0. 30 |
| 10 Amp |  |
| IS10150 50v | ¢0 19 |
| IS $10 / 100100 \mathrm{r}$ | E0.21 |
| IS10/200 200v | E0.23 |
| 1S10/400 400 | 60.35 |
| IS10/600 600v | 80. 42 |
| IS10/805 800V | ¢0 51 |
| 1510/1030 1000v | ¢,0.60 |
| IS10/1200 1200v | ¢0.69 |
| 30 Amo |  |
| 1530/50 50v | ¢0 56 |
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| IS30/1000 1000w | E2 31 |
| IS30/1200 1200v | ¢2. $\mathbf{8 t}$ |
| so Amp |  |
| 1570/50 50v | ¢0 75 |
| IS $70 / 100$ 100v | E. 6.8 |
| IS70/200 200v | E1 80 |
| IS70/400 400v | $E 175$ |
| IS701600 600v | c.2. 25 |
| IS70/800 800v | E.250 |
| IS 7010001000 v | ¢.300 |
| BYX $38 / 30064300 v$ | 50.45 |
| 8Y $\times 38 / 60064600 \mathrm{~V}$ | c.0. 80 |
| 8YX $38 / 300$ Rev 6A 300 v | c.0. 45 |
| BYX $38 / 600$ Rev 8A 600v | E0 6 |

## POTENTIOMETERS

CARBON POTS (Linear Track)
Single gang with wire end terminations, 6 mm " 50 mm plastic $\$$ haft 10 mm bushes supplied with shake proof washer \& nut. Tolerance $\pm$
1831 1k ohms $£ 0.26^{\circ} 183647 \mathrm{kohms}$ E0 $25^{\circ}$


 $18412 \mathrm{M} 2 \mathrm{EO} 26^{\circ}$

CARBON POTS (Log Track)
 1844 22kohms $£ 026^{\circ} 1848470$ kohms $£ 0 \cdot 26^{\circ}$ 1945 47kohms $£ 026^{\circ} 18491 \mathrm{Meg}$

DUAL CARBON POTS (Lin Track) These high quality dual gang pots are fitted 50 mm plastic shaft 10 mm , bush ind sup plled with shake proof washer \& nut track tolerance $\pm 20 \%$ but matched to wlthin 2db of each other. VC3




DUAL CARBON POTS (Log Law) 1860 4k7ohms $£ 078^{\circ} 1864$ 100kohnis $£ 0.78$ 1861 10kohms £0 78. 1865 220kohms $£ 0.78^{\circ}$ 1862 22kohms $£ 075^{\circ}$. 186 K 470kohms $£ 0.78^{\circ}$ $186347 \mathrm{kohms} \mathrm{£0} \mathrm{73.1867} \mathrm{Mog} £ 0.78^{\circ}$ $18682 \mathrm{M} 2 £ 0.78^{\circ}$

SINGLE GANG SWITCHED (LIN Law) These potentiometers are filled with incordorated within the rolary action of the pot. Specification of pot is as VC1.
Switch rating 1 famps at 250 v AC





SWITCHED POT (Loo Track) Specification as VC2 but track having (log)
 1881 22kohm $£ 0.60^{\circ} 1885470 \mathrm{kohms} £ 060$
 1887 2M2 £0 $60^{\circ}$

DUAL GANG LOG.ANTI-LOG POT 1888 Track specification as dual gang pot VC3 as above, but track mounted to log

SPECIAL VOLUME CONTROLS
A miniature 16 mm type replacemen volume control incorporating single pole On-off switch. Resistance value skohms


## MINIATUAE ROTARY VOL

CONTROL
Skohms log law with on $/ 0$ ff switch. 20 mm dia. Supplied with fixing nut. Used mainly for replacement.
E0.54* VC9

## WIRE WOUND POTS

A range of wire wound single gang pots with 10 mm bush and supplied wating, fitted proof washer and nut.
VCE
1891 toohms $£ 0.10 \quad 18952200 \mathrm{hms}$ £ $\mathrm{E} \cdot 10$
 1893470 hms £0. $80 \quad 1897$ 1kohms $£ 0.10$ $1894200 \mathrm{hms} £ 0.80 \quad 1898 \quad 2 \mathrm{k} 2 \mathrm{hmms} \mathrm{EO.50}$

18994 k 70 hms EO. 50

## HURIZONTAL MOUNTING

Miniature type for transistor circuits. The wiper of the preset is provided with a slo for screw driver adjustment. The tags of
the preset will fit printed wiling boards with a plich of 2.54 mm . All tracks are linear law.
VC7


 $18052 \mathrm{k} 2 \mathrm{ohms} \mathrm{C0} 0 \mathrm{E}^{\circ} \cdot 1812470 \mathrm{kohms} \mathrm{E} 0.05^{\circ}$



PRE-SET POTS

## VERTICAL MOUNTING

Miniature type for transistor circuits Wiper adjustment is made by a screw driver slot. Designed 10 ft 2.54 mm pltch
board. All tracks are linear law VC7
1816 100ohms $£ 000^{\circ} \cdot 1823$ 22kohms $£ 008^{\circ}$ $18172200 \mathrm{hms} \mathrm{E0} 08^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 182447 \mathrm{kohms} \quad £ 0.08^{\circ}$


 1822 10kohms $£ 008^{\circ} 18292 \mathrm{M} 2 \mathrm{ohms} \mathrm{E} 0.08$

## ANTEX IRONS

O/No. 1943. 15 watt high quality soldering iran totally enclosed element in a ceramic shaft fitted with $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ bft.
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Fion. 1.90 O/No. 1949. Iron coated bit $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ tor 1948 O/NO 1950 Iron colted bit 1/8" 2046 Iron 1950 . Iron coated bit $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ for 1948 O/No 1951. Iron coated bit $3 / 16^{\circ}$ for 1948
iron. 0046

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| O/no. |  |  | Colour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1501 | Til209 led |  | RED |
| 1502 | TlL211 led |  | GREEN |
| 1503 | TIL213 led |  | YELLOW |
| 1504 | FLV115 jed |  | RED |
| 1505 | FLV310 led |  | GREEN |
| 1508 | FLV410 led |  | YELLOW |
| 1510 | BDL707 display |  | RED |
| 1511 | BDL747 display |  | RED |
| 1512 | ${ }_{\text {BRL }}$ ORP12 $^{\text {dight dependent }}{ }^{3}$ |  | RED |
| 1514 |  |  |  |
| 1520 | resistor |  |  |
|  | LED CLIPS |  |  |
| $1508 / 125$ $1508 / 2$ | pack of 5 pack of 5 | 125 elips 2 clips |  |

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| 200 V RMS |  | BR1/200 |  | E0.28 |
| 400 V RMS |  | BR1/400 |  | 20.30 |
| SILICON 2 amp |  |  |  |  |
| 50 V RMS |  | BR2/60 |  | 50.48 |
| 100 V RMS |  | BR21100 |  | E0.48 |
| 200 V RMS |  | BR2/200 |  | E0. 2 |
| 400 V RMS |  | BR2 400 |  | E0. 58 |
| 1000 V RMS |  | BR2/1000 |  | ¢0.6 |
| 2 AMP METAL STUD MOUNTING |  |  |  |  |
| No. KBS005 |  | 50 volt |  | c.0.30 |
| No. KBS01 |  | 100 volt |  | ¢0.35 |
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| Price | Type |
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## CMOS ICs

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## LINEAR IGS










## DIODES





| TRIACS |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 100 | TR110a／100 | 6077 |
| 100 | TR12a／200 | 20 51 | 200 | TR100a／200 | ． 80 |
| 400 | TR12a／400 | CO 71 | 400 | TR100a／400 | ¢1 12 |
| －Amp | TO6s Caso |  | 10 A mp | TO220 Plastt | Caso |
| Volts | No． | Price | Volts | No． | Prica |
| 100 | TR16a／100 | 80.51 |  | TR110a／400p | E1 12 |
| 250 | TR18a／200 | c0 ${ }^{51}$ |  | DIACS |  |
| 400 | TR16a／400 | 8077 | BR100 | £0．20 D32 | co． 20 |


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Chickn \& Egg

NEW developments in electronics tend to fall broadly into two categories. Some appear to be the result of someone saying "Here's an idea or an i.c. that will do something that's never been possible before-what can we use it for? The results are often rather gimmicky and pointless and remind me of a course in "Design" which I attended a few years back. There, each project team was given a portable videotape recorder and camera and told to go out and find something to record. A definite case of a means looking for an application.

Other new pieces of equipment seem to announce that their designers have done a tremendous amount of research into what people need, and then proceeded to pack the maximum facilities possible into the product.

Happily there were several examples of the latter type among new items on display at the recent round of London radio and TV trade shows. Perhaps it is a little unfair to mention some without mentioning all, but two particularly took my fancy. From Ferguson somes a clock radio which they have nicknamed (with some justification) "The Great Little Time Machine". This has two time zone settings (BST and GMT?), two alarm time settings (husband and wife?), day and month calendar, forward and reverse setting facility (no more advancing $23 \frac{1}{2}$ hours to achieve a half-hour earlier call) and Long, Medium and v.h.f. bands, (ready for the new frequency plan in November). Add to this all the usual facilities and the bonus of auto-dimming of the clock display and you have a very handy item for the bedside table.
Those of you who have ever caught the end of a radio announcement and thought "That sounded as if it could be of interest, I wonder what it was", may find their salvation in a fascinating new system by Intermetall Semiconductors of the ITT group. Based on "bucket-brigade" i.c.s., this continuously stores the last 15 seconds or so of a sound transmission, which may be repeated at the press of a button. So that subsequent announcements are not missed, the recorded speech is compressed in time by removing pauses between words. This process continues until the replayed speech catches up with real time and then normal speech is resumed. Altogether very cunning, and a delightful example of someone recognising that a new technique could be adopted to solve an age-old problem!

Geoffrey C. Arnold

## PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS SERVICE FOR PW PROJECTS

It has now been decided, commencing with our issue dated September 1978, to enlarge the facilities for the supply of p.c.b.s to readers by authorising additional suppliers. It is hoped that readers may benefit from being able to purchase boards as part of component kits, thereby reducing the number of separate orders for a project.

For some time, most p.c.b.s published in Practical Wireless have been available exclusively from Reader's PCB Services Ltd., P.O. Box 11, Worksop, Notts, who will continue to be a supplier and to whom we would wish to say thank you for helping us to get the service started.
Applications for permission to reproduce boards for resale purposes must be made to the editor.

## RAE

The Mid-Warwickshire College of Further Education notify us that they will be offering the City \& Guilds, RAE Course No. 765 in September 1978.

Enrolment will be on September 7th and 8 th. The course will be one evening each week for approximately 30 weeks and is intended to prepare students for examination No. 765-1-02. Mid-Warwickshire College of Further Education, Department of Engineering, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa CV32 5JE. Tel: (0926) 311711.

## Hello Thistle

North Sea oilmen in the Brent oilfield will soon be able to telephone each other thanks to new equipment now being installed by Marconi engineers.
Shell (UK) Ltd placed a contract worth over $£ 300,000$ with Marconi Communications Ltd, a GEC-Marconi Electronics company, for the installation of radio equipment that will establish a communications link between offshore stations, and also back to the mainland.

Phase one of the contract will be to link Dunlin and Brent A, B and D by line-of-sight radio equipment and also to connect Dunlin to BNOC's Thistle platform, Thistle having a troposcatter terminal relaying back to the new Post Office terminal in South Shetland. Phase two will connect Brent $C$ and Cormorant into the system and establish a line-of-sight microwave link between Cormorant and Thistle.
Finally, there will also be a troposcatter link from Cormorant to South Shetland and the line-of-sight microwave link between this platform and Thistle will complete the triangulation for alternate path operation.


## Computer Clubs

I am informed of the existence of two northern sub-groups of the Amateur Computer Club, whose object is to help anyone who has an interest in computers, microprocessors etc.

For details of joining the groups those in the North East should contact: Thomas Turnbull, $49 \times 9$ th Row, Ashington, Northumberland NE63 8JY, and those in the North West: David Wade, 26 Wolsey Close, Radcliffe, Manchester M26 OAG.

## Special Event

Yeovil Amateur Radio Club will be running a special event station for Air Day at RNAS Yeovilton, Somerset on Saturday 5th August. Call-sign GB3FAA. For further information contact: John Howard, 127 Goldcroft, Yeovil, Somerset BA21 4DD.

## Diary notes

The Telford Mobile Rally Group are organising a rally for radio amateurs at Town Centre Malls of Telford, New Town, Salop, on Sunday 10th September, 1978-starting at 11am. There will be many trade stands and exhibits. Details from: Martyn Vincent G3UKV, 9 Sleapford, Long Lane, Telford, Salop.

The British Amateur Electronics Club are holding their Amateur Electronics Exhibition this year at the Centre of the Esplanade, Penarth, S. Glamorgan, between 15th and 22nd July 1978. As before all proceeds will be given to the Cancer Research Campaign. Further information from: Cyril Bogod, "Dickens", 26 Forrest Road, Penarth, Glam.

The British Amateur Radio Teleprinter Group is holding its annual convention at Harpenden Public Hall, Harpenden, Herts. on Saturday 15th July, 1978-starting at 11am. There will be trade stalls, demonstrations and lectures, including one on Microprocessors by G3PLX, which is expected to attract particular attention. Details from: J. P. G. Jones GW3/GG, Heywood, 40 Lower Quay Road, Hook, Haverfordwest, Dyfed SA62 4LR.

The 1978 Harrogate International Festival of Sound is to be held at The Harrogate Exhibition Centre, Harrogate. The public are invited on Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th August from 11.00 am until 9.00 pm and admission will be free of charge. Trade days are Monday 21st and Tuesday 22nd August, when admission will be by ticket, available from the organisers in a special dealer invitation pack. Further information from Stan Smith and Peter Hainsworth of: Exhibition and Conference Services Ltd., Claremont House, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire. Tel: (0423) 62677.

## Microprocessor terminal

Soon to be launched on the home market is the SR100 series Minitype computer terminal from Warren Lógic Ltd.
Designed specifically as a low cost teletype or v.d.t. replacement, it is expected to cost less than $£ 300$.

A teletype compatible keyboard with full ASCII capabilities is used. The display section consists of fifteen alphanumeric sixteen segment l.e.d. elements which utilize a sixty-four character ASCII subset. The On-Line mode of operation is full duplex and a local facility is also provided. Both E.I.A. and 20 mA current loop operation are standard and any baud rate between 50 and 240 baud may be selected by an eight pin d.i.l. module.
For further details contact: Warren Logic Ltd., Hockley Road, Brosley, Salop, TF12 5HT. Tel: (0952) 883010.

## PW "Avon"

Those constructors of the "Avon" 2 m Transmitter, who intend purchasing transistor types 2N4427 and BLY83 from Watford Electronics should note that the prices quoted in their advertisement are wrong. The correct prices for these transistors are: 2N4427 90p plus 8\% VAT and BLY83 $£ 8.50$ plus $8 \%$ VAT.

# 'purbeck' 



## Part 5

## IAN HICKMAN

This month's instalment deals with the trigger circuits, timebase generator and X output amplifier, all contained on board 4. Figs. 2 and 4 show the component and wiring side of the board and Fig. 1 gives the complete circuit diagram.

The trigger input (either from front panel SKT5 or 6 or from the trigger pick-off stage of the Y amplifier board) is first buffered, amplified and squared up and then passed to a polarity selector gate IC403a which inverts it or not under control or front pane] switch 85.

So now we have a squared-up waveform at standard TTL logic levels applied to trigger gate IC402d.

Let's assume the time base hasn't been triggered for some time, so that flyback is complete. Then the output of the control bistable will be a logic 0 (about $+0 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and the emitter of $\operatorname{Tr} 406$ will be negative by a few hundred millivolts.

As the current through its emitter resistor always exceeds the current supplied by the constant current generator Tr404, diode D404 will hold C12 at about 0 V and the inverting input of the end-of-flyback comparator IC406 will be slightly negative. IC406 will therefore apply a logic 1 (about $+3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~V}$ ) to the trigger gate.

The control bistable IC404a is positive edge trig. gered. Therefore when the output from IC403a goes negative, causing the output of the 2 input nand gate IC402 to go positive, IC404a's $Q$ output will go to a logic 1. D404 will therefore be cut off and the con-
stant current source will start to charge up Cl 2 linearly.

Meanwhile, once triggered, further edges will have no effect on the control bistable and anyway, shortly after the start of the scan, the inverting input of IC406 will go positive, putting a logic 0 on IC402d. The latter's output will therefore sit at logic 1 until the end of retrace (flyback). When the scan reaches +3 V , the output of IC405 will change from a logic 1 to logic 0 , resetting IC404a. The $Q$ output will therefore fall to 0 V , cutting off Tr406, the whole of the current through R429 then being available to charge Cl2 back down negative.
As soon as the recharge commences, of course, the output of IC405 returns to a logic 1, removing the reset from IC404a.
However, not until the end of flyback will IC406 re-enable IC402d by applying a logic 1 to it, preventing early retriggering of the scan. It doesn't matter whether IC403a output is positive or negative when IC406 re-enables trigger gate IC402d, either way the first edge out of the latter will be negative going.
The control bistable will only be retriggered on a positive edge, i.e. on the first negative edge from IC403a following the appearance at IC402d of a logic 1 from end-of-flyback comparator IC406.
With a basic understanding of the circuit operation, we can now look in more detail at the complete circuit diagram. Emitter follower Tr 401 drives the trigger amplifier IC401 via two $150 \Omega$ resistors in


Fig. 1: The circuit diagram of the trigger circuits, timebase generator and $X$ output amplifier, all on board 4
series, providing a low source impedance. At their junction a current injected via R405 provides a variable offset voltage at pin 3, giving control of the trigger level. The gain and bandwidth of the 710 are so great that despite the low source impedance there is a possibility of oscillation as a low
frequency input is passing through the triggering point.

This would lead to false triggering and is prevented by applying a small amount of positive feedback via R406, thus introducing a small hysteresis. The output of IC401 drives IC402a, a two input nand Schmitt
trigger circuit used as a buffer. The 710 will only drive one standard TTL load and so cannot drive both IC402b and IC403a directly.
The sudden change in loading on the 710 when IC402a switches can cause the 710 to retrigger falsely. This is prevented by the retardation network R407, C404.
The brightline circuit IC402b to IC403b works as follows. If IC402a is producing a squared-up trigger waveform, the output of IC402b will be detected by D401 and 402, charging C406 up positive. Current through R409 will keep Tr 402 bottomed and the output of IC402c must therefore remain permanently high (logic 1). If the other input of exclusive or gate C403b is low, its output will be high. Under these conditions the output of IC403a will be an inverted version of its input. Conversely, if pin 12 of IC403b is high, IC403a output will not be inverted. This provides trigger polarity selection.
If there is no trigger input to the board or RVI is right at either end of its travel, IC402a output will sit permanently at either a logic 0 or a l. With no a.c. output from IC402b for the diodes to detect, after about a second, C406 will be discharged and Tr402 will turn off.
With pin I now high, IC402c will oscillate, since if its output is high, C407 will charge up via R410 until pin 2 reaches the trigger point and the output drops to a 0 and conversely. As IC403a and b are exclusiveor gates, the output must change whenever one of the inputs changes.
The square wave generated by IC402c will thus be passed to the trigger gate IC402d, operating the
timebase and providing a trace when there is no trigger available.

If the square wave produced by $\operatorname{Tr} 402 \mathrm{c}$ were of a very low frequency, on the fast time-base setting a very rapid scan would be followed by a much longer pause before retriggering.

This would result in a very dim trace. IC402c therefore oscillates at a very high frequency, giving a nontriggered trace brightness independent of time-base speed setting.

Note that IC402c output could have been taken straight to pin 10 of IC403a and IC403b inserted between the latter and IC402d.

However, mixing the polarity control in with IC402c "off line" minimises the number of gate delays in the main trigger path. This in turn enables more of the leading edge of a wave form to be seen.

The basic operation of the ramp generator section has already been described, but there are several points of detail worth noting. The D input, pin 13, of IC404a is tied to +5 V , i.e. logical. Therefore the " Q " output, pin 9 , will go high when a positive edge appears at pin 11. IC403c is a non-inverting buffer and the pull-up resistor R415 takes its output right up to +5 V when high, taking the emitter of $\operatorname{Tr} 406$ to about $+4 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~V}$.

The end of trace comparator IC405 resets the control bistable when the ramp reaches +3 V , so there is no danger of D404 tending to turn on before the end of the ramp. VR401 is set so the end-of-flyback comparator only re-enables the trigger gate when the ramp voltage is within a per cent or so of the value at which it would rest if IC404a was never triggered.

