## Radio: Electronics <br> 




## HANDHELOS

=Exdended Receiver coverage ovoiloble, call for delails
 YAESUFT73R/FNB102.5W (5W) 70CMS CW CHARGEP
 CTE 1000 (SAMEASICOMIC2日 CW NICAD CHARGER................ $£ 179.00$ Mary other types of hancheld stocked, please enauire

## SHORT WAVE RECEIVERS

Yoesu FRG8800 Short Wove 100KH2-30MHz all Mode + Mem... $\mathbf{S 5 8 9 . 0 0}$ Yesu FRG8800/FRV8800 as obove wilh VHF Conv fitted .......... $£ 679.00$ Sony PRO80 HFNH Handheld Scanner c/w accessorles......... 29.00 Sony 2000D Short Wove/Arband Recelver :-............es99.95
 Mony more makes and models in stock. PLEASE CALL FOR PRICES. DELVERY COSTS and ary advise or informotion, or send large SAE. (insured post and packing $£ 10.00$, Corier $£ 12.50$ )

## YAESU FT 747GX

£649.00 including our FREE fitted MOD Board! We improve the reciprocal mixing performance by up to 15 dB which gives you receive performance of higher priced rigs! Only available from raycom, buy it
elsewhere if you want SECOND BESTI YaESU IS STILL BEST VALUE FOR MONEY!
all current yaesu and icom hf RIGS STOCKED, CALL FOR A DEAL!


## ANIENNAS \& ACCESSORIIES

AVANLABLE AT RAYCOM. CUSHCRAFT, BUITERNUT, HY-GRAIN ANTENNAS. JAYBEAM, TONNA, MET, HAM-M ROTATORS. COII IOR full detalls, prices, avaliabilly and dellvery costs.
COMAH7000 SUPER 250-1300 NHZ DISCONE.......................... $£ 79.00$ QUIIERNUT HF6V HF VERT ................................................................... 159.00
 GBKY.TVPE 7.1MHZ TRAP DIPOLE KIT SO238 5236.00
.524 .50 GOKW-MPE as obove for use with 75 OHM .... GBKW-IMPE 2X 7.I TRAPS ONLYLESS CABLE.... RAYCOMAIRQANDMHF SIX ELEMENT DISCONE $\qquad$ $\$ 23.50$
. .59 .95 MFJHFATUS $\begin{array}{r}529.50 \\ \hline .42 .5242\end{array}$ RAYCOM CAST GUTIERMOUNI CNSO239/COAX GAMMA TWIN 2 MTIE SUM IM KITInc Inst MIRAGE UNEARS 2 m ...

 This above popular products POST FREE (UK mainland only)



## RAYCOM COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LTD.

 INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 963 WOLVERHAMPTON ROAD CALL IN.EASY TO GET TO, OLDBURY WEST MIDLANDS B69 4RJ

## Telephone 0215446767 . Fax 5447124 . Telex 336483 Identi-G



## RAYCOW gives you MORE PURCHASIN G POWER!

FOR FAST SERVICE PHONE IN YOUR ORDE WTH ANY MAJOR CPEDT CAR OOR IN MOST
CASES WE CAN OFEER YOU INSTANT CREDIT CASES WE CAN OFFER YOU INSTANT CREDTT
OF UP TO E1,000.00 ISUBJECT TO STATUS OF UP TO E1.000.00 SUBJECT TO STATUS
RAYCOM ARE HCNSECREIT
SROKERS. APR 29.80. SUBJECT TO VARIATION FREE CRED
ONEERAIN PRODUCTS AT M.R PRICES E OEPOSIT AND SIX NONTHLY PAYMENIS
PEASE TELEPHONE FOR MORE DETALIS AND
APLICATO NORMS NEW INFOLINE 0836282228 available 5-9pm (weekdays only)

Opening hours 9am-5.30pm 6 days, late nights

FOR THE BEST IN AMATEUR RADIO



PLEASE TEL: 0215446767 THROUGH YOUR CONTINUOUS AND VALUED CUSTOM, RAY WITHERS COMMUNICATIONS LTD HAS MOVED AND EXPANDED TO ENABLE US TO OFFER YOU EVEN BETTER SERVICE AND PRICES - STILL WITH THE RAYCOM GUARANTEE, BEST EQUIPMENT. BEST SERVICE, BEST PRICES, BEST BACK-UP. AND PLENTY OF PARKING FACILITIES AND EASIER TO GET TOI WE NOW BOAST THE BEST CENTRALFACILITIES INTHE COUNTRY, WHY NOT POP ALONG AND SEE THE LATEST TRANSCEIVERS, SHORTWAVE/SCANNING RECEIVERS AND ACCESSORIES? MOST OTHER PRODUCTS ADVERTISED IN THIS MAGAZINE ARE AVAILABLE AT RAYCOM, AND DON'T FORGET OUR EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTS AND MODIFICATIONS!

## CONTENTS

6 Looking at the Long-tailed Pair 9 DX-TV Reception Reports
11 Nikola Tesla's Radio Mysteries
12 ATV on the Air
13 Network 934
15 Amateur Radio World
20 Data File

## 25 Short Wave News

27 Medium Wave DXing 30 Free Classified Ads

## 34 Advertisers' Index

34 Advertising Rates \& Information ON THE COVER
This month's cover features the Kenwood DA-3531 CD encoder, a reference signal generator to evaluate $C D$ players. It is one of a range of professional CD test instruments available from Thurlby Electronics. For further details tel: (0480) 63570

```
PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT
You may have noticed that the cover price has increased. This had been made necessary because of
continually increasing paper and production costs.
As we are publishing a very specialised magazine, appealing to a dedicated band of readers, we are
subject to higher unit production costs than other magazines of more general appeal. Our research
indicates that the magazine content ts what you have asked for, so in order to continue publishing Radio
& Electronics World for you, we need to charge an economic cover price.
I hope you continue to enioy the magazine.
Besr wishes
Iatsast=
Peter Willams - Publsher
```


## Editorial

lain Mackenzie
Penny Phillips
Advertisement Manager
Marian Vidler
Advertisement Executive
Maria Smith

Publisher
Peter Williams

Published by
Radio \& Electronics World
Magazines
Sovereign House
Brentwood, Essex.
CM144SE. England
Tel: (0277) 219876

## ISSN

0262-2572

## Printed

In Great Britain

Newstrade sales
SM Distribution
6 Leigham Court Road
Streatham, London SW16 2PG. Tel: 01-677 8111

## Subscriptions

Tel: 01-684 9542

## (4) Copyright 1988

Redio \& Electronics World Magazines

## Safety in the shack

Some of the constructional projects featured refer to additions or modifications to equipment: please note that such alterations may prevent the item from being used in its intended role, and also that its guarantee may be invalidated.
When building any constructional project, bear in mind that sometimes high voitages are involved. Avoid even the slightest risk - safety in the shack please, at all times.

Whist every care is taken when accepting advertisempents we cannot accept responamaility thoroughty trvertigate any complaints. The view expressed by contributors are net necessarily those of the publishers Every care is taken to enoure that the contents of this thagazine are accurate. we assume no responsability
omisions.

# $\square$ <br> PHONE 

 0474560521SPRINGHEAD ENTERPRISE PARK, SPRINGHEAD ROAD,
TELEX GRAVESEND, KENT DA11 8HD

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS


## SEMICONDUCTORS



DIODES


ENER DIODES


Dear Customers
We thank you for your continued support and wish you all a Very Happy Christmas and Prosperous New year
Our stock of valves particularly UK manufacturered items has continued to grow and you can be assured of a continued supply of most types for many years
NEW FOR 1989 We have recently introduced a special in house selection facility and can offe the following service for Audio HiFi etc

* Special selection of pre amp valves for low microphony etc.......................... $\mathbf{E 1 . 0 0}$ per valve * Supply and fitting of pre amp damping rings

E1.00 per ring $\star$ Special selection and matching of power Please ask for valves not listed. We have ove 4000 types available including CV types and Vintage valves dating from 1921. Quoting for Vintage types can take a few hours but we are Rually able to find even the most rare type. Remember we stock all valves from acorns to $Z$ band transmitters.

BEST WISHES FOR 1989
PETER AND MICK
UWE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

## Decca 80 Decca 100

| cca 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ecca 17700 Mono | 8.05 |
| Deccaz230 | 8.25 |
| GEC2040 | .50 |
| 2110 |  |


| CATHODE RAY TUBES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| A small selection from our stock of 10,000. Please add $£ 3$ additional carriage per tube |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ICP1 | 29.50 |
| ${ }^{38 P 1}$ | 24.00 |
| ${ }^{12 \mathrm{CSP}} 4$ | 35.00 |
| ${ }_{\substack{1074 \\ 1368 \\ 1}}$ | 45.00 |
|  | . 00 |
|  | -85.00 |
| ${ }_{55447 \mathrm{Gm}}^{30789}$ | 93.00 |
| AL13 36 |  |
| CME823W | .00 |
| CME1523W | So |
| CRE 1400 | 29.50 |
| ECR35 |  |
| D9 110 CH | 45.00 |
| D10210GH | $\infty$ |
| D10230GM | , |
| D13611GH |  |
| D13630GH |  |
| D14172GV | 53.00 |
| 014173 GM | 53.00 |
| D19.181GM | 53.00 |
| 014200 GM | 75.00 |
| D16600GH97 | -65.00 |
| $\mathrm{OG7}^{32}$ | 55.00 |
| OH391 | 53.00 |
| ${ }_{\text {ELE }}$ | -39.50 |
| F67019m |  |
| ${ }_{\text {F2F }}$ | 75.00 |
| F3110im |  |
| F31 12 LD | 75.00 |
| L0708 | 75.00 |
|  |  |
| M12006 | 50 |
| - |  |
| crilw | 55.00 |
| M231110 | 45.00 |
| $\mathrm{M}^{23} 112 \mathrm{gV}$ | 45.00 |
|  |  |
| M24 123 WA |  |
| M28 13 LG | ${ }_{45} 5$ |
| M31 182GV | 45.00 |
| M31 184W | 55.00 |
| M31 T90GR | 45.00 |
| M31 | 45.00 |
| M3 H1916 | 55.00 |
| M31 1955 | 55.00 |
| M31325GH | 35.00 |
| M38 100LG | O |
| M 389 | 59.00 |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 30.00 |
| Mas riolc | 30.00 50.00 |
|  | 59.00 |
| ML2 1008 | \%80.00 |
| SE428P31 | 45.00 |
| SE5FP31 |  |
| SESUP31 | $\infty$ |
| T9750 | 75.00 |
| T9014D | 75.00 |
| A SELECTION FROM OUR STOCK OF |  |


| A1794 | 24.50 | AC'S2PE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al193 | 17.50 |  | \% |
| A2087 | 11.50 | ACTH1 | 4.95 |
| 34 | 14.95 | ACT22 | 39.75 |
| 93 |  | Ahr21 | 0 |
| ${ }^{\text {A2246 }}$ | 33.30 | AH238 | $\cdots$ |
| ${ }_{\text {A22992 }}$ | ${ }^{37.50}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {A2900 }}$ | 27.50 | ANI |  |

## P.M. COMPONENTS LTD



STOCK OF BRANDED VALVES (Contd)


## LOOKING AT THE LONG-TAILED PAIR

Have you ever wanted a circuit which had lots of gain, rejects noise, and had a choice of single or balanced outputs? Perhaps even one which worked into the low megahertz region? Well, look no further. It's called the long-tailed pair, it's easy to design and make, and is one of the fundamental building blocks of electronics.
The first question about the circuit is why is it called the long-tailed pair? There is a simple answer to that - just look at Figure 1. It can be seen that the circuit consists of two transistors (the pair) with a high-valued resistor connected in common with the emitters of the transistors; this resistor gives the circuit its long tail.
The long-tailed pair is a differential amplifier. Indeed, it is probably the most commonly used configuration for this type of amplifier. Differential amplifiers are very important in electronics because they allow us to take in two signals at the same time and then to amplify the difference between the two signals.
The main reason why differential amplifiers are important is that they can reject noise. Take, for example, the case of two electrodes placed on the chest of a patient in hospital to pick up the faint electrical signals which come from the heart. These signals are in the microvolt region and the wires which carry the signal, although shielded, have to pass several items of mains powered equipment. The wires will pick up noise in the form of electrical signals from this and other electrically powered equipment in the room - eg the fluorescent lighting. The saving feature of this unwanted noise is that both wires will pick up the identical amount of noise (at least, in an ideal case) but will pick up the positive and negative signals from the patient.
So while we want the very small (differential) signals from the patient to be amplified we do not want the huge noise signals (in common to both inputs) to be registered at all. Enter the differential amplifier. The noise which appears as identical signals on both inputs to the amplifier will be rejected while the gain of the amplifier will be used to magnify the wanted signal. Of course, medical electronics is only one field where these devices are useful.
Another common use of the long-tailed pair is in audio equipment where a long line may be used to take the signal from a microphone on stage, say, to a power amplifier some metres away. They are also at the heart of every operational amplifier - even the humble 741. Differential amplifiers also have a very common use in digital circuits. Just as
noise corrupts faint analogue signals it can also play havoc with the digital levels used by computers. So, again, the differential amplifier is used to reject the unwanted noise and to allow the wanted signal to pass, suitably amplified, to the computer. This function is so important that there are many chips devoted to the task of transmitting and receiving differential signals. For example, the 75110 and 75107 driver/receiver combination or the 75115 chip which can be driven by open-collector drivers.
Of course, the unwanted signal which the long-tailed pair is so good at rejecting need not be noise, it might be a steady state signal such as a dc level. For example, the configuration will allow any thermal drift in the two transistors to be nulled out. There will, of course, be some drift because the two transistors will not have exactly the same. If a dual transistor
is used the drift will be very well matched; dual transistors are fabricated close to each other on the same minute piece of silicon and this allows their parameters to be matched. They both experience the same temperature too.
Looking at Figure 1, it can be seen that there are two output points from the long-tailed pair. Both do not have to be used. If a single output is needed then only one will be used while if a balanced output is required (perhaps for driving a balanced or differential line) then both can be used because the output from one is opposite in phase to the other.
Later, more applications of the longtailed pair are considered - its use in radio frequency amplifiers is of particular interest.

## Some Jargon and calculations

Figure 1 shows the circuit to be


Fig 1: Symmetric circuit of the long-tailed pair


Fig 2: Example of calculations
completely symmetric. As mentioned before, the name comes from the fact that the resistor, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{e}}$, which is connected to the emitters of both transistors is much larger than the two resistors, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{c}} 1$ and $R_{c} 2$, which are connected to the collectors and so $R_{8}$ has a large voltage across it the long tail.
When the two inputs have identical voltages applied to them these are known as common-mode inputs; inputs to the two transistors which are different are known as normal or differential. One of the great strengths of the long-tailed pair is its ability to reject common-mode inputs. The measure of this ability is the common mode rejection ratio or CMRR. This is calculated as follows. Suppose that the same signal, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{in}}$, is applied to both inputs. Because of imperfections, a small output voltage, ${ }^{\prime} V_{1}$, will be generated. If another signal, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$, was applied to one input only and it resulted in an output voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{2}$, being generated, then the CMRR is the ratio of $V_{i n}$. to $V_{i n}$ when $V_{1}$ equals $V_{2}$. For simple designs with discrete transistors, this ratio might be only 100 but for more complex designs it can reach $10^{5}$ or more.
The differential gain is $R_{c} /\left(r_{e}+R_{E}\right)$. Now $R_{c}$ and $R_{E}$ are both shown in Figure 1 but $r_{e}$ is a resistance which is internal to the transistor and has a value which is roughly $25 / I_{c}$ in ohms where $I_{c}$ is the collector current measured in milliamps.
The gain for common-mode signals is $-R_{c} /\left(2 R_{\theta}+R_{e}+r_{\theta}\right)$. Remember that the common-mode gain should be small!
Let us design a simple long-tailed pair. Figure 2 shows the results. The collectors of both transistors are set at voltages which will allow a good variation without clipping caused by the collector trying to exceed the supply voltage; the voltage across $R_{e}$ is quite large because this resistor needs to act like a constant current sink - ie, it will have roughly the same current passing through it regardless of the voltage variations at the emitters of the transistors. The constant current action of this resistor is central to the way the longtailed pair works; a drop in current through one transistor is balanced by an increase in the current through the other. So when the voltage level on one output rises, the other output drops.

Therefore, $\mathrm{R}_{e}$ has quite a large value. If we choose the current through each transistor to be 1 mA then $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}}$ has 2 mA passing through it. For a 12 volt supply, we'll make $R_{e}$ have about 6 volts across it and choose the collector voltages to be at the halfway point between this voltage and the supply - ie about 9 volts. This means that $R_{c}$ is 3.3 kohms and $R_{e}$ is 2.7 kohms . With $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{E}}$ set at 56 ohms, the differential gain will be 20, the common mode gain 0.6 and the CMRR will be 33: not a very ambitious amplifier!
The base voltage of the transistors is
set to be 600 mV higher than the emitter voltage using a simple potential divider.

## Variations on a theme

Now that we have seen how the basic circuit fits together, there are a number of interesting variations which broaden the range of applications where the longtailed pair may be used.

Figure 3 shows the first variant. Here, a

constant current arrangement is put into the tail instead of the resistor. Since constant current sources have a very high impedance, the common mode gain becomes very small which means that the circuit is good at rejecting noise. The differential gain, which depends on $r_{B}$ and hence the collector current, can be altered by changing the current passing through the tail. This makes a neat gaincontrolled amplifier and Figure 3 shows how the gain varies with the current.

While on the subject of current controlled configurations, a current mirror can be used as the load 'resistor' for the transistors. While a full explanation of current mirrors is outside the


Fig 4: Current mirror load


Fig 5: Showing a phase splitter circuit

## THE LONG-TAILED PAIR

digital circuit. Which state the output is in depends on the difference between two input voltages. So, by having a very high gain amplifier using these voltages as its inputs, the output of the amplifier will saturate to either the high or low level with a very small relative change in the input signals (see Figure 4).

Figure 5 shows the long-tailed pair in its single-ended mode. By using a capacitor to bypass all ac signals at the base of one of the transistors to ground, only one input is used. However, both outputs can be used. Since the outputs are opposite in phase, the circuit may be used as a phase splitter; balanced loads may be driven from a single input.
The final variant described is shown in Figure 6. The long-tailed pair has a rather special property which makes it suitable for use as a radio-frequency amplifier. This property is the circuit's ability to beat the Miller effect.
The Miller effect is explained as follows. Between the collector and the base of any transistor there is a small capacitance called $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{cb}}$. Assuming that we are taking the output of the transistor from its collector, a small input voltage at the transistor base will create an output voltage at the collector which is bigger by the gain of the transistor. This larger
signal is directed back to the base through $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{cb}}$ and makes the capacitor appear to be of higher value than it actually is - so a large value capacitor appears to be connected to the base. The (high frequency) signals applied to the base use the capacitor as a path to ground and so are partly lost.

By using the long-tailed pair with no collector resistor on the first transistor there is no multiplying factor and the Miller effect disappears. Hence the circuit is suited to RF applications. The circuit shown in Figure 6 has useful gain up to a few megahertz despite using common transistors.


Flg 6: RF amplifier circuit


Send a stamped addressed envelope or up to 50p in coins to cover handling to:
BI-PAK CATALOGUE
PO Box 33, Royston, Herts SG8 5DF
Please do not send cheques

\section*{SATELLITE TV RECEIVING EQUIPMENT <br> SATELLITE RECEIVER 80 Chamnel, Quartz PLL Tuming Programmed for Eutelsat, Intelsat and Astra + 38 spare. Suppliers returns - fully serviced. Limited quantity. <br> ع125.00 <br> LNB's for KU band, $10.95-11.7 \mathrm{GHz}$.................................. Es8.00 <br> Chaparral KU Polarotor <br> 810.00 <br> SPECIAL OFFER PRICE <br> All three above items @ $\mathbf{2 1 5 . 0 0}$ <br> Dish Spinnings <br> | Dish Spinnings |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 60cm RAW ............... $£ 17.65$ | 80cm RAW ............... 23.12 |
| 90 cm RAW .............. 826.10 | 1.0M RAW .................. E34.65 |
| 1.2M RAW ................ $\mathbf{8 4 0 . 9 0}$ | 1.5M RAW ................. 870.25 |
| 1.8M RAW ................ £92.25 | 2.3M PTD ...............- E172.96 |
| LNB's | Foed horns |
| KU Band from ........... £58.00 | KU Band from....... 23.25 |
| C Band from.............. $£ 76.50$ | C Band from............es 82.40 |
| Actuator Arms | Poctioner |
| 12in, Pot type ............ E90.35 | E/W Remote control |
| 18 in , Pot type ........... E95.75 | 582.80 | <br> Carriage and VAT to be added to all prices. <br> For full details send SAE to: <br> <br> HARRISON ELECTRONICS <br> <br> HARRISON ELECTRONICS <br> <br> Century Way, March, Cambs PE15 8QW <br> <br> Century Way, March, Cambs PE15 8QW Tel: (0354) 51289} Tel: (0354) 51289}

# DK-TV IDECIDIIOI DIDODTS 

Compiled by Keith Hamer and Garry Smith

As anticipated, August showed a steady fall in Sporadic-E activity, especially during the second half of the month. Most of the signals originated within the European area, except for one instance when Morocco showed during the early evening on test card and later programmes. Other forms of propagation provided some worthwhile DX reception during the month. For example, at least three countries were identified in Band III via meteor scatter (MS) DX during the Perseids which peaked on the 12th.

