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June, 1958

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These small but high quality electrolytics have proved so popular that the

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Capacity	Peak	Surge	Dimns. in Ins.		Туре	List
in µF.	Wkg. Volts	Volts	Length	Diam.	No.	Price Each
50	12	15	1 g	13 5 13 13 13 13	CE87B	2/9
25	50	60	1	15 32	CE88DE	3/-
8	350 350	400 400		8	CE86L CE99LE	2/6
16	350	400	2	52 13 32	CE91LE	4/-
32	350	400	2 1	1 L	CE93LE	6/-
4	450	550	18	17 52 13	CE99PE	3/3
8	450	550	13	13 16	CE90PE	3/6
16	450	550	1 13	1 16	CE92PE	5/-
32	450	550	2 18	1 16	CE94PE	7/6

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The makers of the world famous H.F.1012 announce

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Stentorian H.F.1016

- 🛧 10″ Die Cast Chassis 🛛 🛧 16,000 gauss magnet
- ★ 10 watts handling capacity
- 🛧 Patented Stentorian Cambric Cone
- Universal Impedance Speech Coil (instantaneous matching at 3, 7.5 and 15 ohms.)
- ★ 30-15,000 c.p.s. frequency response
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Incorporates a very powerful magnet assembly and is noteworthy for its brilliant transient response when mounted in a bass reflex cabinet. May also be used with Stentorian T.10 Tweeter Unit as an outstanding two-speaker system at remarkably low cost. **£8** (inc, P.T.)

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Oscilloscope

Over standard

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	SULLA FOUNDATINT	All for A.C. Mains 200-250 v., 50 c/cs.
R.S.C. BATTERY CHAR	GING EQUIPMENT	Guaranteed 12 months.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	r, well ventilated steel 2 annos. Fuses, Fuses, biolevis, Fitted Ammeter and set of the and set of to a plug tor 8 v. or 12 v. 1 amp	and ready for D/-
R.S.C. MAINS TRANSF Interleaved and Impregnated. Primaries 200-230-250 \times 50 ercs. Screened. TOP SHORID DRDP THEOL GH 2200-250 \times 70 mA. 6.3 \times 2a. 5 \times 2a. 16.9 300-350 \times 80 mA. 6.3 \times 2a. 5 \times 2a. 16.9 300-350 \times 10 mA. 6.3 \times 2a. 5 \times 2a. 2a. 39 300-350 \times 10 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 23.9 300-350 \times 10 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 23.9 300-350 \times 10 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 23.9 300-350 \times 10 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 23.9 300-350 \times 10 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 23.9 300-350 \times 10 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 23.9 500-550 \times 50 mA. 6.3 \times 5a. 5 \times 3a. 29.9 PT-L1 SHEOL DED FORMULT 250-250 \times 60 mA. 6.3 \times 5a. 5 \times 3a. 17.6 300-350 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 5a. 5 \times 3a. 26.9 350-250 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 26.9 300-30 \times 130 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 35.9 300-30 \times 130 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 63 \times 3a. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 63 \times 3a. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3a. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3b. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3b. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3b. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3b. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3b. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3b. 35.9 300-50 \times 100 mA. 6.3 \times 4a. 5 \times 3b. 35.9 300-50 \times 3b. 75.9 \times 3b. 9 300-50 \times 3b. 75.9 \times 3b. 9 300-50 \times 3b. 75.9 \times 3b. 9 300-50 \times 50.9 \times 3b. 75.9	ORMERS (GUARANTEED) ENADUT. SMOOTHING CHOKES 250 mA. 20 H 200 chms 12 9 250 mA. 3 H 200 chms 12 9 150 mA. 5 H 200 chms 12 9 150 mA. 6 H 200 chms 11 9 150 mA. 6 H 200 chms 11 9 120 mA. 6 H 200 chms 11 9 120 mA. 6 H 200 chms 9 120 mA. 12 H 100 chms 9 120 mA. 5 H 100 chms 3 11 CHARGER TRANSFORMERS 311 CHARGER TRANSFORMERS 311 CHARGER TRANSFORMERS 3 16 9 20 + 15 v. 5 a. 19 9 : 04+15 v. 6 a. 23 9. SMOOTHING CHOKES 250 mA. 7+10 H 250 chms 250 mA. 7+10 H 250 ohms 11 9 100 mA. 100 H 200 chms 5 9 90 mA. 7+10 H 450 ohms 12 9 150 mA. 7+10 H 450 ohms 12 9 150 mA. 7+10 H 450 ohms 3 11 OLTTPLT TRANSFORMERS 3 9 Midgert Battery Pentode 86.1 for 39 Small Pentode 5,0000 to 30 3 9 Small Pentode 5,0000 to 30 3 9 <th> ELIMINATOR TRANSFORMERS Primaries 200-250 v. 50 e.s</th>	 ELIMINATOR TRANSFORMERS Primaries 200-250 v. 50 e.s

JUNCTION TRANSISTORS Brand new R.F. type 17 6. A.F. 7 6.

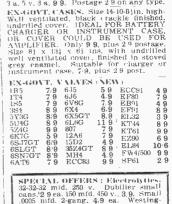
VOLUME CONTROLS with long (in. diam.) spindle all values less switch 2.9, with S.P. switch, 39; with D.P.

SWILCH, 4:0: ITT FLIMINATOR AND TRICKLE CHARGER KIT, Input 200 250 v. A.C. JUEDUI 120 v. 40 mA. Fully smoothed and rethined supply to charge 2v. accumulator. Price with louvred metal case and circuit, 296, or ready for use, 8'9 extra.

150 mA, 10 H 100 ohms	991
CHARGER TRANSFORMERS All with 200-230-250 v. 50 c s Primar 0-9-15 v. 14 a, 11 9: 0-9-15 v. 3 a, 1 0-9-15 v. 5 a, 19 9 ; 0-9-15 v. 6 a, 23 9.	ies : 6 9 :
SMOOTHING CHOKES 250 mA, 5 H 100 ohms	119
Standard Pentode 5.000 Ω to 3 Ω Standard Pentode, 7.8,000 Ω to 3 Ω $10,000 \Omega$ to 3 Ω Push-Pull 10-12 watts 6V6 to 3 Ω or	39 39 39 49 49 49 159
150 Push-Pull 10-12 watts to match 6V6 to 3-5-8 or 150 Push-Pull EL94 to 3 or 150 Push-Pull 25-18 watt, 61.6, KT66 Push-Pull 20 watts, sectionally wound 61.6, KT66, etc., to 3 or 150	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 9 \\ 22 \\ 9 \end{array} $
WORLD DEV. V 100, 610.1 10 2 01 127	41 0

MAINS TRANSFORMERS

Manufacturers' surplus, Primaries 200 250 y, 59 cc.s. 375-0-375 y, 150 mA, 6.3 y, 4 a, (a) finite (1375) (150) mA, 63 v. 4 a, C.T. 63 v. 1 a, Fully shrouded, 22 9, 225-6+22 v. 100 mA, 63 v. 2 b, a brop through type, 18/9. Postage on either type 2.9.



watts 35.9, plus 7.6 carr. Both 50 c.p.s. $[2x, \leq 0.0^{17}, 1A, 1NS, TRANSPORMERT,$ 1711mary 0.-110-120-200-210-220-230-240-250, v.70 c. p.s. Stees 275-1-275, v. 100 mA, 63, v.,7a, 5v, 3a, Gott, rating, 22.9, Followingwith 240-230, v. primaries, 4000-400, v.200 mA, 5v, 3a, 5v, 2a, 19, 9; 230-0-230, v.100 mA, 12.6 v. 15, a, 5v, 2a, 19, 9; 230-0-230, v.100 mA, 12.6 v. 15, a, 5v, 2a, 11, 91; 12.6 v.5, 3a, 5, 9, 3a, 9, 9, Postage 2.9 on any type.

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32-32-32 mld. 250 v. Dubi	
cans. 2 9 ea. 150 mfd. 450 v.	
.0005 mfd. 2-gang, 4.9 ea.	
house Rectifiers 250 v. 250	1 mA. 79.
8d. vd. Twin-Screened Feed	
CO-AXIAL CABLE, 75	ohm. in.

ELECTROLYTICS (current production) NOT EX-GOVT.

	Tubular Types	Can Types
ł	8 nF 450 v 1 9	16 mfd, 350 v. 1'11
,	8 mid. 500 v. 26	16 nF 450 v 2 9
	16 uF 350 v 2 3	32 "F 350 v 2 11
÷	16'nF' 450 v. 2'9	32 mid. 450 v. 4.9
1	16 <i>n</i> F 500 v. 39	100 mfd, 450 v. 4,9
.1	32 /F 350 V 39	8-8"F 150 v 2.9
1	25 /F 25 v 18	8-16"F 150 v. 3 11
F	⁻) aF 12 v 13 50 mtd, 25 v 16	16-16 HF 450 v. 4 11
	50 gF 50 v 1'9	32-327F 350 v. 4-9
-	100 mtd. 12 v. 1 9	32-32 nF 450 v. 5 9
÷	100 mid. 25 v. 2/3	100-100 m/d.350v 5-9
1	1.500 mfd, 6 v. 16	100-200 mfd.
	3.000 mfd. 6 v. 39	275 v 6 9



Type HM2. Size 8 x 54 x 21in. Supplies 120 v. 90 v. and 60 v., 40 mA, and 2 v. 0.4 a. to 1 amp. and 2 v. 0.4 a. to 1 amp. fully smoothed. There-by completely re-placing both 11.T. 2 v. accumulators. When connected to A.C. mains supply 200-250 v. 50 cc.s.

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FIL AMENT TRANSPORTUERS All with 200-250 v. 50 c.s. primaries 63 v. 1.5a. 5/9:6/3 v. 2a. 7 6 (0.46.3 v. 2a. 7 9) 12 v. 1a. 7 11:6/3 v. 3a. 8 11. 63 v. 6a. 17 6 : 12 v. 3a. or 24 v. 15 a. 17 6.

2/9. with switch. 4.6.

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MINIATURE WOTORS, 24 28 v. D.C. or A.C. made by Hoover Lid., Cunada, Size only 21 x 1.in, Spindle 11, long, 4in, diam, Brand New, 9.9.

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High-Fidelety Fush-Pull Ampifer with Bult-In Tone Control. Presence stages, high sensibility, includes a valves (60) outputs. High Quality sectionally wound output transformer specially designed for Ultra Linco operation, and reliable small condenser-of current manufacture. INDVIDUAT CONTROLS FOR BASS AND TREBH IS Lift and "Cut". Prequency retron adb, 30-50,000 cs. SIX negative from back loops, flum level 71 db, down, ONLY 70 millivolts INPUT required for FULL OUTPUT. Suitable for use with all makes and types of pukeus-and practically all microphenet. Con-oarable with the very best designs.

arable with the very bost designs. For STANDARD or the very bost designs. For STANDARD or the very bost designs. For STANDARD or the very bost designs. The very such as the very bost designs. GUTAN such as STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-WENTS such as STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-OTTOT SUCH as STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-OTTOT SUCH as STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-OTTOT SUCH as STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-OTTOT SUCH AS STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-TOT SUCH SUCH AS STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRUCTION OF SUCH STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-TOT SUCH SUCH AS STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRUCTION OF SUCH SUCH STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRU-STRING RASS. STANDARD, INSTRUCT STANDAR

It required louvred metal cover with 2

COLLARO RC54 3-SPEED AUTO-ULANGERS with Studio tack (p) Brand new, For 110 v, 50 c.p.s. A.C panus, Frice with 140 v, 10 200-250 v, Auto-Trans, only 7 Gns. Carr. 5 6.

COLLARO CONQUEST 4-SPLED VITO-THANGERS with high idelity Studio Pick-up, Latest model. Brand new, Cartonica, For 200-200 v 10 cm -A.C. mains. Our price **58** 19 6. Curv. 56 Credit Tumy, Deposit 3 gus, and b monthly payments of **21** 6. 4-SPLED Brand gus, and b

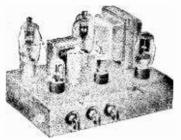
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SI PERHET FEEDER UNIT, Design of a bigb quality Radio Tuner Unit (speciality suitable for use with any of our Ampli-ters), Delayed A.V.C. employed. The W.Ch. Sw. incorporates Gram position. Controls are Tuning. W.Ch. and Vol Culty 250 v. 15 mA. H.T. and L.T. of 6.3 v. 1 and required from amplifier. Size of unit ap-prox. 9-6-710. high. Simple alignment are orderer. Point-to-point wiring diagrams, instruction and priced parts list with illustration. 2.6. Total building cost. **£4** 15 -. For descriptive leaflet send 8.A.E.

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i A7	15/-,6B7	10/6 5Q7G	10/- 12AT7	8/- 35L6GT		6/61ECC91	5/6 GZ30 10/6	PCL83 17/6 UBF89 10/6
ID6	10/6 6B8G	4/6 607GT	11/- 12AU7	7/6 35W4	8/6'DAC32	11/- ECF80	13/6 GZ32 12/6	PEN40DD UCC85 10/6
iH5	11/- 6B8M	5/- 6R7G	10/- 12AX7	9/- 35Z3	10/6 DAF91	8/- ECF82	13/6 GZ34 14/-	
114	6/6 6BA6		1 8/6 12BA6		7/6 DAF96	10/- ECH35		PEN45 19/6 UCH81 11/6
			10/6 12BE6	10/- 35Z5GT				
ILD5	5/- 6BE6	7/6 6SC7				11/- ECH42		PEN46 7/6 UCL82 15/6
ILN5	5/- 6BJ6	8/- 65G7G1		30/- 41 MTL	8/- DF91	7/- ECH81		PL82 10/- UF41 9/-
1N5	11/- 6BR7	11/6 6SH7	8 12J5GT	4/6 50C5	12/6 DF96	10/- ECL80	14/- 13/6	PL83 11/6 UF80 10/5
1R5	8/6 6BW6	9/6 6S17	8/- 1217GT	10/6 50L6GT	10/6 DH63	10/ ECL82	14/-+HK90 10/-	PM2B 12/6 UF85 10/6
155	8/- 6BW7		Γ 8/-'I2K7GT	7/6 72	4/6 DH76	7/6 EF36		PM12 6/6 UF89 10/6
114	7/- 6BX6		8/- 12K8GT		8/- DH77	8/6 EF37A		PM12M 6/6 UL4I 10/5
	10/- 6C4	7/- 65N7G		14/- 78	8/6 DK32			
105						15/- EF39		PY80 9/-1UL46 15/-
2A7	10/6 6C5	6/6 6557	- 8/- 12Q7G1		9/- DK91	8/6,EF40		PY8I 9/-, UL84 11/6
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2D13C	7/6+6C8	12/6 6USG	7/6 12SC7	8/6 85A2	15/- DK96	10/- EF42	12/6 HVR2A 6/-	PY83 9/6 UY85 10/6
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3V4	9/- 6F12	7/6 7A7	12/6 1457	17/- 7475	7/6 EA50	2/ EF91		
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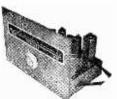
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6h.

Coil Pack Snip

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Power Transformer

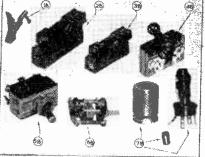
160 y, 3-phase to 230 y, single-phase, 20 kVA oʻl filled, oʻiginal cost probably around 2100. In perfect working order, £25 cach, ex. Eastbourne, bitto, but smaller and not oʻl filled, 3 kVA., £12 .

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If mounted on bace, all in really useful aluminium case with easily removable lid. Size approx. 51 n. x 41 n. x 33 n. Case is ideal for building Pattern Generator or similar instrument. Special snip price this month 8 6. plus 1 6 post and insurance.



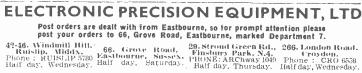
Crocodile clip for metering, etc. Has sharp point for plercing insulation without spoling it. 8d. each or 7 - per dozen. 15 amp slydlok panel mounting fuse and fuse (arrier. 26, 5 amp slydlok panel mounting base and fuse (arrier. 2. Double pole 15 amp toggle switch, ex. equipment but unused. 19. 5 amo double pole change-over toggle switch 0P DT, ex. equipment but unused, 26. Air spaced trimmer 30 pF long lin. spindle. 23 each or 24 - per dozen. Bin. coll former with dust core and can, 46 per dozen sets. 1b

- 2h 3h
- 4h
- 5b.

 - dozen sets.

Super Sensitive (2,000 O.P.V.) **Multimeter Kit**

17 ranges including D.C. volts to 1,000 volts, A.C. to 1,000 volts, D.C. milliamps to 500, ohms to 2 meg. capacity and inductance. All the essential parts including metal case, selected resistors, wire for shunds, selected switches, calibrated scale and instructions, **32** 6, plus 26 post and insurance insurance.





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iune, 1958



CP.3 370pF and CP.3,500pF. These 3 waveband Coil Packs are available for use with either 370pF or 500pF tuning condensers. The coverages are : Long Wave 800-2,000 metres. Med. Wave 200-550 metres. Short Wave 16-50 metres. Designed for use with "MAXI-Q" glass scale type S2. Regail price of each unit: 32 - plus 12 9 P.T.—total 44,9.

CP.3 G. As above but with Gram position, suitable for use with 500pF tuning condenser: 39:- plus 15.7 P.T.-total 54.7.

CP.3 F. This Coil Pack is for use with a 500pF tuning condenser and covers the standard Long, Med. and Short wavebands with the addition of the band 50/160 metres. This covers the Trawler band. Aeronautical and the 80 and 160 metre Amateur bands : 49, - plus 19,7 P.T.--total 63.7.

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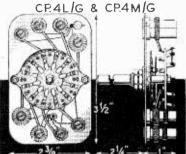
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This splendid new AVO Instrument has been developed to meet a definite demand for a sturdy pocket-size multirange test meter at a modest price. suitable for use on modern electronic apparatus as well as for radio and relevision receivers, motor vehicles. and all kinds of domestic appliances and workshop equipment.

Readings are obtainable quickly and easily on a very open scale, and range selection is by means of a robust clearly marked rotary switch of the characteristic AvoMeter type. Measurements of A.C. and D.C. Voltage, D.C. Current, and Resistance are made by means of only two connection sockets.

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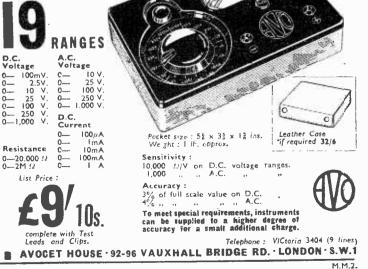
A new pocket-size instrument for the Radio and T.V. constructor.

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MIDGETS

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UR recent editorial comments on the need for a really midget battery-operated personal receiver, light in weight. and easily carried in the pocket, has brought forth a large amount of correspondence and suggestions, and readers will be glad to know that we are now experimenting with a circuit which we feel will meet most of the conditions which have been named. It is obvious that high quality of reproduction cannot be expected, nor can the reader expect to receive a large number of stations. Such a receiver must essentially operate only on the medium-waveband and from low-voltage batteries. One or two readers have submitted tiny receivers which they have made themselves and we shall be describing one of these in an early issue. In the meantime, we shall still be glad to receive details of midget receivers which have actually been built and we should prefer constructors to send the receiver to us for test. We shall, of course, pay for all articles describing such receivers accepted for publication. One of the difficulties at present is to find suitable sources of components, and it would seem that some of these will have to be made.

ANOTHER "P.W." EVENING ?

EVER since we organised that P.W. evening at Caxton Hall last year there has been immense demand from readers for a repetition of it with, of course, a different programme. Weshould be glad, therefore, if readers who would be interested in attending will drop us a card signifying their intentions.

THE RADIO SHOW

"HIS year's Radio Show takes place at Earls Court from August 27th to September 6th. We can report up to the moment of going to press that there is no indication of any startling developments and the mixture it would seem will be as before. It is good that there should not be too frequent changes in design. The motor trade tried the sales dodge of putting each year's model out of date at the end of the current year. This was always irritating to the purchasers. The trade has now adopted a more sensible plan of producing new models by series numbers and not designating them by the year of introduction. The radio trade in its earlier years followed this system, but found that it did not work. The public did not too readily take to the idea of scrapping a £50 radio set because the latest model had a different design of loudspeaker grille or a different tuning dial. New models every two or three years are tolerable. This year's show, therefore, may show price changes and, as usual, different designs of cabinet. The public will go to the Radio Show not only to see the manufacturers' products, but also the sideshows put on by the Services, the BBC and other associations. The Radio Show is a fascinating event for this reason alone. There will be improved catering arrangements and innovations to add to the comfort of the visitor. -F, J. C.

Our next issue, dated July, will be published on June 6th.