## * components

| Resistors $\pm W 5 \%$ carbon film |  |  | Capacitors Ceramic |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 47S2 | 2 | R407, 437, 438 | 33 pF | C404 |
| 10052 | 6 | R401, 419, 430, 435, 439, 440 | 47pF | C421 |
| $120 \Omega$ | 1 | R434 | 150pF $\quad 1$ | C407 |
| $150 \Omega 2$ | 2 | R403, 404 | 820pF | C411 |
| 18052 | 2 | R432, 433 | $1 \mathrm{nF}(500 \mathrm{~V}) 1$ | C408 |
| $220 \Omega$ | 1 | R431 |  |  |
| $390 \Omega$ | 1 | R410 | 30 V disc ceramic |  |
| $470 \Omega$ | 1 | R423 | $0 \cdot 1 / \mathrm{f} \quad 13$ | C402, 403, 409, 410, 412, 413, 414, 415, |
| 1 kS | 3 | R411, 416, 436 | Electrolytic $416,417,418,419,420$ |  |
| $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 5 | R413, 415, 418, 422, 429 |  |  |
| 3.3k $\Omega$ | 3 | R414, 424, 428 | $8 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad 16 \mathrm{~V} 2$ | C405, 406 |
| 3.9k ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1 | R412 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{10V} 1$ | C401 |
| $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 | R402 |  |  |
| 10 kS | 1 | R405 | Semiconductors |  |
| 12 kS | 2 | R420, 425 | Diodes |  |
| 39 k /2 | 1 | R426 | 1N4148 | D401, 402, 403, 404 |
| 47kR | 2 | R406, 408 | Transistors |  |
| 82 kS | 1 | R427 | BC108 | Tr 401, 402, 403, 406, 407, 408, 409 |
| 100kS | 3 | R409, 417, 421 | BC109C | Tr404 |
| 5W Wire Wound |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BC214K } \\ \text { BF336 } & 1 \\ \end{array}$ | Tr410, 411 |
| $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 2 | R441, 442 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Integrated circuits |  |
| Potentiometers |  |  | SN72710 3 | IC401, 405, 406 |
| Miniature vertical skeleton preset |  |  | SN7474 | IC404 |
|  |  |  | SN7486 1 | IC403 |
| $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 | VR408 | SN74132 1 | IC402 |
| $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 3 | VR402, 403, 404 |  |  |
| $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 | VR405 | Switches |  |
| $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 | VR406 | 1p. 6 w . | S401 |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter spindle |  |  | Miscellaneous |  |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 | VR407 | Printed circuit | ard (1) (Watford Electronics) |



Fig. 2: Component layout of board 4. Note that the components are mounted on the copper ground plane side of the board

To ensure clean operation of IC406, a small amount of hysteresis is built in by applying positive feedback via R421.

Time base speed is selected by S 4 (in 10 to 1 range steps), by S 401 (providing multipliers of $\times 0 \cdot 5, \mathrm{x} 1$, x 2 , x 5 and x 10 ) and by RV3 (continuously variable $x 1$ to $x 3$ approx., fully clockwise-x 1-being the Calibrated position).

The Q output of IC404a is buffered by IC403d and made available at front panel socket SKT 8 as a negative going pulse which "frames" the scan period.

It is also divided by two by IC404b and made available at SKT9 as an "alternate sweep gate"-logic 0

Several readers have enquired about the possibilities of using alternative tubes for Purbeck. We cannot advise anyone as to the suitability of components other than those specified. Not only will the mechanical construction need alteration, but revised amplifiers and e.h.t. supplies will also be required.


Fig. 3: The copper ground plane pattern of board 4
and 1 on alternate traces. IC403d also drives $\operatorname{Tr} 403$. which is cut off during the scan and bottomed during retrace. The collector wave-form is used to blank the c.r.t. during flyback.

Besides driving the comparators IC405 and 406. emitter follower $\operatorname{Tr} 404$ makes the ramp wave form available at SKT 7 (sweep output) via R416 and drives the $X$ deflection amplifier

This is basically similar to the Y deflection amplifier, but driven unbalanced at $\operatorname{Tr} 408$ with the X shift voltage fed in at Tr409.

In view of the more limited frequency response

## WARNING

Extra care must be taken when working on any part of this instrument while power is switched on. 1100 volts can kill. When delving into the insides of the scope for any reason with power on keep one hand in your pocket.
which suffices for the X amplifier, a single frequency compensation capacitor C4ll is used in the emitter circuit. The Calibrated position for VR407 is fully anticlockwise, corresponding to minimum gain. RV408 allows this value of gain to be set to the required value.

Owing to the larger deflection voltage required for the X plates, the collector resistors of TR410 and 411 are returned directly to +150 V .
With a higher supply voltage than the $Y$ amplifier, the current is reduced, about 10 mA in each transistor, to keep the dissipation of the BF336s the same.

Having completed the construction of Board 4, check each power supply pin to 0 V with an ohmmeter to make sure none is short circuit and centre all preset potentiometers except VR401, which should be set with the wiper at the earthy end. Set VR407 fully anticlockwise.

Plug the board into the mainframe, remove the temporary $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor chain and con-


Fig. 4 : Back wiring of board 4 in relation to the components. This layout of the wiring should be followed to avoid any possibility of instability occurring
nect the X plates via R21 and R22 and sockets to pins X1 and X2 of the board.

Connect one lead of CI8 to c.r.t. pin 3 (one of the tube base mounting holes-which are not used-can be fitted with a solder tag to support the lead) and the other via a socket to the blanking output of the board.

Set RV3 fully clockwise, S4 to position 2 and S401 to position 5. Plug in briefly and check that all stabilised supply voltages are normal, indicating no shorts anywhere.

A trace should appear on the screen-the tube may need rotating a little if it is not horizontal, but the spigot should be somewhere near the top. It is safest to turn off first, remember there is -800 V around! Next, set S401 to position 2 and connect SKT3 to SKT1. With S3 and S301 both in position 3, two or
three cycles of the 50 Hz Cal. square wave should appear on the screen.

If the waveform is running through, adjusting RV1 should synchronise it, provided of course that $S 6$ is in the Internal position.

The trace should start with a positive or with a negative edge according to the position of S5. Now set S401, Timebase Multiplier, to position 5 (X $0 \cdot 5$ ). Rotate the wiper of RV401 away from the earthy end of its track until the trace stops running and then set it back just a few degrees beyond the point where the trace starts to run again.

These tests show that Board 4 is basically operational; setting up is covered in next month's instalment.

Next month we will deal with the case and other mechanical details.

# J-DeCnology 



This month's circuit uses the 741 op. amp. in a closed loop inverting mode to form a sensitive mains cable detector. A simple but very useful device it can save certain disaster when deciding where to bang nails, etc., into walls.

When a.c. mains current flows in a conductor there is a magnetic/electric field surrounding the conductor, albeit a very weak field. If this field comes within range of our search coil (L1) then the fluctuating 50 Hz field from the conductor will induce tiny voltages and currents in the coil Ll. These can be quite clearly heard in the earpiece.

On test, the circuit shown could easily and positively detect the presence of a mains cable to a small Ni Cad battery charger laid on a bench at a distance of 12 inches. A simple, small bar magnet could also be 'heard' when passed within some 3 to 4 inches of the search coil.

The complete circuit of the mains cable detector is shown in Fig. 1, it can be built on a $\mu \mathrm{DeC}$ in less than 15 minutes and takes only 20 minutes to transfer to a piece of matching Blob Board. The inverting closed loop amplifier IC1 has its output fed to C3. By connecting the earpiece recommended between the positive plate of C 3 and the negative line the circuit will function well, although it would be wise to reverse the polarity of C3 if this circuit configuration is settled as permanent. In Fig. 1 an additional stage of amplification is afforded by the addition of only two components, R4 and Trl.

The total measured current drawn by the circuit with 3 V applied was only 0.6 mA and battery life should be very long indeed if the device is used intermittently. A magnetic microphone was tried as a small loudspeaker in place of the earpiece. This worked well but increased the current drawn to 1.4 mA . The microphone had an impedance of $300 \Omega$. Note that a lower impedance should not be used and
that small $8 \Omega$ loudspeakers would be unsuitable in the circuit as shown.
The value of C 2 should be found by experiment for optimum results. This is extremely simple with the $\mu \mathrm{DeC}$ because one simply 'plugs in' different values of capacitor in turn. The capacitance shown will work well but various values from 10 pF to $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ were tried. In general, the best value will lie between about 80 pF and 350 pF . The effect of adding this capacitor across the feedback resistor R3 is to make it frequency conscious and to attenuate the higher frequencies.

This is sensible for two reasons. Firstly we are only interested in 50 Hz , which is a very low frequency. Secondly, without this capacitor the circuit becomes a h.n.c. circuit (Horrible Noise Oscillator!). The values of the input and output capacitors Cl and C3 are not all critical. Low values were selected because they would present less resistance/impedance to the lower frequency of interest. However, even using $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ in each case still gave excellent results.


Fig. 1 : Circuit diagram of the cable detector


Fig. 2: Layout of the mains cable detector on a $\mu \mathrm{DeC}$. The same layout can be used to build the circuit permanently on a.matching Blob Board

The search coil Ll was simply an old relay. The contacts connections were ignored. The one used was a midget $700 \Omega$ type, but almost any kind should work well. For the constructionally-minded a few hundred turns of, say, 30 s.w.g. enamelled copper wire wound higgledy-piggledy on a 2 inch piece of ferrite rod (any diameter) should also work.

The circuit might also be used as a telephone amplifier. This can be useful where you might require another person to listen to a conversation. One of the small telephone pick-up devices with a little rubber sucker may be plugged in directly in place of L1. The

## components

| R1 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | IC1 741 op amp (8-pin DIL) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R2 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Tr1 BC107 |
| R3 | 2. $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | L1 relay coil $700 \Omega$ |
| R4 | $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | EP1 earpiece Acos red spot $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| C1 | $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\mu \mathrm{DeC}$ |
| C2 | 170pF | $\mu \mathrm{DeC}$ jumper leads |
| C3 | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 3 V battery |

telephone pick-up could also double as the search coil for the cable detector operation.

Sensitivity of the circuit can be damped by reducing the value of R3 to $820 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Experimenters might like to insert a potentiometer in place of R3. Connect the outer tags on the potentiometer to $\mu \mathrm{DeC}$ holes L32 and 035 (i.e. in place of R3), and connect the middle tag to either of the others. It is suggested that a $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ potentiometer be used.

For best results, the earpiece should be an Acos red spot $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ type. All others tried were found to be inferior in terms of sensitivity. A crystal microphone was also tried in place of the earpiece and this worked tolerably well provided that a $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor was wired in parallel with it to provide a d.c. path for the collector of Trl.

If (like the writer) a permanent circuit is required, the device could be transferred to a matching piece of Blob Board and the components then soldered into position. The Blob Board is then stuck directly to the
inner wall of the case using a generous blob of Bostick to its plain side. You will also need an on/off switch-not shown in Fig. l, the search coil should be mounted inside the case for protection and two small ( 3 mm ) holes drilled just above the coil and in both sides of the box.
When using the device, the wall is swept for maximum pick up. A long knitting needle is then pushed gently through both holes and the container drawn away up the knitting needle to reveal a locating point. This can then be marked lightly with a pencil and a further sweep made to trace the cable.


# Mntroduciion to LDGIG~ロ <br> <br> S.A.MONEY 

 <br> <br> S.A.MONEY}

Last month we started our exploration of digital logic by examining the characteristics of digital signals and the AND gate circuit. In a real logic system the AND type gate alone will not allow us to perform all of the operations that we might need. Obviously we shall need some other types of logic gate if we are to produce a logic system.

## The OR Gate

Let's go back to our simple electrical lamp and switch circuit. This time however, instead of having the two switches connected in series, we shall have them in parallel as shown in Fig. 9. Now we have produced a different type of logic gate function. Here the lamp will light if either of the switches is closed. In logical terms, the output is 1 when input A OR $B$ is at 1. As one might expect, this type of gate is called an OR gate.

We can of course make up an OR gate by using discrete diodes, using the circuit shown in Fig. 10. If we compare this with a diode AND gate, we see that it is in effect an AND gate which has been turned upside down whilst the diodes have had their polarity reversed.

If input A goes to 1 diode D1 conducts and pulls the output up to 1 by driving current through resistor R . Input B will have the same effect upon the output. Only if both A and B inputs are at 0 will both diodes turn off to leave the output at the 0 level.

We can now draw up a truth table to show the various logic states that can exist in a 2 -input OR gate (Table 3).

Table 3

| Input |  | Output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ | B | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

In fact the OR gate is effectively complementary to the AND gate. For an AND gate the output is 1 only when all of the inputs are at 1 , whilst for the OR gate the output is at 0 only when all of the inputs are at 0 . If we changed all of the 1 s for 0 s and vice versa in the OR-gate truth table, we should end up with the same set of logic conditions as we had in the AND-gate truth table. For an OR gate we can also say that if any one or more of the inputs is at 1 the output will be at 1 .


Fig. 9: Electrical OR gate


Fig. 10: Diode OR gate


Fig. 11: A typical CMOS OR gate


Fig. 12: A typical TTL OR gate
In CMOS logic devices, the OR gate arrangement looks similar to the CMOS AND gate except that it has effectively been turned upside down so that the $p$ transistors are now in series and the $n$ transistors are in parallel. A circuit for a typical CMOS 2 -input OR gate is shown in Fig. 11. If either of the inputs is at 1 , then either $\operatorname{Tr} 3$ or $\operatorname{Tr} 4$ will be turned on to bring point X down to the 0 level. This produces a 1 level at the output because of the inverting action of the output stage itself.
In the case of the TTL type devices, the circuit of an OR gate is rather different from that of an AND gate and is shown in Fig. 12.

## OR Gate Symbol

Once again, because of the complex nature of the gate circuit, a special symbol is used to denote an OR gate. This one takes the shape of a shield, with the output line coming from the pointed end of the shield as shown in Fig. 13(a). For convenience in drawing an OR gate with a large number of inputs this symbol may be modified to that shown in Fig. 13(b). The symbols we shall use in this series are those of American MIL STD 806B. Alternative symbols are used in other standard systems.

Actual OR-gate integrated circuits come in a similar range of combinations to the AND-gate types. In the CMOS range we have the 4071 which is a quadruple 2-input OR gate arrangement. Then there are the 4075 (triple 3 -input OR gate) and the 4072 which contains two separate 4 -input OR gates. These are shown together with their connections in Fig. 14.

In the TTL series, the OR gate is not very popular and only one variety is available. This is the 7432 which contains four separate 2 -input OR gates as shown in Fig. 14(d).

When designing actual logic systems we shall, from time to time, want to use OR gates which have more inputs than those available as standard circuits. These larger OR gates can be built up by cascading several smaller OR gates as shown in Fig. 15. Here an 8input $O R$ gate has been produced by using two 4 -input gates feeding a 2 -input gate. If any input of Gl goes to 1 then its output goes to 1 and hence the output of G3 will also go to 1 . Similarly a 1 applied to any of the inputs of G 2 will produce a 1 at the output. Thus the combination will behave as if it is an 8 -input OR gate.

## Using OR Gates

How might we use OR gates in practice? Let us once again consider our automatic hot drinks machine, and see how it might be organised using logic. For a start we'll assume that some mechanical valves are used to control the flow of coffee, tea, milk etc. into the cup and that these valves are operated by solenoids driven from the logic.

When a 1 signal is applied to a solenoid the associated valve will deliver a metered amount of coffee, tea, etc. into the cup. If a 0 signal is applied to the solenoid the valve will remain closed.

Suppose we allow for six basic drink combinations, each of which is selected by a push button on the front of the machine. In this case these will give black or white coffee, which may be sweet or not as desired. Other options will be tea (with milk) which may be either with or without sugar. There are six inputs to our logic system and four outputs to control the valves for tea, coffee, milk and sugar. A suitable arrangement for the logic is shown in Fig. 16.

Let us start by looking at the coffee output line. This must go to 1 whenever any of the buttons calling for a coffee drink is pressed. We can produce the output required by feeding the signals from the four buttons selecting coffee combinations to a 4 -input OR gate (G1). The output from this gate drives the coffee control valve.

If we consider the milk output signal this must be set to 1 when white coffee or tea has been selected. Again we have four inputs which are fed to an OR gate G2 to provide the drive for the milk control solenoid.


Fig. 13: OR gate symbols


Fig. 14: Some actual OR gates


Fig. 15: Cascading OR gates to provide more inputs


Fig. 16: Logic circuit for a hot drinks machine

For tea there are only two combinations which need a 1 output so here a 2-input OR gate G4 is used for the tea control signal. Finally for sugar control we can OR together all of the inputs that require sugar and here we need a 3 -input OR gate G3 to produce the output.

This basic logic scheme could now be extended to allow for more combinations such as lemon tea, chocolate and maybe even cold drinks such as Coca Cola or lemonade by adding more inputs and more OR gates.

## The Inverter

Apart from the AND and OR type gates, we need one more basic logic function which is called the inverter. This produces a 1 output for 0 input and vice versa.
Suppose we have a 2 -input AND gate with signals A and B applied to its inputs. Now assume that we want to achieve a 1 output when A is at 1 but B is at 0 . In a simple AND gate the output would be 0 . Now suppose we invert the $B$ input so that a 1 is applied to the input of the gate when the actual B input is 0 , then we shall get a 1 out of the gate if A is 1 and B is 0 .
A logic inverter might be a simple transistor stage as shown in Fig. 17. When 0 is applied at the input the transistor is cut off and the output line will go to the 1 level. If a 1 input is applied, the transistor will turn on and its collector voltage will fall to zero to give a 0 output. Such an inverter stage might have been used with discrete diode logic in the days before integrated logic circuits appeared.
In TTL and CMOS logic an inverter usually consists of simply the output stages of a gate circuit which with most logic types gives a logical inversion.
The symbol used for an inverter is shown in Fig. 18. Here the triangle indicates an amplifier whilst the small circle on the output line indicates that the logic signal has been inverted.
Actual inverter devices usually come in groups of six to a package. In the TTL range the standard version is the 7404 which is shown in Fig. 19(a) whilst the CMOS equivalent is the 4049 shown in Fig. 19(b).

## Logic Equations

The theory of logic systems is by no means new. The ancient Greeks had already worked out many of the ideas but in the mid 19th century mathematicians, such as George Boole, developed logic as a branch of mathematics. Now a logic system could be reduced to mathematical equations and operated upon by special algebra called Boolean algebra. We shall not go into the theory of logic in a mathematical sense, but it is useful to understand the shorthand used to describe a logic system.

If we take a simple 2 -input AND gate we can write down its operation as the equation

$$
\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{~B}
$$

Here the inputs have been named as $A$ and $B$ and the output is called Y. In a logic system the signals may be denoted by letters such as A. B, etc. or they may be given names such as DATA, CLOCK etc. In the equation for the AND gate the full stop between A and B signifies an AND function, so the equation can be translated as output $Y$ equals input A AND input B.

For the OR function a + sign is used, so that for a 2 -input OR gate the logic equation would become,

$$
Y=A+B
$$

If there were three inputs to the OR gate the equation would then become,

$$
\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}
$$



We can make up much more complex logic equations by mixing both OR and AND functions so that we might have,

$$
\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{~B})+(\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{D})
$$

Here brackets have been added to make it clear which of the logic operations go together. In this case if both A AND B go to $1,0 \mathrm{R}$, if both C AND D go to 1 , the output Y will go to 1 . The logic arrangement which will produce this equation is shown in Fig. 20.

What happens if we put an inverter into the system? Any logic signal which has been inverted is denoted by a bar drawn over the name of the signal. So for a simple inverter the logic equation will be

$$
\mathbf{Y}=\frac{\bar{A}}{}
$$

Such an inverted signal might be referred to as BAR A or alternatively NOT A, where A is the name of the signal. Thus we might have,

$$
\mathrm{Y}=\overline{\mathrm{A}} \cdot \mathrm{~B}
$$

This means that output Y will go to 1 when input A is $0(\bar{A}=1)$ AND B is at 1 .

Now by using only these three types of logic unit, the AND gate, the OR gate and the INVERTER we can build up virtually any logic system.


Fig. 20: Combining gates to produce a more complex function

## The NAND Gate

If you look up a data book of TTL devices, the first one you are likely to meet is the 7400 which is described as a quadruple 2 -input NAND gate. So what is a NAND gate and why should we need one anyway? Basically the NAND gate is simply an AND gate followed by an inverter, built up as a single device. One advantage of this type of gate is that we can produce all of our logic systems by using just one type of gate rather than three.
In the NAND gate the function is similar to that of an AND gate except that the output is inverted so that the truth table becomes as shown in Table 4.

Table 4

| Input |  | Output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

The symbol used for a NAND gate is similar to that for the AND type except that it has a circle at its output to indicate logic inversion. This is shown in Fig. 21. The logic equation for a NAND gate will be,

$$
\mathrm{Y}=\overline{\mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{~B}}
$$

where the bar over the A.B indicates the inversion of the complete logic signal at the output of the gate.
-If we take a NAND gate and join all of its inputs together in parallel it will become a simple inverter. If we feed the output of a NAND gate through an inverter it will perform the same function as an AND gate, since the extra inverter will cancel out the action of the one inside the NAND gate. By inverting each of the input signals to a NAND gate we can produce the OR function. Here if any of the inputs goes to 1 the actual signal applied to the NAND gate goes to 0 and hence the output of the NAND gate must go to 1 , thus producing the same result as an OR gate. You can check all of these actions by looking at the truth tables and working out the various states of the inputs and outputs of these combinations of NAND gates.