Tropospheric reception was impressive too, especially during the first half of August with 525-line pictures from AFNTV Soesterberg on the 5th and Switzerland in colour on the 12th.

## Early moming goodies

While checking the UHF band for DX reception at 0430 on the 6 th, a rather oddlooking test pattern was discovered amid the usual all night screenings from the various UK stations. The signal was extremely strong and clear but without sound. At first it was assumed to have originated from the local Sutton Coldfield transmitter - the BBC may have been carrying out field tests. Further investigations revealed a 5.5 MHz sound and vision difference. The test pattern resembled the FuBK, but had part of the cross-hatch showing through a central window. There was no identification present on the pattern, which disappeared at 0450 when the transmitter was switched off.

Another mystery occurred in Band I when the Swiss '+PTT' test pattern was noted via meteor scatter on channels E2 and E4 at 0440! In addition, at 0745 on the 6th, two Dutch stations were seen radiating colour bars with the identification 'PTT-NL-AVVC' superimposed over a black block in the upper portion of the pattern.

## Reception reports

Chris Howles of Lichfield experienced what appeared to be tropospheric ducting during the morning of the 12th when the Swiss FuBK test pattern was resolved on channel E34. The signal was strong enough to lock colour. All other channels were inactive and only the Swiss signal was logged. Chris also tells us that Belgium switched over to a new colour test pattern immediately after station sign-off one evening. From his description, it sounds very much like the one received at UHF early on the 5th.

On that day, Chris located a PM5544 test pattern on channel E4 shortly after 1900. As the signal emerged the initials RTM, and their Arabic equivalent, could
be clearly seen, confirming the reception of Morocco from the Younne transmitter which is located south of the country. The station eventually opened up and the Koran was shown. This is the first report of Morocco being received this season.
Vigilance from Simon Hamer (New Radnor, in Powys) rewarded him with meteor scatter reception in Band III on the 12th. This was the most productive day for this type of DX reception and his effort brought him YLE-1 from Finland on channel E9, possibly from the Lahti transmitter. The 'YLE-TV1' test pattern was being shown at the time so there was no mistake. It coincided with the appearance of the same test pattern from the E3 (Tervola) and E4 (Vuokatti) outlets in Band I. Other Band III signals that day, which he managed to positively identify, were Sweden on channel E8 and Denmark on channel E5. Band II TV reception was possible on several days. For instance, Russian signals were noted on channel R4 on the 15th.

Simon did well with tropospheric DX, especially the reception of the 525-line AFN-TV station at Soesterberg in the Netherlands. Most RTE transmitters were present during an opening to Eire on the 7th, including a mystery RTE-1 signal on channel E in Band III-there are no high-power outlets listed on this channel.

## DX-TV $\log$ for August

The reception log for August comes from Simon Hamer. The names of transmitters are included where these are known.
04/08/88: YLE-1 (Finland) on channel E3 (Tervola) via meteor scatter DX, identified from the 'YLE-TV1' FuBK test pattern.
5/08/88: All tropospheric DX reception consisting of NED-1 (Netherlands) on channels E4 (Lopik), E5 (Roermond), E6 (Smilde), E7 (Markelo) and E39 (Wieringermeer); NED-2 E45 (Wieringermeer) and E47 (Smilde); NED-3 E30 (Lopik), E34 (Roermond), E35 (Goes) and E42 (Wieringermeer); AFN-TV (American Forces TV) on channel A80 from Soesterberg (Netherlands); RTBF-1 (Belgian French-language service) E3 (Liège), E8 (Wavre) and E11 (Léglise); RTBF-2 E42 (Liege); BRT-1 (Belgian Flemish 'Ianguage network), E10 (Wavre) and E43 (Egem); BRT-2 E46 (Egem) and E62 (Schoten); RTL PLUS (Luxembourg) E7 (Dudelange); WDR-1 (West GermanyWestdeutsches Fernesehen) E9 (Langenberg) and E32 (Münster); NDR-1 (Norddeutscher Rundfunk) E10 (HarzWest); ZDF (Zweites Deutsches Fern-
sehen) E27 (Hochsauerland), E34 (Niebüll), E35 (Kiel or Buderich/Wesel) and E37 (Lüdenscheid); DDR:F1 (East Germany) channel E6 (Brocken); DDR:F2 E34 (Brocken); DR (Denmark) E5 (Aalborg) and E8 (Aarhus); NRK (Norway) E6 (Bjerkreim).
06/08/88: Similar reception to the 5 th but with the following additions: DDR:F1 E5 (Inselsberg), E11 (Schwerin) and E12 (Sonneberg); DR E7; NRK E8 (Bokn), Sporadic-E reception included TVE-1 E2 and E4; RTP (Portugal) E3 (Lousa); RTS (Albania) channel IC (Tirana); RAI UNO (Italy) IA and IB; ORF-1 (Austria) E2a (Jauerling) and E4 (Patscherkofel); TSS (Russia) R1 and R2.
07/08/88: Tropospheric reception from RTE-1 (Eire) on channels B (Maghera), D (Cork), E (unknown origin), F (Kilkenny), I (Sligo), 29 (Three Rocks - Dublin), 40 (Cairnhill) and 52 (Clermont Cairn vertical polarisation); RTE-2 on channels G (Sligo or Cork), H (Maghera), I (Kilkenny), J (Dublin), 33 (Three Rocks Dublin), 43 (Cairnhill) and 56 (Clermont Cairn - vertical polarisation), Sporadic-E reception included RUV (Iceland) on E3 (Stykkisholmur) and E4; MTV-1 R1 (Budapest) and R2 (Pecs).
08/08/88: DR E3 (Fyn) and E4 (Copenhagen); NDR-1 E4 (Flensberg); BR-1 (West Germany - Bayerischer Rundfunk) E2 (Grünten); SVT-1 (Sweden) E2; NRK E2 (Gulen); CST (Czechoslovakia) R1; TVP-1 (Poland) R1 and R2; TSS R1, R2 and R3; RAI UNO IA and IB; TVE-1 E2, E3 and E4; +PTT SRG 1 (Switzerland, German-language network) E2 (Bantiger).
12/08/88: Meteor scatter activity included DR E3, E4 and E5; SVT-1 E4 and E8; YLE-1 E3, E4 and E9; RUV E4; TVP R1 and R2; CST R2; NRK E4.
15/08/88: CST R1 and R2; TVP R1 and R2; MTV-1 R1 and R2; TSS R1, R2, R3 and R4; RAI UNO IA and IB; DR E3 and E4; TVE-1 E2, E3 and E4; TVE-2 E2 (Santiago); +PTT SRG 1 E2 and West Germany (unidentified region) E2.
16/08/88: SVT-1 E2, E3 and E4; NRK E4; NRK E2 (Gulen); DR E3 and E4.
30/8/88: TVP R1 and R2; CST R1.

## Canal Plus sightings

It seems the French Canal Plus network in Band I has expanded with at least two new high-power outlets in service. During the 1986 season, Canal Plus was often received on channel L3 (just above R2) from the south during Spanish openings, presumably from the Carcassonne outlet. Already this season, the remaining two French Band I allocations, channels L2 (slightly above E3) and L4 (above E4), have been evident,
particularly during openings to the south-east. We assume the proposed Bastia L2 outlet and Ajaccio L4 outlet have now entered service, or increased their power. Both transmitters are located in Corsica, which explains why they often accompany Italian signals.

## Scrambled pictures

Vision and sound are encrypted which means the picture verticals appear ragged with almost inaudible sound. The French TV system is unusual. Even in the early days of television, they opted for an odd TV standard composed of 819 lines. Fair enough, it was a high-definition system with a vision bandwidth of about 11 MHz , compared with a modest 3 MHz or so in the UK. To cram a sufficient number of channels into the VHF bands, the French used a method of interleaving, whereby some sound carriers would be above the vision and some below. Goodness knows what the IF circuitry looked like in their TV receivers!

After re-engineering, the 625-line system was chosen for the VHF bands. Positive-going video modulation is employed, as opposed to negative-going used in every other country. The sound is strange too - amplitude modulation is used rather than the intercarrier system. For UHF and Band III broadcasting, the sound carrier is located 6.5 MHz above the vision frequency but in Band I the sound carrier is situated 6.5 MHz (AM)below the vision frequency. When encrypted, it can produce confusinglooking carriers at various points throughout the band. In fact, it resembles an FM carrier. For instance, the L2 sound carrier is on 49.25 MHz and when received during such transmissions it produces a blank raster, not unlike cordless 'phone interference over channel R1! The vision signal is easy to recognise as it appears negative (white looks black) because of the inverted video modulation used for the French system. The SECAM colour system is used for both normal and encrypted broadcasts.

## DX-TV on video

A new thirty-minute video with commentary is now available from HS Publications which provides an interesting insight into the TV DXing hobby. Following on from the first cassette in the series, in Part 2 a typical DX-TV installation is explored showing receiving aerials and the various pieces of equipment in action. Needless to say, the effects of Sporadic-E and tropospheric openings are also illustrated.
The video retails at $£ 14.50$ (including p\&p in the UK, or $£ 17.00$ by airmail). The required video format (VHS or Beta) should be stated when ordering. The cassette is available from: HS Publications, 7 Epping Close, Derby DE3 4HR. Tel: (0332) 381699.

## Service information

New zealand: The TV3 network should commence in April 1989 with stereo sound using the NICAM system. It will be divided into four regions but there are a few snags. Due to New Zealand's mountainous topography, especially in the Wellington area, so many translators are required for the existing services that channels 1-9 are in full use. This means that any further transmitters will have to use the new New Zealand channels 10 and 11 (or UHF) and neither company wants to do this since so many sets won't receive them!
Unilod Kingdom: Recently, some dramatic developments have taken place in satellite broadcasting. Firstly, there was the announcement of plans for at least three English language services on Astra, to be transmitted in PAL. Then the government announced its plan to discuss with the IBA, BSB (British Satellite Broadcasting) and the BBC, the possibility of transmitting BBC-2 and Channel 4 by satellite only - a rather strange move.

The idea is to use the two spare highpower DBS channels from the five allocated to the UK. BSB will use three, but the other two have not yet been allocated. One option is to put BBC-2 and Channel 4 broadcasts on the high-power satellite which BSB plans to launch next autumn.
This would enable viewers to receive all five channels on one small dish; BBC2 and Channel 4 would continue to be transmitted terrestrially for a number of years. If, and when, the terrestrial transmissions ceased, the UHF channels could then be released for a number of additional services, which might be regional or national. However, this idea has now been dropped.
The government's future policy on satellite and terrestrial broadcasting is showing a trend towards deregulation and subscription, so viewers can have whatever they want at a price. Subscription television implies that scrambling techniques will be used - this being one of the great benefits of the MAC transmission system. The existing PAL signal is not suited to scrambling, so it comes as no surprise that Rupert Murdoch's recently announced channels on the Astra satellite will have to be funded from advertising. The high-power DBS channels from BSB next year, will all be scrambled, though only the feature film channels will require an actual subscription.
The MAC/packet 'family' of transmission formats was specifically thrashed out in Europe to pave the way for a common receiver for satellite television. The UK was prepared to compromise on its use of the optimum system, C-MAC (developed by the IBA), and decided on D-MAC for DBS, which is suitable for most cable systems. D-MAC also retains the maximum data rate to make the most
of multi-channel digital audio and data services. For older European cable systems, D2-MAC, with its half-speed digital element is easily derived but ideally should not be transmitted via satellite.

The full data-rate D-MAC system also has great possibilities for the future. Even in its standard form, pictures will be cleaner, sharper and free from the many defects of PAL. There are options built in for wide screen pictures; potential for higher resolution (both vertically and horizontally) and the virtual elimination of flicker. Within the next decade or so, MAC will allow almost cinema quality viewing in the home. All this can be achieved compatibly, so that standard equipment can remain in use for those not wishing to pay for extra features.
Denmark: Since the end of June, TV2 test transmissions have been aired from the Aabenraa and Hedensted (Vejle) outlets. The PM5534 is used with an individual transmitter identification at the bottom. Weat Germany: The channel E46 RTL+/Tele 5 outlet at Hamburg is now operating on full power with 15 kW . The planned 10kW ERP of the SAT-1 relay on channel E48, in the Hamburg area, has been amended - it is now only 2 kW . The reasons are due to objections from the East German TV service and the interference problems the Hamburg transmitter would cause to NDR-3 Cuxhaven, which operates on the same channel.
RTL+ now has a regional programme for Hamburg on E46 called 'Schlag 6' which is aired between 1800 and 1845 local time, Monday to Friday. A multiburst pattern or colour bars are sometimes radiated during test periods with 'RTL-PLUS Köln' identification.
Since 5 July, Bremen's private TV station has been on test using channels E29 and E49 for the planned SAT-1 and RTL+ programmes.
SSVC has a new low-power outlet at Goch. The channel used is E23 with vertical polarisation but the ERP is unknown.
Dubal: Sample teletext pages in Arabic are currently being transmitted on channel E2 during test transmission periods. Could this mean the end of the special 'square' version of the PM5544 test card?
Belglum: A new colour test pattern is being aired over the BRT-1 and BRT-2 networks, usually after closedown. In some ways it resembles the familiar FüBK test pattern, but the black centre bar is lower down towards the bottom of the pattern. In the centre there is a window with a distinctive cross. No identification or circle is present.
This month's Service Information was kindly supplied by Gösta van der Linden (Rotterdam, Netherlands), Bertrand Prince (France), and the Independent Broadcasting Authority (United Kingdom).

# NIKOLA TESLA'S RADIO MYSTERIES 

by David Lazell

Today, there is a revived interest in Nikola Tesla's radio related ideas. A new biography was recently published in the USA, whilst specialist book dealing magazines request original papers and publications. When, for example, a daily newspaper invited readers to imagine aspects of life in the next century, one of the predictions subsequently published could have come straight from the notebooks of Tesla, eighty or ninety years ago. This suggested that a portable radio transmitting device would be available for personal security. Pointed at any potential attacker, the device would effect an immediate, transient paralysis. Though the writer did not add further possibilities, one could assume accompanying use of an inaudible frequency to alert the nearest police mobile.

Such devices would be possible today and Nikola Tesla, though primarily interested in the civilian uses of radio and energy transmission, proposed various defence possibilities. Unfortunately for Tesla, and perhaps for Western democracy, he could not persuade the US military authorities to take his pioneering ideas seriously (at least not until the advent of the First World War). He was an immigrant in a nation of immigrants and, as far as the authorities were concerned, just another inventor in a land of gadget-makers and ideas men. His ideas in robotics certainly anticipated the industrial boom of the 1970s allied to radio control technology.

## Little appreciation for his work

Tesla was only one of many aspiring creators of 'artificial life' but he was so advanced in his scientific ideas that his robotic principles were sound. He was keenly interested in the interaction of light energy and human or robotic mechanisms. Though primarily absorbed in radio developments at the time, by 1893 he had proceeded so far with a robot 'obeying orders' by the transmission of oscillating energy, that he was able to arrange a public demonstration in his adopted city, New York.
Tesla's work was little appreciated at first by the US Patents Office in Washington DC.
However, Tesla was already sufficiently well known as a scientist to receive a personal call from the head of the US Patents Office. An outline patent was soon granted.
From the 1890s onwards, Tesla offered his ideas to the US military establishment, but without apparent success. His 'tele-automaton', a radio controlled sea craft with submarine possibilities, worked well in Tesla's own trials in 1898. Had the authorities developed such a
device, it could have lessened the effect of U-Boats on allied shipping. Alas, the powers that be on both sides of the Atlantic were still living in the spurs and horses era. When war in Europe was declared in August 1914, only the British Royal Navy had attempted on-going use of radio.
Tesla's work in 'electronic resonance' was so advanced, that robots were highly sensitive to pre-selected frequencies whilst able to ignore others. Of some importance to Tesla was his original work on the high frequency oscillator, ie a singularly effective generator of high frequency oscillations. Having developed this instrument, combining his dynamo with a condenser, Tesla spent much of his time exploring the possibilities of resonance. Transatlantic magazines, published simultaneously with minor variations in Britain and the USA, treated Tesla with respect.
From these technology immersed 1980s, one feels that Tesla (like Edison) entertained the press when the publicity would be useful. It may come as a shock for today's readers to read an article from the 1900s, showing an artist's impression of Tesla seated at what looks like a satellite dish antenna. Like Edison, who all but invented the thermionic valve whilst working on artificial lighting systems, Tesla was interested in expanding the experience of 'ordinary mortals'.
It was left to Tesla to indicate a likely 20th century development: world-wide personal radio communication. The 'wrist-watch two-way radio' beloved of detective stories and comic strips was, among many other things, anticipated by Tesla. Probably his best known idea, and still one offering intriguing possibilities, had to do with wireless transmission of electricity. In London during a lecture to the Royal Institute, and in the USA while attending an academic conference in Philadelphia, Tesla argued that high voltage ( 10 to 20 million volts) transmission was possible, using receiving and transmission stations several hundred miles apart and operating on an international basis. Here, we have yet to catch up with Tesla's ideas which (as in his ideas on regenerating the growing potential of the soil) could bring famine relief to our hungry world.

Tesla was anticipating a world-wide co-operative order, similar to President Wilson's 'League of Nations'. Ironically, Tesla's great experiment at Long Island where a massive oscillation generator of ten million horsepower was to have been installed, was scrapped at the onset of the First World War. In the 1940s, when Tesla's original biographer, Slavko Boksan, published his absorbing study, it was
still possible to find local people who remembered Tesla's 'folly': the wireless power tower equipped with its immense spherical antenna. When the USA entered the war in 1917, the tower was demolished. However, Tesla did not give up the idea and the plan is referred to in a book published in the year of his death (see On the Way to Electro-War by Kurt Doberer, 1943).

## Weapon agalnst armies

It was perhaps the collapse of those international ideals which created the League of Nations, that revived interest in the use of radio as a weapon against armies. Among research that was considered in the mid 1930s, was the use of ultra short waves ( 3 to 8 m ) which would affect phosphorous based compounds in the body. Work on so-called death rays involved the use of ultra short wave frequencies to inhibit blood flow or actually coagulate the blood.
Another idea to disarm armies was to use radiated transmissions which would cause panic and/or apathy among military or even civilian populations. The perfect victory for any aggressor would be keeping property and resources in good condition, whilst killing human beings. In any case, any future thermonuclear attack would be preceded by an electro-magnetic pulse which would render useless communications based on transistorised and/or integrated circuits.

Yet Tesla, who was so often associated with military applications, thought that defence of democratic nations was vital. Andrew Carnegie, the steel maker and philanthropist, thought, as early as 1912, that a League of Nations could prevent war. Not so, responded Tesla, 'peace can only come as a natural consequence of universal enlightenment and the coming together of races, and we are still far from this happy state of affairs'.
Nikola Tesla's greatest invention was a polyphase system of alternating current. The patents were applied for in May 1888 and within weeks, George Westinghouse (1846-1914) had secured exclusive rights to the patents and invited Tesla to join his Electric Company based in Pittsburg. It took a further four years to perfect the system, making it ready for marketing on a US standard of sixty cycles per second.
There followed what might politely be called a friendly rivalry between Edison and Tesla. The great American inventor believed that the high voltages used in the Westinghouse alternating current system, meant that the proposed underground cables would prove a health hazard. Even Edison could be wrong sometimes. An odd by-product of the controversy was the development of the electric chair for convicted murderers. Using alternating current, the 'hot seat' was presented in the more flamboyant newspapers as proof that electricity was dangerous. As indeed it is.
Nikola Tesla anticipated most of today's radio marvels, plus some that haven't arrived in the shops yet. Despite his genius, he was a ham at heart.

## Andy Emmerson G8PTH puts you in the picture

The technology of amateur television has a rich history but even careful research in old issues of CQ-TV won't tell you a great deal about the equipment in the average TV amateur's shack at any given time. Recording history is not something that most ATV people are prone to, we are too busy trying out new techniques. Since I have more than a passing affection for 'the old stuff', I thought I would jot down a few lines to get established enthusiasts' memories going again, and perhaps interest some more recent recruits to our hobby.
Of course, when I first got involved with ATV a little over ten years ago, I never set out to acquire 'old junk'. I wanted modern equipment but since I could not afford it, I had to make do with cast-offs. In the process, I developed a feel for the outdated technology I have now preserved. It is easy to forget how rapidly things have changed in the television industry, and in our amateur television hobby, during the last decade. (Some people might not think so, looking at the composition of the club's committee!).
Joking apart, it is easy to forget how very different things were then. There was no home video market of course, and even surplus gear was difficult to come by unless you had connections. Video tape recorders were open reel affairs and out of the reach of most amateurs. Cameras were also a problem, at least for a cash hungry beginner. The choice lay between buying a second-hand surveiltance camera or building something similar, either from a kit or from raw materials. You were probably looking at an expenditure of at least $£ 100.00$ (and you can at least double that figure in today's money). Colour was out of the question, even a colour receiver in the shack was a luxury!
So how did the ATVer of ten or fifteen years ago generate a picture if not with a vidicon camera? Well, many people made do with electronic test patterns, while others produced equally still images from a flying spot slide scanner (FSS) or a monoscope camera. None of these gave real moving pictures, though, and I set my sights on getting hold of a vidicon camera. I soon found out that although it cost $£ 100.00$ to build a new camera of indifferent performance from a kit, you could buy a commercial quality one, albeit elderly and second-hand, for just $£ 50.00$. Thus, 1 started on a trail of buying old cameras, refurbishing them and then selling. them to get hold of something better. In the process, I stumbled across an amazing range of British and Japanese CCTV equipment; and noted the extinction of the former by

## the latter.

Ten years on the monoscope and FSS devices, which were already old hat back in 1978, have nearly all been scrapped, while those same cameras I once admired (and could not afford) are now turning up at rallies for pocket money prices. All these are more or less museum pieces now and a modest collectors' market has built up. Mainly for the benefit of these enthusiasts, then, here is a brief survey of some of the equipment I would consider collectable.