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The Editor will be pleased to consider articles of a practical nature. Such articles should be written on one side of the paper only, and should contain the name and address of the sender. Willst the Editor does not hold himself responsible for manuscripts, every effort will be made to return them i a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. All correspondence intended for the Editor should be addressed: The Editor Should be addressed: The Editor Should he addressed: Southampton Street, Strand, M.C.2. Owing to the rapid progress in the design of wireless apparatus and to out efforts to keep our readers in tough our efforts to keep our readers in touch with the latest developments, we give no warranty that apparatus described in our columns is not the subject of letters patent.

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Broadcast Receiving Licences THE following statement shows the approximate number of Broadcast Receiving Licences in force at the end of February, 1958, in respect of receiving stations situated within the various Postal Regions of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The numbers include Licences issued to blind persons without payment.

Region		Total
London Postal		 1,047,961
Home Counties		 1,056,672
Midland		 781,325
North Eastern		 1.016,681
North Western		 758,308
South Western		 654,548
Wales and Border		406.725
Total England and	Wales	 5.722,220
Scotland		 759,319
Northern Ireland		 180,774
Grand Total		 6,662.313

During February the number of combined television and sound licences throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland increased by 96.476. bringing the total to 7.994.723. Sound only licences total 6.662.313 including 330.238 for sets fitted in cars.

Transistors in Explorer OSMIC ray, meteorite and temperature information

By "QUESTOR"

now relayed to earth from the globe-girdling Explorer satellite is being gathered with the help of many tiny silicon transistors made by Raytheon Manufacturing Company.

Extremely rugged and reliable, the pea-sized Raytheon transistors are in the satellite's telemetering circuit that sends coded data to receiving stations on earth.

The transistors. Type 2N328, developed under Army Signal Corps contract, are the PNP design, made by the Raytheonperfected fusion alloy process. This process permits a mechanically stronger assembly, allowing the transistor to withstand higher shock and vibration stress, both in the launching and orbit.

Other advantages for satellite use, in addition to the many inherent advantages of silicon transistors, are the 2N328's high electrical efficiency and ability to withstand sudden surges of voltage.



Mr. D. P. Young, Chief Installation Engineer, Marconi's, is seen receiving the congratulations of the Minister, Chief Akintola on the successful opening of the network referred to on the opposite page.

The silicon devices work well it temperatures ranging from minus 50 to plus 150 degs. Centigrade, or much higher than germanium. Likewise, silicon performs more uniformly at the predicted temperatures for which the satellite equipment was designed.

Retirement

THE retirement is announced of Mr. W. H. Grinsted, O.B.E., F.C.G.I., M.I.E.E.,



Mr. Grinsted, O.B.E., etc., who has retired from Ediswan as reported here.

Director of Engineering of Siemens Edison Swan Ltd.

Mr. Grinsted was born at Slinfold, Sussex. He received his education at Collyers School, Horsham and at the Central Technical College (now Imperial College) London, where he held the Clothworkers scholarship and won the Siemens Medal (awarded to the third year student heading the list in Electrical Engineering).

R.E.C.M.F.'s New Chairman A^T a meeting of the Council in London, Mr. K. G. Smith (N.S.F. Ltd.) was elected chairman of the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation in succession to Mr. Richard Arbib. Mr. Hector V. Slade (Garrard Engineering and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.) was elected vice-chairman.

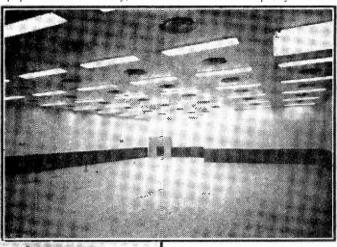
Mr. K. G. Smith is technical and sales director of N.S.F. Ltd., whose factories are at Keighley. Yorkshire and Liverpool. He is a native of South Africa but has lived in this country for over 30 years.

He is also a director of the Motor and Electronics Corporation, I.td., of British Centralab, I.td.

Linear Accelerator at Cheshire Hospital

A FOUR million electron-volt gantry mounted Linear Accelerator designed for supervoltage X-ray treatment of deepseated tumours has been installed in the new Radiotherapeutic Unit of the Clatterbridge General Hospital. Bebington Cheshire

The inaugural ceremony, performed by Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, took place on Radio Industry Council. These were sound reproducing equipment, where the value in one month topped £1m, for the first time, and valves and tubes, where the value was £426,000. These figures compare with values of $\xi793,000$ for sound reproducing equipment in February, 1957, by the Nigerian Ministèr of Communications and Aviation, Chief the Honourable S. L. Akintola, M.H.R. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company have been responsible for the construction of the whole system, which is capable of providing an ultimate capacity of over



Outside and inside views of the \$300,000 factory at Swindon, which is to be devoted to the production of transistory. It has no windows is dustproof and fully air-conditioned. It is owned by Senil Conductors, Ltd.

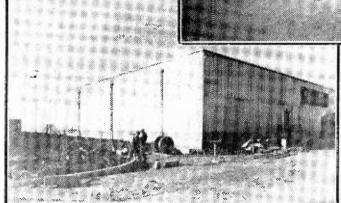
50,000 channel miles. Marconi V.H.F. multi-channel equipment has been used at all the 14 terminal and 25 repeater stations.

With the completion of this scheme internal communications in Nigeria have made a significant advance. It is now possible to telephone from Lagos to many provincial towns whose local services have not previously been connected into a national network. The important centres now linked by first class trunk services include Lagos, Ibadan, Benin. Onitsha. Enugu and Kaduna.

Radios to Seven Countries

HUNGARY is to export a total of 14,000 radio sets to Cyprus. Yugoslavia. South Africa. Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Roumania this year from the Telephone Electrical Goods Factory, Budapest.

And railway safety equipment worth £600,000 will be exported to Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, reports the newspaper Népakarat.



March 28th under the auspices of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board.

The installation of this equipment represents a further stage in the programme for the provision of Linear Accelerators for deep therapy treatment at suitable hospital centres in Great Britain. Newcastle-upon-Tyne General Hospital was the first to be equipped under the programme. Other centres where Linear Accelerators have been installed are in Edinburgh. London and Manchester.

New Records for Radio Exports EXPORTS of two items of radio equipment reached their highest monthly levels in February it is announced by the and of \pounds 350,000 for values and tubes in February, 1957.

The provisional value of exports of all items of radio equipment in February was $\pounds 3.65$ m. This was slightly below the figure. $\pounds 3.7$ m, for February, 1957 (but may exceed it when the full returns are known).

The total for the first two months of the year is now over $\pounds7.4m$, compared with $\pounds6.9m$, for the first two months of 1957, which was a record year.

World's Biggest Radio Multichannel Link

THE largest radio telecommunications system of its type in the world was inaugurated recently in Nigeria



A NEW SERIES WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE AMATEUR By E. V. King 3.-CONVERTING THE 2-VALVER INTO A 3-VALVE SET

WHERE the lead from C14 goes through the grommet scrape it clean and solder on R10 which is then earthed to chassis (Fig. 16). Solder on a few feet of lighting flex for the speaker. Fix C16 across the primary of the speaker transformer, i.e. the tags already going to anode and H.T.

Checking the Circuit

Again pencil out the theoretical circuit. Ink it in as each part is checked. Especially check the value of R9, beginners make many mistakes with the colour code. Then carry out a visual "round the clock" valve base check as follows : 1 to earth. 2 to earth via R9 and C11. 3 to TR2 and C16. 4 to pin 7. 5 to earth. 6 to earth. 7 to pin 7 V2, TR2 and pin 4 V3. 8 to pin 8 V2.

Testing the Detector With an Output Stage

The detector stage should not have been disturbed and should of course still be working. Connect everything up, note the mains is in the right way round and switch on. Note that both filaments light up. If not check the mains supply and filament circuits. Attach a good aerial (50ft. will give good volume at this stage) to the positions on the PA2 already detailed. In Fig. 22 these places are "Y" or "Red" of the PHF2 coil near V2. If the aerial is short it is best attached directly to the red tag of the coil via a small 500 nF safety condenser.

coil via a small 500 pF safety condenser. Your receiver will now receive the local stations at good speaker volume. There should

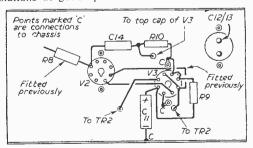
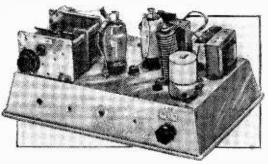


Fig. 16.—New wiring added when fitting V3 (view of underside of chassis).



only be a minimum of hum from the speaker and speech and music should be undistorted and clear.

If you do not get reception proceed as follows. Unplug V3 leaving all wiring in place. Attach headphones as already detailed and verify that the detector stage is working. If not then you must have disturbed the detector stage wiring or shorted the H.T. supply to earth. If the detector stage is working replace V3, remove the top cap clip and touch the top cap with a finger. Loud 50 cycle hum should be heard from the speaker, if not then the output stage is faulty. Check the valves by interchange into the detector stage (using phones). If the valves are all right thoroughly check all V3 wiring and the value of components.

If the directions have been carefully followed no troubles will arise. A student of 15 built one of these receivers from these instructions and only made one error which he quickly put right. His error, for some reason or other, was to short out R11 with a direct loop of wire between C12 and C13. The result, of course, was a terrific hum even when all top caps were in place !

Do not proceed to the next stage until your two valver is working perfectly as regards clarity and lowness of hum. There are some notes on hum at the end of this series.

Adding an H.F. Stage

If we fit an amplifier to increase the aerial signal then we shall get much more volume from the output stage. This volume is, of dourse limited, or distortion will occur on local stations. So the amplifier fitted must have a variable amplification factor. If the amplifier fitted is

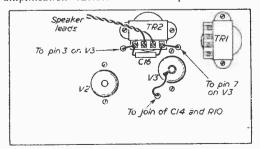


Fig. 17.—Additional wiring when V3 is fitted (top view of chassis).

tuned like the detector stage we shall have much increased selectivity. Stations near together on the dial will be separated with ease and distant ones received well provided fading troubles are not too bad (these are atmospheric in origin).

Preliminary Alterations to the Detector Stage

Fix another coil. a Wearite PHF2 this time. in the position shown in Fig. 19. Make sure the red tag is facing the top cap of V2 as shown. Now remove the end of C7 which is attached to the red tag of PA2 and attach it instead to the red tag of the PHF2 just added. Shorten the leads if necessary. Earth tag X of PHF2 and earth tag Z. Any suitable tag may be attached to chassis for this purpose. Take a short lead

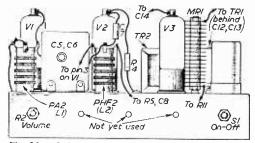


Fig. 20.—Side view of the receiver with this month's modifications.

from the red tag of this coil to the other gang (C6), that is the gang nearest the front of the receiver, making sure that the lead goes to the fixed vanes and not the moving ones. Now try out the detector and output stage as

Now try out the detector and output stage as before. It should work as before when the aerial is placed on the red tag of the new PHF2 coil. It should work, but with much reduced volume, in position on tag Y. This is in order. Do not proceed until the set is working with this new coil added. Any troubles which occur

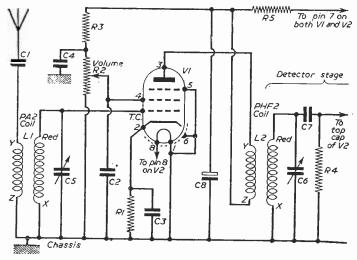


Fig. 18.—Theoretical circuit of H.F. stage.

must of course be due to the timed circuit of coil and condenser and nothing else, for nothing else has been disturbed.

Wiring the H.F. Stage (Underneath)

Refer to Fig. 20 and fix the volume control in the correct position. Fix another Mazda 1\1/Aerial

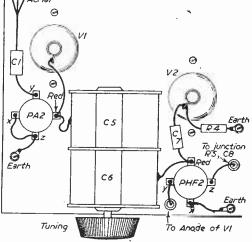


Fig. 19.-Top view of H.F. and detector stages.

Octal base for V1 in the same relative position as V2 and V3 (Figs. 1 and 21).

The theoretical circuit is given in Fig. 18, compare it with the diagram of the complete three-valver in Fig. 22. The under view of the practical layout is given in Fig. 21 and the top view in Fig. 19. The front elevation of Fig. 20 may also help the reader with the wiring.

Here is a suggested plan to follow. Take pin 8 of V1 to pin 8 V2. Take pin 7 on V1 to pin 7 on V2. This valve is then supplied with H.T.

and L.T. Earth pin 1 to nearby tag. Earth pins 5 and 6 to the other tag. Suspend R1 in air between pin 2 and any earth (i.e. pin 6 would do). Fix C3 likewise. Take pin 3 to the Y tag of the PHF2 (detector stage). Remove the earth lead on the Z tag and instead take Z to C8 (other half of double 8-8 μ F). Join C8 to pin 7 on V1 via R5. The H.1. supply is now decoupled. Take pin 4 to slider (centre tag) of the volume control and from there to earth (any suitable tag is fitted) via C2. One of the side tags of the volume control is earthed, the other is connected to junction R5_and C8 via R3 (more about this value later). Earth junction of R3 and volume control via C4 (this could be omitted in most cases without any effect). Check this with pencil and paper, and "round the clock"

again as follows: 4 to earth. 2 to earth via R1 and C3. 3 to Y of PHF2. 4 to R2 and C2. 5 to earth. 6 to earth. 7 to pin 7 V2. 8 to pin 8 V2. Now check for sure that your component values are correct.

Wiring the H.F. Stage (On Top)

The PA2 is now used. This should already have tags Z and X to chassis, and the red to the fixed vanes of the nearby gang C5. Make sure these leads are still attached. Now take

······································
LIST OF COMPONENTS
FOR OUTPUT STAGE (Fig. 15)
C11-25 <i>µ</i> F 25v.w.
C1401 <i>µ</i> F
C16—.01 <i>n</i> F
R9-330 ohms
R10-470k ohms
Tr2—Standard speaker transformer
V3-SP41 61

a lead direct to the top cap connector of the new valve V1. The H.F. stage is now complete.

Testing the Complete Receiver

Fix up all leads making sure mains is in correctly. Observe that all valves light up. If not verify if the valve is faulty by changing them round, or if the filament circuit is faulty check the circuit Tr1, and pins 1 and 8 on each holder. Advance R2 and signals should be heard. A long aerial is not required. Advance R2 fully, if the set starts to oscillate this is in order. Do not leave it doing so, retard R2 until the oscillations clear (if there were an') and tune the gang condenser. Stations should be heard though probably with interference for the time being.

Trimming the Receiver

Have a look at the gang condensers and find the small auxiliary condensers which are called trimmers. A small screwdriver will be required to adjust these. Do them up tight and then undo

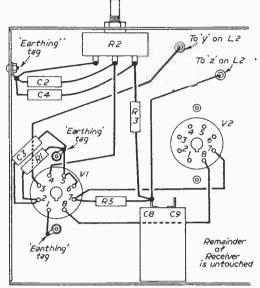
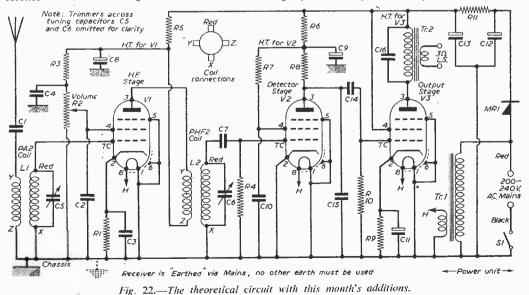
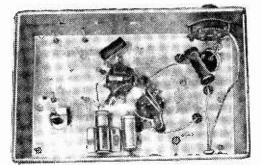


Fig. 21.—View of the underside wiring added to complete H.F. stage,

them both two complete turns. Now open the vanes and find a weakish station (i.e., Luxembourg, if you are not too near the south coast). Use R2 control as necessary, but do not let the receiver oscillate: if it does reduce setting of R2 slightly. Now adjust carefully the two trimmers



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A view of the underside of chassis.

LIST OF PARTS

- C1-500 pF mica aerial series condenser fitted to safeguard someone fitting the aerial if the receiver were connected to mains the wrong way round. Incidentally, it will also save PA2 burning out if the acrial hit the gutter, etc., under similar conditions.
- C2-.01µF paper; 350 volts working. This is a screen decoupling condenser.
- C3-..01 µF 350 v. bias condenser. C4-..01 µF 350 v. decoupling condenser (optional, see text).
- C5 and C6-Twin gang 500 pF, each gang fitted with trimmers. Slow-motion drive an advantage. three-gang may be used with the middle gang not used (one prototype will be seen in the photographs to have a three-gang in use). Insulated knob with sunken grub screws required. These condensers tune the two coil secondaries to the frequency required.
- C7-100 or 120 pF mica or ceramic. This is the grid condenser which stops a charge on the grid of V2 leaking instantaneously to earth via PHF2.
- C8 and C9-A double 8-8 //F electrolytic condenser. Any value will do which is greater than 8, i.e., a $32 \cdot 32 \mu$ F will be just as good. The working voltage must be at least 250 v. and for safety order 350 v. condensers.
- C8 decouples with R5 the H.T. for V1, and C9 decouples with R6 the H.T. supply for V2.
- C10-.1 µF paper 350 v. working, screen decoupling for V2.
- C11-25 /rF (between 12 and 50 is suitable), 25 v. electrolytic condenser. Do not use one with a higher voltage rating. This keeps the bias on V3 grid
- steady no matter what current is passing across R9. C12 and C13—Another double electrolytic, 16-16 // F or larger, say, $32-32\mu$ F, 450 v. working. Do not use a lower working voltage than 350 v. C12 is the reservoir condenser for MR1 and C13 is the smoothing condenser working with R11.
- C14-.01 *µ*F mica or ceramic or Sprague type, 600 v. working. This couples the output from V2 anode to the grid of V3. It must be good or H.T. will get to the grid and ruin V3. Slight leakage would put a wrong bias on V3 grid and cause distortion.
- C15-100 pF mica or ceramic. This gives a H.F. by-pass to earth with practically no path for audio currents. It also helps with modulation hum troubles.
- C16-.01 pF paper 450 v. working. A top cut capacitor for toning down the high note response of pentodes. It also helps to cut out medium wave heterodyne whistles during the evenings.

(All resistors are | watt unless stated otherwise.)

- R1-1.000 ohms (brown, black, red). This gives a bias on V1 grid. Bias varies with position of R2 as the current through the resistor thus varies.
- R2-1 megohm potentiometer. This is a true potentiometer between H.T. plus and minus. The voltage

one at a time to receive your weak station at maximum volume. If the radio oscillates as you do this retard R2. With care you will get the station loudest at a certain setting of each trimmer and if each screw is moved the slightest either way the signal should be fainter. If this condition is not obtained you must experiment with one trimmer done up more than the other in the first instance.

All trimming is best done on the aerial it is intended to use with the receiver as the setting of the trimmer on C5 is affected by the capacity of the aerial. The author would like to repeat again that when finished the trimming should be such that a weak station on the high frequency end of the tuning is *peaked* with *cach* trimmer.

(To be continued)

- Here is a complete list of parts, with alternatives and their function in the circuit.
 - (and hence the amplification of the valve) on V1 screen grid is thus controlled by the slider.
 - R3-220 k. (red, red, yellow), a resistor to stop the grid of V1 connected to R2 slider from becoming The value given is satisfactory, for too positive. greater sensitivity adjust as described later.
 - R4-1 megohm (brown, black, green). Grid leak to allow the charge on the control grid of V2 to leak slowly to earth, otherwise the valve would cut off.
 - R5-10 k. (brown, black, orange). Decoupling resistor for V1, works in conjunction with C8.
 - R6-10 k. Decoupling resistor for V2, works with C9.
 - R7—1 megohm. Screen H.T. dropper for V2 to get a suitable voltage on V2 grid for leaky grid detection.
 - R8-470 k. (yellow, violet, yellow). Anode load for V2. The detected signal is developed across this resistor. R9-330 ohms (orange, orange, brown). Bias resistor
 - for V3. This gives a voltage drop when the valve draws current, thus producing a negative bias for V3 grid (via R10).
 - R10-470 k. (yellow, violet, yellow). Grid leak to give the proper bias to control grid of V3 and to stop it acquiring a charge.
 - R11-3,000 ohms (5,000 ohms would do). 3 watts or larger wattage. This is the smoothing resistor in the H.T. circuit and works in partnership with C12 13. Large resistors are not usually coded, but if so it is orange, black, red.
 - L1-Wearite PA2 aerial coupling coil and tuned grid coil for V1.
 - 1.2-Wearite PHF2 anode coupling coil and tuned detector coil for V2.
 - VI-SP41 SP61 (that is VR65a/VR65 ex-government) H.F. amplifier.
 - V2—Ditto. Leaky grid detector. V3—Ditto. L.F. output stage.