In TTL the NAND gates come in the same combinations as the AND types, giving four 2 -input gates (7400) three 3 -input gates (7410) and two 4 -input gates (7420). Each of these arrangements has the same pin layout as the AND counterpart. In NAND gates however we can also have an 8 -input gate (the 7430 ). For CMOS the 2,3 and 4 -input gates are the 4011, 4023 and 4012 respectively, and they have the same pin configuration as the AND versions. There is an 8 -input gate in CMOS which has the number 4068.

## The NOR Gate

Having produced a NAND gate we might now consider the possibility of combining an OR gate with an inverter. This will in fact produce what is called a NOR gate. Like the NAND gate it has the advantage that you could build up any logic system by using just NOR gates instead of having AND, OR and INVERT functions.

In the NOR gate a 1 applied to any of its inputs will produce a 0 to the output. Conversely the output can only become 1 when both inputs are at 0 . This producès the truth table shown in Table 5.

Table 5

| Input |  | Output |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |



Fig. 21 : A NAND symbol

Fig. 22: A NOR symbol

As we might expect, the symbol for a NOR gate is like that for OR but with a circle on the output line to show that the output is inverted. This is shown in Fig. 22. We can write down the action of a NOR gate as

$$
\mathrm{Y}=\overline{\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}}
$$

Practical devices are the 4001, 4025 and 4002 in CMOS, which are the NOR equivalents of the 4071, 4075 and 4072 respectively and have the same pin connections. In addition to these there is the 4078 which is an 8 -input NOR gate. In TTL there is also quite a range of NOR gates giving two inputs (7402), three inputs (7427) and four inputs (7425).

By inverting the output of a NOR gate we can get an OR gate and by inverting its inputs we can produce an AND gate, so the NOR gate alone can be used to build up almost any logic function.

## Changeover Gate

Let's see how we might use some of the gates that have been described. One frequently used function is to simulate a changeover switch. Here we want to pass either input $A$ or input $B$ through to the output according to the state of a control line C. Such a circuit can be built up from NAND gates as shown in Fig. 23, which also shows the equivalent switch circuit.

When control input $C$ is a 0 , gate G3 is effectively closed and its output remains at 1 irrespective of the state of the B input. Gate G1 acts as an inverter and 32 is therefore held open and allows input A to pass through to the input of G4. Since the other input of G4 is at 1 , signal A passes through to the output. The inversions in gates G2 and G4 cancel out to leave A uninverted at the output. When C goes to $1, \mathrm{G} 2$ closes and G3 opens to let input B pass through to the output.


Fig. 23: Logic circuit of a changeover gate, and its electrical equivalent

This changeover gate function can of course be made up by using other combinations of gates and inverters and as an exercise you might like to work out some of these alternatives. Generally the circuit shown is convenient because it can be implemented by using a single 7400 .

## The Multiplexer

We can expand the idea of a changeover switch to produce a multiway switch similar to our old friend the rotary switch. Such an arrangement of logic is normally called a multiplexer.

In Fig. 24 we show the logic for a 4-way multiplex switch. The control signals Cl to C 4 are arranged so that only one of them can be at 1 at any time. If Cl were at 1 then signal A would pass through Gl and since G5 is an OR gate it will also pass through G5 to the output. Gates G2, G3 and G4 will be off because one of their inputs is at 0 and hence they will have no effect on the state of G5. The number of inputs can be expanded by adding more AND gates and having more inputs to the final OR gate. If desired, multibank switches can be produced by having a series of parallel multiplexer circuits with the control inputs connected in parallel across the banks.
Because multiplexers are often used, special logic devices are available such as the 74151 which is an 8 -input single-bank multiplexer in one package.


Fig. 24 : Logic circuit of a multiplexer, and its electrical equivalent


Fig. 25: A logic circuit for an EXCLUSIVE OR gate


Fig. 26: EXCLUSIVE OR gate symbol

## PLEASE MENTION

# A.M. RECEIVERS 

## M.J. DARBY

The construction of an amplitude modulation (a.m.) receiver can be considerably simplified by the use of one of the semiconductor devices which have been especially developed for this particular application. This and future articles will review the various types of device available and include a selection of typical circuits which the reader can construct and with which he can experiment.

Practical constructional details will not be included, since a variety of circuits are covered and constructional details for specific receivers are regularly included in our pages. Audio amplifier sections will not be included since the audio output from any of the receiver circuits can be fed into a standard audio amplifier. Integrated circuits will be used throughout, since this reduces the number of components used compared with discrete (separate) transistor designs.

## Amplitude Modulation

The amplitude of an a.m. signal varies at the frequency of the audio signal concerned. For example, one may consider a 1 MHz radio frequency carrier wave (which is far above the level of human hearing) and which varies in amplitude at an audio frequency of 1 kHz . When a receiver is tuned to this signal, the 1 kHz frequency will be heard from the loudspeaker.

Amplitude modulation is used on long, medium and short wave transmissions. Frequency modulation can be used at much higher frequencies (e.g. f.m. sound at about 90 MHz ) for high quality reception, but cannot be used with advantage at relatively low frequencies.
A.M. receivers are usually simpler than f.m. receivers and it is therefore sensible for a beginner to commence with a.m. circuits. Signals at the high f.m. frequencies cannot be received from distant transmitters, so if you wish to receive a signal from a station more than about 50 to 100 miles away, it will be an a.m. signal you will select. However, the fact that distant a.m. signals can reach your aerial inevitably means that one is much more likely to experience interference from unwanted signals than with f.m. reception.

## T.R.F. or Superhet?

There are two main types of a.m. receiver, the socalled "t.r.f." (tuned radio frequency) and the superheterodyne or "superhet". The t.r.f. type is far simpler than the superhet, so the beginner who wishes to experiment is strongly advised to commence with a t.r.f. circuit.

In a t.r.f. receiver the incoming signal is amplified, detected or demodulated in a stage which converts
the radio frequency wave into an audio signal and the audio signal is then amplified so that it can feed a loudspeaker or an earphone.

In a superhet the incoming signal is changed in frequency to another radio frequency signal known as the intermediate frequency. It is convenient to obtain most of the selectivity (or ability to reject interference from adjacent signals) at this intermediate frequency before the signal is demodulated and fed to an audio amplifier and hence to a loudspeaker.

A t.r.f. receiver can give good audio quality provided there are no interfering signals, thus if you require a simple bed-side or kitchen receiver for local programmes, a t.r.f. circuit will be satisfactory.

If, however, you wish to receive stations from Europe on medium waves or even from other continents on short waves, one will normally obtain much better results using a superheterodyne receiver.

## T.R.F. Circuits

The remainder of this article will be devoted to t.r.f. circuits mainly for the purpose of helping the beginner. Numerous t.r.f. circuits have been published using discrete transistors, but a unique integrated circuit was released some years ago which has been designed especially for use in t.r.f. receivers.

This device is the Ferranti ZN414 which is ideal for use by the home constructor and is readily available. It requires only a low voltage power supply and provides a very high gain when used in a simple circuit.

The ZN414 is encapsulated in a simple transistor metal envelope, and the pin connections are shown in Fig. 1. There are only three leads, these being input, earth, and a common lead for output and the positive voltage supply.


Fig. 1 : Pin connections of the ZN414

## ZN414 basic circuit

A basic t.r.f. receiver circuit using the ZN414 device is shown in Fig. 2. The inductance L1 is a winding on a ferrite rod or slab aerial which will be described in detail later. This inductance must


Fig. 2: A basic t.r.f. receiver circuit using the ZN414
resonate with the variable capacitor VCl at the frequency of the desired station; in other words, VCl is the receiver tuning capacitor.

The upper end of resistor R 2 is fed from a positive supply of about $1 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$, normally a single cell or a potential divider circuit. A small bias current passes through R1 and the winding of Ll to the input (pin 2) of the ZN414. This input stage has a very high input impedance so that a negligible load is imposed on the tuned circuit; the selectivity of this tuned circuit is therefore almost unaffected by the connection of the ZN414.

The input stage is capacitively coupled to three internal cascaded r.f. amplifiers which in turn feed a transistor detector stage. The output capacitor in conjunction with the load resistor R 2 filters radio frequencies from the output, but leaves the audio signal almost unaffected. There are ten transistors fabricated on the ZN414 chip.


Fig. 3: Gain characteristics of the ZN414

As shown in Fig. 3, the gain of the ZN414 is dependent on the voltage applied to the upper end of R2 in Fig. 2. It is therefore necessary to stabilise this voltage if one does not wish the gain to vary with the state of discharge of the battery used.

The current taken by the ZN414 circuit itself is only about 0.3 mA , but when a strong signal is being received this can rise to about 0.5 mA . The additional current taken in the presence of a strong signal results in a greater voltage drop across R2 of Fig. 2 so that the ZN414 operates at a slightly lower voltage; thus the gain is reduced in the presence of a strong signal and one has automatic gain control built into the circuit.

The audio output from the Fig. 2 circuit is relatively small. It can be used to operate a sensitive earpiece, but generally it is better to feed it into an audio amplifier circuit. It is important that the output capacitor C 2 should be soldered as close as possible to pins 1 and 3 of the ZN414 and that the device leads should be kept fairly short, or the high gain of the device may result in instability. This is of the order of 4,000 times voltage gain or some 72 dB .


Fig. 4: A simple radio receiver circuit using a ferrite rod aerial

## Earpiece Radio Receivers

The circuit of Fig. 4 shows one of the simplest possible radio receiver circuits for use with a ferrite rod aerial, L1. The load resistor R2 of Fig. 2 has been replaced with a sensitive earpiece which should have an impedance of not less than $250 \Omega$.


Fig. 5: Adding a single transistor amplifier stage

# Radio and Television Servicing 1977-1978 

Editor R. N. Wainwright, T.Eng. (CEI) F.S.E.R.T.

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|  | RS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AC | 30 P |  |  |  |  | $4_{40}^{4 p}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 495 \\ & 88 p \\ & 88 p \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 7447 A \\ & 7450 \\ & 7453 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 p \\ & 20 p \\ & 20 p \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $400 \mathrm{~mW}+-5 \%{ }_{\text {gop each: }}^{3 \mathrm{~V} \cdot 33 \mathrm{~V}} 10 / 8 \mathrm{sp}$ |  | All High stability-extremely |  |  |  |
| AC | 32 p 8 Cl 25 |  | BC186 |  |  | $44^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IW |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {AC1 }}$ | $32 \mathrm{P} 8 \mathrm{BC126}^{2}$ |  | ${ }^{8 C 187}$ |  | 8D140 | P | ${ }^{8 F 458}$ | 52 D | ORP12 | 1. | 7470 |  | 100 | 13 p |  | ach: 10/¢1.75 |  |  |  |  |
| AC12 | $32 \mathrm{PBC132}$ |  | ${ }^{8 C 204}$ | $16 \mathrm{p}^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | $8{ }^{80145}$ | P | 8F596 | ${ }^{222} \mathrm{p}^{4}$ | R20088 | E1. 5 | 7473 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {A C C }}$ C128 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | P ${ }^{\text {PCC13 }}$ | ${ }^{19}$ | ${ }^{8 \mathrm{BC2O}}$ | ${ }^{18}{ }^{18}{ }^{\circ}$ | 80163 | ${ }^{85}$ | 8F539 | ${ }_{27}{ }^{27}{ }^{\circ}$ | R20108 |  | 7474 | 35 |  |  |  | 8UB |  |  |  | Price |
| A |  |  |  |  |  | 81.03 | BFR |  | ${ }_{\text {TiP31A }}$ |  |  | 52 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AC141 | $44^{\circ} \mathrm{BC} 137$ |  | BC212 | $15{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | BD184 | ${ }_{\text {ci }} 1.25$ | BFT4 | $4{ }^{1}$ | TIP32A | 570 | 7488 | 4 |  |  |  | (Verical or Horizontal |  |  | 12.7 |  |
| AC142 | ${ }^{26} \mathrm{p}$ 8C138 |  |  |  | - |  | BFT43 | 40 p |  | \$p | 7490 | ct |  | ${ }_{13} 3$ |  | . $00^{\circ} .100$ for $85.00^{89}$ | 0.15 | 27 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | $21 \cdot 34$ |
| ${ }^{\text {A }}$ AC142K |  |  | ${ }^{8}{ }^{8} \mathbf{C 2 1 3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{85}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | BFW1 | ${ }^{85}$ |  |  | 7492 |  | 100 |  |  |  | 0.22 | 33 | $12$ |  |
| AC154 | 20 BC 142 | 34 p | ${ }_{8}{ }^{2148}$ |  |  |  |  | 2 | TIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.25 | 33 | 16 | ¢1.78 |
| AC176 | 35 P 8C143 |  | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{BC214L}$ |  | - | E2. 35 | BFX85 | 29 | TiP3055 | ¢1-15 | 74121 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.33 | 33 |  | \$1.82 |
| ${ }^{\text {A }}$ AC178 | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{8 C 23}$ |  | B0x |  | 8Fx86 | 3 | Tis43 | 38p | ${ }_{71122}$ |  |  |  |  | II | 0.47 | 33 | 19 | ¢2.08 |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TISS90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.5 | 33 | 19 | \&2.24 |
| AC187 | P | $10^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{\text {C2525 }}$ |  |  | \&1.05 | BFY50 | 22, | 2N705 |  | ${ }^{74156}$ |  | Ba | $1{ }^{18}$ |  | ne valu | 0.68 | 50.8 | 22 | ¢2.49 |
| ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A ${ }^{\text {c }} 1888$ | 37 P |  | $8 \mathrm{BC253C}$ |  |  | ${ }^{25}$ | BFY51 | 22 | 2N2846 |  |  | ¢1.70 |  | 15 p |  | ne value. SPECIAL | 1.0 | 50.8 | 22 | . 4 |
| AC193K | ${ }_{49}{ }^{4} \mathrm{PC1488}$ |  | BC258A |  |  | 75p |  | 32 |  |  | 7192 | E1.76 | BAX13 Bax16 |  |  |  | 1.5 | 50 | 25 | ¢3.14 |
| ${ }^{\text {A C C }}$ A | 419 8C149C | $12{ }^{10}$ | 8с2618 |  | 8F123 | 33 P | BFYT2 | 51 p | 2N2005A |  |  | ¢1.26 |  | 50 p |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|  | ${ }_{84}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {PF125 }}$ | 33 P | BFY77 |  |  | 22 p | SN76001N |  |  |  |  | IREWOUND RESISTORS | b3V D. | RAN |  |  |
| AD142 | $1{ }^{10} 8$ |  | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{C} 267$ | ${ }_{25} 25$ |  | ${ }_{25}^{35}$ | 8FY901 | ${ }^{1} 1.10$ | 2N2907A | + | SN76013 | E1. 76 | BY127 | 18 P |  |  | Value $\mathrm{s}^{\text {F }}$ |  | $\pm 2 \%$ | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| AD143 | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | BC287C | ${ }^{28 p}$ | $8 \mathrm{Cl3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | SN7601 | ${ }^{2} 1$ | OA10 |  |  | (1) | 0.01-0.2 | 51.8 | ¢1.22 | 6p |
| AD161 | - | $12{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | 17 p | 8R | 40 P |  | $170^{\circ}$ | SN76023N | C1. ${ }_{6}$ |  |  |  | - | $0 \cdot 22-0.47$ |  | ¢1-24 |  |
| AD162 | 58 p BC158日 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{30}$ | 2N3033 | 42 P | SN76033N |  | OAs0 |  |  |  |  | c2. 21 | ${ }_{\text {c1 }}$ |  |
| AF114 | 32 p 8C159 | - | 301 | 30 p | BF161 | 25 p | BS×20 | 25p | 2 C 3055 | ${ }^{650}$ | SN76228DN | ${ }_{\text {ck }}$ | OA91 | 70 |  | CAPACITORS: |  |  | ci | 81.08 |
| ${ }_{\text {AFP116 }}$ | 32 p 32 p $\mathrm{BCL159C}$ |  |  | 330 | BF18 | 250 |  | 33 p | 2N3702 | 17p ${ }^{\circ}$ | SN76227N | E1.23 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OA250}$ | 9 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | E2. | E1.94 | ¢1.20 |
| AF117 | ${ }^{32 \mathrm{p}}{ }^{\text {BCC1 }}$ |  |  | $1{ }^{10} \mathrm{p}^{\circ} \mathrm{p}$ | 8F168 | 35 p |  | ${ }_{48}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {N3703 }}$ | 170. |  | E1.15 | OA202 | 10 p |  | 0/F at $25 / 35 \mathrm{SV}-18 \mathrm{P}^{\circ} ; 1.5 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | c3 | £2.30 | ¢1.84 |
| A | ${ }_{53}{ }^{2} \mathrm{p}$ 88C |  |  | $15 \mathrm{p}{ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | ${ }_{27} 2$ | 8SY5 | 55p |  | $\mathrm{p}^{\circ}$ | TAA263 | $\varepsilon 1.310$ $\kappa 1.10$ | T11209 |  |  | 10 ${ }^{0} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 35 \mathrm{~V}-12 \mathrm{p}^{*}$ : | $4 \cdot 7$ | ¢4. | ¢2.72 | E2.24 |
| AF124 | ${ }^{48}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{BC} 188$ | $14{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 17 |  | 380 | BT106 | \&1.50 | 2 N 37 | $17{ }^{\circ}$ | TAA550g | ${ }^{53}$ |  | Red) |  |  | 8.8 | E4. | 13.38 | E2.68 |
| ${ }^{\text {AF }} 125$ | $38 \mathrm{P} \mathrm{BC}^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }^{230}{ }^{2}$ |  | $42^{\circ}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{42}$ | 8u108 | c2, | 2N3707 | 1770. | TAA570 | E2. 20. | T1L211 |  |  |  |  | \& | ct.er | c3.54 |
| AF127 | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{P}$ OC170 |  |  |  |  | 33 c | ${ }^{\text {BU }} 128$ | E1.94 | 2 N 3819 | 42 p |  |  |  |  |  | 21 $\mathrm{p}^{\circ}: 88 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 3 \mathrm{~V}-17 \mathrm{p}^{\circ} ; 100$ |  | ¢ 813.122 |  |  |
| AF139 | ${ }^{45} \mathrm{PBC17}$ | $15{ }^{1}$ | C337 | 450 |  | 33 p 38 p | 84200 84205 | E2.30 | ${ }_{2 S 321}$ | ${ }^{75 p}$ | TBA | ${ }_{\text {E3 }} 23^{\text {25 }}$ | 1 NaO |  |  | 21p. ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {AFF79 }}$ | $7_{78}{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 14 |  | ${ }^{150}$ |  | 40 p | BU208 | E2.30 | RCA4065 | S54 78p | TBASb0Ca |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F180 | 75p BCi71A |  | ${ }^{\text {BC3474 }}$ |  |  | 27 P | BU208 | E2. 05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Alal or Radial Leads: | of ad | to |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {AF181 }}$ | ${ }^{75 \mathrm{p}}{ }^{38} 8 \mathrm{BC171}$ | ${ }_{12}^{15}{ }^{\circ}$ | 8C384 | ${ }_{180}{ }^{\circ}$ |  | ${ }_{428}^{24}$ | ${ }^{\text {C1129 }}$ | ${ }_{15}$ |  |  |  | \&2. $80^{\circ}$ | N4003 |  |  |  |  | fus |  |  |
| AF239 | 45 p BC172 |  |  |  |  | $12{ }^{4}{ }^{\circ}$ | GET | 15 p | ORA |  | $T 8$ | E2. $15^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | 12.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{p}^{3} \mathrm{BC}$ |  |  |  |  | 13 | GET882 |  | CIRCUI |  | TBA800 | ${ }_{\text {ci }} 132^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | 2tp ${ }^{\text {: }}$ : 220-15 |  |  |  |  |
| AU110 ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }_{81} 1.75 \mathrm{BC173B}$ |  | BC548 | $12{ }^{\circ}$ | 8F195 | ${ }^{12}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | MEE002 |  |  | 178 | tbabioas | ¢1.420 |  |  |  | 80. 1000 |  |  | ADD 8 | VAT |
| U11 | ${ }^{1} 1.45 \mathrm{BC176}$ | 18 p | ${ }^{8 C 358}$ | ${ }^{3}{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 95p. | ME8001 | 25 | 7402 | 170 | TCA27 | $80^{\circ}$ | 1200 |  |  | 2200 | TO ALL | tems | CEEPT ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | hose |
| BC10 | 12p ${ }_{\text {12 }}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{15 \mathrm{p}}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | M | 2 | 740 | 17 p | NE556 |  |  |  |  |  |  | WITH | WHICH | are |
| BC107B | 14 p BC178 | 20 | ${ }^{8 C Y 42}$ |  |  | 20 p . | MuE370 | 62 c | 7405 | 24 P | 741 (B pln DIL) | L) $38 \mathrm{P}^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | 20 |  | ASE | D |  |
| 8 B | $12 \mathrm{p}{ }^{\text {BC178 }}$ | 21 p | 8CY7 |  | 8F200 | ${ }^{380^{\circ}}$ | MJE5 | 5 | 7709 | 25 p |  | ${ }^{85}{ }^{1}$ | N40 | 7 p |  | 27 |  | to | orders. |  |
|  | 14 P BC179 |  | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{Cl}^{2} 2$ |  |  | ${ }_{35 \mathrm{p}^{*}}{ }^{25}$ | MuEz | ¢1.40 | 7410 | 20 P |  |  | 1Na1 | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8 C 10}$ | ${ }^{14 p} 8{ }^{\text {cli79A }}$ |  | $8 \mathrm{BCZ11}$ | 1.11 | $8{ }^{\text {8220 }}$ | $20{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | MJE3000 | 7 | 7413 | 40 P |  |  | 1 N | 17 p |  | $40 \mathrm{~V}-1,2.2,3.3,4.7,6$. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 p 14 BC 182 |  |  |  | 8 | ${ }^{185}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | MP |  | 7414 | ${ }_{20} 7$ |  |  |  | 18 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BC109 | 14 p BC1828 | ${ }^{13 \mathrm{p}}{ }^{+}$ | 8 B 12 | 87 p | 8F255 | $2 \pm p$ * | Ocal | ${ }_{75} \mathrm{p}$ | 7430 | 20 P | SPIn DIL: |  | 1N5408 | 22 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45p ${ }^{\text {chels }}$ | ${ }^{142}{ }^{\text {12 }}$ | 8D124 |  | 8F257 | 40 P | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OC4}$ |  | 7438 |  | $1+$ | 20p |  |  |  |  | Wem | shrop |  |  |
| ${ }^{8 C 114}$ | 15p ${ }^{\text {BC1838 }}$ | ${ }^{13 \mathrm{P}}{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | BF239 | 448 | OC45 | ${ }_{40}{ }_{0}$ | 7441 | P | $10+$ | 18 P | NS44 | p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 8D133 | 54 p | 8F232 | 40 P | C70 | 40 | 742 |  | $50+$ | 17p | S920 |  |  | 100-2700: 150, 220 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $4^{5}{ }^{\text {+ }}$ | 8D135 | 38 p | 8F263 |  | C71 |  |  | 21.20 | 100+ |  | 15\% | 10p |  | 330, 470, 1000-43p ${ }^{\text {c }}$. | Prop | ic | Trading |  |

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It is normally preferable to employ at least a single transistor amplifier stage (such as that shown in Fig. 5) so that the requirements of the earpiece are far less critical and a cheaper earpiece is satisfactory. A volume control is also incorporated in the Fig. 5 circuit, whilst the two forward biased diodes limit the voltage across the ZN414; the Ferranti BAW 37A double diode may be used here.