## 1 inch vidicon cameras

One of the oldest and most desirable models is the Sony CVC-2000B. It is extremely compact and was made to accompany the CV-2000 video recorder (imported by EMI Ltd in those days, remember?). It is for the 405 -line system (though heretics can easily re-tune it to 625 lines). I picked one up at the Old Warden boot sale for $£ 5.00$ last summer. quite a bargain.
Another adjustable 405/625-line camera is the Pye Lynx, so well known that it doesn't require further description. The Pye Lynx is very common at rallies for around £20.00 and comes in several versions. I have one with a fourlens turret on the front. Beware of HT on the remote control socket below - cover this with several layers of insulation tape!
Incidentally, industrial TV used 625 lines from the early 1960s, even before BBC-2 started. The 405 -line options were mainly for educational establishments which could not afford to ditch their existing receivers.
A very compact (and heavy) camera is made by Epsylon Industries. This particular model has a nuvistor head amplifier, and the reason it is so compact is that the power supply and camera control unit are in a separate box! Much of Epsylon's early output seems to have been badged for EMI Ltd.
The same organisation later redesigned the camera into a much better machine with the Aztec badge. This was a high performance version, with an alleged 800 lines horizontal definition and was sold by Dixons Technical (remember them?) as the Mirage HD800. I always wanted to find one of these but never succeeded! On the other hand, I did track down the designer, Dennis Beesley, who confessed some doubt as to whether the camera could manage 800 lines! The Aztec was generously built, with conveniently situated back panel test points, together with an ingenious system of enabling the camera to genlock to another video source looped through it.

A very stylish little camera is the Beulah D80S, with a wrap-around case and silver script metal badges on the sides. It gives quite a good picture and I was delighted to pick one up for just $£ 7.50$ at the Cranfield boot sale last September. This one has two nuvistors in the head-amp, plus a whole bunch of 'flowerpower' geranium transistors. Checking up in Practical Television, I was amazed to find that in 1962 this camera cost £220.00, albeit with a small monitor. Yes, that's $£ 220.00$ at a time when the magazine it was reviewed in, cost a mere two shillings (10p). The price of the magazine has gone up fifteen-fold, yet a CCTV camera and monitor (of much better quality) can be bought for well under £220.00 now. How times (and values) change.

As well as making industrial cameras, the company also sold a kit for construction by amateurs. The Beukit was advertised in Practical Television during 1963 for $£ 48.00$ (or sixty-nine guineas assembled and tested). A gallon of petrol cost five shillings (25p) then, and you'll rapidly gather that this was pretty expensive for hobbyists, though ideal as a technical college project. I did once have one of these and its performance was very poor, even after it had been rebuilt with npn (instead of pnp) transistors; the D80S was definitely a much better animal.
George Hammond's Beulah Electronics was a member of the DTV (Direct TV Components) group of companies and had a connection with Derek Pattinson's Crofton Electronics, who also prepared kits of parts for cameras (to their own designs and by Mullard). The company was an early supporter of the BATC and advertised these kits on the back of CQTV around issue 100. I never owned one of these but Clive, G8EQZ, was pleased with his (it cost enough, so he had to be!).

Probably some of the strangest types of camera were the separate head models made by EMI and Marconi. Looking very similar, these were not unlike a piece of drainpipe 9 inches long with a lens one end and a cable on the other! This camera head contained a vidicon or staticon tube and a head amplifer, plus a small motor for controlling the lens. The remaining electronics were in a camera control unit (CCU) which was the size of a suitcase, and could be installed remotely.

## Monitors

Old monitors tend to be very heavy for their size and less desirable to collectors. I would make a couple of exceptions, though. Sony made an interesting transistorised 9in monitor (in moulded
plastic case) to go with their 2100 VTR outfit. Another attractive monitor (in a weird way) is the PM8 8 in valve monitor made by Epsylon. This has a round topped steel case in austere grey hammer finish paint, a glass implosion screen across the picture tube and little anodised aluminium labels, all very characteristic of the period. It is also very compact or would seem so, until you see that the power supply is in a separate case almost as large as the monitor itself!

## Stotic picture devices

At one time or another, I think I have owned every model of studio and mobile monoscope camera made by Marconi and Pye, but I have since passed these on to other collectors. The only monoscope I have retained is a French one made by Ondyne and formerly owned by Rediffusion. It uses miniature valves and manages 800 lines resolution with ease. A few of these have sold in recent years for around $£ 50.00$. More versatile, but
very hard to find, are diascopes or selfilluminated test slide projectors which replace the lens of a normal camera. I have one by Philips (imported by Pye) which takes normal $2 \times 2 i n$ slides and a French Monital item which uses special round transparencies. The prime purpose of these was for testing vidicon cameras.

## Restoration

Having acquired gems like these, the first priority is to get them going and to make them look smart. Most of the items I have bought have worked when switched on, with little more than the odd tweak of a preset. Finding documentation may present a problem, though the BATC has many service manuals in its library. It is worth running up old equipment every few months, as this particularly seems to help keep. capacitors in trim.

Cosmetic restoration should be simple. Painted cabinets generally need cleaning with car paintwork restorer and
little else. Panel knobs benefit from cleaning with soapy water or meths and an old toothbrush, and if the mains cable is scruffy I replace this (with brown or black cable, not white!) and attach an authentic brown bakelite mains plug (from the 10p boxes at rallies!). Cameras are often missing lenses, for complete authenticity you should replace these with the British made Dallmeyer ones which were normally fitted. These are still commonplace at rallies and ara generally ignored in favour of Japanese ones!
I hope that this article has portrayed some of the old junk in a more favourable light, though if I am too successful I may price myself out of the market. At the moment, you can still build up a collection at pocket money prices, so start now while stocks last! Oh yes, if anyone has circuit diagrams for the Sony CVC-2000 or any Beulah or Crofton cameras, please get in touch with me, as l'll be eternally grateful.

## Delta base station

For several years now there have been rumours of a base station to complement the highly successful Delta-1 mobile transceiver. None of these have come true and in fact there has been no base station made for 934 MHz since the original offering from Reftec. This, by the way, was a rather tasty piece of work: expensive but elegant and highly prized by owners. It was made in rather small numbers and though I don't know why, the examples I have seen work rather better than the corresponding mobile rigs. Enough of the Reftec base station; if you don't possess one now, you are not very likely to in future!
Getting hold of a Delta-1 is not difficult at present, although it may be soon, and many folk use them as base stations as well as mobiles. They perform equally well as home bases, of course, but some people feel they look a bit bare. The built-in loudspeaker sounds a bit inadequate, and not everyone is happy with the utility look of a power supply and a spaghetti junction of red and black power leads, coax feeders and possibly more wires for preamps, power meters and so on. What would be nice is a console which tidies all this up and does everything in one box
The SEL-2PE from Selectronic (203 High Street, Canvey Island, Essex SS8 7RN. Tel: 0268-691481) is therefore the answer to a maiden's prayer. It comes as a silver grey box (measuring $12 \times 3 \times 8$ in WHD) into which you drop your transceiver. The console contains a hefty power supply and a loudspeaker, which takes over from the unit built in to the Delta-1. The only wires from the back of the console are the coax feeder and a mains lead for power.

## Easy Installation

After you have installed your transceiver in the base unit it certainly looks a lot smarter and neater. The cabinet work is in steel, with no sharp corners,

covered in a textured silver grey epoxy paint which feels a bit like sand. The front panel is finished in a smooth pearl grey, closely matching the Delta-1's own finish, and carries the Selectronic logo and simple power on/off legends, together with a slotted grille for the loudspeaker. It will not win any prizes for aesthetic design but at least it is plain and workmanlike. The power supply itself is massive and professionally built, using a toroidal transformer to avoid background interference from the transceiver. It is fused internally at 6 amps, so it will have ample power to drive your transceiver and any accessories. Voltage was measured at 13.5 V and after extended use the heatsink on the back of the unit only became luke warm - a reassuring sign. The whole thing (apart from the loudspeaker) is made from British components, by BNOS Ltd, who have an excellent reputation for their power supplies and amateur band power amplifiers. All in all, a very acceptable piece of work.
Setting up the unit is easy and takes five minutes or less. First you remove eight screws to release the wrap-around lid of the case and drop in your transceiver. A little care is necessary here, since the protruding knobs and cables of the Delta-1 make this a fairly tight fit. More importantly, you will want to take care to avoid scratching your transceiver's paintwork and this is quite
tricky; be warned.
When fitted, the front of the transceiver protrudes slightly through the slot pierced in the base unit's front panel. How you retain it in place is another matter. The base of the console is drilled to hold the mobile mounting bracket of the transceiver, into which you then screw the transceiver itself. You do have to drill the mounting bracket as well, though. As I lost my Delta's mounting bracket ages ago (it must be somewhere in the loft!), I would opt for using double sided foam tape, which is quicker and simpler and just as effective.
After this, all you need do is connect the coaxial cable from the aerial and plug in the fly-leads for 13.5 volts power to the loudspeaker which already has the correct plugs fitted. The mains lead has a moulded-on 13amp plug supplied (a nice touch) but the cable is only two metres long. I found this too short for my shack; three metres would have been better. Tucked inside the console there is a white lead and a loose matching plug which are not mentioned in the instructions (because there aren't any!). I only noticed that the lead was live when the transceiver was actually connected. It is in fact used for feeding accessories, such as a preamp, aerial changeover switch or electronic power meter (or all three - the power supply is adequate). The loudspeaker is a straightforward 2.5in diameter job, but the sound quality is far better than the rig's own one; it makes listening far more pleasant.

## Fff for purpose

There is no doubt the SEL-2PE does its job very well. It looks smart and tidies up the shack. A nice touch are the fold down feet, so you can tilt it up if you wish. I'm not quite sure what you do with the microphone; Selectronic's picture shows a stand, but they have sold out of these and cannot obtain any more. You could screw or tape a bracket to the side of the case. The console should satisfy
all those people who want a 934 MHz base unit but are too busy (or not quite sure how) to make their own. The flat lid leaves you room for placing power and $S$ meters on top, and it will be easy to power them with the white fly-lead provided. I also use a remote antenna changeover relay which needs switching. If I was feeling confident I might drill the console's case to the right of the mains on/off switch to accommodate the antenna switch and LED :ndicator. There again, I might not, because I also need another switch and LED for the preamplifier and l'd be running out of panel space!

## Value for money?

Judging this is difficult, though I am sure many people will be happy to order this accessory. Certainly, if you want a commercial unit you have little choice, it's this product or nothing! A price tag of around $£ 135.00$ is not unreasonable for a well-made British product, for which there will inevitably be only a limited demand. Of course, you can buy a second-hand transceiver with adequate power supplies for $£ 10.00$ or $£ 20.00$, and communications quality loudspeakers are not that expensive either. But then you are stuck with spaghetti junction again and if you are one of those people who has the rig in the living room, I think you would get permission to buy one of these consoles. While it doesn't look like a piece of fancy $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$, its appearance is a
lot better than any box of plywood and silver foil you could make at home. Or prove me wrong!

## Second-hand sales prospects

When Mike Machin rang me from Selectronic to tell me the SEL-2PE was on its way, I took the opportunity to ask him about trade. Having seen the odd 934 MHz rig up for sale in the R\&EW small ads, I wondered if people were leaving the band in any quantity. Apparently not, although some people were leaving the band (eg after passing the RAE and migrating to 2 metres). They were replaced by newcomers who had been impressed by the civilised operating on 934. (Not like 2 metres!). In fact, there
was a waiting list for second-hand Delta1 transceivers at Mike's Canvey Island shop and there are not so many new rigs still in stock. The specification runs out in December 1988, which means that sets can no longer be manufactured or imported after this time. There is nothing to stop you using them after this, nor to prevent shops from selling existing stocks, but there will be no more new sets made. The average price for a second-hand Delta is $£ 250.00$ and likely to go up from now on. Draw your own conclusion about what to do if you haven't bought one yet!
See you next month... And why weren't you working the tropo DX last month?


The SEL-2PE transceiver

## $\square$ QRP KITS AT QRP PRICES! $\triangle$

80 m CW TRANSCEIVER DTR3
Compact and lightweight, an ideal ORP rig for 3.5 MGz CW . Great for /P and holiday operation! A COMme TT Whll -includes ALL Hardware. VFO. Audio Filter. RIT. Sidetone atc and fully detailed building instructions.


Including postage or ready built and teated £126.50

Also included in our Kit Range

TUV Mim 2 Antome Tmin Unl....

arzauowo rht

Kite comen The 'FULL' kite are COMM गLE in every derail and come with Flll instructions. The 'PART' Kits consist of the PCBs and all board mounted components plus. of course, the detailed Instruction anual All prices include postage

LAKE ELECTHOMCS, 7 IMDDLETON CLOSE, MUTHLL, NOTTMOHAN MO18 1BX or inne Alen, cadVY on (0602) 332509

| Start training now for the following <br> Courses. Send for our brochure - |
| :---: | :---: |
| without obligation or Telephone us on |
| REF: Rew12 $06267 \mathbf{7 9 3 9 8}$ |

## McP Electronics Ltd

Approved MOD and BSI Distributor
Building Rr Transmitters Can give you the jitters So call MCP TODAY They have many devices At rock bottom prices And they'll process your order right away

| 80975 |  |  |  | PT9788AA | 28 v | 20w | 812.10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PT4177A | 12.5V | 1.1w | \$1.90 | 2NBOTOAL | 28v | 20w | 89.00 |
| PT4238A | 12.8 V | 1.8W | 88.00 | 2meotan | 28v | 20\% | 89.00 |
| PT8780 | 12.8V | BOW | \$ 10.00 |  |  |  |  |
| FT8768 | 24 V | 1.6\% | 8225 |  |  |  |  |
| TPR10 | 7.8V | 80 mw | 80.80 | PT8706 | Tw |  | 82.60 |
|  |  |  |  | TP2408 | 90w |  | \$19.80 |
| 1783048 21.85 |  |  |  | TP8708 | 7 |  | 88.60 |
| 2N4428 | 1w |  | \$0.69 | TP8706D | T\% |  | 82.80 |
| \$ำ7\%\% | 18w |  | \$1.10 |  |  |  |  |
| 2N8704 |  |  | 22.80 | 27890]5 18.64 |  |  |  |
| 2488708 | 20\% |  | s8.80 | $2 \mathrm{NB860}$ | 3W |  | ¢2.80 |
| 2157608 | 40w |  | 88.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 2N6081 | 18w |  | 84.00 | 27arabe ma |  |  |  |
| PT4844 | 10w |  | 88.60 | PT4866 | 40w |  | \$10.00 |
| PT8711A | 40w |  | 88.00 |  |  |  |  |
| F78726 | 27w |  | 39.80 | 400-8003: |  |  |  |
| PT8828F | 9w |  | 87.88 | 2N3888/2 | 17\% | 28v | 81.20 |
| TP2310 | 2.8w |  | 81.49 | 2NBO1B | 18\% | 28 V | 88.80 |
| TP2313 | 20w |  | 88.80 | BFXBETRW | 300 mw | 8V | 80.40 |
| TP2320 | 17\% |  | 88.28 | TP2016 | $1{ }^{10}$ | 12.8 V | 84.60 |
| TP93807 | 17w |  | \$9.10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TPB60 } \\ & \text { TPaBe } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{mvF} \\ & 1.8 \mathrm{w} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 7.8 \mathrm{v} \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1.80$ 86.00 |
| 1088 |  |  |  | Mcicemllamecte |  |  |  |
| 2164489 | 16 | 28v | \$10.78 |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{NB764}$ | $3 W$ | 28 V | 811.80 | Cha3608 | zadB zev | -182 | 487.00 |
| BFROBTRT | 700 mw | 10V | \$0.46 | MX12-4 | Module 4 | B1RMHE |  |
| TP3094 | 1 Vop | 15 V | \$8.40 |  | 12W 12V |  | 822.00 |
| TP3098 | 1 Vop | 18V | 22.20 | LNA601 T08 | Module 10-800 M Hz 80 Am 1 mV |  |  |
| TP390 | 100 mvorp | 8 V | 80.60 |  |  |  | \$10.00 |
|  |  |  |  | 2N6O71 | 76MHz | 24V | 87.60 |
| soscas |  |  |  | PT48B6 | 60MH2 | 19.6V | 88.00 |
| PT9798 | 12.8V | 18W | 810.80 | PT4681 | 180 MHz | 26 V | 83.00 |
| PT9796 | 12.5 V | 30w | 811.20 | TPY388 | 2281M\% | 28V | 1285.00 |
| Flowe add 70 P PCP and then add $18 \%$ VAT. Quotations given for large quantites. All brand now erock. Data shoets avallable for buyert |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| THI: 01-800 3588 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# AMATEUR RADIO WORLD 

## Compiled by Arthur C Gee G2UK

## Hurricane Gilbert

The media has highlighted amateur radio's role in relief work for the Jamaican and Cayman Islands' hurricane. It appears radio amateurs were the first to alert the outside world about the disaster in the Cayman Islands. Their communications also enabled tour operators to arrange quick return flights for holidaymakers.

## UoSAT-D and UoSAT-E

More details are available about the inflight experiments on these spacecraft.
The primary payload on UOSAT-D will be the Packet Communications Experiment. This advances the work done on UoSAT-2 with the Digital Communications Experiment. The PCE system is being developed under contract from VITA (Volunteers in Technical Assistance). This American organisation provides technical assistance to underprivileged countries which hope to use store and forward' communications as a link with development workers in remote areas. The flight of the PCE on UoSAT-D, and its use by radio amateurs, will be funded by the University of Surrey and AMSAT-UK.
UoSAT-E will be, primarily, a technology demonstration mission, flying the Transputer Data Processing Experiment (TDPE), Solar Cell Experiment (SCE) and CCD Imaging System, which should have flown on UoSAT-C.

## SCE monitoring system

The UoSAT Solar Cell Experiment comprises an array of solar cell samples from several manufacturers. These will be constantly monitored for change in performance caused by radiation, temperature and other environmental effects. The cells under development will be covered by various cover slides designed to enhance panel efficiency and investigate panel degradation due to radiation. The Solar Cell Experiment will be mounted on a panel that will replace part of a solar panel on the side of the UoSAT-E spacecraft. The SCE monitoring system, to be used when the sun is shining on the SCE, will make a series of current/voltage measurements on each cell. As well as the SCE, UoSAT-D will also carry the first gallium arsenide solar cells manufactured by the Italian FIAR/ CISE organisation.

## RSGB '75' Award

This follows the activities which took place to mark the 75th Anniversary of the Radio Society of Great Britain. To qualify, UK amateurs and SWLs must make one contact with GB75RS during 1988 and 75 different contacts with RSGB members. These may be made on any band using any mode, including satellites but not duplicate contacts or contacts via repeaters. Amateurs and SWLs overseas may also apply for the award, but different conditions apply. Details from: John Harvey, G4IVJ, RSGB 75 Award Manager, 38 Bodenham Road, Northfield, Birmingham B31 5DS. Claims must be postmarked no later than 1 April 1989 and accompanied by a $£ 1.50$ cheque made payable to the RSGB to cover postage and packing.

## AMSAT Oscar 13

This is gradually settling down to a regular schedule. Various engineering tests, measurements and operations, directed at getting it into its proper attitude, have produced alterations to its published schedule since its launch. The attitude control mechanism on AO-13 consists of a group of subsystems which can be used to steer the satellite with the help of sun and earth sensors. The in House Computer (IHC) computes the spacecraft's attitude from these measurements and the magnetorquers, responding to the computer commands, generate magnetic fields. These magnetic fields interact with the geomagnetic field to produce a torque to change the spacecraft's orientation in space.
The geomagnetic field intensity falls off rapidly with attitude and also varies with latitude. Since AO-13 is at a much higher perigee than originally planned, ie 2500 km instead of 1500 km , the geomagnetic field is much less. The field drops off as the cube of the distance. Therefore, by doubling the attitude, the field is reduced eightfold. Hence, the time required for 'torquing' is much greater.

