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7' 6" (2.28m) long. Wt. 11b. The new improved "JOYSTICK" V.F.A.

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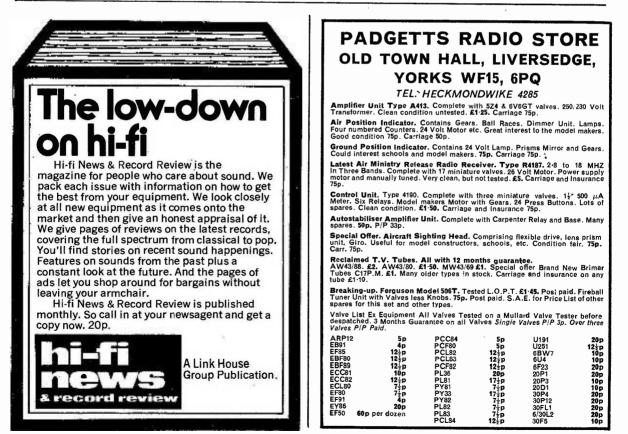
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G.P.O. DESK TELEPHONES

Complete with dial and hand set. Believed in good order \$1-50 plus 25p p. & p.

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MAINS TRANSISTOR POWER PACK Designed to operate transistor sets and amplifiers. Adjustable output &v., 9v., 12 volts for up to 500mA (class B working). Takes the place of any of the following batteries: PP1, PP3, PP4, PF6, PP7, PP9 and others. Kit compresses: mains transformer rectifier, smoothing and load resistor, condensers and instructions. Real anip at only 83p, plus 20p postage.

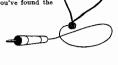
MICRO SWITCH 5 amp. changeover contacts, 9p each, \$1 doz. 15 amp. Model 10p each or \$1.05 doz.

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ELECTRONIC ISNITION This system which has proved to be amazingly efficient and reliable was first described in the Wireless World about a year ago. We can supply kit of parts for an improved and even more efficient version (*Practical Wireless*, June). Price **24**:95 plus 20p post, When ordering please state whether for positive or negative systems. Also available, ready made ignition systems for 6v. vehicles, **25**:25 plus 20p.

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Standard size 11 wafer-silver-plated 5-amp contact standard 3" spindle 2" long-with locking washer and nut



TANGENTIAL HEATER UNITS TANGENTIAL HEATER UNITS This heater unit is the very latest type, most efficient, and quiet running. Is as fitted in Hoover and hower besters costing £15 and more. We have dement on the comprises motor, impeller, 2kW element JLW element allowing switching 1, 2 and 3kW and with thermal safety cut-out. Can be fitted unit on any metal line case or cabinet. Only need control switch. £350. 2kW Model as above except 2 kilowatts £250. Don't miss this. Control Switch 359. P. & P. 409.

MULLARD AUDIO AMPLIFIER MODULE

Uses 4 transistors, and has an output of 750mW into ohms speakers. Input suitable for crystal mic. or pick-up. 0 wolt battery operated. Size 2 long x 14" wide x 1" high. SPISCIAL SNIP PRICE 60p each. 10 for £5.

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N-200

TESTER Test continuity for any low resistance circuit, house wiring, car electrics. Tests polarity of diodes and recti-fiers. Also ideal size for conversion to signal injector (circuit supplied), **30p** or 2 for **50p**. Post paid.

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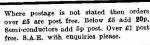
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THERMOSTATS Type "A" 15 amp. for controlling room heaters, greenhouses, airing cupboard. Has spindle for pointer knobs. Quickly adjustable from 30-80°F. 400. Calibrated dial 209 extra. Suitable box for wall mounting 250. Type "B" 15 amp. This is a 17in. long rod type made by the famous Sunvic Co. Spindle adjusts this from 50-550°F. Internal serew alters the setting to this could be adjustable over 30° to 100°F. Suitable for controlling turnace, oven. kin, immersitan of fire

furnace, oven. heater or to make flame-stat or fire latern 43p pius 124p post and insurance. Type "D" We call this the Ice-stat as it cuts in and out at around freezing point. 2/8 amps. Has many uses one of which would be to keep the loft pipes from freezing. It a length of our blanket wire (16 yd 50p) is would be pipes. 40p. Type "F". This is standard refrigerator thermo-stat. Spindle adjustments cover normal refrigera-tor temperature. 80p. Type "Guide-particular these in flass tanks, vats or sinks-thermositet is held (half submerged) by rubber sucker on wire flow-ided for fah tanks-developers and chemical baths of all types Adjustable cover range 60° to 150° F. Price 80 v 10

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Complete Kit (except wooden battens) to make the metal detector as the circuit in Practical Wireless Angust issue. **\$2:95** plus 20p post and insurance.



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DRILL DRILL CONTROLLER NEW IKW MODEL Electronically changes speed from approxi-mately 10 revs. to maximum. Full power at all speeds by finger-tip control. Kit includes all parts, case, everything and control. Kit includes all parts, case, everything and full instructions. **£1.50** plus 13p post and insurance. Made up model also avail-able, **£2.25** plus 13p post & p.

HIGH ACCURACY THERMO STAT Uses differential comparator 1.C. with thermister as probe. Designer claims temperature control to within 1/7th of a degree. Complete kit with power pack \$5:50.

AUTO-ELECTRIC CAR

with dashboard control switch-fully extendable to 40in or fully retractable. Suitable for 12v positive or negative earth. Supplied complete with fitting instructions and ready wired dashboard switch. **25.75** plus 25p post and ins.



AUTO-LITE

as Circuit in this month's issue Practical Wireless. Kit of parts £1-20 post paid TOGGLE SWITCH

3 amp. 250v. with fixing ring 71p each, 75p doz.

CAR ELECTRIC PLUG Fits in place of cigarette lighter. Useful method for making a quick connection into the car electrical system. 38p each or 10 for £3.42.

ROCKER SWITCH 13 amp self-fixing into an oblong hole, size approximately 1" × ³/₂" 6p each, 10 for 54p.



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MAINS RELAY BARGAIN Special this month are some single, double and treble pole changeover relays. Contacts rated at 15 amps. Operating coil wound for 240V A.C. Good British Make. Ex-unused equip-ment. Size approx. 14' × 1'. Open construction Single pole 25p each 10 for £2:25 Treble pole 40p each 10 for £2:25

BALANCED ARMATURE 500 ohm, operates speaker or micro-phone, so useful in intercom or similar circuits, 33p each, £3 50 doz.



j as auto control and safety cut-out. Complete kit £3.95. Post and ins. 38p.



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COILS & TRANSFORMERS FOR CONSTRUCTORS

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Oscillator Coil) P50/1AC (Foi	· AF117)	
1st I.F. Transformer		P51/1 (Foi	r AF117)	
2nd I.F. Transformer.		P51/2 (Fo		
3rd I.F. Transformer	P50/3CC (For OC45)	P50/3V (Fo	r AF11 7)	З6р

Rod Aerial	RA2W	72p
	LFDT4/1	
	OPT1	
Printed Circuit		58p

I.F. TRANSFORMERS FOR "PRACTICAL WIRELESS" CIRCUITS

Components for several receivers are available, including the following for the "Clubman".

T41/1E	1st I.F. Transformer	39p
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T41/3T	3rd I.F. Transformer	57p
T41/3T	B.F.O. Coil	57p

Details of these and our other components are given in an illustrated folder which will be supplied on request with postage please.

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N916 17 p 21	N3711 12p N3715 £1-25 N3716 £1.30	40467A 40468A 40600	571p 85p 573p 80p	BD116 BD121 BD123	65р 824р	BSY52 321p BSY53 371p	NKT20329 471p	SN7432	048 049				
N929 221p 21 N930 271p 21	N3791 £2.06 N3819 35p N3823 971p	AC 107 AC126 AC127	80p 20p 25p	BD124 BD131 BD132	80p 75p 85p	BSY54 40p BSY56 90p BSY78 471p	NKT20339 871p NKT80111						
2N1091 221p 2 2N1131 25p 2 2N1132 25p 2 2N1132 25p 2 2N1302 171p 2	N3854 2710 N3854A 2710 N3855 2710 N3855A 800	AC128 AC154 AC176 AC187	20p 22ip 25p 62ip	BDY10 BDY11	£1-87± £1-62± £1-50 £1-75	BSY79 45p BSY82 521p BSY90 571p BSY95A 121p BSW43 421p	771p NKT80112 971p	Values: 6·4/6·4; 25/25; 2 80/16; 5	nge axial lead (μF/V): 0.64/6 6.4/25: 8/40; 1 32/10; 32/40; 3 30/25; 100/6.4;	4: 1/40; 1.6 0/16; 10/64 2/64; 40/16 125/10; 12	3/25; 2·5/16; 2 ; 12·5/25; 16/4 ; 50/6·4; 50/2 5/16; 200/6·4;	2·5/64; 4/10; 40; 20/16; 20 5; 50/40; 64 ; 200/10; 320	4/40; 5 /64; 25/ /10; 80/)/6·4.
N1304 22-p 2 N1305 22-p 2	N3856 80p N3856A 85p N3858 25p	ACY17 ACY18	873p 273p 25p	BD Y20 BD Y38	£1-12± 97±p	BSW70 271P C111 75p	NKT80211 92½p		SIL	ICON	RECTIFI	ERS	
N1306 25p 2 N1307 25p 2 N1308 80p 2	N3858A 30 p N3859 271 p N3859A 321 p	ACY21	25p 25p 25p	BDY61 BDY62	£1.25 £1.25 £1.00	C424 271p C425 55p C426 40p	921p NKT80213	PIV 1A 3A	50 100 8p 9p 15p		400 600 11p 12p 22±p	800 100 15p 20p 80p	
N1309 30p 2 N1507 174p 2 N1613 25p 2	N3860 300 N3866 £1.50 N3877 400	ACY22 ACY28 ACY40	20p 20p 20p	BF115 BF117 BF163	25p 471p 871p	C428 871p C744 30p D16P1 371p	921p NKT80214 921p	6A 10A	- 521	25n	80p 82±p 65p 77±p 77±p 90p	85p 861p 971 971p £1.5	
N1631 85p 2 N1632 80p 2 N1638 274p 2	N3877A 40p N3900 871p N3900A 40p	ACY41 ACY44 AD140	25p 40p 521p	BF167 BF173 BF177	18p 19p 80p	D16P2 40p D16P3 371p D16P4 40p	9219 NKT80216	15A 35A 1 amp a	5711 80p and 8 amp are 1	90p #	1.00 \$1.52	£1.50 £2	
N1639 271p 2 N1671B 21 00 2	N3901 974p N3903 85p N3904 85p	AD149	871p 621p 871p	BF178 BF179 BF180	80p 80p 85p	GET102 80p GET113 20p GET114 20p	OC22 50p		DIC	DES &	RECTIF	IERS	
N1889 821p 2 N1893 871p 2	N3905 871p N3906 871p	AD162 AF106	874p 424p	BF181 BF184 BF185	82±p 25p	GET118 20p GET119 20p GET120 524p	OC23 60p OC24 60p	IN34A IN914	7p AA	129 15p	BAX16 1 BAY18 1	71p OA5	/4 223 17p
N2148 5710 2	N4058 174p N4059 10p N4060 124p	AF116	25p 25p 25p	BF194 BF195	424p 174p 15p	GET873 12-1 GET880 301	OC26 271p OC28 621p	IN916 IN4007 IS44	20p AA	Z13 12 p Z15 12p Z17 10 p	BAY31 7 BAY38 2 BY100 1	5p OA9 5p OA47	10p 8p
N2193 40p 2 N2193A 421p 2	N4061 121p N4062 121p N4244 471p	AF118	25p 62jp 20p	BF196 BF197 BF198	421p 421p 421p	GET887 201 GET889 2211 GET890 2211	OC35 50p OC36 524p	18113 18120 18121	15p BA 12p BA	100 15p 102 25p 110 25p	BY103 23	20 OA70 71p OA73	10p
N2217 271p 2 N2218 28p 2	N4285 17 p N4286 17 p N4287 17 p	AF124 AF125	221p 20p 20p	BF200 BF224 BF225	521p 14p 19p	GET896 221 GET897 221 GET898 221	OC41 221p OC42 25p OC44 20p	18130 18131	8p BA 10p BA	114 15 p 115 7p	BY126 1 BY127 1 BY164 5	5p OA81 7p OA85	8r 10p
2N2220 25p 2 2N2221 25p 2	N4288 171p N4289 171p	AF127 AF139	171p 871p	BF237 BF238 BF244	23p 23p 23p	MJ400 £1.07 MJ420 £1.12 MJ421 £1.12	OC45 12½p OC46 15p	18132 18920 18922	7p BA 8p BA	142 17p 144 12p	BYX10 2 BYZ10 3	2p OA91 5p OA95	7p 7p
2N2270 471p 2 2N2297 80n 2	N4290 174p N4291 174p N4292 124p	AF179 AF180	421p 721p 521p	BFW61 BFX12	47≩p 22≩p	MJ430 £1.02 MJ440 951	OC71 12+p OC72 12+p	18923 18940	12p BA 5p BA BA		BYZ11 32 BYZ12 30 BYZ13 2	Op OA20	10p
2N2368 174p 2 2N2369 174p 2 2N2369A 174p 2	N4303 471p N5027 521p N5028 571p	AF239 AF279	423p 423p 473p	BFX13 BFX29 BFX30	221p 30p 30p	MJ480 9711 MJ481 £1-21 MJ490 £1-00	OC76 224p		TRIACS		BRID	GE RECTI	FIERS
2N2410 42 1p 2 2N2483 271 p 2 2N2484 821 p 2	N5029 47 p N5030 42 p N5172 12 p	AF280 AF211	623p 323p 25p	BFX42 BFX44 BFX68	87±p 87±p 67±p	MJ491 £1.37 MJ1800 £2.17 MJE340 62	OC81 20p OC81D 221p	SC35D SC36D	£1-121 SC51 £1-00 4043		A. PIV 1 100		50
2N2539 22ip 2 2N2540 22ip 2	N5174 524p N5175 524p	ASY27 ASY28	37±p 27±p 27±p	BFX84 BFX85 BFX86	25p 321p 25p	MJE520 601 MJE521 731 MPF102 4241	OC83 25p OC84 25p	SC40D SC41D SC45D	\$1.50 4048 \$1.20 4052 \$1.621 4043	6 95p 8 72ip 0 \$1.30	1.4140 2 50	57p 4 1 32p 6	00 50
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2N2711 25p 2 2N2712 25p 2	N5246 421p N5249 671p N5265 £3-25	ASY54 ASY86	821p 25p 821p	BFX89 BFX93. BFY10	32‡p	MPS3638 8211 NKT0013 4711	OC200 40p OC201 60p	THY	RISTORS (S	SCR) 300 400		ARD C280 CITORS	M/F
2N2713 274p 2 2N2714 30 p 2 2N2865 624 p 2	2N5266 £2.75 2N5267 £2.62 2N5305 37 ¹ 2p	ASZ21 BC107	£1.25 421p 10p	BFY11 BFY17 BFY18	424p 224p 324p	NKT124 4241 NKT125 2741 NKT126 2741	OC203 42±p OC204 42±p	1A 4A	25p 27ip 37ip 47ip 55p 57ip	40p 471p	0.01, 0.0	22, 0·033, 0· 10	4p
2N2904 80p 2 2N2904A 821p 2	2N5306 40p 2N5307 874p 2N5308 874n	BC108 BC109 BC113	10p 10p 15p	BFY19 BFY20 BFY21	321p £1.60 421p	NKT128 271 NKT135 271 NKT137 321	OC207 75p OCP71 421p	Also 12	0.6 amp. 200 P 2 amp. 100 PIV	9 —£1•12≩p IV 55p. 75p	0-47 0-68	2, 0.33	5p
2N2905A 40 p 2 2N2906 25 p 2	2N5309 62}p 2N5310 42}p	BC115 BC116A	15p	BFY24 BFY25	45p 25p 20p	NKT210 30 NKT211 80	ORP12 50p ORP61 50p		at £1.121p		$1\mu F$ $1.5\mu F$ $2.2\mu F$	··· ·· ·· ··	
2N2907 30 p 2 2N2923 15 p 2	2N5354 271p 2N5355 271p 2N5356 321p	BC121 BC122	20p 20p	BFY26 BFY29 BFY30	50p 50p	NKT213 30 NKT214 221	TIS34 624p TIS43 27p		0-15 Matrix	0-] Matrix	WIRE-W	OUND RESIS	
2N2924 15p 2 2N2925 15p 2 2N2926 2	2N5365 47 ‡p 2N5366 32 ‡p 2N5367 57 ‡p	BC126 BC140	20p 20p 871p	BFY41 BFY43 BFY50	50p 62±p 23p	NKT215 221 NKT216 371 NKT217 421	TI845 10p TI846 11p	21×3 21×5 37×3	n 21p in 21p	24p 24p	2.5 watt only).	5% (up to	270
Green 14p 2 Yellow 124p 2	2N5457 871 28005 75p 28020 £2.00	BC147 BC148	10p 10p 12p	BFY51 BFY52 BFY53	20p 23p 17ip	NKT219 30 NKT223 27 NKT224 25	TI848 12 4p T1849 124p	$3\frac{3}{5} \times 5$ 5 × 17			10 watt 10p	5% (up to 3	25kΩ (
2N3011 30 p 2 2N3014 32 ‡p 2	28102 50 p 28103 25 p	BC152 BC157	17±p 20p 11p	BFY56, BFY75 BFY76	173p A 571p 30p 421p	NKT225 224 NKT229 30 NKT237 35	TIS50 174p TIS51 124p	Vero Co Pin In	itter 45p sertion Tools (ix) at 55p.		POTE Carbon:		ERS
2N3054 46p 2 2N3055 62p 2	28501 82½p 28502 85p	BC159 BC160	12p 62 ¹ 2p 11p	BFY77 BFY90 BFW58	57≟p 67≩p	NKT238 25 NKT240 27 NKT241 27	0 T1853 224p 0 T1860 224p		"SCORPIO" C		Log. and	Lin., less swit Lin., with s and Pots (3W	ch, 16p witch,), 38n.
2N3134 80p 3 2N3135 25p 3	28503 271 3N83 40 3N128 70	BC168B BC168C	10p 11p	BFW59 BFW60	25p 25p	NKT242 20 NKT243 621	TIP29A 50p	11	ISCHARGE ING SYSTEM published in I		Twin Ga and Lin.,	anged Stereo	Pots,
2N3136 25p 2N3390 25p 2N3391 20p	3N140 771 3N141 721 3N142 55r	BC169C BC170	12p 12ip	BPX25 BPX29 BFY10	£1.80 £1.45	NKT244 171 NKT245 20 NKT261 20	n TIP31A 62≟p N TIP32A 75p	^{'71})	. Complete ki P. & P. 50	£10-00	0.1 Wat		RTICA
2N3391A 30p 2N3392 171p	3N143 6711 3N152 8711 R.C.A. 5211	BC171 BC172	15p 15p 221p	BRY39 BSX19 BSX20	37±p 17±p 17±p	NKT262 30 NKT264 20	£1 02 ¹ p TIP34A £2 05				0.2 Wat 0.3 Wat	t 6īp	OR RIZON
2N3394 15p 2N3402 221p	40050 551 40251 3211	BC182 BC183	10p 09p	BSX21 BSX26	07±p 45p	NKT274 20	TIP35A £2.90 TIP36A £3.68	+ watt	5%, 1p. 17 5%, 1p.	7, 1W & 2W E24 Series.	1	MISTORS	VA370
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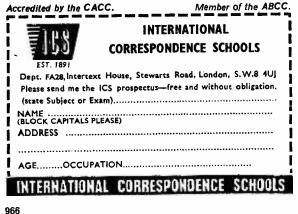
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50µA	50mA	TMK MODEL 117 F.E.T. ELECTRONIC VOLTMETTER Battery operated, 11 meg input, 26 nages. Large 4 [‡] in meg input, 26 nages. L	Observed to the angles of the angles of the angle of the
60-0-50µA 5275 20V D.C. 5280 100µA 5275 50V D.C. 5280 200µA 52845 150V D.C. 5280 200µA 52845 150V D.C. 5280 500µA 52845 150V D.C. 5280 500µA 52845 150V D.C. 5280 5000-500µA 5280 150V A.C. 52830 1mA 5280 500V A.C. 52830 1mA 5290 150V A.C. 52830 10mA 5290 500V A.C. 52830 50mA 5290 100V A.C. 52830 50mA 5290 100mA A.C. 52820 50mA 5290 100mA A.C. 52820 50mA 5290 100mA A.C. 52820 6 amp. 5290 100mA A.C. 52820 16 amp. 5290 500mA A.C. 52820 30 amp. 5290 100mA A.C. 52820 30 amp. 52950 100mpA.C. 528	amp	TE-40 HIGH SENSITIVITY A.C. VOLTMETER 10 mgc input 10 ranges: 01/003/1/3/1/3/10/30/100/ 300V, R.M.S. 4epte-1-2 Mo/s. Decients -40 to +80013 Decients -40 to +80013 Decients -40 to +80013 Decients -40 to +80013 Decients -40 to +80013 Supplied branch are womplete with leads and instructions. Carr. 25p. TE22 SINE SQUARE WAVE AUDIO GENERATORS Sine: 20eps to 200 kc/s. Output impedance 5,000 ohms, 200/280 V, A.C. operation.	Bandwidth 2 CPS-1 MHZ. Input inp. 2 meg 02 5 P.F. Illuminated scale. 230mm. Weight 8ib. 220/240 Va.C. Supplied book. 422.80. Carr. 500. FTC-401 TRANSISTOR TESTER Full capabilities for mea- suring A, B and ICO. NPN or PNP. Equally adaptable for checking diodes. Supplied com- plete with instructions, battery and leads. 80 974. P. & P. 15p. HONEYWELL DIGITAL VOLTMETER
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SEW EDUCATIONAL METERS Type ED.107. Size overall 100mm × borral 10	mA	Wield and Stands, Directly cultorated by the stands, Directly cultorated by the standard by the	AC and DC vice, buriels and values what recy: ± 0.2 , ± 1 digit. Besolution: Accu- recy: ± 0.2 , ± 1 digit. Besolution: Accu- recy: ± 0.2 , ± 1 digit. Besolution: ImV. Number of digits: 3 plus fourth overrange digit. Overrange: 100% Mg obm. Measthing cycle: 1 per second. Adjustment: Automatic serv- ing, full scale adjustment: adjustment: adjustment adjustment for the server adjustment adjustment

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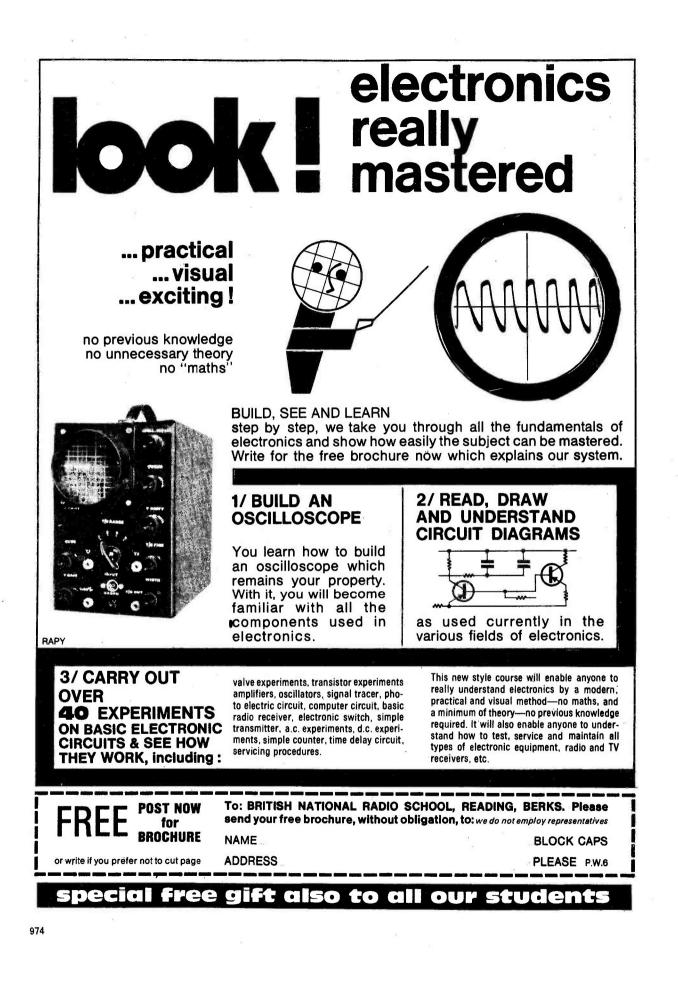
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VOL 47 NO 11

Issue 781

MARCH 1972

DX JUBILEE

A CCORDING to reliable eye (or ear?)-witnesses, such as our venerable columnist Henry and the antedeluvian researchers Colin Riches and Arthur Dow, founders of *Going Back* (official organ of the P.W. Darby and Joan Club), one of the major impacts at the dawn of broadcasting was not so much the material transmitted as the fascination of hearing something—anything—from a point far removed from the listener's ear.