## Loudspeaker circuits

The audio output from a ZN414 circuit can be fed to almost any audio amplifier which can drive a loudspeaker. Audio amplifiers using discrete transistors have been published for use with the ZN414, but simpler circuits can be made using an integrated circuit audio amplifier.
A small loudspeaker radio receiver circuit is shown in Fig. 6. In this circuit the ZN414 device is fed from a simple single transistor voltage stabiliser circuit so that the gain is almost independent of the power supply voltage used. If no stabiliser circuit is used, the gain will fall considerably as the battery ages. The supply voltage to the ZN 414 , and therefore the gain, can be set by means of VR2. The audio signal passes through the d.c. blocking capacitor C3 to the input of an integrated circuit audio amplifier. C4 helps to remove any radio frequencies from the audio signal and prevents spurious noise.
The LM380 was selected for this circuit partly because an extremely simple circuit can be employed, but also because it contains protection circuits. If the output of this device is shorted to ground accidentally, the output current will be limited to a safe value so that the device is not destroyed. In addition, if the device becomes so hot that it is in danger of failing, the output current is automatically reduced until it cools to a safer temperature.

## Diode stabilisers

An alternative to the transistor voltage stabiliser of Fig. 6 involves the use of two series connected forward biased silicon diodes in the circuit of Fig. $6(a)$. The larger the value of $R$, the greater the gain

Fig. 6: A small loudspeaker radio receiver circuit, using a single transistor voltage stabiliser circuit


Fig. 6(a): An alternative voltage stabiliser using two silicon diodes
of the ZN414. The voltage drop across this resistor is added to the voltage drop of about 1.3 V across the two forward biased diodes.

It is also possible to employ a small light emitting diode instead of the two silicon diodes of Fig. 6(a), but the current required to enable the light emitting diode to provide a reasonable light output will be greater than that required by the Fig. 6(a) circuit. In other words, the value of R must be reduced.

## Frequencies

The variation of the ZN414 gain with frequency is typically similar to that shown in Fig. 7. The peak gain is at about 1 MHz , but the device can be used with a reasonable gain from about 100 kHz up to about 3 MHz . However, one should remember that the gain is much reduced near these limiting frequencies. The lowest frequency for reasonable gain is set by the values of the internal coupling capacitors shown in Fig. 2, whilst the maximum practicable frequency is determined by the properties of the internal transistors in the device.


Fig. 7: Frequency response of the ZN414
It can be seen from Fig. 7 that there is a considerable difference in the output voltage as the input rises from 1 mV up to 3 mV , but any further increase in the input voltage produces a relatively small change in the audio output level owing to the a.g.c. action.

## Aerial

The aerial may consist of a ferrite rod about 12 cm in length with 55 to 65 turns of 28 gauge wire wound as a single layer for medium wave. The long wave coil may consist of some 250 turns of 38 gauge single silk covered wire wound in a random way with turns on top of one another, as indicated in Fig. 8. The exact number of turns will depend on the value of the tuning capacitor placed in parallel with the coil (typically 200 pF ).


Fig. 8: The ferrite rod aerial with I.w. and m.w. coils
Only one aerial coil has been shown in the circuits of Figs. 2, 4, 5 and 6. If both medium and long wave coils are required, the switched circuit of Fig. 9 may be used with any of these circuits. It is important that the aerial coil should have a high Q (magnification) so that reasonable selectivity is obtained.

If one requires an extremely small receiver (possibly using the circuit of Fig. 4), there will not be


Fig. 9: Switching circuit for I.w. and m.w. coils
enough space for a reasonably long ferrite rod aerial in the case. One can employ a ferrite slab with only a medium wave coil wound on it in such receivers; the slab should not be less than about 3 cm in length unless one intends to use the receiver only fairly close to a transmitter. A longer ferrite slab will produce a greater signal voltage.


Fig. 10: A double tuned circuit for greater selectivity
If greater selectivity is required, a double tuned circuit can be used before the ZN414 as shown in Fig. 10, but this requires careful alignment for optimum performance. The $Q$ factors of the two tuned circuits should be similar. If the two tuned circuits are not correctly matched, each station may be received at two points in the band. This type of double tuned circuilt is especially useful when one has a larger external aerial coupled to the ferrite rod. The lead from the external aerial should be connected to a few turns of wire around the ferrite rod, the other end of the winding preferably being connected to earth.


Fig. 11 : A six position switching circuit
The circuit of Fig. ll shows how four pre-selected stations may be selected by the push buttons Sl to S4. The buttons S5 and S6 enable the normal medium and long wave bands respectively to be tuned by means of the variable capacitor C5.
Next month we will consider superheterodyne receivers for a.m. reception.


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| Abbre- <br> viation | Question |
| :--- | :--- |
| QSK | Can you hear me between your <br> signals and if so can I break in <br> on your transmission? |
| QSM | Can you acknowledge receipt? |
| Shall I repeat the last telegram <br> which I sent you (or some pre- <br> vious telegram)? |  |

## Question

Can you hear me between your signals and if so can I break in on your transmission?

## Can you acknowledge receipt?

Shall I repeat the last telegram which I sent you (or some previous telegram)?

## Answer or Advice

I can hear you between my signals; break in on my transmission.

## I am acknowledging receipt.

Repeat the last telegram which you sent me (or telegram(s) number(s) . . .).

## CHARLES MOLLOY

In official lists of the " $Q$ " codes-the comprehensive system of abbreviations used by professional telegraphy operators to speed the exchange of traffic -the meaning of each code is clearly defined.

Many of these codes have been adopted by other services, such as broadcasting, and by the amateur radio fraternity. For each class of user, the same abbreviation can have a quite significantly different shade of meaning.


To the transmitting amateur, a QSL is an acknow(edgment of a successful two-way radio contact established with another amateur, and normally takes the form of a specially printed card. To this are added a note of the date, time and frequency of the contaot, and brief technical details of the equipment used.


For the broadcast band listener, the radio contact is, of course, strictly one way, and the situation therefore differs again.

## Broadcast Band QSLs

What is a QSL? is a question sometimes asked by newcomers to the hobby. According to the March 1978 bulletin of the International Short Wave Club, "a QSL is an acknowledgement". International broadcasters like to hear from their listeners, many of whom are not DXers and in reply these stations issue QSL cards which are really mementos of the occasion. The cards themselves are often colourful. On one side there may be a photograph, a design of some sort or even the station's callsign, while on the other side there will be the acknowledgement and perhaps some information that would confirm that the listener did in fact hear the broadcast.


It is the last factor that causes difficulty for some DXers. Though many will be content to have a card that can be shown to others and perhaps kept in a photograph album, the serious DXer who is interested in obtaining a diploma from a DX club, or who simply wants to be able to prove his reception, will be disappointed. As the ISWC puts it, "To prove reception the document that one receives from the station should be plainly endorsed with the date, time and frequency". Such a reply is called a verification (verie for short) and this is what the majority of DXers hope to receive in return for a reception report.


The current QSL card from Radio Australia is an example of a pleasant QSL that is also a verie. It is a card with a colour photo on one side and the sort of details that the serious DXer would want, on the other side. Even here, the purist might complain that it should have stated my address. The card came inside an envelope!


DX clubs consider QSLs and Veries to be a major part of their activities. The Twickenham DX Club for example, recently produced a 16 -page QSL Survey which summarises verification details submitted to their "QSL Report". Broadcasting stations are listed by country. The frequency band verified, number of verifications received from 1974-76 and 1976 to March 1978, the type of verification (card, letter, folder), whether return postage is recommended and the time taken to receive a reply, are all listed in this comprehensive survey. Copies can be obtained from the TDXC, 13 Tennyson Avenue, Twickenham, TWl 4QX for four 7p stamps in the UK or for 3IRCs surface mail or 5IRCs airmail to any other part of the world.


A final word on QSLs comes from Peter Gatehouse of Buckingham, who refers to a recent communication from Radio Canada International which says that to receive a QSL card from Radio Canada International one has to be on the mailing list! Programme schedules will be sent free but QSLs will not be sent to people not on the mailing list. Write to RCI Publicity and Audience Relations, PO Box 6000, Montreal, Canada H3C 3A8. Clearly, this type of QSL is intended for listeners rather than DXers.


## Medium Wave

The medium wave DXer invariably resides outside the service area of his DX and this should be kept in mind when writing to a station. The reception report is unlikely to be of any value to the station and one is depending on goodwill for a reply. So, always include return postage, either an International Reply Coupon, currently 25 p at main Post Offices, or as unused postage stamps of the country concerned. These are obtainable from stamp dealers (philatelist shops).


Send the reception report to the Chief Engineer, if possible in the language of the country, as there will not be an international department to deal with listeners' letters. Many radio clubs supply report forms in a number of languages, Spanish and Portuguese being the most useful. Try to convince the station that you really did hear them as they may be surprised to hear from you. Station announcements, slogans, weather report details, time checks, news items are the sort of material to mention and these can be heard at programme changes which usually occur on the hour or half hour.

# model railway <br> PONTMOTORSUPPLY 

## R.A.GANDERTON

## Introduction to the Problem

Many model railways use the solenoid type of point motor to operate the point blades from a central control panel. Although the manufacturers claim that these units will operate at a supply of 12 to 20 volts they rarely do so reliably and it is generally better to operate them at around 30 volts. This ensures that they throw properly and overcomes any resistance due to mechanical deficiencies inherent in the design. A typical point motor is shown in the photograph, along with the unit which forms the subject of this article.

The coils forming the solenoids have a d.c. resistance of around $2 \Omega$ each and it does not take much imagination to see what happens when 30 volts is applied to the motor. If the armature sticks or the operator leaves the switch on for any length of time then some 15 amps will flow (assuming that the power supply is capable of delivering this current) and 450 W will be generated as heat. The end result is that the solenoid coil burns out.

## Solution and Circuit Description

The situation can be avoided by using a capacitor discharge system to provide enough energy to ensure that the armature is thrown over but not enough to burn out the coils if the operating switch is left on.

The circuit shown in Fig. 1 uses a transistor to switch off the charging current to the operating capacitor C2 whenever the output is connected to the 0 V line by a low resistance such as a motor coil.


Fig. 1 The complete circuit diagram
When the load is removed from the output the base of Tr 1 is unclamped and $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ is turned on allowing current to flow through R2 to charge C2. The low value resistor R 2 is used to limit the maximum charging current and its value is not critical. R1 limits the current which flows when the load is left applied and C2 has fully discharged. When C2 is fully charged and there is no load on the output, Trl is turned off via D6. Any small loss of charge due to leakage is made up automatically. Diode D5 provides reverse voltage protection for C 2 , preventing back e.m.f. damage due to the transients produced when the current in the solenoid coil changes rapidly.

## Power Supply and Switching

The power supply is a conventional bridge rectifier circuit with a large reservoir capacitor Cl. The input

Fig. 2: The component lay. out. (Note; The two unmarked holes are for alternatively mounting C1 remote from the p.c.b.)


The prototype of the Model Railway Point Motor Supply Unit, shown with a typical point motor


Fig. 3: PCB viewed from the copper side. This board is available from the PW Readers PCB Service
voltage to the bridge rectifier can be between 20 V and 25 V a.c. giving a d.c. level on C2 of between 28 V and 35 V .

This circuit will switch one point motor at a time without any problems. However, it is often necessary to switch more than one motor when, for instance, interlocking or route selection systems are being used and in this case it may be necessary to increase the value of $C 2$. Provision has been made on the printed circuit board to allow additional capacitors to be wired into the circuit across C 2 using pads marked X and Y . The extra capacitance required is found by trial and error but as a suggestion it could be based on a figure of $1,500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ per extra point motor to be switched.


Fig. 4 Circuit diagram showing switching arrangement for operating more than one point motor

## components

## Resistors

3W $10 \%$ wire-wound
R1 270』
R2 $4 \cdot 7 \Omega$
Capacitors
C1, C2 each $2000 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytics in common can (e.g. Erie type KB 3104)

Semiconductors
Tr1 TiP3055
D1-6 1N4004 or similar
Miscellaneous
PCB, 6BA bolt, nut and washer, connecting wire, mains transformer 20 V at 1.5 A (see text)

## Construction

Construction is simple, the component layout being shown in Fig. 2 and the printed circuit board pattern in Fig. 3. Cl and C 2 are both in the same can. No case has been detailed since most modellers will mount the unit inside the control panel. The a.c. supply can be from a small transformer capable of supplying between 1A and 2A.

Using this c.d. unit it is possible to use push button switches instead of passing contact types and point selection can be easily carried out using a standard wafer rotary switch as shown in Fig. 4. If you prefer the "wandering pencil" type of selection system, then the use of this unit will prevent point motor burnouts which often happen when the operator lets the pencil drop on to the control panel.

# Paris Components SHOW 

## DAVID GIBSON

With a record attendance by nearly 82,000 visitors, the Salon International des Composants Electroniques 1978 chalked up yet another international success. This giant electronics exhibition, held each year in Paris, attracted over 1345 registered exhibitors from 30 countries and spread itself over an area of $60,900 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$.

Exhibits ranged from Ham radio equipment and accessories to laser trimming equipment, from single components to highly complex instrumentation and, of course, microprocessors.

In this latter area it was interesting to see a microprocessor timer kit. This offered a choice of 21 programmes plus a digital readout of time. The unit has many applications but suggested text included ideas like, automatically waking you up in the morning (you can programme in different times for different mornings), switching on your egg and boiling it to perfection, switching the heating on and off plus putting lights on an off during the evenings to deter burglars. The input keyboard (supplied with the kit) has buttons for each day of the week, a one to nine set of tabs, plus an am/pm button although the digital clock can be switched to read either 12 hours or 24 hours.
Readers wanting to conduct underwater experiments in the bath (?) or elsewhere will be pleased to hear of a special transducer shown by a French company. An electret (an electrostatic transducer) for underwater applications has been developed. The air gap which is commonly present in such transducers has been replaced by a compressible, very high resistivity
material which is held in intimate contact (lovely wording those French use!) with the electret. This design suppresses the drawbacks which result from the presence of air in such trans-ducers-variation of sensitivity as a function of immersion depth for example. The advantages claimed for the new device are a sensivity higher than $30 \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{Bar} \quad(-90 \mathrm{~dB}$ relative to $1 \mathrm{~V} /$ $\mu \mathrm{Bar}$ ), broad bandwidth, and an acoustic impedance close to that of water. The company is understood to be making some experiments with an array/antenna of electrets which could prove interesting for listening underwater.
One device causing raised eyebrows was the "Snapistor". This is a thick


Signs of things to come. A complete data terminal in an attache case. It comprises a full keyboard, all necessary electronics, and a small collapsible television screen which folds down. The station may be used over a standard telephone via a modem, and can chat to computers and data terminals anywhere in the world
film resistor network on a ceramic substrate. Pre-scribed lines on the back of the substrate divide it into ten parts. Each part can be snapped off, one by one, and each snap increases the remaining resistance by $20 \%$. This gives a five-fold increase in resistance when all nine parts have been broken off. Applications suggested are; to set the gain of a transistor stage, or to set up the voltage of a voltage regulator. Here, one, could use one Snapistor for coarse adjustment, and another for fine setting. Various ranges of resistance values were offered. These inincluded; $100 \Omega$ to $520 \Omega, 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $52 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $520 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, and $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $520 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. The resistance values are $+20 \%$, TCR +100 p.p.m. $/^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and operating temperature range $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Power handling capability depends on how much snapping you've done. If they are unsnapped (i.e. all sections are in circuit) then the power capability is 250 mW ; with just a lonely one segment, power is 50 mW . Maximum voltage is 100 V .

Trends were not hard to spot. Many people offered microprocessors either a single chip, or with a complementary keyboard, or as a complete kit of parts with a manual.

Motorised rotation of f.m. antennas featured strongly. These came complete with a nicely styled box. The box shows you which way your aerial is pointing and the whole array is controllable from your living room. Many companies showed results, including a BBC2 test card which had superb definition.

One dealer displayed an impressive array of Yaesu Ham equipment. Inter-
esting to see the FT-301D solid state transceiver. It has a digital readout and uses no valves at all, not even those ubiquitous 6146's in the final. The unit runs from 12 V direct-ideal for mobile work, although a separate mains p.s.u. is available which includes a digital clock and an automatic callsign sender for the c.w. enthusiast. Price was horrendous and interest high!

French giant Thomson-CSF took a huge number of stands, indeed their particular alleyway was signposted "Avenue de Thomson-CSF". Along this Avenue was found an "Easy-touse Super-Noticon'. This turned out to be Thomson's latest addition to its range of low-level TV camera tubes. The Super-Noticon really is super, too. It can view a scene without trouble even on a cloudy and moonless night. The French boffins mumbled something about sensitivity down to $10^{-5}$ lux.

Also on the Thomson stand were a number of quartz resonators which achieve 300 MHz in fundamental mode. Close by were a number of devices described as piezoelectric but using Lithium Tantalate and not quartz. These synthetic single crystal devices have inherent properties suited to the production of wideband filters in the 0.08 to 35 MHz band. A stand spokesman hinted at possibilities that this frequency could be raised to 400 MHz in the not-too-distant future.

Surface wave filters were a feature on the Siemens stand. The company has succeeded in laying these down on a lithium nobate substrate. The technique is to lay down tiny fingers of conducting pattern which intermesh (but do not touch) rather like the teeth of a comb. The result is that the signal can be made to pass along these closely coupled subminiature antennas which are frequency sensitive and thus have a filtering action. Although other materials made the surface wave filter a reality, high cost and low consistency were deterrents. Lithium Nobate is claimed to overcome these problems The filter has the great advantage that it has no coils or capacitors. First applications are in the i.f. strips of TV sets. Siemens has already manufactured filters to suit British standards and markets. The standard package size on the stand was $19 \times 16 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ with five terminals brought out at one side.

The French Amateur Radio Associ-ation-Reseau des Emetteurs Français -had a real live repeater satellite on show. Unlike other repeater stations which are fired aloft from places like Cape Canaveral, the French decided to try a much cheaper method. They attached their 144 MHz repeater station to a balloon and let it loose. The


The French Ham v.h.f. radio repeater Anjou 009, which was sent up by balloon on September 25th 1977 and returned to earth via parachute. It is one of a series which have been launched by French Amateur Radio enthusiasts.
highest one of these repeaters (there have been about nine) has reached is 31,400 metres. The "flight" can be up to 24 hours long, then the balloon bursts and the repeater parachutes back to earth. The REF has around 12,000 members in France in some 250 Ham radio clubs. Annual subscription is 120 French Francs.