## HEALTHSAT-1

Representatives from the Soviet Space Research Institute, the International Telecommunications Union, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the United Nations and AMSAT-NA, met recently at Annecy,

France. They discussed the possible launch of a small Packet radio 'Store and Forward' satellite for the SatelLife Group, based in Boston, USA. Tentatively designated HEALTHSAT-1, the satellite would provide a prototype electronic mail service for physicians working in remote areas where communications are difficult or non-existent.
It is proposed that HEALTHSAT-1 would operate near but not actually in the amateur bands, if licensing on space research frequencies can be agreed with international authorities. If not, the satellite would be licensed for amateur radio frequencies and regulations, when it would revert to one of the OSCAR series and be used by the general amateur radio satellite community. In this case, it could be used by SatelLife for limited use to prove the feasibility of the idea.
This satellite is intended for launch from a space station such as the Soviet Mir. It would be transported to Mir by a Progress cargo rocket and launched into orbit by one of the cosmonauts aboard. As Mir is in a low orbit, its orbital time is not expected to be very long, possibly a year or less. Mode $J$ operation is proposed, requiring only a low-powered ground station.

## Brazil's Peacetalker satellite

This proposed satellite differs from the established satellite concept, exploring new possibilities of using space. It will be the first satellite specifically designed to transmit spoken messages that promote peace between nations using space communications. It will be equipped with a phonetically-based programmable speech synthesizer. Initially, it will transmit in Portuguese, English and Russian. It will also transmit various telemetry parameters, therefore providing a source of study for satellite 'inorbit' behaviour.
This project, which is also called DOVE (Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder) is sponsored by BRAMSAT, under the coordination of its President, Dr Junior de Castro, PY2BJO. For further information contact: BRAMSAT, Rua Macaubal No 119, CEP 01256, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

## Microwave beacon news

Just a reminder that following the installation of a new transmitter, the
callsign of the microwave beacon at Martlesham Heath, near Ipswich, has been changed from GB3BPO to GB3MHL. The frequency remains at 1296.830 MHz . Reports are welcome and should be sent to: John Quarmby, G3XDY, 12 Chestnut Close, Rushmere St Andrew, Ipswich IP5 7ED.

The microwave station GB3NWK, in northwest Kent, has returned to service. The 1296.810 MHz transmitter failed towards the end of last year and a few weeks later, the aerial mast came down in the hurricane which swept across the south of England last October. This put the 13 cm beacon on 2320.850 MHz out of action as well. Repairs were rapidly carried out and both beacons were restored to full operation. The cost of the repairs seriously depleted the North Kent Beacon Group's finances. It should be remembered that the provision and running of beacons such as these, are the responsibility of the volunteers who establish these units. They are not available from any 'central beacon funds'. Users should remember this and make a fair contribution to their upkeep.

## 10 metre band looking up

The 10 metre band has been giving good DX propagation again recently. The
progress of the solar cycle, towards maximum activity, has reached the stage where the renowned DX possibilities of this band at times of great solar activity are being experienced again. Reports are widespread of JA and VK stations again being heard and contacted using quite low transmitting power. And QSOs have been had through repeaters in the USA from 10 metre FM stations in this country!
Now that activity is increasing on the 10 metre band, it is well to remind users that the frequency band 29.300 to 29.515 MHz is within the Amateur Radio Satellite Service band allocation and should, if possible, be kept free for this service.

## Britannia rules the (air) waves

The September issue of RadCom reports, under the above heading, in the news bulletin feature, an amateur radio 'first', which took place on Thursday 21 July. At 1815GMT, the Plymouth Radio Club made direct contact with the Royal Yacht Britannia, while operating the Special Event station, GB400A, as part of the Armada celebrations. The Royal Yacht used its international callsign to receive a greetings message sent by the Club's Vice-President, Paul, G3VCN, as it approached Plymouth Hoe. Permission
for this historic event was given by the DTI. The message sent was as follows:
'On the occasion of the Armada celebrations, the President and members of the Plymouth Radio Club send, with humble duty, loyal greetings to Her Majesty from their special radio station on Plymouth Hoe. They also wish to convey to His Royal Highness Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron of the Radio Society of Great Britain, sincere greetings from the assembled radio amateurs in this, the 75th Anniversary of the Society.
The following reply was received at GB400A:
'The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh have asked me to send you their warmest thanks for your message of greeting and their congratulations on your 75th Anniversary'. The message was signed by the Queen's Private Secretary.

## RSGB's convention

The RSGB's 75th Anniversary convention, at the Birmingham National Exhibition Centre, was described officially as a 'stunning success'. Just under 7,500 people attended, and traders reported 'brisk business after a slow start'. Much of the success was due to the visit by HRH Prince Philip.

## MATMOS LTD

1 Church Street, Cuckfield, West Sussex RH17 5JZ Tel: (0444) 414484/454377

## COMPUTER APPRECIATION

30/31 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BL.
Tel: (0227) 470512

TRIUMPH ADLER/ROYAL Office Master 2000 DAISY WHEEL PRINTERS. 20 cps , Full IBM \& DIABLO \& 630 COMPATIBILITY, CENTRONICS INTERFACE. Features include underscore, bold, subscripts, superscripts, underline etc. 132 column; micro proportional spacing. Complete with typewheel \& ribbon, manufactured to highest standards in West Germany by Europe's largest typewriter manufacturer \& offered elsewhere at over £350.00. Cables available
for most computers, $\mathbf{~ 7 . 9 5 . ~ £ 1 1 9 . 5 0 ~ ( £ 6 . 5 0 ~ c a r r ) ~}$
£99.50 each for quantities of $5+$


ITT Scruse m KEYBOARD. Low profliv koyboard for above with numeric keypad. serial interface BRAND NEW but untested ca.9s (carr $£ 5.00$ )
transbata model 307 acoustic modem. Low cost self contained modern unit allowing micro or terminat connection to BT lines via telephone handset V24 interface. up 10300 Baud Et4.95 (cart E 3.00 )
furrsu model mezzoas 5 t/a winchesteh dlac drlve. 666 mbyte capacity unformatted. $16 / 32$ seciors, 320 cylinders. With ST506 interface BRAND NEW
547.50 (can $\mathbf{8 3 . 0 0 )}$

OPNETEC model 320 migh capoclly $5^{1 / 4 / 4}$ disc drives. 3.3Muyle cepacily drive - same menutacturer is same sorioe till KODAK 6.entryte dive. 160 track. No throther info it preeent. Erawo MEW.
c25.00 learr $\mathbf{E 3 . 0 0 1}$
AsTEC SwrTCH MODE PSU. 5 V (t $8 \mathrm{~A},+12 \mathrm{~V}$ (t $3 \mathrm{~A}_{4},-12 \mathrm{~V}$ th $03 \mathrm{~A}-$ to a total 65 W Compact cased unit Ex equipment. tesied c14.50 (cerr $\mathbf{~} 3.00$ )

MEWLETT PACKARD Model s04sA Aloltel MC tomer with CONTREA modet M3 10 mutomstle hindler. With IEEE interface \& print out of test results ether pass/faill or full diagnostic including pinv voltages at point of failure with fult complement of pin driver cards \& complete with substantial library of mag card iest programs
series TTL \& other ICs COWTPiti handler allows fully automatic series TTL \& other ICs Cowtdint handler allows fuly automatic testing of (believed fully operational) for maintenance back-up c350.00

ITT PERFECTOR TEIEX MACHME. With 32k memory. screen with slow scrolfing etc
c3so.00

MEWLETT PACKARD MODEL ssoia Lasen TRAMsDUCER. Whh piexroeiectric tuning for
meneuring applicationt.

## c350.00

VICKIR M WSTRUMENTS MODEL M MT METALLUNONCAL MICROSCOPE with binocular/micrographic heac and all
eyepieces With 4 'Microplan objectives \& Womereki interferonce eyepleces

## conirme

KRATOS ms 30 DOUsLE BEAM mass spectrometith. Approximately 8 years old with negative ion capability \& fast atom
bombardment (FAB) With gas \& direct introduction sample probes \&ombardment (FAB) With gas \& direct introduction sampie probes avallable directly via a HEWLETT PACKARD storage display \& a UV recorder An on-line DATA GENERAL DS60 computer system which includes a graphics printer \& two TEKTRONIC 4014 terminals, analyses output

Lumomes svstem 2000 musy Laser with O-swith of temperature controlled KOP frequency doubler 0.3 Joule per pulse. 6 ppm. Suitable for holography A low power He/Ne laser for mirror align
e3500.00
-
Please note: * VAT \& carriage (also + VAT) must be added to all prices * VISA \& ACCESS orders welcome

## LOOK WHAT YOU GET EVERY MONTH IN



* DX DIARY Don field G3Xt with all the news of rare DX, contests and DXpeditions
- ON THE BEAM Glen Ross G8Mwr with all the news and comment from bands above 50 MHz
* STRAIGHT \& LEVEL The latest news, comment and developments on the amateur radio scene


## Make sure of your copy by placing a regular order at your newsagent

## THE COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS MAGAZINE

- Regular well-informed columns on various aspects of amateur communication
- Simple and useful constructional projects, plus clear explanations of the theory behind them
- Delivery to your door by publication date each month


## On sale NOW at your newsagent and at equipment dealers

| To: Subscription Department - Radio \& Electronics |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| ME | PaYMenr $\varepsilon$ - |
| ADDRE | hap payment |
|  |  |

## icom <br> LOOK TOTHE FUTURE WI



## Features:

## - AC power supply <br> - Automatic antenna tuner <br> - Multi function CRT display <br> - Twin passbandtuning <br> - Dual-watch <br> - 99 memories

Advanced engineering from ICOM has produced the most sophisticated Amateur HF transceiver on the market today, whether DX'ing, contesting or simply enjoying top performance the IC-781 is a top of the line performer. A unique multifunctional CRT displays frequencies, modes, memory contents, operating notes, RIT, two menu and seventeen optional screens. The soft orange display also serves as a display for DATA modes such as RTTY, AMTOR and PACKET.

The PAN display continuously indicates all signal activities and pile-ups with your operating frequency in the centre. Selectable frequency spans of 50 kHz , 100 kHz and 200 kHz . Vertical range indicates relative signal strength. Twin passband tuning with separate controls for second and third IF stages increases selectivity and narrows bandwidth, independently varies low and high frequency response or functions as a IF shift.

## Counton us!

## TH HF TRANSCEVER IC-781



The IC-781 has a dual-watch function which allows simultaneous receive of two frequencies in the same band. Balance controls adjust VFO A/B receive strength levels. This feature is especially useful on Dx-expeditions or contests to check band activity or to tune in your next contacł. The newly developed ICOM DDS (Direct Signal Synthesizer) system is incorporated to provide a fast transceiver lock-up time. This is essential for data communication systems.

The IC-781 communication system includes a built-in $100^{\circ}$ AC supply, high speed automatic antenna tuner, iambic keyer, semi-automatic, or full QSK CW break in to 60 wpm , audio peaking filter, RF speech processor, multi-scanning plus much more. Look into the future of Amateur communications, ICOM products will be setting the pace others try to follow. For more information on the IC-781 contact your local authorised ICOM dealer or phone ICOM (UK) Lid direct.

# - SSB, CW, FM, AM, RTTY <br> - $160-10 \mathrm{~m} /$ general coverage receiver <br> - Direct keyboard entry <br> - 150 watt output <br> - QSK up to 60 wpm - CI-V communications interface 

[^0]
# DATA FILE <br> <br> Ray Marston looks at a selection of practical circuits in the fourth part of his series <br> <br> Ray Marston looks at a selection of practical circuits in the fourth part of his series on power control circuits 

 on power control circuits}

This month we continue the 'power control' theme by showing a further selection of practical on/off switching circuits. We start off by looking at simple Triac power switches that can be used on either 115 V or 230 V ac power lines. They can also be used to switch power to lamps, heaters, motors and many other domestic or industrial appliances. In these designs, the user must simply select the Triac rating to suit his own particular application. Where applicable, component values for use on 115 V power lines are shown in parentheses in the circuit diagrams.

## Triac power swithes

Triacs are solid state power switches that can be triggered (turned on and latched) either synchronously or nonsynchronously with the ac mains voltage. Triacs turn off automatically at the end of each mains half-cycle when their main terminal currents fall below the device's 'minimum holding' value.

Synchronous circuits always turn on at the same point in each ac half-cycle (usually just after the zero crossing point) and generate 'minimal radio frequency interference' (RFI). We will describe a variety of synchronous designs in the next two editions of 'Data File'.
The trigger points of non-synchronous circuits are not invariably synchronised to a fixed point of the ac cycle, and may generate significant RFI, particularly at the point of initial turn on. This month, we will only deal with non-synchronous power switching circuits. Figures 1 to 8 show a variety of non-synchronous Triac power switch circuits that can be used in basic on/off line switching applications.
The Triac shown in Figure 1 is off and acts like an open switch when SW1 is open, but it acts like a closed switch that is gated on from the mains via the load and R1 shortly after the start of each mains half-cycle when SW1 is closed. Note that the Triac's main terminal voltage drops to only a few hundred millivolts as soon as the Triac turns on, so R1 and SW1 consume very little mean power. Also note that the Triac's trigger point is not synchronised to the mains when SW1 is initially closed, but becomes synchronised on all subsequent half-cycles. Finally, the R2-C1 forms a 'snubber' network that (as described last month) provides the Triac with rate effect suppression; similar networks are fitted to all of this month's Triac circuits.

Figure 2 shows how the Triac can be used as a power switch that can be triggered via a mains derived dc supply. C 1 is charged to +10 V on each positive mains half-cycle via R1-D1, and the C1


Fig 1: Simple ac power switch, ac line triggered


Flg 2: ac power switch with line-derived dc triggering


Fig 3: Isolated input (optocoupled) ac power switch, dc triggered


Fig 4: Isolated input ac power switch, ac triggered


Fig 5: ac power switch with transistor-aided dc triggering


Fig 6: Isolated input ac power switch with dc triggering
charge triggers the Triac when SW1 is closed.
Note that R1 is subjected to almost the full alternating current line voltage at all times, and thus needs a fairly high power rating. Also note that all parts of this circuit are 'live', making it difficult to interface to external control circuitry.

## Isolated Input control

Figure 3shows how the Figure 2circuit can be modified so that it can easily be interfaced to external control circuitry. Here, SW1 is simply replaced by transistor Q2, which in turn is driven from the 'photo-transistor' side of an inexpensive optocoupler. The 'LED' side of the
optocoupler is driven from a 5 V (or greater) dc supply via R4. The Triac turns on only when the external supply is connected via SW1.
Optocouplers have typical insulation potentials as high as several thousand volts, so the above external circuit is fully isolated from the mains driven Triac circuitry. This can easily be designed to give any desired form of automatic 'remote' operation of the Triac, by replacing SW1 with a suitable electronic switch.

Figure 4 shows an interesting variation of the circuit shown in Figure 3. In this case, the Triac is ac triggered on each mains half-cycle, via C1-R1 and back-toback zeners ZD1-ZD2. Note that the mains impedance of C1 determines the magnitude of the Triac gate current but that C1 dissipates near zero power. Bridge rectifier D1 to D4 is wired across the ZD1-ZD2-R2 network and is loaded by Q2. When Q2 is off, the bridge is effectively open and the Triac turns on shortly after the start of each mains halfcycle. When Q2 is on, a near-short appears across ZD1-ZD2-R2, inhibiting the Triac gate circuit and the Triac is off. Q2 is actually driven via the optocoupler from the isolated external circuit, so the Triac is normally on but turns off when SW1 is closed.

## Dc triggering

Figures 5 and 6 show a couple of ways of triggering a Triac power switch via a transformer derived dc supply and a transistor aided switch. In the Figure 5 circuit, the transistor and the Triac are both driven on when SW1 is closed, and are off when SW1 is open.
In practice, of course, SW1 can easily be replaced by an electronic switch, enabling the Triac to be operated by heat, light, sound and time, etc. Note, however, that the whole of this circuit is 'live'. Figure 6 shows how the circuit can be modified for optocoupler operation, so that it can be activated via fully isolated external circuitry.

## U.JT triggering

Finally, to complete this look at basic non-synchronous Triac on/off power switching circuitry, Figures 7 and 8 show a couple of alternative ways of obtaining Triac triggering via a fully isolated external circuit. In these two circuits the triggering action is obtained from pulse generating the UJT (unijunction transistor) oscillator Q2. This operates at a frequency of several kHz and has its output pulses fed to the Triac gate via pulse transformer T1, which provides the desired isolation. Because of the fairly high operating frequency of the UJT oscillator, the Triac is triggered on within a few degrees of the start of each mains half-cycle when the oscillator is on.

In the Figure 7 circuit, Q3 is wired in series with the UJT's main timing

## DATA FILE

resistor, so the UJT and Triac turn on only when SW1 is closed. In the Figure 8 circuit, Q3 is wired in parallel with the UJT's main timing capacitor, so the UJT and Triac turn on only when SW1 is open. In both of these circuits, SW1 can easily be replaced by an electronic switch, thus giving some form of automatic power switching action.

## Automatic control

The main advantage of the Figure 3 to 8 Triac circuits, when compared to ordinary electro-mechanical switching circuits, is that they can easily be modified to give an automatic switching action in response to variations in time, light, or heat, etc. This is achieved by simply using suitable circuitry in the input control position. An almost infinite variety of control circuits can easily be devised ( Figures 9 to 13 show a few examples of these). All of these circuits are shown with relay outputs, enabling them to be used directly as ac or dc power switches. However, each circuit can easily be modified to give direct Triac activation.

## Time control

The most popular type of automatic control circuit is that related to time and Figures 9 to 11 show circuits of this type. Figures 9 and 10 show a simple 'timer' type of action, in which the relay turns on as soon as the circuit is activated, but then turns off again automatically after a preset period. Figure 11 shows a pulser action, in which the relay repeatedly switches on and off at a preset rate.
The action of the Figure 9 automatic turn off relay switch is as follows. The 4001B CMOS gate is used as a digital inverter, with its output feeding to the relay coil via npn transistor Q1, and with its output taken from the junction of the time controlled potential divider which is formed by R2 and C1. When power is initially applied to the circuit, C1 is fully discharged, so the inverter input is grounded and its output is at its full positive rail potential; Q1 and the relay are thus driven on. As soon as power is applied, C1 starts to charge up via R2, and a rising exponential voltage is fed to the inverter input. After a delay determined by the C1-R2 values, this voltage rises to the threshold value of the CMOS inverter stage, and its output swings low and switches Q1 and the relay off, thus completing the action. D1 and R1 ensure that C1 discharges rapidly as soon as power is removed from the circuit, giving a rapid reset action.
The circuit gives a time delay of about $0.5 \mathrm{sec} / \mu \mathrm{F}$ of C 1 value, thus enabling delays of up to several minutes to be obtained. If required, the delay can be made variable by replacing R2 with a fixed and a variable resistor in series.
The circuit shown in Figure 9 offers


Fig 7: Isolated input (transformer coupled) ac power switch


Fig 8: Isolated input ac power switch


Fig 9: Auto lurn-off relay switch
only medium accuracy timing operation; far greater accuracy can be obtained by using a type-555 timer IC as the basic timing element, as in the case of the simple six to sixty seconds timer of Figure 10, in which the IC is wired in the monostable or one-shot mode. Here, the circuit starts a timing cycle when the 'start' switch S1 is briefly closed. The RLA relay immediately turns on and C1 starts to charge towards the positive rail via R2 and RV1 until eventually, after a
delay determined by the RV1 setting, C1 rises to $2 / 3$ of the supply rail voltage. At this point, the IC changes state and the relay turns off. The timing cycle is then complete.
Finally, the Figure 11 circuit shows a simple relay pulser, which repeatedly switches the relay on and off at a variable rate (via RV1) of 26 to 80 cycles per minute via Q1 between the astable multivibrator (designed around R1-RV1C1) and the two CMOS 4001B NOR gates.


Fl. 10: Simple six to sixty seconds timer circuit


Fig 11: Relay-pulser circuit

## Heat/light control

To complete this edition of 'Data File' Figures 12 and 13 show circuits that can be used to activate a relay in response to variations in light or temperature levels.

The Figure 12 circuit acts as a darkactivate switch that turns the relay on when the light intensity falls below a preset level. RV1 and LDR (a light dependent resistor) are wired as a lightsensitive potential divider which has its output filtered (to give transient suppression) via R1-C1 and is fed to the input of the 4001 B digital inverter stage, thus driving the relay via Q1. Under bright conditions, both the LDR resistance and the inverter input are low. Their output is high and Q1 and the relay are off. Under dark conditions the LDR resistance is high, so the inverter input is high, its output is low and Q1 and the relay are on. The precise 'trip' level of the circuit is fully variable via RV1. Note that the LDR used here can be any cadmium sulphide photocell that gives a resistance in the 2 kO to 2 MO range at the desired 'trip' level, and that (when adjusted) the RV1 value should balance that of the LDR.