 - Three bases for the above valves. Mazda Octal. Three
 - top caps to suit. TR1—Filament transformer, 4 v. 3 A. or 6 v. 2 A. (see text) from A.C. mains. Standard speaker transformer will do under some conditions.
 - TR2-Standard speaker transformer or multi-ratio type (R.C.S.). This provides an anode load for V3 and matches the valve to the speaker.
 - MR1-Metal rectifier. Any type supplying 30 mA or more and rated at 240 v. input will do. This
 - of more and rated at 240 v. input will do. This rectifies the A.C. input to pulsating D.C., which is received by C12 (11,T.48 is a suitable type). S1—Mains on/off switch. Toggle type not suitable. Rotary type with insulated knob is required. One releases the suitable content was not a suitable. pole one way will do, or two pole one way can be used (see text).

CHASSIS—See text, MAINS LEADS—Two core coloured cable with three pin plug, if possible. AERIAL-50 ft. or more for one-valver, 20 ft. or less

for ordinary reception with 3 yalves.

New Radio Components

DETAILS OF SOME OF THE EXHIBITS SEEN AT THIS YEAR'S R.E.C.M.F. SHOW

MANY of the new radio components which were exhibited at the Radio and Electronic Component Show at Grosvenor House and Park Lane House, London. were smaller. more robust and able to withstand higher temperatures than ever before.

The trend to miniaturise components continues, particularly for those to be used with the very small transistors now being manufactured, and also in connection with printed circuitry.

Components for use in guided weapons need to be sub-miniature, of extreme ruggedness and able to operate in high temperatures. Some of the new transformers and chokes are suitable for working in temperatures up to 200 deg. C. and even 250 deg. C. and there is an exploratory design suitable for 500 deg. C.

Certain components have also been designed to withstand the strong vibration and enormous acceleration due to high "G" values in guided missiles.

Improvements are to be found in even the more stereotyped components such as wafer switches and small relays, both sealed and unsealed.

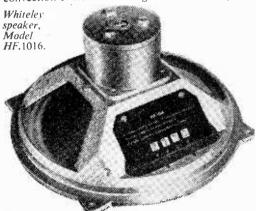
Developments in ferrites and dust iron cores include the introduction of new materials with new properties, especially for memory devices for computers.

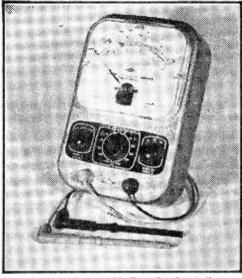
Made for the first time in this country are sintered glass preforms for glass-to-metal seals in hermetically scaled components. These are cheaper, less laborious to use and available with closer tolerances than the glass tubing they replace.

It would not be possible to deal with everything shown at the exhibition, so we pick out here a few of the more interesting items from the point of view of the constructor.

Travelling Wave Tube

The T.W.S.1, shown on page 271 is a convection-cooled travelling wave tube by the





The New Series 100 Test Set by Pullin.

M.O. Valve Co., intended for use in the 1.500 to 3,000 Mc/s frequency range, and suitable for most broad-band amplifier and variable attenuator requirements. The tube is conservatively rated, and an output of 38w can be obtained with a power gain of 26 db.

Series 100 Test Set

The Pullen (Measuring Instruments Ltd.) test set shown above has been redesigned and has the following features:

(i) A new type diakon plastic cover is fitted to the meter, which gives a very wide angle of vision, and good illumination on the dial surface.

(ii) An increased scale length is possible due to the use of the new cover. and re-arrangement of scales, giving an extra long ohms scale.

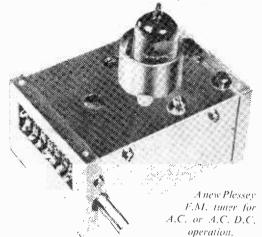
(iii) The test set is fitted with a stand which makes it possible to use an instrument in a horizontal, vertical or an inclined position. This, it



The Collaro 4TR200 transcription unit.

will be appreciated, facilitates reading the instrument under difficult lighting conditions. The case has been re-styled in aluminium alloy and a finger recess for carrying is fitted instead of the protruding handle previously used. (iv) The case is finished grey hammer enamel

and an adjustable support is incorporated.



(v) The meter has a 34in, mean scale length, rectangular pattern with knife edge pointer. 3 ohm scale and a sensitivity of 100 microamps for full scale deflection.

(vi.) The test leads have been improved and they are fitted with retractable probes and a swivelling mechanism which enables the leads to be used in any position without risk of damage.

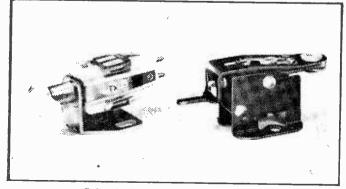
(vii) A special printed circuit has been designed

for the majority of the wiring, which gives a much more rugged construction. facilitates service. and enables all components to be accessible when the back cover is removed.



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(29)

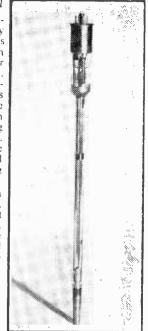


Collars's TX.88 and a ceramic pick-up.

Whiteley Electrical

Amongst the wellknown Whiteley (W.B.) apparatus were the 10in. High Fidelity Loudspeaker (T v p e HF.1016). incorporating powerfut 16.000 gauss magnet, cambric cone and tapped speech coil. handling 10 watts. capacity response frequency 30-15.000 c.p.s., retail price £8 including tax.

Also there was a new model F.M. tuner with a circuit of advanced design. An important feature is the use of printed circuit techniques to ensure maximum electricity. stability together with rigid mechanical structure thus ensuring freedom



The Travelling Wave Tube by M.O. Valve Co.

from drift. It is designed to receive frequency modulation signals in the band of 88-108 Mc/s and is therefore suitable for use in most parts of the world.

Plessey F.M. Tuner

Another tuner was shown by the Plessey company. This is for A.C. and A.C./D.C. operation, using a double triode valve as R.F. amplifier and mixer-oscillator. The

frequency coverage of this unit is 87 to 101 Mc/s.

Collaro Products

Collaro Ltd. presented their new improved Tape Transcriptor Mark IV, which incorporates several modifications to the previous design. Among the new features are the interconnected micro switch and fly-wheel brake. By means of these improvements both motors will be switched off and the fly-wheel instantaneously stopped when the "stop" button is operated. Any one of the six smaller knobs will then start the machine in either direction without subjecting the motors to excessive loading.

'HIS receiver was 🛙 designed to be used by anyone, any-where, at any time. It is four-valve superhet а. using economy valves and readily obtainable cheap batteries. For the above reasons the set was built around an Ever-Ready B.126 90 volt H.T. battery and the popular 1289 4½ volt pocket-lamp battery $(7\frac{1}{2}$ volt L.T. batteries are notoriously expensive). valves used are The -DK96. frequency changer; DF96. intermediate frequency amplifier; DAF96, detector. A.V.C. and A.F. amplifier; DL96. output pentode; a contact cooled metal rectifier is used

A Mains

272

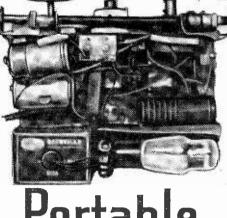
peniode; a contact cooled metal rectifier is used for the mains supply together with a VR105/30 voltage stabiliser. Since the main circuit details are reasonably conventional, and therefore the power supply and switching are of more interest the receiver will be dealt with theoretically in two sections, although full practical details will be given.

The power supply section will be dealt with first and the circuit is given on page 274.

Power Supply

The power from the mains is rectified by MR. C8A being the reservoir c on d e n s e r. R11 the dropper resistor, C88 a n d the VR105/30 smoothing and stabilising the output at 105 volts. Current from this supply flows through R9.

the filament dropping resistor, and A/3, a 500 Ω surplus relay, finally returning through a Brimistor type CZ10 and the filament chain if the set is switched on. The CZ10 is included to absorb the filament current, 25 mA, when the set is switched off, the voltage across it then being about 15 volts. With the set running, the voltage across it drops to 9.05 volts, and at this voltage it only passes about 2 mA. The current flowing through A/3 the mains supply of 9.05 volts which flows right through to pin 1 of the DK96 and the chassis. From there if S2 (part of the on/off switch) is closed it flows through R6, which provides part of the grid bias for the output valve, and back to the mains. About 1.1 volts is developed across R6 since the H.T. and L.T currents flow through it on the mains position; also about $5\frac{1}{2}$ volts are dropped across R4 and the first three valves, thus about $6\frac{1}{2}$ volts bias is present for the output



Battery

valve. The H.T. supply on mains is fed through A2 and R8 which drops the voltage to about 85 volts on the H.T. rail. When the mains is switched off or disconnected, the relay A3 is de-energised and A1. 2 and 3 change to battery, connecting pin 7 of the DL96 to chassis and earthing the negative L.T. battery tag through A3 and supplying the H.T. rail with voltage from the H.T. battery. The L.T. current now flows through S1 and is split, one half feeding R4 and the DL96, and the other

half feeding the remaining valves in exactly the same way that the mains supply did. Only the output valve changes its working condition in that all the bias is now produced by R6. R13 and R7 carrying the H.T. current. R3 is used to by-pass the cathode current of the DL96 on mains supply, since the anode and screen currents must flow out of the filament and would, unless bypassed, overload the other valves. Similarly R5 by-passes the current from the DF96. The

trom the DF96. The DAF96 cathode current is only about 0.1 mA and may safely be neglected. R2 by-passes the cathode current of the first section of the DL96 and the current through R1 on mains. On battery R1 and R2 are in parallel and bypass the cathode current of the second section

which, it will be remembered, comes first on battery operation, because the current flow through the filament of this valve is reversed. As a result of these resistors the voltage is maintained at 1.3 volts per section on mains operation and is no greater than 1.5 volts per section on battery which is the operating conditions recommended by the manufacturers. The stabilised power supply ensures that the operating voltages are always correct whenever the set is operated from A.C./D.C. mains between 200 and 250 volts. If the supply voltage is below 200 volts at peak demand times then the stabiliser may flicker on and off, in which case R11 should be reduced in value to, say, 2 KΩ (a 15k 1w resistor connected in parallel, will achieve this temporarily). This can also be used when the rectifier falls in efficiency after very prolonged use. The relay deserves special mention, it is of 500Ω resistance and it closes at about 12 mA, so the 25 mA filament current is more than sufficient for reliable

An A.C./D.C. Set With Stabilised Power Supply Enabling it to be Plugged in Anywhere Without Adjustment Where 200-250 Volt Mains Exist. Also Containing Automatic Switch-over from Mains to Battery if the Power is Cut Off.

By G. Keating

operation. The original had a two-pole changeover switch only fitted, so a bolt was mounted on the chassis in such a position that the armature just made contact with it when the relay was de-energised. As the mounting bracket was already insulated from the frame a wire from the frame to the negative terminal of the

for simplicity. Consequently it is wiser to wire in all components in Fig. 1 first, before wiring in the additional ones in Fig. 2. The signal is picked up by a dual wave Ferrite rod aerial tuned by C9A and applied to G3 of V1. The oscillator section of this valve is a conventional series fed, grid

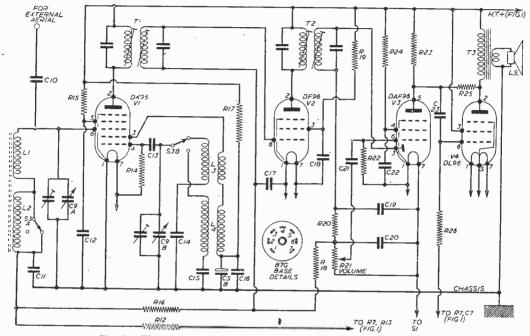


Fig. 2.-The receiver circuit. The mains section is shown on page 274.

L.T. battery provided contact A3. Of course, if a relay with a three-pole change-over switch was obtained, this modification would not be necessary. Any relay will do providing it will operate firmly and reliably on 25 mA. The value of R9 s

tuned circuit with separate coils for medium and and long waves.

It will be observed that both the oscillator coupling windings are in series with the mediumwave section nearest to G2, the oscillator anode

should be	•	the occurator anode
altered so that		יים את היי היא היא היא היא היא היא היא היא היא
R9 and the	COMPONENTS FOR FIGURE 2	R1727 K Ω
relay A/3 total	* $C5A - 50 \mu F (150 v.)$	R18—10 M Ω
3.4 K Ω resist-	$C5B-50 \mu F 150 v$. } in the same ca	
ance.	C9A) 500 pF twin gang midget	R20—47 K Ω
*	C9B (with trimmers $(2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2in.)$	R21-2 M Ω volume control (with double pole
The Circuit	C10-5 pF silver mica or ceramic C11-0.1 //F 150 v,	switch)* R22-10 M ρ
The remainder	$C12 = 0.1 \mu F 150 v.$	R_{23} R23 – 2.2 M Ω
of the set will	C12-0.17/1 150 V.	$R24$ —10 M Ω
now be des-	C14-470 pF silver mica	R_{25} —15 M Ω
	C15-150 pF silver mica	R_{26} —10 M Ω
scribed and Fig.	C16-0.1 //F 150 v,	T1 and T2-Pair slug tuned midget IFTs, 13/16 x
2 gives the	C17—9.1 //F 150 v.	13/16 x 2in. maximum.
circuit diagram	C18—9.1 <i>µ</i> F 150 v.	T3-Radiospares miniature output transformer
of this part. It	C19—100 pF ceramic	L1) Dual wave Ferrite rod aerial (Teletron used in
should be	C20-100 pF ceramic	L2 (original but any should do). 8 x 5/16in.
noticed that	C21-10.000 pF ceramic	L3-Osmor QO8
most of the	C22-0.1//F 150 v	L4—Osmor QO9
components	C23-10.000 pF ceramic	S3A S3B D.P. D.T. toggle switch
already detailed	R12—10 M Ω *R13—100 Ω	
in the power	$R13 - 27 K \Omega$	L.S3 (2 loudspeaker (original was 5in. Celestion
supply section	R17-27 K α R15-100 K α	but a 7 x 4in. elliptical would suit). A high
will be omitted	R16-10 M (2	flux density type is strongly recommended.
from Fig. 2		* See Fig. 1.
1101.1 1 lg. 2		

Because of this the coils should not be mounted too close together as mutual coupling will make adjustment of one coil core affect the other. With the layouts given, however, the coils are virtually completely independent of each other. C14 and C15 are the medium and long wave padding condensers: these particularly must be silver mica. It is desirable that all the condensers marked in to the LF, amplifier V2 and then through T2 to the detector, V3. It is rectified by the diode section and the audio voltage, having been freed from LF, voltages by the filter R20, C19 and C20, is developed across the volume control R21. A 2 M Ω component was used in the original but 1 M Ω would be quite satisfactory if easier to obtain. The audio voltage is taken from

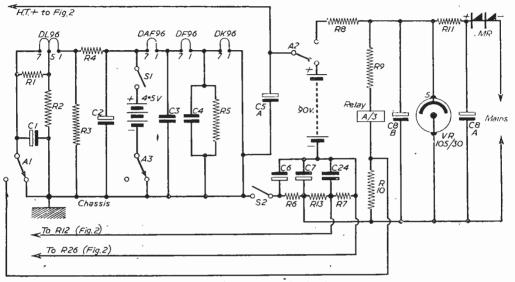


Fig. 1.-The power supply circuit.

the components list should be silver mica also. The reason for this is that ceramic condensers have a fairly large negative temperature coefficient, and since the set gets fairly warm when used from the mains these will cause scrious and prolonged tuning drift. You have been warned! Moulded mica condensers are mostly unsatisfactory, solely because of their size. To continue with the circuit; the signal is now fed. through T1 the first I.F. transformer at 465 kc/s, the slider of R21 and fed through C21 to G1, the signal grid of V3. R22 is the grid leak, and R23 the anode load. From the anode of V3 the signal is fed through C23 to the output valve V4. The output transformer matches to a 30speaker and R25 provides sufficient negative feedback to reduce the distortion produced in the output valve. The tone has been found to be quite good although the high Q coils, which give excellent selectivity, naturally reduce the

COMPONENTS FOR FIGURE 1	C24 0.1 µF 150 v.
R1	S1 and S2 ganged with volume control (R21)*
$R2-2.2 K \Omega$	A/3 500 Ω relay (see text)
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{\Omega} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{\Omega} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{R}$	MR Electrix contact cooled 250 v. 85 mA half wave metal rectifier
R4	† Two resistors in series
R6-33 Ω	* See Fig. 2.
R7—560 Ω R8—2.2 K Ω	SUNDRY COMPONENTS
$^{\text{RO}}$ $=$ 2.2 K Ω $^{\text{RO}}$ $=$ 2.5 K Ω 5 w. wire wound $+$ 390 Ω $\frac{1}{2}$ w.	4 B7G valve holders
R10-CZ10 Brimistor	Octal valveholder
R11-2.5 K Ω 10 w. wire wound	1 J.B. cord drive, standard type No. 4,690
R13-100 2	1 J.B. dial drum, 21in., No. 4,030
$C1 - 25 \mu F 25 v. (BEC, CE200)$	I cord tensioning spring, No. 4,587
$C2-25 \mu F 25 v. (BEC, CE200)$	2 tool clips
C_{2} - 25 / μ = 25 · · · (BEC, CE200) C3 - 0.1 μ = 159 v.	1 plug to suit B.126, 3 pin
	Various nuts and bolts (mostly 6 B.A.)
C4-0.1 μ F 150 v. C5A-50 μ F 150 v. *C5B-50 μ F 150 v. in the same can	2 knobs to taste (original were A713 1 ² / ₃ in. white, engraved "Vol/On-Off" and "Tuning")
$C6-25 \mu F 25 v. (BEC, CE200)$	1 sheet of aluminium, 8 x 13in. for main chassis
C7 25 E 25 V (REC CE290)	Miscellaneous pieces for screens, mounting brackets,
$CBA = B_{1/F} 275 v. \{$ on the same can CBA = $B_{1/F} 275 v. \}$ in the same can	etc. Wire, solder, nylon drive cord, small pulley

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treble response. As some people may prefer a further reduction in treble (what is usually called a mellow tone), it will not be amiss to show how this can be achieved. R25 the negative feedback resistor is omitted and a fixed condenser is wired across the primary of the output transformer. Another 10,000 pF ceramic

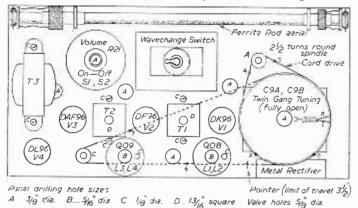


Fig. 3.—Plan layout of the portable.

will probably be found suitable. although the value may be varied to suit individual taste. Since the bass response can be surprisingly good for this type of set, a Sin. loudspeaker of good quality is recommended. A high flux density speaker has the supreme advantage of giving more volume from the limited output power, and is strongly recommended. Cheap and midget speakers will be found disappointing from the point of view of both tone and volume. The A.V.C. system is a little unusual in that it consists of a potentiometer network between the point of approximately -1.2 volts to chassis. Three 10 Mt resistors R18, R16 and R12 divide

the majority of the standing voltage of 5.1 volts into three equal parts (the volume control divides a little but the amount is small). Thus at the junction of R12 and R16 the potential is about +0.5 volts to chassis and at the junction of R16 and R18 the potential is about ± 2.1 volts. These points are thus at about the same voltage as the middle of the filaments of V1 and V2 respectively and are thus suitable for the A.V.C. feed. Owing to this potentiometer, only one-third of the control bias is applied to VI and only two-thirds to V2. Another useful feature is that about 1 volt delay exists owing to the biases being about mid filament potential and not negative filament potential. This stops weak signals decreasing the gain and improves sensitivity. A.V.C. is provided to stop strong signals from overloading the set if an

auxiliary outside aerial is used, and to minimise variations in volume, caused by the marked directive properties of a Ferrite rod aerial, when the set is being carried as a portable. The negative bias point referred to earlier is obtained from the bias supply for the output valve and is arranged to be the same on both battery and

mains. (On mains it is the full mains bias, on battery it is just part of the full bias.)

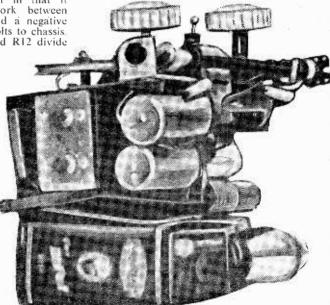
Constructional Details

As every theoretical detail has been exhaustively dealt with the practical layout and dimensions will now be given. Despite all the refinements incorporated, it is remarkably compact; the measurements of the chassis being 8in. \times 6in. \times 5in., which includes both batteries and a 5in, loudspeaker; in fact everything except the cabinet and knobs. The chassis is made from sheet aluminum, as ready-made chassis are costly, and the wrong shape. The front panel

forms the basis of the set and carries almost all of the components. Slow-motion tuning and a dial are included.

No detailed layout diagram can be given owing to the extremely compact wiring, but the layout of all the larger components such as valves, tuning condensers, transformers, and controls will be given.