One normally associates Sprague with capacitors, but visitors to the stand in Paris found quite a number of useful i.c.s on display. A good one to watch for is the ULN-2283B. This is a little audio chip which offers 1 W output with 12 V applied. It will function from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ right up to a very hot $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Gain is claimed to be 43 dB and the i.c. will function at voltages down to only 3 V . The circuit shown on the Sprague stand gave an idea of the simplicity when using the ULN-2283B. Apart from the chip and loudspeaker, only two capacitors plus a volume control are required.

The new Philips personal bleeper system looked a good idea. The tiny pocket receiver, besides have a bleep "you're wanted" facility, also boasts an alphanumeric readout. Speech facilities can be added, too, if required. By using a standard code, say from
one to nine, a message can be sent very easily. Thus a number 3 displayed would mean outside telphone call; number 6 might mean return to the office etc.

At more official levels, the exhibition literature had some intriguing headings. How about "Universal elastic banana plug"? Upon my breathless arrival I was shown a banana plug whose spring arrangement assures good electrical contact with any diameter socket from 3.9 mm to 4.5 mm in diameter. After 100,000 pluggings in and out (no, I didn't) the plug still has a contact resistance between it and its socket of only 0.8 milliohms. Maximum current is 15 A .

A fascinating device was one which varied the inductance of a coil-useful in tuning up aerials no doubt. The main coil has its windings composed of silver-plated tape-like metal. One end of this is fixed, but the other goes across to another former, which is motor driven. When power is applied to the motor, it simply unwinds turns off the coil onto the secondary former and thus the original coil has its inductance decreased. By deriving the motor power drive command from a signal fed back from an s.w.r. bridge, aerials may be loaded automatically from transmitters even when the frequency is changed by quite a large amount.
Solar cell enthusiasts will be pleased to hear that production of professional industrial components is driving the prices down and they could well make an appearance on the Amateur market before very long. One French company is talking of 500,000 cells of 57 mm diameter for 1978, and the production has already dropped the price by $30 \%$ at the beginning of this year.
Still in terms of economical power, Lithium batteries were commonly offered. One of these would give $300 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ for 100,000 hours. Couple this with a CMOS circuit and your battery replacement problems could be over. Carrying this capacity to the 30 mA mark would give 1,000 hours of operation. The operating temperature range of these batteries is impressive; from $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $+160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Smallest radar I've seen was on the Jay Electronique stand. It measures $126 \mathrm{~mm} \times 60 \mathrm{~mm} \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}$. It's called a guarding radar because its power dissipation is 22 mA at 12 V , and it is undisturbed by small things, such as passing birds, insects etc. Its range is fully adjustable from 0 to 15 metres.
In the heavier machinery part of the exhibition was a machine for winding wire onto toroids. It does this at the rate of 2,000 turns/minute. Have you ever thought-how do you automatically wind onto a ring or toroid?

# Experimental Broadcasting Satellite <br> Jop 

A new high-power experimental broadcast satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral in April for the National Space Development Agency (NASDA) of Japan. It will doubtless be the forerunner of many new satellites designed to provide high-quality experimental colour television reception in regions of the world where the terrain makes it difficult or impossible to receive high-quality signals from normal earthbound television transmitters. The spacecraft was constructed for NASDA by the Space Division of the US General Electric Company of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania under contract to the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company (Toshiba).

This BSE (Broadcast Satellite Experimental) craft weighs 678 kg and was sent into orbit by a Delta 2194 rocket. Onboard propulsion jets propelled the satellite into a geosynchronous orbital position at longitude $110^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, and the control system will be able to maintain its position to $\pm 0 \cdot 1^{\circ}$ in latitude and longtitude.

Television and voice signals will be sent from the Japanese mainland to the satellite using frequencies in the 14.0 to 14.5 GHz band, and the satellite will then relay these signals back to ground using frequencies in the $11 \cdot 7$ to $12 \cdot 2 \mathrm{GHz}$ band. It will provide two high-quality colour television channels and also voice communication circuits over the whole of the Japanese mainland and over many remote islands and mountainous regions. About two per cent of the Japanese population are outside the area where reception from existing transmitters is satisfactory. Japan has many islands spread over a wide area and it is thought that a high-power relay satellite will provide an economic and effective means of sending television signals to such regions.

## Receiving stations

If a satellite relay system is to be an economical proposition, it is essential that the cost of each of the numerous small receiving stations shall be minimised. This implies that the power transmitted by the satellite must be quite high-especially if the power is beamed to cover a relatively wide area of a country.

The experimental broadcast satellite has been designed with this particular objective in mind. Many satellites use a cylindrical array of solar cells which are spinning in space so that the spacecraft is stabilised. However, such spin-stabilised craft have the disadvantage that only a small proportion of the solar cells are receiving the maximum amount of energy from the sun at any one time. The experimental broadcast satellite therefore employs three-axis stabilisation with its solar cells on arrays of extended arms; all of the solar cells in such a satellite can be directed towards the sun at all times (except during eclipses of the satellite by the earth) and therefore maximum power is available. The solar cells of the satellite provide a minimum power of at least 780 W .


The receiving stations will employ parabolic antennae, but owing to the high power level transmitted by the satellite and the fact that only Japan will be included in the transmitted beam, the parabolic reflectors of the receiving aerials can be as small as 1 m in diameter. (This may be contrasted with the huge 30 m diameter aerials used for international satellite communications which provide about 900 times the gain of a 1 m aerial). In many cases, a single receiving station will be able to feed the received signals to a whole district, but cheap receivers will be able to be used in individual homes in remote districts. The satellite has an expected life of three years and many signal strength measurements will be made at various points in the reception area so that this experimental satellite can be used as a model for future craft.

Command and control signals will be transmitted to the satellite from ground stations in Japan in the S and Ku microwave bands. It is interesting to note the tendency to use higher and higher frequencies for satellite communications with earth stations in order to obtain more bandwidth and hence a greater information carrying capacity.

## Future developments

The basic design of this satellite can be readily adapted to provide both expanded telephone, data and television services and in addition to incorporate educational and health care transmissions to the developing countries in future satellites. Some satellites of the future will be operated by one nation, whereas others will be jointly operated by a group of small nations. All are situated in a geostationary orbit some $36,000 \mathrm{~km}$ above the equator where they remain at the same position above the earth's surface. They are expected to have a very great impact on health and medical care in many of the developing countries.

## SPECIAL anNouncement

## PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS SERVICE FOR PW PROJECTS

It has now been decided, commencing with our issue dated September 1978, to enlarge the facilities for the supply of p.c.b.s to readers by authorising additional suppliers. It is hoped that readers may benefit from being able to purchase boards as part of component kits, thereby reducing the number of separate orders for a project.
For some time, most p.c.b.s published in Practical Wireless have been available exclusively from Reader's PCB Services Ltd., P.O. Box 11, Worksop, Notts, who will continue to be a supplier and to whom we would wish to say thank you for helping us to get the service started.
Applications for permission to reproduce boards for resale purposes must be made to the editor.

Please supply $\mathrm{PCB} / \mathrm{s}$ as indicated by tick/s in box/es...... ......
for $£ . . . . . . .$. . made payable to READERS PCB SERVICES LTD
name
ADDRESS

Post Code..
Any correspondence concerning this service must be addressed to READERS PCB SERVICES and not to the Editorial offices.

## A REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS <br> In general, the author does not have any more information on products than appears in the article.

## Go West

If inflation is hitting you and/or you are intending to take a job in electronics, think about the USA. The IEEE (Institution of Electronic and Electrical Engineers) out there reckons that its members' salaries have kept well ahead of inflation over the past two difficult years-and they're still well ahead. Average annual salary is put at around 27,500 dollars, and some members have confessed to raking in 70,000 dollars.
No, I don't have any membership forms!

## Watch what you say

Microprocessors seem to be creeping into practically everything these days. There's even one lurking in a new system under development which will recognise continuous speech. The basic unit has a 16 word vocabulary. Each word is converted/translated into a pattern generated by a spectrum analyser. This pattern, representing the word, is then stored in a memory bank.

When the system hears words, it nips along to its memory bank and rummages around comparing the words it's hearing with the words it's "learned". If it finds a match you get a response.
One particular version of the system was hooked up for a demonstration and arranged to respond to single word commands. The whole affair was coupled to the telephone network via a suitable interface. When the system was instructed to hunt through the files of the New York Times Information Bank (which was hundreds of miles away) it did just that. It took less than a minute to display, on a video terminal, abstracts of the particular topic selected.

## Intelligent to credit cards

And that's not the end of the micro-processor-yet. They're doing things with them in France, too. Like one company that is actually putting one (albeit a mighty thin one) into a bank credit card. When you think that the familiar 14 or 16 -pin in-line package contains only a very tiny, thin chip, then if one can do away with all that bulky
packaging a very thin circuit indeed can be had. The exact method of fabrication is still under wraps but the future looks extremely promising. Unlike many credit type cards which can only "store" a very limited amount of information on magnetic stripe, these microprocessor beasties will be able to store lots of things, like the balance in the account which would be easily updated at every transaction. Perhaps they might even put a radio receiver chip in there somewhere: do I recognise someone saying "Hear hear"?

## High Power

Hams (radio Amateurs) will remember their first experiments with transistors, particularly using them to generate r.f. Some of the early Ginsberg experiments on 1.8 MHz with these three-wire fuses were, to put it kindly, expensively disastrous! One watt was, in the early days, quite something. This contrasts with the new power field effect transistors just out which will happily give 100 W of c.w. at 175 MHz . Certain advantages are claimed by the manufacturers. For example they tell that the devices draw very little input current and things like biasing and modulating are simpler than with bipolar devices. They also tolerate load mismatches and in terms of distortion they are ahead of bipolars. Third order distortion is reckoned to be about the same as a similar size bipolar component, but because the f.e.t. devices have a square law characteristic the higher order distortion is between 5 and 10 dB less.

## Spot your Tank

So there you are, peering at your video screen, looking for the enemy. But its difficult. Tanks, for example, can be camouflaged quite cunningly. One answer is to employ a computer with built-in edge detection routines. These things take the data from the sensor and tell the computer to enhance all the straight lines. This crafty dodge has the effect of outlining man-made objects quite dramatically. But we have a problem-the process involves using things called algorithms and these can take some 10 seconds. By that time, our unfriendly
tank crew could have done some very nasty things to both you and your algorithm.

However, tank spotters among you can now rest easy because a solution is at hand. The answer has been to use a charge-coupled device which acts extremely fast-almost in real time to all intents and purposes. If you want to be more precise, the manufacturers say it works up to 1,000 times faster than a general purpose computer. The technique employed is subject to a patent and is quite ingenious.

The chip receives the image signal from the electronic camera (another c.c.d. used for the sensor) and gives it to three separate parallel shift registers. Each register takes just one line at a time and so at any instant these registers hold three contiguous lines of the image. Backing these are 20 edgedetection algorithms which are so arranged that they are able to treat the three lines held by the registers as a $3 \times 3$ array of nine separate little picture elements.

The straight edge components of the signal are located simultaneously in 2D i.e. in both vertical and horizontal planes. This is achieved by part of the chip continuously calculating the difference in picture signal between the separate picture elements in the little $3 \times 3$ array.

And to think I was impressed by the first op amp.

## Micropot

If I mention the word "potentiometer" you will probably have a mental picture of a pot about 25 mm diameter with a spindle which is always too long and has to be hacked off! But what about the latest potentiometers which are so small you can get a dozen or so on your fingernail? These truly minute pots are only $0 \cdot 172 \mathrm{in}$. in diameter and 0.1 in . high. Presumably a magnifying glass and micro-screwdriver come with each.

Cimbers


## Board 3-Power Amplifier (Fig. 7)

If a greater power output is required, then Board 3 may be fully constructed as shown and will be found to deliver around 10 watts r.f. output with a 25 volt supply to the final two stages. It is also quite feasible to construct just one amplifier, or two, or three, etc., depending on requirements.

Merely using the single Trl on this board will produce about $1_{4}$-watt, whereas including $\operatorname{Tr} 2$ will increase this to about 1 watt. In each case, the aerial filter will connect adjacent to the appropriate tuning capacitors and the remainder of the circuit is omitted.

Do not apply more than 15 volts to $\operatorname{Trl}$ and $\operatorname{Tr} 2$ as in this configuration $\operatorname{Tr} 2$ especially is running near to its maximum rating.
In the completed power amplifier, the two BLY83 transistors are bolted direct to the metal case and holes are drilled in the board for the transistor body to sit in ensuring good heat transfer. Pushon heat sinks are fitted to $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ and $\operatorname{Tr} 2$, which are wired to the board conventionally.

Readers who intend to operate the Avon Transmitter should be in possession of the appropriate licence issued by the Home Office to those who have passed the City and Guilds Radio Amateurs' Examination. Details may be obtained from: The Home Office, Radio Regulatory Department, Amateur Licensing Section, Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UA.

The board layout for etching is shown in Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 illustrates the component positions.

The aerial filter consists of a parallel-tuned circuit offering low attenuation to the 2 m signal, but is effective in reducing harmonic and spurious emissions to an acceptable level.



Two small inductors either side of the tuned element resonate at the second and third harmonics respectively and further reduce the possibility of radiation at these frequencies.
A small, separate board supports the filter and is mounted close to the chosen output stage.

The low level r.f. input from Board 2 is coupled to Trl base via a short length of miniature $50 \Omega$ co-axial cable. Inductor Ll provides a match into the base/ emitter junction of the transistor with L3, L5 and L7 of the following stages.

Each stage is in class C and there is therefore no d.c. bias required. Each positive half-cycle of the r.f. sinewave input turns the transistors on and the flywheel effect of the collector tuned circuits modifies this pulsed signal to a sinewave again.

To allow a d.c. path from base to emitter, small ferrite-cored r.f. chokes are used from base to ground. These are marked "r.f.c." on the diagrams and they are all wound in a smiliar manner, including the three used in the supply line decoupling.

The inductors RFCl and RFC2 are wound on ${ }^{1}{ }_{2}$ watt $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistors, their leads being used to anchor the windings.

All remaining r.f. chokes are air-spaced types and pictorial details are given in Fig. 12.
Note that the high-power output and driver are fed directly from the 25 volt d.c. supply whilst the remainder of the transmitter, with the exception of the display, is fed from an integrated circuit regulator type 7815 . This device has short-circuit and overtemperature protection, and delivers a constant 15 volts at up to 1 amp .

Its inclusion is not necessary if a reasonably stable d.c. supply is available, and of course the entire transmitter can be operated from 12 volts at reduced output.

## Relay Switching (Fig. 10)

The incoming 25 volt supply has a diode D1 (BY127) inserted in series with its positive line as protection against polarity reversals. Relay RLA is the keying relay, and is operated by the microphone pressel switch or by the "send" toggle on the facia of the transmitter. The co-axial relay CO is the aerial changeover, and operates through contact RLA3 of the keying relay.

On operating the microphone pressel switch, RLA operates, RLA1 completes the circuit to the 15 volt regulator, RLA2 illuminates the status l.e.d. "send", RLA3 energises the co-axial changeover relay CO and RLA4 applies the 25 V to the BLY83 final amplifiers.
The "send" switch S3, located on the front of the transmitter merely overrides the microphone switch and provides a latching facility, enabling the transmitter to be permanently keyed.

Switch Sl "cal" enables the transmitter to be keyed at very low power by removing the 25 volts to the power amplifiers. Contacts Sla close, completing the RLA coil circuit; RLA1 closes, RLA2 changes over but the "send" l.e.d. is prevented from operating by Slc. The CO relay circuit is completed by RLA3, RLA4 closes but the 25 volts is prevented from reaching the power amplifiers by Slb, which is open.
The "tune" facility S2a again energises RLA; S2b disables the 25 volt supply to the power amplifiers and operates the "net" l.e.d., whilst S2e prevents the aerial changeover relay CO from operating.

An additional contact set on RLA can be used to provide a loop make or break facility for receiver muting and sufficient contacts on the d.c. input plug have been provided for this option.

## Tuning

Each transistor collector is series-tuned to give a low impedance feed to the following stage and ultimately to the aerial. The trimmer furthest from
the board edge in each section-i.e. TCl-tunes the coil, and the other-TC2-is adjusted for maximum drive into the next stage.

This arrangement has proved to be both reliable and stable in operation. Tests with the prototype indicated that however badly out of alignment the board was, negligible stray oscillations or spurious signals were produced. Should the board be well off tune, there will be no output.

$x=1 / 16$ holes for ground leads to main board.


Fig. 10: Circuit diagram of the switch and relay wiring

## Decoupling

Notice on the circuit diagram the extensive use of capacitive decoupling on the power supply lines. Various values are used to give broadened effectiveness and the specified types are particularly important here.
A characteristic of the r.f. power transistor is that generally speaking it will not withstand high switching transients, such as those produced by relays. Filters are therefore included from the supply rail to ground thus reducing the charging effects on the line as the voltage is applied and removed.

## components

## POWER SUPPLIES AND SWITCHING ARRANGEMENTS

## Resistors

$\frac{1}{7}$ watt $20 \%$
1kS 2 R1,3
2 watt $20 \%$
$4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad 1$ R2

## Capacitơrs

Ceramic 50 V
$0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \quad \mathrm{C} 1,2,5$
$0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{C} 3,4$
Semiconductors
Diodes
BY127 1 D1
Regulators
$7815 \quad 1+15$ Volts
Relays
RLA 6 c.o. Siemens plug-in type $475 \Omega$ or RS CO $\quad 349.169$, with base
CO 12-24 Volt co-axial relay. Magnetic Devices or RS type 349.686

## Switches

S1, 2, 3 4-pole double-throw miniature toggle RS type 316.816

Miscellaneous
4 l.e.d. indicators

## Hardware Notes

The prototype was constructed in a Foxall T4108 instrument case on a Foxall T2004 chassis specifically made for this enclosure (see Fig. 11).

The boards are bolted directly to the chassis, with the exception of the oscillator (Board 1), which is supported by small insulated pillars and secured by 6BA PK screws. Construction is not too critical, provided clearance for the switches etc on the front panel is allowed and sufficient room is made available for the relays, co-axial sockets and power jack.

Three different types of $50 \Omega$ co-axial connector were used to avoid confusion or the accidental insertion of wrong cables. The aerial input is an SO239, the aerial output (to receiver) a BNC and the v.f.o. input a miniature BNC: power is applied via a 4-way McMurdo connector.

## Tuning (Boards 1 and 2)

After checking for correct values and component positioning, power can be applied to Boards 1 and 2 having first made the necessary r.f. connections with miniature $50 \Omega$ co-axial cable. Temporarily solder a $60-80 \Omega{ }^{1} 2$ watt resistor across the output and ground, i.e. across TC7. Set all trimmers mid-way and the slugs in L1 (Board 1) and L1 (Board 2) to the centres of their respective coils. Do not connect Board 3 at this stage.
With a diode probe connected to a suitable meter (f.s.d. $50-150 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) and with power applied to both boards, check the oscillator output and tune TCl on board 2 for maximum signal at the base of $\operatorname{Tr} 2$. Loosely couple L1 to a receiver tuned to 24 MHz and a strong signal should be detected. Establish that TCl tunes this frequency by turning it through $360^{\circ}$, when a rise and fall in output should be produced.

Place the probe on the base of $\operatorname{Tr} 3$ and adjust TC2 or maximum. Now transfer it across TC7, adjust TC4 and TC5 for maximum level, peaking TC6 and TC7. Repeat all tuning until no further improvement can be obtained.
Signs of erratic tuning indicates either an incorrect crystal harmonic from L1 or some other source of instability.

Re-check the 8 MHz and 24 MHz signals on the receiver and also the decoupling capacitors before attempting further tuning. If a 2 -metre receiver or converter is available it will be a simple matter to prove and in-band signal at $\operatorname{Tr} 6$ and also monitor the modulation. As Board 3 is purely an amplifier, the audio quality and deviation must be correct before proceeding from here.

Next remove the dummy load resistor across TC7 and connect Board 3 into circuit. Make certain that the 25 volt and 15 volt supplies are routed to the correct positions.

Provide a suitable 10 watt load-a 10 watt low voltage lamp will suffice-across the aerial output socket. Check all trimmers are in the central position then solder a temporary link across the filter board and disconnect one end of TC9.

## Tuning (Board 3)

Apply power ( 25 V and 15 V ) to the transmitter again and, should there be no indication of output, couple the diode probe to the base of $\operatorname{Tr} 2$ and tune TC1, TC2 for maximum. Repeat the procedure with Tr3, tuning TC3, TC4 for maximum.

At this point there should be a pronounced indication of r.f. at the output: i.e. if a lamp has been used as a load, it should start to glow. Each trimmer is now adjusted for maximum output, finally peaking TC6, TC7 on Board 2.

If a v.h.f. power meter is used, the r.f. output of the transmitter should lie in the region of 8 to 12 watts. Key the transmitter and after a few minutes check the temperature of each transistor; there is no cause for concern if the heat sinks are found to be


An inside view of the 'Avon Transmitter'. Note, that while six are specified, the prototype used only 3 channels in the crystal oscillator on Board 1


Fig. 11 : Suggested chassis layout and details of transistor connections


Fig. 12: Pictorial details of inductors
quite hot, as they are designed for temperatures of $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The section of chassis around the power output transistors will become warm after a few minutes operation.