RACTICAL

Although they would have been horrified at the thought, these ancient radio listeners were, in fact, the first DX'ers. It is, of course, a far cry from pulling in 2LO with an adroit twiddle of the catswhisker in 1922 to phasing in an exotic Pacific station with the crystal filter in 1972. Nevertheless the motivation and reactions are similar.

Since the pioneer London broadcasting station 2LO officially opened in November 1922, this year we can celebrate (or mourn, according to taste) 50 years of broadcasting. More apposite to P.W. readers, we can hang out the bunting for 50 years of DXing. In that time, of course, many changes have taken place, not only in equipment but in the art and style of DX listening.

In the early stages of the hobby, the main criterion was actual distance—first the local stations, then Europe, then North America (all on medium waves), followed by the development of the short wave bands which permitted reception of the USA during daylight hours and extended the listening ear to all parts of the world. But then, as useable frequencies became higher, the old aim of maximum distance took a back seat, for on v.h.f., and later on u.h.f., a DX catch could be judged in hundreds instead of thousands of miles. One of the latest activities is DX television.

The style of transmissions has changed dramatically over the years; the early short wave programmes were of the pure entertainment type and they could be picked up on relatively simple receivers on bands that were blissfully uncluttered; amateurs had a wonderful time operating on low power—and getting through. The 30's, however, saw a change of direction. The Spanish Civil War brought with it jamming for the first time, together with the first invasion of amateur territory by propaganda broadcasting. The process has continued to the present day with its multitude of high powered political broadcasters, many disregarding international agreements, and the further erosion of amateur bands and consequent congestion.

Despite all these changes (many of them obviously for the worst), the DX bug still exerts its fascination.

We hope that the wall chart contained in this issue will be helpful to some of the newer recruits to the ranks of long distance listeners.

W. N. STEVENS-Editor.

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APRIL ISSUE WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MARCH 3rd

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The BBC Stereo Service

The BBC is planning to expand its stereo service considerably during the next few years. The extension beyond the present Radio 3 service will take place in three phases.

(1.) The installation of stereo origination facilities for Radio 2 (with Radio 1) and Radio 4. This has called for a major re-equipment programme involving modifications to the continuity suites and central control equipment in London as well as a considerable increase throughout the United Kingdom in the number of tape machines, gramophone desks, studios and outside broadcast units equipped for stereo. This phase is already in progress, and it is expected that it will be possible to originate a major proportion of stereo programmes on Radio 2 by the end of 1972, and also to make possible the transmission of some stereo programmes on Radio 4. Further increases in stereo capability will continue during the succeeding years.

(2.) The extension of Radio 2 and Radio 4 stereo to those transmitters already radiating Radio 3 in stereo. For this a new system of s.h.f. radio links is planned, using pulse code modulation (PCM) (see below). It is expected that the three-network service, which involves the construction of several new radio link sites on the main route, will be available in the London area and the Midlands by the end of 1972 and in the North of England during 1973. Rowridge, serving central southern England, will be included in this phase and a full stereo service from Belmont, serving Lincolnshire, will follow the extension to the North of England.

(3.) The extension of the three network stereo service northwards to Central Scotland and westwards to the Bristol Channel area. The Post Office Corporation and the BBC are working towards this phase which it is expected will start in 1974. The transmitters expected to be included are Kirk o'Shotts (Lanarkshire), Pontop Pike (Durham), Sandale (Cumberland), and Wenvoe (Glamorgan). It is hoped also to include North Hessary Tor (Devonshire) in this phase, as well as certain of the relay stations associated with the main transmitters mentioned.

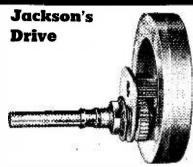
The PCM system to be used on the s.h.f. radio links has been developed by the BBC. It will carry 10 audio circuits. Each stereo programme will use two circuits, for the A and B channels, and the stereo coding will be carried out at each main transmitting station. The PCM system will provide improved quality in respect of both audio bandwidth and signal to noise ratio, from which mono as well as stereo listeners will benefit. It thus forms part of the BBC's plan to improve still further the quality of its v.h.f. transmissions throughout the country.

Golden Silence



976

Picture shows Gloria Connell. actress daughter of the chairman of the Noise Abatement Society enjoying peace and quiet against a background of noise which would be intolerable without the Ear Defenders which reduce the noise of the road drills to a mere whisper. The Survey Meter's red lamp lights up when noise reaches danger levels. Ideal for "pop" fans who can't stand classical music and "classics" fans who can't stand pop music, the meter costs £10 and the Ear Defenders cost £5 from local stores or carriage paid from Noise Abatement Society, 6 Old Bond Street, London W.1.



The Accelerator Spinwheel Drive is a cord drive unit intended for modern radio receivers with extra-long scales. It incorporates a 2^{1} -inch-diameter (57mm) zincalloy flywheel driven through nylon-to-brass step-up gears at more than twice the speed of the drive-shaft. The complete unit weighs only 6oz (170g) but provides an inertial effect equivalent to a much larger flywheel, permitting rapid traverse of the scale. Jackson Brothers (London) Ltd., Croydon CR9 4DG, England.

Adcola Soldering Station

To complement the Invader range of soldering irons, Adcola Products Ltd has introduced the "Invader Soldering Station." It consists of a cast aluminium base, finished in hammered silver grey, containing an integral wiping sponge to facilitate the removal of solder from the tip of an instrument.



NEWS... NEWS... NEWS...

EMI Speaker Kits



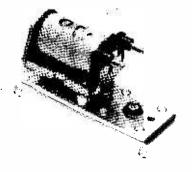
EMI has entered the loudspeaker enclosure market with a range of high quality enclosures in kit form. Available in polished wood veneers, the enclosures have been introduced by EMI Sound Pro-ducts Limited, of Hayes, Middlesex, for use with its range of matched loudspeaker systems.

The enclosures are priced from $\pounds 5 \cdot 80$, for a 12in. x 6in. x 8in. bookshelf model, to £29.50 for a large floor-standing enclosure measuring 33in. x 20in. x 15in. They have been designed to incorporate each of the eight different EMI loudspeaker systems which cover the 6 to 35 watts r.m.s. output range.

Coax Relay

This is the Series 951 Co-axial Relay from Magnetic Devices for aerial switching at frequencies in the order of 450 megacycles.

For further information please contact Magnetic Devices Limited, Newmarket, Suffolk. Telephone Newmarket 3451.



BBC Scholarship

Mr I. G. Phillipps graduated with an upper second class honours degree in the Electrical Sciences Tripos at the University of Cambridge in 1971, and has been awarded a three-year BBC Research Scholarship to undertake research in the Department of Engineering at the University of Cambridge, under the supervision of Professor P. S. Brandon, MA. The subject of Mr Phillipps' research will be "ways of reducing the channel capacity required by a television signal or improving the quality of a television image within a given channel capacity, by the use of digital electronic techniques."

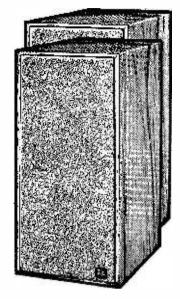
Radio Amateur Invalid & Bedfast Club

The address to which all correspondence concerning the Radio Amateur Invalid & Bedfast Club should now be sent is: Mrs. Frances Woolley, G3LWY, Woodsclose, Penselwood, Wincanton, Somerset.

Bedfast Club membership is almost at the 400 mark and covers 13 countries. Any handicapped licensed amateur or short-wave listener, wherever he or she may live, who does not already belong to the Club is invited to apply to the Hon. Secretary at the address above for full details of membership, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope.

Readers will be interested to know that Mr. Cecil Lewis, of Bude, received three letters telling him of the R.A.I.B.C. following his appeal for help which we printed in *Practical Wireless* last year.

Criterion Mk. X



We recently had the opportunity to try the Lasky's Criterion Mk X speakers. They are bookshelf types employing the sealed infinite baffle enclosure principle and they are well worthy of consideration by the budget-conscious Hi-Fi enthusiast. An 8in. woofer, 5in, mid-range and 2¹2in, tweeter are used and the cabinets are oiled walnut with black woven speaker grilles. Frequency response is 40Hz-20kHz and maximum power handling capacity is 20W. The impedance is 8Ω . A useful feature of these speakers is that two types of speaker lead connection are supplied-phono or screw terminals. Cabinet size is $18^{3}_{4} \times 9^{7}_{8} \times 9^{7}_{8}$ in. and the very reasonable price is £25 the pair. Postage is 50p and the speakers are available singly for £13.50. Lasky's Radio Limited, 3.15 Cavell Street, Tower Hamlets, London, E.1. Tel. 01-790-4821.

The Practical Wireless CQ! Column

Items in the CQ! Column are carried free of charge as a service to readers. We only ask that those making use of the service answer all correspondence resulting and reimburse postage and all reasonable expenses. We cannot guarantee inclusion and requests for inclusion will not be acknowledged and will be dealt with in strict rotation. It would also help if readers could write out their "CQ!" in the style used in P.W. as this would help to speed things up.

Material for inclusion should be sent to Practical Wireless Editorial, Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, EC4A 4AD.

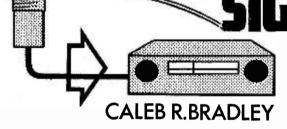
THE simple amplifier described here can give a useful improvement in MW and LW reception on any car radio, although it does not remove the need for proper attention to aerial mounting and interference suppression. It has the feature that it is mounted right at the base of the car aerial to overcome interference pickup and signal loss in the aerial cable. Total cost is something less than 50p!

When the car is in motion, the car radio is by necessity close to a powerful generator of r.f. interference viz: the engine ignition circuit, and with a signal strength that can vary enormously as the car passes obstructions such as buildings, tunnels, etc. Most car radios have excellent sensitivity and a.g.c. range to give reasonably constant audio output in spite of the latter condition, so that reception is limited mainly by the ignition interference picked up by the aerial and its cable. This type of interference is immediately recognisable as a continuous crackle whose pitch changes with engine speed. Other circuits in h.t. cable. Add-on suppressor resistors, typically $50k\Omega$, are sold for older cars or addition to others, and can be screwed into the middle of the h.t. lead from coil to distributor (e.g. Belling-Lee Sparkmaster L.1274/S). In conjunction with stray capacitance, such resistors form a top-cut filter which bypasses the r.f. component of the fast-rising spark voltage but has negligible effect on the strength of the spark.

The metalwork of the engine compartment helps screen ignition interference from the aerial, but poor bonding between the body, the bonnet and the engine block can reduce its effectiveness. The engine compartments of fibreglass bodied cars have to be lined with metal foil to obtain this screening. For ultimate interference suppression it is possible to replace all the h.t. wiring with coaxial cable. Use solid-dielectric TV co-ax as low-loss cellular dielectric type will not withstand the ignition voltage (perhaps 30kV peak), and earth all the screens to the coil mounting bracket. Such measures though are hardly necessary for domestic reception.

Another type of interference is a whine which also changes with engine speed and is caused by the generator. This is cured by connecting a standard car suppressor capacitor (still called *condenser* in the motor trade) between chassis and the brush (larger) terminal. Switches, both manual and automatic such as the brake pressure switch, and the motors of the wipers and heater can similarly be silenced by capacitors across their terminals. Car suppressor capacitors are usually about 0.5μ F and are built much more ruggedly than corresponding electronics components.

Other circuits, such as the lights, should not cause



the car can also contribute interference and in the author's experience capacitor-discharge transistor ignition systems can be especially troublesome.

INTERFERENCE REDUCTION

The car aerial should be mounted as far from the engine as possible. With front-engined vehicles this means on a rear wing, or at least on the roof. If the existing aerial cable needs to be extended, a 10ft. coaxial cable already fitted with appropriate plug and socket can be purchased (Norman type SL11).

The cable screen must make a good electrical connection to the car body at the aerial end. Paint must be scraped off to permit this and the underside of the aerial mounting should be sealed against road filth as rust can ruin the connection.

All modern cars are fitted by law with ignition suppression in the form of resistance in the high voltage paths, possibly in the form of spark plug connectors incorporating resistors, or special resistive interference unless there is an intermittent connection somewhere. Indicator flashers normally contain their own suppressor capacitors.

AL BOOS

HEAD AMPLIFIER

The circuit of the unit is shown in Fig. 1 (negative earth cars) and Fig. 2 (positive earth cars). The difference lies only in the way the h.t. supply is derived, and the voltage readings with respect to chassis are different of course.

Two silicon planar transistors are used with d.c. feedback to stabilise the circuit against wide changes of temperature and supply voltage. Commonemitter stage Tr1 operates at low collector current (100 μ A) and provides the voltage gain of the circuit. Tuned circuits and chokes could have been used to give more amplification and less noise but in practice a small amount of untuned amplification is guite adequate and avoids overloading the aerial circuit of the car radio. Emitter resistor R2 gives Tr1 a high input impedance to minimise loading of the aerial. The amplified signal across R1 is direct-coupled to emitter follower Tr2 which provides no voltage amplification but acts as an impedance converter, giving a low impedance output to the aerial cable. Bias for Tr1 base is taken from the divider R4/R5 in Tr2 emitter to give negative feedback; R3 has a high value to preserve the high input impedance.

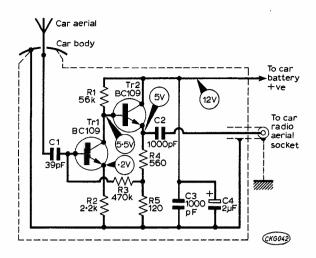
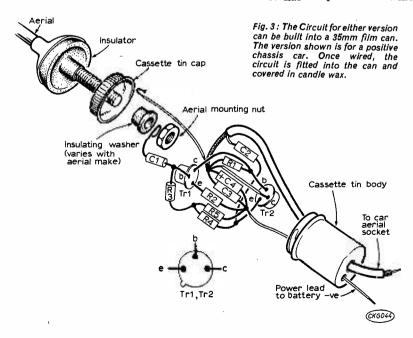


Fig. 1: Circuit suitable for negative chassis cars. All resistors are $\frac{1}{8}W$, 5% and the capacitors should be at least 20V working.

The output isolating capacitor C2 is not essential since the radio will probably have an aerial isolating capacitor, but it does protect Tr2 against shorts in the cable or plug. It may seem curious that the h.t. supply is decoupled by both a large value electrolytic capacitor C4 and a small value ceramic C3. This is because the electrolytic may not be as effective at r.f. due to its own stray inductance; C3 ensures effective decoupling at r.f.

CONSTRUCTION

While conventional wiring on, say, a piece of Veroboard can be employed, the method used by the author is simplicity itself. The components are simply wired together and encapsulated in candle wax inside a 35mm film cassette tin which serves as a screen. The arrangement is shown in Fig. 3. If you have a choice of cans use an Ilford tin as it has



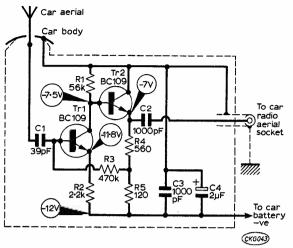


Fig. 2: The modified circuit designed for use with cars having a positive chassis.

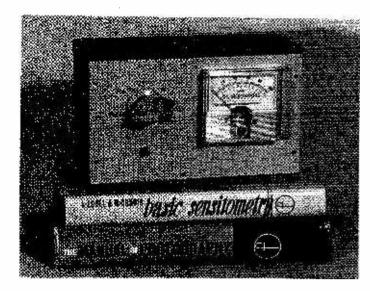
slightly more room than the Kodak one. The tin cap is held under the aerial mounting nut (with insulating washer between) so it makes good contact with the car chassis. The body of the tin is then screwed onto the cap from underneath. The aerial cable and power wire leave through holes in the base of the tin. The input end of Cl is anchored under the aerial nut with sufficient lead to allow the tin to be screwed through about ${}^{3}_{4}$ turn, all that is required. The chassis connection to the circuit is by a short length of wire that can conveniently be trapped between the body and the cap threads. Note that if this connection is not made the circuit. will still amplify, due to the chassis return via the aerial cable screen, but interference will be at a high level.

There is no need to switch the amplifier with the radio since the drain on the battery is negligible; the power lead can therefore be connected to the same point from which the radio gets its supply, often the

ignition or light switch. Plug the aerial cable into the radio and unscrew fully the aerial trimmer if the radio has one. Since there is now plenty of signal, this can be done to minimise the loading on the first tuned circuit to improve selectivity.

PERFORMANCE

The design of the amplifier was prompted by the author's difficulty in receiving news bulletins while driving through London, where tall steel-framed buildings prove effective Faraday screens. and in receiving British broadcasts on the continent. While the amplifier cannot cure completely non-existent signals or interference from other vehicles, the improvement is remarkable; it is now just possible to hear uninterrupted Radio 1 while driving under the Holborn Viaduct outside the PW offices (should one ever feel this to be necessary!).

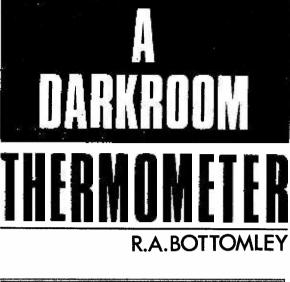


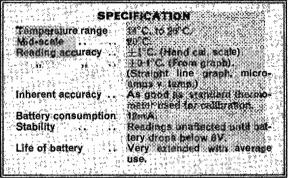
HE conventional mercury or spirit filled thermometer is a thoroughly reliable instrument but, especially from the photographic worker's point of view, it is less than ideal on two counts. In the first instance the scale can be difficult to read in daylight let alone in the subdued light of the darkroom. Again, even those which incorporate a magnifying lens have to be viewed from a fairly critical angle and this can be exasperating. Secondly, the slow response time of the conventional thermometer can be an inconvenience. It was with these two points in mind that it was decided to build a thermometer incorporating a thermistor. The thermistor has an almost immediate response time and by use of the appropriate circuitry its measurement of temperature can be presented on the scale of a panel meter which is very much more easily read.

Principle of operation

The thermistor is a resistor with a very pronounced negative temperature co-efficient. In other words its resistance decreases with increasing temperature. By measuring the value of its resistance, one can arrive at the temperature of the medium in which

the thermistor is immersed. One might, as with an ordinary resistor, apply a known voltage and measure the resultant current which flows ... the principle of the simple ohmmeter. A more precise way to measure resistance, however, is to incorporate the unknown in one arm of a Wheatstone bridge and this is the principle which has been adopted in the instrument to be described. By a suitable choice of component values an expanded scale has been achieved and this scale, as far as can be determined, is linear. The scale can be read to an accuracy of $\pm 0.1^{\circ}$ C and, with 20°C at mid scale and plus and minus 6°C spread over the rest of the scale, it should meet most of the darkroom workers' needs.





Circuit description

A 9V battery (type PP6) powers the instrument. This is preferable to a mains unit since the instrument is going to be handled in proximity to a water supply. This voltage is reduced by way of two zener diodes, ZD1, ZD2, to approximately $3 \cdot 3V$. There are two reasons for this. By adopting a relatively low voltage to energise the bridge, self-heating effects

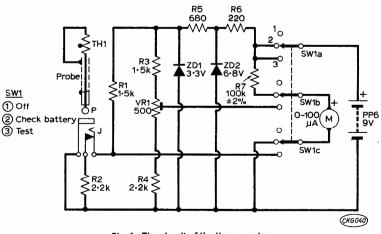
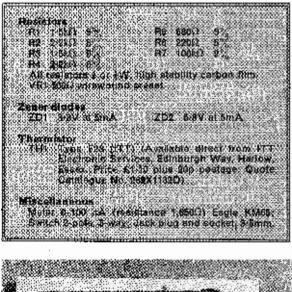
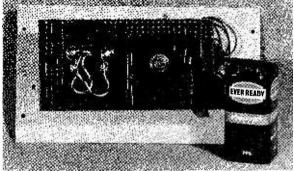


Fig. 1 : The circuit of the thermometer.

of the thermistor are minimised. Additionally, the cascaded zener diodes stabilise the bridge voltage effectively so that there is no variation of the instrument's indications over the useful life of the battery. The bridge itself is formed by the components TH1, R1, R3, R4 and VR1, and it is in balance at approximately 14°C as indicated by zero deflection of the meter at this temperature. As the temperature rises, so the resistance of the thermistor falls and the pointer of the meter moves up scale accordingly. At this point it might be as well to describe the function of R2. It is only brought into circuit when the probe is disconnected. Were it not for its presence, an excessive current would pass through the meter under this condition. However, it also serves the dual purpose of reference standard whose resistance approximately equals the resistance of the thermistor at 20°C. If all is well, the pointer of the meter will always take up the same position on the scale when the probe is disconnected. A note can be kept of this reading or a "calibration" mark can be inscribed on the scale. The switch SW1 has three positions. In position "1" the instrument is off. In position "2" the meter, in conjunction with R7, is converted to a voltmeter so that one can have an indication of the state of the battery. In position "3" the meter is connected across the detector points of the bridge for temperature measurement.