(To be continued)



A general view of the set,



" Arrangements "

AVE you ever noticed the high proportion of "arrangements" pumped into the pumped into the ether by ersatz musicians today? A composer writes a piece of music and immediately someone wishes to "arrange" it, so that it sounds nothing like what the composer intended. Some of those who do the arranging are not genuine musicians and could not compose music. Music should be played as the composer wrote it. So many of these quack musicians batten on like limpets and barnacles to other people's work The arrangement usually consists of a complete mutilation of the score so that the original theme is unrecognisable. Liszt was one of the pioneers of the arranging racke. He arranged a large number of other people's compositions. This is a form of musical piracy. If so-called musicians feel they are able to arrange, let them compose and arrange their own music.

The Voice of América

HE VOICE OF AMERICA HAM SHOW is heard weekly on Tuesdays at 4 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (2100 G.M.T.) and is directed to audiences behind the Iron Curtain. It is a 12aminute segment of the regular English language 30-minute programme called "Report from America" which is broadcast daily. As readers know, The Voice of America Programmes in Russian and other Iron Curtain languages are severely jammed, but broadcasts in English are free from jamming. Since English is the second language of a substantial part of the audience which The Voice of America is trying to reach, these broadcasts are regarded by the American authorities as extremely important. The com-mentator for Voice of America is Bill Leonard.

Three Exhibitions in One Week

IN April, no less than three comparatively small exhibitions were held on one week-the Radio Components Show, the London Audio Fair, and the Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition. None of the industries which these three exhibitions represent is large enough to promote an exhibition on a national scale, with the possible exception of the last which held its show at the Olympia. The Radio Components Show was held in two parts at Grosvenor House and Park Lane House, London, and the London Audio Fair at the Waldorf Hotel. I still think that these exhibitions should be held under the same roof as the National Radio Exhibition at Earls Court. Each of the three industries represented are only component parts of a major industry. I know that they are more or less trade shows, but that is no reason why the public should not be permitted to examine the exhibits.

Luxembourg and Religion

OBSERVE that the perfervid tub thumping, religious programmes are still being injected into the ether for five nights a week on 208 metres between the hours of 11 p.m. and midnight. There are usually four programmes of a quarter an hour every evening, and in all of them we are told what miserable sinners we are, backed up by lashings of miscellaneous and unrelated quotations from the Bible. All of these programmes emanate from America, where religion has become big business. They do not teach it—they sell it. The thinly-veiled appeals for sacrificial letters from listeners must bring in a large amount of money. You are offered The thinly-veiled appeals free copies of periodicals and booklets. One such periodical is before me now, I In it is a column on how to make your will. It includes the line "to the organization" just to make quite sure that you do not forget them when you die. There is a religious mania in America. and there are blatant advertisements in the newspapers. One religious quack advertises "For one dollar you will receive a guaranteed blessing within 48 hours." Steps are, I am glad to note. being taken to investigate some of these religious organisations, many of which are run by people who have had no religious training. Unfortunately, under the American constitution laid down by Abraham Lincoln, no law can be made which restricts religion in any way. Of course, Radio Luxembourg is a commercial station and the money of a religious organisation is as good as anybody else's. I recommend you to listen to some of these broadcasts and see if you agree with me. They do not ring true.

In America anyone can set himself up as an evangelist and millions of unthinking people may regard him as a trained parson. Some of these people are undoubtedly just making a business of it, and it seems a pity that they are aided in their efforts by being permitted to purchase programme time. Fortunately, it could not happen over here, but the ether knows no boundaries and large numbers of people do listen in to these foreign broadcasts. It is a thousand pities that our own Archbishop of Canterbury should have lent support to this form of insincere hot-gospelling and, in view of the exposures of this religious quackery which have taken place in the American papers, I hope he is wiser now.

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in Practice



By R. Hindle

(Continued from page 197, May issue)

THE receiver so far described will provide only low power output and the addition of an extra transistor in front of the circuit does not add to the power that the last transistor is capable of giving. The next development will be a power stage so that a speaker can be driven.

It will be realised that the variable resistor can no longer provide reaction because the secondary winding is no longer connected. It still has the effect of adjusting the working point of the detector transistor and it should be adjusted for best signal.

The neutralising winding of the inter-transistor coil must be connected the right way round or else instead of reducing the effective back coupling it will increase it. If the circuit is unstable, therefore, it could be that the coil connections are reversed and the first thing to try is the changing over of the two leads going to the neutralising winding. It may be found with some transistors that the amount of feedback without neutralising capacitor is insufficient to cause instability. Should this be so, the neutralising capacitor could be omitted and the winding once more connected for reaction, to give somewhat more gain. These are experiments that can be tried but it is suggested that in the first place the chassis should

be made to work with the circuit as specified. A series of batteries has been developed especially for transistor operation. The rather untidy hook-up used in the early stages of the development of this design has now given way to one of these neat and compact sources of power. Press-stud connectors are used for connecting to this battery, which is an Ever Ready type PP1, and as the studs are of different types it is impossible to reverse the connections. The type quoted is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 2$ in. and it provides 6 volts as needed for this design.

Do not forget, whilst working on this chassis after completion, that a transistor is wired into it, and take appropriate precautions when making any modifications to prevent heat from damaging the transistor.

It has already been pointed out that a transistor stage is always fundamentally a power amplifying stage. Each stage is driven by current, which involves the provision of power at the input stage and not merely a voltage as is the case with a valve, and it gives an amplified power version at its output suitable for driving a subsequent transistor stage. Interstage coupling is arranged for optimum power transfer rather than for optimum voltage transfer. Whereas in a multistage valve amplifier all stages right up to the output stage require only low dissipation circuits (assuming Class A working; the driver stage of a

Class B valve amplifier is more like the transistor case) a multistage transistor amplifier can be expected to be designed for successively greater dissipation stage by stage towards the output. This was seen in the two-stage audio amplifying circuit described in this series. The present purpose, however, is to deal with the final stage of the transistor amplifier—that which has the job of driving the loudspeaker.

As with valves, transistors can be operated in Class A, in which case the base bias is set so that the quiescent operating conditions (i.e., without a signal applied) are midway along the straight part of the collector characteristic, or in Class B in which case the transistor is biased back so that the quiescent state collector current is negligibly small. The Class A condition gives amplification with comparatively little distortion and either single output transistors or push-pull circuits can be operated in Class A. Class B, on the other hand, is fundamentally a distorting amplifier-in fact, a theoretically perfect Class B amplifier (if such were possible) would amplify only one half-cycle and would cut off the other half-cycle-and so for the purposes of audio operation two Class B transistors must be operated in push-pull, each amplifying one half-cycle only, but when the two outputs are combined in the output transformer there is, in effect, an amplified signal following both half-cycles of the input signal.

Class A

The maximum theoretical efficiency of a Class A stage in the case of either valves or transistors, is 50 per cent.; that means that no more than half the power drawn from the valve H.T. or transistor battery supply can be converted into an audio signal and any attempt to increase the drive beyond this

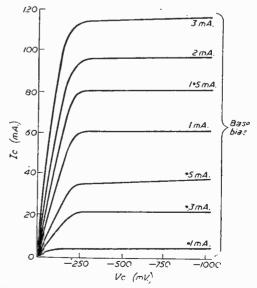


Fig. 39.-Low voltage collector characteristic-OC72.

point merely introduces distortion without increase of output. This may not seem so good, but in practice even such efficiency cannot be attained. The maximum of 50 per cent. efficiency involves three impossible assumptions :

1. That there is no loss in the collector load, i.e., that the voltage drop in the load under D.C. conditions is nil. This requires a transformer having a primary that has sufficient inductance for the purposes of loading the transistor but with zero D.C. resistance. This is impossible, of course, but fortunately the primary inductance needed by a

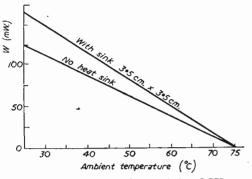


Fig. 40.—Dissipation characteristic—OC72.

transistor for a given frequency range is comparatively small and so it can be wound in a small volume and with low resistance.

2. That the transistor can be operated down to zero collector current. This cannot be so, either. There is a minimum level below which collector current cannot fall and this level is subject to variation with junction temperature; this minimum has been referred to before in this series and is known as lc(o).

3. That the transistor can be operated with a collector swing down to zero volts. An attempt to do this could run into gross nonlinearity, and consequently severe distortion, because the transistor current gain falls off rapidly as collector voltages fall at the lower end of the characteristic.

Fortunately, with regard to 2 and 3, the transistor can operate down to quite low collector currents and voltages and so, in fact, efficiencies reasonably close to the theoretical maximum can be achieved.

There are two possible approaches to the design of a Class A amplifier. Either the need is for the maximum power output that can be obtained from a small transistor of limited permissible dissipation or else the transistor is more liberally rated for the purpose in hand, in which case the choice of power output rests with the designer who can determine the power by the circuit constants. The object of the exercise, in both cases, is to adjust the base bias current until the appropriate collector current is obtained.

Taking the idealised case of a transistor in Class A giving the theoretical optinum efficiency of 50 per cent., and thearing in mind that the maximum dissipation of power in a Class A circuit takes place in the no signal, or quiescent, condition, it follows from the definition that the power output obtained will be a half of that dissipation. So, if the intention is to get the maximum audio from a given transistor, signal conditions can be put aside temporarily and

the D.C. conditions computed from the standard formula for power, i.e. :

$$W = 1.E.$$

where W is the maximum dissipation, 1 is the collector current Ic and E is the applied battery voltage. The unknown is, of course, Ic so by manipulation of the equation :

$$lc = \frac{W}{F}$$

If, on the other hand, the limiting factor is the power needed and not the permissible maximum dissipation, the first thing to do is to convert this audio power figure into a dissipation figure, which as above simply means multiplying by two. Then the same formula applies, i.e.

$$lc = \frac{2PL}{E}$$

PL being the maximum audio power required in the load resistance.

In practice, allowance has to be made for the deviations from theoretical maximum efficiency. This has the effect of reducing the audio power that can be drawn as has been stated, due to the fact that the collector cannot swing to zero volts. This requires that the quiescent collector current must be set somewhat higher than was previously indicated if the transistor is to operate about the middle of its characteristic and the new Ic is found by reducing the factor E used in the above equation by an amount equivalent to the forbidden "territory" of collector voltage caused by curvature of the characteristic. It is wise to err on the safe side here, so commonly a half a volt has to be allowed for. Thus the equation for quiescent collector current becomes

$$Ic = \frac{2PL}{F = 0.5}$$

This increase in 1c is strictly necessary only if it is intended to operate the transistor over the whole of the straight part of the characteristic. If the transistor is to be operated well within its rating it is not likely to swing so far as the curved regions and so the adjustment need not be considered.

This does not really help the man aiming at the maximum power from his transistor, however. He must still begin his calculation from the maximum dissipation point of view which, of course, still involves the total voltage applied so again he must use

$$lc = \frac{W}{E}$$

By equating these two alternative ways of defining le it can be seen to what extent power output in practice falls short of 50 percent., i.e.,

$$\frac{2 PL}{E - 0.5} = \frac{W}{E} (= lc)$$

2 PL.E = W (E - 0.5W)
PL = W (E - 0.5)
$$\frac{(E - 0.5)}{2E}$$

= $\frac{(E - 0.5)}{E}$ 50% of W.

The effective drop in efficiency from the theoretical maximum is thus less significant the higher the voltage applied and so it is clearly better to increase the audio power output taken from a transistor by increasing the voltage applied rather than by increasing the current drawn from the same voltage source.

Let us try some examples :---

If a 11 volt source were to be used the efficiency

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when maximum power permissible is being drawn from a single transistor in Class A will be :---

$$PL = \frac{1}{1.5} - 50^{\circ} = 33^{\circ} \text{ of } W.$$

If a 6 volt system is in mind, such as the power supply used for the receiver developed in this series, or a car battery in the 6 volt range

$$P_L = \frac{5.5}{6} = 50^{\circ} \frac{1}{2} = 46^{\circ} \frac{1}{2} \text{ of W}.$$

A 12 volt car system would provide only slightly higher efficiency though, of course, the current drawn would be halved because the voltage is doubled for the same dissipation. Actually

$$PL = \frac{11.5}{12} = 50^{\circ} \circ = 48^{\circ} \circ of W.$$

Above, ½-volt was quoted as a safe limit of swing of the collector voltage, and to support this Fig. 39 gives the collector characteristic of the OC72 at low voltages. It will be seen that this limit errs on the side of safety so far as this transistor is concerned. Fig. 40 is given to show how dissipation varies with ambient temperature. It will be seen that at 75 deg. C. no collector current can be allowed because this is the limit of junction temperature and any dissipation would raise the junction temperature higher than ambient temperature. When ambient temperature is lower, the permissible dissipation is that which will raise the junction temperature to the limit. The curves illustrate the effect of fitting the transistor on to a small heat sink.

Circuit for Transistor Output Stage

The circuit of a Class A output stage is given in Fig. 41.

Now can be seen an additional cause of loss of supply voltage. This is the drop across the resistance in the emitter circuit. This resistance, and the transformer primary resistance, are generally arranged to drop around one volt, this being satisfactory from the point of view of stabilisation.

Variation in Supply Voltage

What has one to do about the variation in voltage that is bound to occur when a battery supply is used? Dry batteries lose voltage whilst in use but in the interests of economy they have to be used for a reasonable period of time. In the case of a car radio the accumulator may drop below the nominal value and also it will rise under charge, and the radio is likely to be used under either circumstance.

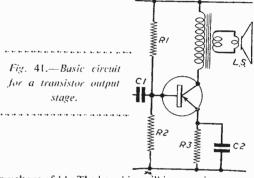
The method of approach again depends on whether the maximum possible output from a given transistor is needed or whether a predetermined output from a conservatively rated transistor is aimed at. In the case of a receiver operating from a dry battery the former is likely to be the case. The procedure is then to calculate the collector current for the maximum permissible dissipation at the peak battery voltage and one can do no more than tolerate the fall in dissipation—and of power output—until compelled by the inadequacy of results to replace the battery.

The car radio case is likely to take the alternative line. Very likely the transistor will be capable of giving more power output than it is decided to use (after all one does not take more out of the electrical system than necessary), so the thing to do is to calculate the collector current for the minimum output audio power likely to be acceptable at the lowest voltage likely to be encountered. An output of two watts is reasonable, and a 12 volt system is not fikely to fall below 11 volts at times when the radio is in use. Then, allowing half a volt for curvature of the characteristic and one volt voltage drop in the series resistance :---

$$c = \frac{2}{10} - \frac{2}{.05} - .42$$
 amps

4.

and the base bias would have to be adjusted to give this value of collector current. This indicates a dissipation of 10 .42, or 4.2 watts. The transistor chosen would have to be rated for a much higher dissipation than this, however, because the battery under charge when the car is running is likely to reach



a voltage of 14. The base bias will increase in proportion as it is drawn from the same supply and will cause a similar increase in collector current. So now

$$lc = \frac{.42}{10} \frac{15}{-10} = .55$$
 amps.

and the dissipation $W = .55 \quad 13 = 7.15$ watts.

This has been worked out allowing for the drop of voltage in the emitter lead, but without taking into account the effect of the stabilising circuits on the base current. Without such stabilisation it appears that a transistor capable of a dissipation about four times the audio power required must be used for a range of voltage supply to be expected in a car radio. Allowing for normal stabilisation things are not quite so bad, but even then a permissible dissipation three times the audio power acceptable as a minimum is desirable.

Load Resistance

The load to be applied to the transistor can be estimated, assuming the ideal transistor characteristics, which is near enough for the purpose, from the simple relationship of buttery supply voltage and power output for which the circuit has been set up. Thus,

where E is the battery supply voltage and Ic is collector current. But as above

$$e = \frac{\frac{3}{2}Pout}{E}$$

so by substitution
$$R_1 = -\frac{E}{E}$$

From this it is interesting to compute the circumstances under which the normal speaker impedances of 3 ohms and 15 ohms match the transistor directly without a transformer. The 3 ohm speaker is not likely to be much use for domestic or car radio without transformer because at a power supply of 6 volts it matches at an output of 6 watts, and for 12 volts it is higher, actually 24 watts. The 15 ohm speaker appears to be more hopeful because on a 6 volt circuit it matches for an output of 1.2 watts and on a 12 volt battery the matching output is almost 5 watts.

Thermal Runaway

It is with a power transistor that the dangers of thermal runaway are encountered. This phenomenon is due to the increase in temperature of the junction caused by the power dissipated. This increase in temperature itself increases the current flowing which in turn further increases the temperature. If the junction cannot easily lose the heat generated this feedback effect can build up until the transistor destroys itself. Even if conditions prevent selfdestruction those conditions will cause distortion due to the resultant limitation of the current swing.



Only in the small transistors is it wise to operate the transistor by itself. In other cases a heat sink is provided. This is effected by mounting the transistor in thermal contact (not necessarily in electrical contact) with a piece of metal and transistor manufacturers give guidance with regard to the amount of metal needed for various levels of dissipation.

The principle of design of the base circuit follows the lines of the audio circuits already described.

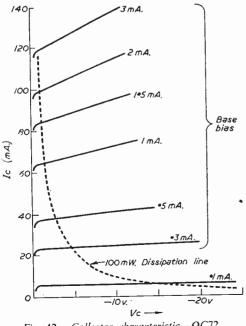


Fig. 42.—Collector characteristic—OC72.

Where large audio outputs are sought, however, it has to be remembered that a comparatively large power has to be fed to the base and in this case it may be necessary to design the driver stage as a power amplifier rather than a current amplifier.

Design for an Output Stage

Now a low power Class A single-ended output stage suitable for addition to the receiver developed during this series of articles and following the circuit in Fig. 41 will be designed. This will not involve the complications of high power drive and the audio amplifier circuit as already described will drive it. This method of operation is not likely to be entirely satisfactory for permanent use because of its comparatively low output, but it is set up as a logical step in the process of design as it uses one of the two transistors to be used in the next step in Class B push-pull. In fact, if possible, it would be as well to buy a matched pair ready for the final design and use one experimentally in the present circuit before proceeding to the more complicated one. The transistor is actually a Mullard OC72 and it is operated from the six-volt battery already provided for the rest of the circuit.

The permissible dissipation of the OC72 is seen from Fig. 40 to depend on the maximum ambient temperature under which it will be called to operate. For such cases as car radios using larger transistors and where the receiver has to work in confined spaces, this factor has to be given great thought. In the present case, however, operating a well ventilated situation is assumed and a temperature not exceeding 35 deg. C. will permit a dissipation up to 100 mW. without heat sink. If the temperature is likely to exceed this the same design would be satisfactory except that the transistor would have to be mounted on a "sink." A loss of 1 volt in the emitter resistance and output transformer primary is assumed. The maximum possible output is needed, so

$$Ic = \frac{W}{E} = \frac{100}{5} = 20 \text{ mA}$$

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Many old receivers are in use in which the circuit is of the "straight" type cnd which, therefore, do not lend themselves very easily to conversion for Band III reception. The best thing in such cases is to modify the video section making it conform to modern practice, and then to fit a two or three station tuner, or if preferred, one of the commercial turret tuners. How to do this is explained in the current issue of our ccmpanion paper PRACTICAL TELEVISION now on sale.

An improved Frame Sync circuit is described and will interest those who feel they would like better interlacing, whilst other articles in this issue deal with how to make a Skeleton Slot Aerial, Scanning and Synchronisation, a Mismatch Distributor, The Rooster Diode, Tracing Obscure Faults and Servicing the KB LFT 50/60.

Also to be found in this issue are the usual features, Correspondence, Underneath the Dipole, News from the Trade, etc. June, 1958

PRACTICAL WIRELESS

The Audio Fair-1958

DETAILS OF SOME OF THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITS

THIS year's Audio Fair was more comprehensive than last year's, and again depicted the many advances which have been made in Hi-Fi equipment. As usual the majority of apparatus on view consisted of amplifiers, pickups and associated gramophone equipment, loudspeakers and tape recorders. Many old friends were to be seen, as well as newcomers, and the

various rooms which were reserved for demonstrations were, as usual, crowded to capacity. The following are some brief notes of some of the many items which were to be seen.

Scotch Boy Tape

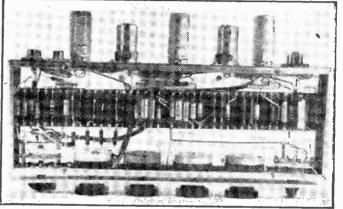
For the first time the entire range of the 3M Company's "Scotch Boy" Magnetic Recording Tapes was on show.

The display of tapes featured the three "Scotch Boy" recording tapes on various spool sizes:

No. 111A Standard.—This has a standard brown oxide coating, on an acetate base, and is available in spools of 200, 600, 850, 1.200 ft, and other sizes for professional use.