Finally, Figure 13 shows a precision over temperature switch that turns the relay on when the temperature exceeds a preset level. Here, the op-amp and Q1 are wired as a relay driving precision voltage comparator, with one input driven via the fixed R1-R2 voltage divider, and the other driven via the temperature sensitive divider formed by RV1 and thermistor TH1. This divider gives a low output at low temperatures (thus switching the relay off) and a high output at high temperatures (thus driving the relay on). The precise trip temperature of the circuit is fully variable via RV1 and is virtually indepen-


Flg 12: CMOS aided dark-operated switch with transient suppression


Flg 13：Precision over－temperature relay switch
dent of variations in the supply rail voltage．
The thermistor used in this circuit can be any negative temperature coefficient
（ntc）type that presents a resistance in the range 1 kO to 20 k at the required trigger temperature．The RV1 resistance should equal this value at the same
temperature．Note that this circuit can be made to act as an＇ice＇or under temperature switch，by simply transpos－ ing TH1 and RV1．

## RADIO BOOKS

## CONFIDENTIAL

 FREQUENCY LIST
## －New 7th Edition

 The latest edition of this popular world wide utility listings is now available． Comprehensive list of CW，voice，RTTY and FAX frequencies－all utility stations between $4-28 \mathrm{MHz}$ ．Covers aeronautical． marine，embassy，press，weather，time， channel markers，etc．Over 30,000 stations listing in all，by frequency．Also reverse listings by callsigns． 376 pages．Price $ع 12.95+75 p$ post．Overseas E1．50 sea mail or $\mathbf{\Sigma 4 . 7 5}$ airmail．

## PASSPORT TO

 WORLDBAND RADIO 1988＊Special Offer－£14．50 now only £9．95 incl postage（UK only）－while stock lasts＊ Features the most up－to－date schedules of shortwave Broadcasting Stations presented in clear，easy－to－read graphics in handy frequency order．It＇s all there at a glance without thumbing through text． And there is more！New feature articles，a list of major stations in alphabetical order by country，and hard hitting buyers guide with ratings of dozens of receivers．

## ask For our free catalogue of all radio books INTERBOOKS

R1288，Stanley，Perth PH1 400 Scotland Tel： 0738828575

## 



■ロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロウ்ロロロロロロロロロロロロ

# Short Wave News for DX Listeners by Frank A Baldwin All titles in UTC, bold indicate the frequency in kHz 

During this time of year signals from the Far East can be heard by listeners in the UK and Europe. From around mid-September to mid-March avid DXers turn their attention not only to the 60 and 90 m bands but also to the 120 m band (2300-2498). This frequency range is not often visited by many SWLs, which is not surprising considering the time involved and the usual lack of success.
Apart from the obvious necessity of a highly sensitive and selective communications receiver, a further prime requirement is that of an outdoor aerial array as long and as high as possible. Whilst it is perfectly possible to utilise a relatively short length, this will not be as successful. The recommended length is 132 feet. Unfortunately, not every enthusiast is able to erect such an array, garden dimensions these days tending to be somewhat smaller. However, don't give up, when the prevailing conditions for Far Eastern reception are at their best, usually mid-term, a successful logging may well be possible.
The times which usually provide the maximum opportunity for hearing such transmissions are from around 1500 to 1730 and from 2100 to 2330 UTC.

CHINA country has provided us with the opportunity to log some Far Eastern signals on the 120 m band. Chinese regional transmitters serving their various local communities are well in evidence on this band. I suggest that 120 m band beginners focus their attention on the channels below. Should the receiver exhibit a memory facility, a selection of the frequencies should be entered and retained for some of the 'season', particularly to the mid-term period.

[^1]mes in the local vernaculars Dehong Dai and Jingpo from 2225 to 0030 and from 1025 to 1630. This schedule includes a relay of the Radio Beijing English language lesson timed from 1030 to 1100 , the power being 15 kW . A parallel channel is 5960.

Fujian PBS, Fuzhou, features programmes in Chinese on 2340 from 1020 to 1700 and from 2050 to 2400 carrying the Home Service 1, the power being 10kW. An English Ianguage lesson is timed from 1330 to 1400.

Zhejiang PBS, Wenzhou, with programmes in the Chinese Home Service on 2415 from 2135 to 0005 (Sunday until 0205), from 0225 to 1445 (Sunday until 0715) and from 0805 to 1420. The schedule includes relays of the CPBS 1 programme from 2230 to 2300 and from 1200 to 1230. The present power is unknown.

Jiangxi PBS, Nanchang, is in irregular operation on 2445 from 1900 to 1420 in Chinese at 10 kW . It is, therefore, a matter of luck whether one logs this station or not.

Yunnan PBS, Kunming, appears again on 2460 where it is on the air with Home Service 1 programmes in Chinese from 2150 to 2400, from 0255 to 0600 and from 0855 to 1540. English language lessons are timed from 2200 to 2230, 0500 to 0530 and from 1400 to 1430 . The power is 15 kW .

Zhejiang PBS, Hangzhou, may be located on 2475 where it carries the Home Service 1 in Chinese from 2055 to 0510 and from 0755 (Tuesday from 0855) to 1500. English language lessons are featured from 2140 to 2210 and from 1330 to 1400 . With a power of 10 kW , it is in parallel on 4785.
Voice of the Strait, Fuzhou, on 2490 transmits Haixia 1 in Chinese from 2055 to 0031 and from 0955 to 1751, the frequency being an alternative to 6765 . The power is 10 kW .

Voice of the Strait transmitters carry either the First or Second Programme; in DXers' language known as Haixia 1 or Haixia 2. The term Haixia derives from the Chinese language identification Hai-xia-zhi-sheng guang-
bo dian-tai. Broadcasting to Taiwan and other offshore islands, Voice of the Strait transmitters are also active on the 90m band (3200 to 3400).

## NORTH KOREA

The following North Korean regional stations are rarely heard outside the immediate localities but reports do sometimes appear in the SWL press signifying success for a few fortunate DXers residing nearer to the respective signal sources. For those aspiring to supreme feats oí DXing, these details should prove to be of some assistance.
The frequency of 2300 is occupied by Hyesan in Yanggang Province. This station transmits the Home Service 1 from 1958 through to 1800, the language being Korean. The following two transmitters have the same schedule and programme. Sariwon in North Hwanghae Province is on 2350. Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province was on 2400 but is now thought to be inactive.

These station schedules include locally originated programmes timed from 2230 to 2300 , from 0430 to 0520 and from 1110 to 1800 and each have a power of just 1 kW hence the supreme $D X$ rating.

## ON THE AIR

Listed below are some of the stations logged during the month prior to publication. Tuning some of the frequencies specified at the times stated, should result in a successful outcome providing the prevailing conditions are good.

## AFRICA

## Equatorial Guinea

Radio Nacional, Bata, on 5003.7 at 2028, typical fast and rhythmic music, some songs in vernacular. The Home Service in Spanish and vernaculars is radiated from 0500 to 0700 and from 1700 to 2200, the power being 100 kW .

Radio Nacional, Malabo, on 6250 at 2032, music and songs in Spanish. Malabo is on the air from 0500 to 2205 in Spanish and vernaculars at 10 kW .

## Angola

Radio Nacional, Luanda, on 4953 at 0417, OM with a talk in Portuguese followed by a song then more talk. This station can also often be heard from around 1830 onwards at this time of the year. At 10 kW , Radio Nacional operates around the clock in Portuguese but the frequency is subject to slight variation.

## Burundi

Bujumbura on 3300 at 2037, a discussion in vernacular than OM with a song. The Home Service in French, Kirundi and Swahili is radiated from 0300 to 0700 (Sunday from 1000) and from 1600 to 2100 with an English newscast at 1645. The power is 25 kW .

## Ghana

GBC2 Accra on 3366 at 1802, local and African news in English during which the announcement 'This is coming to you from GBC Accra' was made. At 50 kW , Accra on this frequency broadcasts entirely in English from 0525 to 0905 and from 1705 to 2305. Unfortunately, the channel is often subject to utility interference but on occasions the station is clearly audible here in the UK.

## Kenya

Nairobi on 4934 at 1859, African drums and music then YL in English with the station identification and time check. The Voice of Kenya operates the General Service entirely in English on this channel from 0200 (Sunday from 0230) to 0630 and from 1300 to 2010 (Saturday and Sunday until 2110).

## Niger

Niamey on 5020 at 0557, OM with a talk, YL with a song, four pips time check, the station identification in French then some pipe and drum music. The Home Service 2 programme on this channel is timed from 0530 to 0700 and from 1700 (Saturday and holidays from 1600) to 2200 (Saturday and holidays until 2300). An English programme is broadcast from 2000 to 2030. The power is

30/200kW. Niamey has also been heard on 3260 at 2136 in parallel with 5020, the power being 4 kW .

## South Africa

SABC Johannesburg on 4880 at 0403, OM with news in English of local sporting events and results. This Radio 5 programme is aired from 0300 to 0510 and from 1625 to 2200, our evening periods often providing a chance of logging this station. The power is 100 kW .

## swazlland

Swazi Radio, Sandlane, on 4975.9 at 1830 , OM with the station identification in English followed by a religious talk. This 100 kW transmitter operates in English on Sunday from 0500 to 0600, Monday to Friday from 1630 to 2045 and Saturday from 1700 to 1800 , religious programmes being from 1800. It operates in Portuguese on Monday to Friday from 0600 to 1000 and on Saturday and Sunday from 1100 to 1400.

## CENTRAL AMERICA

## Costa Rica

Faro del Caribe (Lighthouse of the Caribbean), San Jose, on 5055 at 0515, music and songs in Spanish then a talk with mentions of music titles such as La Paloma. This 5 kW station is timed on the air in Spanish from 1030 to 2000 and from 2300 to 0600 . The schedule includes an English programme from 0300 to 0400.

## Cuba

Havana on 6035 at 0511, OM with the station identification followed by a talk about the Seoul Olympic sporting events. This English programme for North and Central America is timed from 0400 to 0600 daily.

## SOUIH AMERICA

## Peru

Radio Andahuaylas, Andahuaylas, on 4840 at 0259, folk songs and music with announcements in Spanish, clearly heard after the cochannel Venezualan Radio Valera had signed off with a choral rendition of the National Anthem at 0258. Radio Andahuaylas is on the air from
between 1000 and 1100 until sign-off at sometime from 0200 to 0300. The power is 2 kW .

## Brazil

Radio Anhanguera, Gioania, on 4915 at 0331, announcements in Portuguese followed by the station identification with echo effect. The schedule is from 0800 through to 0400 with a power of 10 kW .

## Chile

Radio El Espactador (Voice of Chile) Santiago, on 15139.7 at 0021, a talk in Spanish about the return of Mrs Alliende to Chile and its implications. Broadcasting in Spanish to South America, the Voice of Chile is on the air from 1030 to 1330, from 1600 to 1900 and from 2200-0100.

## Ecuador

Radio Quito, Quito, on 4920 at 0455, announcements in Spanish, jingle, promotion, choir, more announcements followed by the station identification, a few bars of violin music from the Rose Marie musical then off without the National Anthem at 0500.

## Venezuela

Ecos del Torbes, San Cristobal, on 4980 at 0338, announcements in Spanish, folk songs with guitar music. At 10 kW , Ecos del Torbes is active from 0900 (Sundays from 1000) to 0400, sometimes around the clock.

## ASTA

## Bangladesh

Dhaka on 11820.3 at 1444, YL with announcements in Hindi followed by some Indian music.

## China

Hubei PBS, Wuhan, on 3940 at 2041, OM with a talk in Chinese. The Home Service 1 in Chinese is on this frequency from 2000 to 0610 and from 0850 to 1530 at $10 / 50 \mathrm{~kW}$. Our evening period is the most favourable for reception of this station.

Radio Beijing on 4020 at 2049, OM with a talk in French. On this channel the Foreign Service in Korean is from 1100 to 1500 , in Chinese from 1500 to 1600 and from 1730 to 1830 ,
in Swahili from 1600 to 1730 and in French from 1830 to 2230. The power is 50 kW .

## India

AIR Delhi on 3365 at 1745, Indian orchestral music. The schedule is from 0025 to 0229 and from 1230 to 1840 with English newscasts at 0035 and 1830. The power is 10 kW .

AIR Hyderabad on 4800 at 1733, YL in English with the local and world news. Hyderabad radiates from 0025 to 0215 and from 1200 to 1741 or 1830. The power is 10 kW .

## Mongolia

Ulan Bator on 4080.4 at 2148, OM with a talk in Mongolian, three descending chimes repeated, more talk, some orchestral music, six pips at 2200 then more talk (news?). The Home Service 1 in Mongolian is timed from 2200 to 1600. Relays of the Moscow Foreign Service are broadcast in Mongolian from 0600 to 0630,0930 to 1000 and 1200 to 1245, and in Russian on Tuesday and Friday from 1130 to 1200. The power is 50 kW .

## Sri Lanka

Colombo on 4902 at 171f, monks with Buddhist chants. The National Service in Sinhala is broadcast on this channel from 2330 to 0230 and from 1000 to 1730 (to 2330 on full moon days). The power is 10 kW .

## Talwan

The Voice of Free China, Taipei, on 9955 at 2009, the news in Arabic during a transmission to North Africa and the Middle East, timed from 2000 to 2100.

## SOUTH EAST ASIA

## Indonesia

RRI Sibolga, Sumatra, on 5256.3 at 1603, a newscast in Indonesian until 1607, followed by some orchestral music. Sibolga is scheduled on the air from 0900 to 1900, the power being 1 kW .

RRI Pekanbaru, Sumatra, on 5894 at 1542, Indonesian gamelan music, YL with some songs, ann and off at 1600. Pekanbaru radiates to the local population at 5 kW from 2200 to 0200 and from 0830 to 1600, sometimes to 1700 or 1800.

Philippines
FEBC Manila on 11850 at 0920, OM with a religious talk in English to Central and South East Asia timed from 0830 to 0930, followed by the interval signal and then into Chinese (Hakka) at 0930.

## CLANDESTINE

Radio Iran Toilers on 10870 at 1555, YL with a talk in Farsi (Persian), folk music and a song, also heard on 6230 in parallel. This clandestine is operated by the Iranian Tudeh (Communist) Party which is based in Kabul, transmissions being made via Radio Afghanistan facilities. The identification is Radio-ye Zahmatkeshan-e Iran.

## NOW HEAR THESE

La Voz Evangelica de la Mosquitia, Puerto Lempira, Honduras on 4910.4 at 0232, a US recorded religious talk in English until 0235 then a hymn and talk in Spanish. Off without the National Anthem at 0302 after some announcements, a talk and a song in Meskito. This one is on the air in Meskito and Spanish from 2300 to 0300 but includes an English transmission from 0215 to around 0235. The power is 0.5 kW .

Radio Nueva Vida, Cucuta, Colombia on 5567.3 at 0106, OM with a talk in Spanish, a sad slow song (pasillo) with guitar. The schedule is from 2300 to around 0230 and the power is just 0.1 kW .

Radio 2 de Febrero, Rurrenbaque, Bolivia on 5505.3 at 0120, folkloric music and songs with announcements in Spanish at 0131. This station operates irregularly from 1200 to 1500 and from 2130 to around 0300 with a power of 0.4 kW .

## NEWOW LOG THESE

Radio Ancash, Huaraz, Peru on 4990.7 at 0318, announcements in Spanish, folkloric music and songs, promotions and ann. Radio Ancash is active from sign-on between 0900 and 1200 until close around 0500, featuring a tourist programme in Spanish and English irregularly from 2300 to 2400. The power is 3 kW .

Radio Satellite, Santa Cruz, Peru on 6726.5 at 0111, YL with a talk in Spanish. The schedule is from 2400 to 0400.

## DXing in your sleep

The easiest way to identify an MW DXer is if they fall asleep during the day. Since the fundamental characteristics of the ionosphere favour long distance MW radio reception at night, this hobby will be the province of the shift worker, the insomniac or the outright fanatic. There is one solution and that is to DX in your sleep!
All you need apart from the standard aerial and receiver are a tape recorder, timer and a fairly methodical approach to listening. Neither the tape recorder nor timer should be expensive and, indeed, I don't know any serious DXer (SW or MW) who doesn't already use a recorder. Depending on your selection of equipment there are two ways of DXing in your sleep.
If you have an ordinary radio and a separate cassette recorder you'll need to buy a mains timer unit (get one with a digital display since these can be set precisely to the minute) which will cost about $£ 15.00-£ 20.00$. With such a timer connected in series with the mains lead of the recorder you are able to make a recording at any time of the day or night when you're not around. Just make sure that your radio is tuned to the frequency of the station you want to hear.
Unfortunately, such remote control is trickier for really tough DXing, since in these circumstances you might want to be making continuous adjustments to your receiver or aerials to improve reception. However, for less marginal conditions this technique is very valuable, particularly for night after night monitoring of one frequency. I use it, for example, for monitoring 1440 kHz after Radio Luxembourg closes down at 3am. It would be impossible for me to be awake at this time every night and I would soon be put off by the DX-less nights. Indeed, taping for an hour every night allows me to quickly find the nights that are good for DX (just 5-10\% say) and then to listen more closely for $D X$ signals. On 1440 kHz , for example, I've heard three different North American and a couple of Latin American stations that I would have otherwise missed.
If you have a receiver with a built-in programmable timer (eg Sony 2001D) you
do not necessarily need a separate mains timer. It might be possible to activate the cassette recorder from the radio or if this is not directly practical an external unit called a VOX or voice activated switch might be the answer. This piece of equipment connects in the audio lead from radio to cassette and detects when audio starts, ie, when the internal timer has turned on the radio. It then switches on the recorder for as long as sound is present. So if you have the equipment but have not tried this before, why not give it a go and let me know how you get on?

## Half a century on

In the eighty-odd years that radio has 'existed', each decade has seen an ever increasing rate of change so it is sometimes worth standing still and having a look back in time. Going back fifty years takes us to 1938 which in retrospect was a very significant year for radio as the war clouds started to build over us.
In Europe, this year saw the first broadcasts from the newly formed Radio Sweden, this being the Swedes' first step into international broadcasting. In contrast, Swedish domestic radio provided by the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation had been operating since 1925.
Meanwhile, across the Atlantic, one of the most celebrated events in all of radio broadcasting took place on 30 October 1938. On this night before Hallowe'en the Columbia Broadcasting System carried Orson Welles' adaptation of H G Wells' War of the Worlds, causing mass panic among several hundred thousand listeners in the Eastern USA who mistook the play for real life. Welles employed his mastery of the dramatic to present War of the Worlds in a news format style, adopting the emotion and trauma that had filled the real live coverage of the Hindenberg disaster. Today it is amazing to think that a one hour radio play could have had such impact. So, was it the play that caused such panic or was it just a catalyst for the anxiety and tension of a world on the brink of war?
Back in Europe, 1938 saw the start of a European service from the BBC, which for the past six years had only operated
its Empire service, despite extensive propaganda from the powerful Zeesen transmitters operated by the Germans. In fact, the European service was preempted by the Arabic service to the Near East which was shortly to be joined by the Spanish and Portuguese languages of the Latin American service that started on 14 March. By the end of 1938 the BBC was producing programmes in nine languages.

## BBC Radio Show

At seemingly considerable expense BBC Radio stations 1, 2, 3 and 4 celebrated their 21st birthday during the first week of October. The show was mounted at Earl's Court but only occupied a small fraction of this massive exhibition hall. I visited on Friday 7th, having missed the official press day a week earlier due to other commitments. Though I'm sure that the vast majority of visitors enjoyed themselves, I couldn't help feeling a bit disappointed, rather like wanting more food two hours after eating a Chinese meal.
Radio Show it was in name but in reality the hall was dominated by $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ and incar entertainment. Even more unforgivable was the large display area called The Story of Radio, in which it appeared that the history of broadcasting centred solely around the BBC. There were no mentions of Lord Haw Haw, Radio Normandie, Radio Luxembourg, the offshore pirates or independent local radio, to name just a few gaps. Unfortunately, the casual visitor could be excused for thinking that Radio 1 was the be-all and end-all of radio.
Behind the glossy facade, the one glimmer of hope was the small stand manned by the European DX Council whose volunteers were working overtime introducing many a newcomer to the delights of international radio. Sadly, in the whole hall only seven world-band receivers could be found; four on the EDXC stand and three on the Grundig stand. BBC World Service should have had one on their stand to show visitors how to tune in a short wave radio to their programmes. In radio technology terms the centrepiece was the promotion of the VHF Radio Data System (RDS) though exactly what Joe Public made of this is anyone's guess.

## Newsdesk

International waters: Radio Caroline has recently changed its address so all mail should go to PO Box 146, Playa d'Aro, Gerona, Spain. Programming hasn't altered so it is not clear if this indicates a change in management. Listeners who have had difficulty getting a QSL card confirming reception of the 558 kHz signal could try writing directly to the religious broadcasters who buy airtime on Caroline transmitters. For instance, correct reports are verified by the evangelist Johan Maasbach whose programmes go out on 558 kHz after the Dutch daytime programmes end.
United Kingdom: Some months back I discussed the topic of networking
amongst Independent Local Radio in the UK. Well, the phenomenon continues to spread with the recent emergence of GEM-AM in the East Midlands. This is a new network comprising the MW outlets of Radio Trent and Leicester Sound. While their respective FM outlets have acquired new 'contemporary' images, the MW stations have adopted the rather predictable AM Gold format with hits from the past four decades. You'll hear GEM-AM on 945 from Derby, 999 from Nottingham and 1260 kHz from Leicester. It won't be long before every ILR station is playing golden oldies on MW. What ever happened to individuality or creative programming?
USA: Long wave in the USA is not used for broadcasting but certain frequencies are used by 'amateur' experimenters. The Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) is to conduct research tests on low frequency (LF) transmitting antennas and this will result in sporadic tests from Bumpus VA and Carol Island MD. Transmitter power will be 1 kW fed into a triangular loop antenna 65 ft high at the apex and 400 ft wide at the base. The main frequency will be 185 kHz with 175 kHz reserved as back-up. Transmissions will be blank carrier with ID in Morse code in the following format 'NWA
test + identification letter + possibly more info'. Reception reports will be greatly appreciated. Send them to SPAWAR, NWA Test, Washington DC 203631539. Tests were due to start in September this year.
For the latest information a telephone message can be heard by calling (from the UK).010-1-703-471-1539.
The main reason the military is interested in these frequencies is because of their ability to survive after nuclear war. Very low frequencies propagate over great distances via groundwaves and are less reliant on ionospheric refraction to reach their destination; one of the consequences of nuclear war is likely to be a highly disturbed ionosphere which may lead to effects similar to a prolonged short wave fade-out.