★ components list

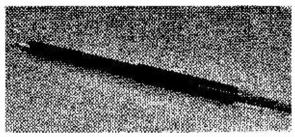




An internal view showing the Veroboard mounted on the meter terminals.

Construction

The circuit is so simple that there is no need to elaborate upon its construction. There is absolutely nothing critical about its layout and tag strip, tag board or Veroboard (as in the prototype) can be employed. If a Veroboard layout is adopted there should scarcely be any need to stress that the copper strip should be cleared away around the meter terminals. All the components, with the exception of the switch and the jack, are mounted on the Veroboard panel which is supported by the meter terminals. The meter, switch and jack are mounted on a small aluminium panel and this panel is mounted in a small plywood box covered with leatherette. The thermistor itself is mounted into



The thermistor can be mounted into a test probe or a ballpoint pen case.

case of the prototype, this housing took the form of a redundant test-meter probe, turned to a smaller diameter at one end. The case of a spent ballpoint pen suggests itself as another suitable container and in this instance the thermistor tip would be protected, when not in use, by the cap of the pen.

There is nothing difficult about calibration but it should be borne in mind that the final accuracy of the instrument depends both on the care with which this is done and upon the accuracy of the thermometer which is used as standard. It is also worth noting that hot and cold water, like most dissimilar liquids, do not mix immediately. It is for this reason that it is recommended that a fairly large basin be used when calibrating and that the water be stirred thorougly before making a reading. First the water bath should be adjusted to 20°C exactly and, when this is stabilised, VR1 should be adjusted so that the meter indicates exactly 50µA or mid scale. Once again adjust the temperature of the water bath, this time to 15°C and when this is stable note the reading on the meter. Increase the temperature of the water bath to 25°C and, once again, note the reading. When plotted on a graph these three points will be found to lie on a straight line and the intermediate points on the scale can be determined from this graph. In the case of the prototype an increase of 1°C was represented by an increase of $8\mu A$, which is four divisions on the meter scale. Thus it can be seen that it is not difficult to read to 0.1° C.

One final note. If the water is not thoroughly mixed during the calibration procedure, the pointer of the meter will be seen to oscillate. This is because the thermistor is so sensitive and has such a fast response time that it indicates the variation in temperature of the water bath due to convection currents.

The instrument is so sensitive that it can even determine the slight temperature gradient between the bottom and top of a 35mm developing tank.



THE extension of the BBC local radio network to 20 stations has made available an additional service to about 74% of the population of England. Inevitably, in addition to many areas with no official coverage from any of the locals, there are other areas with signals available from a number of transmitters. The promised new IBA network of 60 commercial stations will add to the choice of programmes in many areas.

The BBC local radio stations are, at present, on v.h.f. mainly in the band $94 \cdot 6$ to $97 \cdot 0$ MHz. The main BBC networks, Radios 2, 3 and 4, transmit almost exclusively between $88 \cdot 1$ and $94 \cdot 5$ MHz.

The powers used for the local radio transmitters range from 9W for the Rotherham relay to 16.5kW for Radio London. The complete list of stations is given in Table 1. All except Blackburn, Derby and Manchester, use horizontal polarisation. These three use slant polarisation. Very little loss of quality will be observed, except in the weakest signal strength areas, if horizontal aerials are used to receive slant polarisation.

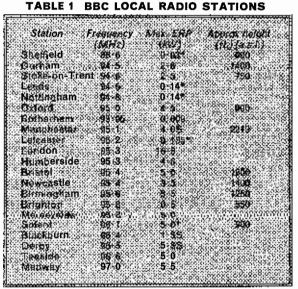
COVERAGE

The coverage of a v.h.f. station in Band 2 is controlled by a number of factors. Like the other v.h.f. bands its signals behave rather like light waves and are obstructed by objects such as hills where the signal strength on the side away from the transmitter is much reduced. However, unlike Band 3 and u.h.f. which are used for televison, a significant amount of signal is diffracted over a hill or the horizon. This then gives considerably greater coverage than might be expected from simple predictions.

One of the most important factors in determining signal strength at any point is the distance from the transmitter, since the field strength is inversely proportional to the square of the distance. Transmitter power, however, has less effect than might be expected, as the signal is proportional to the square root of the power. The height of both aerials is also of prime importance since these will determine whether or not the receiver is within the radio horizon. Signal strength diminishes quite rapidly beyond it because only diffracted waves bend over it. To a close approximation the distance of the horizon in miles is given by 1.3 times the square root of the height in feet. To approximate still further, the sum of the distances for the receiving and transmitting aerials gives the radio line of sight between them, assuming there are no major obstacles in the wav.

To determine whether worthwhile results may be obtained from any given station, the following actions are necessary. First, the approximate receiving and transmitting aerial heights should be found. Secondly, using an Ordnance Survey map, measure their distance apart and determine whether any large hills get in the way. Thirdly, determine the transmitter power. In practice, a low power station, under half a kilowatt will not be effective for more than 25-30 miles, except under very favourable conditions. Medium power, up to 10-20 kW, will often give reasonable results up to 40-50 miles. A high power station may often be receivable regularly at distances of up to 100 miles.

As a general rule, for long distance reception, the higher the receiving aerial above sea level, the greater the chance of good reception. The author lives in North London at about 350ft. above sea level and regularly has reliable reception from both Rowridge and Tacolneston at about 80-90 miles. Of the "local" stations, both London and Medway, which



All transmitters except those marked * have directional aerials. Stations marked S have slant polarisation.

are transmitted from Wrotham, are received well. (It should be noted that quoted powers are usually the maximum, but that the power radiated may be very low in some directions to avoid interference with other stations or to reduce wastage where coverage is not required.) For this reason, Medway is relatively weak, despite being within line of sight, because its power in a NW direction is very low, while London is beamed strongly in that direction.

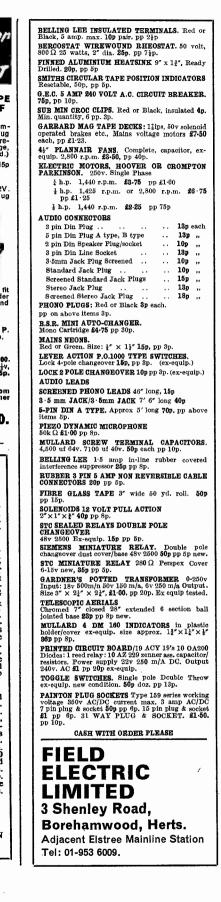
Consistent signals are also obtained from Solent at about 85 miles, while Oxford with the same power and half the distance, is very weak. This is because nearby hills obstruct the latter but the former is quite clear for nearly 40 miles.

AERIALS

Most BBC local radio stations radiate horizontally polarised signals. This means that a single dipole







has some directional properties and thus does not receive equally well from all directions. The maximum signal strength is obtained with the aerial at right angles to a line joining the transmitter and the receiver. An improvement in directivity and gain can be obtained by the addition of a reflector and, perhaps, one or more directors.

Figure 1 shows the dimensions of a simple Band 2 aerial. No attempt has been made to allow for mismatch at the dipole caused by the addition of two directors and a reflector. If need be, the dipole can be folded when the input impedance will then afford a reasonable match to 72Ω coaxial feeder. If the object of the exercise is to obtain as many stations as possible, then, while the additional gain is very useful, the aerial will need re-alignment towards each one. A rotary system would then be worthwhile, but a simple expedient is to use two simple dipoles at right angles with two feeder cables and to switch over to the more effective one when tuning in a station.

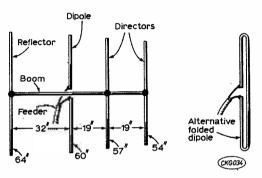


Fig. 1 : A four element Yagi beam. If the dipole is folded it will provide a better match to 70 Ω feeder. If constructed of metal tubing the centres of the directors and reflector may be clamped directly to the boom.

In practice, if only one aerial is possible, whether indoors or outside, it should be mounted as high as possible. Its direction should be chosen so that it gives the maximum possible pickup of the weakest of the available stations consistent with minimum loss on any of the others. The author uses two separate aerials, a four element for Solent, which still gives acceptable results on Medway and London, and a single dipole for Oxford. The latter is insufficient to reduce the interference from the adjacent Radio London. This raises the other critical point in reception of v.h.f. stations; receiver properties.

RECEIVERS

Most commercial v.l.f. receivers can resolve clearly two adjacent stations 0.5MHz apart, but, in some cases, the spread of a local may be so great that it can cover almost a whole MHz of the spectrum, rendering adjacent stations very difficult to find and resolve. On one portable the author could just separate Oxford on 95MHz from London on 95.3MHz and listen to the former, and yet the same set produced some traces of London on Solent on 96.1MHz. Similarly, other sets spread Wrotham Radio 4 on 93.5MHz from just over 93 to 94MHz. BBC 4 Oxford on 93.9MHz cannot be separated from Wrotham on any of the four sets the author has tried. This spread rather limits the usefulness of some of the weaker stations.

Reception is also made worse by "spurious signals" which sometimes appear at places on the dial where there is no true signal, although this is more a function of the quality of the receiver. Quite often portables give better results using their own aerial, carefully positioned for maximum signal than when using a high outside aerial. This is because spurious signals appear to be produced in many sets much more strongly when an external aerial is used.

In conclusion, there will be many areas where satisfactory results will be obtained from two or more "local" radio stations. Unless they are very strong, a good aerial system will probably be required to give the best results. It will, however, happen that in some cases spread within the set may spoil the reception of weaker signals close to a local.



RENOVATING THE RENTALS

A large number of ex-rental sets are now appearing on the second-hand market and with judicious renovation can be made to give useful service for some time —particularly for the booming market in second sets. Many of these sets exhibit common stock faults and in this new series we shall be passing on tips and advice to help get—and keep—these sets going.

LINE TIMEBASES OF THE FUTURE

One of the developments that is likely to be with us before long is the slimline colour set, i.e. one fitted with a 110° shadowmask tube. The main technical difficulty concerns the line scanning and this month we shall be examining an interesting development—a thyristor line output stage—that has been evolved for this application.

COLOUR RECEIVER INSIGHT

A great deal of uncommon circuitry is to be found in colour chassis—the sort of thing you've not come across before and can spend hours puzzling over. So we've decided to take the lid off, so to speak, and explain in detail just what those apparent circuit mazes do. Starting with the ITT-KB CVC5 chassis.

SERVICING TELEVISION RECEIVERS

The next chassis to be covered in this popular feature is the Bush TV103/TV105 series.

PLUS ALL THE REGULAR FEATURES

Advance News: Starting in the April issue, the TELEVISION Colour Receiver for the Constructor.

ON SALE FEBRUARY 21

TAKE 20

PART of the fun of electronics is in being able to 'amaze and mystify' members of the family and friends with little tricks. Those unfamiliar with the mysteries of electronics invariably assume that anyone who has tackled even the simplest crystal set is a true genius and, even when they see how few parts are employed, refuse to believe that 'that's all there is to it'. When they can't see the components that make an item tick they are even more impressed —let us not shatter their illusions, let us allow the uninitiated to marvel at our unquestionable brilliance!

Our project this month is purely for fun; to my knowledge it has no practical use whatsoever but it should amuse and it does fall within our budget of $\pounds 1$.

Using the constructional layout shown none of the component leads need be cut short and this will allow the components to be employed later for some more practical purpose.

The title of magic candle is self explanatory: the wick and flame are replaced by a small light bulb; when a lighted match or cigarette lighter is moved near it the bulb lights up and remains alight until "snuffed" by turning it off.

Apart from the battery, only four components are used: a light dependent resistor (LDR), a thyristor (SCR), a potentiometer (VR1) and the bulb itself. At normal light levels the resistance of the LDR will be several hundred ohms (though this varies enormously with the specimen and the actual light level) and with VR1 at maximum setting there will not be sufficient current flowing in the gate circuit to trigger the SCR. However, if VR1 is reduced in value and the light level on the LDR increases there will be an increase in current, the SCR will turn on and apply the battery volts across the bulb. Because of the action of an SCR, even when the triggering current falls away completely, current will still be passed in the anode-cathode circuit.

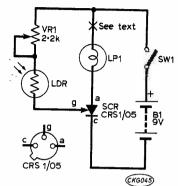
VR1 acts as the sensitivity control; when it is set to minimum resistance and with a sensitive LDR, even quite low light levels will trigger the circuit. At maximum resistance the bulb will probably not light at all.

Ideally one would use both a battery and a bulb of the same voltage but SCRs don't seem to work well at voltages much below 9V and 9V bulbs with low current consumption are not widely available. If one can be obtained (note that the current should be no higher than 60mA) the circuit is exactly as shown. However 6V, 40mA bulbs are available and cheap but to avoid blowing it a 68 Ω resistor should be wired in series with the bulb at the point marked both in the circuit and the constructional layout.

The circuit is best built to look something like a wax candle. A cardboard tube, such as aluminium foil is supplied on, is suitable. The battery sits on the bottom to give stability with VR1 just above this. For ease of wiring it is best to wire up VR1 first with three long leads, two to come out of the top and one that goes down to the battery and then to fit it into a hole cut out of the side.



Fig. 1 : Circuit of the 'Magic Candle'.



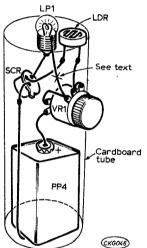


Fig. 2: The components can all be mounted inside a cardboard tube.

★ components list

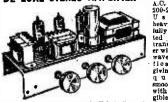
VR1 $2 \cdot 2k\Omega$ lin. pot with switch LDR Light dependent resistor SCR CRS1/05 Thyristor, 50V, 1A LP1 6V, 40mA bulb, see text	 	 	24p 43p 23p 5p
Prices are those recently adve <i>Wireless</i> and may have changed made for minimum order costs of packing; these points should be before ordering.	.No : orfor	allowa postag	nce is le and

A stout card disc, cut to go over the top, can then be fitted with the bulb and the LDR which should be lightly glued under a small hole about ${}^{1}_{4}$ in. in diameter. This should be as near to the bulb as possible. The SCR can be either left floating as shown or it can be glued to the top cardboard disc. A long wire should be fitted to the cathode which is fed down the tube to the battery negative terminal. Once working the tube and top may be painted white to give the appearance of a candle.



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HANDBOOK OF TRANSISTOR EQUIVALENTS AND SUBSTITUTES Published by Babani Press

78 pages, 7 × 4in. Price: 40p.

NE hardly needs to review a book of this type the title itself (and the modest price) is enough to make the mouth water. Such a book has long been needed and congratulations to the publishers for introducing it.

Personally I have never met anyone who has known more than a handful of the transistor types available and as far as substitutes are concerned no one has worked out the perfect way of presenting these. This handbook has, however, made a brave attempt (and largely successful one) to give equivalents of transistors in a thoroughly practical way. Equivalents, by the way, only refers to parameters and ignores encapsulation, a sensible thing to do as it opens the field considerably.

About 3,000 types have their equivalents given and in most cases several alternatives are shown; take for instance the OC71, an old fashioned but very well known transistor, here 15 equivalents are shown and this is not untypical.

One of the best points (and if all the other virtues were missing this only would make the book a good buy) is the inclusion of a mass of Japanese types. There must be hundreds of thousands of small transistor radios imported from the Far East which have been written off because a dud transistor is unidentifiable. I have never come across a better list of these types.

Altogether an excellent handbook and, for those who need to find equivalents, indispensable. H.W.M.

PUBLIC ADDRESS HANDBOOK By Vivian Capel Published by Fountain Press, 46 Chancery Lane, London. WC2. 208 pages, 8 × 5in. Price : £3.00.

Vivian! This contribution to the literature of audio is like a light in darkness. With the growing world of discos, clubs and semi-pro 'do's' at the local Church Hall, some guidance is necessary for the well-meaning PA operator. Until now, his only recourse was to very specialist works that told him a lot about the acoustics of the City Hall in Walamazoo but little about hooking up an ailing 10W amplifier to the vicar's home-made loudspeakers.

Public Address Handbook is very soundly based on the author's practical experience. Anyone who has attempted PA will know that the most unexpected problems can crop up. Mr. Capel has worked in small halls and large, on private jamborees and public demonstrations and passes on to us the benefit of his know-how.

There is little theoretical depth. The author argues that you would not be reading the handbook if you Books reviewed on this page are normally obtainable through any retail bookshop. In this instance, the information printed in **heavy** type should be quoted.

had not at least a glimmering of the background and the acumen to seek out more in the appropriate places. But he takes full cognisance of our probable ignorance where public address is concerned and guides us through the mysteries of microphones and mixers, amplifiers and loudspeakers—always from a practical point of view.

The author is a practising musician and this becomes apparent when one reads his Chapter 10, 'Live Music.' His advice is firsthand and authentic. Practical systems are described in another chapter; nine working hookups based on requirements that vary between the small hall and the football stadium, taking in a factory canteen on the way.

Still more practical, the final two chapters deal with fault-finding and setting-up. I was tickled pink by Mr. Capel's advice on page 80: 'Never panic, even though the programme may be held up while you try to rectify matters!' There speaks the voice of experience as it does, indeed, throughout this' excellent and rare book on a little-known and infrequently explored subject. For amateur and professional both, this public address handbook is to be recommended. **H.W.H.**

GUIDE TO PRINTED CIRCUITS By Gordon J. King

Published by Fountain Press

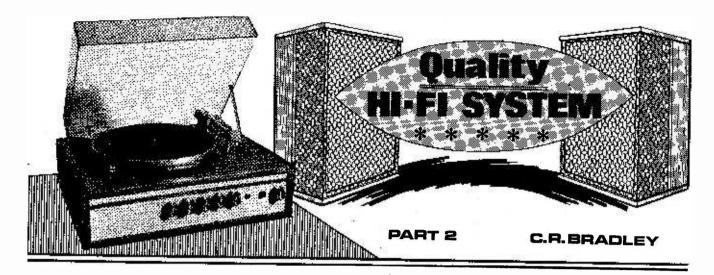
148 pages, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ imes 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Price: £2.50

A^N excellent and timely book, written, as the author says, "with the enthusiastic amateur, experimenter and the radio service apprentice and technician in mind."

The six chapters begin with the reasons for the introduction of the printed circuit board and the early problems involved and continues with the design methods and manufacture of boards in the electronic industry. For the reviewer the chapter on "rolling one's own" printed circuit boards was the most interesting with its detailed advice and guidance. Interest was maintained at a high level in the following chapter which covers the alternative systems to the pcb, such as Veroboard, Cir-Kit and S-DeC. Many readers will find the information on converting a circuit diagram into a finished circuit board of the greatest use.

A book such as this would not be complete without detailed information on the methods of servicing pcb's. The author, who has accumulated many years of servicing expertise, has been able to incorporate some of that experience into Chapter Five. Other useful guidance covers the field of soldering irons and guns, solders and soldering aids and the few other accessories which will enable the amateur to turn out a professional pcb.

The book is well written with many photographs and line drawings. $\pounds 2 \cdot 50$ is little enough to pay for such a mine of information. A.E.D.



Continued from the February issue

The circuit of the plinth is shown in Fig. 6. This comprises the power supply, the left and right power amplifier modules and the left and right preamplifiers. The preamplifiers are separately constructed on pieces of Veroboard which plug into two 24-way edge connectors on the back of the control panel. In return for their small extra cost, the use of edge connectors has some important advantages.

First, construction is simplified since construction of each preamplifier and the fairly complicated wiring around the controls can be separately completed and checked, with improved accessibility in both cases. Secondly, either preamplifier board can be removed in seconds for fault finding; it is very helpful when tracing a fault to be able to swap the preamplifiers and observe whether the fault changes channel. Thirdly, all the small-signal carrying wires are kept as short as possible and run close to the aluminium front panel so that fewer wires have to be screened to avoid instability, hum pickup or radio pickup problems. The latter is especially important since the equipment uses silicon transistors throughout which individually have responses extending far beyond audio into radio frequencies.

Preamplifier Circuit

This will be fully described as it contains some unusual features. The BC109 transistor was an obvious choice for all stages since it has a very low noise factor and is commendably cheap. Non-branded BC109's may not be as good.

The low level signal is received by the equalisation stage Tr1 and Tr2. These are connected as a d.c. coupled pair in which Tr1 runs at a low collector current of 75μ A to minimise the electrical noise introduced at this vital point. D.C. stabilisation is performed by R8 since if Tr1 collector current should_rise, Tr2 base voltage drops, Tr2 emitter voltage follows and Tr1 base bias is therefore reduced. R8 also provides some signal feedback but the main signal feedback path is from Tr2 collector through C3 and the components selected by S1b to Tr1 emit-

ter. For radio tuner input the feedback through R11 provides flat frequency response and 150mV sensitivity at the input. For magnetic cartridge input R13/C5/C6 provide frequency conscious feedback to obtain the standard RIAA disc playback response-see Fig. 8. Almost any desired input sensitivity and impedance can be made available at the AUXILIARY position of S1 by choosing component values from Table 1. Clearly there is scope for arranging any desired selection of inputs by S1 from the values given, although if planning to introduce more complex switching it is important to bear in mind that this area of circuit is where hum pickup and crosstalk are most likely to occur. For the purpose of the components list it is assumed that the AUXILIARY position is fitted with components for 300mV input sensitivity, useful for, say, the low level outputs from a stereo tape recorder.

TABLE 1 Component values for different AUXILIARY input characteristics

Input Suitable R1 Rx Sensitivity impedance for: 470kΩ 0 300mV 500kΩ Tape records 0 62kΩ 3·5mV 22kΩ Dynamic mic 1MΩ 62kΩ 300mV 1MΩ Crystal mic. pickup	
--	--

Virtually all of the preamplifier gain is provided by Tr1 and Tr2 which are followed by the stereo volume control VR1. For this a linear track component is chosen rather than the logarithmic type usually used in this position. This has the advantage that the two ganged sections will be better matched than in a cheap logarithmic control so channel balance will be maintained at different volume settings. The preset gain controls VR2 in each channel are a means of overcoming the usual disadvantage of linear volume controls i.e: most of the subjective volume range being compressed into the first few degrees of rotation. The preset controls are intended to be set to give the maximum likely listening

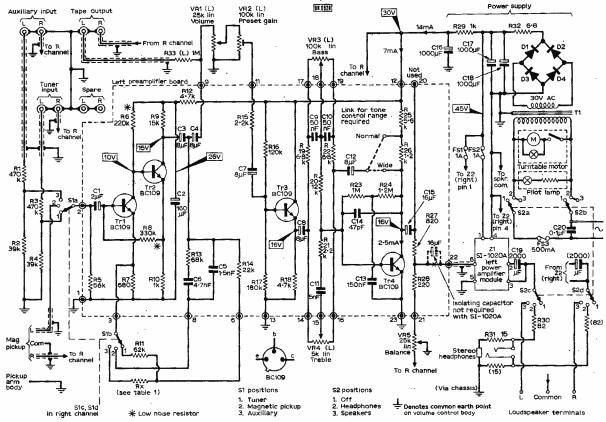


Fig. 6: Circuit of plinth unit. Preamplifier and power amplifier for left channel only are shown, plus balance control VR5. Some components in right channel speaker output shown for clarity. Right channel is identical. All voltages are positive with respect to chassis.