No. 111V Super PVC.—Designed for extra strength and easy handling. With similar characteristics to No. 111A and with the same oxide coating, it is intended for applications where the handling, winding and storage features of PVC are preferred. It is available in spools of 200, 600, 850 and 1 200 ft, and in other sizes for professional use.

No. 150 *Extra Play* is a polyester based type with a dark red oxide coating and offers 50 per cent. more recording time for the same reel size.

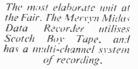


because of the extra-thin backing. The "weather balanced" flexible superstrong polyester backing has outstanding mechanical properties over a wide temperature range and an extremely low rate of water absorption. It is available in spools of 300, 900, 1.275, 1.800, 2.400 ft, and 3.600 ft.

GFC.

Two new G.E.C. developments in high-quality loudspeaker technique—one a complete unit which will be marketed, and the other a design for home constructors—were shown.

A specially constructed 50w amplifier and pre-amplifier—the "88-50"—is shown on this page. Offering improved performance and control range, the two units have inputs for a radio tuner, a magnetic or crystal gramophone pick-up, a microphone or a magnetic tape replay head. The pre-amplifier gives full playback facilities from any known programme source, using simple and economic circuits. It is designed to give an output of 0.5 volts r.m.s. for maximum signal level, corresponding to the input required by the amplifier.



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Mullard

The Mullard stand featured the universally available World Series audio valves, together with a range of alloy junction transistors for batteryoperated audio amplifiers and pre-amplifiers.

The transistor range includes the OC16. an allmetal power transistor for the output stages of medium-power amplifiers; the OC72, which is available in matched pairs for push-pull output stages of low-power amplifiers; and the OC71 for use in pre-amplifier circuits.

W.B. (Whiteley Electrical)

The complete range of Stentorian High Fidelity Loudspeakers from 8in. to 18in. in diameter, as well as special loudspeakers from 14in. upwards, fitted with the patented cambric cone providing a quality of reproduction not otherwise obtainable except at many times the price, were shown.

The W.B.12 Quality Amplifier is available with either the "Standard" or "Major" Controls Units, embodying the most up to date designs and recently developed valves, and a special Whiteley output transformer. The Major Control Unit enables any pickup to be used with the W.B.12, and has a nine position selector switch in addition to separate 'treble, bass, "Filter," "Slope " and volume controls.

A further important addition is the W.B.6 combined amplifier and control unit, with 6 watts output, forming a compact unit size 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 7in. \times 4in. It has a selector switch for a range

of inputs, full range bass and treble controls and separate volume control.

A new F.M. tuner was shown for the first time with a circuit of advanced design. An important feature is the use of printed circuit techniques to ensure maximum electrical stability, together with rigid mechanical structure, thus ensuring freedom from drift. The complete unit is housed in a sheet steel case designed to match the amplifier.

Collaro

Collaro Ltd. presented their Conquest Record Changer. This revolutionary 4-speed model is unique in that records of any dimension from 6in. to 12in can be loaded and automatically played. There is no finger to be reset and no protrusions which might cause damage to records. The Conquest also has provision for manual play at all speeds, and automatically switches off after playing the last record. A double action cam is incorporated in the change speed control, thus eliminating all possibility of damage to the idler wheel if the speed control is operated while the machine is running. The record changer spindle is designed so that there is a gentle lowering of records from the stack, ensuring hundreds of playings without damage to the centre holes, and a sensitive velocity trip mechanism operates on all modern and most old records.

Another interesting exhibit was the new improved Tape Transcriptor, Mark IV, which incorporates several modifications to the previous design.

Further Notes on the Geiger Counter

R EVIEWING the many readers' enquiries about the Simple Geiger Counter described in the April issue, a few points have arisen which may be of interest.

First, the G-M tube G24 is obtainable from 20th Century Electronics Ltd., King Henry's Drive, New Addington, Surrey, and the price is 35/-, postage extra. This tube measures 270 mm. in length, but type G12 measuring only 145 mm. will work almost as well and can be neatly strapped to the side of the box. This tube also costs 35/-.

The type numbers of the batteries used (OL230 and OL250) are those intended for deaf-aid sets, and suitable equivalents are Ever-Ready B106 for H.T., and either D18 or D19 for L.T.

The rectifier K840 is made by Sentercel, and the apparently over generous ratings are due to the fact that the forward and reverse resistances were the primary considerations in the choice of this component. The valves CK505 AX may be obtained from Service Trading Co., 9, Little Newport Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2, at 2/6 each, postage extra. This firm also has most of the other components in stock.

Those having difficulty in obtaining the midget neon may be interested to learn that the majority of cheap mains "circuit testers" contain nothing more than one of these neons with a series resistor and test prods attached.

A minor printing error in the wiring layout omits the connection between the junction of C1 and R4 and the grids of V2 and V3, but reference to the circuit diagram will reveal the missing wire.

The Choke

A more detailed description of the home-wound ringing choke has been requested by some, but this is not critical with regard to resistance and number of turns. For example, the two prototype chokes were rapidly wound on an electric motor with 40 s.w.g. D.S.C. enamelled wirc, and the resultant winding was loose and spongy in texture, whereas the Teletron product is neatly wound with enamelled wire which occupies only half the volume.

Any breaks in the wire occasioned during winding must be rejoined by soldering, and the joint well insulated by Sellotape or transformer paper. The end connections must be particularly well insulated from each other and the rest of the winding, or sparkingover may occur.

A reference was made to Government publications of use to those going prospecting for uranium on their holidays.

The following works can either be purchased from the "Geological Survey and Museum," Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, or they can be seen in the library of the museum.

(1) Dines, H.G. "Metalliferous mining districts of South-west England" (Mem. Geol. Surv. G.B., H.M.S.O., 2 Vols.).

(2) Davidson, C. F. "Uranium Deposits in Great Britain."

(3) Ponsford, D. R. A. "Radioactivity Studies of some British Scdimentary Rocks."

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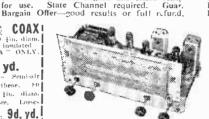
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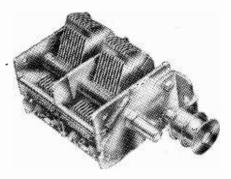
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PRECISION-BUILT COMPONENTS ACKSON LGP GEARED DRIVE

This geared drive gives a 9in, pointer travel with only a ³in. diameter pulley. The LGP geared drive can be fitted to the standard range of L type condensers. Price LGP2 complete 18/9. LGP3 complete 24/-.





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Is a Pre-war Set Worth Servicing?

SOME DATA ON OLD MODEL RECEIVERS AND THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN SERVICING THEM

OST service engineers have, in the course of their work. run up against this problem. I have had many of these sets brought to me for service, and it has been a difficult problem to decide whether to scrvice them or to advise the owners to scrap them. In many of these cases, the reason for people wishing to have them serviced is because they like the cabinet, which has often, especially in the case of radiograms, been kept in a very good condition. Most of the pre-war cabinets were of good, sound timber and not the thin ply of which many present-day cabinets consist. Generally, when one informs the owners that the set is not worth the cost of the servicing and suggest they purchase a new one, they reply that having heard the new sets they cannot compare with their old one. This is mainly because they have become accustomed to the tone of their old set. which in the case of most of the pre-war sets. had a sharp topcut in the amplifier and loudspeaker. thus giving what they consider was a mellow tone. When they hear the later day models giving a lot of top, to which their ears are not accustomed. they consider them harsh and not pleasant listening. My method of dealing with these sets is not to have any hard and fast rules about them, but to judge each case on its own merits

The Pros and Cons

In the case of people who I know cannot afford a new set, such as. for instance, old age pensioners, I do my best for them. if it is possible to put the set in order, with the chances of a reasonable further period of useful life, but I always inform them that owing to the age of the instrument I cannot guarantee that it will not break down again within 12 months.

In the case of people who can afford to purchase a new set. I point out that firstly the cost of servicing, including labour, new parts and valves, may be quite high and perhaps be more than the set is worth. Also I tell them that as all the component parts have already had a long life and to replace the lot would be out of the question, there would always be a possibility of one of these components breaking down within a short space of time after the set was serviced, and therefore no guarantee could be given. If they do not accept these conditions then I turn the job down.

Jobs to Reject

Should it be a case where they wish to retain the cabinet, then I suggest, if the set itself is in very bad condition, that a new chassis be installed in the cabinet. Care should be taken here to see that a chassis is chosen that does not necessitate cutting or drilling the cabinet for control spindle purposes.

Sets that are not worth while attempting to

By "Serviceman"

service are those with the old type side contact valves. These valves are practically unprocurable and to try and replace with five- or seven-pin types means a considerable amount of time and trouble. The main reason is that the holes in the chassis for these side contact valveholders are considerably larger than for other types. This means plates being cut out for normal valveholders and fitted on the chassis.

Any sets using the old 4 volt heater type, especially the five-pin types, should be carefully considered. Some of these valves are impossible to obtain and to convert to a 6 volt range would not be an economic consideration.

Other types with the old large type band pass coils that have gone open circuit should be bypassed. Replacements for these coils are hopeless. Rewinding takes up too much time, and consequently the cost of servicing becomes excessive. Other sets that I suggest should be rejected are those with rubber-covered leads. where the rubber is either perished or in a bad state. To attempt to do this type of job means practically complete rewiring,

Points to Watch in Servicing Old Sets

It is advisable in all cases to renew the electrolytic condensers, and also the rectifiers, valve or metal type, but it should be pointed out that then the H.T. voltage will probably be higher than before. This means that the bypass and coupling capacitors will be subject to a greater strain and as they are old there is a liability of their breaking down. When these electrolytics and rectifiers are changed, the set should be put on a soak test and checks made on all resistors for temperature rise. At any sign of this occurring, change the bypass condenser concerned, as it is probably leaking, which is often the prelude to short circuiting. It is also advisable to check voltages on valves, which will, in most cases. show up any other likely near failures. Old A.C./D.C. sets are those to view with great suspicion, as the heat radiated inside these sets is often much greater than in A.C. sets and this causes greater deterioration of the components. Mains dropping resistors or line cords should always be replaced, as this is where the greatest heat comes from.

Remarks on Valve Changing

From the foregoing the reader can see that. unless it is being done as a personal favour, or if the owner does not mind the cost, it is not advisable to undertake these jobs. Even when the greatest care is taken and an extended soak test given, one cannot be sure that the repair will last for a reasonable time, without another breakdown.

It often happens with these sets, that a valve

has failed, and the correct replacement cannot be obtained, and a later type valve has been fitted with a base adaptor. Now it should be pointed out that, although the new valve is of the same type, has the same heater voltage and current, its characteristics are often considerably different. When fitting a valve of this description, always check up on anode, screen and cathode voltages. In the case of valves in tuned circuits, a slight alteration of trimmers may be necessary to allow for different inter electrode capacities of the old and new valves.

International Car Radio Rally

WHAT is believed to be the world's first International Car Radio Rally will commence on June 25th in Britain and 26th on the Continent. The main difference between this and other motoring rallies is the fact that participants will be given their instructions over the air from Radio Luxembourg. The prime qualification for entry, therefore, is that participants' cars must be equipped with car radio. Instructions will be broadcast at frequent intervals throughout the rally in English, Dutch, French and German on two wavelengths—208 and 1293 metres.

The rally is organised by the Regional Motoring Club of South Holland and the Luxembourg Motoring Club. It is open to entrants from Great Britain, France, West Germany and Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

Starting points are London, Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels, Luxembourg and Bonn. It is planned that British entrants will spend the night of the 25th at Dover, crossing the Channel the following morning. At Rheims they will join the main route, as will participants from Luxembourg and Paris. Those setting out from Amsterdam, Brussels and Bonn will have met at Eindhoven (Holland) and will join the main route at Dinant. A reception centre has been arranged at Chaudfontaine (Belgium) and the rally finishes at Luxembourg in the late afternoon of the 27th.

Passengers

In contrast with other international rallies, each car will be permitted to carry more than two passengers. The organisers stress that the rally is in no sense a test of speed and endurance and, while some simple skill and regularity tests will be included, they will not affect the nature of the rally as a tourist event involving moderate speeds and easy map-reading. Participants will, therefore, have plenty of opportunity of enjoying the splendid scenery through which they will pass. The 800 mile route covers some of the most beautiful parts of the Low Countries, the Ardennes, the Eiffel and Northern France.

On June 28th a winding-up party will be held and prizes will be presented. Among other attractions will be an entertainment provided by artistes of international standing.

Entries.

British motorists wishing to take part are invited to apply for further particulars to Competitions Department, Royal Automobile Club. Pall Mall. London, S.W.1. The latest date for entry is June 7th.

Changing Loudspeakers

Many of the old sets had electrically energised speakers and replacements are out of the question. It therefore becomes necessary to fit a permanent magnet speaker. In this case an L.F. choke will be necessary, to act as H.T. smoother in place of the loudspeaker field coil. In fitting this make sure the inductance and also the current carrying capacity of the winding is sufficient. It is better to use as large a choke as space will permit than to use a small one that will overheat and perhaps burn out.

New Mullard Photo-cell

A NEW type of photo-electric cell which will enable the cost of many industrial control and detection devices to be reduced substantially will shortly be available in quantity for the first time in this country.

The new cell incorporates a specially constructed photo-sensitive element of cadmium sulphide, and is remarkable for its extremely high sensitivity: it is, in fact, some 20.000 times more sensitive than the conventional p.-e. cell,

Even from weak sources of light it will produce sufficient current to operate a large relay direct without the need for intermediate amplification. The electronic amplifier circuitry associated with most devices based on conventional photo-cells is therefore made unnecessary, with consequent savings in equipment costs, simplification of design, greater reliability and easier maintenance.

Furthermore, the cell will produce the current necessary to operate a relay with only a very low applied voltage. This is made possible by a special form of construction in which the resistance of the cadmium sulphide element is effectively reduced by an interdigital pattern of copper strips.

The cadmium sulphide cells will be mounted on standard valve bases indentical with those of the present Mullard range of conventional cells. Thus, when existing equipments are modified, special head mountings or probes designed for specific installations can be retained.

Advance Performance Details

Typical performance figures for a Mullard cadium sulphide cell with a photo-cathode of 1.8 square cm. effective area include the following:

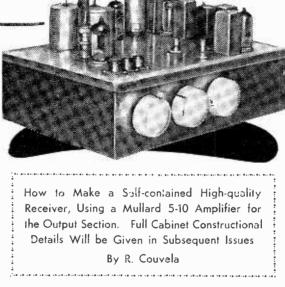
From an illumination of 5ft.-lamberts, with a colour temperature of 1500 deg. K, the cell will produce approximately 20mA of current for an applied voltage of 10v. From the same illumination, but with a temperature of 2700 deg. K, the current is approximately 6mA. Within the limits of permissible power dissipation doubling the applied voltage gives a four-fold increase in current. Maximum dissipation is 1 watt at 25 deg. C and 200mW at 75 deg. C.

Dark current is extremely low: with 300v. applied to the cell it is not greater than 2.5 microamps at 25 deg. C.

Spectral response range is 4500 deg. A to 8000 deg. A. covering the entire visible spectrum and extending into the infra-red, with maximum response in the yellow/red region.



HIS receiver was built primarily with the intention of providing a reasonably high quality reproduction of recorded music from both gramophone and tape. but a considerable amount of effort has been spent on providing a radiofrequency feeder to give results similar in quality to those obtainable from the gramophone. The feeder unit is the part of greatest interest in this series, as it sets out to overcome the disadvantages of Amplitude Modulation broadcasts on the Medium and Long waves. Immediately, of



course, the query is raised, why not use the new packs available give a wide range of choice of Frequency Modulation transmissions? There are stations, and, by constructing the coilpack at -

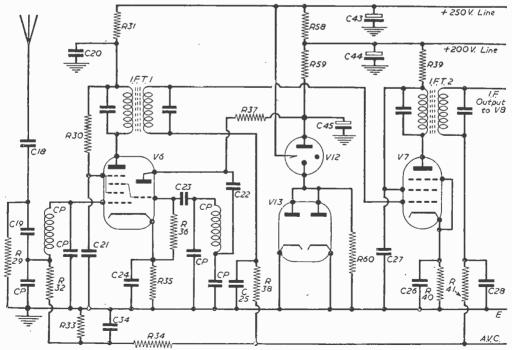


Fig. 1(a).—Circuit of the feeder section.

quite a variety of answers to this. some of which are given below:

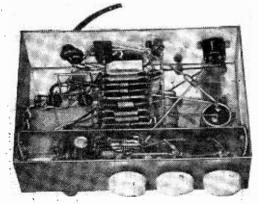
The principal disadvantage of F.M. is the limitations of the variety of programmes which may be The received. prototype of this series receives the Light Programme. the Home Service (any region), and Radio Luxembourg, but there is no reason for selecting these three except for personal preference. The coilhome. the constructor is not limited to three stations. In addition, of course, a variable tuning system could be installed by suitable modification of the constructional details.

Another disadvantage of F.M. is that only local stations can be received with ease (and quality), and this makes difficulties for "fringe areas."

The reader should from the first be clear that this receiver is not intended to satisfy the most stringent demands of the High Fidelity enthusiast, but rather to provide a unit which, while being well above the normal standard of quality, toes not involve great expense or technical knowledge to construct.

The Circuit

The tuning of this receiver is carried out by an Osmor preset coilpack, of which there are several types available, to suit various requirements. When used with a conventional circuit, these coilpacks normally have adequate stability, but, as an added refinement, this receiver incorporates a stabilised H.T. supply for the oscillator section of the frequency changer. No previous stage is used, mainly because facilities are not available on the coilpack in use, but if it had been considered necessary, this difficulty could have been surmounted. The circuit has been found in practice to have adequate selectivity and sensitivity. The frequency changer and

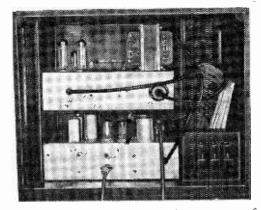


Underside view of the second unit, which includes the section shown in Fig. 1(b).

tuner sections are mounted in a separate compartment, screened from the rest of the set, and it should be noted that, due to the screening, it is not possible to operate the set without a short aerial.

In order to provide an output signal of more than average consistency of amplitude, especially when receiving Radio Luxembourg, it was considered necessary to amplify the A.V.C. supply.

In order to provide an adequate range of amplification values to make full use of the amplified A.V.C., two stages of variable-mu I.F. amplification have been used.



How the sections are housed in the upper part of the cabinet.

Following the detector stage the audio frequency signal is made available on a switch, in common with any other desired, audio frequency signal, by which any one signal may be selected at will. A simple means is provided for regulating the amplitude of each signal, so as to allow them all to be adjusted to a similar level, to avoid the necessity of readjusting the volume control on changing from radio to gramophone, or vice versa.

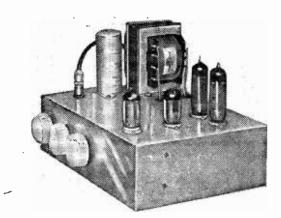
It was thought desirable to fit a simple scratch filter at this stage, and this is performed by a single R.C. filter network. The filter is continuously variable for the sake of convenience, and is arranged to attenuate all frequencies above a fixed cut-off frequency at a rate of approximately six db per octave. The cut-off frequency may be fixed at any value between 2 kc/s and 20 kc/s by a knob on the front panel, at the latter setting having no effect on the amplifier performance.

The signal is then passed to an unbiased cathode follower circuit, which enables the output of this unit to be connected to any one of the wide range of load values, as required.

In normal use, the signal is then passed down a coaxial lead to a Mullard 5-10; or similar high quality audio frequency amplifier. The output is by a Goodmans Axiette loudspeaker in a cabinet



The con



View of the second unit.

specially designed for it. This cabinet is integral with the housing of the main chassis.

The Cabinet

The complete unit is built into one cabinet, as it was intended that it should be used in a normal living-room, and numerous separate units are definitely frowned upon by non-technical observers under such circumstances. This requirement also demanded that the unit should be of attractive appearance, and as a result some considerable amount of planning went into the design of the cabinet in order to make it suitable for home construction whilst simultaneously fulfilling all other requirements, both technical and aesthetic.

The Feeder Unit

The circuit of the feeder unit is shown in Fig. I(a) and should be mainly self-explanatory, but the following notes are intended

as a comment on the design and function of the receiver, and also as an explanation of the few unconventional features. The treatment is stage by stage for easy reference, and, in order to save comment, the reason for not starting the numbering of the components at 1 is to avoid confusien with the reference numbers of components in the Mullard 5-10 booklet if you are going to use this in the complete set.

The Frequency Changer Stage

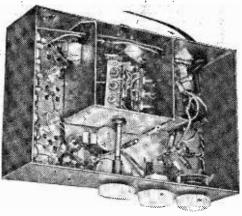
As has been stated earlier the tuning coilpack is an Osmor preset model, of which several versions are available, the prototype using type LLH. The circuitry of the coilpack has been included for easy reference, although the switching has been omitted for simplicity. The details of connections will be found in the instructions with the coilpack.