Remove the power from the transmitter and the link across the aerial filter. Re-apply voltage and adjust TC9 for maximum output: a sharp point should occur where maximum power is reached.

Remove the dummy load and couple an aerial via an s.w.r. bridge to the transmitter. Key the unit and re-adjust TC7, TC8, TC9 for maximum forward reading. The setting will most likely differ from that used when tuning into the dummy load, due to a variation of impedances.

## Channel Frequencies

As previously discussed, a number of crystals covering several frequencies within the 2 -metre band can be utilised. Each crystal will have an associated trimmer and capacitor, the precise frequency being set by means of a counter or calibrated receiver.

NOTE: In compiling the components lists for part 1 , a few inconsistencies occurred. The following values are correct:
Board 1. R5-15k $\Omega, \mathrm{R} 6-8 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{Rl} 1-68 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{R} 15-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Board 2. R4-10k $\Omega$, R13-56 , C3- $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
Also on Fig. 3 page 46; C18 should be shown in parallel with R15.


Next month we will consider the digital display and power supplies for the Avon.

# Battery Power Supply for The PW <br> ECOMONY TIMING STROBE G.GOULD 

If, like myself, you live on the top floor of a high rise block of flats then you will appreciate the problems involved in using the $P W$ Economy Tining Strobe featured last February.
The need to use the mains supply to power the strobe tube seriously limits its use to those who have easy access to a suitable mains socket.
If the strobe could be made to operate from the car battery then its usefulness would be improved immensely.
The power supply described here is both simple to build, cheap and can be fitted into the case used for the original version.
The inverter shown in the circuit diagram produces around 400 V and is a conventional inverter circuit using one transistor to convert the d.c. supply to a.c. ready for transforming up to 400 V at the secondary of the transformer.
As the circuit is so simple and uses few components the construction can take any convenient form such as Veroboard or a small tag strip.
The transformer bobbin is wound with about 150 turns of $29 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. enamelled copper wire which is covered with a layer of insulating tape. This winding, which is the secondary, should almost fill the bobbin leaving just enough room for the primary and feedback windings ( 8 turns and 4 turns respectively).

Take care to note the start and finish of the primary and feedback windings as this is important to ensure that the inverter oscillates.
The two ferrite pot cores can then be bolted together with the bobbin inside and the finished transformer secured by the central bolt to a convenient place in the box.
The small piece of Veroboard or tag strip can be bolted using the same bolt as shown in the drawing.
A standard line fuse should be inserted in the cable which is to be attached to the live terminal of the car battery to give protection against short circuits and other disasters which might possibly occur during use.
The basic circuit of the inverter can be used to power a standard 2 foot long fluorescent tube as an emergency lighting unit. In this case Dl and Cl should be omitted and R1 changed to $220 \Omega$. The unit can then be run from a 6 V lantern battery.
The method of connecting the strobe unit to the Number 1 plug lead suggested in the original article and the subsequent Extra Data published in the April issue may prove difficult to use on some engines and a modification is to use a length of Bowden cable outer sleeving to provide a flexible take-off point instead of the rigid 4BA stud. The 4BA stud should of course be fitted to the end of the flexible cable.


Circuit diagram and layout for battery-powered strobe

# PRODUCTION LINES 

resist coated epoxy glass laminate sheets, developing and etching trays, label and panel materials, high-speed drill, and all the requisite developers.

The Photolab Kit has been designed for use by both the amateur constructor and the professional engineer. It has been introduced to fill the gap between commonly used ' 1 -off' prototype p.c.b. production methods and the facilities offered by the existing, larger kits currently available. However, with its pricing at only $£ 49 \cdot 50$,

## Telephone Charge Clock

Trying to calculate the cost of a telephone call while you are actually making it is an almost impossible mental exercise. An attractive new unit by Monitel now makes the process simplicity itself. All that is required of the caller is to select the appropriate charge band, as listed in the Post Office dialling code book, and start the clock at the appropriate moment. The microprocessor-based circuitry does the rest, displayed the accumulating charge continuously on an l.e.d. display, and taking account of the time of day, and the day of the week. The unit is programmed by means of a punched card, and in the event of a change in charge rates, can be reprogrammed by inserting a new card supplied by the makers.
When not in use, the display functions as a conventional digital clock. Produced in similar style and colours to Post Office telephones, the Monitel Telephone Charge Clock is available in a UK version, retailing at about £29, and an International version at about £39. The latter also copes with a selection of the charge bands for overseas calls.
Further details are available from Monitel Limited, Berechurch Road, Colchester CO2 7QH.



## Light work

Mega Electronics Ltd. have introduced a comprehensive kit which enables the preparation of artwork for, and the production of, both printed circuit boards and front panels or labels.

Known as the Photolab Kit, it consists of an ultraviolet exposure unit, draughting aids and film, positive
complete, and its ability to handle p.c. boards and labels of up to $228 \times$ 152 mm , it is anticipated that the kit will have wide ranging appeal in both sectors of the market.
Available from: Mega Electronics, Ltd., 9 Radwinter Road, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3HU. Tel: (7099) 21918.

## Tele-View Module

Texas Instruments have recently announced the production in quantity of their VDP11 combined Viewdata/ Teletext decoder module. It uses a microprocessor system based on the familiar TMS 9980, which performs Viewdata decoding, and if used with a remote control system, a codeconverting PROM on the input lines enables the codes to be chosen by each customer. An internal TV sync. generator is included, and this is automatically switched in when Viewdata is selected. Auto-dialler telephone numbers are controlled by a fourpole DIL switch, and the unit also features terminal identification.

The complete p.c.b. moduls ( $300 \times$ 165 mm ) is available from Texas Instruments Ltd., Manton Lane, Bedford, priced at approximately $£ 250$, depend-
ing upon options selected; a version of the VDP11 with expanded memory in the microprocessor system, suitable for editing terminals, is expected to be available shortly.

## PCB aids

A comparatively new product is available which will be of great benefit to engineers and amateurs who need to make their own printed circuit boards.

The Alfac Electro range of dry transfers contains almost 100 different patterns for making printed circuit layouts, quickly and accurately. As the symbols are etch resistant, they can be used for making 'one-off' printed circuits by direct application on to copper clad boards.

They are simple to use, and need no
special 'fixing' since the double action adhesive used, prevents the patterns from moving once they are laid down. The quality of the ink used avoids any cracking enabling users to obtain a very fine detailed finish.

They are available in a range of patterns and sizes and give correct spacing for integrated circuits and transistors. Also available are a range of lines and rounded corners etc., thus enabling a highly professional standard of finish to be achieved.

Alfac Electro transfers are economical in price and are avallable in handy blister packs which are ideal for storage. They do not deteriorate with age and if left on their backing sheets can be used after months of storage. Each blister pack contains 5 sheets of patterns and costs $£ 1 \cdot 30$.

Further details and catalogue can be obtained by writing to the sole UK agents for Alfac; Pelltech Ltd., Alfac Electro Division, 6 Church Green, Witney, Nr. Oxford.


A selection of some of the patterns avaliable

## LETTERS

## Pen-Pal

Sir: I am a Ghanaian boy of seventeen years old. I am a first year apprentice in radio and TV servicing. I plan to start a course in radio and TV servicing, and I would be happy if you can help me to correspond with any beginner or experienced radio and TV technician from anywhere and of any age.

Francis K. Acquaye
c/o Mr. K. Agyei
Box 756
Takoradi
GHANA

## Band II FM

Sir: I would like to hear from any of your readers who are interested in long-distance Band II v.h.f. (f.m.) reception. I have made contact with several people in the immediate locality, and feel sure that there are others who find the possibility of alternative goodquality programmes (both mono and stereo) interesting.

Some years ago a series of articles on Band $\Pi$ topics, written by Mr. Austin H. Uden, appeared in Hi-Fi News. If any reader knows of an address where Mr. Uden can be contacted, I would be grateful if they could send me details.

G. P. Stanbury<br>275 Meadgate Avenue<br>Great Baddow<br>Chelmsford<br>Essex CM2 $7 N J$

## Mains Plugs

Sir: I read with interest your editorial about plugs and fuses ( $P W$, May, p 18).

It may be of interest to compare the situation here with that in America. Over there, there is only one kind of plug configuration, so all appliances come with the plug already fitted. However, there are no fuses in plugs, nor switches on outlets. Most appliances have two-pin plugs, with no earth pin, though all outlets accept three-pin plugs.

Perhaps this country could combine the advantages of the two systems by standardising on a single type of plug. Then manufacturers could supply equipment with plugs and fuses already in place.
M. A. Covington
Cambridge

The proposed 16A "International" plug and socket has most of the features of the American plug described in this letter. Ed.

Sir: The recent comments in $P W$ about 13A plugs have been most interesting.

May I point out that it is good practice to wire such a plug so that there is more slack in the earth lead than in the other two. Then, if the cable is wrenched from the plug, the earth lead is the last to part company, maintaining the safety of the equipment.

Plugs like those mentioned in May's PW, which accommodate equal length leads, do not encourage this practice. They should have the earth connection point even nearer the cable grip.

> E. F. Chase
> Titchfield, Hants


## Image Rejection Filter

Use of the superheterodyne principle enables highly efficient communications receivers to be produced, but these sets are not totally free from flaws. The main drawback experienced with most s.w. superhet receivers is what is termed the "image response." This is a secondary response of the set which at high frequencies is often nearly equal to the main response, or "primary" signal.

The image response is produced because there are actually two possible difference frequencies for each oscillator frequency. One is equal to the oscillator frequency minus the i.f., and this is conventionally the main response. The other is equal to the oscillator frequency plus the i.f. Thus in order to convert a 1 MHz signal to an i.f. of 455 kHz , the oscillator would operate at 1.455 MHz , and the image response would be at $1.91 \mathrm{MHz}(1.455 \mathrm{MHz}+0.455 \mathrm{MHz})$.

## Reducing the Image Response

Usually the image response is attenuated by using one or more parallel tuned circuits ahead of the mixer in the basic manner shown in Fig. 1(a). Theoretically, a parallel tuned circuit has a very high impedance


Fig. 1(a) Parallel-tuned, parallel-connected tuned circuit, and Fig.1(b) parallel-tuned, series-connected tuned circuit
at its resonant frequency and a low impedance at other frequencies. By tuning the circuit to the desired input frequency the input signal should pass unhindered and the image signal should be largely shunted to earth.

A practical tuned circuit does not achieve anything like perfection, and there will be some attenuation of the desired signal and perhaps only modest attenuation of the image signal. Several factors determine just how much attenuation of the image signal can be obtained, and one of the most important is the ratio of the input signal frequency to i.f.

In our example of an image response at 1.91 MHz , produced by a 455 kHz i.f. this response is at virtually double the original. Even a single tuned circuit would be sufficient to greatly attenuate the image response. If the same receiver were to be tuned to a frequency of 10 MHz the image response would be at 10.91 MHz , which is less than $10 \%$ higher than the primary signal. Therefore, the image rejection of a receiver falls away with increasing frequency, and on many sets it falls to a surprisingly low level. For example, a typical s.w. receiver might have two tuned circuits ahead of the mixer, an i.f. of 455 kHz , and an image rejection of about 20 dB at 14 MHz , which means that the set is only ten times more sensitive on the primary frequency than it is on the image frequency. At higher frequencies the image rejection would be further reduced.

## Problem Area

In practice it tends to be on the 20 metre amateur band that a lack of image rejection becomes most troublesome. This is because the image response overlaps the 19 metre broadcast band, and strong signals from that band can often largely obliterate the h.f. end of the 20 metre band. This only occurs with receivers having an i.f. in the 455 to 470 kHz range, but unfortunately this probably includes the majority of communications receivers in amateur hands. The author experienced this difficulty with his Trio QR666 receiver, and it was this that prompted the construction of the simple filter which forms the subject of this article.

## Rejection Filter

Probably the most obvious way of increasing the image rejection of a set is to insert an extra parallel tuned circuit in the r.f. signal path, as in Fig. 2.


Fig. 2: The circuit of the rejection filter-a paralleltuned, series-connected tuned circuit, modified to make its response variable

Here the tuned circuit responds to the image frequency rather than the primary signal. As mentioned earlier, a parallel tuned circuit has a very high impedance at resonance, and so this should result in almost total suppression of the image signal and the wanted signal can pass with virtually zero losses.

The practical circuit of Fig. 3 clearly does not achieve perfection, but can provide a high degree of image rejection. A signal breaking through at about S9 or so can be reduced to less than S1, and the wanted signal is only very slightly attenuated.

The circuit is very straightforward with VCl and L1 forming a variable tuned circuit which can be adjusted over the range 12 MHz to 30 MHz approximately. S1 enables the tuned circuit to be shorted out when the filter is not required.


Fig. 3: A photograph of the practical layout, which is simple enough to construct from the theoretical circuit details

## $\star$ components

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { VC1 } & \text { Approx. 300pF to 400pF air spaced variable. } \\
\text { L1 } & \text { See text. } \\
\text { S1 } & \text { S.P.S.T. toggle type. } \\
\text { SK1 } & \text { Red wander socket. } \\
\text { SK2 } & \text { Black wander socket. } \\
\text { SK3 } & \text { Flush mounting coax socket. }
\end{array}
$$

Miscellaneous Metal case. Control knob.

## Construction

L1 consists of $6 \mathbf{1}_{2}$ turns of 0.9 mm diameter enamelled copper wire wound around the bottom part of a Denco ${ }^{3}$ in $(9.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ coil former. This is fitted with an iron dust core which is adjusted so that the threaded part of the core is flush with the top of the coil. If preferred, a ready made coil can be used. Suitable types are Denco Range 5 blue aerial or yellow r.f. coils. Use the winding between pins 1 and 6 , and ignore any others. The tuning capacitor can be any good quality air spaced type having a maximum value in the range 300 to 400 pF .

## Using the Filter

The filter is coupled to the receiver via a short length of coaxial cable. When an interfering signal is noted, it is merely necessary to switch the filter in and adjust VCl to null this signal.


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## AMIAMかUR BANDS

by Eric Dowdeswell G4AR

As promised last month I should like to discuss the question of what makes a callsign or prefix "rare". It arises with those listeners who start to keep a log of stations heard in the amateur bands.

The newcomer who has just heard his first American amateur, probably on 20 m s.s.b., is a little put out when more experienced listeners do not share his initial excitement. In fact, thousands of such stations can be heard, as our beginner will soon appreciate!

He'll go on to log calls from around the world and tick them off against a prefix list. He'll notice that some countries, like the US, are divided into call areas comprising groups of states. On the other hand G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G8 and several other derivatives could all be in the same block of flats, in England!

Some of the prefixes are hard to find but periods spent listening during the wee small hours will always produce a few more. Certain countries do not appear to have any amateurs at all, frequently due to political reasons. Some "countries" are no more than reefs or small islands that are uninhabited until a group of amateurs form themselves into a DXpedition in order to put a new country in the log of thousands of amateurs.

It is very important to note that distance does not come into the question as to whether a call is rare or not. Due to skip it might be next to impossible to log a station in GU (Guernsey) on 20 m , while capturing all the VK areas without difficulty. The purpose of the log extracts each month is to alert readers to the comparatively few rare calls that have appeared recently.

Details of time and precise frequency are not required because of the time that the information takes to get into print. The date and band and mode is sufficient. An excellent prefix list with much other useful information costs just 40p from Geoff Watts, 62 Belmore Road, Norwich NR7 OPU. No amateur can afford to be without it.

Talking about sunspot curves, a plot of rainfall against letters received here would be very interesting! Lousy weather so plenty of mail this month!

## Newcomers

Having read this column for the last three years Paul Bown at 2 Sunnyside, Theale, Reading, Berks has at last acquired a receiver. Unfortunately it seems to need a bit of attention, not doing much above 20 MHz , and Paul is very keen to get on 10 and 15 m . So, can anyone help with a manual for the Skywood CX203? Replies direct to Paul, please.

Four months on the bands with an FRG7, and a good log, hardly qualifies J. S. Goodier of Marple, Cheshire as a newcomer. He is now keen enough to start studying for the RAE! He thinks he may have to go it alone but I hope my advice to contact his local radio club and technical college may avoid that.

## Round the Shacks

Dave Greenhalgh BRS39965 in Poynton, Cheshire found two goodies in VK9NGE on Norfolk Is. and VRIAR in the Gilbert Is. on 10m. I hope Bill Rendell down in Truro, Cornwall won't mind if I mention him in this section. He has been lapsed for seven years but is hard at it again with a 1961 Heathkit AR3 fourvalve set plus preselector and a very short wire in the attic. Naturally, selectivity is a problem and I fear that something a bit better may be the only answer. Bill reckons the lads and lasses would do a better job communicating if they stuck to the proper phonetic alphabet instead of the "homebrew" variety.

An AR88 and l20ft of wire brought in strings of Japs on 10 m for Brian Harrison in Hastings, Sussex while in Tetbury, Glos. Jim Rowland is putting the finishing touches to a Heathkit HR1680. He finds the components a bit "fiddly" compared to those of the '20s! Dick Smith reckons he is the only SWL in Porthcawl, Mid-Glamorgan but I doubt it very much! He has a Codar MC3 t.r.f. set with pre-selector, a.t.u., 100 ft of wire and an "artificial earth" whatever that is! Could be a collection of quarter wave wires all joined to the set's chassis. A CR100 will, hopefully, be added to the strength in the holidays.

Army type Sgt. Anderson, Dennis, also BRS36591, reports back to the column after wandering around Jamaica and the Sudan. Wonder if he saw my old tribander still up there in Khartoum? Dennis now has a Venus SS2 for SSTV and getting good results, with RAE studies going on apace aided by G8LVB. John Whiting, Fareham, Hants, has done well in the Pacific area with a sort of vee beam with 90 ft legs, with the feed from one end.
G. M. Davies of Rhyl, N. Wales has been SWLing for 25 years and has reached the FRG7 stage, but wishes the Fine Tune were a lot finer and doesn"t
like a common i.f. filter for three different modes. Compromise, I suppose, against cost. E. Vaughan of 108 Micklefield Road, High Wycombe, Bucks reckons he's a bit chieeky in asking if anyone has a circuit of the Electroniques QP166 valved front-end tuner.

Another FRG7-ite is Ian Marquis in Leigh-on-Sea, Essex with a 66 ft end-fed and 10 m ground plane. Fifteen-year-old Ian recommends a net on 3780 kHz run by GW4GMA at around 1630 for "school kids like myself". Brian Smith (Barry, Glam) has the same set and would like to be able to turn down the r.f. gain sometimes but finds he only has the equivalent of a DX-Distant switch. Naughty!

Viv Thursfield has got going with the PW Direct Conversion set (Jan 78) and a "modest long wire" on 20 m . He has already taken the code test, before the RAE, so let's hope his go at the latter has been successful.

A lovely letter from Pat Painting G3OUC concerning Ted Burr of Newbury, Berks who is $80+$ and has been listening for the last two years, mainly on 160 and 80 m with an indifferent receiver. He's hoping to get something like a CR100 before long, and to study for the RAE! Good luck OM!

## Clubs Calling

Lincoln SW Club has been re-formed and possibly reformed and meets second and fourth Wednesdays but fuller info from Bob Shaw G3VRD, 60 Wragby Road, Lincoln. Slight boo-boo in June column re Stevenage and District ARS as code classes are held on club nights, first and third Thursdays. "Contest Planning" is subject for July 20. Info from Trevor Tugwell G8KMV, 11 The Dell, Stevenage, Herts.

Reports on the Bury RS have resulted in several new members, I'm glad to say. Club has initiated RAE course at Bury Tech starting September. July 11 is annual Fox Hunt time so contact Eric Thirkell G4FQE, 59 Oulder Hill Drive, Rochdale, Lancs. Almost last gathering of Blackwood and District ARS before summer break is on July 7 with two ARRL films on "A visit to MARS" (Military Affiliate Radio System) and "WAlIOX-Oscars and moon bounce". It's 1900 at Oakdale Community College near Blackwood, Gwent, or write to S. Cole GW4BLE, 10 Llanthewy Road, Newport, Gwent.
"Spurious", newsletter of Silverthorn Radio Club regretfully reports death of founder member Eric Johnson G2HR, first licensed 1929. Club camp at end of August, or any Friday night at Friday Hill House, Simmons Lane, Chingford, London E4, at 1930, or write to C. J. Hoare there.
Lastly, an airing for the Newbury and District ARS who meet second Tuesday of the month at Newbury College of Further Education at 1900. Details of forthcoming meetings from Alan Wood G4EEE, 9 Hillcrest, Tadley, Basingstoke.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Bringing our popular series right up to date, "So You Want to Pass the RAE (New Scheme)" giving details of the new examination format for 1979, will appear in our September issue.