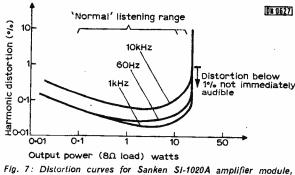
volume with the manual control at maximum, so that its whole range can be utilised. They also allow any difference in the gains of the left and right channels, due to component tolerances, to be compensated so that the manual balance control normally rests midway.

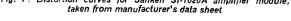
Emitter Follower Buffer

In most preamplifier designs a Baxandall tone control stage follows immediately after the equalisation stage. Here however an extra emitter follower stage Tr3 is used as a buffer between the equalisation stage Tr1/Tr2 and the tone control stage Tr4. This reduces distortion since the high input impedance of the emitter follower minimises the loading (via the volume controls) on Tr2, and the low output impedance ensures a constant-voltage drive to the varying load presented by the tone controls.

Tone Controls

Although the Baxandall tone control circuit, with its familiar bass and treble boost and cut characteristic shown in Fig. 9, is used with minor variation in almost all modern high fidelity equipment, its operation is seldom explained and is not obvious. It is best





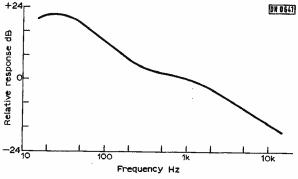


Fig. 8: On modern L.P. recordings high frequencies are boosted to a standard (RIAA) specification to overcome surface noise. The output of a magnetic pickup must be passed through a preamplifier whose frequency response shown above is a mirror image of the recording-response i.e. boost at low frequencies, to regain the original sound.

understood by separately considering how the circuit appears at high and low frequencies.

Resistors present the same impedance to signals of all frequencies whereas the impedance of capacitors decreases with rising frequency. Hence at very high frequencies C9/C10/C11 are virtually short circuits and the circuit reduces to Fig. 10a. Conversely at very low frequencies the same capacitors are virtually open circuits and the circuit reduces to Fig. 10b. In both these simplified circuits the components which are ineffective are dotted.

Now both the simplified circuits are just elaborations of Fig. 10c in which a transistor base is fed from the slider of a potentiometer connected between input and output. Assuming the transistor itself has sufficiently high gain, the stage gain is Rb (which Ra

simple relation is the root of all operational amplifier theory). This confirms what is fairly obvious, that the gain is high when the slider is at the input

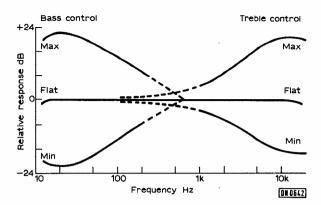


Fig. 9: Tone control response with C12 linked to NORMAL. Curves are dotted over mid-frequency range where both Bass and Treble controls have some effect.

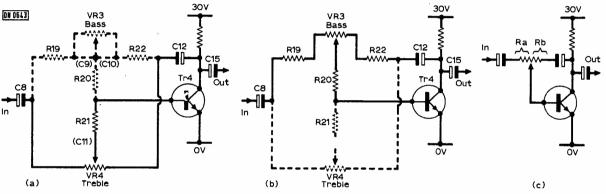


Fig. 10a : Active parts of tone control circuit at very high audio frequencies

Fig. 10b: Active parts of tone control at very low audio frequencies

Fig. 10c ; Simplified operation of both Figs 10a and 10b.

end of the track and drops as it moves to the right due to increasing negative feedback from the output. Thus in Figs. 10a and 10b the active potentiometer simply acts as a gain control at the frequency concerned while the dotted control has no effect. The arrows across the sliders indicate the direction of clockwise rotation and boost. At other than very high or low frequencies the assumptions made about the action of the capacitors become less true and it is only a matter of choosing component values to make the controls progressively effective over desired frequency ranges.

Figs. 10 do not show the base bias arrangement for Tr4 which is a bleed via R23/R24 from its collector with decoupling by C13 to prevent signal feedback by this route. Stability at all tone control settings is ensured by top-cut capacitor C14.

C12 prevents d.c. flowing in the tone controls and is large enough for its impedance to be negligible at all audio frequencies. It is normally connected to the junction of R25 and R26. It can alternatively be connected directly to Tr4 collector whereupon the range of the tone controls becomes wider than the specification since they have more negative feedback to "play" with. For normal listening however there is no need for great extremes of tone control.

The signal at Tr4 collector is taken to a spare pin on the edge connector in case a mono-stereo switch is required. This would just link pin 20 on the left and right preamplifiers for mono operation. But for record playing at least, where a mono record reproduces through both channels anyway, such a switch seems superfluous. If occasionally one wishes to feed an external mono signal (e.g. from an a.m. radio tuner) into both channels, this can be done by making up a suitable linking adaptor to plug into the auxiliary input sockets.

The left and right preamplifier outputs are taken from a resistor divider whose mid-point is the earthed slider of the Balance control. In anticipation that this preamplifier may be used with other power amplifiers there is provision in the board layout for an isolating capacitor at the output. This is not needed (though does no harm) with the Sanken amplifiers specified which contain their own input blocking capacitors.

Power Amplifiers Z1, Z2

The Sanken SI-1020A monolithic power amplifier has already been described in "IC of the Month" and its internal (and inaccessible) circuit is the conventional quasi-complementary Class AB push-pull arrangement. The convenience of its packaging is far more remarkable since its metal case can be bolted directly to a heatsink without any electrical isolation. This i.c. was possibly overshadowed at its introduction by its 50 watt sister (SI-1050) but its excellent distortion claims are the reason for choosing it for the system.

Fig. 6 shows an unusual arrangement at the loudspeaker outputs which solves two problems common to high power push-pull amplifiers. Firstly one may inadvertently overload stereo headphones with resulting distress to ears and/or headphones. Secondly there is the familiar thump from each speaker when the amplifier is switched on, caused by the output capacitor (C19) charging through the speaker. This may or may not be damaging to the speakers but one is certainly better off without it. Accordingly the on/off switch S2 is arranged to pass through a HEADPHONES position between OFF and SPEAKERS. If it is switched through this intermediate position not too fast, C19 will have charged up via R30 and R31 before being connected to its speaker, so there will be no thump. These resistors also attenuate the headphone signal level to give a reasonable range of volume.

Power Supply

The simple unstabilised power supply in Fig. 6 delivers 45V via separate fuses FS1/FS2 to the power amplifiers, and a well smoothed common 30V supply to the preamplifier boards. The mains input is also fused. A reservoir capacity of 2000μ F is required and can be made up from two 1000μ F capacitors in parallel as shown (C17, C18) or a single component used if available. In either case the capacitor(s) should be good quality components intended for power supply use since there is a hefty 100Hz ripple current from the bridge rectifier D1-4. The current surge as the capacitors charge up at switch-on is limited to a safe value by R32 which should not be omitted.

The mains input is switched by S2a/b to the power supply transformer T1, the turntable (which has its own switch and pilot lamp) and to a neon pilot lamp on the front panel. C20 may be of some use in suppressing r.f. interference from the mains; it is most important that no suppressor capacitor is connected between mains live and the chassis since this would make exposed metal parts live if ever the mains earth connection were broken.

Turntable, Arm and Pickup

The choice of these three can be left to the constructor since any good quality equipment can be used. Comparative judgments on magnetic cartridges especially are rather subjective.

The author's equipment illustrated uses a Connoisseur Craftsman turntable (very simply but soundly made), Goldring L75 pickup arm and Eagle LC07 moving magnet cartridge. The latter is a fairly recent Japanese product which the author regards as a "best buy" at about £7 since its performance on a test record is comparable to, say, a Goldring G800E at several pounds more. Tracking is at 1^{1} 2gm, which can be set accurately on the Goldring arm without a gauge. Readers might well find the Connoisseur BD1 "do-it-yourself" turntable kit a good buy for the system. For economy one of the better BSR or Garrard players would give fair results but a cheap autochanger should certainly not be used since



Photograph shows inside of assembled plinth

the amount of wow and flutter would be unacceptable.

Plinth Construction

The carpentry is straightforward, the cabinet being made up from five pieces of 12in. chipboard fixed by countersunk screws to ¹2in. square corner battenssee Fig. 11. A rectangular aperture is cut in the rear board for the rear panel. The turntable mounting board is cut out to suit the unit and arm chosen after having made sure everything will fit under the Goldring perspex lid. The space available here is about 17_{4in} , wide $\times 13_{2in}$, deep $\times 2_{4in}$, high and it was only barely possible to fit in the author's units, the Craftsman turntable having to be positioned with the motor at rear left. It is not essential for the turntable board to be screwed down to the battens on which its rests, so there need be no screw heads visible after all exposed wood surfaces have been veneered. For access to the electronics the turntable board is simply lifted clear.

Two eyelet screws can be bent to serve as hinges for the rear of the perspex cover and screwed to the turntable board as shown in Fig. 11. A small wood wedge is glued to the board to support the prop-up arm which is part of the lid.

The front panel is an aluminium sheet cut as shown in Fig. 12a. A length of L-shaped aluminium girder is used to hold the two preamplifier edge connectors behind the front panel (or some other support can be arranged) and has tabs ready for

★ components list

PLINTH	Semicanductors: 1Tr1, 1Tr2, 1Tr3, 1Tr4 BC109
Resistors:	D1, D2, D3, D4 100 PIV 2A silicon diodes
All 10% #W carbon unless otherwise specified	Z1, Z2 Sanken SI-1020A
tR1 470kΩ (s tR17- 180kΩ	(Photain Controls Ltd.,
+#2 39kΩ	Randalle Road,
	Leatherhead, Surrey)
+R5 56k0 *+R91 2.9k1	E molecules one neaded lot each culturer
1R6 22040 1W 5% 1R22 68kQ	Switches:
high stability TR23 1MQ	S1" 4P 3W rotary S2 4P 3W rotary *
TR7 680Ω 1R24 1·2ΜΩ	
†R8 380kΩ +₩ 5% +R25 5 6kΩ	Funes:
high stability 1R26 1.2kΩ 1 tRs 15kΩ 1R27 820Ω	FS1, FS2 14in, 1A (or 500MA-see text) FS3 14in, 500MA
1R10 1kQ 104 1R28 22002	Liseholders to suit
tR11_62kΩ +R29_1kΩ	
1R12 4-7kΩ +R30 82Ω 1W carbon	Bockata
tR18 68k0 tR31 150	Stereo jack socket (Eagle SS34)
1R14 22k0 R32 8-80 5W	8 phone sockets (or 4 stereo pairs)
1R15 2·2kΩ wirewound 1 434 R16 120kΩ 5 1R33 1MΩ	Transformer)
VR1 25k0 + 25k0 linear double-ganged carbon	TI Maine primary 200/250V a.c., secondary 30V 2A
potentiometer	e.g. Dougias MTSAT
tVR2 100kΩ linear miniature skeleton preset	
potentiometer	Miscellaneous: Veroboard, 2 24-way Vero edge
VR3 100kΩ + 100kΩ linear double ganged carbon potentiometer	centrectors (015in: matrix), knobs mains pilot neon, schened cable, wood, aluminium, etc.
VR4 5kΩ + 5kΩ linear double ganged carbob -	see died caula, wood, aunatum, ac.
potentiometer	
VR5 25kQ linear carbon potentiometer	
Capacitors	
+C1 - QUE BV electrolytic	ENCLOSURE (components for each channel)
+C2 160µF 25V electrolytic *	
1C3 . 8µF 15V electrolitic	Resistors
+C4 8µF 15V electrolytic	R1, R2, R3, R4, 1002 IW carbon (not wirewound)
C5 1 5nF ceramic or polyester	methods 1957 1957
1C6 4-7nF ceramic or potyester +C7 8μF*15V electrolytic	S1 . 29 6W rotary
+CR & FISV entrolate	
C8 8 F 15V ectrolytic C9 50 (or 47) nP caramic	Crossover:
+C10 M for 47) oF contanio	Eagle CN28 802
tC11.45 (or 4-7) nP ceramic or polyaster	Waofer:
C12 BuF 15V electolytic C13 150nF ceramic or metallised film	Baker Major BQ
1C13 1300F ceramic	
The total 12.5 (or 15) uF 25V electrolytic	Tweeter:
C16 1000uF 30¥ electrolytic	Engle MITTO BID
C17 1000 50V electrolytic	and the second block block and board block
C18 1000UF 50V electrolytic	Miscellansours: Hardboard, wood, said, fret; fibre egybox, carpet feil, knob, screw terminals (2)
1C19 2006#F 25V electrolytic C20 0-1#F 500V paper tubular	auminium panel, etc.

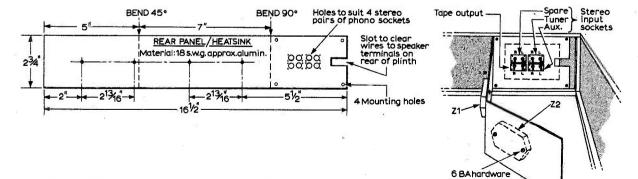


Fig. 13: Cutting out and mounting details of rear panel/heatsink. 994

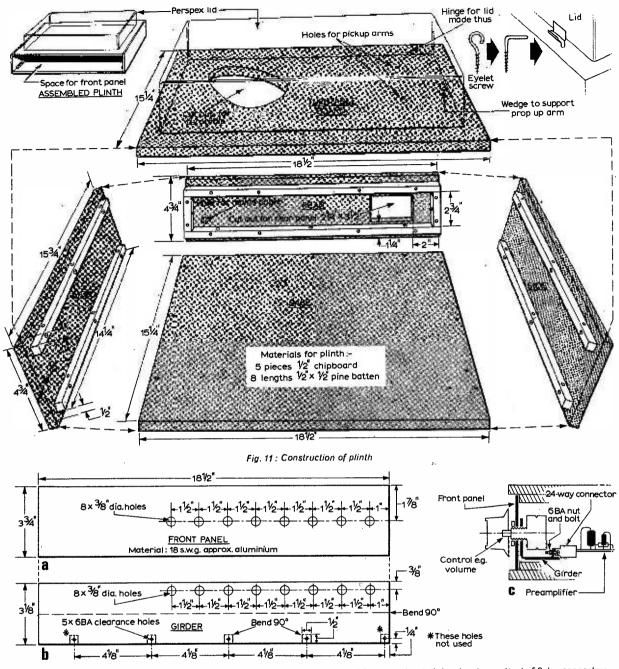


Fig. 12(a) : Front panel (front view). Fig. 12(b) : Girder. Fig. 12 (c) : Cross section of front panel and girder showing method of fixing connectors.

mounting two more edge connectors in case of future needs—see Fig. 12b and c. The girder is held to the front panel by the controls so no screw heads need show at the front. The front panel assembly should fit snugly enough in its slightly recessed position to need no fixing to the cabinet.

A second aluminium sheet forms the heatsink for Z1 and Z2 and also the rear panel carrying four stereo pairs of phono sockets—see Fig. 13. It is fixed to the cabinet by four screws from the inside. The amplifiers should be bolted tightly to the aluminium making sure they make contact over the whole of their bases. A thermally conductive grease can be used to improve the heat transfer but this is not essential for normal listening use.

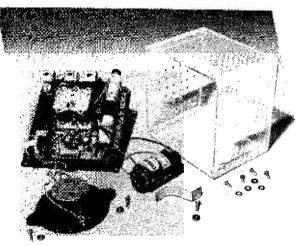
NOTE

On page 905 of the February issue, reference is made to strip "S in Fig. 1." This should have referred to Fig. 2.

To the materials list on page 907, the following should be added to the FRAME: 4 off 16 in. \times $^{7}_{8}$ in. \times $^{7}_{8}$ in. pine.

The construction details of the inner sheets on page 907 show screw holes in the vertical corner edges of the hardboard—these should be ignored. It would be impossible to use wood screws in this position and they are in fact unnecessary.

TO BE CONTINUED





THIS is an attractive 7-transistor receiver of straightforward construction, tuning long and medium waves. The receiver is assembled as a complete working unit on a single piece of Veroboard (except for the loudspeaker) and actual building is simplified by using a small, ready-made audio amplifier module. Thus only the mixer and i.f. amplifier are built from separate components.

CIRCUIT

Fig. 1 is the circuit, and a brief description should be helpful to beginners.

Ferrite Aerial. The ferrite rod has medium wave section L1 and long wave section L2. Switch S1 shorts out the l.w. section for m.w. reception. VC1 tunes the aerial together with trimmer TC1. Trimmer TC3 is for l.w. trimming. A coupling winding on L1 and tapping on L2 applies the signal to Tr1 base via C1. Tr1 is an OC44 mixer/oscillator.

Oscillator Coil L3. This is tuned by VC2, with

trimmer TC2. Capacitor C4 provides "tracking" so that the oscillator circuit always tunes 470kHz higher in frequency than the aerial circuit. With S1 in the l.w. position C3 and TC4 are across the oscillator winding for long wave reception.

Intermediate Frequency Amplifier. The 470kHz output of Tr1 passes to the first intermediate frequency transformer IFT1. Signals pass to the first i.f. amplifier Tr2 an AF117, then from IFT2 to Tr3, another AF117. The three IFTs are tuned to 470kHz by means of adjustable cores.

Emitter Detector. The OC71 Tr4 demodulates the output of IFT3 and amplified audio signals appear at the collector and are taken via C11 to the volume control VR1.

Automatic Gain Control. Strong signals increase Tr4 collector current causing an increased voltage drop across R10. The base potential of Tr2 thus becomes more positive, the change in voltage being applied via R6. As à result, amplification provided by Tr2 is reduced when strong signals are present.

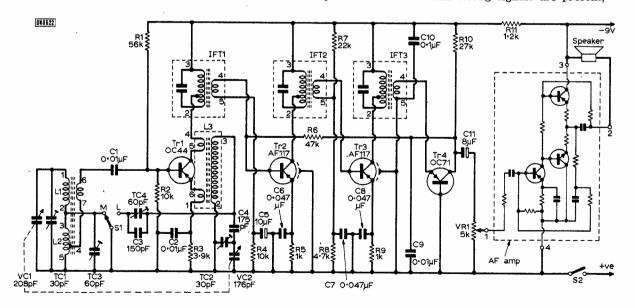
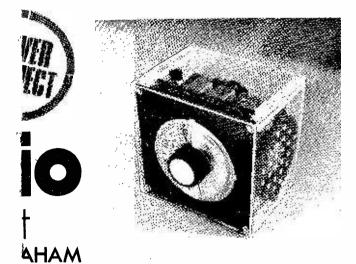


Fig. 1: Circuit of the Cube Radio. The audio amplifier is obtained as a module, the circuit being given here for reference purposes only.



and the output of the i.f. amplifier is relatively constant, despite changes in signal level.

Audio Section. The slider of VR1 is taken to pin 1 of the a.f. module which is a small separate unit, mounted on the receiver board, and having only four external connections. The module contains a driver/amplifier, followed by a pair of transistors in a complementary single-ended push-pull circuit. This drives a 40 ohm or similar miniature speaker, 2^{1}_{2} in in diameter.

CIRCUIT BOARD

The plain Veroboard is $3^{7}_{8} \times 3^{5}_{8}$ in. to fit inside the 4×4 in. case. It is cut to clear the corner strips and speaker as in Fig. 2.

Holes are drilled or enlarged to match the pins and screening can tags of L3 and the IFT's, noting that L3 will be fitted in the way which results in pins located as in Fig. 2.

Holes are also drilled for TC3 and TC4, the rod

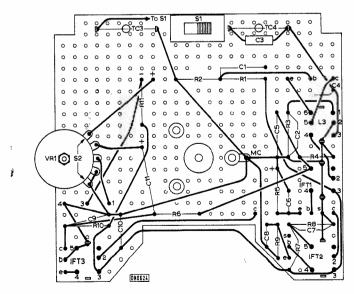


Fig. 2 : Wiring details of the underside of the Veroboard panel on which the receiver is constructed.

mounting and 6BA bolts holding the a.f. amplifier. A clearance hole is needed for VC1/2, and three holes which match up with the tapped holes in the front of the capacitor frame.

In many places resistor ends and other leads are soldered to Vero pins inserted in the board. These are most easily inserted with the correct tool, which resembles a small screwdriver with a hole, so that when a pin is pushed in it projects equally each side of the board. With Tr2, Tr3 and Tr4 it is more convenient to put the wire ends through the holes, anchoring only the collector of Tr3 at a pin.

When wiring is complete, the Veroboard is secured to a $4 \times 4in$, panel of ${}^{1}_{16}in$. black polished paxolin with about ${}^{7}_{16}in$. space between the two, to clear wiring, pins and VR1. VC1/2 is secured with 4BA bolts or studding which can project about ${}^{1}_{16}in$. on the capacitor side of the board. Longer bolts will damage the capacitor plates. Another way is to secure the capacitor with short bolts, with washers under their heads, if required. Panel and board are then drilled with matching holes to take three 6BA bolts. These are countersunk at the panel, and have extra lock nuts, so that panel and board will be held about ${}^{7}_{16}in$. apart. The positions of the bolts does not matter, provided they clear resistors, etc., since their heads will be covered by the metal dial.

FERRITE AERIAL

As the ferrite rod normally supplied is too long for the case, it was snapped off at about 3^{1}_{2} in. by securing it in a vice and giving the rod a sharp tap.

L1 is placed so that the base winding 6-7 is towards the middle of the rod. Thin sleeving was put on all leads. Lead 1, Fig. 3, goes to the larger section (front) of the capacitor, VC1/2. Lead 2 runs to the wavechange switch S1.

L2 is put on the rod so that its turns are in the same direction as those of L1, which can be seen by looking at the windings. If L2 is reversed, l.w. alignment is impossible, and the winding should be taken off the rod, turned round, and replaced. The

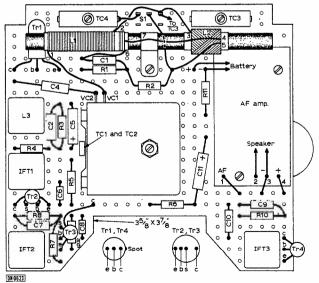


Fig. 3 : Topside of board showing location of the major components. Ensure that IFT's and L3 are correctly orientated to give pin positions shown in Fig. 2.

outer lead 3 of L2 joins lead 2 at the switch. The lead 5 taken to positive line must be that which is adjacent to tap 4, which is not at the centre of the winding.