The valve, V6. is an Osram X.79, or equivalent. The hexode section is operated at an H.T. of 250 volts, decoupled by C20 and R31. An identical decoupling network is used on all stages. The H.T. supply to the anode of the triode is 150 volts stabilised: R37 is the anode load of the triode.

The aerial network, C18, R29, is intended to exclude 50 c/s signals from the aerial input, and thus eliminate modulation hum. In some areas, where this type of interference is common, R29 should be replaced by a R.F. choke, as recommended in the coilpack instructions.

Note that A.V.C. is fed to this section of the circuit at half the level used for the other stages. This is brought about by the potential divider R34, R33. The network R32, C34, is inserted to prevent stray signals from the A.V.C. line causing interference in the grid circuit of V6. An identical network is used on all stages. C19 is inserted to isolate the A.V.C. voltage from R32 from the earth on R29.

The oscillator uses a straightforward Colpits circuit, this arrangement being perfectly normal in this application. Grid bias, for this section is obtained in the usual manner for this arrange-



Underside view of the section shown in Fig. 1(a). ment, C23, R36 providing the "leaky grid" circuit.

The anode signal output of the stage is fed via 1.F.T.1 to V7. The 1.F. is 465 lic/s, and the 1.F.T. is a Denco type 1.F.T.11.

The I.F. Amplifier Stage

The "earthy" end of I.F.T.1 is fed with A.V.C., via the filter C25, R38, which is included

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ed receiver,

to eliminate stray signals and interaction. The other end is connected to the grid of V7. and it should be noted that, by careful design, both this lead and the anode lead have been reduced to half an inch in length. Care should be taken when drilling the chassis to orientate the valveholder correctly so as to maintain this condition. The stage is fed by a decoupled H.T. of 200 volts, and is perfectly conventional in circuitry.

The valve is a Brimar 9D6 (Osram W77) or

equivalent. This is a variable-mu R.F. pentode, on a B7G base.

The output of this circuit is fed via I.F.T.2 to a similar acting as ______a stage second I.F. amplifier. The only difference in the circuit of V8 is that the A.V.C. supply signal is taken via a capacitor C30 from the anode, so no further comment is necessary.

The A.V.C. Amplifier Stage

This circuit is similar to the I.F. amplifiers. but is fed by an R.C. circuit. R44, C30. This stage, of course. has no A.V.C.. so R44 is earthed. The valve is an Osram Z77 or equivalent, although another W77 will work just as well without modification. The H.T is 200 volts, and the output is via I.F.T.4.

The A.V.C. Detector Stage

The circuit of the A.V.C. detector may appear confusing at first sight, but is, in reality, perfectly conventional. As is normal, the signal is fed to the anode of a diode whose cathode is held at a positive voltage, decoupled by C35. The A.V.C. signal is then taken directly from this anode. It will be recalled that the circuit commonly used is similar, except that the cathode of the diode is also used as the cathode of the first audio frequency amplifier. The present arrangement is necessary here as a higher value of voltage delay is required due to the amplification of the A.V.C. signal. This voltage is obtained from the

	VALV	ES	
'6 X79	Osram	Frequency changer	ВЭА
(7) (W77 (8) (9D6	Osram) Brimar)	Variable-mu pentode	B7G
'9 Z77	Osram	High-mu pentode	B7G
/19 (D77 (6A15	Osrain) Brimar () Det(ctor) A.V.C. rectifier	E7G
/11 L77	Osram	Triode	B7G
12 QS 150/15	Osrani	Stabiliser	B7G
13 {D77 6AL5	Osram) Brimar ;	Safety valve (see text)	B7G

potential divider R47. VR48, of which VR48 is used to control the voltage. The procedure of setting this potentiometer will be described later.

June, 1958

The valve. V10a. is half a 6AL5 (Osram D77 or other equivalent).

The Signal Detector Stage

This stage is not quite the same as the circuit commonly used, because we take advantage of the fact that the cathode has only one use (instead of three, as is usual), and employ the diode in a simpler circuit, after the fashion of a half-wave power rectifier. The valve, V10b, is the other half of the double diode used as the A.V.C. detector. The choice of which section to use for which purpose is entirely a matter of convenience, but the screen between the sections should be earthed.

After detection, the audio signal is passed to an amplitude control, VR49. The reason for this is that it may be found that the signal obtained from the radio is considerably greater

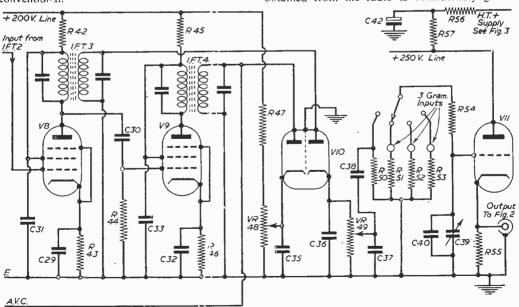


Fig. 1(b).—Circuit of the I.F.s and detector, with the first audio stage.

than that from the gramophone. in which case VR49 is used to preset the signal to a lower level in order to minimise the necessity for adjusting the volume control on switching from radio to gramophone and vice versa. This control is preset, and does not appear on the control panel. It is very useful, especially in reducing the wear on the main volume control, and the advantages gained by its insertion easily justify the slight extra expense.

In order to ensure that no R.F. component remains in the signal after this stage, the control VR49 is decoupled on both sides by C36, C37.

The "Gram-radio" Switch

When designing this receiver, it was thought that it would be useful to fit a number of audio frequency input sockets, from which signals could be selected at will by means of a switch. but it is obviously superfluous to have any more than the two words "GRAM" and "RADIO" on the front panel. This will explain the apparent discrepancy between the diagrams. Further "Gram" channels are selected by turning the knob anti-clockwise, past the position marked.

It will be seen that each switch position has its own grid leak. There are two main reasons for this: first, to provide a load on the signal sources not in use, and to prevent the possible formation of static charges on the contacts, and secondly, to provide an internal arm of a potential divider, by means of which the gram or other external signals may conveniently be reduced in amplitude by the insertion of a series resistor. The reasons for requiring the latter are. of course, the same as those given for the insertion of VR49.

(To be continued)

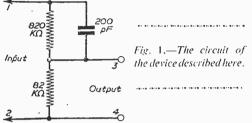
			LIST OF CO	JMPC	INEIN15		
The follo	wing items a	re requi	ed in addition to those ier, Type 510.)	Capa	citors		
	. me triunar	a /	ici, type ofot,	Capacitor	N		Ę
Resistors				-E-	÷	ğ	ji ,
		mum rat	ing except where other-	pa	pa	lts	E C
wise speci	fied.			3	Capacity	Voltage	Function
Resistor	Resistance I	Dissinatio	n Function		-		
		21331pmm		C18	0.01		Hum freq. filter.
R29	10 k		Hum freq. decoupler	C19	0.01		Isolating A.V.C. from
R30	33 k	Į ₩	Dropper for V6/G2-3				earth
R31	2.2 k		H.T. decoupler	C20	0.01		H.T. decoupler
R32	220 k		A.V.C. line blocker	C21	0.01		Screen decoupler, V6
R33	220 k		} A.V.C. potl.	C22	150 pF		Isolating osc. coils from
R34	220 k		§ divider	-			H.T.
R35	220 ohms		Cathede resistor, V6	C23	100 pF		Bias capr., V6t
R36	47 k		Grid bias resistor, V6t	C24	0.01		Cathode decoupler, V6
R37	33 k	₿ W	Anode Load, V6t	C25	0.01		A.V.C. decoupler, V7
R38	220 k		A.V.C. line blocker	C26	0.01		Cathode decoupler, V7
R39	2.2 k		H.T. decoupler	C27	0.01		H.T. decoupler
R40	220 ohms		Cathode resistor, V7	C28	0.01		A.V.C. decoupler, V8
R41	220 k		A.V.C. line blocker	C29	0.01		Cathode decouple, V8
R42	2.2 k		H.T. decoupler	C30	390 pF		Coupling capr., V8/V9
R43	220 ohms		Cathode resistor, V8	C31	0.01		H.T. decoupler
R44	220 k		Grid leak, V9	C32	0.01		Cathode decoupler, V9
R45	2.2 k		H.T. decoupler	C33	0.01	-	H.T. decoupler
R46	220 ohms		Cathode resistor, V9	C34	0.01		A.V.C. decoupler, V10
R47	150 k		H.T. potl. divider	C35	0.01		Cathode decoupler,
VR48	50 k		H.T. potl divider	C36	390 pF		R.F. filter
VR49	250 k		Volume control	C37	390 pF	~	R.F. filter
R50	1 M		Grid leak, V11	C38	0.05		Coupling capr., V10/VII
R51	220 k)	C39	75 pF		1
R52	220 k		Srid leaks, V11	C40	75 pF		Scratch filter
R53	220 k)	C41	300 µF	450	Main reservoir
R54	150 k		Scratch filter network		(2 x 150)	
R55	220 k		Cathode load, V11	C42	64 µF		Same at the second seco
R56	1.5 k	3 W '		C43	120 µF) One Cai	n Smoothing
R57	1.5 k	3 W -	H.T. voltage		32 //F		
R58	1.5 k	3 W	droppers		32 µF	↓ One Cai	n Smoothing
R59	3.9 k	2 W)	(A	ll Capacit	ors not oth	erwise specified should have
R60	10 k	2 W	Safety resistor for V12 (see text)			g 250 VW.	
R61	$1 M\Omega$		Discharge resistor	Sund		1 004	the altist and corpor
Coils				valv	cholders :	1-B7G w	ith skirt and screen, ith skirt and screen,
			11, 465 kc/s.			6-B7G (s	screens not essential).
			ns are included in the				e) qty., 5.
			be closely adhered to.		le aerial		
_ Pin 4 c	of I.F.T.4 sh	ould be (arthed.				screwed rod (see Part 3).
			hpack" (any type) or		e, 4-way		
			nit using standard coils.				for power inlet).
			ons available from this			chassis, r	nuts, bolts, wire, grommets
magazi	ne. Connect	ion instr	uctions in carton.	kn	obs, etc.		



OBTAINING GOOD QUALITY SIGNALS AT LOW SPEEDS

By H. C. Parr

E VERY owner of a tape-recorder giving tape speeds of 33 and 75 in. per sec. must have tried the effect of recording music at the slower speed, and if he is accustomed to the wide frequency range of modern V.H.F. broadcasting and L.P. records he must have come reluctantly to the conclusion that results are barely satisfactory. The trouble is, of course, that the tape



output at this slow speed falls away rapidly at frequencies above about 1.000 cycles. and even with suitable compensation in the playback amplifier it is difficult to reproduce frequencies above about 5.000 cycles. The price one must pay for these frequencies is a doubling of the tape speed, and so of the running costs involved.

However, under certain circumstances to be mentioned later, it is possible to emphasise the upper frequencies while recording at $3\frac{1}{4}$ in, so as to make up for the loss of output compared with that at $7\frac{1}{2}$ in, and so obtain results identical with those normally achieved at the faster speed. Fig. 1 shows the circuit of a very simple device which does this. It can be built up in a few minutes on the type of socket pair which is used for the "extension speaker" or "gram" connection of a radio.

The Apparatus

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Fig. 2 shows the appearance when completed.

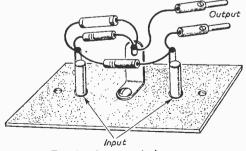


Fig. 2.-Layout of the parts.

If desired a small wooden box can be made with one side open so that the sockets can be screwed on to it with the "works" inside. and a small hole for the leads to be taken through. The appearance will then be as in Fig. 3.

The reader must suspect by now that there is some snag in expecting so simple a device to achieve so much, and he is not mistaken. The drawback is a reduction of 20 db in the available input, and so in general the device is useless when recording from a microphone, for the

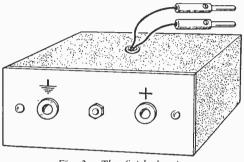


Fig. 3.-The finished unit.

resulting signal will not be strong enough to load the recorder fully. This does not apply when recording from the radio, whether the output be taken from the extension speaker terminals or direct from the tuner. The plugs shown in Figs. 2 and 3 are connected to the appropriate socket on the radio, and the output from the sockets shown is taken to the recorder through screened cable. If sufficient signal is not available when it is applied to the "radio" input, then the "microphone" input can be used.

Precautions

There are two precautions to be observed in using this device. Firstly, the terminals 2 and 4 must be connected respectively to the *carthy* side of the radio and recorder, or hum may be introduced. Secondly, since the purpose is to make the tape response at $3\frac{1}{2}$ in, equal to that at $7\frac{1}{2}$ in, the playback amplifier, if it provides compensation for both these speeds, should be switched to the " $7\frac{1}{2}$ " setting. If the switching is linked to the speed change mechanism some modification will be needed for the amplifier to be in the " $7\frac{1}{2}$ " setting while the tape runs at $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

There will be no great difference in the behaviour of the recording level meter or magic eye, for in normal music the energy level is quite low at the frequencies involved.

The results at the slow speed, provided the recorder does not suffer from wow or flutter troubles, are then quite indistinguishable from those obtainable at $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. If the machine is used frequently for making permanent recordings from the radio, a considerable saving in tape costs will result.

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A Simple Method of Frequency Checking

Which Does Not Call for the Use of a

ment Described Here Makes Use of the

Standard "Magic Eye" Tuning Indicator

By A. M. St. Clair

Cathode-ray Oscilloscope.

A STANDARD method of comparing and checking frequencies in the laboratory is by means of Lissajous Figures on the screen of a cathode ray oscilloscope. For the experimenter, who does not possess an oscilloscope, or who has only one which is tied up in another part of the rig at the moment when he wishes to check on some frequencies, an alternative and simpler method is desirable. In this connection it is ironic to note that in the pro-

fessional laboratory, where frequency standards are expensive and reliable, there is likely to be a sufficient number of C.R.O.'s for monitoring their accuracy: but that the amateur. whose oscillators and generators signal are likely to be home-made and distinctly subseldom standard will

have more than one C.R.O., and quite often not even that. It is thought, therefore, that the instrument described in this article will be of great use both to the serviceman and to the home constructor.

In the first place, any such device, to be of value over a wide range of frequencies, must make use of the cathode ray tube in some form or another. No other device can offer the speed and freedom from inertia necessary for H.F. use. But fortunately the cathode ray tube is available in a cheap and simple form perfectly suited to frequency measuring systems. a form requiring no EHT. no time-bases, no focusing devices, and no deflection arrangements. I refer to the "Magic Eye."

The Principle

Fig. 1 shows the principle of the device. The tube here is a 6E5. One frequency. It is applied to the triode grid, and appears on the target grid via the amplifying section of the magic eye. The other frequency 12 is applied to the target anode. If the two frequencies are approximately equal, this will result in periods when the target grid and anode are in-phase, alternating with periods when they are out of phase. The rate of alternation will be the beat frequency, the difference between f1 and f2, and this will, of course, be clearly visible in the form of a regular fickering of the display. If we adjust the variable frequency to obtain zero beat, it is then equal to the comparison frequency.

This is simple enough, and quite useful. But the great usefulness of the principle in practice depends upon two further facts. The device works not only when f1 = f2, but also when f1 = kf2 (or when kf1 = f2), where k is any whole number from one up to ten or twelve; and every amateur has at least one good

frequency source, the 50 c/s mains. Hence, with the aid of a practical form of this instrument, we can use the mains to determine the accuracy of an audio oscillator in steps of 50 cycles up to 500 c/s; and hence, by means of a simple auxiliary oscillator, we can proceed up to 5.000 c/s, 50,000 c/s, etc. Likewise, from a single crystal oscillator, we can work downwards, in small enough steps to obtain excellent calibration, in checking a signal generator.

The Circuit

A suitable circuit, using a 6E5. is shown in Fig. 2. Here a triode is added to provide amplification for the f2 signal. Any valve you have available in the spares box will do, and there, is no need to work under linear conditions. A pentode may be used, either triode-strapped or

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otherwise. Far from needing linear amplifiers, this system works better when the distortion is high, particularly when beating against harmonics. It is for this reason that rectifiers are wired into the grid circuits. They are for the introduction of deliberate distortion in order to sensitise the apparatus to harmonics.

An Alternative

The Arrange

An alternative scheme is shown in Fig. 3, using an EM34 magic eye. In this version, the signals are mixed in the common anode load, and the beat is fed to the eye through a low-pass filter. This is advantageous where R.F. signals are being monitored, since no R.F. reaches the eye itself. The possible frequency range of this variation is limited only by the valve used in the earlier stage (mixer), and the style of wiring. Since this particular form of instrument is sensitive to ripple

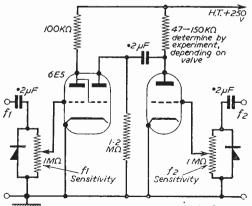
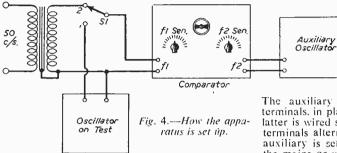


Fig. 2.—The circuit in a simple form.

and variations in the H.T. line, a neon stabiliser is included. This limits the H.T. on the mixer to the lit voltage of the tube used; this is preferably a 120 volt tube, but even an 85 volt one will serve. The value of R1 should be adjusted experimentally to a point where the neon is just stably lit. and this resistor should be heavy enough to earry the full neon current as well as



the valve supply. Otherwise, the circuit, for the same reasons as given above-no linearity requirement—is singularly uncritical. If a stabilised power supply is available there is no need to include the neon stabiliser, in which case the double triode may be given the full source voltage, with an attendant increase in sensitivity.

Using the Unit

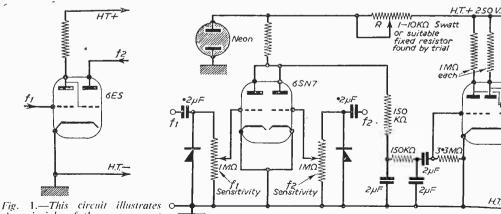
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A word or two, on how to use the equipment. Let us suppose that you have a home-built audio oscillator, such as has been often described in these pages, and that you wish to make an accurate calibration of its dial. Apply a voltage of about 2 to 5 volts A.C. derived from the 50 c/s mains via a suitable transformer to the fl terminals. Apply the output of the oscillator to the f2 terminals. Adjust the output of the oscillator to a suitable level, and set it to a nominal 50 c/s as shown on the dial. A beat will be seen on the eye. Adjust the oscillator for zero beat, and mark the dial "50 e/s" at that point. Advance the oscillator dial to a nominal 100 c/s, and repeat the process. Working in this way you will obtain an accurate point on the dial for every 50 cycles up to 500 c/s. Beyond that, another oscillator is required; but it does not have to be accurate or even calibrated. Of course, if you have a second oscillator also requiring calibration. it will serve, and each

oscillator will help in the calibration of the other. But if you have to build the auxiliary oscillator, keep it one-valve simple—a transformer coupled or R.C. jobbecause it does not even have to be stable for more than a tew seconds on end.

The set-up is as in Fig. 4. The auxiliary oscillator is wired across the f2 terminals, in place of the oscillator under test. The latter is wired so that it may be switched to the fl terminals alternatively with the A.C. source. The auxiliary is set to 500 c/s by beating with either the mains or with the oscillator under test, which is now accurate at 500 c/s. With the switch in position 1, the oscillator under test is made to beat with consecutive harmonics of the auxiliary. giving accurate calibration points at 500. 1.000. 1.500, 2.000 c/s, and so on up to 5 or 6 Kc/s. If a finer division is required, the auxiliary oscillator will have to be set to a lower frequency. say, 100 or 250 c/s. To cover a wider range, the auxiliary should be modified to work at a Before higher frequency. each reading. immediately before, the switch should be set to position 2, and the auxiliary thus checked against the mains.

The proceedings for cheeking, either up or down, against a crystal standard, are exactly the same in principle. The comparator finds a very useful application, rather less laborious, in checking an oscillator against a known standard. Here, we merely beat the setting of the uncalibrated oseillator against the setting of the standard without using either harmonics or auxiliaries. Broadcast stations can perform useful service as " known standards."



the principle of the arrangement described here.

Fig. 3.—A circuit for an alternative scheme.

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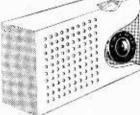
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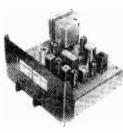
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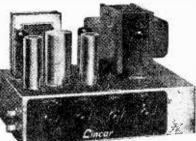
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TRANSMITTING MODULATING WITH THE CLAMP TUBE By O. J. Russell, B.Sc.(Hons.), G3BHJ

NE of the reasons why the clamp tube is transmitters is the fact that it may readily be used to provide modulation. This is in addition to its value and original purpose of providing a "safety" device that protects the P.A. valve from excessive dissipation when drive or bias fails.