## Log Extracts (All SSB)

I. Marquis:- 80 m CO2JA HClSC OA4RT ZL3GS ZL4AP 40m CO2DC CP5UW FM7WS VK7GK ZL3BBP 20 m HP1XYA VR3AK ZL4LR/A (Campbell Is) 15 m HK0QA HS1WR 10m KG6DX VP8PM ZD8RG.
S. Turner:- 20m C5AL (The Gambia) VP8MZ 15m WD5AJE/SU 6W8MW.
J. Whiting:- 20m J3AH (Grenada) VR3AK YB1BF/715m 5X1AA EP2II.
D. Anderson:- 20m HK5ARB VS6CZ VK7AE ZL4MG 15 m JH7TEG ZL2AUW 10m P29KW VK4NSD ZS6BP.
B. Harrison:- 20 m VK9XW ZL4LR/A (Campbell Is) 15 m YS1SRD 10 m JAlMCU A6XB VK5NAP YN1H 5H3BP.
J. Goodier:- 20m C5ABK EA9FF FK8CR HM1DW VP2KT VP8PU ZL4LR/A 8R1Q 15m HI8BMC XE2HL 8P6AH 10m C5AAL VU2KT ZS1PF.
D. Greenhalgh:- 20m FY7BC YS1RVE ZD9GG 15m 5W1BK 10 m HH2MC TU2GL VK9NGE (Norfolk Is) VRIAR.
C. Rendell:-20m J3AH (Grenada) JY9VK VP8PM VK7EB 15m VK7RX 6W8MW.


MEDIUM WAVE DX by Charles Molloy G8BUS

What is a medium wave loop, and what does it do, are two questions often asked by newcomers to medium wave DXing. A loop is a modern development of the frame aerial used in the 1920s when broadcasting first began and domestic receivers were rather primitive. The frame aerial was part of the receiver, performing the dual function of tuning coil and aerial in much the same way that the internal ferrite rod aerial does in the modern transistor portable. The m.w. loop is not part of the receiver. It is a separate aerial that has its own tuning control which is used to peak up the incoming signal. The loop is also directional. There are two directions where pickup is a maximum, these lie along the plane of the windings in opposite directions to one another. There are also two directions where minimum pick-up occurs. These are at right angles to the windings and again are in opposite directions to one another. An illustration of a medium wave loop is shown on page 8 of the Guide to Aerials, March 1978 edition of PW.
For the mathematically minded, the loop response follows a cosine law, the angle being that between the windings and the direction of the incoming signal. When this angle is zero then the cosine is 1 and signal pick-up will be at its greatest. When the angle is 90 degrees the cosine is zero and the pick-up too will be zero. When the angle is 60 degrees the cosine will be 0.5 which means that the signal will only be half its maximum value. By plotting cosine against direction it can be seen that the loop has two very broad peaks
and two rather sharp nulls. It is the nulls that are of use to the DXer. A loop is used to null out QRM. It is not used to peak up DX.

## How to use the Loop

A loop is very easy to use. For example, with the loop pointing in any direction, tune the receiver to 782 kHz and peak up the mixture of stations heard, using the loop's tuning control. East Germany and Portugal are on 782 . Now rotate the loop slowly around its vertical axis. In one position East Germany should be heard reasonably clear of QRM while in another position Portugal will appear. Similarly on 989 kHz where from this QTH Madrid can be heard clear of the jamming that is normally on this channel. Similar results can be obtained with a transistor portable that has an internal aerial. The whole receiver must be rotated and the two nulls on most models will be along the length of the receiver parallel to the tuning scale.

When DXing with a loop, rotate it for optimum results. North American DX often suffers from QRM from Latin America and the two are easily separated. The loop may not always null out QRM. North American DX sometimes has European QRM coming from the opposite direction from the DXer and the loop cannot help on this occasion. On the other hand European QRM can nearly always be nulled out when listening to South America.

## Advantages and Disadvantages of Loops

The only disadvantage the loop has is its low pickup compared with a long wire. My 40 inch loop has a pick-up somewhere between that of my 90 ft longwire and a ferrite rod aerial. It is claimed that the standard 40 inch loop has: a pick-up equivalent to a 30 ft longwire 10 ft above the ground and although I have not done comparative tests I think this value is about right.

The loop has a number of advantages in addition to its ability to reduce QRM. It is an indoor aerial and can be used in locations where a long wire could not be erected. Some excellent DX comes from readers who live in multi-storey flats. A loop will nearly always improve the signal-to-noise ratio and if static is coming from one direction, perhaps from tropical thunderstorms in the south in summer, then the static can be eliminated when listening to North America to the west. DXers claim that a "cleaner" signal is sometimes obtained when using a loop and surprisingly, this is true. Overloading, sideband splatter, crossmodulation, when reduced can leave a much cleaner DX signal on some receivers. Loops are not made commercially in the UK so you will have to make your own. This is not a disadvantage. A lot of satisfaction is to be had from quite a simple device that you can easily make yourself and that will on occasion produce quite startling results.

## Problems with Loops

Reader John Cook of Southend-on-Sea has constructed the loop described in the 1976 edition of the World Radio and TV Handbook. The tuning capacitor is a 365 pF variable an the loop works well between 525 kHz and 1250 kHz , but on higher frequencies John
has to switch out the tuning capacitor. Try reducing the number of turns. You should then be able to tune to 1605 kHz but you may then not be able to tune as low as 525 kHz . If so, switch in additional capacitance ( 220 pF should do) whenever you want to reach the 1.f. end of the band. The general rule is; if you cannot tune to the h.f. end, remove turns and if you cannot reach the l.f. end, increase the tuning capacitance.

As a rough guide, 100 ft of wire will be found to be the correct length to wind most loops irrespective of size. On this basis a loop of 4 ft size would have six turns, though it might be possible to squeeze in another turn or two if the self capacitance of the winding and the minimum value of the tuning capacitor are low.

A number of readers, including John, ask for details of a suitable pre-amplifier for use with a loop. My advice is, do not use a pre-amp, at least until you have some experience handling a loop. Even then a pre-amp is of limited value. The same applies to the use of a preselector on the medium waves. DX on this band is often quite strong and it is interference, some 80 megawatts in Europe, that is the problem. High selectivity, not high gain, is what is required and a loop pre-amp or preselector may easily overload the receiver.


## SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS

by Charles Molloy G8BUS
During the early days of wireless, Saturday was aerial cleaning day when enthusiasts used to scrub their aerials with steel wool to remove corrosion and hopefully, bring about improved reception. While it is not suggested that this practice should be resurrected it is a fact that outdoor aerials do require maintenance now and again and summertime, when the days are long and the weather is kind, is the time to do it. Several years ago I discovered with horror that my long wire was no more than a 10 ft lead-in, as the joint between lead and aerial had corroded away!
It can be rather annoying if an aerial comes down during the winter when the weather makes repair work difficult and even hazardous. I take down my long wire every summer to examine it for mechanical weakness or breakage. It is only the active part of the aerial between the insulators, that needs to be copper wire. The parts between insulators and supports can be of stronger material such as steel wire or nylon rope. Leakage is not a great problem when an aerial is used with a modern receiver but if the aerial is down then it only takes a moment or two to clean the insulators and it might just make a difference when you are chasing weak DX. Dirty insulators and bad connections can also cause crackles.
Summer is also the time to experiment with aerials. If you have a long wire then why not try a vertical or a whip? An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. If you have the space, try making your aerial longer to see if it makes any difference. Height is usually
more important than length and with an inverted " L " or a " T " aerial it may well be the vertically hanging downlead that is the effective part.
"Could you suggest an aerial which would be good on the tropical bands as well as the h.f. bands" asks Martin Liezers of Newport in Gwent who uses a 230 ft long wire, homebrew a.t.u. and Realistic DX160 receiver. Well, the 230 footer should be more than adequate on the tropical bands. It should also perform well on the main short wave bands when they are quiet; on 19 m late at night for example, but problems with overloading may occur on the h.f. bands when they are crowded with strong signals. Crossmodulation, splash and spurios can then occur. The answer, is to fit an attenuator between the a.t.u. and the receiver.

## Is Your Aerial Too Long?

There was a pre-war book on DXing which had a chapter entitled "Is your aerial too long" and it was suggested there that shorter aerials would give better results with the sensitive receivers that were then coming into use. While this is correct when dealing with strong signals it is not necessarily true for weak signals. Put up the best aerial that you can. Fit an a.t.u. between the aerial and receiver so that a good match is obtained for each band. If the receiver r.f. gain control is unable to cope with strong signals or if your receiver does not have an r.f. gain, then fit a variable attenuator between the a.t.u. and the receiver.
Details on how to make an a.t.u. appeared on page 12 of the Aerial Supplement in the March 1978 issue of $P W$. A simple attenuator can be made using a 1000 ohm potentiometer as outlined in the MW DX section of last month's $P W$ or, alternatively by inserting a variable capacitor in series with the aerial. A value in the region of 200 pF will do. The latter was once the subject of a patent held I believe by John Scott Taggart who developed the famous ST range of receivers. As well as acting as an attenuator the variable capacitor will also improve selectivity.

## Logs and News

News of more late evening DX on the higher frequencies come from Goff Curtis (South Harrow) who pulled in Radio Grenada on 15105 kHz , Radio Nacional Chile in 15150, Radio Jornal do Comercio Brasil on 15145, Radio TV Congolaise 15190, Taipeh Taiwan 15225, Radio Habana Cuba 15230, Radio Mexico 15385, all in the 19 m band around 2330 (details of receiver and aerial not given). Also heard and taped was a station with the call Radio Guyana with YL announcer on approx 15130 kHz at 1330 . Has anyone any information about this station? According to the World Radio and TV Handbook Guyana is only on the tropical and medium wave bands. On the 25 m band this time, N. C. Dove (Thornhill, Dumfries and Galloway) reports hearing Radio Clarin, Dominican Republic on several occasions in English on 11700 around 2200 at SIO 444 using his homebrew receiver, preselector and 15 ft indoor aerial.

On 60 m at the other end of the s.w. spectrum James Edwards (Bryn near Wigan) used his FRG7 and 60ft loft aerial to log R. Nacional Espejo in Ecuador on 4680 kHz at 0645 , ELWA Liberia on 4770 at 2230, Radio Lara Venezuela on 4800 at 0430, Radio Reloj Costa Rica on 4832 at 0650, Ecos del Combeima Colombia

4875 at 0700, Accra Ghana 4915 at 2350, Radio Brasil Central 4985 at 0630 , Radio Reloj Continente Venezuela on 5030 at 0430. "Could you tell me anything about Radio Lebanon which I have heard on the edges of the 49 m and 19 m bands around 2030?" asks James. Radio Lebanon is on 5980 with its Arabic service and according to Sweden Calling DXers it is on 15440 to Africa from 1830 to 2030. Roy Patrick has also been on 60 m with his Trio 9R59D and Joystick antenna and he reports hearing YVLK Radio Rumbos on 4970 kHz at 0600 . Roy mentions that Radio Finland is on a new channel, 15265 kHz at 1300 on Sundays which replaces 15330. Gary Ross Perry (Cardiff) DXes with a 5 -valve Philco receiver of uncertain age along with a 60 ft long wire. His log includes Radio Japan on 17825 at 0815, Radio Kuwait in English on 12085 at 1950 and the Voice of Nigeria on 15120 at 1830. An FRG7 receiver and 65 ft long wire brought in some interesting DX for Bill Iball (Billinge near Wigan). He logged Radio Australia on 6035 at 2135, R. Nac. Chile 15150 at 2205, Radio el Mundo Argentina on 15290 at 2120 , Radio Japan 17795 at 1018, and R. Nac. Chile on 17715 at 2024.

## Radio New Zealand

A letter from the well-known New Zealand DXer Arthur Cushen to PW reader George E. Lee of Ossett in Yorkshire gives the latest schedule of Radio New Zealand effective from 6th May 1978. The Pacific Service is on 6105 kHz from 0500 to 1030 GMT, 9770 from 1800 to 2015, 11800 from 1800 to 2215 , 15130 from 0400 to 0730 , 15380 from 2030 to 0345,17710 from 2230 to 0445. The Australian Service is on 9620 kHz from 0745 to 1030. Arthur recommends listening in the UK on 6105 at 0600 GMT and a little later on 9620 . He says that NZ transmissions are also heard in the UK around 2000 on 11800 kHz and a little later when frequencies in the 19 m band are in use. $P W$ reader Martin Liezers heard RNZ on 15130 at 0700 and he was surprised at the strength of the signal. The RNZ transmissions are all with a power of $7 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~kW}$.

by Ron Ham BRS15744
The solar activity recorded by Cmdr Henry Hatfield, Sevenoaks, Kent, John Smith, Rudgwick, Sussex, and myself from April 23rd to May 8th was dominated by some huge individual bursts of radio noise, covering a wide range of frequencies. The largest of these, 1320 , April 28 th, lasted 34 minutes at 136 MHz and 82 minutes at 95 MHz . Almost instantaneously, Alan Baker, G4GNX, Newhaven, Barry Ainsworth, G4GPW, Sompting, Sussex, Roy Bannister, G4GPX, Lancing, Sussex, and Nell Clarke, BRS34306, Knottingley, Yorkshire, all noted a Sudden Ionospheric Disturbance (SID), which blacked out much of the h.f. bands until about 1500 . Neil was listening to a QSO between ZC4AJ and GW4GSS on 10 m when it started and the ZC4 just faded into the noise.

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Solar noise was frequently heard at 28 and 50 MHz with normal communications receivers and dipole aerials on May 3rd, 5th, and 7th and large bursts were recorded at 136 MHz at 1201 ( 8 mins ) on the 6th and 1213 ( 37 mins ) on the 8th. Noise storms were recorded on May 1st, 4th, and 18th. On April 30th, Henry, using his spectrohelioscope, counted 5 large sunspots, 6 small ones, 3 bright plages and on May 3rd he saw a baby flare. Another look on the 17th revealed 10 spots in 5 separate groups.

## Aurora

After that April 28th burst, and with more solar activity on May 1st and 3rd, it was not surprising that auroral events began during the afternoon of April 30th and rolled around, with varying intensity until the small hours of May 4th. Between 1555 and 1720 on April 30th, John Branegan, GM80XQ, Saline, Fife, heard tone-A, c.w., signals from G, GI, GM, PA0, SM and beacon signals from GB3ANG, GI, LER, and VHF on 2 m . John found it impossible to access OSCAR-8 during the aurora while the satellite was to the north of his QTH. Alan Baker heard GMs on the 30th and around midnight on May 1st/2nd, Barry Ainsworth had s.s.b. contacts with GM4COX and GM8ODN and a c.w. contact with GM4CXM. At 2354 on May 2nd, Alan worked GI5SJ, at 0013 on the 3rd he worked GM4BYF and heard GI4GVS and GM8FFX.

Around 2215 on May 1st, Neil Clarke heard tone-A beacon signals from GB3CTC, GB3GI, DLOPR and SK7VHF and auroral s.s.b. from $7 \mathrm{Gs}, 5 \mathrm{GMs}, 1 \mathrm{GI}$, 1 GW, 1 ON, 1 PA0 and 3 DCs. At the same time John Branegan heard several of his GM colleagues "piling up the Continentals on both c.w. and s.s.b., with Gs in the London area very prominent". Between 1645 and 1850 on May 3rd John heard tone-A c.w. from Russian and Swedish amateurs, meanwhile I heard auroral signals from G8LIC, Middlesbrough, G8AZA, Scarborough, 11 east-European f.m. broadcast stations ( 67.73 MHz ), Meldrum TV sound ( $58 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ ), GI4GVK and Mike Rowe, G8JVE, some 10 miles south of me at East Preston, Sussex. Mike also heard GI4GVK and GI4GVS, while at nearby Lancing, Roy Bannister worked GW2HIY and GM4EYF on c.w., and further east in Newhaven, Alan Baker heard 4 Gs, 1 GI, 1 GM and a GW.

Around 0249 on the 4th Alan had auroral QSOs with a couple of GMs and a GW, and agreed with Barry, Roy and myself that GM4COK was the most consistent auroral signal in southern England. Having weighed all this up, Charlie Newton, G2FKZ, London, RSGB auroral co-ordinator, is studying the relationship between large individual solar bursts and aurora and would appreciate any information you can give him. Between 1534 and 1738 on May 9th John Branegan worked G8LIC and G8MJG via aurora and heard strong c.w. signals from G, GI, GW, LA, and beacons DLOPR, GB3GI, LER, and VHF.

## 10m Band

Harold Brodribb, St. Leonards-On-Sea, Sussex and Alan Baker reported that the 10 m band was dead on April 20th and, periodically, on other days ionospheric disturbances menaced the BBC's World Service transmissions on the h.f. bands. On most days between April 20th and May 18th, John Branegan, Gordon Goodyer, BRS37345, Petworth, Sussex, Neil Clarke, and myself received strong signals from the Cyprus
beacon, 5B4CY, project TESSA beacon ZE2JV, and occasionally A9XC, Bahrain, and DLOIGI when sporadic-E was present. Neil reports that on April 29th and May 3 rd , 10 m was open from 0800 until 2000 with signals from South Africa, South America, Israel and Russia. Gordon logged a host of Ws around 1840 on May 6th and Middle East stations during the afternoon of the 7th, while on the 14th he received s.s.b. signals from 30 countries from Japan to South America and Russia to South Africa.

## Sporadic-E

The 1978 Sporadic-E season (northern-Hemisphere) began at 0800 on April 26th when I received both sound ( 56.25 MHz ) and picture ( 49.75 MHz ) on the R1 television channel with only dipole aerials feeding my R216 v.h.f. receiver and JVC 3060 television receiver. At the same time I heard strong f.m. signals from seven east-European broadcast stations (6672 MHz ) and during the morning of May lst, I watched part of Russia's May Day parade on R1. A most intense Es disturbance occurred between 09001100 on May 13th when I received very strong signals from 33 broadcast stations ( $65 \cdot 73 \mathrm{MHz}$ ), European radiotelephone signals in Band I and on Ch.Rl I watched an ice hockey match. There are many transmitters on the R1 system and periodically (typically sporadic-E) one picture would fade out and another take its place. At 1241 on the 15th, a test card appeared on R1, and reference to Roger Bunney's book, Long Distance Television, revealed that the station was Televidnie Sovietskogo Soiuza (USSR) using test card pattern 0249.

## Tropospheric

Conditions on v.h.f. improved greatly between May 6th and 18th, during which time the atmospheric pressure fluctuated from $30 \cdot 0$ in to $30 \cdot 5$ in and down again. On the 6th, Mike Rowe worked $3 \mathrm{Ds}, 8 \mathrm{Fs}, 5$ ONs, and 6 PA 0 s on 2 m s.s.b. and during the afternoon of the 7th he had a 59 QSO with DK8VRA. Mike runs a TS700G, with a home-brew 50 watt linear to an 8 element crossed Yagi. At 2240 on the 9th, Neil Clarke heard a PA0 calling through his local 2 m repeater, GBJNA, R3, and on s.s.b. he heard 17 PA0s and 7 DCs working UK stations from Kent to Wales and north to Scotland.

During the afternoon of the 7th G4GNX had 2 m s.s.b. QSOs with PA0WRL/P, F1ENH/P and DC9DZA, and on the 10th both Andrew "Jim" Lyon, G8LPY, Worthing, and G4GNX heard signals through the French repeater, FZ3THF, R4. On the llth, Jim worked Roy Bannister, holidaying in Yorkshire, via GB3PI, R6. Like Mike Rowe, Jim uses a TS700G to an 8 -element crossed Yagi and they are both now equipped for 70 cm operation. In a c.w. contact on the 10th PAODOG told G4GNX that PA0MI had worked into Russia via the aurora on May 1st, and at 2028 on the 15 th G4GNX had a 2 m c.w. QSO with F6BCK.

## Band II FM DX

Guy Stanbury, Chelmsford and Bob Dewick, Southminster, Essex, are keenly interested in Band II DX. Guy uses a home-brew receiver built from Ambit International modules and Bob has a Trio KT7001. Both stations use two Fuba Uka Stereo ' 8 's aerials stacked vertically and rotatable. Guy sent a detailed

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SPECIFICATIONS
OUTPUT POWER 6OW RMS into $8 \Omega$ LOAD IMPEDANCE $4-16 \Omega$ DISTORTION $0.04 \%$ at 60 W SIGAAL/NOISE RATIO $90 d B$ FREQUENCY RESPONSE $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-45 \mathrm{kHz}-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ SUPPLY VOLTAGE SIZE 1145085 mm
Price £15-34 + £1-27 VAT P\&P fres.
The HY200 now Improved to give an output of 120 Watts has been deaigned to stand the most FEATURES Conditions such as disco or group while stlll cetalning true HI-Fi periormance.
-No external components APPLICATIONS: HI-FI-
SPECIFICATIONS
INPUT SENSITIVITY 500 mV
OUTPUT POWER 12OW RMS Into 8 Q LOAD IMPEDANCE $4-16 \Omega$ DISTORTION $0.05 \%$ at 100W SIGNAL/NOISE RATIO 96 dB FREQUENCY RESPONSE $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-45 \mathrm{kHz}-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ SUPPLY VOLTAGE士 SIZE 1145085 mm
Pilce £23. $32+£ 1 \cdot 7$ VAT P\&Piree
The HY400 Is I.L.P.'s "BIg Daddy'' of the range producing 240 W into $4 \Omega$ I th has been designed for high power disco address applications. It the amplliner is to be used at continuous high power levels a cooling fan ls recommended. The ampllice includes all the qualities of the rest of the family to lead the market as a true high power hi-flellty power module.
FEATURES: Thermal shuidown-Very low distortion-Load line protection-W No external PPLICATI
APPLICATIONS: Pubilc address-DIsco-Power slave-Induttrial
SPECIFICATIONS
UTPUT POWER 240W RMS Into 4n LOAD IMPEDANCE 4-16al DISTORTION $01 \%$ at 240 W SIGNAL NOISE RATIO 94dB FREQUENCY RESPONSE $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-45 \mathrm{kHz}-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ SUPPLY VOLTAGE INPUT SENSITIVITY 500 mV SIZE 11410085 mm Pilce £ $3217+£ 2.57$ VAT P\&P fiee.
PSU36 suitablo for two HY30's $£ 522$ plus 85 p VAT. P/P free.
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log containing some 49 stations heard, both mono and stereo, between $87-104 \mathrm{MHz}$ on May 9th, and 68 stations on the 10th. His logs are impressive and give comparable signal strength for the British and Continental stations. The strongest signal on these two days was Lopik $3 \mathrm{~s}, 96 \cdot 80 \mathrm{MHz}$. Guy, Bob and myself would like to hear more from readers on this subject.