Those lead ends which are single strand wire can be cut, if necessary, carefully scraped, and soldered. But the finely stranded (Litz) wire is difficult to deal with, so the ready tinned ends should be left. Excess length can be taken round the rod in the same direction as the winding.

The rod is mounted by means of a strip of plastic material clamped round it, with a ³₄in. 6BA bolt and spacer, or extra nuts, so that it easily clears TC3, TC4, etc. It is as well to leave fitting of the rod until last.

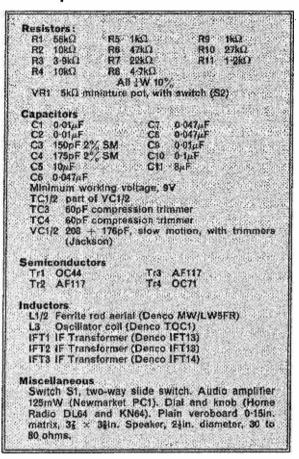
WIRING

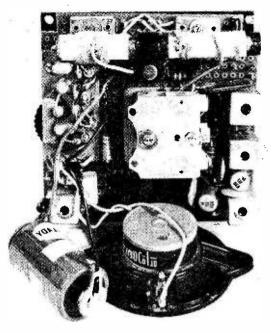
Switch S1 is mounted by passing its tags through holes in the board. The tag MC is securely held at one of the fixing screws of VC1/2.

Place transistors so that their leads come as in Fig. 3, with sleeving on the wires. Put suitable lengths of sleeving on the wires which project, bend these over, and solder to the IFT's etc. as in Fig. 2.

The screening can tags of the IFT's and L3 must be connected to the positive line, as in Fig. 2. It proves helpful to use red sleeving on this circuit, black on negative circuits, and some other colour on other wiring; 26s.w.g. or similar tinned copper wire and small sleeving will be convenient.

★ components list





A general view of the completed receiver. It may be tested and aligned in this form before finally fitting it into its case.

Volume control VR1 is fixed with a small bolt and connected as in Fig. 2. Solder the correct clips to red and black flex for the battery.

AF AMPLIFIER

Connections shown in Fig. 3 are when looking at the amplifier from the components side. Thread thin wires down through the small holes, and solder to the foil below.

Mount the amplifier with bolts, using a few washers to avoid contact with the bolt holding VR1. Take lead 1 through the board to VR1 slider (centre tag). Twist leads 2 and 3 together, leaving these long enough to reach the speaker. Take a second lead 3 through the board to battery negative, Fig. 2. Lead 4 goes to the positive line.

Leads 2 and 3 should be soldered to the speaker so that the receiver can be tested before adding the panel.

IF ALIGNMENT

Use a Denco TT5 or other correct tool for adjusting the IFT's and L3 since a screwdriver or wedgeshaped blade may easily break the cores.

If a signal generator is to hand, set it to 470kHz, connect it to Cl, and adjust the IFT cores for best volume, keeping this low by reducing generator input.

If no generator is available, alignment may be made with any signal tuned in, following by more careful adjustment with a weak signal, if necessary. Do not use strong signals, with VR1 turned towards minimum volume, because the a.g.c. action tends to make adjustment of the cores seem flat with no sharp peak.

When IF alignment is finished, these cores need not be touched again.

MW ALIGNMENT

The core of L3 has a considerable influence on band coverage. With S1 at m.w., tune in a station with VC1/2 near maximum capacity and move L1 on the rod for maximum. If dial readings are badly in error, rotate the core of L3, following the signal with VC1/2, to correct this and re-adjust L1 on the rod

Move to the h.f. end of the band (VC1/2 nearly fully open) and set TC2 for a suitable dial indication, peaking TC1 for maximum volume.

These adjustments should be repeated a few times until no further improvement is obtained. If a generator is available use it at suitable frequencies instead of selecting actual stations.

LW ALIGNMENT

With S1 at l.w., tune in any transmission, and move L2 on the rod for best volume. Subsequently, it will be found that oscillator coverage can be adjusted with TC4, so that the setting of TC4 and core position of L3 governs band coverage. Then TC3 is peaked for best results towards the h.f. end of the band, and L2 is moved on the rod at the l.f. end of the band.

If any slight adjustment is made to the core of L3, m.w. alignment will have to be repeated. Otherwise merely touch up m.w. adjustments, after completing l.w. alignment.

CABINET

The cabinet is made of clear Perspex for its novelty effect. The bottom is $4 \times 4in$. and ${}^{1}_{8}in$. thick while the sides are $4 \times 3in$. and ${}^{1}_{16}in$. thick. Front and back are also ${}^{1}_{16}in$. thick, but are $4{}^{1}_{8} \times 3in$. to overlap the sides. The front is drilled to take the speaker with a grid of holes over the cone area.

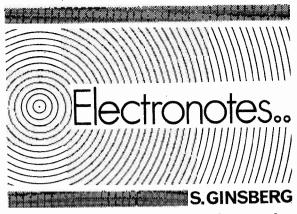
The pieces should be accurately cut and the edges smoothed with a file. After cementing together a strip ${}^{1}_{4} \times {}^{1}_{4}$ in. and ${}^{23}_{4}$ in. long is cemented in each corner to strengthen the box. The strips were tapped 6BA at the top, to take four bolts which pass through the receiver panel, which is slightly inset in the case top. The Perspex could be drilled for selftapping screws.

A clip is made and fixed to the case bottom with a countersunk bolt, to hold the battery. The speaker leads are long enough to allow the receiver to be lifted out leaving the speaker in the case. A slot is filed to clear the knob of the volume control. Another slot is required for the wave-change switch.

DIAL

The dial listed has four metal lugs, which pass through slots in the panel. The slots can be made by drilling two or three small holes very closely together and finishing with a very small flat file.

The panel is fixed in the manner described earlier and the dial then put on the lugs being turned over behind the panel. The tuning indicator fitted was a disc of ${}^{1}_{16}$ in. Perspex, with a black line each side to travel over the m.w. and l.w. scales, and fixed to a brass bush which is locked on the capacitor spindle with a set-screw. A Perspex disc is readily cut with an adjustable tank cutter and the bush made by sawing through a ${}^{1}_{4}$ in. brass shaft coupling. An alternative is to use a stout wire pointer.



H AVE you ever thought just how those complex integrated circuits are made? These innocent looking little slabs of plastic with some 16 pins sticking out of the side are now common to most shops selling components for the constructor.

One of the most difficult parts of the whole process is aligning masks. A slice of silicon is taken and coated with a photoresist. A photographic mask is then laid carefully over the slice and an exposure made. The resultant image is transferred to the slice which, in turn is then taken for processing.

After this first processing, the slice is given the same treatment again; another coating and exposure, then further processing. There may be several printing exposures made during the manufacture of the slice which can quite easily contain thousands of individual tiny semiconductors.

As can be appreciated, because individual devices on the chip are so very very tiny, it is absolutely imperative that during the printing of the individual masks, these must be aligned very, very precisely.

A normal method is to have an operative peering at the chip and the relevant mask through a high powered microscope and the mask guided into position by the operative. While this is successful it does take time since, if the mask is not aligned accurately, several hundred integrated circuits on the slice may be ruined.

A British company has now developed a machine which will align the mask and chip automatically. The secret is the printing of two minute crosses between the pattern for the circuit required. These crosses have their members made up of shaded lines. The machine uses these to align subsequent masks to within 10 micro-inches. Circuit patterns down to 0.0001in. can be printed. The entire printing process from when the operative puts the new slice into the holder to the time it is ejected is only 25 seconds.

A further advantage of this British invention is that the masks are not in direct contact with the slice. Thus there is no abrasion on either slice or mask and the life of the masks, which are very expensive indeed to produce, is considerably prolonged.

Once set up, the machine needs no further attention during the run. The slices are lifted automatically in and out of the photo-electric system by precision mechanical arms. The machine is also self-checking and will stop and/or throw up warning lights if anything goes wrong. For example, if there were no slice in the input receptacle the machine would stop. If a slice were to be damaged the machine would stop and flash a light.

Last month the first part of this article described the case, power supply, display units and initial testing. This second part concludes the article.

DEFLECTION AMPLIFIERS

The next phase of the construction is concerned with the deflection amplifiers. Two of these are required, one each for the X and Y plates. The deflection sensitivity of the CRT used is such that about 100V peak-to-peak is required to give a full scan on the tube. Most cathode ray tubes require push-pull deflection to give a scan which is free from trapezium distortion. In order to give something extra in hand on scanning ability the push-pull deflection amplifiers have been designed to give 140V peak-to-peak scan.

The theoretical circuit of the deflection amplifiers is shown in Fig. 10. Tr3a acts as a phase splitter and low gain amplifier. Counterphase signals of equal amplitude appear across R15a and R16a. The only disadvantage of this type of phase splitter is that the two signals have differing source impedances. We therefore push the outputs from the phase splitters into the emitter followers of Tr4a and Tr6a which have a high impedance and are not fussy about signal source impedance. The emitter followers serve a further purpose of controlling the working points

RAISONE PART 2

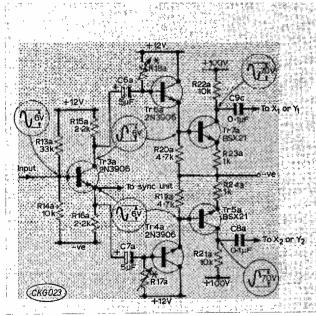


Fig. 10: Circuit of the deflection amplifiers—two are required, one for the X and one for the Y amp. See text regarding R17 and R18.

of the output transistors Tr5a and Tr7a by means of the standing currents in R19a and R20a. Tr5a and Tr7a are directly coupled to these emitter followers. The voltage gain of the complete amplifier is 12 when referred to a single ended output or 24 when referred to the push-pull output. As the transistors Tr4a and Tr6a control the working points of the output transistors they must be low leakage types. Suspect transistors must be avoided at all costs.

CONSTRUCTION

The remaining units are built up on a $0 \cdot 1$ in matrix Veroboard panel. The board used in the prototype was $6_{2in} \times 4in$. It is recommended that at this stage all the breaks in the copper strip should be milled out before construction commences. This prevents disasters due to cross wiring as a result of forgetting a hole (here again the voice of experience speaks). The Veroboard layout, also including the Timebase and Y preamplifier, is shown in Fig. 13.

When using 0.1in matrix Veroboard, some care is necessary to avoid shorting out between conductor strips and when the wiring is complete, run a penknife along between the strips to make sure that no solder overlaps the conductors and that no small blobs of solder are shorting out any of the copper

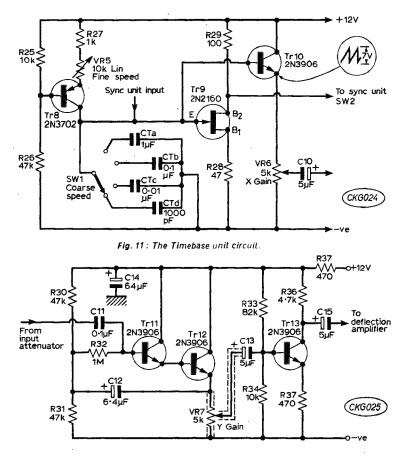
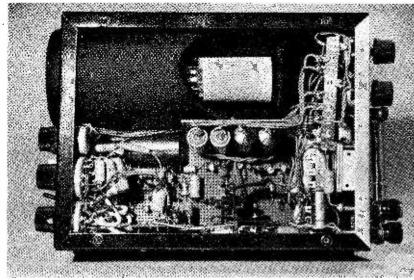


Fig. 12: The Y-preamp circuit. Note that the emitter resistor of Tr13 should be shown as R35, not as R37; the value shown is correct.



An internal view of the completed prototype. The main circuit board can be seen face on while C8 and C9 (a and b) can be seen mounted below the c.r.t. The sync unit is mounted on the base and cannot be seen.

strips. Wire in all the components with the exception of R17a and b and R18a and b when fixed resistors are preferred as their value must be determined empirically. Do not connect in the h.t. ends of the resistors R21a and b and R22a and b. Connect the meter between R21a and the h.t. line and switch on. Only a very small leakage current should be indicated on the meter $(250\mu A \text{ maximum})$. If the current is more than this, switch off and check the wiring. If the wiring looks satisfactory, check Tr4a for leakage. If all is well R17a may be wired in place and adjusted to give a standing current of 4mA in the collector of Tr5a. For those wishing to use a fixed resistor for R17a the following procedure should be followed. Take a $330k\Omega$ resistor and bridge between the base of Tr4(a)and the 12V line. Note the current taken. If the current taken by Tr5a is more than 4mA, increase the value of the bridging resistor until there is a standing current of 4mA through the collector of Tr5a if the current is less than this figuredecrease the value of this resistor. Repeat the above procedure for R18a and Tr7a.

The construction and testing of the second deflection amplifier (b components) follows exactly that outlined above.

When all is satisfactory connect the output capacitors to the relevant input terminations on the display unit.

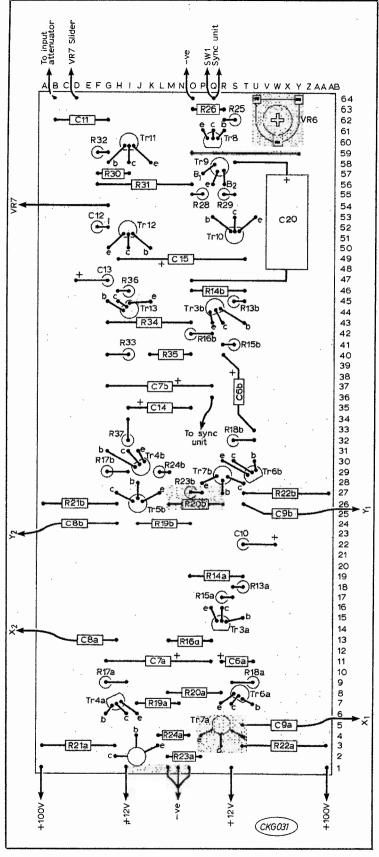
TESTING

Switch on the complete unit and connect the low level signal to the X amplifier input. A horizontal line of approximately 4cm long should be shown on the tube face. Next apply the signal to the Y amplifier input when a similar line in the vertical plane should be displayed. Next couple the X and Y inputs to the test unit via two $0.1\mu F$ capacitors when a circle or elipse similar in shape to that shown when testing the display unit should be seen. Whatever shape is displayed it should be regular with no flats, ripples or waves in it. Any distortions which do occur will almost certainly be due to incorrect selection of the bias resistors R17a and b and R18a and b.

TIMEBASE UNIT

The theoretical diagram of the ramp generator is shown in Fig. 11. Tr8 acts as a constant current source—the current being determined by the variable resistor

VR5 and R27. The output from the constant current source is used to charge the timing capacitor CT selected by SW1. The charge on the capacitor rises until the voltage on the capacitor is sufficient to cause the unijunction transistor Tr9 to fire. When



Tr9 fires it discharges the capacitor and the cycle repeats.

The voltage across the capacitor takes the form of an almost pure sawtooth waveform. Tr10 is employed as an emitter follower—serving to isolate the timing capacitor from the loading effects of the deflection amplifier. VR6 varies the voltage output and, therefore, the scan width. The main advantage of the circuit is that the amplitude of the output waveform is independent of operating frequency for all practical purposes.

Fig. 13 (left): The main component board. The deflection amplifiers are in the middle and at the bottom; the Y-preamp is top left and the Timebase top right.

CONSTRUCTION

The scan generator is built on the same piece of Veroboard as the main deflection amplifiers and comprises the components on the top righthand side of Fig. 13. SW1 and the frequency control resistor VR5 are mounted on the front chassis and flying leads taken back to the Veroboard. The timing capacitors CT are mounted around the course frequency control SW1. Note that Tr8 is a PNP type and is, therefore, connected upside-down in the circuit.

The timing capacitors CTa to CTd are the subject of individual choice but for general purpose audio work the values shown in Fig. 11 should suffice.

Having connected the timebase unit to the X amplifier switch the coarse speed control switch SW1 to select the $1\mu F$ capacitor. Connect the power supply and set VR6 to the top end (emitter end) of its travel. A horizontal line should now be traced across the screen. Adjust VR6 until the ends of the trace are just visible at each end of the tube. Some adjustment of the X shift control may be required. Apply a signal from the low level output of the test generator to the input of the Y amplifier. A sine-wave should now be displayed on the tube face. The number of waves seen will depend on the setting of the fine speed control VR5. It may be that the peaks of the sine-waves may disappear over the top and bottom of the tube-this is quite in order-the tops of the sinewaves should, however, not be flat. Any flattening of the trace is due to incorrect adjustment of the standing current in the Y amplifier output transistors.

The performance of the X amplifier may also be checked for correct biasing by applying the timebase output to the Y amplifier and the test signal to the X amplifier and following the above procedure.

Y PREAMPLIFIER

The theoretical circuit of the Y pre-amplifier is shown in Fig. 12. Tr11 and Tr12 are employed as a bootstrapped amplifier. This configuration offers a very high input impedance (most desirable for an oscilloscope) but gives very little gain, as a consequence the bootstrapped amplifier is followed by the voltage amplifier of Tr13. The gain of the preamplifier is controlled by VR7 which is placed in the low impedance part of the circuit to minimise stray current pick-up in the connecting leads.

The input impedance of the original unit was measured as $1.8M\Omega$ and the voltage gain 7.

CONSTRUCTION

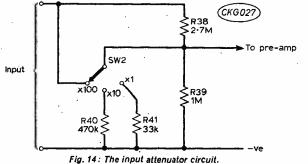
The pre-amplifier is built on the main Veroboard panel shown in Fig. 13. The components around Tr11 and Tr12 must have leads which are as short as possible as a precaution against pick-up of stray signals. Screened leads must be used for the connection to VR7 earthing the outer braid to the chassis line at one point only. If the leads of the input capacitor are longer than 10mm each these too should be screened.

TESTING

This is probably the easiest circuit to test! Switch on the whole unit and apply a finger to the input capacitor C11. With a 1μ F capacitor switched in on the time base unit, a series of sine-waves will be displayed on the tube face (the amplitude of which may be varied by VR7). The input capacitor C11 should now be shorted to chassis—no vertical trace should be seen on the CRT face. If a trace can be seen then more attention must be paid to input screening. The area to concentrate on is the circuitry around Tr11 and Tr12.

INPUT ATTENUATOR

The circuit of the input attenuator is shown in Fig. 14. The attenuation provides two decades of attenuation—10 and 100. As is the convention, the 100 stage is assigned the level 1 and the two other switch positions are referred to this and represent x10 and x100 gain. In the x1 position the sensitivity is 20V/cm, 2V/cm in the x10 and 200mV/cm in x100 position.



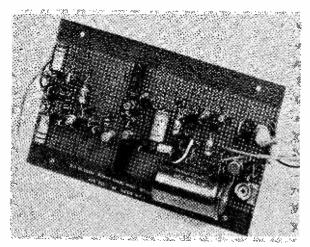
CONSTRUCTION

All components are mounted on the switch. As the layout is absolutely straight forward and depends to a large extent on the components used, no wiring diagram is shown.

SYNC CIRCUIT

The theoretical circuit of the sync unit is shown in Fig. 15. The function of the sync unit is to present a stable trace on the CRT screen. While this can be achieved by careful adjustment of the fine frequency control, the sync unit enables traces of waveforms of varying frequency to be displayed.

Tr17 acts as a switch and is effectively wired across



The main component board ; compare this with Fig. 13.

the timing capacitor CT. When Tr17 is switched on, CT is shorted and cannot charge from the constant current source. As soon as the base of Tr17 is open circuited Tr17 then becomes effectively a high resistance across CT allowing CT to charge in the normal way. The resistance of Tr17 in the open circuit mode is sufficiently high not to affect the charge in CT.

Tr17 is switched by the bistable built around Tr15 and Tr16. Negative pulses applied to the base of Tr16 switch off Tr17. Negative pulses applied to Tr15 base switch Tr17 on.

The operational sequence is as follows: as the unijunction Tr9 fires and discharges the timing capacitor CT, a negative pulse is developed across R29. This pulse is fed to the base of Tr15 and this switches Tr17 on—shorting out the timing capacitor CT. The timebase is now switched off and will not start again until a negative pulse is applied to the base of Tr16, thereby "opening the gate". These negative opening pulses are effectively the sync pulses and are derived from the Y amplifier circuit.

The sync pulses are derived from the Y amplifier by means of the squarer circuit around Tr14. Tr14 is an over-driven amplifier producing square waves from any sine-wave or square wave input. The square-wave produced across R42 is put into the differentiator circuit of C16 and R43. From the differentiator circuit two sets of pulses are produced —one set positive going and the other negative going. The positive pulses are rejected by D7 and only negative going pulses are applied to Tr15. It must be noted that the resistor R43 does not repre-

sent the full resistance in the differentiator as the resistance of R45 is effectively across R43 during the negative pulse.

The input to the squarer circuit is derived either from R16 "b" in the Y amplifier or from an input on the front panel for external sync.

CONSTRUCTION

The original unit was built as a separate unit from the main chassis although there is more than ample room for the sync unit on this board. The layout is shown in Fig. 16.

TESTING

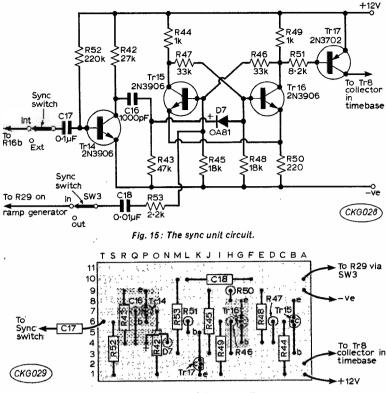
Wire in the complete unit with the exception of the connection to R29. Switch on and apply a signal to the Y input. The timebase should run as normal. Disconnect the input to the Y pre-amplifier and make up the connection to R29. It will be found that the timebase will not run. Next apply a signal to the Y input when the timebase will fire normally. The degree of synchronisation can be assessed by noting

the intensity of the spot at the right hand side of the trace. The brighter the spot the wider the difference between the fundamental frequency of the timebase and the input frequency signal. The "pull-in" range of the sync unit will be found to be very wide.

CALIBRATION

For maximum usefulness the Y amplifier must be calibrated to determine the deflection sensitivity and the timebase frequency evaluated. The Y amplifier sensitivity can be calibrated using the circuit of Fig. 7. With a mains input of 240V, a peak-to-peak voltage of 48V is obtained from the high level output and $4 \cdot 3V$ peak-to-peak from the low level output. By feeding the appropriate output from the calibrator into the Y input, the deflection sensitivities can be measured. It is usual to express the sensitivity in terms of volts per centimetre.