To elucidate the mysteries of "series screen." "gating" clamp and similar modulators, it must be realised that they are all forms of screen modulation. Consider the simple transformer coupled screen modulator of Fig. 1. This may be simplified to the choke coupled modulator shown in Fig. 2. If the choke is replaced by a resistor, we get the basic " clamp tube " modulator of Fig. 3. Thus the clamp tube system is purely " resistance coupled " screen modulation. Viewed in this way, there would hardly seem to be any need to stress this. However, a legend seems to have arisen in which "clamp modulation" is regarded as having esoteric and wonderful properties quite unrelated to screen modulation, and presumably conferring mysterious and nebulous benefits not to mention greater efficiency, than ordinary "old fashioned" screen modulators.

The cautious reader may now in fact begin to suspect that "simplifying" screen modulation down to a resistance coupled version may mean a sacrifice of efficiency. This is in fact the ease. and a simple clamp tube modulator is not as effective as a straightforward transformer coupled_

screen modulator as shown in Fig. 1. Before a permanent feature of the present-day considering this further, it is as well to consider the limitations and properties of screen modulation from first principles. Without repeating the "step by step" detailed arguments which the writer has previously given, the following points should be noted. Screen modulation is an should be noted. Screen modulation is an "efficiency" method, and the simple forms suffer from the following limitation . . . that the actual R.F. carrier output is one-quarter of the carrier output that the P.A. valve is capable of giving under normal C.W. conditions at the same H.T. voltage. Due to efficiency considerations the maximum carrier output the P.A. valve is capable of giving at "all out" conditions is one-half that obtainable under C.W. conditions. To make this clear, if we have a P.A. stage running flat out at full anode dissipation at 100 watts under normal C.W. conditions, then with the same H.T. voltage under screen modulation conditions we shall only be able to run at 50 watts input, and at half the R.F. efficiency of normal operation. Hence our actual R.F. carrier output is that of a normal 25 watts P.A. stage. If we run under maximum possible dissipation and output, a substantial increase in H.T. voltage is necessary. Thus to take a familiar example, the humble 807 needs voltages of some 1.200 volts for " good " efficiency modulation. Below some 1.000 volts of H.T. the characteristics of the tube are not fully exploited. This is a far cry from the "simple low power rigs" that utilise "simple and economical" screen or clamp modulators. Thus some of the 10 watt topband rigs with clamp modulators are equiva-

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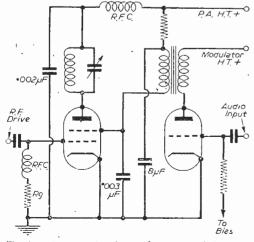


Fig. 1,—.4 conventional transformer coupled screen modulation circuit.

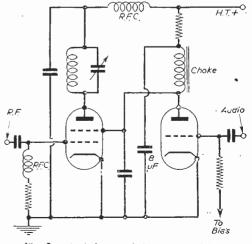
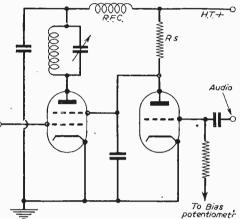


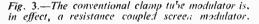
Fig. 2.- A choke coupled screen modulator.

lent to, say, 5 watt anode modulated rigs. Thus a 6V6 "clamp tube" might just as well be utilised as an anode modulator when it would be capable of directly anode modulating at least a 9 watt P.A. stage running at full C.W. efficiency.

Advantages

Considerations such as the above thus tend to deflate the much boosted value of "clamp tube" modulators for users of simple low power rigs. Thus the Tx running at 40 watt P.A. input under clamp modulation, is at best equivalent to a 20 watt P.A. stage, and if a 6L6 clamp tube is





used that could modulate a 20 watt P.A. stage. What benefit is clamp tube modulation therefore. and surely it gives "better" results than that. At the risk of an explosion from the "defenders of clamp tubes." the efficiency figure for simple clamp tube modulators are as given. The chief advantage of the clamp tube modulator is that it is a simple system giving good speech with very simple audio equipment. To counterbalance the loss of carrier output, no separate modulator, powerpack and modulation transformer are required. Thus screen modulation systems merely require a small speech amplifier ahead of the clamp tube to provide clamp tube modulation. However, the fact that a simple system will provide good speech does not mean that a price is not paid in the form of loss of carrier. Moreover, the "efficiency" arguments indicate that the clamp tube system is hardly worthwhile for the low-power man. whereas a high-power C.W. rig can still run a respectable. though reduced. carrier output. An input of 150 watts clamp modulated. for example, equals a 75 watt anode modulated input . . . at least ideally. Thus, with high inputs. a clamp tube modulated rig can give a respectable amount of modulated carrier. Note, however, that there is a hidden fallacy to beware of. Just because one can run 150 watts of C.W. that does not mean that one can run 150 watts input of clamp tube modulated telephony. To be able to do that, the P.A. valve would have to be "oversized," and capable of some 300 watts of C.W.

input. Thus the owner of a pair of 807's capable of just 150 watts of C.W. input would be able to run only about 75 watts of clamp modulated P.A. input. An amateur using an 813 in his P.A. stage. and with a power pack capable of some 2.000 volts output. could readily run an input of around 150 watts of clamp tube modulated input.

The above may seem to be discouraging to the amateur who has hoped that clamp tube modulation can automatically be applied to provide full modulation of his normal C.W. input. Unless his normal C.W. input is an unduly conservative one, both efficiency and power input must be reduced to obtain effective modulation. With this limitation, effective speech may be readily obtained. This leads us to consider how the amateur may "set up" his clamp tube modulator system for good modulation.

Satisfactory Circuits

As indicated, the audio input from a small speech amplifier (Fig. 4) is applied to the grid of the clamp tube. The circuit of Fig. 4 should be adequate to modulate the usual clamp tube circuits. It is best to adjust such systems by running the transmitter into some form of artificial load. According to the power level to be expected, a 12 watt car bulb or a 25, or 50 watt domestic light bulb should be tapped in across the aerial tuner in place of an aerial. Load up the full C.W. input with the clamp potentiometer turned for full carrier input. i.e., with the clamp tube fully cut off. This is the normal C.W. operation, and the electric lamp used as artificial load should be lit to full brilliance. With the receiver aerial removed, and the gain turned down, it should be possible to monitor the carrier. Alternatively a pair of phones and a germanium rectifier plus an R.F. pickup coil should enable the speech to be monitored. To adjust to approximately the correct clamp tube setting for modulation, turn the clamp tube bias potentiometer so that the clamp tube starts to conduct. This will be shown by the P.A. plate milliammeter falling back from its normal C.W. reading. Ruthlessly reduce the P.A. plate meter input to half the normal C.W. current reading. This is a good position to start modulation tests. To attempt modulation, cautiously advance the audio gain of the speech amplifier feeding the clamp tube, and listen to the quality of the speech on the monitor. If good, clear speech is obtained, observe the lamp used as a load. This should flicker upwards in brilliancy on speech. If no noticeable flicker is obtained, the modulation percentage is quite low. If this low modulation percentage gives very loud headphone signals on your monitor, reduce the gain or pickup of the monitor so that speech is reproduced at a low level. To avoid confusion an assistant may be pressed into service to speak into the mocrophone. or even a broadcast programme may be utilised as the audio input, provided one is sure no radiation of R.F. from your transmitter is occurring. Finally, one should be able to get enough audio gain to produce noticeable flickering of the load lamp. However, watch the P.A. plate meter. (Continued on page 305)

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It will be found that with enough audio input. and with adjustment of the clamp tube bias control, the P.A. plate meter will kick strongly. This is an indication of incorrect bias setting. and not (as some imagine) a demonstration of "modulation." This warning is necessary, as some operators with a kicking meter gleefully quote "peak modulated input" readings from the "maximum kick height" and delude themselves into believing they are running very efficiently. Actually the kicks are a warning that adjustments are not right. If the meter kicks violently upward, adjust the clamp tube bias potentiometer so that the P.A. draws more current. If the P.A. stage is drawing too much current. the P.A. meter will kick downwards, and the bias control for the clamp tube should be adjusted so that the P.A. stage draws less current. Finally, with the P.A. stage adjusted for minimum kicking, if the audio input is increased too much. kicking will take place irrespective of the bias control setting. In general the P.A. meter kicking slightly upwards seems to be a favourite position for good modulation and efficiency. However, this position is not far from the original trial position obtained by turning on the clamp tube so that the P.A. input is around half the normal full C.W. input. Cautious adjustment on the above lines. coupled with monitoring the signal on a simple crystal monitor will reveal much more about clamp modulation than might be suspected. If a cathode-ray tube modulation monitor is available. the results will amaze those who imagine that a wildly kicking P.A. meter is a sign of a high modulation depth, as it will reveal a very lopsided modulation envelope. Moreover a cathoderay modulation check will reveal that the modulation depth falls short of the 100 per cent. mark, no matter how much distortion is tolerated.

The fact that the modulation depth does not

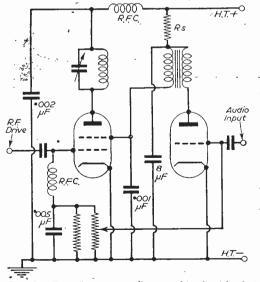


Fig. 5.—Transformer coupling combined with the conventional clamp valve permits of more effective screen modulation.

exceed the 100 per cent. mark. or in fact with the simple clamp tube modulator falls far short of it, is even hailed as an advantage by some. The severe clipping that occurs with excessive audio input produces exactly the same pernicious effects as overmodulation. viz., splatter and spread. The clamp tube modulator merely provides these effects below the full modulation mark, in at any rate the simple circuits generally described. As these effects are clearly audible to

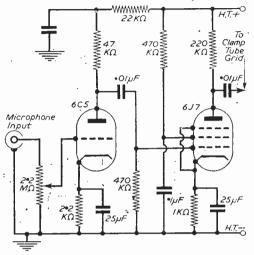


Fig. 4.—A simple two-stage speech amplifier preceeding the clamp valve is adequate to give good modulation from a crystal microphone. The current taken need only be a few milliamps at, say, 250 volts. The preamplifier may generally be fed from the transmitter power supplies without need for a separate power pack.

anyone with a monitor and a clamp tube modulated transmitter, the "advantage" of "not overmodulating" is largely illusory.

What is serious is the fact that one does not obtain full modulation with the simple clamp tube circuit. Even if the anode of the clamp tube could provide distortionless audio even when its anode swung down to zero volts, the carrier would still not be 100 per cent. modulated in a downward direction. This is because the screen must be swung appreciably negative to reduce carrier output to a full stop. With the generally used clamp tubes, an inspection of their triode characteristics reveals that generally the limit of reasonably distortionless swing in the negative direction is at a point where the screen and clamp anode are at a potential of around 50 volts positive. This seriously limits modulation depth ideally to some 66 per cent. in the downward direction for linear modulation. It is in fact why the "best" position of clamp bias adjustment is set so that there is a gentle upward kicking of the P.A. meter. By this means the upward or positive modulation is at its full level, with slight clipping of the negative peaks that would other-wise swing below the 50 volt mark. This somewhat increases distortion, but gives a somewhat higher effective modulation level.

Full Modulation

Once adjustments reach the "somewhat" class. they are obviously at the mercy of the individual temperament of the operator, and tend to lead to the wildly kicking plate meter of the man who thinks he is getting his money's worth of modulation if the meter swings violently. This poses the question of whether there is a clamp tube circuit that will modulate fully. This question is settled by combining classical transformer coupled modulation with the clamp tube principle as shown in Fig. 5. This circuit will behave precisely as a normal clamp tube controlled P.A. By using a small audio coupling transformer, say. a step-up ratio of around two to one, the screen may be supplied with ample power. Where a

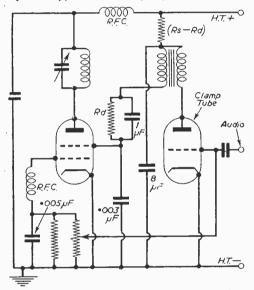
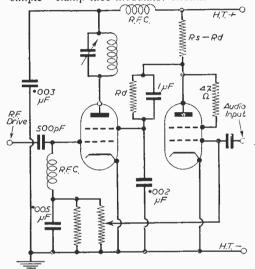


Fig. 6.—A small by-passed auxiliary dropper resistor (Rd) enables fuller modulation to be obtained. If Rd exceeds 1,000 ohms, the screen resistor should be reduced in value to compensate.

small amount extra of modulation depth is still. needed, an auxiliary by-passed dropper resistance may be inserted in series with the screen feed. as shown in Fig. 6. This by-passed series resistor cannot be made too big. as it will result in an excessive drop of screen potential unless adjustments are made to the main screen dropping resistor value. If the resulting increase in "standcurrent may be tolerated. it is quite practicable to use an auxiliary screen dropper resistor by-passed for audio, and obtain full screen modulation with purely resistance coupled clamp tube modulation. This is illustrated in Fig. 7. and is recommended as a simple improvement that may be readily applied to existing " simple " clamp tube modulator circuits.



Tig. 7. — A by-passed auxiliary screen dropping resistor will enable even the simple clamp tube modulator to give deeper modulation. The clamp tube operates at a higher voltage than the P.A. screen, and is thus enabled to swing the screen volts to nearly zero volts. The auxiliary resistor should be a few thousand ohms.

the Clubs News from

EALING YOUTH RADIO SOCIETY

EALING YOUTH RADIO SOCIETY THIS club, whose main interests are : (1) Radio Construction. (2) Radio and TV Maintenance. (3) Amateur Radio Communication, would welcome new members. The meetings are held every Monday, 7.30 p.m. at the Brentside Centre (old Nursery School). Bordars, Road, Hanwell, W.7. The club is sponsored by the Ealing Youth Sub-committee, and is open to boys between the ages of 14 and 20 years.

BRIGHTON AND DISTRICT RADIO CLUB Hon. Sec. : R. Purdy, 37, Bond Street, Brighton, I. MORSE classes and "Fundamentals" classes are held on all evenings where possible to fit in with the eviction are evenings where possible to fit in with the existing pro-gramme.

gramme. As always, visitors and prospective members are invited to 'drop in." May fixtures are as follows : Tuesday, May 6th—Mullard Sound Film on the manufacture of television cathode ray tubes entitled "Made for Life." Committee meeting to arrange future programme. Tuesday, May 13th—A talk by Mr. H. R. Henly, title to be

announced.

Tuesday, May 20th-Mr. J. P. Clement, the "C.R.O." Tuesday, May 27th-National Field Day. Final details to be arranged.

NORTHAMPTON SHORT WAVE RADIO CLUB (G3GWB) Hon. Sec.: S. F. Berridge (G31TW), 20. Ethel Street, Northampton.

OWING to altered domestic arrangements of the owner of the OwiNG to altered domestic arrangements of the owner of the premises, meetings are still held at the Club Rooms, Allen's Pram Works, 8, Duke Street. Northampton, but on *Thursdays* instead of on Fridays. It is hoped to revert to the usual Friday meetings at the end of October. A No. 19 set is being prepared for portable operation during the summer months as "field days" are planned using the Club call-sign G3GWB P.

TORBAY AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY Hon, Sec.: G. A. Western (G3LFL), 118, Salisbury Avenue, Barton, Torquay.

Batton, Torquay. THE Annual Dinner and Social held at the Oswalds Hotel, Torquay, was attended by over 50 members. XYL's and visiting hams and proved a marked success. The President, W, B. Sydenham (GSSY), expressed his pleasure in having such a wall attended function, this being responded to by the Acting Chairman, F. D. Cawley (G2GM), who in his brief review of Club activities commented favourably upon the large increase of members during the past year. He extended a warm welcome to the committee members of the Exeter RS G B Group, which the committee members of the Exeter R.S.G.B. Group, which included the county representative. B. Munro (G3FLK).

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June 1958

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PRACTICAL WIRELESS



COSSOR TRANSISTOR RECORD PLAYER MODEL 544 By Gordon J. King, A.M.I.P.R.E.

A S an introduction to the commercial application of transitors, we deal this month with the Cossor Transistor Record Player (Fig. 1). While this instrument serves only as a record player and has no provision for the reception of radio signals, it represents admirably the way in which transistors are now used for the amplification of audio-frequency signals.

The full circuit is given in Fig. 2. from which readers will have little difficulty in following the signal path. in spite of the less familiar symbols of the transistors. From recent articles on the transistor, it will be recalled that, like a thermionic valve, a transistor requires a D.C. bias supply, and that the bias has to be arranged in the reverse direction between the collector and base.

In this sense, the transistor can be looked upon as two crystal diodes formed between the emitter and base and the collector and base (in the circuit at Fig. 1 the letters B, C and E around the transistor symbols represent base, collector and emitter respectively). These three points are often likened to the electrodes of a triode value as follows: colle or and anode, base and grid and emitter and ca hode.

The forward direction of current in the emitter ' base circuit due to the biasing gives this circuit a lower resistance, while a relatively higher resistance is possessed by the collector/base circuit which is biased in the reverse direction. When the current in the base/emitter circuit increases, the current in the base/collector circuit also increases, but to a greater extent. Generally speaking, this action is promoted by the emission of so-called positive holes from the emitter to the collector circuit with a consequent lowering of the resistance of the base/collector circuit.

The signal is applied to the transistor, so as to cause variation of the negative current in the base/emitter circuit, which results in an equal or greater variation of current in the base

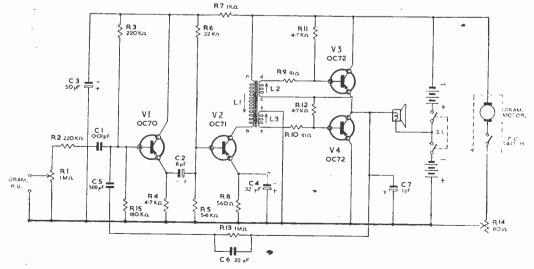


Fig. 2. Theoretical circuit of the record player.

collector circuit. Power gain is thus secured by reason of the applied signal causing a current change in a low resistance circuit while promo!ing a similar current change in a *high resistance* circuit. With these brief facts in mind we can investigate the Cossor circuit.

Circuit Description

The signal from the crystal pick-up is coupled to the base of the first transistor (VI) by way of the volume control RI (note that in this case the slider of the control is connected to the pick-up and not to VI as it would be with a thermionic valve), resistor R2 and capacitor C1. These serve as equalising and matching components from the pick-up to the transistor. The signal is thus applied to the base, which, as

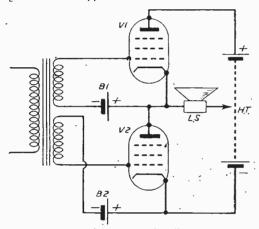


Fig. 3.—The single-ended push-pull output stage, using a tapped H.T. battery.

already mentioned, may be likened to the grid of a thermionic valve.

From the signal point of view, the collector of VI is at chassis potential (via C3), and the output signal is taken from the emitter circuit. From the valve aspect, this means that anode is at chassis potential from the signal point of view. and that the signal is taken from the cathode. In other words, the stage is arranged in form analogous to the cathode-follower, and is usually referred to as a grounded-collector amplifier.

The advantage of this arrangement lies in the fact that it has a relatively high input impedance and can be matched into a pick-up circuit, for example, without calling for a transformer. Its output impedance is low, however, but this is often desirable as a matching artifice when the input impedance of a proceeding stage is fairly low, such as the input impedance of stage V2 in the Cossor circuit.

The second stage, in fact, consists of a grounded-emitter amplifier. Here the input impedance at the base is lower than the output impedance at the collector, and to avoid low frequency attenuation as the result of the low impedances involved coupling between V1 the tap is taken from the junction of two series-and V2 is made by way of an 8 μ F capacitor connected 4.5 volt batteries (Ever Ready AB28s C2. It will be appreciated, of course, that this (*Continued on page 313*)

stage has a distinct resemblance to a signal triode stage in which the cathode is grounded and the signal is taken from the anode.

The current variations in the collector/base circuit and the power produced by them is abstracted by the driver transformer, the primary winding being connected in the collector circuit of V2. The transformer is designed to drive the push-pull class "B" output transistors V3 and V4 to provide an audio output of some 300 mW with very little distortion.

The Output Stage

The output stage is worth investigation since it represents a fairly recent development (in valve circuits as well as transistors) which dispenses with the usual split-primary transformer in push-pull output stages. It is described by the curiously conflicting term "single-ended push-pull output."

with which we are possibly more familiar. In Fig. 3 are shown the two output valves VI and V2, but instead of being connected across the primary of a centre-tapped output transformer. they are effectively connected in series with the H.T. supply. The loudspeaker is connected between the anode/cathode junction and a centre voltage tap on the H.T. supply. On the face of it, it may appear that the loudspeaker is going to suffer a burn-out, but if the problem is considered a little more deeply it will become evident that the valves. H.T. and loudspeaker form a type of bridge circuit. This is, indeed. the case, and provided each valve is taking equal current as governed by the matching and biasing, the circuit will be in balance and no current will flow in the loudspeaker speech coil. This is the static D.C. condition.