## Microwaves

On April 2nd, Peter Kerry, G8ARO and Don Hayter, G3JHM, established their portable 3 cm equipment, with an 18in dish, on the Hogs Back, Surrey, and worked G8BDJ and G8GKV, situated 40 km away on Chanctonbury Ring, Sussex, at good strength. On May 1st, Peter set up the same gear on top of an 80 ft high residential tower block, 320 ft a.s.l., at Highgate and received the London 3 cm beacon, GB3LBH, at $25 \mathrm{~km}, 48 \mathrm{~dB}$ above the noise. Peter points out that only 30 dB of this was produced by the 18 in dish. At 0950 on May 3rd he recorded a 2 dB increase in noise when he pointed the dish towards the sun compared with cold sky.

## OSCAR

John Branegan told me on May 6th "As of today, I have worked 20 countries by satellite" and at 1310 on May 9th he made his first transatlantic QSO with W2BAX, New Jersey, through OSCAR-8. John is now operational on OSCAR-7, Mode A and OSCAR-8, Modes A and J and has had over 70 QSOs via satellite in his first 10 weeks on the air.

## Down under

Anthony Mann, Applecross, Western Australia, says "If sunspot activity keeps on increasing, the start of the next sporadic-E season (southern hemisphere) in October or November ought to see some really high MUFs to the north''. Between 1325-1545 on April 16th he received for the first time, via F2, signals on Ch.Rl (Russian) sound, Ch.E3 video and Japanese amateurs on $50 \cdot 1$ and $52 \cdot 0 \mathrm{MHz}$.
April 13th was another memorable day for Anthony with E 2 and R1 in around 1100 and out at 1810, and late night transequatorial skip producing Korean Broadcast Service, $44 \cdot 3 \mathrm{MHz}$, and Ch.E2 West Malaysia from 2220 to 2255 . The only other evening T.E. skip observed by Anthony this autumn was on March 12th from 1915-2015, with KBS $44 \cdot 3 \mathrm{MHz}$ and $44 \cdot 9 \mathrm{MHz}$ and Radio Peking, $45 \cdot 3 \mathrm{MHz}$. Around 35 MHz on April 3rd, 8th, and 9th he heard "This is Radio Call Paging Service of Oklahoma City".

## From your letters

"I have just come back to radio as a hobby" writes R. Horsfield, Sandbach, Cheshire, "having started in the early 50s with an R1155, and after using a R210 have ordered an FRG7 digital", he is also looking for a v.h.f. receiver.

Eleven members of the Brighton and District Radio Society visited the Practical Wireless stand at the RSGB show at Alexandra Palace on May 6th. The mini-bus used for the journey was equipped with an IC240 and an Antec window-mount, ground plane aerial for contacting the exhibition talk-in station, GB2VHF, organised by the Grafton Radio Society.

Many reports exist that static-like radio interference is heard prior to an earthquake, any readers

Reports on the various bands are welcome and should be sent direct, by the 15th of the month, to:-
AMATEUR BANDS Eric Dowdeswell G4AR, Silver Firs, Leatherhead Road, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 2TW. Logs by bands, each in alphabetical order.
MEDIUM and SW BANDS Charles Molloy G8BUS, 132 Segars Lane, Southport, PR8 3JG. Reports for both bands must be kept separate.
VHF BANDS Ron Ham BRS15744, Faraday, Greyfriars, Storrington, Sussex RH2O 4HE.
who have experienced this, please let we know because Richard Hill of Tunbridge Wells is making a special study of this.
Geoff Drewe, G4CAO, Weybridge, Surrey, is operational on c.w., 625-line TV, Slow Scan TV, and Facsimile. Geoff had a 2 m FAX contact with G8ONE on April 17th using sync for the first time. The frequency is $144 \cdot 700 \mathrm{MHz}$ and Geoff says "We can now transmit two-way FAX in fine detail in sync without too much stress". He also hopes that more amateurs will become active in this field.
Many thanks for all your interesting reports on such a wide range of subjects.

## PW PERSONALITY VISITS WEST KENT ARS

Richard Leman, G8CDD, challenged fellow members of the West Kent Amateur Radio Society to make a crystal set, to look again at the first principles and provide a competitive activity for the Society.

The completed set had to receive the 200 kHz BBC transmitter and any medium wave station, excluding the BBC World Service transmitter at Crowborough which pounds a signal into Tunbridge Wells. Bonus marks ( $10 \%$ ) were awarded for not using new components, and ( $15 \%$ ) for using wireless parts of the pre-1940 era.

Judging by G8CDD, for loudness, clarity, construction and originality (one competitor used a 30 amp antenna fuse), was carried out on top of a local multistorey car park using a long wire aerial and a connection to the fire hose rising main for earth.
The prizes were presented on May 12th, at the fortnightly meeting of WKARS, by Ron Ham, our VHF Columnist, who was the visiting speaker seen here fourth from left.


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7400 | 14 p |  | 209 p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 74LS00 } \\ & 74 L S 02 \end{aligned}$ | 30p | $4007$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 p \\ & 20 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { CA3130 } & 10 p \\ \text { CA3140 } & 75 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { RC4130 } & 139 \mathrm{p} \\ 700 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7401 | 14p | $74100$ | 140 | 74LSo4 | 39 p | 4008 | 115 p | CA3160 129 | ${ }_{733}^{709}$ 150p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $15 p$ | \|N4C001/2 |  |
| 7402 | $1{ }^{18}$ | 74104 | 75 p | 74LS08 | 30 p | 4009 | 50p | LM301A 14p | 741 7480 | 2112-2 | RA |  | 340 | MPSU55 | 70 | 2N3054 | $6^{65 p}$ | OA85 | 15p | IN $4003 / 4$ | p |
| 7403 | 18p | 74105 | $75 p$ | 74LS10 | 32 p | 4010 | 60 p | LM318N 175 | 747 75p | 8000A |  |  | 750 | MPSU58 | 0 P | 2 N 3055 | 44 p | OA90 | op | IN $4005 / 7$ | 8 p |
| 7404 | 24 p | 74107 | 34 p | 74LS13 | s5p | 4011 | 20 p | LM324N 35 | 748 | AY5-1013 | UAP |  | 40p | OC28 | 140 | 2 N 3442 | $151 p$ | OAg1 | p | IN4148 | 4 p |
| 7406 | $23 p$ | 74409 | $64 p$ | 74LS20 | 32 p | 4012 | 20 p | LM348N 140 | 776 | RO3-2513 | ROM |  | 550 | OC35/6 | 140p | 2 N 3643 | 54 p | OA95 | $p$ | IN5501/3 | 15p |
| 7408 7407 | $4{ }^{40}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74110 \\ & 74111 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{75 p}$ | 74 LS 22 74 L 27 | 14 p | 4013 4014 | 55 p 115 p | MC1458P AP | 3900 70p |  |  |  |  | OC71 | 32 p | 2 N 3644 | 34 | OA200 | Pp | IN5404/7 | 20p |
| 7408 | 20 | 74116 | 216 | 74 LS | \% | 4015 | 11 | LINEA |  |  |  | EXA |  | R20088 | $\begin{aligned} & 255 p \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | 2N3702/3 |  | BRIDG | RE | TIFIERS |  |
| 7409 | 29 | 74118 | 180p | $74 \mathrm{LS47}$ | 15pp | 4016 | \% | AY-1-0212 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | NES43K 225 p | 8 pln | 12p | 22 pin | 36 p | R1P29A | ${ }^{225 p}$ | 2N3708/7 | 14 p | 1A 50 V | 25p | 4A400V |  |
| 7410 | 18 | 74119 | 225 p | 74LS55 | 45p | 4017 | 109p | AY-1-1313 775p | NE555 30 | 14 pl | 13 p | 24 pin | 4 p | TIP29C | 62p | $2 \mathrm{~N} 3708 / 9$ | 14 p | 1A 100V | $27 p$ | 8A 50V |  |
| 7411 | 240 | 74120 | 138 p | 74LS 73 | *p | 4018 | 190 | AY-1-5050 25p | NE556 35p |  | 14 p | 28 pln | 410 | TIP30A | 60 p | 2N3773 | 324 p | 1A 400V | $31 p$ | 6A 100V | 4p |
| 7412 | 23 p | $74121$ | 32p | 74LS74 | 60p | 4018 | 52 p | AY-3-8500 775p | NE561B 450p | 18 pin | 30 p | 40 pln | 0 p | TIP30C | 72 p | 2N3819 | 27p | 2 A 50 V | 10p | 6A 400V | 129p |
| 7413 | 4 p | $74122$ | 52 p | 74LS75 | 75p | 4020 | $124 p$ | AY-5-1315 750p | NE502B 450 |  |  |  |  | TIP31 | 58 | 2N3820 | 50 p | 2 A 100 V | $45 p$ | 10A 400 | 270p |
| 7414 | 85 p | 74123 | $75 p$ | 74LSE3 | 124p | 4021 | 1150 | AY-5-1317A | NESES 140 | TRANS | STO |  |  | TIP31C | 6 | 2N3823 | 710 | 3 A 200 V | 70p | 25A40 | 432 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7418 \\ & 7417 \end{aligned}$ | 4 p | $\begin{aligned} & 74125 \\ & 74128 \end{aligned}$ | 8 p | 74LS85 | 148 | 4022 | 190 | case2a ${ }^{\text {650p }}$ | NE56\% 180p | AC125/6 | 2ep | BF194 | 13p | TIP32A | 63 p | 2N3865 | 27p | 3 A 600V |  | VM18 |  |
| 7420 | 18 p | 74128 | 2 c | 74LS880 | 80 p | 4024 | 68 | CA | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { NE567 } \\ \text { RC4151 } & \text { 180p } \\ \text { 4320 }\end{array}$ | A ${ }^{\text {c127/8 }}$ | 20p | BF195 | 11p | TiP32C | 5 p | 2N3903/4 | 22 p |  |  |  |  |
| 7421 | 43p | 74132 | Bp | 74LS93 | 80 p | 4025 | 220 | CA3048 250 | SG3402N 275p | AC176 | $20 p$ | BF196 | 17p | TIP33A | 97 p | 2N3905/6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7422 | 24p | 74138 | 8 | 74LS107 | 55 p | 4026 | $140 p$ | CA3053 ${ }^{\text {25p }}$ | SN72710N 54p | AC187/8 | 20p | BF200 | $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{p}$ | TIP33C | 124p | 2 N 4058 | 19 p | TRIACS | PI |  |  |
| 7423 | 36p | 74141 | 65 | 74LS112 | 120p | 4027 | \% | CA3005 201p | SN76003N 275p | AD149 | 6p | BF244B | $34 p$ | Tip34A | $124 p$ | 2N4030 ${ }^{2 N 4123 / 4}$ | 19p | 3 A 400 V | 35p | 15A 40 | p |
| 7425 | 33 p | 74142 |  | 71LS123 | 110 p | 4028 | 4 p | CA3080E 27p | SN26008 200p | AD161 | $45 p$ | BF256B |  | TiP |  | 2N4123/4 |  | 6 A 400 V | 147p | 5A 500 |  |
| 7428 | 43p | 74145 |  | 74LS138 | 140p | 4029 | 120p | CA3039E 250p | SN76013N 175p | AD162 | 48 | BF257 | 34 p | TIP35A | 24 p |  |  | 6 A 500 V | 121p |  |  |
| 7427 | 40p | 74147 | 205p | 74LS139 | 150p | 4030 | 55p | CA3090AO 425p | SN76013ND 140p | AF114/5 | 22 p | BF258 | $3{ }^{\text {310 }}$ | TIP36A | 201p | 2N4401/3 | 34p | 10A 400 | 149p |  |  |
| 7428 | 40 | 74148 |  | 74LS151 | 110p | 4033 | 250 | ICL8038CC 40p | SN76018 240 | AF116/ | 22p | BF259 | 31 p | TIP36C | 360 p | 2N4427 | 60p | 10A 500 | 14p |  |  |
| 7430 | 17 | 74150 | 131 | 74LS153 | 2NP | 4034 | 240 p | LM339N 175p | SN76023N 175p | AF127 | 40 | BFR39 | 34 p | TIP41A | 70p | 2N5179 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7432 7433 | 37p | 74151 | 8 | 74LS157 | 139p | 4035 | 130 p | LM377N 200p | SN78023ND 16 | AF239 | p | BFR40/ | 34 p | TIP41C | 4 p | 2N5245 | $\uparrow$ | SCR-T | R1 | TORS |  |
| 7437 | 37 p | 74154 | 1400 | 74LS158 | 159 | 4040 | 120 p | LM380N 112p | 8515 |  |  | BFR79 | 34 p | TIP42A | $7{ }^{10}$ | 2N5290 | 5sp | BT108 |  | tud | 50p |
| 7438 | 37 p | 74155 | 97 p | 74LS161 | 19p | 4043 |  | LM381N 140 | TAAES1A 150p | BC108/B |  | BFR80/1 | 34 p | T | \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2N5401 | 32p | C108D |  | lastic | 70p |
| 7440 | 18 p | 74156 | 970 | 74LS162 | 14 p | 4044 | 100p | LM381AN 160 | TBA120 97p | BC109 | 10p | BFR88 | ${ }^{37 p}$ | TiP2955 | $7{ }^{7}$ | 2N5457/8 | 40 | MCR101 |  | 092 | 30p |
| 7441 | $3^{5 p}$ | 74157 | 97 | 74LS163 | 130 p | 4048 | 140p | LM389N 18 | TBAGSB S\%p | BC109C | 11p | BFW10 | 0 \% | TiP3055 | 40 p | 2N5459 | 40 | 2N4444 |  | lastic | 140p |
| 7442 | $75 p$ | 74159 | ${ }^{250} \mathrm{p}$ | 74LS164 | 1210 | 4047 | 100p | LM3911N 120p | TBA651 225p | BC147 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | BFX29 | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{p}$ | TiS33 | ${ }^{40}$ | 2 N 5460 | ${ }^{55}$ | 2N5060/2 |  | 092 | 40p |
| 744 | 120 p | 74180 | 106p | 74LS185 | 225 p | 4049 | 55 p | MC1310P 190p | TBA800 112p | BC148 | 8 | BFX30 | 3 D | 2N698/ | 25p | 2N5485 | 45p | 2N5064 |  | 092 | 45p |
| 7444 | 120p | 74161 | 10 p | 74LS173 | 230 p | 4050 | 57p | MC1351P 110p | TBA810 125p | BC157 | 11p |  |  | 2N0 |  | 2N6107 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7445 | 97 p | 74162 |  | 74LS174 | 180 p | 4051 | 190p | 1120 | TBA820 10p | BC158/9 | 13p | BFX86/7 | 30 | 2N708 | 22 p | 2N6027 |  | OPro | E | RONIC |  |
| 7446 | 108 p | 74163 | 10 | 74LS175 | 100 p | 4054 | 120p | MC1498L 112p | TAA621A 310p | BC169C | 15p | BFY5 | 22 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2 N} 1818$ | 43 p | 2N6247 |  | OCP 71 |  | ORP 81 |  |
| 7447 7448 | ${ }^{75 p}$ | 74184 74185 | 12 | 74LS181 | 375p | 4055 | 140 | MC3340P 190 | TDA2020 34p | BC172 | $11 p$ | BFY52 | $220_{20}$ | 2N 2 1130 2N1/2 | 25p | 2N6254 2N6292 |  | ORP 12 |  | 2N5777 | 8p |
| 7450 | $1{ }^{18}$ | 74168 | 16 | 74LS190 | 250p | 4056 | 135p | MC3360P 190p | ZN414 140 | ${ }^{\text {BC173C }}$ | 11 p | BFY56 | 4 p | 2N1304/5 | 75p | 3N128 | 108 p | ORP 60 |  | TIL118 |  |
| 7451 | $1{ }^{18}$ | 74167 | 320p | 74 C |  | 4066 | 135p | MF3401 ${ }^{\text {MFC4000B }} 120$ | ZN424E | B | 17 p | BFY90 | 0p | 2N1306/7 | 75p | 3 N 140 | $103 p$ | LEDs |  |  |  |
| 7453 | $1{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 74170 |  | 74 COO | 25 p | 4067 | 425p |  |  | BCi70 | 24p | BLY83 | 758 | 2N1613 | 22p | 3N141 | 1010 |  |  | 2"Red |  |
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| 7460 | $1{ }^{18}$ | 74173 | 140 | 74 CO 4 | 27 p | 4069 | 27 p | 1a +ve roze\| | 1A -ve rezas | BC184 | 14 p | BSX19/20 |  | 2 N 1893 | 32p | ${ }^{40360}$ | 43p |  |  | 2 |  |
| 7470 | 31p | 74174 | 120p | $74 \mathrm{C08}$ | 270 | 4070 | 65 p | 5 V 7805 100p | 5 V 7005130 p | BC187 | 32 p | MJE340 | 76p | 2 N 2100 | ${ }^{42}$ | 40361/2 | ${ }_{750}$ | TIL32 |  |  |  |
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| 7476 | 37 p | 74181 | 124 | 74 C 73 7 | ${ }^{230} \times$ | 4081 | 170 p | 15V 7815 100p | 1790 W 25p | 8C478 | 32 p | MJE2955 | 108p | 2 N 2369 | 15p | 40835 | *p | FNDS00 | 120 | TIL322 | 130 p |
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| 7482 |  | 74185 |  | 74 C 86 | Sp | 4008 | 120p |  |  | BD131/2 | esp | $102 /$ |  | 2N2904/A | 22p | 40841 | ${ }^{35 p}$ | DL707 |  | 5492 | 38 |
| 7483 |  | 74180 |  | 74 C 90 | P | 14502 | 180 p | SV 78L05 48p | SV 79L05 | BD135/6 | 4p | Fiot/5 |  | 2905/A | 22 p | 40872 | Sp | L747 |  |  | 240 |
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| 7489 | $140 p$ | 74193 |  | ${ }_{74}{ }^{\text {C15 }} 7$ | 250 p | 14510 | 130p | 15V 78L15 41p | $15 \mathrm{~V} 79 \mathrm{LL15}$ Ep | BDY56 | $2{ }^{24}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7490 | 38 p | 74194 | 19p | $74 C 160$ | 155p | 14511 | 160p | LM309K 150p | LM320-12 160p | BF115 | ${ }^{24} \mathrm{p}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7491 | 0 | 74195 | 110 | 74 Cl 161 | 155p | 14518 | 120p | LM323K 740p | TBA625B 120p | BF187 | 25 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 74 |  | $74 \mathrm{C1} 162$ | ${ }_{155}^{55}$ | 14515 | 14 p | LM340T-5 115p | 7805 K 150p | BF173 | 27p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7494 |  | 74198 |  | ${ }_{74}{ }^{\text {C16163 }}$ | $155 p$ | 14518 | 190 | VARIABLE | LM317 T0220 | BF979 | 35 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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G2DYM Aerials $\ldots$

Partridge Electronics Ltd. ... ... 60
Radio Components Specialists ..... 69
Radio Exchange Ltd.
Ramar Constructor ..... 76
R.S.C. (Hi-Fi) ..... 8
15
R.S.T. Valve Mail Order Co. ..... 15
5
Radio \& T.Y. Components Ltd
Saga Led. ..... 71
Scientific Wire Co., The ..... 76
74
Sentinel Supplies ..... 72
72
Sonic (Hi-Fi)
71
60
Sonic Sound Audio ..... 60
73
STE Ltd. ... ..
Swanley Electronics ..... 74
8
T.D. Components ..... 74
70
Tempus ..... 72
T.K. Electrönics ..... 74
Van Karen Publishing ..... 75
Watford Electronics ..... 78, 79
West London Direct Supplies ..... 76
William Stuart Systems ..... 76
76
Wilmslow Audio ..... 12

$\begin{array}{lrlll}\text { P.B. Electronics } \\ \text { Progressive Radio }\end{array} \ldots \ldots . \quad \ldots . \quad \ldots \quad 36$
Powell T. Radio
cover II
Powell T ..... 36
70

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