The timebase frequency may now be determined. Before proceeding further the multivibrator of Fig. 17 must be constructed. With the highest value capacitor switched into the CT position, feed in a 50Hz signal from the calibrator (Fig. 8). Count the number of complete cycles displayed. As each complete cycle occupies 20 milliseconds, the ramp speeds may be computed. The timebase speed is expressed in terms of milliseconds per centimetre. Set the timebase speed so that only one complete cycle is displayed with the sync unit switched off. Apply the output from the calibration multivibrator to the Y input. Set the timing resistor VR300 so that 20 sets of complete square waves are seen. The multivibrator is now set to 1kHz and is, therefore, producing pulses with a repetition speed of 1 millisecond. This 1 millisecond calibrator may then be used to measure the





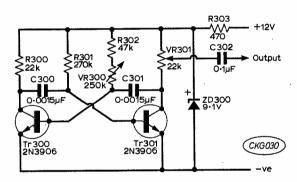


Fig. 17: A circuit which may be used for calibration.

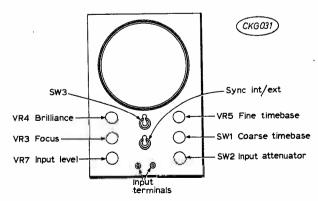
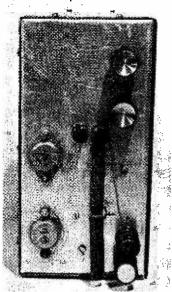


Fig. 18: The siting of the controls on the front panel.

speed of the timebase on the higher ranges.

Using the calibrated Y input set the output of the multivibrator to 1V peak-to-peak and seal the output potentiometer VR301 and the timing resistor VR300. The calibrator may then be built into the oscilloscope unit if required. No constructional details are given of this simple circuit.



A rear view of the completed unit showing the resistors making up R12.

GENERAL

As stated in the introduction, a wide range of transistors may be used in the circuit. With the exception of the deflection output transistors all the NPN transistors can be almost any type satisfying the following criteria:

a Silicon construction (or low leakage germanium)

b V₀₀ greater than 15V

c Dissipation greater than 250mW

d Gain greater than 40

The PNP transistors must be of silicon construction as the circuits in which they are employed rely on the transistors having low leakage. Within this limit any silicon PNP working at a low voltage greater than 15V will be satisfactory.

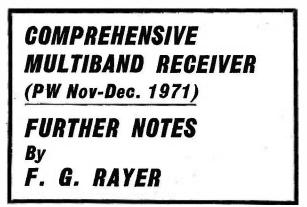
The output transistors can be any type having a V_{∞} greater than 120V and a gain greater than 20.

Back Numbers

We regret to inform readers that owing to the closure by the Company of the department concerned it will no longer be possible to supply back numbers of **Practical Wireless** and **Television**.

To ensure obtaining regular copies of these magazines readers are strongly urged to place a regular order with their local newsagent, or to take out an annual postal subscription.

Reference to past issues of the magazines may sometimes be obtained at certain public libraries who may hold bound volumes. A few libraries are said to offer a photostat service. Alternatively, we are always willing to insert a free request for specific back numbers in our "CQ" column which appears in most issues.



On the short wave ranges, coverage is approximately 1.75.0 MHz, 5.15 MHz and 11.31 MHz, similar to that provided with many receivers. As plug-in coils are used, it is easy to split up coverage to include one extra range. This opens out tuning a little, but its main advantage arises if a v.h.f. convertor requiring continuous tuning from 4-6MHz is added, as this then falls in a single range, avoiding coil-changing.

To add this range, adjust the coil cores for ranges of 1.6-3.8MHz, 7-14.5MHz and 13-31MHz. The new or additional range is 2.5-6.0MHz. The coils for this coverage are as follows:

Aerial. "Blue" Range 3. Remove 12 turns from the tuned section, and re-solder.

Mixer. "Yellow" Range 3. Modify as for aerial coil. Oscillator. Use a "White" Range 3 oscillator coil, instead of the "Red" Range 3 oscillator coil, padder values and connections remaining unchanged.

Proper ganging will be obtained, after adjusting the aerial and mixer coil cores in the way described.

TUNING METER

Space is available to the left of the tuning scales for a 42mm square S-Meter (1mA f.s.d.), and a suitable circuit is shown in Fig. 1. With aerial shorted to earth, VR1 is rotated until the S-Meter reads zero. When a signal is tuned in, the a.g.c. voltage reduces the i.f. stage cathode current through R1. Less voltage is dropped across R1, causing the negative terminal of the meter to become negative, so that a reading is produced. Sensitivity can be modified by changing the value of R2.

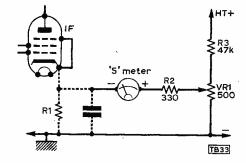
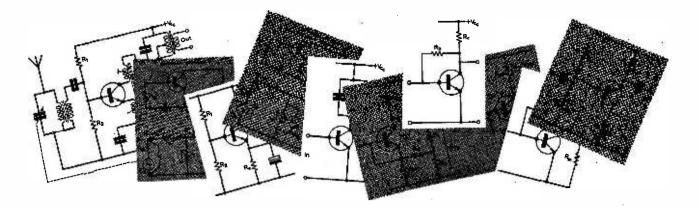


Fig. 1: Additional circuitry required for installing the S-meter

All trimming or other receiver adjustments are directed towards obtaining the highest meter reading. External improvements, as to the aerial-earth system, will also increase meter readings.



PART 6 H.W. HELLYER & MICHAEL HOLLIER

Upper and Lower-case

Those of you who are still with us, and old hands at transistor circuit building, may not need reminding; newcomers may wonder what the heck I am talking about; but recent correspondence reveals that it is necessary to recap on one vital point—the use of upper-case (capital) and lower-case (small) letters when we are discussing transistor parameters.

More than ever necessary when we ourselves are guilty of the cardinal error of using them wrongly. My excuse could easily be that I could not read Michael's scribble that accompanied the little module that we made the subject of Part 5. But I should have spotted that in the section headed "input Impedance", the second sentence of the second paragraph began . . . "H parameters again, but h_{ie} simply means. . . ."

That capital H should have been a small one, of course, and I should have rewritten the sentence so that it did not kick off with "H".

Later on, talking about the base bias, I committed a similar crime. "The base current $I_{\rm B}$ is found from

the formula $I_B = \frac{I_C}{H_{FE}}$ where H_{FE} is the d.c. current

gain of the transistor.

Our capitals are quite right on the suffix—FE refers to the d.c. current gain, certainly, while fe is the forward current gain with output shorted and in the common emitter mode. But the capital H is wrong. As you will have noted from the December 1971 issue, page 711, hybrid parameters have their own strict code of symbolism, and we use h, as in h_{10} or h_{fe} or h_{FE} , and so on. On another page, friend Henry, who is probably poking gentle fun at our flounderings, would be quick to tell you that capital H means something quite different!

Super Alpha

Back then to our subject, the Darlington Pair of transistors, or, to give them their alternative title, the Super Alpha circuit. Their purpose, to recap to the end of Part 5, to increase the input impedance of our buffer amplifier circuit, without despoiling any other of its good points. Remember, we pointed out that good matching was more easily achieved if the impedance of the device into which the signal was being fed was ten times or more that of the output which was feeding it.

There is no cast-iron rule about this, but the generalisation needs stating, for, so often, manufacturers fail to agree with any known standard in stating their specifications, and $100k\Omega$ might mean the input "wants to see" $100k\Omega$, and is actually considerably higher if measured, or might mean that it actually is $100k\Omega$.

Then, you see, if you try to match some circuits with $100k\Omega$ output into this "specified" input, you simply would not get the conditions that the specifications might have led you to expect.

This is a practical problem, and I make no apology for introducing it at this point, for the Darlington circuit, on the face of it, looks like a complicated way of achieving what could be done much more simply. Not so, as we shall demonstrate by a stepby-step design exercise.

Why high?

Accept, first of all, that we need a high impedance input. Harking back to the prototype that Mike built, we were able to measure $105k\Omega$ input impedance on the built-up model, and could probably have improved somewhat on this with a bit of fiddling. But did you notice the underlined remark that followed? To summarise, frequency limits are affected by the source impedance.

There are occasions when we want to match something whose source impedance is (a) much higher than a tenth, or even a fifth, of our input impedance, or (b) alters drastically with frequency, i.e., is reactive. A perfect case in point is the crystal microphone. There are a lot of these about, and they are often capable of giving much better results than they do when matched into the tape recorders or "Disco" mixers with which they are sold. Don't always blame the microphone: if you don't believe me, ask Cosmocord Ltd., who market a wide range of these devices under the Acos label and get very hot under the collar when they think of some of the ways in which their products are used—or misused!

So, what are the limiting factors that prevent us achieving a higher input impedance, or, to be technical Z_{in} ? First, the forward current gain, h_{fe} . The larger this is, the greater the input resistance will be, h_{ie} . Check back with part 5 to see the significance of this and go on to re. This (often overlooked) internal resistance of the transistor itself matters a lot. Because it doesn't show up on circuit diagrams, the clever dicks who simply alter calculated circuits, like the well-engineered Mullard, Ferranti or Motorola published circuits, find their finished construction behaving in unpredictable ways. It is a fixed value. It cannot be allowed for.

RE, the external resistance, seems to give us scope for manoeuvre. Increase this and, as we have seen, we increase the input impedance. Lovely—except that an increase in resistance here will mean an increase in the voltage dropped across the resistor, so we now need a higher supply. Even if this can be made available, it is not always desirable for input stages, where, in general, the higher the operating voltages, the more the noise problem rears its ugly head.

Base bias resistors also have to be considered. Remember, in Part 5, we were very concerned with their effect on the overall circuit. To put it into plain language, if you calculate them to get the best d.c. conditions, you may very well find your circuit unable to cope with the a.c. conditions or the matching-which, after all, is why the darned thing is being built!

If the values of base bias resistors are increased, we can reduce their shunting effect on the transistor input d.c. resistance (h_{ie}) . But under a.c. conditions, we may very well find the stability of the circuit seriously affected.

So, accepting that there are limits to what we can do in the way of altering components and voltages of a common emitter amplifier circuit in order to achieve a high input impedance, let's turn immediately to the solution, and see what, in fact, it does.

Darlington Pair

There is nothing magical about the term Darlington. Without delving into the historical context, we are simply referring to a method of combining two transistors in such a way that they effectively form one, but with different characteristics.

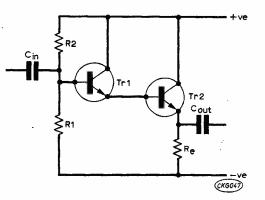


Fig. 26: The rudiments of the Darlington Pair circuit.

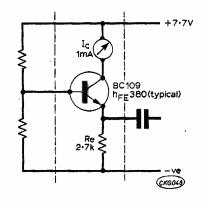


Fig. 27: Consider only Tr2, isolated from the rest of the circuit, with imaginary bias.

Take a look at Fig. 26, and you will see this done in the emitter follower mode. As I hope to show later, this is not the only configuration in which it applies, but it suits our purpose at the moment to rip it to bits and discuss the design.

If you want to make a buffer circuit yourself, with a high impedance output, then the following notes may help you adapt your own bits and pieces rather than have to mourn about "those lucky blokes at PW who can lay their hands on anything they want" as a recent correspondent said.

Fig. 26 shows two n.p.n. transistors, connected so that both collectors are taken to the positive rail, the input to the base of the first, Tr1, is biased in the way we have already seen, but whose emitter is taken to the base of Tr2. Looked at one way Tr2 forms the emitter load of Tr1; another way, Tr1 and its operating conditions, determine the base input conditions of Tr2.

Looking first at Tr2, and referring to Part 5, we see that the output is taken across R_e , the emitter resistor, via C_{out} , but the base bias, instead of being derived from two resistors (as with Tr1) depends on Tr1 and its operation. So let's pretend for a moment that Tr1 doesn't exist, and that Tr2 has conventional biasing, repeating last month's circuit, but with dotted lines to show that the BC109 between them is really the Tr2 of our present Fig. 26. We now have Fig. 27, where some values are inserted and a few more details are given.

Calculations

Recapping again, we chose a typical transistor and typical operating conditions, so in Fig. 27 we state an I_c of 1mA, an $h_{\rm FE}$ of 380 and as the base current I_b is the former dividend by the latter,

$$I_b = \frac{I_c}{h_{EE}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1\text{mA}}{380}$$

which is $2 \cdot 6\mu A$.

If now we refer back to Fig. 26. and connect Tr1 in the base circuit of Tr2, making them similar transistors, as it happens, though they don't necessarily have to be, we shall see that base current of Tr2 will flow through Tr1 emitter, so we can immediately say that the emitter current of Tr1 is $2 \cdot 6\mu A$.

Unfortunately—there's always a catch, isn't there? —at such a low current, almost all forms of transistor likely to be used in our buffer circuits

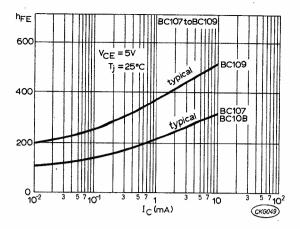


Fig. 28 : Typical variations of forward current transfer ratio hFE with collector current Ic. Note that curve is for specific collector voltage VCE.

would have a very small a.c. current gain h_{fe} in these circumstances. Now do you see why I began with that upper-case and lower-case argument.

We must do something about this. Increasing the current in Tr1 is the obvious first thought, so we refer to the $h_{\rm FE}/I_c$ graph for the transistor in question.

Messrs Mullard, as ever, are immensely helpful, and can provide graphs that tell us practically everything except the Sign of the Zodiac when the transistor was born, so our Fig. 28. is a reproduction of their "typical variation of forward current transfer ratio with collector current". Please note, this is at a particular collector-emitter voltage, in this case V_{CE} =5V. But from this we can get some idea of what we want, and this is the sort of collector current it would be desirable to use. Here, we see the lowest usable value is down around $10\mu A$. We shall use a collector current of around $50\mu A$, and from the graph we can see that this will give us a d.c. current gain, h_{FE} , of somewhere around 260.

Increasing I_E

We have $2 \cdot 6\mu A$ of emitter current so far, and we need $50\mu A$. Let's just revert to previous theory and stick in another resistor R_{el} from the emitter of Trl to the negative line, as in Fig. 29. Now, this circuit is not for construction: it is deliberately

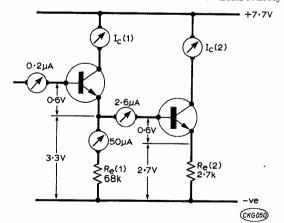


Fig. 29 : The voltage and current plan of the simple circuit from which the final working model will evolve.

drawn to illustrate the design theory; please bear with me!

We have included the known voltages and currents, that is the collector current of Tr2, which is 1mA, and the base current of Tr2, which is $2 \cdot 6\mu$ A. So the emitter current is effectively the same as the collector current, as the effect of the very small base current, which also flows through Re2, can be ignored. 1mA flowing through $2 \cdot 7 k\Omega$ gives a voltage drop of 2,700/1,000 or $2 \cdot 7V$. That's our emitter voltage of Tr2 fixed.

The base to emitter voltage of a silicon transistor is around 0.6V, so we come up with a base voltage for Tr2 of 2.7 + 0.6=3.3V. Take another look at Fig. 29. This is now the emitter voltage of Tr1, which was one of the missing factors. Again add 0.6V and we get a figure for the base voltage of Tr1, i.e., 3.3 + 0.6=3.9V.

 $R_{\rm e1}$ is the mystery component. The emitter current of Tr1 will be the sum of that base current previously considered and the current flowing through $R_{\rm e1}$. But we have already said that the required emitter current is to be $50\mu A.$ So that leaves us with $50 + 2\cdot 6$ or $52\cdot 6\mu A$ as the actual emitter current.

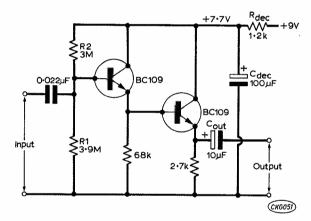


Fig. 30: The end result, a Darlington Pair input circuit with reasonably high impedance, good stability and the gain required.

The collector current I_C of Tr1 flows through $R_{\rm e1}$ and we know the emitter voltage. So $R_{\rm e1}$ the emitter resistor

3·3V		3.3		3·3 x 1,000,000)	
	or		or	·····		66,000Ω
50µA		50 x 10-°		50		

Choosing components within a 5% tolerance range, we can settle for a preferred value of $68k\Omega$, and this is now marked in on Fig. 29.

Base current Tr1

We now have the correct base current in Tr2 and the correct emitter current in Tr1 so can go on to calculate the values of bias resistor we shall need.

The base current of Tr1 will be its collector current (which we know) divided by $h_{\rm FE}$, the d.c. current gain. But this base current is only a very small fraction of the emitter current, and can be ignored for the next calculation.

Taking the collector current I_c of Tr1 to be the same as its emitter current, $52 \cdot 6\mu A$, we prove this point by saying:

$$I_{b}(1) = \frac{I_{c}(1)}{h_{FE}(1)} = \frac{52.6\mu A}{260}$$

somewhere near $0 \cdot 2\mu A$.

Developing our final circuit, Fig. 30., and ignoring for the moment that I've already marked in the values of R1 and R2, let's calculate their ohmic values from what we already have. First, a proviso: for good stability, we want about five times as much current flowing in the bias chain as we have base current. So, $0.2 \times 5 = 1\mu A$ as a guiding value.

We know the base voltage of Tr1 is 3.9V. The lower resistor, R1, has our desired figure of $1\mu A$ through it, so the value is

$$R1 = \frac{3.9}{1 \times 10^{-6}} \text{ or } 3.9 \times 1,000,000 = 3.9 \text{ M}\Omega$$

This is a standard value, and a 5% tolerance component would be used.

R2 has a voltage dropped across it which is the difference between the collector voltage (in this case, the positive rail after decoupling) and the base voltage, $=7 \cdot 7 - 3 \cdot 9 = 3 \cdot 8V$. So

$$R2 = \frac{3 \cdot 8}{1 \cdot 2 \times 10^{-6}}$$

where the denominator in this case is the μ A flowing through R1 plus the 0.2μ A of base current.

$$R2 = \frac{38,000,000}{12} = 3,166k\Omega$$

A 3M resistor, 5%, is near enough, and two $1{\cdot}5M\Omega$ resistors in series may be a more practical solution.

If you are in doubt about this tolerance business and having to make up values with series or parallel resistor combinations, bear in mind the simple rule: in series, variations in the biggest resistor have most effect—in parallel, variations in the smallest resistor have most effect.

Input resistance

Looking into the base of Tr1, ignoring R1 and R2 for the moment, the input resistance is calculated from $R_{in} = h_{te(1)} \times h_{te(2)} \times RE(2)$. Approximately—because we now ignore those tricky hidden resistors, r_e of each transistor, which are now very small in comparison with the values of external R_e we have calculated.

Provided R_{e1} is many times larger than R_{e2} , its shunting effect on the input of Tr2 will be negligible. Make it between 5 and 30 times the value of R_{e2} and we shall not have many worries, so our R_{e1} is $68k\Omega$.

Harking back to the formula for R_{in} , we get the h_{fe} figures from the published data sheets (h_{fe} rising as collector current rises, remember), see Fig. 31. $R_{in} = 240 \times 440 \times 2,700 = 285 \cdot 12M\Omega$ to be exact.

The Stage Resistance is the parallel combination of this with R1 and R2, which is—work this one out from the formula

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
				=+		
κ_{IN}	KI	K 2	κ_{in}	3·9MΩ	21/175	28214175
approximately $1.6M\Omega$						

Decoupling

Theory and practice never coincide, and the desired rail voltage may be quite a lot less than a convenient battery size. So we drop the residual voltage and decouple the line to prevent alternating signals modulating the battery resistance and causing the supply voltage to vary.

The components used are shown in Fig. 30. and are calculated from the voltage difference $9V - 7 \cdot 7V = 1 \cdot 3V$ divided by the total current. This is the collector current of Tr1, $0 \cdot 05mA$, of Tr2, 1mA and in R2, $0 \cdot 0012mA$, total $1 \cdot 0512mA$.

We can take this as 1mA through $R_{dec},$ giving $1\cdot 3$

or $1 \cdot 3k\Omega$. Again, using the nearest pre- 1×10^{-3}

ferred value, within tolerance, we'll settle for $1 \cdot 2k\Omega$ at 5%.

The decoupling capacitor needs to be quite large, as we have already discussed, and a practical value is 100μ F. Similarly, a practical value of the output coupling capacitor, C_{out}, would be around 10μ F.

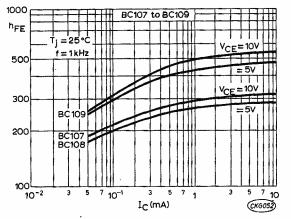


Fig. 31: Graph of variation of input impedance with collector current.

But C_{in} need not now be so large as we previously needed. The a.c. resistance (impedance) into which it is feeding is so much higher than before that a value such as 0.022μ F could be used. To check this, take the value that gives the same reactance to your desired lower frequency limit as does the input impedance of the circuit—i.e., the -6dB point (voltage). This works out to around 4Hz for 0.022μ F which is plenty good enough for our purpose.

Before leaving the subject, I revert to that designation "Super Alpha". The term alpha, symbol α , you will remember from previous notes is in our case the same as h_{fe}. As we obtained our R_{in} by multiplying the two h_{fe} figures, the effective h_{fe} of the Darlington Pair is called Super Alpha.

Other uses

We have only been talking about input circuitry, and an impression may have been given that the Darlington pair is explicitly an input device. Not so, and just to prove it, but without any calculations, Fig. 32 shows four possible configurations of complementary push-pull output stages of audio amplifiers. These are stripped to their essentials, and have all been used in some form or another.

The use of the Darlington pair in power amplifiers

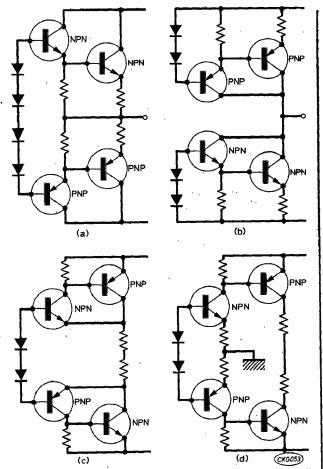


Fig. 32: Four variations of the Darlington Pair as used in push-pull output circuits of commercial power amplifiers.

overcomes (to some extent) a disadvantage of complementary symmetry, which is high current dissipation of a Class A driver transistor. Some other solutions exist, of course, such as quasi-complementary circuits, where the driving pair are "opposites" and the driven pair a matched and similar pair of transistors. This is not the place to talk about power amplifiers—a fascinating subject—but to illustrate the Darlington pair, so first to Fig. 32(a), where the two "halves" of the complementary circuit are formed from two pairs, much the same as we have already dealt with.