However, when the valves are driven alternately by the signal, the condition of balance will be disturbed in sympathy with the signal and the difference current will flow through the speech coil, thus causing it to operate precisely the same as if it were connected to the secondary of a conventional output transformer. One of the most expensive and distortion-producing components has by this means been eliminated. but since a transformer is not available for matching purposes, the impedance of the loudspeaker requires to be greater than that of a loudspeaker used with a conventional output In this connection, the speech coil stage. impedance necessary is half the optimum load of a single valve.

The circuit in Fig. 4 illustrates how the tapped H.T. supply can be avoided. Since the signal "sees" a low impedance over the whole of the H.T. battery, it matters little whether connection is made at a centre-tap or at one end. The outof-balance D.C. is blocked by capacitor C.

"The circuit at Fig. 2 shows clearly how the idea is extended to transistor circuits. Here a tapped bias source is adopted for V3 and V4. This is much a matter of convenience, though it does ease the balancing problem somewhat, since June, 1958





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or equivalents), which also serve to provide the required power for operating the Garrard Type BA1 record player by way of the speed control potentiometer R14.

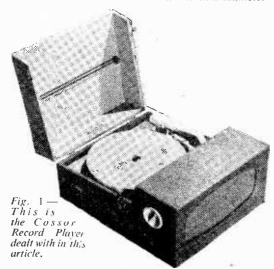
As already mentioned, the two output transistors operate in class "B," or nearly so. In practice they pass a small quiescent current so as to reduce distortion as the result of transistor non-linearity. Potentiometer networks comprising R9, R11 and R10, R12 serve to bias the transistors in this way and also promote a small degree of negative feedback and damping of resonances formed by the transformer and transistor input capacitances. From our previous discussion, it will be clear that V3 and V4 are operated in the grounded-emitter mode.

Capacitor C7 smooths the effects caused by alternate "switching" of the output transistors, while resistor R13 and capacitor C4 form an overall negative feedback loop, giving some 10 dB of feedback at 400 c/s, and provide a lift in bass response due to the frequency selective nature of the circuit. Capacitor C6 is included to give enhanced stability at the higher frequencies.

Decoupling of the bias to V1 and V2 is secured by R7 and C3, as in ordinary valve circuits. The operating conditions of V1 are stabilised by R3 and R15 in conjunction with the emitter resistor R4, while the operating conditions of V2 are similarly stabilised by R6, R5 and R8.

Servicing Notes

As the operating conditions would be severely disturbed by shunting any network resistor by a resistor of relatively low value, and thus possibly result in permanent damage to a transistor, voltage checks within the circuit must be made with a voltmeter of, at least, 1000 ohms-per-volt sensitivity. Similarly, it is not desirable to make or break connection within the circuit with the amplifier switched on. For example, if a current check is required, the amplifier must first be switched off, the circuit broken and milliammeter



inserted. The amplifier can then be switched on and the measurement made. The same applies, of course, on re-connecting the circuit.

The total "no-signal" current of the amplifier should range between 3.8 mA and 4.2 mA depending on the condition of the batteries. This is made up by current in the potentiometers. 0.4 mA of collector current in V1. 2 mA of collector current in V2 (taken between point A on L1 and the negative line) and 150 μ A to 400 μ A of collector current in V3 and V4. The out-ofbalance loudspeaker current should not exceed 50 μ A. Taken on a 20,000 ohms-per-volt instrument. V1 collector should register negative 8.25

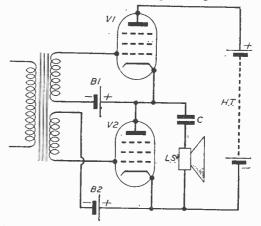


Fig. 4.—The H.T. tap can be avoided by the use of a coupling capacitor, C.

volts. VI emitter negative 2 volts and V2 emitter negative 1.25 volts.

Transistors are very heat-conscious, and if overheated when operating are liable to destroy themselves in a very short time. They should thus be kept clear of soldering irons and other heat-producing devices. Soldering in and out of circuit should never be a prolonged process. A miniature low-power soldering iron is desirable, and even then a heat "sink" should be produced by a pair of long-nose pliers held tight on the transistor connecting lead, between the point of soldering and the transistor itself. Moreover, the transistor leads should not be bent close to the seal.

Inadvertently reversing the supply polarity will almost certainly destroy a transistor, and this should also be borne in mind when making *in situ* resistance checks with an ohmmeter. The negative terminal of most multi-range meters is usually in connection with the internal battery positive lead when used as ohmmeters—this is a point worth remembering.

When replacing components on the printed circuit, the faulty part should be snipped out so that sufficient connecting wire is available for the replacement part. The connecting leads of the new part should be tinned before attempting connection to the wire ends remaining above the board. In this way the heat period of soldering can be kept to a minimum.



Antony and Cleopatra. Faust and Marguerite: and so on through hosts of others whose loves, invariably crowned with tragedy, have brought tears to millions of readers, theatregoers and opera audiences. Until we reach 1958, the age of Ron and Eth. the culmination of all earthly passion and desire, the *ne plus ultra* of trembling trepidity and the incarnation of inconsequential insipidity- desire under the aspidistra—whose saga of frustration and impotence pursues us weekly.

I have, of course, referred to those cerebral offsprings of Frank Muir and Denis Norden, radioed by Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards and so lugubriously impersonated by Wallas Eaton and June Whitfield.

Whither wendest them? How will they perish? Only Messrs. Muir and Norden know this. So far as we are concerned, they follow the pattern set by famous predecessors such as Dan and Doris Archer or Dr. and Mrs. Dale—also Peter Pan; they never grow up. So far as we can see into the future, they can only terminate their existence by consummating their love which would, of course, transmogrify them completely. But Ron and Eth married—there would be crowds besieging Broadcasting House and the G.P.O. commandering fleets of auxiliary vans to carry the protest mail there: it would be unthinkable and unpardonable.

In the meantime may Eth's romantic illusions remain unshattered and Ron's frightening timidity be continued for some time to come.

Talking About Music

Antony Hopkins has made a name for himself as a conductor and broadcast critic which is wholly justified. His Sunday evening series. "Talking About Music," is quite delightful, very informative and equally refreshing to the novice or the devotee. Mr. Hopkins always has a happy simile ready and can illustrate passages on the piano with no mean desterity. His programmes are most enjoyable.

Lady Godiva. ever since she rode the streets of Coventry in a costume that wouldn't pay a dividend for any silk or nylon merchant these days, has been a godsend to lyric writers, musichall jesters and dealers in ribaldry generally. A few years ago a famous judge had cause to remark that when he was a boy it took a sheep to dress a woman but, when he was speaking, it only required a couple of silkworms. The learned judge lived four or five hundred years too late.

In "Scandal at Coventry"—specially written for radio—Clemence Dane treated the subject seriously and quite beautifully. The "ride," to the accompaniment of the slow clop/clop of hooves, sounded most effective and suggestive. Our Critic, Maurice Reeve, Reviews Some Recent Programmes

It provoked a thought: on television the scene would either have been producd in an inhibited or meaningless manner or completely exorcised, but in "blind" radio it remained undisturbed. Up radio! I.

Famous Trials

The Thompson-Bywaters murder trial was one of the most famous and exciting of all time. So it was natural that it would find a place in the "Famous Trials" series: No. 4, in fact. It made both a dramatic play and an historical documentary. Written by F. Tennyson-Jesse, commented on by Lord Birkett and produced by Nesta Pain, all the poignancy and futility of the wretched affair were made crystal clear, as was the savage brutality of sentencing Edith Thompson. Mary Wimbush played her with tragic simplicity and heartrending realism.

March 21st. 1918. That date means little or nothing to anyone younger than the present writer; not so much, perhaps, as Waterloo or Agincourt. But to those of his own generation it ushered in a period during which neither Lloyd George nor Haig themselves knew whether the first world war was not, after all, going to be lost. The programme, "The March Retreat" (the title seems something like a masterpiece of understatement), vividly recalled those pulsating days. I hope it is followed up by one which I style in advance "The Turn of the Tide and Vietory." For it was less than eight months later that that frightful war was all over and "in the bag."

As there was nothing new to say about it, nothing new was sought. But, with the Fifth Army Commander hinself taking part, plus several important participants, it was a stern reminder, well presented, of events which will for ever remain in the memories of those even remotely connected with it.

The^{*}Lyons

"Life With the Lyons" proceeds pleasantly if not always with perfect tranquility! They make a delightful family---they are, of course, very old friends now---and it is always a pleasure to pop in on them. The script maintains a reasonably high average with very few wholly dull sessions. Like "The Archers." they will never grow up; if they did, that would be that?

June, 1958





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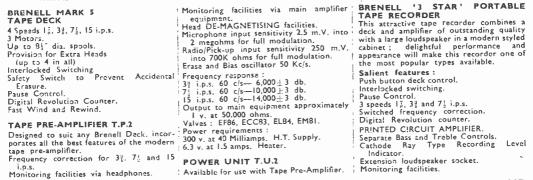
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TAPE RECORDING EQUIPMENT renel The Connoisseur's Choice

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The Editor does not necessarily agree with opinions expressed by his correspondents

Whilst we are always pleased to assist readers with their technical difficulties, we regret that we are unable to supply diagrams or provide instructions for modifying commercial or surplus equipment. We cannot supply alternative details for receivers described in these pages. WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO ANSWER QUERIES OVER THE FELEPHONE. If a postal reply is required a stamped and addressed envelope must be enclosed with the coupon from page iii of cover.

Improving the "Soundmaster"

S1R,-The following suggestions will be found to improve the performance of the Soundmaster tape-recorder considerably:

1. Increase the value of the screen resistors of V1 and V2 to 330k. The 33k resistors specified and supplied in the kit are incorrect and ruin the performance of the instrument. (The circuit diagram is correct.)

2. To prevent flutter and wow. especially with long-play tapes, the 500 ohm resistor in series with the take-off motor should be increased to

at least 2k. (10w.). The tape will not spill and the resultant "slack" flutter is completely damped out by the pressure pads.

3. The pinch-wheel cam spring may be shortened by about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to increase the pressure if there is any sign of slipping. though this should not be necessary.

4. The pressure pads should be applied as lightly as is consistent with good high-frequency response.—J. H. WHITELEY (G3AES) (Hull).

A Condenser Condition Tester

S1R.—Mr. J. Brown is apparently unaware of the excellent protection afforded by a metal rectifier shunted across a meter so as to give it a logarithmic scale, which is ideal for measuring the forming and leakage current of capacitors. The arrangement is shown in the accompanying circuit diagram. At very low voltages a metal rectifier has considerable resistance and makes little effect on the lower readings of the meter, but as the voltage is increased the resistance of the rectifier decreases and so shunts a greater proportion of the current away from the meter. Two half-wave metal rectifiers are used connected as shown in order to give protection in both directions, and the resistance in series with the meter is adjusted to get full-scale deflection at the current required.

A 1 mA meter shunted in this way can have a half-scale deflection of about 2 mA while reading 25 mA full scale, and for this a Westinghouse Type 2/6A rectifier, with its outside ends connected together, and a variable resistance of 2.500 ohms is suitable. Or the rectifier may be made up from an old copper-oxide one, using 6 discs for each section, no cooling fins being needed. A 5 mA meter can be used instead of the 1 mA, but the scale will be less open. The meter will need re-calibrating or a graph made, and great accuracy cannot be expected since the resistance of the rectifier varies somewhat with temperature, but it is quite good enough for testing.

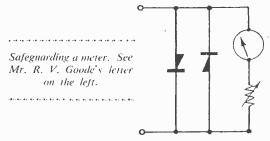
Using a single resistor (R13, Fig. 1, April issue) to limit the current on all ranges is very unsatisfactory because if it is of sufficient value for the higher ranges it will grossly reduce the current at lower voltages, with misleading results. It is therefore best to put a limiting resistor in each range, except the lowest ones where there is sufficient resistance in circuit already to limit it to 25 mA.

It is interesting to note that, using the circuit shown, a 5 mA meter can be made to read 1 amp, and yet have a half-scale deflection of under 15 mA. For this a Westinghouse L.T.-7A rectifier and resistance of about 130 ohms is required.—R. V. GOODE (Totland Bay).

Intermittent Heater Circuit

SIR.—Occasionally an annoying fault occurs in A.C./D.C. sets which can prove difficult to trace. It is an intermittent heater, when the set has warmed up which results in all the valves having no heater current. The offending valve often will not show up when tested with no anode current taken, as it may not rise to the same temperature.

By a sketch, it can be seen that if a heater becomes o/c in a series heater chain, then the full mains volts are developed across the faulty



heater because with no heater current flowing there can be no voltage drop across the other resistances.

If a voltmeter is placed across a good valve, then when the break occurs the heater volts will fall to zero.

Therefore to determine which is the faulty valve a voltage check is made on each heater.

when one rises as the fault occurs this is the valve concerned.--MONTY LEVY (Islington).

Using Old Eliminators

SIR. -In reply to H. Young (Reading), he may be interested to know that I have been using an old battery climinator as a very useful condenser leakage tester for many years. All that is needed is a neon lamp and holder and a bracket to fix it on top of the eliminator: then fix two flexible leads in the H.T. positive and negative sockets with the neon in series with one of them, and terminated in spring clips.

In use I find that condensers down to .005 μ F give a useful indication on first switching on. Leaky condensers are immediately revealed by a steady glow or continuous flashing. High value resistors, which may give no indication on an ohmmeter, may also be readily tested for continuity.

I hope the above hint may be useful to Mr. Young and other readers. H. E. HOWARD (Bournemouth).

Tape Recorder Improvement

SIR. -Almost all tape recorders have at least two heads, record-play, and erase.

The record-play head is in use all the time. but the erase head stands idle when playing back, or recording additions to a previous record-ing. This is obviously a waste of perfectly good head, and the following notes show how it may be used as a monitoring head and for giving echo effects. The illustration shows the system used. The signal from the low-impedance erase

Aligning Alba Models 3211, 6221, 6231, 6241 and 6251

THE following are the trimming details for the alignment of the above receivers which were dealt with in our April issue.

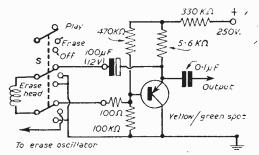
Retune the generator to 154 Ke/s and the receiver to 1,950 metres and adjust L15 and L8 for maximum output. Alter tuning to 250 Kc/s (1.200 metres) and adjust CX6 and CX3 for maximum output.

Finally, the S.W. band: Tune the receiver to 50 metres and the generator to 6 Mc s and adjust 1.13 and L6 for maximum output. Retune to 17 metres (17.65 Mc/s) and adjust CX4 and CX1 for maximum output. For best overall results the operations should be repeated for optimum tracking and sensitivity.

F.M. Alignment

Switch the receiver to F.M. and tune to the low-frequency end of Band II. Adjust the R.F. and oscillator trimmers C5 and C9 to the centre of their range. Connect a valve voltmeter between the junction of C7 and C8 on the F.M. tuner and adjust C10 for minimum reading. observing only the dip in meter indication which occurs when C10 is nearest its minimum value.

Connect a microammeter and series 200K resistor between pin 2 of V4 and chassis, with the positive head is fed to a high gain transistor amplifier. The circuit shown gives a gain of about 300 and takes 0.8 mA from the 250v, supply. The output is suitable for feeding to a valve amplifier or to high-impedance headphones. Other types of transistor may be used if care is taken not to exceed their permitted voltage and current ratings. The spare contacts on most push-button tape decks can be arranged to give the switching arrangements S.



The tape recorder switching arrangement described by Mr. Dobson.

The quality of the output will depend on the erase head gap and the tape speed. Some top cut is inevitable with wider gaps. The device is most suitable for monitoring, when adding to recordings already on the tape, but interesting echo effects may also be obtained by feeding the, monitoring signal from the erase head amplifier back to the record head -- J. DOBSON (Sheffield).

meter terminal to chassis, apply a 10.7 Mc/s unmodulated signal across 1.5 and adjust L18, 1.12 and L11 for maximum indication on microammeter. Make a note of this reading. Transfer negative meter connection to point, "T" on circuit diagram and carefully adjust the core in 1.19 for a meter reading exactly half of that noted above. Repeat all the operations given in this paragraph.

Reconnect the negative meter lead to pin 2 of V4, inject a 10.7 Mc/s unmodulated signal to the tuner by way of a tight loop of wire around the ECC85 and adjust 1.4 and L5 for maximum indication on the meter. It is recommended that a check of the F.M. I.F. response is made at this point by detuning the generator 100 Kc/s either side of the 10.7 Mc/s (plus and minus 100 Kc/s) and checking that the reduction in meter indication is no greater than 40 per cent. (3 db).

Set the receiver tuning to the calibration mark at the low frequency of Band II, inject into the Band II aerial terminals a signal of 87.9 Mc/s. deviated at 25 Kc/s, and adjust C9 and C5 for maximum indication on an output meter connected to the extension loudspeaker sockets. Tune the receiver to 95 Mc/s and returne the generator to coincide. Adjust the spacing between C7 and C8 for calibration at this frequency.

Disconnect meter and signal generator, connect F.M. aerial and adjust C1 for optimum sensitivity. Seal all trimmers lightly with wax.



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REDUCED BATTERY PRICES

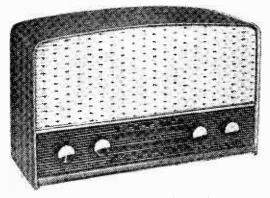
'HE Ever Ready Co., (G.B.) Ltd., have released the latest edition of their price list for batteries in form of a wall chart.

All types of radio, lighting, hearing aid, photoflash. electronic and transistor "power pack" batteries are listed. A special feature is the battery replacement list for radio receivers. gramophones and electronic equipment.

Convenient to be hung on wall or counter, and easy to read, the wall chart should be invaluable to Ever Ready dealers all over the country to whom supplies have been despatched.

"SOUND 777" PRICE INCREASE

OWING to the increase in the list price of the Collaro tape transcriptor from £22 to £25. Tape Recorders Ltd., have found it necessary to amend the price of the "Sound 777" tape recorder from 40 gns. to 44 gns. list. They have also been faced with the additional rising costs of both labour and material and the total increases have been taken into consideration in fixing this new price. The "Sound 777." even at the new price. is

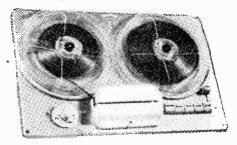


The new Cossor A M radio receiver.

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ТНЕ МОТЕК К9 ТАРЕ DECK

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The new Motek tape deck.

tests before despatch guarantee them for a period of 12 months and we understand that production of the Motek K9 is now in full swing to meet the ever increasing trade demand .-- Modern Techniques, Wedmore Street, London, N.19.

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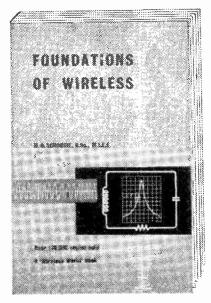
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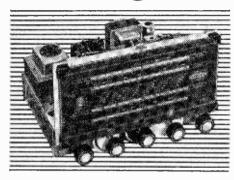


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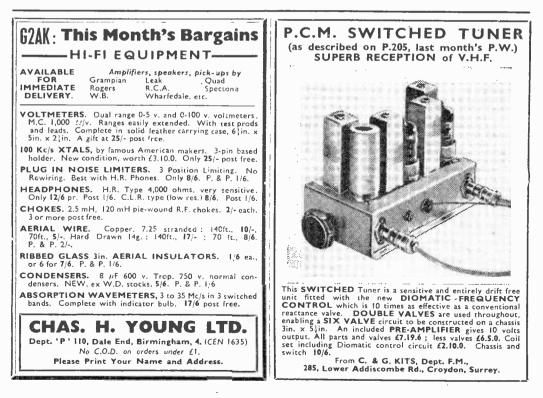
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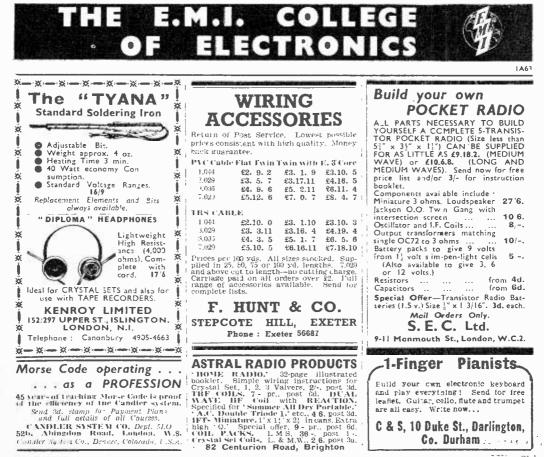
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