## DX file

Recently MW DX has been a mixed bag with some good DX days and plenty of days afflicted by increased solar activity leading to ionospheric disturbance. On better days I've pulled in the following: $590 k H z$ VOCM, St John's, NF, Canada; heard as early as 2200 hrs .
1010kHz WINS, New York, USA; heard as early as 2330 hrs (despite Irish and Spanish stations on 1008 kHz ).

1050kHz WFAN, New York; sports radio from 2315 hrs (now likely to be somewhat harder since BBC R1 is on 1053 kHz till 0200 (UK local time).
1060 kHz WBIV, Boston, MA, USA; heard more regularly since recent power increase to 25 kW . Since a programming change in mid-September it is most likely to be heard in Spanish as 'Super Continental'.
1440kHz WWGT, Portland, ME, USA; heard 'DXing in my sleep' with unusual identification as ' $\mathrm{Q}-98$ '. This is the slogan based on call letters of the FM sister station which is just relayed on MW.
1510 kHz WSSH, Boston, MA, USA; fairly regular with easy listening music from about 2330 hrs .

Note all times are UTC/GMT. It is regrettable to note that this month two popular MW frequencies for transatlantic DX have become that much harder to DX on (do any ever get easier?). BBC R1, as part of their new FM stereo image, have extended broadcasting hours to 0200 from midnight, and this affects their MW frequencies as well. Thus, it will now only be late night DXers (or those listening in their sleep) wholl hear much on either 1050 kHz or 1090 kHz .
On that note it is time to go for yet another month. See you next time.


All prices are inclusive of VAT. Postage 20p (free over £5). Lists Free.

## SURPLUS/REDUNDANT STOCKS ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

We offer cash for your surplus components including integrated circuits, transistors', memories, microprocessers, I/C sockets, connectors, caps etc, etc. Top prices paid, collection no problem. Please contact us today with your lists by, fax, telex, telephone or letter to:

## MARLOW MARKETING

ELECTRONIC COMPONENT SURPLUS DEALERS 151A Milton Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 2RG, England Fax: 0474-327-960 Telex: 940-16512 (NWWO G), Tele: 0474-320062
ALSO: COMPLETE FACTORY CLEARANCES UNDERTAKEN

## SOFTMACHINE DISTRIBUTION LTD FOR OEMs/TRADE

$\star$ EPROM WRITER.
$\star$ PC HAND TOOLS
$\star$ EPROM ERASER
$\star$ COMPUTER CASES $\star$ CPU STANDS

* COMPUTER CASES
* POWER SUPPLY
$\star$ MAIN BOARDS
$\star$ MONITORS
TRADE HOURS: 10-6pm
TEL: 01-8077644
FAX: 01-807 2748
SOFTMACHINE DISTRIBUTION LTD UNITS F18/F25, HARBET ROAD, LEA VALLEY, EDMONTON, LONDON N18 3LR, ENGLAND


# NEW FROM NUMBER ONE SYSTEMS TINY-PC \& EASY-PC 

## PCB CAD, FOR THE PC / XT / AT THAT YOU CAN AFFORD



Output on Dot Matrix Printer reduced from 2:1
Are you still using tapes and a light box?
Have you access to an IBM PC/XT/AT or clone incl. Amstrad 1640 \& 1512 ? (EASY-PC will run on the Archimedes in DOS emulation mode) Would you like to be able to produce PCB layouts up to $17^{\prime \prime}$ square? With 8 track layers and 2 silk screen layers?
With eight different track widths anywhere in the range . 002 to $.531^{\prime \prime}$ ? With 16 different pad sizes from the same range?
With pad shapes including round, oval, square, with or without hole? With up to 750 IC's per board, from up to 100 different outlines?
That can be used for surface mount components?
That is as good as circuit diagrams as it is at PCB's?
Where you can learn how to use it in around half an hour?
That only costs $£ 95+$ VAT (TINY-PC), £275 + VAT (EASY-PC)
Standard output to dot matrix printer

Write or phone for full details:

## NUMBER ONE SYSTEMS LTD

(Ref REW12), Harding Way, Somersham Road St Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 4WR Telephone: St Ives (0480) 61778

## TX-3 RTTY/CW/ASCII TRANSCEIVE <br> The high performance, low cost system

Split-screen, type-ahead operation, 24 memories, clock, review store, callsign capture, RTTY auto CR/LF, CW software filtering and much more. Needs interface or TU. BBC-B and Master, CBM64 tape £20, disc $£ 22$. Spectrum tape $£ 35,+3$ disc $£ 37$ inc adapter board (needs interface/TU also). For VIC20 we have our RTTY/CW transceive program. Tape $£ 20$.

## RX-4 RTTY/CW/SSTV/AMTOR RECEIVE

This is still a best-selling program and it's easy to see why. Superb performance on all 4 modes, switch modes at a keypress to catch all the action. Text and picture store with dump to screen, printer or tape/disc. An essential piece of software for the SWL. Needs interface. BBC-B and Master, CBm64 tape £25, disc £27. VIC20 tape $£ 25$. Spectrum tape $£ 40,+3$ disc $£ 42$ inc adapter board (needs interface also). The SPECTRUM software-only version (input to EAR socket) is still available, tape $£ 25,+3$ disc $£ 27$.

## TIF1 INTERFACE

Perfect for TX-3 and RX-4, RITTYand CW Fitters, computer noise isolation for excellent reception. Transmit outputs for MIC, PTT and KEY. Kit $£ 20$ (assembled PCB + cables, connectors) or ready-made £40, boxed. State rig. Available only with TX-3 or RX-4 software.

ALSO MORSE TUTOR £6, LOGBOOK £8, RAE MATHS $£ 9$ for BBC and CBM64 (disc £2 extra), SPECTRUM, ELECTRON, VIC20

Prices include VAT and p\&p, 1st Class inland, airmail overseas, normally by return. Eire, CI, BFPO deduct $13 \%$.


# FREE CLASSIFIED ADS 

FRidF CLASEMPID ADS CAN WORK FOR YOU
We are pleased to be able to offer readers the opportunity to sell your unwanted equipment or advertise your 'wants'

Simply complete the order form at the end of these ads, feel free to use an extra sheet of paper if there is not enough space on the order form. We will accept ads not on our order form.

Send to: fiedto a Bectromics World, Sovereign House, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4SE.

## Deadum and comprnows

Advertisements will be inserted in the first available issue on a first come first served basis. We reserve the right to edit and exclude any ad. Trade advertisements are not accepted.

## FOR SAIE

- Panasonic M5 camcorder with case, battery charger, spare batteries, like new, £950. Reftec 934 MHz transceiver with Wallen collinear plus coax, £150. Tel: 061-998 4621
- AR88D communications receiver, 550 kHz to 32 MHz , super condition with CCT and details, $£ 100$. Barlow Wadley XCR, 30 general coverage, portable, $0-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ in 30 bands, 1 MHz wide, AM/SSB, complete with ac power adapter, $£ 80$. Fortop 70 cm TV station, 20W Tx, two channels fitted, 435.00, 437.00, up converter to channel 36 on a UHF TV, in line demodulator for picture checking, all 12 V operation, with CCTs and books, $£ 130$. Solid-state VHF high band TX/Rx presently on 156 MHz , boxed with ac PSU, speaker, suit conversion to $2 \mathrm{~m}, ~ £ 40$. 27 MHz FM hand-held 5 W , separate speaker mic convert to $10 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{£} 30.40 \mathrm{~W}$ CB amp, suit 10 m , $£ 15$. Ulitra violet unit comprising PSU, 7 tube lamp unit, spare tubes, suit PCB manufacture or similar, £40. Tel: (0562) 743253 after 6 pm or weekends - Matchbox size transmitter, plans 80 to 105 FM, £2. Etch resist tweezers, super quality, 25 p per pair. Quality component bags, 5 in $\times 7$ in, $£ 2.50$. Three quality American baseball caps, yellow with logo, new, still packed, ideal radio cap, $£ 3$ each. Credit card size calculator, new, boxed, $£ 2.50$. Multimeter shunt, small meter measures up to 10A, complete with instructions, £2.50. Typhoon diving fins, large, will fit over wet suit boots, new, £9. All by post only. Mr Martin, 7 Griffin Crescent, Littlehampton, Sussex BN17 7LH
- IBM keyboard and monitor, 5110/3, diskette 5114, printer 5103 (requires service), load-DIR: DDT, location O location S, star return, CPM, offers around £225. Can arrange for inspection, can deliver. Tel: (0902) 343746 any time
- Yaesu FT-757GX, all mode HF transceiver, vgc. £600. CDE AR-40 rotator, $£ 30.50 \mathrm{MHz} 2$ element HB9CV antenna kit, £10. AEA MP-64 micropatch RTTY, CW and ASCII, transmit/receive cartridge for Commodore 64, plugs into back of computer for instant data transmission, £90. Robert. Tel: (0698) 286078 after 6pm
- Tweezers (new), non-magnetic, ideal for etching circuit boards and handling small components, made by Rolon, 25 in all, send $2 \times 14 \mathrm{p}$ stamps per pair to: Lawrence, 7 Griffin Crescent, Littlehampton, Sussex BN17 7LH
- Wartime RCA AR77 rack model tropicalised. Requires overhaul and new filter reactor. Valves complete, spare valves available, $£ 25$. Tel: ( 0689 ) 25119
- Sony ICF2001D plus AN1 active antenna, many extras, excellent condition, £290 ono. David. Tel: (0633) 853583
- Gravity theory. Recommended by Manchester University Press, Cavendish laboratory. Unified field theory, electron structure, proton structure and neutron structure. Based on work of Walter Kaufmann. Gottingen University (1896-1906). Includes frictionless electric dynamo on magnetic bearings. Fuel recycling, light rocket, gravity drive and all equations to explain magnetism, light, gravity and electricity. All equations guaranteed. Rainbow, flame, quantum theory relationship. All explained, £19.95. Write to: Gravity Theory, 7 Vale House, Aylesbury, Bucks.
- Sony ICF2001D, excellent condition, includes AN-1 antenna and Era CW RTTY microreader, all boxed, $£ 300$ ono. Realistic PRO-32A hand-held VHF/UHF scanner, hardly used, including Ni-Cads, £180. Paul Donald. Tel: (0604) 413131 after 6pm - MW/DX 'Sooper Loop', £25. MW/Rx Philips, mains, bandspread in two sections, wide spacing, £45. Air/WB/Rx plus SW/MW, FM $80-175 \mathrm{MHz}$, batteries or mains, £15. SW/Tx, ideal FRS, 45W PEP, xtal included, on-board PSU, £45, carriage extra.

15W Tx minus PSU, plus $6 \times 807 \mathrm{in}$, and bases, $£ 30$, carriage extra. Audio limiter stereo, ideal for FM/FRS, £40. AKG mic, model C451EB, offers. Teletron stereo amplifer, 30W, £18. Nan/Pan RTRTR, upright R/S 71/2in (stereo), bias needs attention, OW-PWO, £25, carriage extra. 4 ohms speakers, ideal Rx Trio 1000/2000/5000 etc, $£ 3.50$ each. Low voltage PSUs: $1 \times 9 \mathrm{~V}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}$, OK4, MR4099 Rx, £4; $1 \times 9 \mathrm{~V} 50 \mathrm{~mA}, ~ £ 2.75 ; 1 \times 4.5 \mathrm{~V} 200 \mathrm{~mA}$, £2.75. Amstrad car cassette player with auto reverse, used on bench, PWO, offers. TDK audio tape demagnetiser, original packing, offers. Silent keys: President AM/SSB, CB, Tx, plus mic, never used, boxed, offers. Write to: The Caretaker, Mr Evans, 185 Fleet Street, London EC4 - Stereo amp circuit SRP1 by STM, audio power push button and Nion, headphone socket, treble, bass, balance, volume controls. Output: L-R spkrs and tape/radio, DIN socket, Sanyo motor BFJ6R, control circuit, $£ 19.50$. Maplin party light - sound to light circuit, 3 channels with zero voltage switching with its own mic and automatic level control, handles up to 500 W per channel, £16. 10A shunt for small multimeter to extend range, $£ 2.50$. 20ft central heating four core control cable, flexible metal sheath, £1 per foot. Two gallon classic 1930s square petrol can, £30. Castrol quart oil can (1930s), £25. Everything by post only: Mr D Martin, 7 Griffin Crescent, Littlehampton, Sussex BN17 7LH

- Clearance: antenna rotator, channel master with support bearing and heavy duty wall brackets, unused, also 2 in diameter aluminium poles (3) and 2 m 8 element yagi, $£ 60$. Radcom magazines, April 1973/88, £15. Radcom Handbook and Amateur Radio Techniques, $\mathrm{£2}$. 2 m valve Tx, parts (QQV03-10/06-40A etc), £3. Nascom 2, Z80 computer, lots of extras, offers. Number 10 calibrator, PSU, $£ 50$. Buyer collects. Tel: (0934) 514818
m Shack clearout: components going cheap. Bargain box containing all sorts. Circuit boards to strip down, plus lots of new resistors, caps, semis, ICs, pots, switches, etc. Few only at $£ 10$ plus $£ 2$ towards postage. Write to: Mr Small, 10 Sibleys Rise, South Heath, Nr Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire
Books: Wire Antennas (1985), £2.95; Admiralty Handbook forerunner to the RSGB handbook, plenty of diagrams, circuits and photographs, bargain, £4.50. Newes Television and Short Wave Handbook, 230 illustrations, $£ 3.50$ Wireless Telegraphy not SOS-CDQ, £2.20. Write to: Mr Evans, 185 Fleet Street, London EC4
- NATO 2000, in perfect condition, £125 ovno. Cobra 148, GTL DX, £110. Power amplifier, 160 W output, £50. Tel: (0283) 221870
- Black Star Meteor 600 frequency counter, $£ 90$. Leader LSG17 signal generator, new, £90. Heathkit Decade resist box, £40. Maplin Minilab, £25. Kamoden transistor tester, £20. RS ultrasonic detector, new, £30. Scopex 4010A 'scope, case, probes, $£ 120$. Scopex function generator, FG1, £90. RS CMOS logic checker, as new, £50. GSC Maxi 100 frequency counter, £50. R\&EW DCFM, 500 MHz frequency counter, $£ 70$. GSC 3002 auto ranging digital capacitance meter, £70. Tel: (05932) 216 - Eddystone 880/2-940-830/8-670A, with manual and circuit diagram. Sell together or separately. Sensible offers only please. Can be seen working. Ted. Tel: (0706) 218290 after 7pm
- Yaesu FT7B mobile solid-state HF transceiver, 80-10m bands, USB/LSB, AM/CW, power cable, mic plus manual, nice condition. Offers around $£ 310$. Tel: 01-391 0514
- TS440S TX with internal auto antenna tuner, 1.8 KHz SSB and 500 Hz CW, filter options and VSi voice synthesizer, unmarked and fully functional, £1,000. John. Tel: (0579) 43749
- Tatung TMR 7602, direct key-in receiver, 150 29999kz. SSB am, perfect condition. Complete with matching Tx and batteries. Buyer collects. £95.00. Tel: (0939) 32714
- WW synchrodyne receiver, made from Hart ki and adjusted by designer, £55. Tel: (0730) 62049 - 2 m hand-held CT1600. As new, £120. Two Yaesu mobile PMR transceivers (one 10W, other 25W) on 460 MHz , up to 7 channels each, service manual, £90. Tel: (0702) 461893
- Clearing shack: class D wavemeter, valves capacitors (up to 5 kV ); precision wirewound resistors, meters, unused gauges, eg: vacuum 0 30 in Hg 2 in . white dial, black flange $\mathrm{mtg}, \mathrm{£} 2.75$ Store-soiled dial phone, w/plug-in lead, £8 Reflective self-adhesive 'Scotchlite', 6in wide, motor accessories, spanners, filters, tie-rods lenses. Photographic oddments, projector lamps 35 mm filmstrips mostly geographic subjects. Send a large SAE + stamps to cover cost of photocopying the lists you require. Mr E Williams. Tel: 051-652 8799
- SEM Eezitune, as new, £20. Factory built and tested. Tel: (0743) 246948
- Uniden CR20-1, amateur and broadcast bands, boxed with manual, plus PSU, excellent condition and working order. Tel: (0743) 246948 - Spectrum receive pre-amplifier RP10S, factory built and tested, unused, £20. Tel: (0743) 246948
- RSGB manuals available, low cost. Mr L Smith Tel: (0376) 574912 afternoon only
- Heathkit SB102 Tx, mains PSU, SB600 speaker and Remote VFO, $£ 200$. Heathkit $10-12 \mathrm{U}$ oscilloscope, 45.5 MHz bandwidth, 12 cm screen, $£ 10 . \mathrm{CM}$ Howes HC-220 Tx, 2 m to $20 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{E} 15$. G4JUW. Tel: (024541) 5748

■ Yaesu FRG7000 HF Rx, good condition, £185 Quantity of electronic components, offers or exchange for Marconi Apollo HF Rx, £500. R Smat Tel: (0705) 731722

- Yaesu FRG 9600 m VHF/UHF scanner, mint condition, boxed. Frequency range 60 MHz to 950 MHz . Also FC-965 converter for above, 20 kHz to 60 MHz , full instructions on both, $£ 400$ ono. Tel: 01 6507724 evenings
- Radio stations schedule file program for $\mathbf{Z X}$ Spectrum 48/128K, written in machine code with 64 column display. Program will store up to 32 K of data. The file can be searched for times frequencies, etc, microdrive and printer compatible. Send $£ 6$ for a cassette or an SAE for further information: Mr B Smalley, 14 Station Street, Donington, Spalding, Lincs PE11 4UQ
- Keyer, Katsumi EK150, £130 new, bargain, $£ 68$. Yaesu FT-101ZD, late model, includes WARC bands, good condition, £550. Spectrum 48 K computer, with case, manual, PSU, joystick, over 40 games, including RX4 RTTY, SSTV Amtor, C/W software, data recorder, interface, £80 ono. Will consider exchange for any of the above except FT1012D. Pocket radiation dosimeters, $£ 2$ each. Tel: (0843) 294446
- Free, new non-magnetic tweezers approx 30 pairs, ideal for handling small components. Etching circuit boards, stamp collecting etc. Send $2 \times 13 \mathrm{p}$ stamps per pair to: Mr Lawrence, 7 Griffin Crescent, Wilk, Sussex BN17 7LH
- Fortop ATV station, 20W Tx, fitted with 435 and 437 MHz xtals, up converter 70 cms to channel 36 , in-line demodulator for vision check, all 12 V with info, $£ 140$. Commadore keyboard with 94 keys including numeric keypad, brand new, £10. CBM pcb with 64 K of RAM chips, 6000 series chips including cpu, via, control chips and lots of series 74 chips. £12. Power supply, $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ at 2 amp plus POS 5 V at 1 amp , brand new, fitted with a/c filter, $£ 7$ Atari $800 \times \mathrm{KL} 64 \mathrm{~K}$ computer with tape and disk drive, including several disk games - mainly flying, with
interface to allow computer to send CW on a Tx, program included, £165. Case to suit above keyboard, £5. Minolta underwater camera, 110 format, built in flash, good down to 5 m , new, still boxed, $£ 60$. Part exchange any for 6 m gear. WHY. Ben. Tel: (0562) 743253
- Trio R2000 communication Rx, Sony AN1 active antenna plus ATU if required for passive antenna, good condition, £400. Tel: (0225) 337143
- Mains transformers, chokes, caps, resistances, misc valves and units. Mullard CRT, boxed, unused and one cosser type. LSM units and one field energised type. Offers. Tel: (0202) 874496 anytime - Datong D70 morse tutor, Hi-mound HK708 key, boxed, manual and connection, earpiece, boxed, manual and connection are in excellent condition, £40. Tel: (0743) 246948
Exchange SR35A Rx, full specifications on request for a Trio R1000 or FRG7700. Tel: (099421) 524
- Clearing out shack: rigs, antennas, plenty of old magazines to suit novice or student. Send an SAE for list. Yaesu FL-21002, amp, $\mathbf{8 6 0 0}$. FT-780R, 70 cm multi, $£ 325.2 \mathrm{~m}$ hand-held, $£ 150.70 \mathrm{~cm}$ hand-held, $£ 175.10 \mathrm{~m}$ amp, $£ 150.64,1541$ disc, C2N cassette and software, £225. WHY? Martyn, G4SUI, QTHR. Tel: (0924) 495916 evenings and weekends
- AOR 2002, Lowe 1300 HC frequency counter. PSU (stabilised) and Discone aerial, £487. Tel: 0617489604
- Dimmer switches, almost new and unused, originally cost $£ 9.00$ each, will sell for $£ 5.00$ each. Also, single sockets, $£ 1.50$ each. Double sockets, $£ 3.00$ each. Light switchs $£ 1.00$. All unused and almost new. Pocket size LCD colour television, almost new, good condition. Originally cost $£ 550$ will sell for $£ 300$. Write to: D McDowell, 257 Linn Rd, Larne, Co. Antrim 8T40 2AH
- Belcom 144MHz with built in pre-amp, 144.100 to 144.330, Mic, RT, VXO, offers. Also Alan K1350B 27 MHz am Tx , mint condition, offers. Write to: S

Martin, 24 Collingwood Close, Weston Super Mare, Avon BS22 9PQ

## FREE CLASSIFIED ADS free classified ads can WORK FOR YOU

We are pleased to be able to offer readers the opportunity to sell your unwanted equipment or advertise your 'wants'.
Simply complete the order form at the end of these ads - feel free to use an extra sheet of paper if there is not enough space. We will accept ads not on our order form. Send to Radio \& Electronice World, Classified Ads, Sovereign House, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4SE.