The drawback here is a biassing problem: base/ emitter voltage at the point of conduction differs widely between driver and output transistor. Some bias adjustments are needed to supplement the work of the diodes.

Fig. 32(b) is an alternative, solving some problems, but really doing no more than turning the Darlington pairs upside down.

If we try, instead, the pair "inside out", we produce the cascaded complementary configuration of Fig. 32(c) where each set operates as an emitter follower. It is easier to provide bias because the diodes are more easily matched, but Fig. 32(d) shows the more usual solution, where we get the power gain of the two cascaded common emitters and a better bias system. But it has a drawback not always taken care of in eventual construction, and that is a more touchy thermal stability.

TO BE CONTINUED

1010

the edium ave Column

E. WILDMAN of Southall, Middlesex has been busy with his Practical Wireless medium wave loop antenna. North American stations logged include WOR New York on 710kHz; CBM Montreal on 940kHz; WINS New York 1010kHz; CBA Moncton on 1070kHz; WBAL Baltimore 1090kHz; WNEW New York 1130kHz. He asks if medium wave DX is best during periods of anticyclonic weather. Although high pressure systems affect v.h.f. reception they appear to have no effect on the medium waves. Propagation on the lower frequencies is through the ionosphere which lies far above the thin shell of weather that surrounds the earth.

P. J. Kay who lives in Magull near Liverpool, reports reception of WNEW 1130kHz at 0030hrs on November 15th using a Perdio transistor portable. Very occasionally, high power North American medium wave stations such as WNEW, which is 50kW, are received in this country at considerable strength and can be heard from a favourable location on simple equipment. More reliable reception will be obtained by using a sensitive and selective receiver of communications standard along with an outdoor aerial or an indoor medium wave loop. Search before midnight for the following stations, all of which have been logged frequently during recent months. CBN St John's, Newfoundland on 640kHz; CJOX Grand Bank, Nfld and WOR New York, both on 710kHz; WDHN Boston on 850kHz; CJON St. John's 930kHz; CHER Sydney 950kHz; WINS New York 1010kHz; CBA Moncton 1070kHz; WNEW 1130kHz. These broadcasters are easy to identify as they use their callsigns frequently. After midnight look for Godhavn in Greenland on 650kHz. It can usually be heard with programmes in Danish "Greenlandic", when reception from North America is favourable.

Harold Emblem of Mirfield, Yorkshire, reports reception of the new EAK5, Radio Popular Las Palmas in the Canary Islands on 836kHz. Michael Barraclough of Whitby mentions that this newcomer to the band is anxious for reception reports which should go to AP744, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria-1, Canary Islands. Harold has also logged the new outlet at Abu Dhabi in the Persian Gulf on 809kHz at 0230 hrs. Radio Pakistan has been heard testing on 1010kHz and has been logged by the writer at 2320hrs. This station is believed to be in West Pakistan.

Gordon Darling of South Harrow draws attention to a recent supplement to the Post Office Guide which says that Commonwealth Reply Coupons are no longer accepted in Canada, Australia, Ceylon, Trinidad and Tobago. In future, MW DXers sending reports to Canada will have to enclose an International Reply Coupon.

Please send reports and information about the medium waves to the author at 132 Segars Lane, Southport, PR8 3JG.



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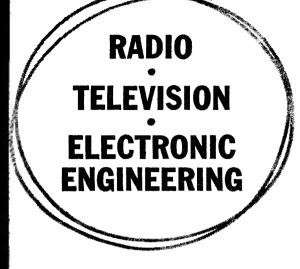
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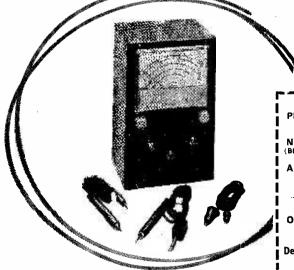
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THE BROADCAST BANDS

Malcolm Connah

Frequencies in kHz Times in GMT

OW that we have all recovered from the Festive Season we can get back to our shacks and start logging some DX. Many of you will have received new equipment as presents so how about putting it to good use and sending in a report.

Logs

The first report this time comes from Bryan Ewing in Seven Kings, Ilford. Bryan's equipment consists of a Codar CR70A, an ATU and a 50 foot long-wire, his log included:-6025 Radio Portugal at 2112.

- 6075 R.A.I., Rome, Italy at 0436. 6120 S.B.C., Berne, Switzerland at 0152.
- 6170 Radio Sofia, Bulgaria at 1900.
- 7105 R.N.E., Spain at 2030.
- 7230 Radio Monte Carlo at 1125.
- 7290 Trans World Radio, Monaco at 1525.
- 9460 Radio Pakistan at 2005.
- 9525 All India Radio at 2015.
- 9615 H.C.J.B., Quito, Ecuador at 0402.
- 9625 Radio Sweden at 1115.
- 9645 Vatican Radio at 2030.
- 9680 Trans World Radio, Monaco at 0925.
- 9710 H.C.J.B., Quito, Ecuador at 0146.
- 9912 All India Radio at 2015.
- 11710 R.A.E., Argentina at 2345
- 11730 R. Nederland, Bonaire at 0200.
- 11750 Finnish B.S. at 1000.
- 11815 Trans World Radio, Bonaire at 0110.
- 11830 Radio Havana, Cuba at 0109.
- 11835 R.T.V. Algerienne in French at 2100.
- 11875 R.S.A., South Africa at 2347.
- 11895 All India Radio at 2330.
- 11955 Voice of the Lebanon at 0230.
- 15200 Vatican Radio at 1500.
- 15200 Voice of Nigeria at 0648.
- 15325 Radio Canada at 1520.
- 15410 United Nations Radio at 1700.
- 17820 Radio Canada at 0743.
- 17945 Radio Pakistan at 1345.
- 21545 Radio Accra, Ghana at 1445.
- 21590 Radio Pakistan at 0806.
- (All these transmissions were in English except where otherwise stated.)

Robin Yates of Deganwy, Caernarvonshire heard the following stations on his Alba stereogram: ----5960 H.C.J.B. Quito, Ecuador at 0800.

- 5990 Radio Canada at 0715.
- 7310 Radio Vilnius, Lithuania at 2230. 9530 All India Radio at 1930.
- 9690 WNYW, U.S.A. at 2100.

- 9805 Radio Cairo at 2145.
- 11935 FEBA, Seychelles noted at 1730.
- 15130 WNYW, U.S.A. at 2000.
- 15155 Radio Havana, Cuba at 2010.
- 17720 WINB, Red Lion noted at 1930.
- 17855 NHK, Japan at 0800.

Clive Jones of Colliers Hatch near Epping describes his equipment as "a four valve domestic receiver with a looped, coiled and bent, untuned dipole!" This equipment enabled him to hear:-6025 Radio Portugal in English at 2100. 9009 Kol Israel in English at 2120. 9480 Radio Kiev, Ukraine at 1950. 9545 R. Accra, Ghana in English at 2115. 9630 R. Sweden, Saturday Show at 1100.

- 9695 R.S.A., South Africa at 0040. 11720 Radio Canada in English at 2120.
- 11765 Radio Australia at 0900.
- 17880 H.C.J.B., Quito, Ecuador at 1915.

Julian Moss of Rayleigh has a Meridian 10 transistor superhet and a 60 foot long-wire enabling him to hear:

- 5960 H.C.J.B., Quito, Ecuador at 0815.
- 6025 R. Portugal, Voice of the West at 2130.
- 7235 R. Australia in English at 1530.
- 9460 R. Pakistan with news at 2100.
- 9525 R.S.A., South Africa, English at 2245.
- 9530 A.I.R., Delhi in English at 1915.
- 9530 V.O.A., Monrovia, sign-off at 2230.
- 9545 R. Accra, Ghana in English at 2045.
- 9550 Finnish B.S. in English at 1830.
- 9570 R. Australia with DX News at 0735.
- 9575 R.A.I., Rome in Italian at 2130.
- 9620 R. Belgrade, Yugoslavia at 1550.
- 9625 R. Sweden in English at 1255.
- 9625 Radio Canada at 0720.
- 9670 Damascus, Syria, news in English at 2030.
- 9690 WNYW, U.S.A. at 2000.
- 9695 R.S.A., South Africa in English at 2215.
- 9745 R. Baghdad, Iraq in German at 2045.
- 11720 Radio Canada in English at 2120.
- 11765 Radio Australia in English at 0735.
- 11770 A.F.R.T.S., football match at 1950.
- 11790 A.I.R., Delhi; news in English at 2200.
- 11805 VOA, Greenville, N. Carolina at 1930.
- 11970 R.S.A., South Africa news in English at 2238.

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



Cloc

Times certainly are changing. Eighteen months ago you would have been lucky to afford the components for a digital clock to even if you could have found a supplier— but 1972 sees the dawning of a new age. While digital techniques become better known, prices continue to fall (about 50% last year). This digital clock is mains frequency operated and although it uses 12 i.c.'s (price at the time of writing 67p each) there is practically nothing else apart from the readout tubes. For the serious con-structor now is the time to enter the digital field and how better than with a really practical project such as our digital clock.

Section 200



WIPER DELAY UNIT "It never rams but it pours" is a saying that many car makers seem to take literally, for-celling that orizzle (not exactly an unknown chenomena in the British Isliest) causes poor visibility and is difficult to deal with using fixed spend wipors. This simple unit gives full speed control over the wipers using a few, inexpensive components.

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

TRANSISTOR TESTER

Although surplus transistors are excellent value, a small percentage are usually duds. The transistor tester to be described in the April issue has been specifically designed to sort these out. Both NPN and PNP devices can be tested and an unusual feature is that gain is directly read off, even though the meter used is of the cheapest type avail-able. This is a thoroughly ingenious project for its simplicity-be sure not to miss it.



ALL IN THE APRIL ISSUE ON SALE 3rd, MARCH





Q UITE an easy month on the Amateur bands with not too many scribes sending in logs. I expect you're all still getting over the excitement of Christmas plus the novelty of the presents. Hands up all those who got a nice new receiver?

Some reporters have bemoaned the difficulties of learning to read c.w. signals and have asked if there is any "easy" way to pick up the morse code. If you own a tape recorder then you're half way there. All you need is some sort of morse key and buzzer (or better still an oscillator) and you can record your own morse. This will give you practice at sending and you can then play the tape back and practice reading also. Advantage is that you can send at just the right speed for your particular ability at receiving. Hint; use groups of mixed letters which don't make any sense, i.e., AMSZX, ATHQP, etc. This stops you anticipating the next character and makes sure that you really do "read" every symbol.

Another aid is the many slow morse transmissions which members of the R.S.G.B. put out specifically for those wishing to learn to read c.w. Topband is a favourite and since these stations are located all over the country there is almost certain to be a local station near you. In any case, you can see how many of the slow c.w. members you can log. There is some very good d.x. to be heard on c.w. On topband, for example, down very close to 1.8MHz you can often hear W stations. So get a copy of the code, learn it and start using your receiver to the full. Incidentally, you need a b.f.o. for c.w. reception and if you are one of the many who are just getting your feet wet on the amateur bands with a commercial broadcast-type receiver which happens to cover short waves but which doesn't have a b.f.o., then take a peep at the January 1972 issue of Practical Wireless. On page iii of the Experimenters Circuits Supplement you will find a very simple circuit for a b.f.o. which can be used in conjunction with most receivers. Check that your receiver has an i.f. of 465kHz or 1.6MHz otherwise you will need to change the i.f. transformer shown in the circuit. Incidentally, this external b.f.o. will also enable you resolve single sideband too.

If you kid yourself that you are already well proficient in the gentle art of reading c.w., try tuning in at 1900g.m.t. on the first Tuesday of each month. Listen on 3.520MHz for the G3BZU morse proficiency transmissions. These rattle merrily away at 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 words per minute. If you get it all down 100 per cent correct and send it with 10p to the QRQ Manager, RNARS, H.M.S. Mercury, Leydene, Petersfield, Hants, you get a nice certificate which tells all and sundry what a super dot and dash sorter-outer you really are.

Another query which keeps cropping up in the mail is the one involving some poor s.w.l. who, while reading about beams and long wires, is stuck in a room on the umpteenth floor of a "no aerials allowed" block of flats.

One idea is to build an a.t.u. (antena tuning unit) and put a length of wire around the picture rail. Another sneaky (but effective) aerial is made by getting a length of enamelled copper wire, about 24 s.w.g., boring a hole in a small sorbo ball and pushing the end of the wire through and anchoring or tieing it. You can now lower the ball out of the window and play out the wire. You've virtually got a vertical antenna and the good thing is that even with Al vision, 24 s.w.g. enam. is invisible at more than a few feet. Idea of the rubber ball is to weight the wire and hold it down and also, if it's windy, the ball doesn't stove in someone's window 22 floors down. The idea of using some form of metal rod clipped to the window ledge will work but there is always the hazard that it will fall off and skewer some poor soul to the sidewalk-definitely not recommended!

Gibby's been chattering again and not getting on with the logs, but some questions in the mail come up again and again, so periodically it seems a good idea to answer these.

Chris Kitchener (Haverhill) has been swotting for O-levels and the R.A.E. (gd lk OM). Time between "swots" brought signals from SV0WII, SM4DIT/MM, VK2YU, ZD3D, ZL3RB, 4X4SM, 8R1J, 9H1CU and 9J2JY all on a TR500SE receiver and PR30 preselector plus a tank whip at 36ft.

Interesting letter from John Stevenson (Woking) who has been playing with a solid state direct conversion receiver. This has two BC108's as a product detector fed from the aerial, BC108 b.f.o. and another three BC108's as an a.f. amplifier. Aerial is 50ft. end fed "wrapped round an oak tree." (Bet it brings in the signals a "Treet"). Preliminary peeps on 14MHz raised visions of CT1BT, IS1LID, IT9CLB, PY7EXY, UA3IQO, UB5AD, ZE1BP, 5Z4GK, 9H1GK.

Howard Dearing has dropped the s.w.l. prefix and now talks back signing G3XVX. Rig is a homebrew running 25W p.e.p. and 10W c.w. Receiver is a Hammerlund Super Pro with a homebrew topband converter using 3·1-3·3MHz as an i.f. Howard's log for 1·8MHz stations worked (I'm green already) reads: K2GNC, K8RNE, VE3EK, W1WQC, W2FD, W2IU, W2UEZ, W3GM, W4WFL/1, W4QCW, ZD8AY (Ascension Island) all on c.w. On s.s.b. the log reads: W1WQC, W1HGT, W2HCW. Antenna is an inverted L Marconi with 55ft. vertical section some 10ft. longer than an electrical quarter wave and tuned with a series capacitor. Earth system is a radial affair plus 12 buried copper pipes.

Logs, in alphabetical order please, to arrive by the 15th of the month to:

12 Cross Way, Harpenden, Herts.

Tar. 10.11 Tar. 10.11 <thtar. 10.11<="" th=""> Tar. 10.11 Tar. 10.</thtar.>	TRANSISTORS	HENRY'S LOW INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	QUANTITY OFFERS ! FROM STOCI
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5732 605 0.A47 109 255 25131 255 40594 41.06 SILICON RECTIFIERS BRIDGE RECTIFIERS 1000 + 5p 7733 306 0.A47 109 251132 255 40595 61.05 1 AMP MINATURE PLASTIC WIRE ENDED Miniature Pointed Silicon * * * * * * 1000 + 5p 7733 306 0.A47 109 2511302 251 4059 61.05 1 AMP MINATURE PLASTIC WIRE ENDED Miniature Pointed Silicon * * * * * * Cur-	118 200 j MC724P 60 j 2TX 303 20 j \$2.95 118 30 j MA202 80 j ZTX 303 20 j \$2.95 134 20 j MJ420 80 j ZTX 504 25 j NX373 134 20 j MJ420 80 j ZTX 506 15 j 28.35 136 150 j MJ2801 ZTX 506 20 j \$2.77 10 38.20 \$2.750 10 38.20 \$2.750 10 38.20 \$2.750 10 38.20 \$2.750 10 38.20 \$2.750 10 38.20 \$2.750 10 38.20 \$50 11 39.20 \$2.750 \$2.850 <td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td> <td>25 + 8p 100 + 7p 500 + 6p 1000 + 5p 0C28 Mullard 25 + 55p 1000 + 50p 500 + 45p 1000 + 45p 1000 + 45p 1000 + 45p 1000 + 45p 500 + 25p 500 + 25p 500 + 25p 1000 + 17p BC108 and 9 Ali Makes 2 + 8p 100 + 7p 500 + 6p</td>	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	25 + 8p 100 + 7p 500 + 6p 1000 + 5p 0C28 Mullard 25 + 55p 1000 + 50p 500 + 45p 1000 + 45p 1000 + 45p 1000 + 45p 1000 + 45p 500 + 25p 500 + 25p 500 + 25p 1000 + 17p BC108 and 9 Ali Makes 2 + 8p 100 + 7p 500 + 6p
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LETTERS.... The Editor does not necessarily endorse the views expressed by correspondents

Bottled-up

With regard to Mr. D. Smith's letter (January 1972 issue), I would like to point out to him that he most certainly is not the last of a "dying breed." Speaking as an ardent valve lover, I personally believe that the transistor will never completely overcome the valve, as if it does it would bring about the downfall of amateur radio as we know it. As for integrated circuits, they are beneath contempt and unworthy of further comment. So Mr. Smith is definitely not alone and does most decidedly have "relatives somewhere" as far as valve lovers are concerned — 807's in particular.—P. I. Martin (Sussex).

Having worked on several transistor radios which almost fall to pieces when you try to service them I can appreciate D. H. O. Smith's preference for valves.

*

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However I am wondering if valve enthusiasts can take hope, for I notice that quite a number of instruments are using a device which in effect is a miniature valve and called a nuvistor. Is this the valve making a comeback? Having unsuccessfully tried to obtain some literature on these nuvistors I am wishing some day the editor will commission an article on these to lighten our darkness.

Until the happy day when valves return may we not lift any printed circuits with soldering irons or blow up half a dozen transistors when searching for one faulty one.—K. Freeby (*Ply*mouth).

*

I too suffer from being one of that dying breed. Mr. Smith has my complete sympathy. $99 \cdot 9\%$ of my equipment is fully "bottleized," including a 50 watt r.m.s. (sine wave drive) amplifier which has given no trouble for about 3 years. Everything I build with valves works first time and goes on working. Few people realize how easy and cheap valve equipment is to make, and in my opinion valves are best for starting people off on electronics, because, electrically, they are infinitely more robust than transistors. To any other valve enthusiasts—please, please write to this column and make your existence known. Incidentally the 50 watt amplifier can be made for £30 complete.—**T. Watton** (Hull).

* *

I agree with D. H. O. Smith (Herts) "Dying Breed"—January '72. He is not alone in his support for the radio valve.

I do a fair amount of servicing of valve sets and I would support the valve against the transistor for tone and quality (except for the larger transistor sets which have larger loudspeakers, etc.— J. F. Wade, (Leyland, Lancs).

Cassette deck

With the advent of the tape cassette isn't it about time some manufacturers put onto the market a cassette deck.

By this I don't mean a recorder with pre-amps and record amps to be used with an external amplifier such as a Hi-Fi system. But strictly speaking a tape transport. Where the individual can build his own tape recorder as he would with a reel to reel machine. It is pleasing to see in *Practical Wireless* the building of recorders but there is an increasing lack of tape transporters, only one being advertised at the present time in this magazine.

For a variation one has to go to the upper price brackets such as Brenell and TRD decks. So come on manufacturers how about a tape transport for cassette taperecorders.—V. C. Watts (Bath, Somerset).

Join the club

I should be most grateful if some publicity could be given to our club through the medium of *Practical Wirless*. The club was formed early in 1970 and today, with over a hundred members, has its own club rooms at 81 Virginia Street, Glasgow, C1.

Meetings are held each Friday at 8 p.m., at which slow morse is given by GM3HLQ. Lectures by club members and the occasional film form the main subject material of our meetings.

On the premises we have our own club station, with call sign GM4AGG, which is active on the HF bands with a KW2000, 70MHz with a Pye Ranger, and 144MHz with an IC2F.

On December 10th we held our first annual dinner at which GM3AEL (Zonal Rep.)) presented our club with the Scottish N.F.D. Trophy for 1971.—Victor T. Budas, GM3VTB, (Hon. Sec. 28 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.)

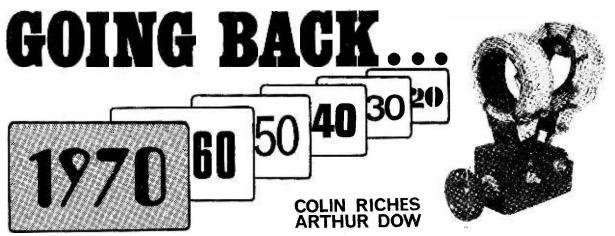
Transformed!

May I reply to Mr. R. Wibberley's letter in the December issue in which he condemns modern methods of transformer winding.

He states, "Enamelled wires are clearly inferior and unreliable. More so when wax impregnated." Correctly used, with the layers of wire separated with suitable insulation, enamelled windings are extremely hardy. Why else would they have become practically the standard material in low to medium power transformers? As a bonus, enamelled wire is cheaper and much less bulky than Mr. Wibberley's preferred silkcovered winding.

Mr. Wibberley also says, "Oil insulated windings are inferior, especially when mains voltages are used in primary windings." May I point out that National Grid transformers are completely immersed in oil for cooling purposes and these devices operate reliably at voltages between 11kV and 400kV.—C. Wright (Northants).

DIARY DATE: Paris Audio Festival March 9-14



P. MILLS, writing from 9 Fryars Bay, Beaumaris, Anglesey, Wales, says, "I possess a piece of ancient equipment owned by my father. It is a Sterling 2-valve upright cabinet receiver type BR2, instrument number 198 manufactured by Sterling Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd., London. Manufactured circa 1926 and using Marconi-Osram bright emitter valves types R5, red spot and green spot or alternatively type DER. The set is complete with Sterling headphones.

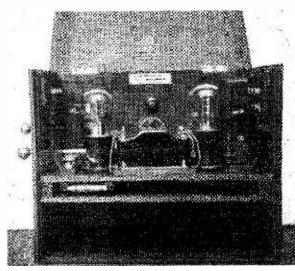
Unfortunately at some time the set was dismantled and whilst I have rescued the components concerned, I am devoid of the all important circuit diagram.

Recently I have been lucky enough to purchase another set found in an old workshop perched on a Welsh hillside. It is an exceptionally small receiver with valve holders and reaction coils located externally on top of the metal case. The set is titled "Polar Twin Receiving Set" (no Model No. or Serial No. given) and bearing a notice stating "Use with Mullard-Polar Valves".

Valves actually used are believed to be PM1 and PM1A. This set is also believed to date from 1925-6.

A very small S. G. Brown Hornspeaker was available, this has been restored and is now operational. There are a few loose ends within the receiver however which I think I can unravel.

I am particularly anxious to get these receivers



Mr. D. J. Lord's receiver.

operational and Hamilton Radio who offer service sheets back to 1925 have not been able to help so I am writing in the hope that as a focal point of Veteran Radio you may be able to help or alternatively suggest a possible source of supply of relevant circuits.

I would also be very pleased to hear of any known source of supply of R5 or DER valves. Meanwhile keep the good work going, I hope to be able to join in shortly

Mr. D. J. Lord, of 61 Empingham Road, Stamford, Lincs. tells us that although he was not around during the 20's and 30's, he has found the "Going articles on the early days of radio most Back" interesting.

On reading the article in last April's issue, he saw that Mr. F. C. Burgess has an old Marconiphone 2 valve set, which from his description must be very similar to the one that he has himself.

Mr. Lord enclosed a photograph of his set, the details of which are:-

Marconiphone V2A Long Range Model Type RB1B, Long Range Model M19, Inst. No. S/E 3926, G.P.O. Reg. No. 0175. Approved by the Postmaster Gen.

The set is still in working order, and is complete with a Marconi Distributor Unit for up to four pairs of headphones, and plug in coils and regenerator units covering the range 340-440m, 390-530m and 1300-1700m Long Wave.

The date of manufacture, or the original cost are not known, but he has always assumed that it was about 1923, and would be interested to learn the exact year if any reader can advise him. (We at P.W. would have said about 1924-1926)

He also has a copy of the BBC Hand Book for 1928, which contains an interesting selection of photographs and descriptions of the range of wireless sets available at that time, all of which appear to be of a considerably later design than his Marconiphone model.

Vintage CQ

BOOKS FOR DISPOSAL ...to sell: "More Practical Valve Circuits" by John Scott-Taggart, published in 1923. The first circuit is No. 58 and they go on to No. 151. Offers invited.—J. H. Greer, North Lodge, Great Ponton, Grantham, Lincolnshire. ...a three-volume copy of the Harmsworth's Wireless Encyclopedia and a bound copy of Wireless World for October 1923 to March 1924. I will sell to the highest bidder.—J. C. Porter, 15 Millais Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex. ...Harmsworth's Wireless Encyclopedia: three volumes with Hilustrations in good clean condition. Offers please.—C. Lesser, 7.Clippesby Close, Chessington, Surrey. a three-volume set of Harmsworth's Wireless Encyclopedia (1923).—Peter Thorn-hill, 5 Fourth Avenue, Scampton, Lincolnshire.

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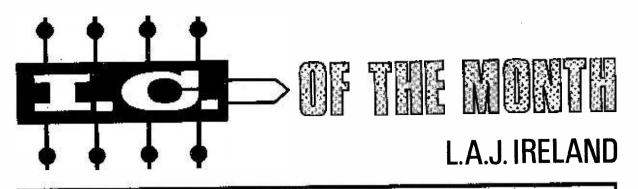
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Number 27

Toshiba TH9013P 20W Audio Amplifier

Solution of the unit of a single silicon chip (the "monolithic" approach, is power or ultra high frequency applications.

Operation in these conditions poses requirements, such as component separation for minimum thermal or capacitative interaction, which are difficult to achieve within a single semiconductor slice. In audio circuits in particular it is advantageous to separate the output transistors, with their high current and thermal dissipation problems, from the driver stage which may usefully be monolithic.

Together with "chip" capacitors, which are also difficult to fabricate monolithically, these elements may be assembled into a single module or hybrid integrated circuit. This month's unit is an imported hybrid audio amplifier whose 20 watt rating fills the gap between the Sanken device already mentioned and the increasingly popular monolithics, whose power dissipation is of the order of 5 watts (G.E. type PA246, etc.).

The device is available from Erie Distribution Division, Erie Electronics Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk, and is quoted in the latest available price list at $\pounds \cdot 31$ for small numbers.

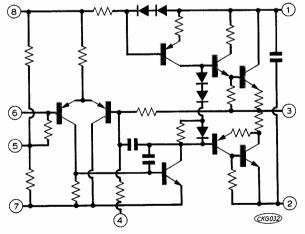


Fig. 1 : Circuit of the hybrid audio amplifier.

Circuit

Now for a detailed consideration of the capabilities of the unit. The high intercomponent leakage resistance possible with hybrid construction permits the use of supply voltages higher than is usual in i.c. work, with consequent lower currents for the same output, and the TH9013P therefore has a maximum supply rating of 50 volts at a current of 1.2 amps. The device should be attached to a heat sink of 300 sq.cms., giving a thermal resistance of 4° C/W or lower. This should retain the operating temperature of the device at 50°C or lower, but allowable case temperatures range from 0 to 90°C during operation, giving considerable latitude.

The circuit in Fig. 1 indicates that the device follows fairly conventional Class B lines, with identical n.p.n. silicon power transistors in push-pull, preceded by a complementary pair phase-splitter driving stage. A considerable advantage is the selfregulating character of the circuit, which does not require an external preset resistor to obtain symmetry of operation. Crossover distortion is therefore minimised, and ease of operation assured. In fact, the overall distortion figure quoted for the unit, at a signal frequency of 1 kHz, is 0.3% at the full rated output of 20 watts, while the frequency response is flat to within 2dB from 10Hz to 40kHz. So it follows that if a pair of these devices is incorporated in a stereo outfit, departures from hi-fi standards should be sought in the record deck, the speakers or the preamps. Anywhere, in fact, except the power output stages!

Power supplies

It is recommended that operation of the unit should be from twin power supplies rated at ± 22.5 volts. Such supplies are easily constructed using four silicon diodes of appropriate rating to make up a dual full wave rectifier set, working from a transformer with centre-tapped 45 volt secondary followed by suitable smoothing capacitors (at least 500μ F, 50V).

Fig. 2 indicates the connections necessary for operation in a standard audio system, with the dual power supply mentioned; it also puts forward a method of operation from a single 45 volt supply should that prove necessary, using a 2000μ F d.c.

blocking capacitor between the output of the amplifier and the 80hm loudspeaker load. It is important to include the fuse link in the circuit; operation into an inadequate load can permanently damage the output transistors and some form of protection is vital. It should be noted that in the single supply case, the fuse link is in the power supply line, since otherwise the charging surge of the blocking capacitor could well blow the fuse.

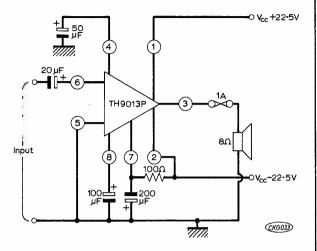


Fig. 2a: Connections to the TH9013P when using a dual power supply.

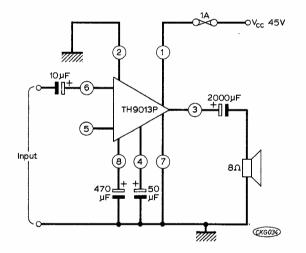


Fig. 2b: A single 45 volt power supply simplifies the external circuitry.

Notes

Several i.c.'s suitable as preamps for the Toshiba unit have appeared from time to time in these columns, with associated tone and volume controls, so details of these accessories will not be pursued here.

The unit is presented in a sealed package $3 \times 2 \times$ ⁵8in. with a machined face and mounting holes for heat sink attachment. Connections are via eight pins on the side of the package; the numbering in Fig. 1 is from left, when facing the pins with the heat sinking face downwards. For a convenient, economical and effective power amplifier for domestic applications, the TH9013P is certainly worth consideration.



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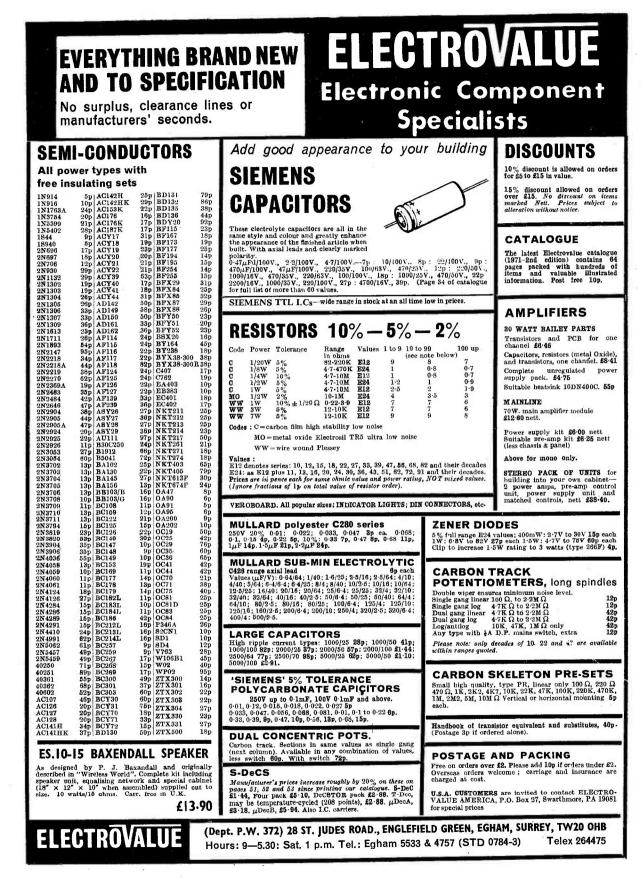
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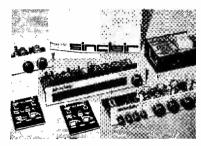
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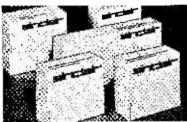
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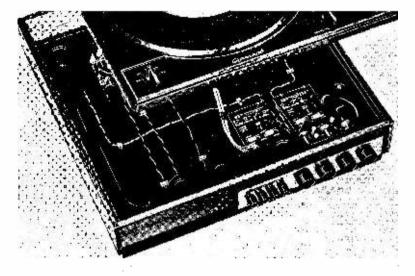


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Z.50, PZ.8, mains transformer	Mic., guitar, speakers, etc., controls	£19.43
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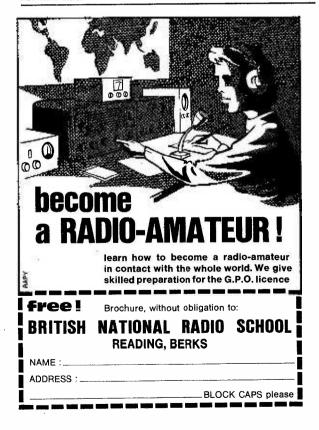
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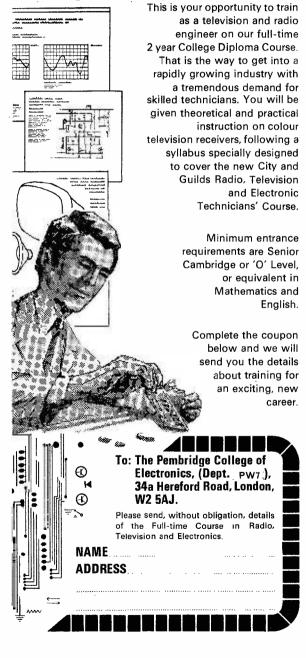
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BP42 = SN7442	0.67 0.64 0.56		0.67 0.64 0.58
BP43=8N7443	1 95 1 85 1 70		1.50 1.40 1.30
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BP47 = 8N7447	0.97 0.94 0.88		1.80 1.70 1.60
BP48=8N7448	0.97 0.94 0.88		1.40 1.30 1.20
BP50 = SN7450	0 15 0 14 0 15		1.40 1.80 1.20
BP51=SN7451	0 15 0 14 0 19		1.80 1.70 1.60
$BP53 \Rightarrow SN7453$	0 15 0 14 0 15		1 80 1 70 1 60
BP54 = 8N7454	0 15 0 14 0 14		2.00 1.90 1.80
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BP70 = SN7470	0 29 0 26 0 24		0.97 0.94 0.88
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BP76 = SN7476	0 43 0 40 0 8		1 10 1 05 0 95
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BP 709P-µA709C	TO-5	8	High Gain OP Amp	53p	45p	40p
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BP 711-4A711	TO-5	10	Dual comparator	58p	500	45p
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 0.55

 PC786
 0.30

 PC786
 0.30

 PC787
 0.90

 PC7880
 0.50

 PC7880
 0.50

 PC7880
 0.50

 PC7880
 0.50

 PC7880
 0.50

 PC7880
 0.50

 PC7880
 0.50
 PL36 0.55 PL36 0.55 PL82 0.45 PL82 0.45 PL52 0.45 PL53 0.45 PL504 0.40 PL503 0.80 PL503 0.80 PL503 1.10 PL503 1.10 PX31 0.30 PX31 0.30 PX33 0.43 PX30 0.40 PY380 0.40 PY88 0.40 PY880 $\begin{array}{c} 0.38\\ 0.65\\ 0.45\\ 0.55\\ 1.25\\ 0.85\\ 0.35\\ 0.25\\ 0.35\\ 0.25\\ 0.30\\ 0.55\\ 0.50\\ 0.55\\ 0.50\\ 0.55\\ 0.50\\ 0.43\\ 0.45\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc} 0.38 & 0.38 & 0.45 \\ 0.033 & 0.45 \\ 0.032 & 0.35 \\ 0.033 & 0.36 \\ 0.035 & 0.36 \\ 0.035$ First Quality U301 U403 U404 U801 UABC80
 bredg
 0.35

 brid
 0.40

 brid
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 brid
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 0.50

 brid</ 0.4000 UAF42 0.55 UBA1 0.50 UBC41 0.50 UBC41 0.50 UBC51 0.40 UBF59 0.35 UBL1 0.60 UBL21 0.65 UC52 0.40 UC55 0.40 UC5 ELECTRONIC ELLEC 25Z6GT 0.85 30A5 0.50 30A5 0.50 30C1 0.30 30C1 0.30 30C1 0.30 30C1 0.30 30C1 0.30 30F1 0.30 30F1 0.50 30F1 0.75 30F11 0.75 30F11 0.85 3011 0.85 3011 0.85 30F13 0.75 30F14 0.90 35A3 0.75 50CD6G1.20 50L6G70.55 50L6G70.55 59L6G70.55 90A7 2.40 90A7 2.50 90CV 2.40 807 0.50 813 3.75 8664 0.75 5642 0.70 5642 0.70 5642 0.50 6643 1.60 6146 1.60 6146 1.60 $\begin{array}{cccc} DK92 & 0.55 \\ DL96 & 0.45 \\ 0.45 &$
 ECH42
 0.76

 ECH81
 0.30

 ECH83
 0.45

 ECH84
 0.45

 ECH84
 0.45

 ECL81
 0.50

 ECL82
 0.35

 ECL84
 0.55

 ECL85
 0.50

 ECL84
 0.55

 ECL85
 0.50

 EF40
 0.50

 EF42
 0.56

 EF84
 0.56

 EF84
 0.56

 EF84
 0.56

 EF84
 0.50

 EF40
 0.50

 EF84
 0.50

 EF84
 0.50

 EF84
 0.50

 EF84
 0.28

 EF91
 0.33

 EF91
 0.38

 EF91
 0.38

 EF91
 0.38

 EF95
 0.36
 $\begin{array}{c} 2.85\\ (QV03\cdot10)\\ 1.25\\ (QV03\cdot20A\\ 5.25\\ QQV03\cdot20A\\ 5.25\\ T721\\ 8.00\\ TT22\\ 8.00\\ TT22 \\ 8.00\\ U126\\ 0.75\\ 0.25\\ 0.80\\ U26\\ 0.80\\ U26\\ 0.80\\ U26\\ 0.80\\ U37\\ 8.10\\ U52\\ 0.85\\ U76\\ 0.85\\ U78\\ 0.85\\ 0.85\\ U78\\ 0.85\\ 0.85\\ U78\\ 0.85$ QQV03-10 $\begin{array}{c} 1.60\\ 1.60\\ 2.50\\ 1.25\\ 2.80\\ 2.90\\ 1.25\\ 1.25\\ 1.25\\ 0.50\\ 0.55\\ 0.55\\ 0.90\\ 1.35\\ 0.45\\ 0.45\\ 0.55\\ 0.90\\ 0.85\\ 0.45\\ 0.60\\ 0.80\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.50\\ 0.60\\ 0.60\\ 0.85\\ 0.40\\ 0.85\\ 0.40\\ 0.25\\ 0.50\\ 1.00\\ 0.48\\ 0.50\\ 0.40\\ 0.25\\ 0.50\\ 1.20\\ 1.20\\ \end{array}$ 6360 6939 7199 7860 UF42 UF43 UF80 UF89 UL41 UL41 UL44 UM84 UY1N UY11 UY41 UY41 UY82 UY85 W729 Z759 Z803U 7586 7895 9002 9003 AZ1 AZ31 CBL31 CBL31 CY31 DAF96 DF96 DK40 35A3 35A5 0.75 0.65 U18/20 U25 U26 U31 U37 U52 U76 U78 U191 U201 0.80 0.43 0.20 6AK6 6AL3 0.40 0.35 0.48 0.85 0.75 0.35 6 A L 5 GZ31 64 M5 0.85 GZ32 6AM6 0.83 TRANSISTORS SYNCHROSCOPE TYPE C1-5 BD123 BD131 BD132 BF115 BF167 BF173 BF179 AC127 AC128 AC128 AC128 AC184 AC187 AC187 AC187 AC186 AC176 AC187 AC186 AC176 AC187 AC186 AC176 AC187 AC186 AC176 AC187 AC188 ACY17 AC188 ACY12 AC187 MULTIMETERS $\begin{array}{c} 0.20\\ 0.20\\ 0.15\\ 0.20\\$ 2N696 $\begin{array}{c} 0.17\\ 0.17\\ 0.30\\ 0.70\\ 0.10\\ 0.25\\$ WITH TAUT BAND SUSPENSION MOVEMENT 2N697 2N698 2N705 2N706 2N708 2N753 2N929 2N930 2N987 2N1131 2N1132 2N1184 2N1184 2N1302 2N697 $\begin{array}{c} 0.865\\ 0.826\\ 0.220\\ 0.18\\ 0.280\\ 0.281\\ 0.282\\ 0.2$ 6 **TYPE U4312** BF179 BF180 BF181 BF184 BF185 Low sensitivity (667 ohms per volt), 1% accuracy DC and 1.5% AC. 9 DC current ranges 300µA to 6A. 8 AC current ranges (1.5mA 2N1301 2N1302 2N1304 2N1305 2N1306 2N1306 2N1307 2N1308 2N1309 2N1613 2N1711 to 6A). 9 AC/DC voltage ranges 0.3-900V. Resistance 0.2-30K. £9.75 **TYPE U4313.** High sensitivity 20 Kohms/volt DC and 2 Kohms/volt AC. Accuracy 15% DC and 2.5% AC. 8 DC current ranges 60(At to 1.5A. 6 AC current ranges 6.60mA to 1.5A. 9 AC and DC Voltage ranges 1.5 to 500V. Resistance ranges 0.5-500 Kohms. 1 3-in tube fitted with telescopic viewing hood, giving bright display in full daylight. Sensitivity 10mV/mm (narrow band) to 30mV/mm (wide band). Bandwidth 10 o(s-10) mo/s. Triggered sweep pre-set at 1-2-5-10-30-100-3000-1000-3000 μ sec per stroke. Free-running time base 20 o(s to 2000kc/s with built-in crystal calibrator providing timing marks at .05-2-1-5-20-100 μ sec. Amptitude calibrator directly calibrated in volts. Input attenuator 1-10-100. Power supplies 127/230v AC. 2N1756 2N2147 2N2160 2N2217 2N2217 2N2218 2N2219 2N2369A 2N2477 2N2646 2N2905 2N2924 2N2924 2N3054 2N3054 2N3054 2N3055 2N3133 2N3134 TYPE U434I MULTIMETER AND TRANSISTOR 11:11 TESTER S-DC voltage ranges 0.3-900V 6-AC voltage ranges 1.5-750V 5-DC current ranges 0.06-600mA 4-AC current ranges 0.3-300mA 4-resistance ranges 0.5-500 Kohms Transistor cut-of current 60µA max Transistor DC current gain 10-350 Sensitivity: 16700 Ω/V DC; 3300 Ω/V AC PRICE £89.00. Packing and carriage 1.50 INTEGRATED CIRCUITS 1 TAA263 Interference to upto a stage amplifier up to 600kc. Supply voltage 6-8V output 10mW TO72 outline ... TAA293, Medium frequency amplifier up to 600kc. Supply voltage 6V. output 10mW TO74 0.75 - A.Supply voltage 6V. output 10mW TO74 outline
 TAA 520. MOST stage 610 wed by a bi-polar stage Gate to-source voltage 9-14V. Power dis-sipation 200mW. TO18 outline
 C.A 570. Four-stage limiter-amplifier with F.M. quadrator detector and remote D.C. volume control facility. Nominal supply voltage 12V. TO74 outline
 C.B. Supply voltage 12V. TO74 outline
 C.B. Supply voltage 12V. TO74 outline
 C.B. Supply voltage 12V. Except output stage)
 SL403D PLESSEY 3-Watts Audio Amplifier SL403D PLESSEY 3-Watts Audio Amplifier F.M. discriminator
 20-75 2N3391 PRICE £10.50 2N3392 2N3393 2N3394 TYPE U435 2N3394 2N3395 2N3402 2N3403 2N3404 2N3414 2N3415 2N3416 2N3416 2N3417 2N3702 2N3703 Sensitivity 20 Kohms/volt DC and 2 Kohms/volt AC. 7 DC current ranges $50\mu A$ to 2.5A. 5 AC current ranges 5mA to 2.5A. 0.25 0.25 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.15 0.12 7 AC/DC Voltage ranges 2.5 to BC152 BC158 BC175 BC186 1000V. 2N3704 3 Resistance ranges 0-300 Kohms. 2N3707 2N3709 OUR NEW 1971/1972 CATALOGUE IS NOW READY AND AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE. PLEASE SEND QUARTO STAMPED AND ADDRESSED ENVELOPE FOR THIS VALUABLE SOURCE OF REFERENCE LISTING MANY THOUSAND TYPES OF VALVES, SEMICONDUCTORS, TUBES, ETC. 2N 3709 2N 3710 2N 3819 2N 3906 2S 702 2S 746 BC186 BCY30 BCY31 BCY33 BCY34 BCY72 BCZ10 BCZ11 BD121 Capacity range 0.5µF. £9.00 0.12 0.35 0.20 0.50 0.25 0.15 0.30 0.20 All instruments are supplied with steel carrying case An institute at approximation with the test institute and leads. No protection is incorporated .As the movement can withstand overloads up to 100 times, only basic precautions should be taken to prevent damage through misuse AC113 AC125 AC126

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