## WANTED


#### Abstract

- Racal/Redifon/military recent solid-state equipment. Also the Morse practice box I missed the other week on offer from G4FZG! Dish AE with steering/positioning motors AZ/EL, large size required for satellite project. Will collect from anywhere within the UK. WHY? Paul Winter. Tel: (0273) 675056 evening, or (0273) 672950 daytime - Secondhand receiver to cover most popular ham bands, must be in working order, condition of case not important. Valve sets considered if in good working ordèr. WHY? Geloso G209 also wanted, cash paid, or swap Amstrad CPC464 micro with built-in cassette drive and colour modulator. Any receiver considered for swapping with the above. Mike Day, 39 Valnord Lane, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel islands. Tel: (0481) 26168 - Two battery eliminators, 90 V HT (approx 15 mA ) and 1.5 V LT (approx 125 to 130 mA ). Suit Vidor


CN429 and Ever Ready 'Sky Baronet' radio receivers. If not available, separate components for each PSU acceptable (depending on size of the receiver's interior for component fitting). Battery plugs for Vidor CN429 required, if eliminators are available. Collector requires both sets working on ac mains power as opposed to battery power. Tel: (0532) 638504

- Video Genie (TRS80) expansion unit and DOS or circuits of disc interface. Any magazine articles etc connected with this computer. Also RTTY software for Genie and Tatung Einstein. All letters answered and postage refunded. K Binder, G1KAL, 267 Wigman Road, Nottingham NG8 4AG. Tel: (0602) 293408
- 20/30 UPVC boxes, $6 \times 3 \times 2$ in (WHD), removable panel. Large reel of 24 swg EC wire. $20 \times 2$ N2926 transistors, or its replacement. $20 \times 30-50 \mathrm{k}$ ohms wire wound pots. $20 \times$ sub mini 500 pF variable capacitors, preferably with slow motion drive. Write to: Mr Evans, 185 Fleet Street, London EC4 - RA1772, in good condition. Your price paid. Lory. Tel: 01-235 5422
- Discone aerial urgently required. Must be suitable for 9600 Yaesu. Tel: (0283) 221870
- Sony 2001D, 2 m hand-held portable, any test gear. WHY? Tel: (0843) 294446
- Telereader or RTTY decoder, anything considered: CD600, CW610, etc. Also any test gear, scope, AF and RF sig/gen etc. Tel: (0843) 294446 - Telefunken music centre, must be in good working order. If anyone has one of these to sell, please write to: Dilwyn Edwards, Berllan Glyd, Llanynys, Denbigh, Clwyd LL16 4PA
- Practical Wireless magazines (1930-1960) good prices paid. Aero modeller's radio. Tel: (0793) 485124
- Private collector wants old style video recorders. Also laser vision video disks, reel to reel video tapes and Beta tapes. Must be cheap. Len Sutton. Tel: (0977) 797063


## FREE CLASSIFIED AD ORDER FORM

Send to: Radio \& Electronics World Classified Ads Sovereign House • Brentwood Essex CM14 4SE
Classification: (tick appropriate box) If you want to insert ads under more than one classification use separate sheets for second and subsequent ads
For Sale
Wanted
USE BLOCK CAPITALS (One word per box)
To avoid mistakes please write clearly and punctuate your ad

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

USE SEPARATE SHEET FOR MORE WORDS
Ensure that you have included your name and address, and/or telephone number
CONDITIONS: Your ad will be published in the first available issue. We will not accept trade advertisements. We reserve the right to exclude any advertisement.


24 v ni-cad battery contains twenty XD type cells, used condition, some cells may be faulty ............................................... 12.00 Spring tension gauges, set of 3. 0-4 ounce, 0-16 ounce, 0-6|b.. $\qquad$ Ex Vulcan bomber hitch and roll assembly, contains gears, shafts, bearings etc
815.00

Range and bearing marker unit, contains bevel gears, servos, shafts etc......... $£ 15.00$ Ex Government Geiger counter with 3 probes $x$-ray, alpha, beta .................. $\$ 45.00$ Eddystone type 770R VHF receiver, 19-155 MHz. $\Sigma 120.00$ Type R210 receiver $2-15 \mathrm{MHz}$, complete with plug and headphones................ $\mathbf{8 5} .00$ ITT UHF TX-RX base station ............. $\mathbf{8 4 0 . 0 0}$ ITT 149 MHz VHF transmitter ............ $\mathbf{8 0 . 0 0}$ Collins R390A receiver, poor condition E150.00 Ring for details Readyphone 100 watt, LIN, amplifier, complete with ATU........................... $\mathbf{8 7 5 . 0 0}$

Prices include postage and packing

## A C ELECTRONIC SERVICE <br> 17 Appleton crove, Leeds LS9 9en TELEPHONE: 0532496048



## WORKSHOP SERVICE MANUALS

Any Colour/Mono TV. Amateur Radio, Military Surplus, Music System, Vintage Valve Wireless etc, etc....... $\mathbf{\Sigma 5 . 0 0}$ plus Lase Any Video Recorder ....... \&15.00 plus LSAE

FREEE Catalogue Unique Repair and Data Guides for LSAE.
MAURITRON (REM)
8 Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor Oxon OX9 40Y

## 2 METRE COLLINEAR UVRAL X25/80ver 5 /8

An omni directional antenna giving low angle radiation. The ideal base station vertical. Ruggedly constructed for long life Technicel Specification

Gain Impedance Max Powe Length SWR 144 to 140Mhz Wind Loading Weight Mounting Diameter Termination
: 6 dB :- 50 Onms - 100 Watta 3.14 metres - Leas than 1.5 -4.8 Kgl at 100 mph - 1.2 Kgs $\therefore-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ $\therefore$ Free 'N' Socket N Plug extra, costs ELus lue VAT

Send cheque or postal order for sacs inc VAT plus 2e0 postage to:

PCXIETS (UNTNL LT
Beta Works, Range Road Hythe, Kent CT21 6HG Tel: (0303) 80127/60128

Various Frequencies Available

ETESON ELECTRONICS Electronic Component Specialists.
A wide range of electronic components, IC's. capacitors, transistors. resistors, plugs and sockets atc.

JAPANESE Ic's (PART OF OUR RANGE) AN7173 ㄹ..95, BA5406 ㅍ.20. HA 1377 £2.20. HA1392 22.50 . HA 1394 ¢2.95



SOP POST ANO PACKING ANO THEN AOO 15\% VAT TO TOTAL TMOWHL 1 P PADONOTON OR. N LONDON W2 1 LO


## Selectronic

The UK's leading suppliers of 934 MHz personal radio equipment

203 High Street Canvey Island, Essex, Tel: 0268691481 (Open Mon-Sat 9-5.30) Amateur radio equipment also in stock

## Radios Electronics

This method of advertising is available in multiples of a single column centimetres(minimum 2 cms ). Copy can be changed every month

## RATES

per single column centimetre
1 insertion $£ 9.65,3-£ 9.15,6-£ 8.65,12-£ 7.75$


SOUTH WALES

## ELECTRO DISPOSALS

2000 sq ft of surplus equipment and components

UNIT 31, LONLAS WORKSHOPS SKEWEN, NSATH Tel: 0792818451

## PROFESSIONAL SURVEILLANCE

 EQUIPMENTCrytal Controlled Milcro Trenamimers, Tekphone Tronamilites and Covert sody Tronemmiers High Grode, Superb Sicobiny Countersurvelliance Portable and Pocket Bug Defectors and the Unique CS10 lop Defeat System which will Mullity the Elect of AWY lelephone interceptions Cyberscan International 3 Eastcofe View, Pinner, Middlesex HAS IAT. $01-866$ 3300. FAX: 014290950

## BRENT ELECTRONICS \& COMMS

## 49 Seaview Street, Cleethorpes

 South Humberside DN35 8EU Tel: 0472690383Pye M296 UHF mobiles............POA Pye A200 linear amp, 148/
174 MHz
E35 each
Airlight 62 headset EM mic.... £35
X-Band 20 inch dish and feed
EL/AZ mount inc motor drives
and syncros
850
Solid State indicator units ex.
"Red Steer" radar
$\varepsilon 65$
Marconi Apollo HF receiver
$\varepsilon 295$
All + 15\% VAT
Cheque with order - carriage included

NEWMARKET TRANSFORMER LTD
Now manufacturing Toroidal transformers, 30 va to 2.5 kva . Competitive prices, prompt delivery, one-off to production runs. Phone M Durnan on 0638 662989/660799 for quotations.

## AMATEUR TELEVISION

IS TELEVISION YOUR INTEREST? Then you need the super magazine. Send SAE only $£ 6$ per year -
super magazine. Send SAE to
'Cremohuret', Pinewood Road
High Wycombe, Bucke HP12 4DD

## MRZ MICROWAVE MOBILE ANTENNA

ICOM-BUSINESS/AMATEUR/ MARINE/AIR UK AND EXPORT
MRZ communications lto NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME

(anATEL: (0782) 619658


USED ANMATEUR E@URPNENTT
I buy, sell and exchange for the deal you've been looking for, phone Dove, GATNY, anylime on Homchurch (0708) 862841 or (0836) 201530 9am-7pm Mon-Sat or send SAE
Personal collers by apoointment please CITNY Amateur Rodio
Thurock Commorclal Centre, Jullot Way, South Ockendon, RMIS 4Ye

## JAYCEE ELECTRONICS LTD JOHN GM30PW <br> 20 Woodelde Way, Glonrothes, Fife KY7 5DP <br> Tel: 0592756962 <br> Open: Tues-Fri 9-5 Sat 9-4

Quality secondiand equement in stock. Full range of TRIO goodies Jaybeam - Microwave Modules - LAR


# ADVERTISNG RATES \& INFORMATION 


ADVERTISERS INDEX
Bi-Pak 8 Marlow Marketing ..... 28
J Bull ..... 35
No 1 Systems ..... 29
PM Components ..... 4, 5
Computer Appreciation ..... 16
Harrison Electronics
Harrison Electronics ..... 8 ..... 8
MCP Electronics Ltd
MCP Electronics Ltd ..... 14 ..... 14
Softmachine Distribution Ltd
Softmachine Distribution Ltd ..... 28 ..... 28
Radio \& Telecommunications Correspondence School ..... 14
Suma Designs ..... 24
Icom ..... 18, 19
C R Supply Co ..... 28
Interbooks Ltd ..... 24
Technical Software ..... 29
Telecomms ..... 3
Keytronics ..... 36
Webster Electronics
Webster Electronics ..... 29 ..... 29
Lake Electronics
Lake Electronics ..... 14 ..... 14
4 R Withers
4 R Withers ..... 2 ..... 2

No. 1 LIST BAKERS DOZEN PACKS
 All packs are £1 each, if you order 12 then you are entitled to another free. Please state which one you
want. Note the figure on the extreme left of the pack wef number and the next figure is the quantity of items in the pack, finally a short de scription.

134 junction boxes for adding extra points to your ring main circuit.
13A spurs provide a fused outlet to a ring main where devices such as a clock must not be switched off.
BO7 4 In flex switches with neon on/off lights, saves leaving things swirched on.
6V 1A mains transformers upright mounting with fixed clamps
61/2in speaker cabinet ideal for extensions, takes our speaker. Ref BD'137
B013 1230 watt reed switches, r's suprising what you can make with these-burglar alarms, secret switches, relay, etc., etc.
BD22 225 watt loudspeaker two unit crossovers.
B029 1 B.O.A.C. stereo unit is wondertul value.
BD30 2 Nicad constant current chargers adapt to charge almost any nicad battery.
BD32 2 Humidity switches, as the air becomes damper the membrane stretches and operates a microswitch.
BD34 482 meter length of connecting wire all colour coded.
B042 513 A rocker switch three tags so on/off, or change over with centre off.
BD45 124 hr time swith, ex-Electricity Board, automatically adiust for lengthening and shortening day original cost f 40 each
BD49 10 Neon valves, with series resistor, these make good night lights.
BD56 1 Mini uniselector, one use is for an electric jigsaw puzze, we give crrcurt diagram for this. Dne pulse into motor, moves switch through one pole
B059 2 Flat solenoids-you could make your multi-tester read AC amps whth this
B067 I Suck or blow operated pressure switch, or it can be operated by any low pressure variation such as water level in water tanks
Mains operated motors with gearbox. Final speed 16 pm, 2 watt rated
BD 103 A 16 V 750 mA power supply, nicely cased with mans input and 6 V ourput leads
BD 1202 Stripper boards, each contans a 400 V 2 A bridge ectier and other diodes and rectifiers as well as dozens of condensers, etc
8012210 m Twin screened flex with white puc cove
10 Very fine drills for pcb boards etc Normal cost about 80p each
Plastic boxes approx 3in cube wrth square hole through top so ideal for interrupted beam switch. Motors for model aeroplanes, spin to start so needs 6 Micropho
6 Microphone inserts-magnetic $\$ 00 \mathrm{ohm}$ also act Reed relay kits, you get 16 reed switches and 4 coll sets with notes on making c 0 pelays and other gadgets.
6 Satery cover for 13A sockets-prevent those inquistive litite fingers getting nasty shocks
6 Neon indicators in panel mountong holders with lens
5 amp 3 pin fin
cost disco pane
$t$ in flex simmersta always at the ready push if modified
8 Keyboard switches many other applications.
4 Transistors type 2 N 3055 , probably the most useful ower transistor.
1 Electric clock, mains operated, put this in a box and you need never be late.
80221512 V alarms, make a noise about as loud as a car horn. Slightly soiled but OK.
BD242 26 in $\times 4$ in speakers, 4 ohm made from Radiomobile so very good quality
80246 2 Tacho generators, generate one volt per 100 revs. Panostat, controls output of boiling ring from simmer up boil
B0259 50 Leads with push-on 1/ain tags-a must for hook-ups-mains connections etc.
80263 2 Oblong push switches for bell or chimes, these can mains up to 5 amps so could be foot switch if fitted Mini 1 watt amp for record player. Will also change speed of record player motor.
Guitar mic - clip-on type suits most amps.
80275
80283
3 daro electrical.
BO293 50 Mixed silicon diodes.
B0296 3 Car plugs with lead, fit into lighter socket
80305 T Tubular dynamic mic with optional table res
free one.
VERY POWERFUL 12 VOLT MOTORS-1/ATd HORSEPOWER Made to drive the Sinclair C5 electric car but equalty adapable to power a goplus $£ 2.00$ postage. Dur ref 158 .


## NEWLY ADVERTISED ITEMS

An fet acton mcaofrowe Eagie Cl 200 Eleciret type microphon An FET ampiffier is buith in for obtaining an output equivalent to a high class dynamic microphone while retaining the characteristics of a tic noise is minione External influence by magnetic and electrostasize of this mimised since no magnets or coils are used. Tee small operation makes fications are as follows: Output impedance: $5000 \mathrm{hms} \pm 30 \%$ at 1 kH Sensitivity: $-65 \mathrm{~dB} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}(0 \mathrm{~dB}=1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{ubar}$ at 1000 Hz$)$. Frequency re sponse: $50-8000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Price fl each. Order Ref. 80646 .
SUB-MIN TDGGLE SWTTCH Body size $8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm} \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ SBDT with chrome dolly fixing nuts. 4 for El . Order Ref. 80649.
Ex GPO MULTI-RANGE TEST METER 12/CI COmplete in real leather case with carrying handle-this is a 20,000 DPU instrumene with 19 ranges including $A C$ and $O C$ vorts ac current 5 SAA to 1 A , tohms ranges up to zomeg- the low ohms range is particulartly useful, you will be able to read right down to one ohm and below. This meter also has provision for reading de current 0-5 amp and $0-25 \mathrm{amp}$. Meter size 6 long $\times 3^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 2^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Leather case has compartment for test leads, prods, and croc clips all of which are included. Can be used in the case. Not new but are in first class condition-tested and guaranteed. Price is $£ 7.00$. Order ref 7P5
RE.CHARGEABIE MICADS D' SITE

## RE-CHARGEABLE NICADS ' 0 ' SIZI

These are tagged for easy jorning together but tags, being spot welded, are easy to remove. Virtually unused, tested and guaranteed

you have any 8 rrack cassettes, then win the addinion of 2 fact, this unit would play them. As 8 track cassettes are no longer made the unts have become surplus, however, they do contan lots of usetul parts: motor, tape head and drive, pulley wheels, etc. and a stereo amplifier Mans operated. Brand new in makers packing. Onty E3.00 each plus $£ 1.00$ additional postage. Order ref $3 P 46$.
TWIN CASSETTE \& STERED RAUIO - Covers long. medium and FM
bands. Twin cassettes allow copying, edring, recording, playback, etc A beautifully made portable unit which normaily retals at about f60. Our price only $£ 30$, plus $£ 3$ insured delivery
STERED SPEAKERS Each 10 watts 8 ohm and twin speakers mounted in Walnui-finish cabinets, size $16^{7}$ high $\times 10^{\circ}$ wide $\times 6^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Front is black Dacron and the finish is very pleasing. Price $£ 7.00$ per pair. Entra postage and packing $\ddagger .00$.
UNUSUAL MAINS MOTOR Quite small, measures onty $Z^{\prime \prime} \times$ Z $^{\prime \prime} \times 1$ approx., but is surprisingly powertul. it revs at 3000 rpm and is reversible. It has good length $/ \mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ diameter spindle Price $\mathrm{£1.00}$. Our order re BD640.

## LASER TUBE

Made by Philips Electrical New and unused. This is heliumneon and has a typical power rating of 16 mW . It emits ran not look directly into the beam when eye damage could result. DDN-T MISS THIS SPECIAL BARGAIN! Price E29.95 plus $£ 3$ insured delivery.
POWER SUPPLY KIT for oun
POWER SUPPLY KIT for our laser gives 8 kV striking and 1.25 running at 5 mA . price $£ 13$ folus $£ 2$ post unless ordered with tube).

## PAPST AXIAL FAN MANUFACTURERS REF NO. TYPASEON.

This is mains operated. 15 watt rating and in a metal frame with metal biades 50 OK in high temperatures. Body size approx. 43/4* square $x$ ${ }^{15} \mathbf{S}^{\prime \prime}$ thick. $£ 6.00$ each, plus f 1.00 postage. Cur ref 6 P6
VERY POWERFUL MAGNETS Athough oniy less than $1^{10}$ long and not much thicker than a pencil these are very difficult to pull apart. Could usec to operate embedded reed switches, etc Price 50 p each, 2 for £1.00. Rel B064
PUP-OVER DIGITAL CLOCK Quite an evecatcher, this is mans operated. The figures flip-over per minute and per hour and give a larger than usual visual display. Supplied complete with front and perspe panels to glue together to make ths case. $\mathbf{2} 00$ each. Our ref 2P205 STABILUSED 15V 2 P PSU kit which mounts on SRB panel. Mat operated. Ideal to drive monitor, etc. Price only f6 Our Ref 6P7
SMOOTHING CAPACITOR 230uF 63 y i0A SMOOTHING CAPACITOR 230uF 63V 10A at 50 deg. C. Can type with mounting bracket. Price $£ 2$. Our Ref. 2 2P206
SMOOTHING CAPACTOR 2200uF 63V 5.8 A at 50 deg. C Lan type with

10A 100V BRIDGE RECTIFIER ASSEMBLY comprising 4 diodes mounted on two 4 in $\times 3$ in sinks with bottom insulators. Price f $£$. Our Ref. 2 P207. DO YOU WANT TD MEASURE AC AMPS? We have found a tew more of the 50 Hz O-40A AC $2 / 212$ diameter panel meters, made for RAF equipm
5P105.
2OA DOUBLE POLE RELAY WTH 1ZV COIL complete with mounting brackets. made by the Japanese Ompon Company. Pnce $£ \mathbf{Z}$ bach. Our Ref. 2P173A.
TORROIDAL MAINS TRANSFORMER with twin outputs. 6.3 V 2 A and 12 V 600 mA , 50 ideal for FDD power supply. Price $\mathbf{5 5}$. Our Ref. $5 P 122$. DOUBLE MICRO CASSETTE DECK made by the Japanese ABS com. pany. This takes two micro cassettes and is complete with motors, pany.
solenoids to select the deck to use and record and playback heads. Price f10. Our Ref. 10 P49.
Quice FIX MAINS CONmECTOR A must for your workshop. Saves putting on plugs as you fust push the wires under the spring clips. Automatically oft when lit is up. Price $£ 7.50$ Our Ret. 7P5 $5 / 1$
BI HANDSET with curly lead terminating with Hat BT plug. Colour
cream. Price 55 Dur Ref. 5P123.
SUB-MIN TOGGLE SWITCH-Booy size $8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm} \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ SBDT with
chrome oolly pixing nuts. 4 for Ef . Order Ref. BO649 chrome oolly pixing nuts. 4 for £1. Order Ref. B0649
Tatio ZOK ohm to 1 K ohm centre tapped. Size apgrox. 195 mm 2 for f1 Order Ref. B06.53
2TSA EPRON 65K bits. BBC micro compatuble. E3 each. Order Ref. 3 P48 PIEZD SOUNDER. Reterence PKM11 3-30V operation, 900 B output tor E 1 . Order Ref. B0647.

## $J$ \& N BULL ELECTRICAL Dept REW, 250 PORTLAND ROAD, HOVE BRIGHTON, SUSSEX BN3 5OT

## mul ORDER TEMOS: Chash, PO or cheque mith order. Orders under E20 add $£ 1.50$ service charga. Monthty account orders accepled from schools and public companies. Brignow (er73) rawn or rasse

POPULAR ITEMS
of the many items described in our current list which you will receive if you request it

34in FDO CHNON 80 track 500k. Shugart compatible interface. Standard connections, interchangable with most other $31 / \mathrm{zin}$ and $51 / 4 n$ dives. Brand naw. $£ 20.50$ plus $E 3$ insured post.
is FDO WTACM MFOsesssu Shugan compatible imerface 500 m $\operatorname{in}$ disc. Aecommended for many Amstr
most drives. Eิ. 5 plus E3 insured post.
most drives. E29.50 plus EB insured post.
FDD CASE AND POWER SUPFIY iNT for the 3 n or $31 / \mathrm{zin}$. $£ 11.00$. Ref 11 P2 for the Chinon, 11 P3 for the Hirachi.
nin mind made for icle ises phillips black and white tube. Brand ACONW COM UIER DATA RECOMDER REF AUTO3 MO

Ktr Auf03 Made for the Elecmains adaotor. ieads and handbook. E10.00. Ret 10P4
powearl homsea uses mans transtormer. Generates approx, 10 times more ions than the normal diode/cap ladder circuits. Complote kit $£ 11.50$ plus $£ 3.00$ post
3 WCH PDO Hitachi ret. HFO 305 SXA Ideal replacement or second drive in most computers, especially Amstrad 6128, etc. Price 530 plus E3 post.
FREE POWER! Can be yours it you use our solar cells-sturdity made modules with new system bubble magnifiers to concentrate the light and so eliminate the need for actual sunshine-they work just as well voltage - and in parallel for more amps. Module A gives 100 mA . Price £1. Dur ref BC631 Modile C gives 400 mA , Price $£ 2$. Our ref. 2 P199. modele D gives 700 mA . Price E 3 . Dur ref. 3P42
SOLAR POWERED NI-CAD CHARGER 4 Ni-Cad batteries AA (HP7) charged in eight hours or two in only 4
ready to use unit. Price 56 . Our ref. 6 P3
sev zoa Transformen 'C' Core construction so quite easy to adapt for other outputs-tapped mains input. Only $\mathcal{\xi} 5$ but very heaw 50 please add $E 5$ if not collecting. Order Ref. 25P4.
15A PANEL METER These have been stripped from Government surplus battery charger units made originally for army use. Unused, tested but of course rather old, diameter in can be surface or hush mounted. E3 each. Our Ref. 3P40
SWTTCH AC LDADS WITH YOUR COMPUTER This is easy and reliable If you use our solid state relay. This has no moving parts, has high input resistance and acts as a nolse barrier and provides 4 W isolation
between logic teminals. The turn-on voltage is not critical anytung bewveen 3 and 30 V internai resistance is about IK ohm. AC loads up to 10A can be swntched. Price is £2 each Ref. 2P183.
METAL PROJECT BOX Ideal size for battery charger, power supply etc.; sprayed grey, suze $\sin \times 4 /$ in $\times 4$ in high, ends are louvred for ventilation other sides are tlat and undrilled. Order Ref. 2P 191. Pnce f 1. BIG SMODTHING CAPACITOR Sprague powerlytic 39,000 uF at 50 V EJ. Our ref. 3 P41
4 CORE FIEX CABLE. Cores separately insulated and grey PVC covered
overall. Each copper core s 12 z 7.70 .2 mm . Ideal for long telephone runs
 ref. 2P196 or 100 metres coll $\mathbf{C 3}$ Order ref. 8P 19 .
6-CORE FIEX CABLE. Description same as the 4 -core ab
metres for EZ . Our ref. 2 P197 or 100 metres 2 z . Our ref. 9 P1
aul heai mountimg LOUDSPGMEP. Metal cr. 9P
BULK. HEAD MOUNTING LOUDSPEAKER. Metal case with chrome grill
front and with mounting lugs for screwing to celing. Bin. speaker E10 front and with mounting lugs for sci
ench. Order ref. YOP43 add $\mathbb{2}$ post.
TWN Gang tuning capaction. Each section is .0005uf with trimmers and good length 1/ain spindie. Old but unuse3d and in very good mers and good lengut rin spindle
condmon. E1 sach. Our ref 80630
13A PLUGS Good Brtish make complete with fuse, parcel of 5 for $f 2$ Order ref. 2P185.
13A ADAPTERS Takes 2 13A plugs, packet of 3 for E2. Order ref. 2P187 2OV-a-2OV Mains transtormers $21 / 2$ amp ( 100 watt) loading, tapped pimary. $200-245$ upright mountings $\mathrm{C4}$. Order ref. 4P24
BURGLAR ALARM BELL- E" gong OK for outside use it protected from rin. 12 V battery operated Price 58 . Ref $8 P 2$.
24 HOUR TIME SWITCH - 16A changeover contacts, ug to 6 on/ofts per day. Nicely cased, intebnded for wall mounting. Price $£ 8$ Ref $8 P 6$ CAPACITOR BARGAN-axial enoed, $4700 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ at 25 V Jap made nor mally 50 p each, you get 4 for $€ 1$ Our ref 613 .
PIEZO ELECTRIC FAN - An unusual fan, more like the one useo by Madame Buttertly than the conventional type, it does not rotate. The arr movement is caused by two vibrating arms It is Amencan made, mans operated, very economical and causes no tnterference, 50 is ideal fo
B0598
SPRing loaded test prods-Heaw duty, made by the famous SPAING LOADEO TEST PRODS - Heaw duty, made by the
Bulgin company. very good quality Price 4 for £ 1 Ref. BO597
ASTEC P.S.U. - Swrch mode type. Input set for +230 V Output 3.5 amps at +iv. 15 amps Brand new and unused.
APPLLANCE THERMOSTATS - Spindle adjust tyD
tor heaters or Similar Pnce 2 for $\mathrm{E1}$. Ref B0582.
3-CORE FEX BARGAN No. 1 - Core size 5 mm so ideal for long extension leads carrying up to 5 amps or short leads up to 10 amps 15 mm for E2. ref. 2P 189.
3-COAE REX BARGAIN No. 2-Core size 125 mm so suitable for long extension leaos carrying up to 13 amps, or short leads up to 25 A 10 m for £2. Ref. 2P190
APPHA-NUMERIC KEYBOARD - This keyboard has 73 keys giving tiowble free life and no contact bounce. The keys are arranged in two Gruups, the main area is a OWERTY array ano on the right is a 15 key
number pad, board size is approx : $3{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{4}$-brand new but oftered at number pad, board size is approx. i $3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{4}$-brand new but oftered at only a fraction of its cost namely E 3 , plus E 1 post. Ret 3 P27
WIRE BARGAN- 500 metres 0.7 mm solid copper tinned and p.v.c
covered. Onty E 3 plus $\mathrm{f1}$ post. Ref. 3P31-that's well under 1 p per covered. Onty $£ 3$ plus $£ 1$ post. Ref. 3P31-that's well under ip per metre, and this wire is ideal for push on connections.
IWIERRUPTED BEAM KIT-This kit eriables you to make a switch that will trigger when a steady beam of infra-red or ordinary light is broken. Main components - relay, photo transistor, resistors and caps, etc.
Circuit diagram but no case Price $£ 2$ Ref $2 P 15$. cour bionemen Price Ref 2P15
SOOV BRIDGE MEGGER Made by famous Evershed and Vignotes Company 500 V Meggers are the only reliable instrument for measuring the state of electrical wiring installations, but the Bridge Megger has the additional feature of being able to measure low ohms so can be used
for tinding and locatising faults. The instruments we have are complete ior tinding and localising faults. The instruments we have are complete in a leather carrying case and they have been re-calibrated and
and are in perfect order. Price is f 50 plus $\mathrm{f6}$ insured delivery.
STEREO SPEAKERS Each 10 watts 8 ohm and twin speakers mounted black Dacron and the finish is very pleasing Price f7 per par. Extra black Dacron and the finish is very
postage and packing E3. Our Ref. 7P6.

## ELMASET INSTRUMENT CASE

## $300 \times 133 \times 217 \mathrm{~mm}$ deep <br> E10.00 ea (E2.20)

REGULATORS
LM317T Plast
LM317 Metal.
$\varepsilon 1$
LM317 Metal...
CA3085 T099 Variable regulator
LM338 5A variable
COMPUTER ICS
8741 Micro Ex equipment
3039 Ex equipmen
4164-15 Ex Eqpt ...
$27128250 \mathrm{n}^{5}$ NEW
27128250 n $^{5}$ NEW.................
68008 Processor Ex
27256 -30 ex-eqpt..
2764-30 2176 USED
1702 EPROM ex equip
$2732-452716$ USED $£ 2$
2732-45 2716 USED £2.
2114 EX EOPT 60p 4116 EX EOPT
4416 RAM.
ZN427E-8
CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR
SIL RESISTOR NETWORKS
8 pin 10K
9 pin 22K

## 80R22K

## SURFACE MOUNTED

## TRANSISTORS

## TRANSISTORS

## BC107 BCY70. Pre formed leads full spe

20/E1 100/E4 1000/E30

## POWER TRANSISTORS

POWER FET IRF9531 8A 60V P channel to 220 .................. $2 / \varepsilon 1$
2N3055H RCA House numbered...
3/E1 100/E22
TIP141. 142/146, £1 ea, TIP 110, 125, 42B
TIP35B £1.30 TIP35C
SE9302 100V 10A DARL
2N3055 Ex eqpt tested
2N3055 Ex eqpt tested...........
2N3773 NPN 25A 160V £1.80
2N3773

## QUARTZ HALOGEN LAMPS

## H1 12v 55 w (car spot)

## NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES

## ZIF SOCKETS

TEXTOOL single inline 32 way. Can be ganged for use with any dual inline devices
ous

## MISCELLANEOUS

Small Mic rowave Diodes AEI DC1028A
Moulded inductor 470 uH size of a 1 watt film resi..............2/£
To-220 Heat Sink sim RS 403-162 .............................. 10/2.50
D.I.L. Switches 10 Way $£ 18$ Way 80p. 4/5/6 Way 50p 180 Volt 1 watt ZENERS ALSO 12 V ..
Olivetti logos calculator keyboard (27) key plus 12 Digit flourescent display on driver boad (ie calculator less case, transformer and printer)
Plastic Equipment case $9 \times 6 \times 1.25^{\prime \prime}$ with front and rear panels containing PCB with eprom 2764-30 and ICS 7417 LS30 LS32 LS74 LS367 LM311 7805 Reg, 9 way D plug, push button switch, din socket VNIOLM 60V $1 / 250 \mathrm{hm}$ TO-92 mosfet ................./と1. $100 / £ 20$ MIN GLASS NEONS ...................................................... 10/£1 RELAY 5 v 2 pole changeover looks like RS $355-741$ marked STC 47WBO5T
MINIATURE CO-AX FREE SKT RS 456-273 ......................2/£1.50 STRAIN GAUGES 40 ohm Foil type polyester backed batco grid alloy. grid alloy............................................... $£ 1.50$ ea $10+£ 1$
DIL REED RELAY 2 POLE n/o CONTACTS .................. 11 ELECTRET MICROPHONE INSERT.............................. 80.90 Linear Hall effect IC Micro Switch no 613 SS4 sim RS
$\mathbf{3 0 4 - 2 6 7} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .50 ~$
$\mathbf{1 0 0}+\mathbf{~} 1.50$ Hall Effect IC UGS3040 + MAGNET Hall Effect ICOGS $3040+$ MAGNET.............
OSCILLOSCOPE PROBE SWITCHED $\times 10 £ 10$
$2 / \Sigma 1$
1.50
$2 / 51$
$2 / 81$
$2 / £ 1$
$4 / £ 1$
100/E35
10/E16
.5/E1
$\varepsilon 2.25$

CHEAP PHONO PLUGS
1 pole 12 way rotary switch AUDIO ICS LM380 LM 386
$100 / \varepsilon 21000 / \varepsilon 18$ 555 Timer $5 / \& 1741$ Op AMP
COAX PLUGS nice COAX PLUGS nice ones.. $4 \times 4$ MEMBRANE KEYBOARD 15.000uF 40 V SPRAGUE INDUCTOR 20UH 1.5A. NEW BT PLUG + LEAD 1.25" PANEL FUSEHOLDERS
$\qquad$
ع2.50 (ع

## CHROMED HINGES $14.5 \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ OPE

TOK KEY SWITCH 2 POLE 3 KEYS ideal for ca alarms.... alarms.
12 v 1.2 W small wire ended 1 amps fit............................................................. VOLVO.

2V MES LAMPS
TE HEAD
STEREO CASSETTE H
MONO CASS. HEAD.
HEAD.
MONO CASS. HEAD.......................
THERMAL CUT OUTS 507785120 C
20C.......
THERMAL FUSE 121C 240 V 15A ...
TRANSISTOR MOUNTING PADS TO-5/TO-18. TO-3 TRANSISTOR COVERS..
STICK ON CABINET FEET.
PCB PINS FIT 0.1" VERO.
TO-220micas + bushes.
TO-3 micas + bushes....
...............
PTFE min screen cable .................
Large heat shrink sleeving pack
CERAMIC FILTERS $6 \mathrm{M} / 9 \mathrm{M} / 10.7 \mathrm{M}$
TOKIN MAINS RFI FILTER 250 V 15A
IEC chassis plug rfi filter 10A..
IEC chassis plug rfi filter 10A..

## new value..

500 k lin 500 k log
500k lin 500k log......................................................................... 1
40Khz ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCERS EX-EQPT NO
DATA .............................................................................. ع1/pr
PLESSEY INVERTER TRANSFORMER 11.5-0-11.5V to 240 V 200 VA .
Op amp LM 10 CLN

## ZENERS

5.6V IW3 Semikron 49K available ......................... £25/1000

Supressor OF606 120V BI Directional Zener in 3 amp W/E
DIODES \& RECTIFIERS
1N4004/SD4 1A 300 V
.
$5 / E 1.00$

1N5401 3A 100V
10V.....
BA158 1A 400V fast recovery
BA 159 1A 1000 V fast recovery
 120v 35A stud
12 FL10 12A 200 V small stud ..
$4 \varepsilon 15010085$
BY127 1200V 1.2A.
BY254 800V 3A...
BY255 1300v 3A.
6A 100V Similar MR751
1 A 800 V bridge rectifier
4A 100 V bridge


A A 200 V Bridge


A 200 V Bridge

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

25A 200 v bridge $£ 2$ ea
.................
2/E1.2

SCRs
P4M equiv C106D $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

MCR72-6 10A 600v SCR
35A 600v stud.
TICV106D .8A 400V SCR $3 / \mathrm{L} 1$

## TRIACS

NEC Triac ACOBF 600V TO 220
Diacs........................................................................ $\qquad$
diacs 25p
5/ $22100 / £ 30$
$. . . . . . . . . . . .4 / £ 1$
100/£35
CONNECTORS
34 way card edge IDC connector (disk drive type) ... $£ 1.25$
Centronics BBC Printer lead.
Centronics 36 way IDC plug
Centronics 36 way plug (solder type)
USED Centronics 36 W plug $\&$ socket
1001E1.50 10085 10181 .100183
$\varepsilon 18$

## E1 ea

.86 (ع3)

## 37-way £2; 50 -way $£ 3.50$; covers 50 e ea WIRE MOUND RESISTORS

W21 or $\operatorname{Sim} 2.5 W$ 27R ........................... 10 of one value $\varepsilon 1$
R10 0R15 0R22 2R0 4R75R0 5R6 8R2 10R 12R 15R 18R 20R 22R 27R 33R 36R 47R 56R 62R 75R 3R9 91R 100R 120R 180R 390R 430R 470R 560R 680R 820R 910R 1K15 1K2 1K5 1K8 2K4 3K7 3K3 3K0 5 KO 10 K
ROS ( 50 milil-ohm) 1\% 3W $\qquad$ .. 4 for $\varepsilon 1$
ROS (50 mim-otw) 7 of one value R47 1R0 1R5 3R3 6R8 9R1 10R 20R 27R 33R 51R 56R 62R 68R 100R 120R 180R 390R 500R 560R 620R 910R 1K0 1K2 1K5 1K8 2K7 3K3 ЗK9 4K7 10K
W23 or $\operatorname{Sim} 9 W$........................................ 6 of one value $\mathrm{E}_{1}$ R22 R47 1R0 1R1 15R 56R 62R 68R 100R 120R 180R 220R 300R 390R 680R 1K0 1K5 5K1 10K
W24 or Sim 12W. $\qquad$ ...................... 4 of one value E1 R50 1R0 2R0 6R8 9R1 10R 18R 22R 27R 56R 68R 75R 82R 100R 150R 200R 220R 270R 400R 620R 6K8 8K2 1K0 10K 15K
WIRE WOUND RESISTORS - BOLT
ON HEATSINK TYPE
10 watt 39R, 180R....................................................... 40p each
25 watt R33, 1R2, 1R5, 4R7, 25R, 100R..........................50p each
PHOTO DEVICES
BPW50 Infra red photo Diode ............................................3/81
Slotted opto-switch OPCOA OPB815 ............................. 1.30
2N5777 ...................................................................... 50p only
TIL81 T018 Photo transisto
TIL38 Infra red LED...
Photo diode 50p.
MEL 12 (Photo darlington base $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{c}$ )
RPY58A LDR 50p ORP 12 LDR
........
GREEN or YELLOW 3 or $5 \mathrm{~mm} 10 / \mathrm{s} 1$ FLASHING RED OR GREEN IED 5 mm 50 p ........................88.50 LEDS assorted RD/GN/YW + INFRA/RED.................. $200 / \mathrm{E} 55$
SUB MIN PRESETS HORIZONTAL

## CERMET MULTI TURN

PRESETS $3 / 4$ "
10R 20R 100R 200R 250R 500R ..............................................50p
IC SOCKETS 6 -pin 15/£1 8-pin 12/£1; 14-pin 10/£1.00
TRIMMER CAPACITORS

5/50p

Feed Thru Ceramic Caps 1000 1
SOLID STATE RELAYS NEW 10A 250v AC
Zero voltage switching Control voltage 8-28v DC....... ع2.50 40A 250 V AC Solid State relays...
5 volt coil 1 pole changeover
5 volt coil 2 pole changeover
POLYESTER/POLYCARB CAPS
$1000 / \varepsilon 80$

$2 \mu 2160 \mathrm{v}$ rad $22 \mathrm{~mm} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 100 / £ 10 ~$

STC NTC BEAD THERMISTORS
G22 220R G13 1K G23 2K G54 50K G25 200K G16 1M
Res@20'c directly heated type................................... 1 each
FS22BW NTC Bead inside end of 1 " glass probe res @ $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

6UB 25V, 47U $3 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{ZU2} 20 \mathrm{~V}$
MONOLOTHIC
CERAMIC CAPS
10 n 50 V 2.5 mm
100n 50v..................................
100/ع4.50

100n ax long leads
STEPPER MOTOR 4 PHASE 2
9v WINDINGS
100/\&10

KEYTRONICS
MAIL ORDER ONLY
P.o. Box 634

Bishops Stortford, Herts, CM23 2RX
© 0279505543 : FAX 0279-757656 ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS BOUGHT FOR CASH

MIN CASH ORDER $£ 3.00$ OFFICIAL ORDERS WELCOME MIN. ACCOUNT ORDER $£ 10.00$

P\&P AS SHOWN IN BRACKETS (HEAVY ITEMS) 65p OTHERWISE (LIGHT ITEMS)


[^0]:    Helpline: Telephone us free-of-charge on 0800 521145, Mon-Fri09.00-13.00 and 14.00-17.30. This service is strictly for obtaining information about or ordering Icom equipment. We regret this cannot be used by dealers or for repair enquiries and parts orders, thank you
    Datapost: Despatch on same day whenever possible.
    Access \& Barclaycard: Telephone orders taken by our mail order dept, instant credit \& interest-free H.P
    VISA

[^1]:    IRY THESE
    The lowest in frequency is Yunnan PBS (People's Broadcasting Station) in Kunming on 2310. This transmitter carries Home Service 3 program-

